

Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory

Santa Susana Estates Project Chatsworth, California

Prepared for | Erik Pfahler and Eric Borstein
Santa Susana Estates, LLC
11766 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 820
Los Angeles, California 90025

Prepared by | Psomas
3 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 200
Santa Ana, California 92707
T: 714.751.7373

May 2018

Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory
Santa Susana Estates Project, Chatsworth, California

by

David M. Smith
and
Patrick O. Maxon, M.A., RPA

May 2018

Submitted by:

Psomas
David M. Smith
Patrick Maxon, M.A., RPA
Charles Cisneros, M.S., RPA
3 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 200
Santa Ana, California 92707-8794
(714) 751-7373
www.Psomas.com

Submitted to:

Erik Pfahler and Eric Borstein
Santa Susana Estates, LLC
11766 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 820
Los Angeles, California 90025

USGS' 7.5-minute Oat Mountain Quadrangle

Psomas
Project Number: 3BER010100

Key Words: Old Santa Susana, Township 2 North, Range 16 West, Section 12, Chatsworth

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
Management Summary	MS-1
1.0 Undertaking Information/Introduction	1
1.1 Project Description	1
1.2 Exhibits.....	1
1.3 Project Personnel	1
2.0 Regulatory Setting	2
2.1 State	2
2.1.1 California Environmental Quality Act and Guidelines	2
2.1.2 California Register of Historical Resources	2
2.1.3 AB 52	3
2.1.4 Human Remains	4
3.0 Cultural Background	5
3.1 Prehistoric Background	5
3.2 Ethnographic Background	6
3.2.1 Tataviam.....	6
3.3 Historic Background	7
4.0 Methods	10
4.1 Archaeological Resources Records Search	10
4.2 Native American Heritage Commission and Assembly Bill 52	10
4.3 Paleontological Resources Records Search	10
4.4 Archaeological Field Survey	10
4.5 Historical Field Survey.....	10
5.0 Results	11
5.1 Cultural Resources Records Search	11
5.2 Native American Heritage Commission and Assembly Bill 52	13
5.3 Archaeological Field Survey	14
5.4 Impact Analysis Cultural Resources.....	14
5.5 Impact Analysis Tribal Cultural Resources.....	15
6.0 Mitigation	17
7.0 Certification	21
8.0 References	22

TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
1 Cultural Resources Studies Within One-half Mile of the Project Site	11
2 Cultural Resources Sites Within One-half Mile of the Project Site	13

EXHIBITS

<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Follows Page</u>
1 Project Location	1

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment

- A SCCIC Records Search
- B NAHC Records Search
- C Paleontological Records Search
- D Historical Assessment (Daly 2018)
- E Professional Qualifications

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Psomas prepared this report in support of the Santa Susana Estates Project with regard to the identification and preservation of cultural resources within the project boundaries. To that end, Psomas Archaeologists conducted a cultural resources records search, Native American scoping, and a pedestrian survey of the property to identify known resources and formally record any cultural resources that were discovered as a result of the survey. The format of this report follows *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

DATES OF INVESTIGATION

Psomas conducted a cultural resources records search for the Project at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton on August 3, 2016 (Attachment A). The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was notified of the project on August 22, 2016. They responded on August 25, 2016. The Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County completed a paleontological records search for the property on September 12, 2016. Psomas Archaeologist David Smith conducted a field survey of the property on August 30, 2016. Architectural historian Pam Daly conducted a site visit also on August 30, 2016. Patrick Maxon, architectural historian Pamela Daly, and Psomas Senior Archaeologist David M. Smith prepared this technical report in October 2016. The final report was prepared in May 2018.

FINDINGS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The SCCIC literature review revealed that 21 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a ½ mile of the Project site. None of those included any portion of the subject property (Attachment A.).

The literature review also identified 13 cultural resources within a ½-mile radius of the subject property. None of these sites are located on the property.

The paleontological records search indicates the property is moderately sensitive for fossils (Attachment C).

The pedestrian survey of the property resulted in the discovery of a bifacially ground granitic mano. No other prehistoric artifacts were observed on the property.

The architectural assessment determined a single-family residence is eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Properties (Attachment D).

INVESTIGATION CONSTRAINTS

Approximately ½ of the survey area is covered by vegetation, limiting visibility to less than 50 percent overall. The existing buildings, out buildings, sheds, and other elements of the built environment also hindered observations of ground surfaces.

IMPACT ANALYSIS/MITIGATION PROGRAM

As a result of the field survey, one historically significant building was observed on the Project site. That site has been recorded and evaluated (Daly 2018). The Project site is located entirely within a built environment. However, there is a possibility that buried archaeological materials, such as historic refuse or other resources, could be discovered during shallow grading and

excavation activities on the property. As stated in Section 6.3, deeper excavations (i.e., five feet or deeper) that encounter native sediments have the potential to yield paleontological resources.

Although the Project would have a low probability of disturbing previously unrecorded archaeological resources and tribal cultural resources, a potential exists that unknown archaeological resources and tribal cultural resources will be discovered during construction activities. Implementation of Mitigation Measures (MM) CUL-1, requiring a qualified Archaeologist and a qualified Native American monitor (MM) CUL-4, to evaluate unanticipated discoveries, would reduce potential impacts to a level considered less than significant.

There is a potential that deeper ground-disturbing activities associated with construction would encounter previously unknown unique paleontological resources. This could result in a significant impact to paleontological resources. Implementation of MM CUL-2, requiring a qualified Paleontologist to evaluate unanticipated discoveries, would reduce potential impacts to a level considered less than significant.

Four legal parcels, with the APNs of 2723-005-002, 2723-005-003, 2723-005-017, and 2723-005-030, located within the project specific areas known as the East Parcel and West Parcel, were surveyed for the presence of archaeological and built-environment resources, and those resources were evaluated for historical significance. For the subject parcels with APNs 2723-005-017 and 2723-005-030, it was determined through survey and evaluation that the built-environment resources on those parcels do not meet the criteria of the National Register, California Register, or City of Los Angeles Cultural Historic Monument to be considered significant historic resources. As they have been determined to not be significant resources, their removal will not be considered to have an adverse impact on the environment. The parcel within the East Parcel with the APN of 2723-005-003 does not have built-environment resources situated on it at this time.

The Wilson House at 10921 Old Santa Susana Pass Road (APN 2723-005-002) has been determined a historic resource per the SurveyLA project completed for the Porter Ranch-Chatsworth Community Plan Area in 2015, and as a result of the current intensive-level survey and evaluation. The current report has confirmed the SurveyLA findings that the property is a significant historic resource eligible for listing in the California Register and as a local historic resource. It is recommended that the proponents of the Old Santa Susana Estates project prepare a plan to protect the Wilson House from any direct adverse physical changes to the building (demolition or substantial alterations), or indirect adverse changes (such as continued deterioration of the building caused by deferred maintenance.).

MITIGATION

MM CUL-1 Prior to grading, a professional Archaeologist shall be retained to observe excavations on the property for the presence of archaeological materials. Prior to grading, the areas to be monitored will be determined from consultation with the grading contractor during the pre-grade meeting.

All artifacts discovered at the development site shall be inventoried and analyzed by the Project Archaeologist. If any artifacts of Native American origin are discovered, the Property Owner/Developer and Project Archaeologist shall notify the City of Los Angeles Planning Department and the appropriate local Native American tribe identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. The significance of Native American resources shall be evaluated in accordance with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and shall consider the religious beliefs, customs, and practices of the tribe. All items found in association with Native American human remains shall be considered grave

goods or sacred in origin and subject to special handling. Native American artifacts that cannot be avoided or relocated at the Project site shall be prepared in a manner for curation, and the Project Archaeologist shall deliver the materials to an accredited curation facility approved by the City of Los Angeles within a reasonable amount of time.

Non-Native American artifacts shall be inventoried, assessed, and analyzed for cultural affiliation, personal affiliation (prior ownership), function, and temporal placement. Subsequent to analysis and reporting, these artifacts shall be subjected to curation or returned to the Property Owner/Developer, as deemed appropriate.

Once ground-altering activities have ceased or the Project Archaeologist determines that monitoring activities are no longer necessary, monitoring activities may be discontinued following notification to the City of Los Angeles Planning Department.

A report of findings, including an itemized inventory of recovered artifacts, shall be prepared upon completion of the steps outlined above. The report shall include a discussion of the significance of all recovered artifacts. The report and inventory, when submitted to the City of Los Angeles Planning Department, shall signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to archaeological and/or cultural resources. A copy of the report shall also be filed with the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC).

MM CUL-2

If any paleontological resources (e.g., plant or animal fossils) are encountered before or during grading, the Property Owner/Developer shall retain a qualified Paleontologist to evaluate unanticipated discoveries and to take appropriate measures to protect or preserve them for study. The Paleontologist shall submit a report of findings that will also provide specific recommendations regarding further measures (i.e., paleontological monitoring) that may be appropriate. Where monitoring is appropriate, the program must include, but not be limited to, the following measures:

- Assign a Paleontological Monitor, trained and equipped to allow the rapid removal of fossils with minimal construction delay, to the site full time during earth-disturbing activities.
- Divert earth-disturbing activities away from the immediate area of the discovery until the Paleontological Monitor has completed salvage. If construction personnel make the discovery, the grading contractor shall immediately divert construction and notify the Paleontological Monitor of the find.
- Prepare, identify, and curate all recovered fossils for documentation in the summary report and transfer to an appropriate repository.
- Prepare and submit a technical report describing the identification, salvage, evaluation, and treatment of all fossils discovered during grading to the City of Los Angeles. Transfer collected specimens with a copy of the report to the depository.

MM CUL-3 As stated in the Section A. "Project Description" of the *Santa Susana Estates Project Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration* document, the project proponents intend to retain the Wilson House (on Lot 5), and preserve and rehabilitate the structure to ensure its continued status as a historic resource.

The project proponents have proposed alterations to the Wilson House, with the construction of an addition to the rear elevation of the building. The Wilson House has been determined through this survey and evaluation as potentially eligible for listing in the California Register as a building that is associated with the early history of Chatsworth and the San Fernando Valley, and as a rare remaining example of a citrus ranch house dating from the early 1900s.

Substantial adverse change means the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of a resource, or its immediate surroundings, such that the ability of the historical resource to convey its significance would be materially impaired. The significance of a historic resource is materially impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a resource that convey its historic significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register.

It is recommended that the Wilson House not be substantially altered or demolished, and that the resource retain its eligibility for listing in the in the California Register. The recommended mitigation measure may avoid adverse impacts by not materially altering those physical characteristics and aspects of integrity that convey the buildings historic significance and architecture. If the recommended mitigation measure is adopted, the proposed project will not have a significant effect on the historical property.

If feasible, the Wilson House should be rehabilitated to serve it original use as a single-family residence. The rehabilitation should follow the *Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties, Standards for the Rehabilitation*. Project management should retain the services of a historic architect or architectural historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Professionals, and has at least 10 years' experience with using the *Guidelines*, to assist the project team to develop a rehabilitation plan. As part of the rehabilitation program, a Historic Structures Report (HSR) should be prepared to document current conditions and present proposed alterations to the building per the *Guidelines*.

MM CUL-4 Prior to commencing any ground disturbance activities including excavating, digging, trenching, plowing, drilling, tunneling, quarrying, grading, leveling, removing peat, clearing, pounding posts, augering, backfilling, blasting, stripping topsoil or a similar activity at the project site, the Applicant, or its successor, shall retain and pay for tribal cultural resources monitors, determined by the City's Office of Historic Resources to be qualified to identify subsurface tribal cultural resources. The tribal monitors shall observe all ground disturbance activities on the project site at all times the ground disturbance activities are taking place. If ground disturbance activities are simultaneously occurring at multiple locations on the project site, a tribal monitor shall be assigned to each location where the ground disturbance activities are occurring.

Prior to the commencement of any ground disturbance activities at the project site, the Applicant, or its successor, shall notify any California Native American tribes that have informed the City they are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the

geographic area of the proposed project that ground disturbance activities are about to commence and invite the tribes to observe the ground disturbance activities, if the tribes wish to monitor.

In the event that any subsurface objects or artifacts that may be tribal cultural resources are encountered during the course of any ground disturbance activities, all such activities shall temporarily cease within the area of discovery, the radius of which shall be determined by the qualified archeologist (MM-CUL-1), until the potential tribal cultural resources are properly assessed and addressed pursuant to the process set forth below:

- Upon a discovery of a potential tribal cultural resource, the Applicant, or its successor, shall immediately stop all ground disturbance activities and contact the following: (1) all California Native American tribes that have informed the City they are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project; (2) and the Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources.
- If the City determines, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21074 (a)(2), that the object or artifact appears to be a tribal cultural resource in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, the City shall provide any affected tribe a reasonable period of time, not less than 14 days, to conduct a site visit and make recommendations to the Applicant, or its successor, and the City regarding the monitoring of future ground disturbance activities, as well as the treatment and disposition of any discovered tribal cultural resources.
- The Applicant, or its successor, shall implement the tribe's recommendations if a qualified archaeologist, retained by the City and paid for by the Applicant, or its successor, reasonably concludes that the tribe's recommendations are reasonable and feasible.
- In addition to any recommendations from the applicable tribe(s), a qualified archeologist shall develop a list of actions that shall be taken to avoid or minimize impacts to the identified tribal cultural resources substantially consistent with best practices identified by the Native American Heritage Commission and in compliance with any applicable federal, state or local law, rule or regulation.
- If the Applicant, or its successor, does not accept a particular recommendation determined to be reasonable and feasible by the qualified archaeologist, the Applicant, or its successor, may request mediation by a mediator agreed to by the Applicant, or its successor, and the City. The mediator must have the requisite professional qualifications and experience to mediate such a dispute. The City shall make the determination as to whether the mediator is at least minimally qualified to mediate the dispute. After making a reasonable effort to mediate this particular dispute, the City may (1) require the recommendation be implemented as originally proposed by the archaeologist; (2) require the recommendation, as modified by the City, be implemented as it is at least as equally effective to mitigate a potentially significant impact; (3) require a substitute recommendation be implemented that is at least as equally effective to mitigate a potentially significant impact to a tribal cultural resource; or (4) not require the recommendation be implemented because it is not necessary to mitigate any significant impacts to tribal cultural

resources. The Applicant, or its successor, shall pay all costs and fees associated with the mediation.

- The Applicant, or its successor, may recommence ground disturbance activities outside of a specified radius of the discovery site, so long as this radius has been reviewed by a qualified archaeologist and determined to be reasonable and appropriate.
- The Applicant, or its successor, may recommence ground disturbance activities inside of the specified radius of the discovery site only after it has complied with all of the recommendations developed and approved pursuant to the process set forth in paragraphs 2 through 5 above.
- Copies of any subsequent prehistoric archaeological study, tribal cultural resources study or report, detailing the nature of any significant tribal cultural resources, remedial actions taken, and disposition of any significant tribal cultural resources shall be submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton and to the Native American Heritage Commission for inclusion in its Sacred Lands File.
- Notwithstanding paragraph 8 above, any information determined to be confidential in nature, by the City Attorney's office, shall be excluded from submission to the SCCIC or the general public under the applicable provisions of the California Public Records Act, California Public Resources Code, section 6254(r), and shall comply with the City's AB 52 Confidentiality Protocols.

DISPOSITION OF DATA

This report will be filed with Psomas and the SCCIC. All field notes and other documentation related to the study are on file at the Psomas office in Santa Ana, California.

1.0 UNDERTAKING INFORMATION/INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The subject site is located at 10811, 10821, 10877, and 10921 Old Santa Susana Pass Road in the area of Chatsworth, in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. The Project site is essentially composed of two sections of land that straddle Bee Canyon Road (which runs parallel and to the west of Old Santa Susana Pass Road).

The section to the east of Bee Canyon Road includes the legal parcel of Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 2723-005-002, with the address of 10921 Old Santa Susana Pass Road, and legal parcel of APN 2723-005-003, with the historic address of 10877 Old Santa Susana Pass Road. This section of the Project site is referred to as "the East Parcel" and is a rectangular-shaped parcel consisting of approximately 5.33 and 1.58 (total 6.91 acres) of land with an unoccupied, single-family dwelling with associated concrete pads located in the northeast area of the East Parcel.

The West Parcel is comprised of the legal parcel of APN 2723-005-030 with the address of 10811 Old Santa Susana Pass Road, and legal parcel APN 2723-005-017 with the address of 10821 Old Santa Susana Pass Road. The northern parcel is bisected by the Santa Susana Creek Flood Control Channel. There are currently six occupied and unoccupied dwellings located within the West Parcel, with an associated number of horse stables, outbuildings, and other horse-training related features and structures on the approximate 4.33 acres (2.33 and 2.01-acre parcels).

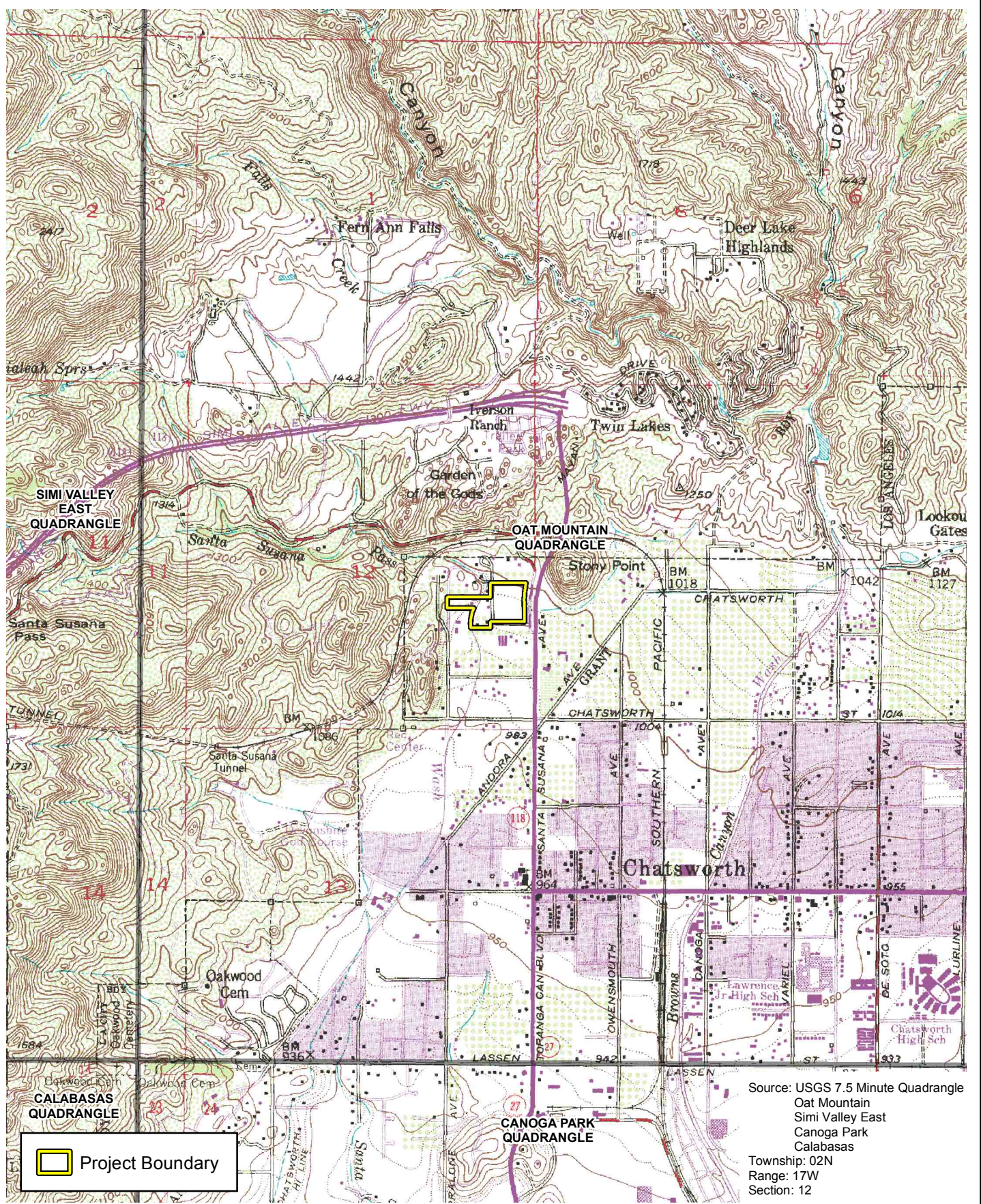
The proposed Project will consist of 19 home sites with minimum 20,000-square-foot lots located on the entire East Parcel and the portion of the West Parcel east of Santa Susana Creek. A single 55,000-square-foot custom lot will be located on the portion of the West Parcel west of Santa Susana Creek. One- and two-story homes will be built on the lots, and all home sites will accommodate keeping horses.

1.2 EXHIBITS

Exhibit 1 depicts the Project site, which is on Section 12 of Township 2 North, Range 17 West on the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS') Oat Mountain 7.5-minute quadrangle.

1.3 PROJECT PERSONNEL

The cultural resources study for the Project was completed by David M. Smith and Patrick Maxon. Architectural historian Pam Daly provided a historic assessment for the standing structures located on the parcels (Attachment D). Professional Qualifications are included in Attachment E.



D:\Projects\3BER0101\MXD\Cultural\Ex_USGS_20160726.mxd

USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle

Old Santa Susana Road

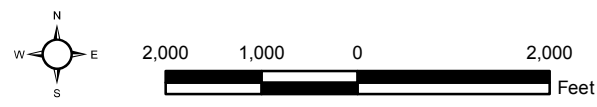


Exhibit 1



2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

This section discusses the applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards that govern cultural resources and that must be adhered to both prior to and during Project implementation. The report is intended to satisfy the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations (*California Public Resources Code* [PRC] Section 21083.2) and the State CEQA Guidelines (*California Code of Regulations* [CCR], Title 14, Section 15064.5). It is understood that there is no federal action under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and thus, no cultural resources analysis under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 *United States Code* [USC] 470f) and its implementing regulations (36 *Code of Federal Regulations* [CFR] 800, Protection of Historic Properties) is required.

2.1 STATE

2.1.1 California Environmental Quality Act and Guidelines

CEQA, as codified in the *California Public Resources Code* (PRC, Sections 21000 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (as codified in Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3 of the *California Code of Regulations*), establishes a process by which various resources, including cultural and paleontological resources, may be assessed and considered for the purposes of proposed projects under State oversight. The nature of the resources and the potential impacts to them are evaluated as part of the CEQA compliance review process.

CEQA was amended recently by Assembly Bill 52 to require analysis of project impacts to tribal cultural resources in project environmental documents. A tribal cultural resource includes sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe and that are eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources or included in a local register of historical resources. The City of Los Angeles is required to consult with a tribe or tribes that request consultation and proposes mitigation measures that may be considered to mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources. Interested tribes have the opportunity during consultation with the lead agency to identify the presence or absence of tribal cultural resources within the approved project, applying the California Register criteria. The information in this report may be requested by interested tribes as part of their tribal cultural resources identification process and consultation with the lead agency. If no tribes request to be informed of proposed projects, then no consultation is required.

2.1.2 California Register of Historical Resources

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project would have a significant impact on one or more historical resources. According to Section 15064.5(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines, a “historical resource” is defined as a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (PRC Section 21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (14 CCR 15064.5[a][2]); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (14 CCR 15064.5[a][3]).

The basic guidelines that were used for the cultural resources study were Section 5024.1 of the PRC, Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR), and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the CEQA Statutes. PRC 5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR. The purpose of the CRHR is to maintain a list of the State’s historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The criteria for listing resources in the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic

Places (NRHP) (per the criteria listed in the CFR, Title 36, Part 60.4) and include those listed below.

A resource may be listed as an historical resource in the California Register if it meets any of the following National Register of Historic Places criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history or 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 represent the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

According to Section 15064.5(a)(3) (A–D) of the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR), a resource is considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP (per the criteria listed at 36 CFR 60.4 previously discussed). Impacts that affect those characteristics of the resource that qualify it for the NRHP or that would adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered to have a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to cultural resources from a proposed project are thus considered significant if it (1) physically destroys or damages all or part of a resource; (2) changes the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource that contributes to its significance; or (3) introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

The purpose of a cultural resources investigation is to evaluate whether any cultural resources remain exposed on the surface of the Project site or can reasonably be expected to exist in the subsurface. If resources are discovered, management recommendations would be required for evaluation of the resources for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

Broad mitigation guidelines for treating historical resources are codified in Section 15126.4(b) of the State CEQA Guidelines. To the extent feasible, public agencies should seek to avoid significant effects to historical resources, with preservation in place being the preferred alternative. If not feasible, a data recovery plan shall be prepared to guide subsequent excavation. Mitigation for historical resources such as building, bridges, and other structures that are consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Weeks and Grimmer 1995) will generally be considered mitigated below a level of significance.

2.1.3 AB 52

This project is subject to Assembly Bill (AB) 52. AB52 is applicable to projects that have filed a Notice of Preparation (NOP) of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), or notice of a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) or Negative Declaration (ND) on or after July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires lead agencies to initiate consultation with California Native American Tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project and have requested such consultation prior to determining the type of CEQA documentation is applicable to the project (i.e., EIR, MND, ND). Significant impacts to Tribal cultural resources are considered significant impacts to the environment. AB52 allows Tribes 30 days after receiving notification to request consultation.

2.1.4 Human Remains

Section 7050.5 of the *California Health and Safety Code* provides for the disposition of accidentally discovered human remains. Section 7050.5 states that, if human remains are found, no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains.

Section 5097.98 of the PRC states that, if remains are determined by the Coroner to be of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours which, in turn, must identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendant(s) shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative(s) would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

3.0 **CULTURAL BACKGROUND**

3.1 **PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND**

Several chronologies are generally used to describe the sequence of the prehistoric periods of Southern California. William Wallace (1955) developed the first comprehensive California chronologies and defines four periods for the southern coastal region.

Wallace's synthesis is largely "descriptive and classificatory, emphasizing the content of archaeological cultures and the relationships among them" (Moratto 1984:159). Wallace relies on the concept of "cultural horizons", which are generally defined by the temporal and spatial distribution of a set of normative cultural traits, such as the distribution of a group of commonly associated artifact types. As a result, his model does not allow for much cultural variation within the same time period, nor does it provide precise chronological dates for each temporal division. Nonetheless, although now more than 50 years old, the general schema of the Wallace chronology has provided a general framework for Southern California prehistory that remains valid today.

Horizon I: Early Man or Paleo-Indian Period (11,000 BCE¹ to 7,500 BCE). While Wallace (1955) initially termed this period the Early Man Horizon (I), this early stage of human occupation is commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian Period today (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:24). The precise start of this period is still a topic of considerable debate. At inland archaeological sites, the surviving material culture of this period is primarily lithic, consisting of large, extremely well-made stone projectile points and tools such as scrapers and choppers. Encampments were probably temporary, located near major kills or important resource areas.

Horizon II: Milling Stone Assemblages (7,500 BCE to 1,000 BCE). Encompassing a broad expanse of time, the Milling Stone Period was named for the abundant milling stone tools associated with sites of this period. These tools, the mano and metate, were used to process small, hard seeds from plants associated with shrub-scrub vegetation communities. An annual round of seasonal migrations was likely practiced, with movements coinciding with ripening vegetal resources and the periods of maximal availability of various animal resources. Along the coast, shell-midden sites are common site types. Some formal burials, occasionally with associated grave goods, are also evident. This period of time is roughly equivalent to Warren's (1968) Encinitas Tradition. Warren (1968) suggests that, as milling stones are common and projectile points are comparatively rare during this period of time, hunting was less important than the gathering of vegetal resources.

Other studies suggest that a diversity of subsistence activities, including hunting of various game animals, were practiced during this period (Koerper 1981; Koerper and Drover 1983). At present, little is known about cultural change during this time period in Southern California. While this lack of noticeable change gives the appearance of cultural stasis, almost certainly many regional and temporal cultural shifts did occur. Future research that is focused on temporal change during the Milling Stone Period would greatly benefit the current understanding of Southern California prehistory.

Horizon III: Intermediate Cultures (1,000 BCE to 750 CE²). The Intermediate Period is identified by a mixed strategy of plant exploitation, terrestrial hunting, and maritime subsistence strategies. Chipped stone tools, such as projectile points, generally decrease in size but increase in number.

¹ BCE is defined as "Before Common Era" and generally refers to that time period commonly referred to as "Before Christ" (B.C.).

² CE is defined as "Common Era" and generally refers to that time period commonly referred to as "annō Domini" (A.D.).

Abundant bone and shell remains have been recovered from sites dating to these time periods. In coastal areas, the introduction of the circular shell fishhook and the growing abundance of fish remains in sites over the course of the period suggest a substantial increase in fishing activity during the Intermediate Horizon. It is also during this time period that mortar and pestle use intensified dramatically. The mano and metate continued to be in use on a reduced scale, but the greatly intensified use of the mortar and pestle signaled a shift away from a subsistence strategy based on seed resources to that of the acorn. It is probably during this time period that the acorn became the food staple of the majority of the indigenous tribes in Southern California. This subsistence strategy continued until European contact. Material culture became more diverse and elaborate and included steatite containers, perforated stones, bone tools, ornamental items, and asphalt adhesive.

Horizon IV: Late Prehistoric Cultures (750 CE to 1769 CE). During the Late Prehistoric Period, exploitation of many food resources, particularly marine resources among coastal groups, continued to intensify. The material culture in the Late Prehistoric Horizon increased in complexity in terms of the abundance and diversity of artifacts being produced. The recovery and identification of a number of small projectile points during this period likely suggests a greater utilization of the bow and arrow, which was likely introduced near the end of the Intermediate Period. Shell beads, ornaments, and other elements of material culture continue to be ornate, varied, and widely distributed; the latter evidence suggests elaborate trade networks. Warren's (1968) scheme divides the late prehistoric period into several regional traditions. Western Riverside County, Orange County, and the Los Angeles Basin area are considered part of the "Shoshonean" tradition, which may be related to a possible incursion of Takic speakers into these areas during this period. The Late Prehistoric Period includes the first few centuries of early European contact (1542–1769 CE); it is also known as the Protohistoric Period as there was a low level of interaction between native Californians and Europeans prior to Portolá's overland expedition in 1769.

In the few centuries prior to European contact, the archaeological record reveals substantial increases in the indigenous population (Wallace 1955:223). Some village sites may have contained as many as 1,500 individuals. Apparently, many of these village sites were occupied throughout the year rather than seasonally. This shift in settlement strategy was likely influenced by improved food procurement and storage technology, which enabled population growth and may have helped stimulate changes in sociopolitical organization.

Evidence is growing that prehistoric cultural change has been much more variable through time and across culture areas than previously thought. Cultural traits such as maritime economies, seafaring, complex trade networks, and year-round occupation of villages appear to have developed much earlier than previously thought. Culture change during the Late Prehistoric Period, in particular, may have been driven more by environmental and resource pressures than optimal adaptation to the environment (Byrd and Raab 2007).

3.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

3.2.1 Tataviam

Late Period archaeology is generally better understood because the late 19th and early 20th century descendants of these groups provided additional information to early Anthropologists. However, so few descendants could be identified from the Tataviam or *Alliklik*, whose territory included the Castaic Creek area, that very little of them is known. By the time anthropologists began to collect data about traditional native cultures in California (about 1900), virtually no Tataviam could be found. Decimated by Spanish missionization and absorbed by other groups through inter-marriage, the Tataviam vanished rapidly from the cultural landscape. What is known

about their culture has been reconstructed through linguistic and ethnohistoric research, archaeological analysis, and remembrances of individuals from neighboring bands.

Most of what is known about the Tataviam has been gleaned from raw field notes taken by Anthropologists John P. Harrington and Alfred L. Kroeber; from records at Mission San Fernando, where many Tataviam were taken; and from diaries of early Spanish explorers (King and Blackburn 1978:537). More recent work with these materials (Johnson 1978; Earle 1990, 1993; Johnson and Earle 1990) has helped considerably in understanding more about Tataviam life. Their territory encompassed a roughly triangular area from the Piru area; eastward along the upper Santa Clara River through the Newhall area to Soledad Pass; and northward across the Sierra Pelona, Sawmill, and Liebre Mountains to the westernmost edge of the Antelope Valley and southernmost slopes of the Tehachapi Mountains (Johnson and Earle 1990:193).

The Tataviam were hunter-gatherers that spoke a variant of the indigenous Takic language (Kroeber 1925:611–614; King and Blackburn 1978). Takic-speakers are believed to have migrated into Southern California from the Great Basin sometime between 1,000 and 3,000 years ago, an event some Archaeologists believe interrupted the long-standing milling stone way of life (McIntyre 1990:4). Tataviam subsistence centered upon the seasonal gathering of plant foods (yucca, acorns, sage seeds, and juniper berries) and hunting (rabbit, rodents, deer, and antelope). Acorns, the staple food of most Late Period groups in California, may have been less important to the Tataviam, who utilized yucca more extensively (King and Blackburn 1978:535). The plant was roasted in stone-lined earth ovens, often identified archaeologically (e.g., Hanks 1970; King et al. 1974; McIntyre 1990:16; Milburn 1998).

With the Santa Clara River Valley and Antelope Valley acting as east-west corridors between the deserts and coast, the Tataviam likely participated in “down the line” long-distance trade. Shell beads found in the western Mojave Desert, for example, were acquired by the Takic-speaking Kitanemuk through a trade network in which the Tataviam may have been linked with Hokan-speaking Chumash on the coast (see Warren and Crabtree 1986:192).

A number of Tataviam villages have been identified through historic registers at Mission San Fernando, including *tsawayung* at the original Newhall Ranch site near Castaic Junction, *naqava’atang* in the Elderberry Canyon area along Castaic Creek, and *pi’ing* at the confluence of Castaic Creek and Elizabeth Lake Canyon (Johnson and Earle 1990:192). The village site of *pi’ing* probably lies under Castaic Lake, which was created when Castaic Creek was dammed in 1972. The Castaic area and Lake Castaic near Lebec, though separated by some 25 miles, are named from the same Native American root: the Chumash *kashtik* (Gudde 1998:69–70).

3.3 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The major historic periods for the greater Los Angeles area are defined by key events documented by participants, witnesses, historians, and cartographers:

- **Spanish Period** (1769–1822, or 233–180 years ago)
- **Mexican Period** (1822–1848, or 180–154 years ago)
- **American Period** (1848–Present, or since 156 years ago)

Spanish explorer Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo made a temporary landfall at the Chumash village of *šišolop* (present-day Ventura) on October 12, 1542 (Grant 1978:518). However, the beginning of the post-prehistoric era in Southern California is marked by the arrival of the Gaspar de Portolá overland expedition from New Spain (Mexico) and the founding of the first Spanish settlement at San Diego on July 16, 1769. With the onset of the Spanish Period, the Tataviam first came into direct contact with Europeans when the Portolá expedition passed through their territory about

two weeks later, reaching the upper Santa Clara River in the Newhall-Saugus area and camping briefly as they continued west toward Ventura (McIntyre 1990:8). In 1772, Pedro Fages, a soldier searching for Spanish deserters, traveled through the Antelope Valley and into the San Joaquin Valley via Tejon Pass (Beck and Haase 1974:15). In 1776, Friar Francisco Garcés arrived in the Newhall-Saugus area and turned northward, following lower Castaic Creek and Elizabeth Lake Canyon to reach the Antelope Valley (McIntyre 1990:9).

Three of the 21 Franciscan missions established by the Spanish in *Alta California* impacted Tataviam people profoundly: Mission San Gabriel Arcángel (1771), Mission San Fernando Rey de España (1797), and Mission San Buenaventura (1782). An *assistencia* (outlying chapel and granary) of Mission San Fernando was established in 1802 along the upper Santa Clara River (Perkins 1957; McIntyre 1990:10). In 1820, Friar Mariano Payéras, *Presidente* of the California missions, reported to Spain that a mission should be established on the Santa Clara River in the Newhall area, referring to the location as *Cajon de los Difuntos* (Canyon of the Dead) because native people had killed two Spanish soldiers there (Beattie 1929:251–252). However, the rebellion in Mexico against Spain was already under way, and Payéras received no support for his campaign to establish additional missions in California's interior.

Mexico's independence from Spain in 1822 brought the Mexican Period to California. Mexico secularized the missions but continued the Spanish practice of granting large tracts of ranch land to soldiers, civil servants, and pioneers. The Project site is not located within any former land grant. The land grant nearest the Project site was the 13,339-acre *Rancho Temescal* (or *Temascal*), located just 1.25 miles to the west at its nearest point. *Temescal* was granted to Francisco Lopez and Jose Arellanes in 1843 by Manuel Micheltorena, one of several Mexican governors of *Alta California* (Avina 1932:73; Beck and Haase 1974:37; Cowan 1977:101–102). The ranch was patented by the United States in 1871, but little is known of historic developments there.

Located 2.5 miles to the southeast at its nearest point, the massive 48,612-acre Rancho San Francisco was granted in 1839 to Antonio del Valle, a Spanish lieutenant, by Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado (Avina 1932:54; Beck and Haase 1974:37; Cowan 1977:76). Rancho San Francisco became popularly known as Rancho de Valle and is designated California Historical Landmark No. 556 (Office of Historic Preservation 1996:100–101). On March 9, 1842, gold was discovered on the great ranch in Placerita Canyon by Francisco Lopez (Newhall 1992:52–53; Whitehead 1978:229), six years before the famous discovery at Sutter's Mill that unleashed the Gold Rush. Lopez is said to have dreamed about finding gold, and an oak growing at the spot came to be known as "Oak of the Golden Dream", now designated California Historical Landmark No. 168 (Office of Historic Preservation 1996:95).

Anglo-Americans began to explore *Alta California* as early as 1826, when trapper Jedediah Smith arrived at Mission San Gabriel (Morgan 1953:200–202; Lewis 1993:441). Mountain men James Ohio Pattie and Ewing Young passed through the Upper Santa Clara River Valley during the early 1830s (Beck and Haase 1974:43). Preceding an American challenge for the California territory, John C. Fremont's topographical engineers began to survey the region for the United States during the 1840s (Lewis 1993:172). Before long, the Mexican-American War broke out, with Fremont in command of the California Battalion for the United States. Fremont's battalion marched through the Santa Clara River Valley and south to Mission San Fernando, where the hostilities ended on January 13, 1847, with the Treaty of Cahuenga (Beck and Haase 1974:48; Lewis 1993:177). The American Period followed with Mexico's concession of *Alta California* to the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848 (Rolle 1998:91). The transition was more apparent in 1850, when the new State of California was apportioned into 27 original counties, including Los Angeles County (Coy 1973:140; Marschner 2000:43).

The Gold Rush created a need for roads between the mining camps and major trade centers of San Francisco and Los Angeles. Early in 1855, shipping pioneer Phineas Banning blazed a wagon road north from Los Angeles to the newly established Fort Tejon, opening direct freight service among the growing business center, the Mojave Desert, and southern Kern County (Krythe 1957:66–67). The arduous route was improved in 1862 when a deep passageway was cut through an intervening ridge. Known as Beale’s Cut, the feature is located in the Newhall area and is designated California Historical Landmark No. 1006 (Office of Historic Preservation 1996:111). In 1858, the Butterfield Transcontinental Stage Line began to utilize Banning’s road (Ormsby 1955:117). The route followed San Francisquito Canyon rather than the steep grade north of Castaic presently used for Old Route 99/Interstate 5 (see Outland 1973:179).

The earliest attempts to commercialize oil in Southern California occurred during the 1850s (White 1962:2, 1968:6–8; Franks and Lambert 1985:4). The region was already well-known to Native Americans and early explorers for tar seeps and petroleum springs, but the first saleable petroleum-based products were lamp fuels such as camphene and kerosene (made to replace the more expensive alternative, whale oil) and lubricants. Crude petroleum for these products was skimmed or dipped from pools on the surface or in pits or shafts. According to Hutchinson (1965:99), the first “true” oil well in Southern California was drilled in 1865 near Piru.

4.0 METHODS

4.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

A records search and literature review of documents on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton was conducted on August 3, 2016 by Psomas archaeologist, David Smith. The SCCIC is a designated branch of the California Historical Resources Information System and houses records of archaeological and historic resources in Orange, Los Angeles, Ventura, and San Bernardino Counties. The review consisted of an examination of the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS') Oat Mountain 7.5-minute quadrangle to determine if any sites are recorded on or if any cultural resources studies have been conducted on or within a ½-mile radius of the subject property. Data sources consulted at the SCCIC included archaeological records, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (DOE), historic maps, and the Historic Property Data File (HPDF) maintained by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The HPDF contains listings for the CRHR and/or the NRHP, California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI).

4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION AND ASSEMBLY BILL 52

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on August 22, 2016, and requested to review its Sacred Lands Files for the presence of any cultural resources on or near the Project site. The results of that review were negative (Attachment B). The review included a list of tribes affiliated with the Project area. Those tribes were contacted by the City of Los Angeles pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52 and offered an opportunity to consult on the project.

4.3 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

The Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC) was contacted and requested to review its topographical maps for the Project area to determine the geology underlying the Project site; the sensitivity of the site for the presence of fossils; and if any fossil-bearing localities had been recorded (Attachment C).

4.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

A pedestrian survey of the property was conducted by David Smith on August 30, 2016. Only those portions of the property that afforded a reasonably clear view of the ground were surveyed. Survey transects were accomplished at 15-meter intervals. Areas of dense vegetation or other ground cover were avoided. Particular attention was given to numerous active rodent burrows for evidence of subsurface archaeological materials.

4.5 HISTORICAL FIELD SURVEY

Pam Daly completed a pedestrian survey for the build environment portions of the property on August 30, 2016. Her evaluation is provided herein in Attachment D.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

Cultural Resources Studies

The SCCIC records search conducted by Psomas archaeologist, David Smith, on August 3, 2016 identified 18 prior cultural resources technical studies within ½-mile of the project site and three academic overview studies (Table 1). The technical cultural resources studies consist of block and linear surveys and construction compliance monitoring projects dating to as early as 1971 and as recently as 2015. The studies were located to the south, southeast, southwest, north, northeast, and northwest of the project area; and are all within ½-mile of the project site. The academic overview studies are a testament to the archaeological sensitivity of region, including the project area. The prior studies are listed in Table 1, and the records search results summary letter from SCCIC is presented in Appendix A.

**TABLE 1
CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES WITHIN ONE-HALF MILE
OF THE PROJECT SITE**

Report Number	Author and Year	Title	Type of Study	Located on the Project Site
LA-00590	McIntyre 1980	Field Survey and Cultural Resource Assessment for Tentative Tract No. 33622, a 70 Acre Parcel in Chatsworth, Los Angeles County, California	Archaeological Survey	No
LA-00883	Greenwood 1980	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of the Cadillac-Fairview Property in Chatsworth, California	Archaeological Survey	No
LA-01410	Colby 1984	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of a 4.83 Acre Parcel at 10815 Canoga Avenue in Chatsworth, City and County of Los Angeles (t.t. 43437)	Archaeological Survey	No
LA-01734	Whitney-Desautels 1988	Archaeological, Historical, and Paleontological Assessment Tt 35714 and Tt 44362, California West Development, Chatsworth, California	Archaeological/Paleontological Assessment	No
LA-02096	Salls 1990	Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Nine Acre Parcel (a-1 Zone) 21521 Rinaldi Chatsworth, California 91	Archaeological Survey	No
LA-02390	Romani et al. 1988	Astronomy, Myth, and Ritual in the West San Fernando Valley	Ethnographic Study	No
LA-02892	Stone and Sheets 1993	Phase I Archaeological Survey Report Pacific Pipeline Project Santa Barbara Coastal Reroutes Ethnohistorical Village Pacific Pipeline Project	Archaeological Survey	No
LA-02950	Anonymous	Consolidated Report: Cultural Resource Studies for the Proposed Pacific Pipeline Project	Cultural Studies Overview	No
LA-03131	Toren and Bruier 1976	Archaeological Assessment of Evans Ranch	Archaeological Assessment	No
LA-03189	Romani 1976	Assessment of the Archaeological Impact by the Development of Property Tracts Number 32630 and 32599	Archaeological Assessment	No

**TABLE 1
CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES WITHIN ONE-HALF MILE
OF THE PROJECT SITE**

Report Number	Author and Year	Title	Type of Study	Located on the Project Site
LA-03405	Otte 1971	Field Archaeology 1971 CA-LAN-357	Archaeological Study	No
LA-04124	Barajas 1972	Semester Report for Anthropology 7	Anthropology Project	No
LA-06599	Foster 2002	Historic Resource Evaluation Report Mason Avenue At-Grade crossing and safety Improvements Project Los Angeles City, California	Historic Resource Evaluation	No
LA-07837	Knight 2001	Rock Art of the Santa Monica and the Santa Susana Mountains	Rock Art Study	No
LA-08255	Arrington and Sikes 2006	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project State of California: Volumes I and II	Monitoring Report	No
LA-10612	Schmidt 2005	Canoga Park – Simi Valley Fiber Optic Cable, Ventura and Los Angeles Counties	Archaeological Survey	No
LA-10687	Bonner and Crawford 2010	Cultural Resources Records Search, Site Visit Results, and Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Clearwire Candidate CA-Los6777/LA60XC362, 4652 West Century Boulevard, Inglewood, Los Angeles County, California	Archaeological Survey	No
LA-10798	Wlodarski 2011	A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Improvements to 10860 Topanga Canyon Road, City of Chatsworth, Los Angeles County, California	Archaeological Survey	No
LA-11149	Romani 1981	California State University, Northridge, Astronomy and Social Integration: An Examination of Astronomy in a Hunter and Gatherer Society. A thesis submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of Masters of Arts in Anthropology	Master of Arts Thesis	No
LA-12065	Vincent and Vincent 2012	Chatsworth Past and Present	Cultural Study	No
LA-12660	Knight et al. 2015	The Tuesday Site: An Informal Recordation of a Possibly Significant Site by the LanVen	Site Recordation	No

Cultural Resources Sites

The literature review also identified 13 cultural resources within a ½-mile radius of the subject property. Of the 13 sites recorded within a ½-mile radius of the property, 7 are historic, consisting of foundations and related features and/or standing structures, such as old farm buildings and residences. Two of these may be located on the subject property. P19-150428 and P19-150429 are both homes that, at the time of their recordation in 1978, were occupied. However, the site records were not filled in completely and, therefore, the locations of the two houses cannot be reliably identified (Table 2).

The remaining six sites are prehistoric. The presence of several prehistoric sites in the immediate vicinity of the project site is an indicator that the region has the potential to provide a wealth of information on past human activities within this area. The prehistoric findings included a prehistoric habitation site with intact burials, evidence of tool stone production (lithic scatters) and the possibility of rock art sites used as locations for ceremonial activities. None of these are located on the Project site.

Descriptions of the sites and the dates they were recorded are provided in Table 2.

**TABLE 2
CULTURAL RESOURCES SITES WITHIN ONE-HALF MILE
OF THE PROJECT SITE**

Primary	Trinomial	Date(s) Recorded	Description	Attribute Code	Proximity to Project Site
P-19-000357	CA-LAN-0357	1969,1987, 1990	Prehistoric: habitation and rock art sites	AP02; AP04; AP05; AP06; AP09; and AP15	Outside
P-19-000870	CA-LAN-0870	1978,1982,1988	Prehistoric: lithic scatter	AP02	Outside
P-19-000901	CA-LAN-0901	1978	Prehistoric: petroglyphs	AP05	Outside
P-19-001097	CA-LAN-1097	1980	Prehistoric: lithic scatter and rock shelter	AP02; AP14	Outside
P-19-001620	LA-LAN-1620	1989	Prehistoric: lithic scatter	AP02	Outside
P-19-003501	CA-LAN-3501H	2005	Historic: dam	AH08	Outside
P-19-003507	CA-LAN-03507	2004	Prehistoric: lithic scatter	AP02	Outside
P-19-120078	-	2005	Historic: earthen dam	AH08	Outside
P-19-150424	-	1978	Historic: Iverson Ranch; trash scatter	AH02; AH04	Possibly within
P-19-150428	-	1978	Historic: structure; trash scatter	AH02; AH04	Possibly within
P-19-150429	-	1978	Historic: structure; trash scatter	AH02; AH04	Outside
P-19-150430	-	1978	Historic: structure; trash scatter	AH02; AH04	Outside
P-19-075161	-	1974	Old Santa Susana Stagecoach Road		Outside

5.2 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION AND ASSEMBLY BILL 52

The NAHC responded to the August 22, 2016 request for a records search on August 25, 2016. The results of the request were negative; however, the NAHC provided a list of Native Americans who might be able to provide additional information (Attachment B).

Pursuant to AB 52, the city was provided a copy of the list and initiated contact with the listed tribes. The City sent notification letters on September 8, 2017 to the California Native American Tribes that requested inclusion on the City's AB 52 notification list. As of December 15, 2017, the City had received only two responses to these notification letters, from Kimia Fatehi, Tribal

Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer for the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians and Andrew Salas, Tribal Chair for the Kizh Gabrielino Tribe.

On September 22, 2017 a letter requesting consultation was received from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians via email, and on September 22, 2017 the City responded to the Tribe acknowledging the request for consultation. On October 11, 2017 a consultation meeting was held via phone call and was attended by Department of City Planning staff and Tribe members from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians. During the consultation, the Tribe presented evidence from various sources identifying areas near the project site as having a higher probability of containing tribal cultural resources. During the consultation, the City directed the Tribe to provide any follow up materials the tribe would like included in the case file. On October 11, 2017 the City received an email from the tribe regarding the Governor's Office of Planning and Research's AB 52 Technical Advisory which verifies that oral history can be utilized as evidence that may support the finding of a tribal cultural resource. As of May 2018, no additional evidence has been provided to the City. On May 1, 2018, the City provided a letter to the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians and notifying them that based on the information provided during the consultation, it has been determined that there could be an impact to tribal cultural resources if mitigation measures were not applied.

On November 7, 2017 the City received a consultation request from the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians. The deadline to request formal tribal consultation pursuant to AB 52 for the proposed project was October 10, 2017. As such, the time period to request formal consultation had expired. However, the Tribe still requested to submit evidence of the cultural significance and sensitivity of the project site for the City's evaluation of project impacts. On November 30, 2017 information and comments regarding the site's tribal cultural significance were provided via email to the City and the transmittal was confirmed by City staff. On May 1, 2018, the Tribe was provided a letter notifying them of the City's mitigation measure.

5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

A pedestrian survey was conducted for the property on August 30, 2016. All exposed ground surfaces were examined during the survey. No historical archaeological artifacts were noted that merited recordation. One prehistoric artifact was noted. However, the artifact, a bifacially ground mano, was in a disturbed context and was not in its original setting. The artifact was near a post associated with a pile of various sized pebbles, cobbles, and other rocks that had been placed there from an unknown location. However, this occurrence is commonly seen on farms and ranches and results over time as workers periodically remove rocks from plowed fields and unpaved roads to improve the conditions.

5.4 IMPACT ANALYSIS CULTURAL RESOURCES

As a result of the field survey, one historically significant building was observed on the Project site. That site has been recorded and evaluated (Daly 2018). The Project site is located entirely within a built environment. However, there is a possibility that buried archaeological materials, such as historic refuse or other resources, could be discovered during shallow grading and excavation activities on the property. As stated in Section 6.3, deeper excavations (i.e., five feet or deeper) that encounter native sediments have the potential to yield paleontological resources.

Although the Project would have a low probability of disturbing previously unrecorded archaeological resources, a potential exists that unknown archaeological resources will be discovered during construction activities. Implementation of Mitigation Measure (MM) CUL-1, requiring a qualified Archaeologist to evaluate unanticipated discoveries, would reduce potential impacts to a level considered less than significant.

There is a potential that deeper ground-disturbing activities associated with construction would encounter previously unknown unique paleontological resources. This could result in a significant impact to paleontological resources. Implementation of MM CUL-2, requiring a qualified Paleontologist to evaluate unanticipated discoveries, would reduce potential impacts to a level considered less than significant.

Four legal parcels, with the APNs of 2723-005-002, 2723-005-003, 2723-005-017, and 2723-005-030, located within the project specific areas known as the East Parcel and West Parcel, were surveyed for the presence of archaeological and built-environment resources, and those resources were evaluated for historical significance. For the subject parcels with APNs 2723-005-017 and 2723-005-030, it was determined through survey and evaluation that the built-environment resources on those parcels do not meet the criteria of the National Register, California Register, or City of Los Angeles Cultural Historic Monument to be considered significant historic resources. As they have been determined to not be significant resources, their removal will not be considered to have an adverse impact on the environment. The parcel within the East Parcel with the APN of 2723-005-003 does not have built-environment resources situated on it now.

The Wilson House at 10921 Old Santa Susana Pass Road (APN 2723-005-002) has been determined a historic resource per the SurveyLA project completed for the Porter Ranch-Chatsworth Community Plan Area in 2015, and as a result of the current intensive-level survey and evaluation. The current report has confirmed the SurveyLA findings that the property is a significant historic resource eligible for listing in the California Register and as a local historic resource. Implementation of MM CUL-3, requiring measures to be taken if the Wilson House is moved or altered, would reduce potential impacts to a level considered less than significant. Demolition with mitigation would not reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

If the Wilson House and sufficient land (approximately 7,500 square feet) are removed from the APE of the current project, and the house is not altered or demolished, the proposed project will not have a significant effect on the historical property. No mitigation measures will be required.

5.5 IMPACT ANALYSIS TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

The NAHC results of the Sacred Lands File search were negative for cultural resources considered important to Native Americans. Nevertheless, as noted by the NAHC, the absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands Files does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in the project site. For purposes of impact analysis, a tribal cultural resource is considered a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object which is of cultural value to a California Native American Tribe and is either eligible for the CRHR or a local register. As discussed above (Section 5.2), the City sent notification letters on September 8, 2017 to the California Native American Tribes that requested inclusion on the City's AB 52 notification list.

On September 22, 2017 a letter requesting consultation was received from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians via email, and on September 22, 2017 the City responded to the Tribe acknowledging the request for consultation. On October 11, 2017 a consultation meeting was held via phone call and was attended by Department of City Planning staff and Tribe members from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians. During the consultation, the Tribe presented evidence from various sources identifying areas near the project site as having a higher probability of containing tribal cultural resources. During the consultation, the City directed the Tribe to provide any follow up materials the tribe would like included in the case file. On October 11, 2017 the City received an email from the tribe regarding the Governor's Office of Planning and Research's AB 52 Technical Advisory which verifies that oral history can be utilized as evidence that may support the finding of a tribal cultural resource. As of May 2018, no additional evidence

has been provided to the City. On May 1, 2018, the City provided a letter to the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians and notifying them that based on the information provided during the consultation, it has been determined that there could be an impact to tribal cultural resources if mitigation measures were not applied.

On November 7, 2017 the City received a consultation request from the Fernandefño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians. The deadline to request formal tribal consultation pursuant to AB 52 for the proposed project was October 10, 2017. As such, the time period to request formal consultation had expired. However, the Tribe still requested to submit evidence of the cultural significance and sensitivity of the project site for the City's evaluation of project impacts. On November 30, 2017 information and comments regarding the site's tribal cultural significance were provided via email to the City and the transmittal was confirmed by City staff. On May 1, 2018, the Tribe was provided a letter notifying them of the City's mitigation measure.

As noted in Section 5.1 of this technical study, Psomas identified 18 prior cultural resources technical studies within a half mile of the project site and three academic overview studies. Several prehistoric sites consisting of habitation sites, lithic scatters, and ceremonial sites (rock art and burials) have been identified within a half mile of the project site; however, none of these archaeological sites are within the project site and will not be affected from project related activities. The impact analysis of tribal cultural resources notes that the NAHC results of Sacred Lands File search were negative for cultural resources considered important to Native Americans, but the absence of site specific information in these files does not indicate the absence of tribal cultural resources. There is a possibility that undiscovered intact cultural resources, including tribal cultural resources, could be present below the surface in native sediments and may be subject to direct impact that could be mitigated. The report recommends having a tribal monitor present to observe all ground disturbance activities during construction on site to reduce impact to a less than significant level.

Therefore, based on the information available to the City and in consideration of the concerns from the Tribe, the project shall be required to comply with Mitigation Measures (See Section 6 MM-CUL-4 below) to ensure that project-level and cumulative impacts related to tribal cultural resources are less than significant.

6.0 MITIGATION

MM CUL-1 Prior to grading, a professional Archaeologist shall be retained to observe excavations on the property for the presence of archaeological materials. Prior to grading, the areas to be monitored will be determined from consultation with the grading contractor during the pre-grade meeting.

All artifacts discovered at the development site shall be inventoried and analyzed by the Project Archaeologist. If any artifacts of Native American origin are discovered, the Property Owner/Developer and Project Archaeologist shall notify the City of Los Angeles Planning Department and the appropriate local Native American tribe identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. The significance of Native American resources shall be evaluated in accordance with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and shall consider the religious beliefs, customs, and practices of the tribe. All items found in association with Native American human remains shall be considered grave goods or sacred in origin and subject to special handling. Native American artifacts that cannot be avoided or relocated at the Project site shall be prepared in a manner for curation, and the Project Archaeologist shall deliver the materials to an accredited curation facility approved by the City of Los Angeles within a reasonable amount of time.

Non-Native American artifacts shall be inventoried, assessed, and analyzed for cultural affiliation, personal affiliation (prior ownership), function, and temporal placement. Subsequent to analysis and reporting, these artifacts shall be subjected to curation or returned to the Property Owner/Developer, as deemed appropriate.

Once ground-altering activities have ceased or the Project Archaeologist determines that monitoring activities are no longer necessary, monitoring activities may be discontinued following notification to the City of Los Angeles Planning Department.

A report of findings, including an itemized inventory of recovered artifacts, shall be prepared upon completion of the steps outlined above. The report shall include a discussion of the significance of all recovered artifacts. The report and inventory, when submitted to the City of Los Angeles Planning Department, shall signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to archaeological and/or cultural resources. A copy of the report shall also be filed with the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC).

MM CUL-2 If any paleontological resources (e.g., plant or animal fossils) are encountered before or during grading, the Property Owner/Developer shall retain a qualified Paleontologist to evaluate unanticipated discoveries and to take appropriate measures to protect or preserve them for study. The Paleontologist shall submit a report of findings that will also provide specific recommendations regarding further measures (i.e., paleontological monitoring) that may be appropriate. Where monitoring is appropriate, the program must include, but not be limited to, the following measures:

- Assign a Paleontological Monitor, trained and equipped to allow the rapid removal of fossils with minimal construction delay, to the site full time during earth-disturbing activities.

- Divert earth-disturbing activities away from the immediate area of the discovery until the Paleontological Monitor has completed salvage. If construction personnel make the discovery, the grading contractor shall immediately divert construction and notify the Paleontological Monitor of the find.
- Prepare, identify, and curate all recovered fossils for documentation in the summary report and transfer to an appropriate repository.
- Prepare and submit a technical report describing the identification, salvage, evaluation, and treatment of all fossils discovered during grading to the City of Los Angeles. Transfer collected specimens with a copy of the report to the depository.

MM CUL-3 As stated in the Section A. "Project Description" of the *Santa Susana Estates Project Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration* document, the project proponents intend to retain the Wilson House (on Lot 5), and preserve and rehabilitate the structure to ensure its continued status as a historic resource.

The project proponents have proposed alterations to the Wilson House, with the construction of an addition to the rear elevation of the building. The Wilson House has been determined through this survey and evaluation as potentially eligible for listing in the California Register as a building that is associated with the early history of Chatsworth and the San Fernando Valley, and as a rare remaining example of a citrus ranch house dating from the early 1900s.

Substantial adverse change means the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of a resource, or its immediate surroundings, such that the ability of the historical resource to convey its significance would be materially impaired. The significance of a historic resource is materially impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a resource that convey its historic significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register.

It is recommended that the Wilson House not be substantially altered or demolished, and that the resource retain its eligibility for listing in the in the California Register. The recommended mitigation measure may avoid adverse impacts by not materially altering those physical characteristics and aspects of integrity that convey the buildings historic significance and architecture. If the recommended mitigation measure is adopted, the proposed project will not have a significant effect on the historical property.

If feasible, the Wilson House should be rehabilitated to serve it original use as a single-family residence. The rehabilitation should follow the *Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties, Standards for the Rehabilitation*. Project management should retain the services of a historic architect or architectural historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Professionals, and has at least 10 years' experience with using the *Guidelines*, to assist the project team to develop a rehabilitation plan. As part of the rehabilitation program, a Historic Structures Report (HSR) should be prepared to document current conditions and present proposed alterations to the building per the *Guidelines*.

MM CUL-4 Prior to commencing any ground disturbance activities including excavating, digging, trenching, plowing, drilling, tunneling, quarrying, grading, leveling, removing peat, clearing, pounding posts, augering, backfilling, blasting, stripping topsoil or a similar activity at the project site, the Applicant, or its successor, shall retain and pay for tribal cultural resources monitors, determined by the City's Office of Historic Resources to be qualified to identify subsurface tribal cultural resources. The tribal monitors shall observe all ground disturbance activities on the project site at all times the ground disturbance activities are taking place. If ground disturbance activities are simultaneously occurring at multiple locations on the project site, a tribal monitor shall be assigned to each location where the ground disturbance activities are occurring.

Prior to the commencement of any ground disturbance activities at the project site, the Applicant, or its successor, shall notify any California Native American tribes that have informed the City they are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project that ground disturbance activities are about to commence and invite the tribes to observe the ground disturbance activities, if the tribes wish to monitor.

In the event that any subsurface objects or artifacts that may be tribal cultural resources are encountered during the course of any ground disturbance activities, all such activities shall temporarily cease within the area of discovery, the radius of which shall be determined by the qualified archeologist (MM-CUL-1), until the potential tribal cultural resources are properly assessed and addressed pursuant to the process set forth below:

- Upon a discovery of a potential tribal cultural resource, the Applicant, or its successor, shall immediately stop all ground disturbance activities and contact the following: (1) all California Native American tribes that have informed the City they are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project; (2) and the Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources.
- If the City determines, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21074 (a)(2), that the object or artifact appears to be a tribal cultural resource in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, the City shall provide any affected tribe a reasonable period of time, not less than 14 days, to conduct a site visit and make recommendations to the Applicant, or its successor, and the City regarding the monitoring of future ground disturbance activities, as well as the treatment and disposition of any discovered tribal cultural resources.
- The Applicant, or its successor, shall implement the tribe's recommendations if a qualified archaeologist, retained by the City and paid for by the Applicant, or its successor, reasonably concludes that the tribe's recommendations are reasonable and feasible.
- In addition to any recommendations from the applicable tribe(s), a qualified archeologist shall develop a list of actions that shall be taken to avoid or minimize impacts to the identified tribal cultural resources substantially consistent with best practices identified by the Native American Heritage Commission and in compliance with any applicable federal, state or local law, rule or regulation.

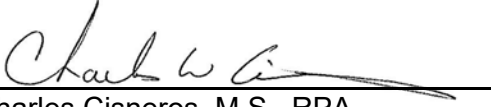
- If the Applicant, or its successor, does not accept a particular recommendation determined to be reasonable and feasible by the qualified archaeologist, the Applicant, or its successor, may request mediation by a mediator agreed to by the Applicant, or its successor, and the City. The mediator must have the requisite professional qualifications and experience to mediate such a dispute. The City shall make the determination as to whether the mediator is at least minimally qualified to mediate the dispute. After making a reasonable effort to mediate this particular dispute, the City may (1) require the recommendation be implemented as originally proposed by the archaeologist; (2) require the recommendation, as modified by the City, be implemented as it is at least as equally effective to mitigate a potentially significant impact; (3) require a substitute recommendation be implemented that is at least as equally effective to mitigate a potentially significant impact to a tribal cultural resource; or (4) not require the recommendation be implemented because it is not necessary to mitigate any significant impacts to tribal cultural resources. The Applicant, or its successor, shall pay all costs and fees associated with the mediation.
- The Applicant, or its successor, may recommence ground disturbance activities outside of a specified radius of the discovery site, so long as this radius has been reviewed by a qualified archaeologist and determined to be reasonable and appropriate.
- The Applicant, or its successor, may recommence ground disturbance activities inside of the specified radius of the discovery site only after it has complied with all of the recommendations developed and approved pursuant to the process set forth in paragraphs 2 through 5 above.
- Copies of any subsequent prehistoric archaeological study, tribal cultural resources study or report, detailing the nature of any significant tribal cultural resources, remedial actions taken, and disposition of any significant tribal cultural resources shall be submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton and to the Native American Heritage Commission for inclusion in its Sacred Lands File.
- Notwithstanding paragraph 8 above, any information determined to be confidential in nature, by the City Attorney's office, shall be excluded from submission to the SCCIC or the general public under the applicable provisions of the California Public Records Act, California Public Resources Code, section 6254(r), and shall comply with the City's AB 52 Confidentiality Protocols.

7.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this paleontological assessment, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DATE: May 2018

SIGNED:


Charles Cisneros, M.S., RPA
Senior Archaeologist

8.0 REFERENCES

- Avina, Rose Hollenbaugh
1932 *Spanish and Mexican Land Grants in California*. Master's Thesis, University of California, Berkeley. Reprinted in 1973 by R and E Research, San Francisco.
- Beattie, George William
1929 Spanish Plans for an Inland Chain of Missions in California. *Historical Society of Southern California Annual Publications* 14(2):243-264. Los Angeles.
- Beck, Warren A. and Ynez D. Haase
1974 *Historical Atlas of California*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- Byrd, Brian F., and L. Mark Raab
2007 Prehistory of the Southern Bight: Models for a New Millennium. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar. AltaMira Press, Lanham, Maryland.
- Chartkoff, J. L. & K. K. Chartkoff
1984 *The Archaeology of California*. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.
- Cowan, Robert G.
1977 *Ranchos of California: A List of Spanish Concessions 1775-1822 and Mexican Grants 1822-1846*. Historical Society of Southern California, Los Angeles.
- Coy, Owen C.
1973 *California County Boundaries: A Study of the Division of the State into Counties and the Subsequent Changes in their Boundaries*. Revised Edition (originally published in 1923 by the California Historical Survey Commission, Berkeley). Valley Publishers, Fresno.
- Daly, Pamela.
2018 Historic Resource Assessment for the Santa Susana Estates Project, 10811/10821/10921 Old Santa Susana Pass Road, Chatsworth, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. Daly & Associates; August 2018.
- Earle, David
1990 New Evidence on the Political Geography of the Antelope Valley and the Western Mojave Desert at Spanish Contact. In: *Archaeology and Ethnohistory of the Antelope Valley and Vicinity*, Bruce Love and Walter H. DeWitt (eds), pp. 87-104. Antelope Valley Archaeological Society Occasional Papers 2.
- Franks, Kenny A. and Paul F. Lambert
1985 *Early California Oil: A Photographic History, 1865–1940*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station.
- Grant, Campbell
1978 Interior Chumash. In: *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, California, Robert F. Heizer (ed.), pp. 530-534. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Gudde, Erwin G.
1998 *California Place Names: The Origin and Etymology of Current Geographical Names*. Fourth Edition, Revised. University of California Press, Berkeley.

- Hanks, Herrick E.
1970 *The Test Excavation of Asher #13 (LAN-373): An Earth Oven Site at Vasquez Rocks County Park, Los Angeles County, California*. Unpublished report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.
- Hutchinson, W. H. (William Henry)
1965 *Oil, Land and Politics: The California Career of Thomas Robert Bard*. Two Volumes. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- Johnson, John R.
1978 The Trail to Kashtiq. *Journal of California Anthropology* 5(2):188-198.
- Johnson, John R. and David D. Earle
1990 Tataviam Geography and Ethnohistory. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 12(2):191-214.
- King, Chester D., Charles Smith, and Tom King
1974 *Archaeological Report Related to the Interpretation of Archaeological Resources Present at Vasquez Rocks County Park*. Unpublished Report No. LA-835 on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.
- King, Chester and Thomas C. Blackburn
1978 Tataviam. In: *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 535-537. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Koerper, H. C.
1981 Prehistoric Subsistence and Settlement in the Newport Bay Area and Environs, Orange County, California. Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Riverside.
- Koerper, H. C. and C. Drover
1983 Chronology Building for Coastal Orange County, The Case from CA-ORA-119-A. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 19(2):1-34.
- Kroeber, Alfred
1925 Handbook of the Indians of California. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78*. Washington, D.C.
- Krythe, Maymie
1957 *Port Admiral: Phineas Banning, 1830-1885*. Special Publication No. 28, California Historical Society, San Francisco.
- Lewis, Donovan
1993 *Pioneers of California: True Stories of Early Settlers in the Golden State*. Scottwall Associates, San Francisco.
- Marschner, Janice
2000 *California 1850: A Snapshot in Time*. Coleman Ranch Press, Sacramento.
- McLeod, Samuel
2016 Paleontological Resources for the proposed Old Santa Susana Road Project, in the City of Chatsworth, Los Angeles County, project area

- McIntyre, Michael J.
 1990 Cultural Resources of the Upper Santa Clara River Valley, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, California. In: *Archaeology and Ethnohistory of the Antelope Valley and Vicinity*, Bruce Love and Walter H. DeWitt (eds.), pp. 1-20. Antelope Valley Archaeological Society Occasional Papers 2.
- Milburn, Douglas H.
 1998 *Prehistoric Stone-Lined Roasting Ovens from Littlerock Canyon: Proposed Archaeological Markers of Ethnic Replacement and Territorial Extent in the Northern San Gabriel Mountains, California*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, San Diego.
- Morgan, Dale L.
 1953 *Jedediah Smith and the Opening of the West*. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.
- Moratto, M. J.
 1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, San Diego, California.
- Newhall, Ruth Waldo
 1992 *A California Legend: The Newhall Land and Farming Company*. Newhall Land and Farming Company, Valencia.
- Office of Historic Preservation
 1990 Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP's) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format*. Sacramento, California.
 1996 *California Historical Landmarks*. California State Parks, Sacramento.
- Ormsby, Waterman L.
 1942 *The Butterfield Overland Mail, by Waterman L. Ormsby, Only Through Passenger on the First Westbound Stage [1858]*. Edited by Lyle H. Wright and Josephine M. Bynum. Huntington Library, San Marino.
- Outland, Charles F.
 1973 *Stagecoaching on El Camino Real: Los Angeles to San Francisco, 1861-1901*. Arthur H. Clark Company, Glendale.
- Perkins, A. B.
 1957 Rancho San Francisco: A study of a California land grant. *Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly* 39(2):99-126.
- Rolle, Andrew
 1991 *Henry Mayo Newhall and His Times: A California Legacy*. The Huntington Library, San Marino.
 1998 *California: A History*. Fifth Edition. Harlan Davidson, Inc., Wheeling, Ill.
- Wallace, W.
 1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11: 214-230.
- Warren, C. N.
 1968 Cultural Traditions and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*. *Eastern New Mexico Contributions in Anthropology* 1(3): 1-14.

Warren, Claude N. and Robert H. Crabtree

- 1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In: *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11, Great Basin, Warren L. D'Azevedo (ed.), pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Weeks, Kay D., and Anne E. Grimmer.

- 1995 The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties: With Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Heritage Preservation Services. <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standguide/index.htm>.

White, Gerald T.

- 1962 *Formative Years in the Far West: A History of Standard Oil Company of California and Predecessors Through 1919*. Appleton-Century-Crofts, Division of Meredith Publishing Co., New York.
- 1968 *Scientists in Conflict: The Beginnings of the Oil Industry in California*. The Huntington Library, San Marino.

Whitehead, Roy Elmer

- 1978 *Lugo: A Chronicle of Early California*. San Bernardino County Museum Association, Redlands.

ATTACHMENT A
SCCIC RECORDS SEARCH

OLD SUSANA
AUG 3, 2016

7.5' DAT MOUNTAIN

TEN, R16W

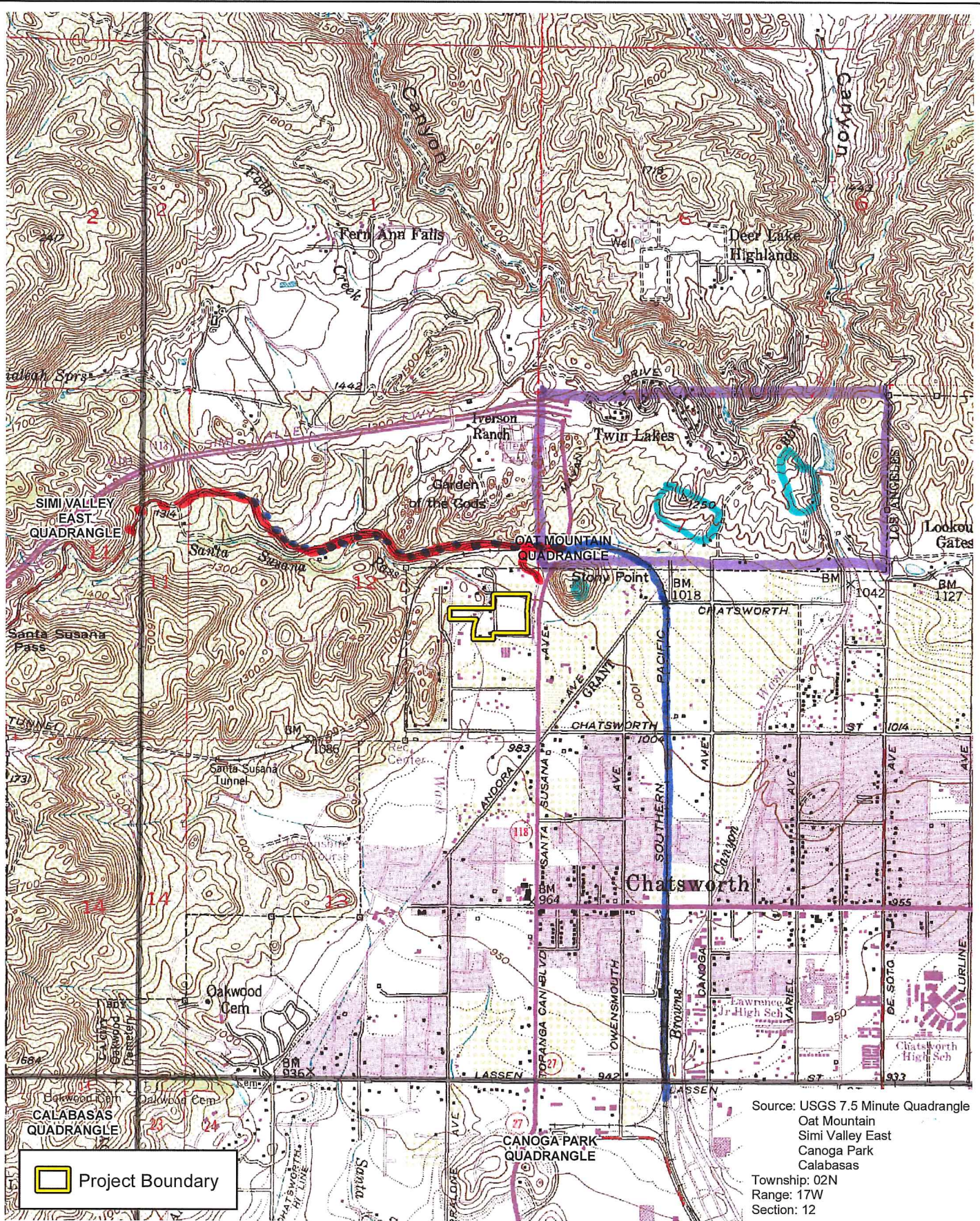
LA REPORTS

SITES

Category	LA REPORTS	SITES
1	10612	150428 ?
	12065	150429 ?
	2950	1097
	10687 (3)	3507
	2390	870
	3405 (MID ONLY)	3501
	2124	150424
	11179 (3)	901
	2892	357
	12660	150430
2	883	1620
	(8255) RR	120078
	6599	
	1734 3301	
	590	
3	10798	
	(3189)	
	3131	
	7837	
	2096 } N.M.	
	1410 }	

TOPANGA CYN BLVD.
SANTA SUSANA AVE

D:\Projects\3BER0101\MXD\CulturalEx_USGS_20160726.mxd



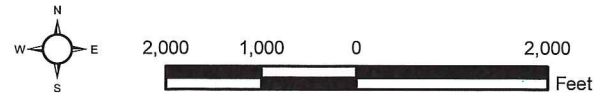
Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle
 Oat Mountain
 Simi Valley East
 Canoga Park
 Calabasas
 Township: 02N
 Range: 17W
 Section: 12

USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle

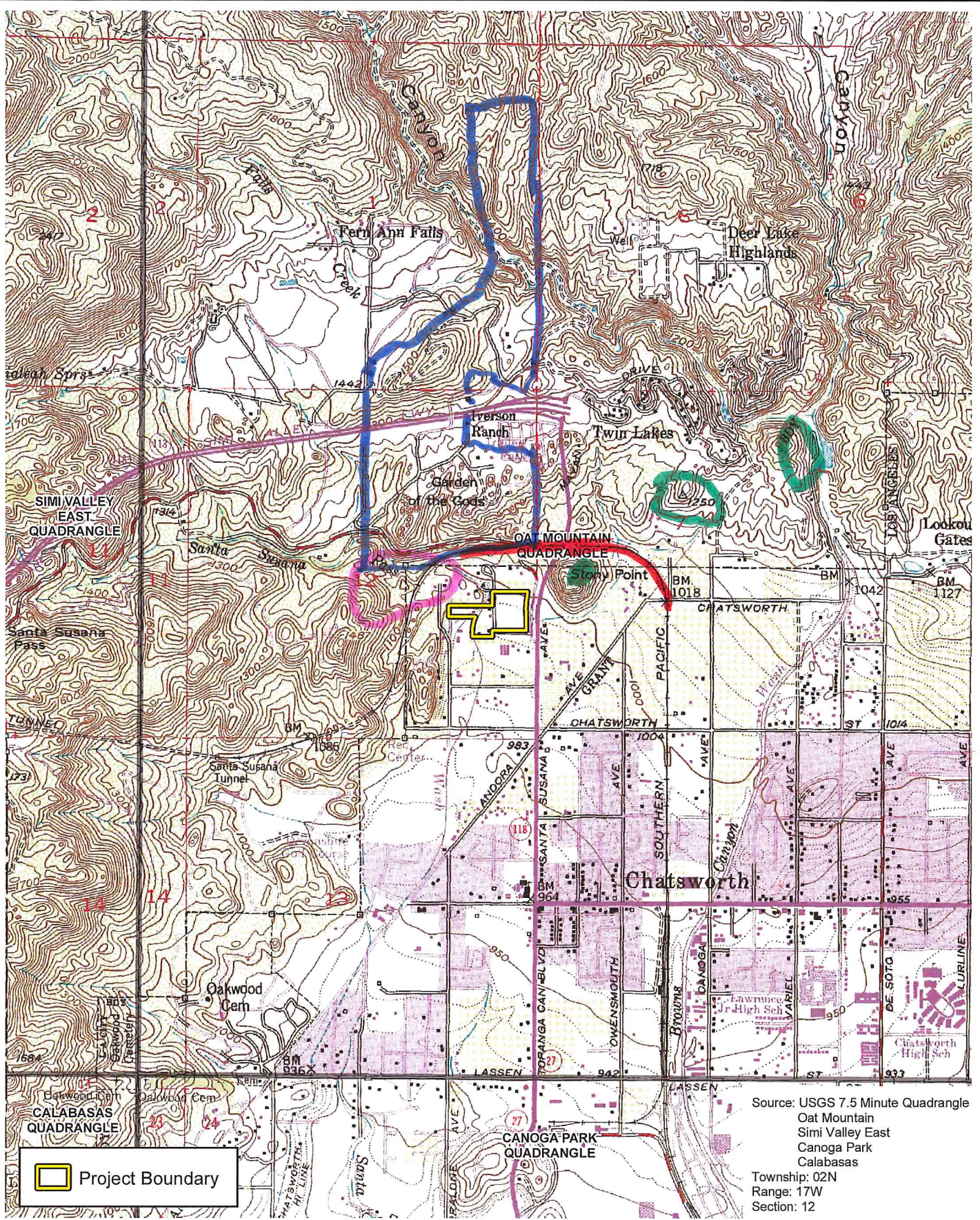
Exhibit 1

Old Santa Susana Road

REPORTS 1



D:\Projects\3BER0101\MXD\Cultural\Ex_USGS_20160726.mxd

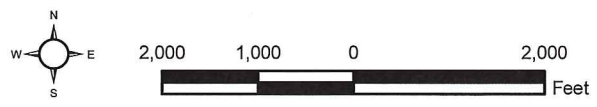


USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle

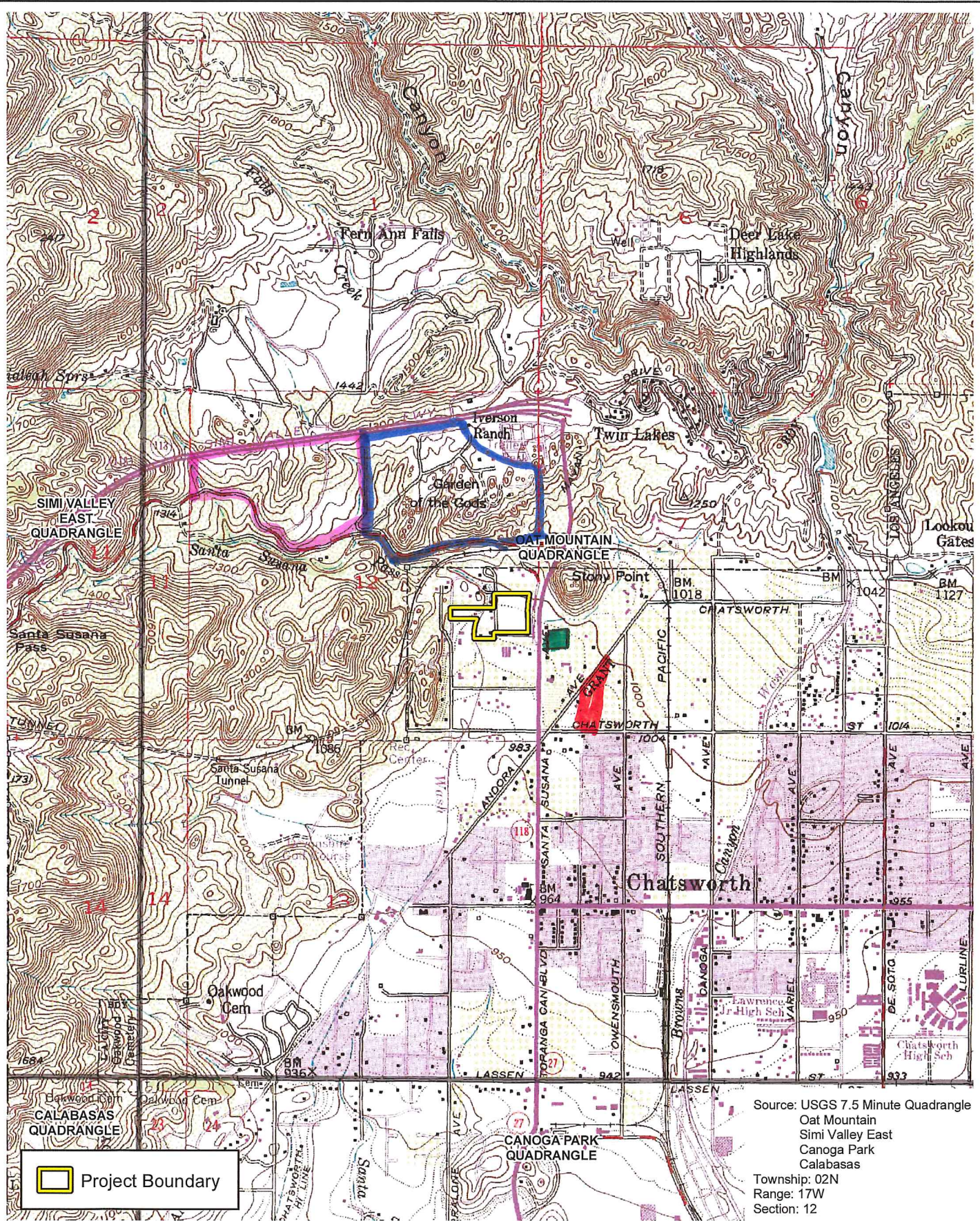
Exhibit 1


Old Santa Susana Road

REPORTS 2



D:\Projects\3BER0101\WXD\CulturalEx_USGS_20160726.mxd



 Project Boundary

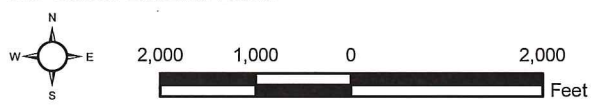
Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle
 Oat Mountain
 Simi Valley East
 Canoga Park
 Calabasas
 Township: 02N
 Range: 17W
 Section: 12

USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle

Exhibit 1

Old Santa Susana Road

REPORTS #3



Report List

Old Susana

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00590		1980	McIntyre, Michael J.	Field Survey and Cultural Resource Assessment for Tentative Tract No. 33622, a 70 Acre Parcel in Chatsworth, Los Angeles County, California	NARC	19-000870, 19-000963
LA-00883		1980	Greenwood, Roberta S.	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of the Cadillac-fairview Property in Chatsworth, California	Greenwood and Associates	19-000870, 19-001097
LA-01410		1984	Colby, Susan M.	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of a 4.83 Acre Parcel at 10815 Canoga Avenue in Chatsworth, City and County of Los Angeles (t.t. 43437)	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	
LA-01734	Paleo -	1988	Whitney-Desautels, Nancy A.	Archaeological, Historical, and Paleontological Assessment Tt 35714 and Tt 44362, California West Deveopmen, Chatsworth, California	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	19-000870, 19-001097
LA-02096		1990	Salls, Roy A.	Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Nine Acre Parcell (a-1 Zone) 21521 Rinaldi Chatsworth, California 91	Northridge Center for Public Archaeology, CSUN	
LA-02390		1988	Romani, John F., Dan Larson, Gwen Romani, and Arlene Benson	Astronomy, Myth, and Ritual in the West San Fernando Valley.	Coyote Press	56-000151, 56-000161, 56-000357
LA-02892		1993	Stone, David and Robert Sheets	Phase I Archaeological Survey Report Pacific Pieline Project Santa Barbara Coastal Reroutes Ethnohistoric Village Placement Locations	Science International Corporation	
LA-02950		1992	Anonymous	Consolidated Report: Cultural Resource Studies for the Proposed Pacific Pipeline Project	Peak & Associates, Inc.	19-000007, 19-000021, 19-000034, 19-000089, 19-000251, 19-000357, 19-000385, 19-000389, 19-000390, 19-000407, 19-000409, 19-000668, 19-000781, 19-000830, 19-000887, 19-000901, 19-000963, 19-001097, 19-001112, 19-001124, 19-001575, 19-001620
LA-03131		1976	Toren, George A. and Frederick L. Bruier	Archaeological Assessment of Evans Ranch	Northridge Archaeological Research Center CSUN	19-000661
LA-03189		1976	Romani, John F.	Assessment of the Archaeological Impact by the Development of Property Tracts Number 32630 and 32599	Northridge Archaeological Research Center, CSUN	19-001620
LA-03405		1971	Otte, Jim	Field Archaeology 1971 CA-LAN-357		19-000357
LA-04124		1972	Barajas, Luisa	Semester Report for Anthropology 7	Unknown	19-000357

Report List

Old Susana

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-06599		2002	Foster, John M.	Historic Resource Evaluation Report Mason Avenue At-grade Crossing and Safety Improvements Project Los Angeles City, California	Greenwood and Associates	
LA-07837		2001	Knight, Albert	Rock Art of the Santa Monica and the Santa Susana Mountains	Albert Knight	19-000045, 19-000048, 19-000049, 19-000078, 19-000089, 19-000188, 19-000340, 19-000354, 19-000357, 19-000403, 19-000448, 19-000449, 19-000640, 19-000717, 19-000743, 19-000748, 19-001540, 56-000008, 56-000035, 56-000037, 56-000057, 56-000119, 56-000149, 56-000163, 56-000165, 56-000195, 56-000203, 56-000242, 56-000314, 56-000612, 56-000613, 56-000630, 56-000632, 56-000732, 56-001072
LA-08255		2006	Arrington, Cindy and Nancy Sikes	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project State of California: Volumes I and II	SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.	
LA-10612		2005	Schmidt, James J.	(also VN2880) Canoga Park- Simi Valley Fiber Optic Cable, Ventura and Los Angeles Counties	Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.	56-000655, 56-000729, 56-152383
LA-10687		2010	Bonner, Wayne and Kathleen Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search, Site Visit Results, and Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Clearwire Candidate CA-LoS6777/LA60XC362, 4652 West Century Boulevard, Inglewood, Los Angeles, California	Michael Brandman Associates	19-188844
LA-10798		2011	Wlodarski, Rob	A Phase I Archaeological [Survey] for the Proposed Improvements to 10860 Topanga Canyon Road, City of Chatsworth, Los Angeles County, California	HEART	19-000021, 19-000089, 19-000093, 19-000357, 19-000901, 19-000995, 19-000996, 19-000998, 19-001097, 19-001620, 19-150428, 19-150429, 19-150430, 19-150431
LA-11149		1981	Romani, John	California State University, Northridge, Astronomy and Social Integration: An Examination of Astronomy in a Hunter and Gatherer Society. A thesis submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of Masters of Arts in Anthropology.	CSU Northridge	19-000089, 19-000209, 19-000357, 19-000413, 19-000511, 56-000151, 56-000161
LA-12065		2012	Vincent, Ray and Vincent, Ann	Chatsworth Past and Present	Chatsworth Historical Society	

Report List

Old Susana

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-12660		2015	Knight, Al, Tejada, Barbara, McIntyre, Mike, Vincent, Ray, Vincent, Ann, and Brown, Gary	The Tuesday Site: An Informal Recordation of a Possibly Significant Site by the LanVen	LanVen	

Resource List

Old Susana

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-000357	CA-LAN-000357	Resource Name - VS-749	Site	Prehistoric	AP02 (Lithic scatter); AP04 (Bedrock milling feature); AP05 (Petroglyphs); AP06 (Pictographs); AP09 (Burials); AP15 (Habitation debris)	(Michael Glassow, UCSB); 1969 (C. Singer, & J. West); 1987 (John F. Romani); 1990 (R. A. Salls and D.E. Bleitz, Center for Public Archaeology)	LA-00035, LA-00071, LA-00720, LA-02133, LA-02449, LA-02623, LA-02950, LA-03405, LA-03406, LA-03452, LA-03487, LA-03539, LA-03545, LA-03590, LA-03639, LA-03847, LA-04124, LA-04126, LA-07837, LA-09297, LA-10637, LA-10798, LA-11149, LA-11164, LA-11532, VN-01052, VN-01265, VN-01407, VN-01442, VN-01456, VN-01457, VN-02383, VN-02888, VN-02977
P-19-000870	CA-LAN-000870		Site	Prehistoric	AP02 (Lithic scatter)	1978 (Bob Edberg); 1982 (Bob Edberg, NARC); 1988 (Diane F. Sailer, SRS)	LA-00590, LA-00883, LA-00986, LA-01496, LA-01734
P-19-000901	CA-LAN-000901		Site	Unknown	AP05 (Petroglyphs)	1978 (EDBERG)	LA-02950, LA-10798, LA-11164, VN-01265
P-19-001097	CA-LAN-001097	Resource Name - IVERSION #1	Site	Prehistoric	AP02 (Lithic scatter); AP14 (Rock shelter/cave)	1980 (FOSTER / McINTYRE)	LA-00883, LA-01734, LA-02950, LA-10798, LA-10944, VN-01265
P-19-001620	CA-LAN-001620		Site	Prehistoric	AP02 (Lithic scatter)	1989 (Albert Knight, Western Mojave Survey Association)	LA-02950, LA-03189, LA-10798, LA-12661, VN-01265
P-19-003501	CA-LAN-003501H	Resource Name - Spillway	Site	Historic	AH08 (Dams)	2005 (P. McFarland, M. Mealey, N. Brodie, S. Farmer, Cal Dept of Parks & Rec)	
P-19-003507	CA-LAN-003507	Resource Name - Flakes-in-the-Trail	Site	Prehistoric	AP02 (Lithic scatter)	2004 (M. Mealey, M. Buxton, Cal Dept of Parks & Rec)	

Resource List

Old Susana

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-120078		Resource Name - Earthen Dam	Site	Historic	AH08 (Dams)	2005 (M. Mealey, Dept of Parks & Rec)	
P-19-150424		Resource Name - Iverson Ranch; Other - 4 Lan H5	Structure	Historic	AH02 (Foundations/structure pads); AH04 (Privies/dumps/trash scatters)	1978 (B. Edberg)	LA-10183, LA-10613, VN-02881
P-19-150428		Other - 4 Lan H10	Structure	Historic	AH02 (Foundations/structure pads); AH04 (Privies/dumps/trash scatters)	1978 (B. Edberg)	LA-10798
P-19-150429		Other - 4 Lan H11	Structure	Historic	AH02 (Foundations/structure pads); AH04 (Privies/dumps/trash scatters)	1978 (B. Edberg)	LA-10798
P-19-150430		Other - 4 Lan H12	Structure	Historic	AH02 (Foundations/structure pads); AH04 (Privies/dumps/trash scatters)	1978 (B. Edberg)	LA-10183, LA-10798

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION * * * Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for LOS ANGELES County.										Page 62	04-05-12	
PROPERTY-NUMBER	PRIMARY-#	STREET ADDRESS.....	NAMES.....	CITY NAME.....	OWN	YR-C	OHP-PROG..	PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT	NRS	CRIT	
100358		31616 N RIDGE RTE RD	CASTAIC UNION SCHOOL DIST-ORIGINAL	CASTAIC	D	1928	PROJ.REVW. HIST.RES. PROJ.REVW.	HRG940202Z DOE-19-95-0111-0000 HRG940202Z	07/13/95 07/13/95 07/13/95	6Y 6Y 6Y		
183358		16717 NORWALK BLVD		CERRITOS	Y		PROJ.REVW.	FCC100405B	04/05/10	6Y		
163875		23000 STUDEBAKER RD	ROYAL STREET COMM. LLC LA0583A	CERRITOS	P	1961	PROJ.REVW.	FCC060928C	11/18/06	6Y		
089529			CHATSWORTH CALERA SITE	CHATSWORTH	M		HIST.RES.	SHL-0911-0000	06/27/77	1CL		
075182		CHATSWORTH PARK S	MINNIE HILL PALMER HOUSE	CHATSWORTH	M	1911	HIST.RES.	NPS-79000480-0000	09/04/79	1S	A	
021173	19-176735	CHATSWORTH PARK S	PALMER, MINNIE HILL HOUSE	CHATSWORTH	M	1911	HIST.RES. PROJ.REVW. HIST.RES.	DOE-19-94-0352-0000 HRG940202Z NPS-79000480-0000	08/08/94 09/30/94 09/04/79	2S2 2S2 1S		
124522		21601 DEVONSHIRE ST	PACIFIC BELL MOBILE SERVICES FACIL	CHATSWORTH	P		PROJ.REVW.	FCC990916B	09/23/99	6Y		
135582		MASON AVE	MONTALVO CUTOFF/ ALAMEDA CORRIDOR	CHATSWORTH	P	1904	HIST.RES. PROJ.REVW.	DOE-19-02-1094-0000 FHWA020813D	10/01/02 10/01/02	6Y 6Y		
075161		STAGECOACH TRAIL	OLD SANTA SUSANA STAGECOACH ROAD /	(VIC) CHATSWORTH	P	1859	HIST.RES. HIST.SURV. HIST.SURV.	NPS-74000517-0000 1311-0001-0000 3063-0001-0000	01/10/74 01/10/74 01/01/74	1S 1S 1S	A A	
183290			SOUTHERN PACIFIC R.R./UNION PACIFI	CITY OF INDUSTRY	P	1905	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA100422A	05/24/10	6Y		
183798		13300 AMAR RD		CITY OF INDUSTRY	P	1956	PROJ.REVW.	FCC100125D	03/29/10	6Y		
090787		15415 E DON JULIAN RD	TEMPLE HALL	CITY OF INDUSTRY	M	1923	HIST.RES.	SPHI-LAN-019	07/12/74	7L		
034728		15415 E DON JULIAN RD	EL CAMPO SANTO CEMETERY & MAUSOLEU	CITY OF INDUSTRY	M		HIST.SURV. HIST.RES.	1744-0005-0000 SHL-0874-0002	11/20/74 11/18/74	1S 1CL		
034727		15415 E DON JULIAN RD	WORKMAN ADOBE/WORKMAN FAMILY CEMET	CITY OF INDUSTRY	M	1842	HIST.RES. HIST.SURV. HIST.RES.	NPS-74000519-0000 1744-0004-0000 SHL-0874-0001	11/20/74 11/20/74 11/18/74	1S 1S 1CL		
034726		15415 E DON JULIAN RD	TEMPLE MANSION	CITY OF INDUSTRY	P	1919	HIST.RES. HIST.SURV. HIST.RES.	NPS-74000518-0000 1744-0003-0000 SHL-0874-9999	12/02/74 12/02/74 11/18/74	1S 1S 1CL		
034725		16021 E GALE AVE	JOHN A. ROWLAND HOUSE/JOHN REED HO	CITY OF INDUSTRY	P	1855	HIST.SURV. HIST.RES. HIST.SURV. HIST.RES.	1744-0002-0000 NPS-76002311-0000 1744-0002-0000 NPS-73000403-0000	01/01/92 03/29/76 09/01/75 07/16/73	3S 1S 3S 1S	AC	
034724		16021 E GALE AVE	JOHN REED HOUSE	CITY OF INDUSTRY	P	1865	HIST.SURV.	1744-0001-0000	09/01/75	7R		
187621		18645 E GALE AVE	GBC INTERNATIONAL BANK BRANCH OFFI	CITY OF INDUSTRY	P		PROJ.REVW.	FDIC120314A	03/16/12	6Y		
179915		166 N BALDWIN PARK BLVD	SONOCO-SV0047	CITY OF INDUSTRY	P		PROJ.REVW.	FCC100804C	08/30/10	6Y		
165278		613 TURNBULL CANYON RD		CITY OF INDUSTRY	P	1923	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA010809A	10/30/01	6Y		
180867		16333 GALE AVE	SCE MESA-WALNUT 220KV TRANSMISSION	(VIC) CITY OF IND	P	1956	PROJ.REVW.	USFS101209C	01/13/11	6Y		
034627	19-186053	10TH ST	BALCH HALL	CLAREMONT	P	1929	HIST.RES. HIST.SURV.	NPS-84000887-0006 1711-0169-0095	09/20/84	1D 3D	AC	
034698	19-186124	12TH ST	SUSAN MILLER DORSEY HALL	CLAREMONT	P	1930	HIST.RES.	NPS-84000887-0004	09/20/84	1D	AC	
034631	19-186057	12TH ST	ROSE GARDEN	CLAREMONT	P	1940	HIST.RES. HIST.SURV.	NPS-84000887-0011 1711-0169-0099	09/20/84	1D 5D2	AC	
034628	19-186054	12TH ST	BROWNING/DORSEY HALL	CLAREMONT	P	1929	HIST.RES. HIST.SURV.	NPS-84000887-0003 1711-0169-0096	09/20/84	1D 3D	AC	
034626	19-186052	12TH ST	GRACE SCRIPPS HALL / ELEANOR TOLL	CLAREMONT	P	1928	HIST.RES. HIST.SURV.	NPS-84000887-0001 1711-0169-0094	09/20/84	1D 7N	AC	
076498	19-186147	12TH ST	GRACE SCRIPPS HALL	CLAREMONT	P	1928	HIST.RES.	NPS-84000887-0002	09/20/84	1D	AC	
034668	19-186094	1ST ST	CRAFT DESIGNS	CLAREMONT	P	1912	HIST.SURV.	1711-0170-0036		5D2		
034677	19-186103	135 1ST ST		CLAREMONT	P	1951	HIST.SURV.	1711-0170-0045		5D2		
034681	19-186107	211 1ST ST	THE VILLAGE IDIOT	CLAREMONT	P	1887	HIST.SURV.	1711-0170-0049		5D2		
034682	19-186108	217 1ST ST	MEADS GROCERY, BUDS BIKE SHOP	CLAREMONT	P	1909	HIST.SURV.	1711-0170-0050		7N		

ATTACHMENT B
NAHC RECORDS SEARCH

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



August 25, 2016

Patrick O. Maxon
BonTerra Psomas

Sent by E-mail: Patrick.maxon@Psomas.com

RE: Proposed Old Santa Susana Pass Road Cultural Resources Study Project; Oat Mountain
USGS Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Maxon:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
8/25/2016**

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

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

duplicate

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

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

Gabrielino

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians

Julie Lynn Tumamait-Stennslie,
Chairperson
365 North Poli Ave
Ojai, CA, 93023
Phone: (805)646-6214
jtumamait@hotmail.com

Chumash

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100
Los Angeles, CA, 90067
Phone: (626) 676 - 1184

Gabrielino

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation

Mia Lopez, Chairperson
Phone: (805)324-0135
cbcn.nahc.sb@gmail.com

Chumash

Northern Chumash Tribal Council

Fred Collins, Spokesperson
67 South Street
San Luis Obispo, CA, 93401
fcollins@northernchumash.org

Chumash

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

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

Gabrielino

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

John Valenzuela, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91322
Phone: (760) 885 - 0955
tsen2u@hotmail.com

Kitanemuk
Serrano
Tataviam

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

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

Gabrielino

Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians

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

Chumash

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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

Gabrielino

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 Old Santa Susana Pass Road Cultural Resources Study, Los Angeles County.

ATTACHMENT C
PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH

Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org



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

12 September 2016

BonTerra Psomas
3 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 200
Santa Ana, CA 92707-8794

Attn: David M. Smith, Senior Archaeologist / Project Manager

re: Paleontological Resources for the proposed Old Santa Susana Road Project, in the City of Chatsworth, Los Angeles County, project area

Dear David:

I have conducted a thorough search of our Vertebrate Paleontology records for the proposed Old Santa Susana Road Project, in the City of Chatsworth, Los Angeles County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Oat Mountain USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 24 August 2016. We do not have any fossil vertebrate localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth..

In the northwestern portion of the proposed project area there may be exposures of the marine late Cretaceous Chatsworth Formation, as occur as bedrock in the surrounding elevated terrain of the Santa Susana Mountains and as probably occur at depth in the remainder of the proposed project area. Our closest vertebrate fossil localities from the Chatsworth Formation are LACM 4913-1914, southwest of the proposed project area in Dayton Canyon west of Chatsworth Reservoir, that produced fossil shark specimens including sand sharks, Carcharhiniformes, mackerel shark, *Cretolamna appendiculata*, crow shark, *Squalicorax kaupi*, dogfish shark, *Squalus*, and angel shark, *Squatina hassei*. Specimens of all of these sharks from localities LACM 4913-4914 were figured in the scientific literature by Welton and Alderson (1981. A Preliminary Note on the Late Cretaceous Sharks of the Chatsworth Formation at Dayton Canyon, Simi Hills, Los Angeles County, California. Society of Economic Paleontologists & Mineralogists Guidebook, 1981).

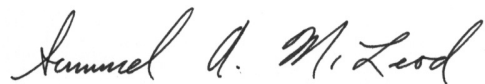
In almost all of the proposed project area though the surface deposits consist of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the Santa Susana Mountains to the north. These younger Quaternary deposits, found throughout the San Fernando Valley, typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils in the uppermost layers, but older Quaternary deposits found at depth may well contain significant fossil vertebrate remains.

Our closest vertebrate fossil locality from older Quaternary deposits is LACM 1406, situated in Santa Susana Pass immediately northwest of the proposed project area, that produced a fossil specimen of mastodon, *Mammot*, from a stream bed. Our next closest locality from older Quaternary deposits is LACM 1817, due south of the proposed project area near the intersection of Farralone Avenue and Plummer Street just north of the eastern-most portion of the Chatsworth Reservoir, that produced a specimen of fossil horse, *Equus*, at a depth of only three feet below the surface.

Shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed throughout the proposed project area are unlikely to produce significant fossil vertebrate remains. Deeper excavations in the proposed project area that extend down into older Quaternary deposits, however, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Samuel A. McLeod".

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice

ATTACHMENT D
HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT (DALY 2018)
(Submitted Under Separate Cover)

ATTACHMENT E
PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Patrick Maxon, MA, RPA

Cultural Resources Manager

EDUCATION

1994/MA/Anthropology/California State University, Fullerton

1987/BA/Psychology/Sociology/Towson State University, Towson, MD

CERTIFICATIONS

Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency Certified Archaeologist/Riverside County

California Energy Commission Cultural Resources Specialist/

Registered Professional Archaeologist (National)/No. 11468/Register of Professional Archaeologists

Orange County Certified Archaeologist/Orange County

National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance Advanced Certification, 2002/

Principal Investigator, Southern California/Bureau of Land Management

Qualified Archaeologist-Secretary of Interior Standards and Guidelines of Professional Qualification & Standards for Archeology, as per Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 61

EXPERIENCE

With Psomas: 9 years/With Other Firms for: 14 years

Patrick Maxon M.A., RPA is a Registered Professional Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of Interior's standards for historic preservation programs for archaeology and who has a permit to perform work on Bureau of Land Management land. Patrick has 22 years of experience in all aspects of cultural resources management, including prehistoric and historic archaeology, paleontology, ethnography, and tribal consultation. He has expertise in compliance with NEPA, CEQA, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and the Clean Water Act, among others. Patrick has completed hundreds of cultural resources projects that have involved (1) agency, client, Native American, and subcontractor coordination; (2) treatment plans and research design development; (3) archival research; (4) field reconnaissance; (5) site testing; (6) data recovery excavation; (7) construction monitoring; (8) site recordation; (9) site protection/preservation; (10) mapping/cartography; (11) laboratory analysis; and (12) report production. He has managed a number of projects within the jurisdiction of the USACE, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, and other federal agencies that require compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. He has also completed projects throughout Southern California under CEQA for State and local governments and municipalities, including Caltrans, the Department of General Services (DGS), the California Energy Commission, the California Department of Water Resources, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW), the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the Los Angeles Unified School District, and others.

Experience

University of California, Riverside Projects, City of Riverside, CA: Cultural Resources Manager for these project. Psomas conducted the required analysis to complete the Cultural Resources sections of the Initial Studies for the Student Recreation Center and Multidisciplinary Research Building (MRB) at the UCR campus. This effort included review and summarization of pertinent information in the Long-Range Development Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR); coordination with the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at UCR to obtain a records search, and review and summary of the records search results; completion of field surveys; assistance with Native American coordination tasks; and analysis of potential impacts to historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources in the respective Initial Studies.

Olivewood Pacific Medical Buildings, City of Riverside, CA: Cultural Resources Manager for this project. Psomas undertook this study to evaluate cultural resources at the project site and to assess the potential for significant impacts to any cultural resources that would result from implementing the project. The study was designed to satisfy Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines with respect the identification and preservation of cultural resources. It also complied with the City of

Riverside Community Development Department's Consultants Requirements for Cultural Resources Survey. The study consisted of a Phase I assessment of the project site including records searches, Native American scoping, a field survey, and preparation of a technical report. Two remaining houses were found eligible under several state or federal criteria of significance. The NHMLAC reported that potentially significant fossil resources may be present on the project site. During the field survey of the vacant lot, several concrete slabs were noted, as well as red bricks and several dinnerware fragments.

La Rivera Drainage Project Cultural Resources Services, Riverside, CA:

Cultural Resources Manager for this project which proposed to improve existing drainage conditions within the La Rivera residential development. The Phase I cultural resources study included (1) a cultural resources literature review of the project site at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside; (2) contact with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a review of its Sacred Lands File and to obtain a list of Native American contacts for the project area; (3) preparation of informational letters to all the NAHC listed contacts in order to ensure a good-faith effort of participation and (4) conducted a paleontological resources literature review for the project at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA). No cultural resources were discovered and no impacts are anticipated.

University of California, Los Angeles Capital Programs On-Call Contracts, Los Angeles, CA:

Cultural Resources Manager for three On-Call Contracts with the University of California, Los Angeles since 2001. The project included the following on- and off-campus projects: NanoSystems and Engineering Facilities Plan project EIR;

- Spieker Aquatic Center IS/ND
- 2008 Northwest Housing Infill Project and Long Range Development Plan Amendment EIR
- Pauley Pavilion Renovation and Expansion IS/MND
- Weyburn Terrace Graduate Student Housing IS/MND
- Wasserman Building Project (medical office) IS/MND;
- Ostin Music Center IS/MND
- Engineering VI-Phase 1 Building IS/MND
- Teaching and Learning Center Building IS/MND
- Meyer and Renee Luskin Conference and Guest Center Project EIR
- Stuart House Replacement Project IS/MND
- Football Performance Center IS/MND; Engineering VI-Phase 2 Building IS/MND
- Basketball Practice Facility IS/MND
- Margan Apartments Redevelopment Project IS/MND
- Geffen Academy at UCLA EIR
- Anderson School of Management Building Addition IS/ND

David Smith

Project Manager/Senior Archaeologist

EDUCATION

1991/BS/Anthropology/University of California, Riverside

CERTIFICATIONS

Certified Archaeologist/Orange County

Certified Archaeologist/Riverside County

Field Director/Southern California, Bureau of Land Management

Hazwoper 40 Hour Certification/

MEDIC First Aid Basic Plus/

EXPERIENCE

With Psomas: 5 years/With Other Firms for: 21 years

David Smith has 26 years of experience as a Principal Investigator, Field Director, Project Archaeologist, and Project Manager. His federal agency experience has included the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), National Forest Service (NFS), National Park Service (NPS), and the USACE. He has managed properties, pipelines, transmission lines developments, facilities, mines, and parks. He has expertise in NEPA/CEQA compliance through providing surveys, inventories, monitoring, testing and data recovery, and Native American consultations. David is a Certified Archaeologist for Riverside County and has completed Riverside County cultural sensitivity training. He has conducted archaeological surveys in California, Nevada, and Arizona, encompassing over 40,000 acres of private and public lands. These surveys were conducted for private and public clients. Agencies include the BLM in Arizona, California, and Nevada; the Prescott National Forest, the San Bernardino National Forest, the Cleveland National Forest, the Angeles National Forest, the Inyo National Forest, and the Coconino National Forest; the Department of Defense; the Bureau of Reclamation; California State Lands Commission; Arizona State Lands; Arizona State Museum; the USACE; and dozens of State, County, and municipal agencies.

David has extensive experience with agency, client, Native American, and subcontractor coordination; archival research; field reconnaissance; site testing; data recovery excavation; construction monitoring; site recordation; site protection/preservation; mapping; laboratory analysis; and report production. He has the practical experience necessary to staff, train, and manage field crews effectively to produce an accurate, high-quality product for the client.

David's field experience includes all aspects of safety training, education, and implementation to ensure compliance under the most rigid agency regulations.

Experience

UCR Multidisciplinary Research Building, City of Riverside, CA: Senior Archaeologist for this project, which involves construction of a new up to 190,000 gross square foot (gsf), 4 to 5-level academic research building at the UCR campus. Conducted the required analysis to complete the Cultural Resources section of the Initial Study. This effort included coordination with the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at UCR to obtain a records search, and review and summary of the records search results; completion of field surveys; assistance with Native American coordination tasks; and analysis of potential impacts to historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources in the Initial Study.

Summerly Development Project Cultural Resources Monitoring, Lake Elsinore, CA: Senior Archaeologist for this project, which included grading for a drainage channel, a large sewer line, and subsequent residential development. At the conclusion of the monitoring program,

David prepared a technical report that documented the results of the monitoring and provided management recommendations for any further work.

NorthLake Specific Plan Environmental Impact Report, Los Angeles

County, CA: Senior Archaeologist for the development of an approximate 1,330-acre project site near Castaic Lake in unincorporated Los Angeles County. This project involves the development of a mix of single-family units; multi-family units; commercial, industrial, and recreational uses; open space; and school and park facilities. David is serving as Senior Archaeologist for the preparation of a Supplemental EIR to the NorthLake Specific Plan EIR (certified in 1992) and the One Valley One Vision Program EIR (certified in 2012) for implementation of the previously approved NorthLake Specific Plan project. David directed and completed the field survey for cultural resources; conducted the Native American consultation; and prepared the final cultural resources report. Subsequent work consisted of Phase II Evaluations for several sites located during the survey.

Baker Ranch Development Project Archaeological and Paleontological Investigations, Lake Forest, CA:

Senior Archaeologist for the Baker Ranch Development Project. Beginning in late 2012, Psomas implemented the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program adopted as a part of the EIR for Phase I of the Baker Ranch Development Project, an approximate 386 acre proposed master-planned community that will include 2,379 residential units and 25,000 square feet of commercial development along the newly built section of Alton Parkway. The project included Archaeological, Native American, and Paleontological monitoring programs during grading activities for project construction. Results of the grading monitoring efforts included the recovery of many significant fossil resources, identified and evaluated by the Sand Diego Museum of Natural History, from the Oso Sand member of the late Miocene to early Pliocene Epoch Capistrano Formation. Also recovered were several burnt rock features interpreted as hearths. Reporting is ongoing.

Joshua Basin Water District Groundwater Recharge Basin and Pipeline Project, Joshua Tree, CA:

Senior Archaeologist for the Joshua Basin Water District Groundwater Recharge Basin and Pipeline Project. This project included the construction of approximately 24,000 linear feet of 16-inch diameter pipe, as an extension to the existing Mojave Water Agency pipeline, and the construction of an approximate 32.5-acre water recharge facility. A previous cultural resources survey performed for the EIR located several resources on and near the project. Psomas prepared an education and awareness program on the historic and prehistoric cultural resources in the area; the potential of construction activities to disturb known or unknown cultural resources and human remains; and the actions to be taken in the event of accidental discovery. The area has the potential for buried resources; therefore, a qualified Archaeologist monitored ground-disturbing activities related to the pipeline construction; completed a pedestrian survey of the planned recharge basin; and monitored grading for construction of the basin itself. David produced the final cultural resources monitoring report for the project.

Charles Cisneros, MS, RPA

Senior Project Manager/Senior Archaeologist

EDUCATION

2008/MS/European
Archaeology/University of
Edinburgh, United Kingdom,

2004/BA/Anthropology/California
State University, Los Angeles

CERTIFICATIONS

Orange County Certified
Archaeologist Certified
Archaeologist/

Registered Professional
Archaeologist/Register of
Professional Archaeologists

Riverside County Certified
Archaeologist/

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for American Archaeology

Society for California Archaeology

Western States Folklore Society

Charles Cisneros is a registered professional archaeologist has years of archaeological assessment and field experience in California and Nevada. He has directed numerous field projects in support of compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Mr. Cisneros has managed a wide range of projects involving archaeological survey, testing, data recovery, monitoring, and laboratory analysis. He is skilled at research and data management, as well as maintaining and organizing digital and print publications. His training and background meet the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology and he is a California Energy Commission approved archaeologist for desert archaeology.

Charles specializes in the prehistoric archaeology of California and the Great Basin. His research interests include ritual use of landscape and sacred geography; applications of new culture-history theory; hunter-gatherer subsistence and technology; and the application of physical science techniques to archaeological questions. He has conducted inventories and analyses of a wide variety of archaeological features and settings, including tool stone prospects and quarries; prehistoric burials; rock art complexes, including parietal art and geoglyphs; and aboriginal trails in desert pavement settings.

He is a member of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), Society for California Archaeology (SCA), and the Western States Folklore Society (WSFS). He has authored or co-authored several professional reports and routinely presents papers at professional meetings.

Experience

Imperial Irrigation District (IID) Salton Seawater Marine Habitat Pilot Project; Imperial County, California (2015-2016): Project Manager and Lead Archaeologist for the cultural resources and paleontological assessment study for the Sephton Water Technology and IID Salton Seawater Marine Habitat project located in Imperial County. His responsibilities include assessing the project for cultural and paleontological sensitivity and to develop strategies to minimize impacts to sensitive resources. Charles' other tasks include managing the project budget, correspondence with the IID environmental staff and advising IID with Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Tribal Cultural Resource (TRC) consultation.

Imperial Irrigation District (IID) Johnson's Landing Pilot Project and Boat Ramp; Imperial County, California (2015-2016): Project Manager and Lead Archaeologist for the cultural resources survey for a 67-acre study on lands administered by the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) for the IID Johnson's Landing Pilot Project and Boat Ramp located in Imperial County. His responsibilities include conducting the

field study and to developing strategies to minimize impacts to sensitive resources. Charles' other tasks include managing the project budget, correspondence with the BOR and IID environmental staff and advising IID with Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Tribal Cultural Resource (TRC) consultation.

Beacon Solar Photovoltaic Project; Kern County, California (2014-2015): Project Manager and Lead Archaeologist for the cultural resources monitoring and biological monitoring of Chambers Group personnel on behalf of BonTerra Psomas for the Beacon Solar Photovoltaic project located in Kern County. His responsibilities include assigning Chambers Group personnel to monitor for cultural and biological resources and to develop strategies to minimize impacts to culturally sensitive archaeological sites. Mr. Cisneros's other tasks include managing the project budget and correspondence with the BonTerra Psomas senior project manager.

East Kern Wind Resource Area (EKWRA) Project; Kern County, California (2012-2014): Project Manager and Lead Archaeologist for the cultural resources monitoring for Southern California Edison's (SCE) East Kern Wind Resources Areas project located in Kern County. His responsibilities include assigning personnel to monitor for cultural resources and to develop strategies to minimize impacts to culturally sensitive archaeological sites. Charles' other tasks include managing the project budget, correspondence with the SCE project senior archaeologist, advising construction personnel and client, and attending to project engineering details.

Genesis Solar Solar Project; Riverside County, California (2012): Crew Chief, CEC Approved Archaeologist on a special studies data recovery team for the Genesis solar project on Bureau of Land Management property. His responsibilities included providing support for the investigation of cultural resources, GPS mapping, site recordation, ground penetrating radar surveys, and working with AECOM archaeologist and Soboba Tribal Monitors.

Solar Millenium Blythe Solar Project; Riverside County, California (2010-2011): Crew Chief, CEC Approved Assistant Project Prehistoric Archaeologist on several intensive archaeological surveys and data recovery teams for the Solar Millennium's solar project on Bureau of Land Management property. His responsibilities included providing support for the investigation of cultural resources, GPS mapping, site recordation, ground penetrating radar surveys, and working with AECOM archaeologist and Aqua Caliente tribal monitors.

McCoy Solar Project; Riverside County, California (2010): Crew Chief, CEC Approved Archaeologist for an archaeological survey on a 5000-acre project located on Bureau of Land Management property. Along with other archaeologists, he conducted the investigation of cultural resources, GPS mapping, site recordation and working with AECOM archaeologist and Aqua Caliente tribal monitors.

NextEra Energy Wind Farm Project; Palm Springs, California (2010): Field Director for a cultural resources survey on Bureau of Management property. His tasks included checking the project area for prehistoric and historic cultural resources, GPS mapping, site recordation, and basic logistics.

I-10/Jefferson Street Interchange Improvement Project; Indio, California (2008): Assistant Project Manager for prehistoric site investigations located near the archaeological sites of CA-RIV-6896 and CA-RIV-6897. He became familiar with artifacts from the Coachella Valley, plotted and created a map of all surrounding archaeological sites and ancient lake shores, created a table of radio carbon dates, and reviewed relevant reports.

ACE San Gabriel Trench Grade Separation Project; San Gabriel, California (2009-2012): Staff Archaeologist for archaeological research and technical reports for the multiple-phase Caltrans project, including Phase II testing of part of the San Gabriel Mission site.

San Fernando Mission Excavation Project; Los Angeles, California (2007): Staff Archaeologist for a phase three excavation on a Mission period archaeological site. His tasks included assisting the field director with testing, note taking, and illustrations.

Dyke 4 Project; Riverside County, California. Staff Archaeologist (2008): Staff Archaeologist for the removal of a prehistoric cremation burial located in the Coachella Valley. His responsibilities included removal of cremated human remains, associated cultural artifacts, and radiocarbon samples. He also acted as liaison between the onsite Native American representatives and construction crew personnel.