

APPENDIX E CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT



ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.

A full-service Archaeology and Paleontology company

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Phase 1 Paleontological and Archaeological Resources Assessment for the Shadowbox Studios Project, City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

LA Railroad 93, LLC, a Delaware Limited Liability Company (LA Railroad LLC), has acquired an approximate 93.5-acres of undeveloped land within the City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County to build a state-of-the-art, full-service film and television studio campus known as the Shadowbox Studios - Santa Clarita (Project). This project will include soundstages, workshops, warehouses, and other support facilities, along with various parking lots and a parking structure all within this 93.5-acre area. Prior to the development of this Project, ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc. (APRMI) was contracted by LA Railroad 93 LLC to facilitate part of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements and determine the paleontological, archaeological, and tribal cultural resources sensitivity of the area. APRMI performed a Phase 1 Paleontological and Archaeological Assessment by conducting a field reconnaissance survey, paleontological records check from the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum, a cultural resources records search from the South-Central Coastal Information Center, and a Sacred Lands File Search attached with a Native American Contacts list from the Native American Heritage Commission. Additional research was also performed for the Project.

The field reconnaissance survey, conducted on July 27th and 28th, 2021, determined the Project area to be a privately owned undeveloped natural area with native oak trees, sagebrush scrub, flowering plants, with a dry creek bed running through part of the property. Part of the Project area has been previously disturbed by the creation of temporary roads and development of a water aeration system is present on the northeastern slope. Cultural or tribal cultural resources were observed during the field survey. A quern- stone (mortar type), an arrow shaft sharpening stone, a basalt hammerstone, and a small clear glass historic bottle were recovered. Typically, artifacts observed during a field survey are left *in situ*, however, due to concerns that the artifacts may be damaged or not found again due to some were found in the watershed, the decision was made to collect the artifacts.

The Weber Group permitted APRMI to observe six days of geological borings conducted during LGC Valley, Inc. data collection testing. This request was fulfilled due to the sensitive cultural resources collected during the field reconnaissance survey which identified the Project area as highly sensitive for archaeological resources and an unknown potential for paleontological resources. No additional resources were recovered from the geologic borings, but preliminary soil data was recovered to further the analysis on the cultural sensitivity of the Project area.

A paleontology records check was requested from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA) record check results did not identify any known fossil sites within the immediate boundaries of the Project area, but Dr. Alyssa Bell, the NHMLA Collections Manager stated that there are six vertebrate fossil sites that have been recorded nearby within similar sedimentary deposits that may be found on the Project. Soils include Holocene and Pleistocene alluvial sediments, and the underlying marine sediments of the Saugus formation, as confirmed by the 1996 geologic map of the Newhall quadrangle and soil data obtained during monitoring of the geologic borings. Grading or shallow excavations within these sediments have a potential to uncover significant fossils.

A cultural research records search was conducted by the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) to identify the presence or absence of any previously recorded cultural

(prehistoric/tribal/historic) resources that are located within the direct area of the Project or within a one-mile radius. The results of the record search included one prehistoric isolate, one historic isolate, four buildings, five structures, and ten properties, located within the one-mile radius, but these resources would not be affected by the Project, since the resources were identified outside of the direct Project area. The 4 cultural resources that were recovered by APRMI from the surface of the Project during the field survey would not be addressed in the SCCIC database due to their recent unrecorded discovery. The data provided by the SCCIC, and field data collected, demonstrates the potential to uncover additional archaeological (prehistoric/historic) resources during ground disturbing activities related to the Project development. Due to this potential archaeological sensitivity of the Project area, APRMI recommends that any excavation in the Project area must be monitored full-time by a qualified on-site archaeological resource construction monitor(s), per the Secretary of Interior (SOI) standards.

APRMI requested a Sacred Lands File Search and a Native American Contacts list for the proposed Project from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC concluded the Project area to be **positive** for the presence of tribal cultural resources, but due to the confidentiality of information regarding Native American sacred sites meant to protect them from public harm, the NAHC could not elaborate further. Tribal entities from the Native American Contact List were sent through mail and/or verbal correspondence. This correspondence was conducted to get further elaboration on the positive results of the Sacred Lands Files and receive tribal input on the proposed Project. A total of 6 responses were received from the tribes, individuals, and organizations contacted, but they did not identify any known Native American sites within the direct Project area.

This report outlines the contextual history for the Project region, the research methodology, and results of the research conducted for this assessment. Attached are the recommended mitigation measures that could reduce the impacts on cultural, paleontological, and tribal cultural resources to a less than significant impact.

ACRONYMS

AF	Artificial Fill
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
APRMI	ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.
ARC	Archives & Resource Center
BERD	Built Environment Resources Directory
BP	Before Present
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHL	California Historic Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CPHI	California Points of Historical Interest
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HCM	Historic Cultural Monument
HRI	Historic Resources Inventory
HSC	California Health and Safety Code
NHMLA	Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MWD	Metropolitan Water District
mya	Million Years Ago
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OVOV	One Valley One Vision
PBDB	Paleobiology Database
PRC	Public Resources Code
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SOI	Secretary of the Interior
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SVP	Society for Vertebrate Paleontology
USGS	United States Geologic Service

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

Shadowbox Studio – Santa Clarita proposes to develop a 93.5-acre parcel within the City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County to create a fully immersive and full-service film and television studio campus known as the Shadowbox Studios - Santa Clarita (Project). The facility will become one of the most significant independent media production facilities in the country. The current configuration of the Project is that the soundstages will be a total of approximately 476,000 square feet, approximately 221,000 square feet of production and administrative office space, approximately 560,000 square feet of workshops, warehouses, and support use buildings, approximately 37,500 square feet of catering and other specialty services. A five-level (four elevated) parking structure and other surface parking lots are planned for the proposed development.

To facilitate part of the CEQA requirements for the Project, ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc. (APRMI) was contracted by LA Railroad 93 LLC, to perform a Paleontological and Archaeological Phase 1 Assessment that would determine the potential paleontological, archaeological, and tribal resource sensitivity of the Project area. As part of this assessment, APRMI conducted a field reconnaissance survey to document and photograph the current state of the Project area's vegetative cover, identification of disturbed soils, record any prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, paleontologic sites and rock outcroppings, and record the built environment. An amended field reconnaissance was required and conducted after the completion of the original survey, to account for an additional area, owned by the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) that the Project may lease, which will extend the previous limits for grading/excavation. During the initial field reconnaissance, APRMI identified and recovered several significant cultural resources. Additionally, during the initial field reconnaissance, APRMI was permitted by the Weber Group to observe six days of geological borings conducted during LGC Valley, Inc. data collection testing process. A secondary field survey was conducted when an addition to the Project was approved to lease the adjacent property from MWD for Project use as a surficial parking lot.

Site specific Record Searches were conducted by multiple agencies and additional in-depth reviews were conducted using various paleontological, archaeological, and tribal cultural resources databases. A paleontology records check was requested by APRMI and conducted by Dr. Alyssa Bell, the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Collections Manager. APRMI reviewed this record check to and interpreted the results to determine the paleontological sensitivity of the Project area.

A cultural resource record search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) was conducted by the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). This search was assessed by APRMI to identify the presence of any previously recorded (prehistoric/tribal/historic) cultural resources that are located within the direct area of the Project or within a ¼ mile radius. Additional databases which included the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD), United States Geological Society (USGS) Historical Topo Collection, and Historic Aerial Photographs were also assessed.

APRMI contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of the Sacred Lands File records and to receive a Native American Contacts list. The Native American contact list was used to request information from the Native American interested parties to see if they wanted to inform us of their ancestral homeland and what information was significant to them to give us for the Project. This Phase I Paleontological and Archaeological Assessment report outlines the methods, results, and mitigation recommendations for the Project to assure the proper management of cultural resources at the time of development.

1.2 Project Location

The Project area is located on a vacant 93.5-acre parcel of land located within the City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California. Specifically, this lot is located northeast of the Railroad Avenue and 13th Street intersection. Via Princessa is 0.2 miles north of the northern boundary of the Project area. Railroad Avenue is parallel to the western boundary of the Project area and 12th Street is located on the east of the Project boundary. A rectangular area owned by the Metropolitan Water District (MWD), in between the residences located 0.045 miles east from the eastern most boundary of the Project area, was added and now included in the final development plans. According to the Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor the Project boundaries are comprised of numerous assessor parcel numbers (APN). The Shadowbox Studios Project boundaries include the following APNs: 2834-001-014, 2834-003-044, 2834-002-046, 2834-003-041, 2834-017-021, 2834-005-041, 2834-004-045, 2834-014-043, 2834-015-021, 2834-006-041, 2834-007-045, 2834-013-041, 2834-012-023, 2834-008-039, 2834-010-043, 2834-011-021, 2834-020-111, 2834-001-272. The MWD Property is also comprised of multiple APN's and include: 2834-020-271, 2834-021-270, 2834-021-134, 2834-21-271. See Figure 1 for map of location.

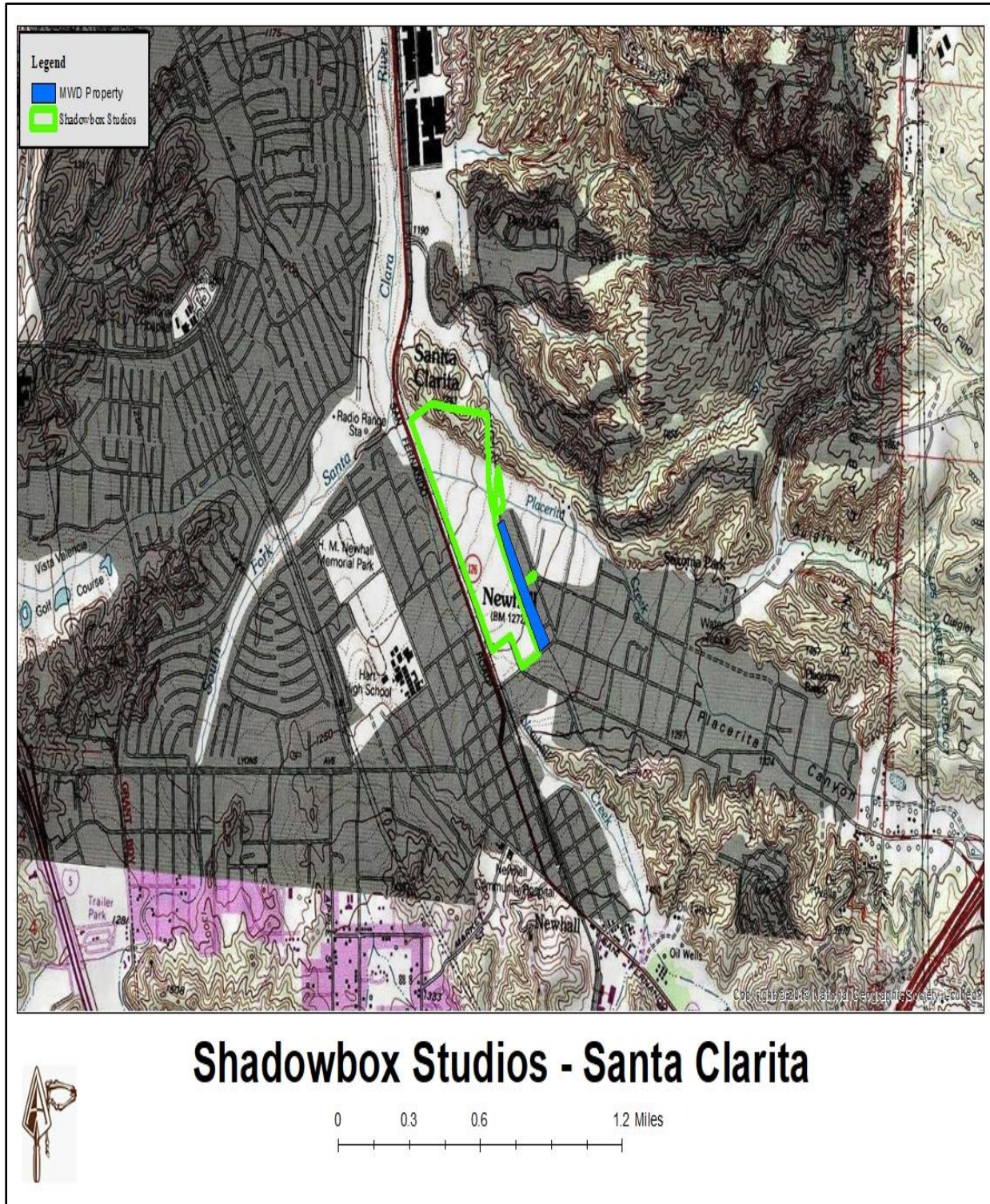


Figure 1. Topographic regional overview of the Project area that is highlighted in green and MWD lot highlighted in blue. *Source: Esri, 2013 United States Geological Survey, National Geographic*



Figure 2. Satellite overview of Project area that is outlined in green and MWD lot outlined in blue.
 Source: Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

1.3 Natural Setting

The City of Santa Clarita is within the Santa Clarita Valley, adjacent to the San Gabriel Mountains to the east, the Santa Susana Mountains to the south and west, and the Sierra Pelona Mountains to the north, all part of the Transverse Ranges. Chamise Chaparral, Coastal Sage Scrub, Interior Live Oak Chaparral comprises the ecological setting of the Santa Clarita Valley (Holland 1986: 9, 22, and 29). Faunal species expected in this valley include large and small to medium sized mammals, such as rodents, rabbits, deer, mountain lions, quail, perching birds and raptors, and reptiles, to include lizards and snakes. One of the large river systems within the Santa Clarita Valley includes the Santa Clara River, which receives drainage from four ranges in the Transverse Ranges System, then flows west onto the Oxnard Alluvial Plain and into the Santa Barbara Channel of the Pacific Ocean.

1.4 Project Personnel

Robin Turner, M.A. is the Principal Investigator and President for APRMI. She holds a Master of Arts degree in Anthropology, with an emphasis on Public Archaeology, from California State University, Northridge. Ms. Turner has over 30 years of experience in the Cultural Resource Management (CRM) and the paleontological fields and has conducted major field and technical investigations throughout southern California. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology and is a qualified professional paleontologist per the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology's guidelines. Ms. Turner is a Research Associate at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County and at the George C. Page Museum of La Brea Discoveries, as well as a Scientific Advisor to the Buena Vista Museum of Natural History and Sciences in Bakersfield. She is also a past Planning Commissioner for the City of Culver City and is a past museum chair for the Culver City Historical Society. Ms. Turner served as the Principal Investigator and Project Manager for this project as well as section writer and the final editor of this report.

Miguel Angel Miguel, B.S. is a Staff Paleontologist with APRMI. Mr. Miguel has 4 years of experience excavating, analyzing, and monitoring archaeological and paleontological materials. His work includes conducting research on Agnostid trilobite hypostomes with use of systematics, with 3D microscopes for appendage identification of Agnostid trilobites. His field and laboratory work emphasized archaeological and paleontological contexts, such as basic map analysis, rock/mineral identification, invertebrate fossil identification, and a Bachelor of Science in Geology from California Lutheran University. Mr. Miguel has extensive experience with GIS mapping, lithic identification, and sedimentary analysis. Mr. Miguel performed the field reconnaissance and contributed to the writing of this report.

Viridiana M. Garcia, M.A. is a Staff Archaeologist with APRMI. She holds a Master of Arts degree in Anthropology, with an emphasis in Bioarchaeology, from George Mason University. Ms. Garcia has 5 years of experience excavating and analyzing archaeological materials and human remains. Her work includes serving as an intern at the Smithsonian Department of Anthropology rehousing and cataloging Neolithic archaeological materials and was a lab assistant for the George Mason University zooarchaeological lab. Her work emphasized archaeological and bioarchaeological contexts such as, prehistoric architecture, human osteology, ceramics, and reconnaissance. Ms. Garcia performed the field reconnaissance survey and contributed to the writing of this report.

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

2.1 Federal Laws

As federal funds will not be used on this Project, equivalent and often more stringent city, county, and state regulations supersede the federal regulations in this instance. However, professional standards for cultural and paleontological resources are still guided by these federal laws which is why they are included in this report as a reference. Any discovery of human remains, and Native American burials during construction may trigger the implementation of these laws.

2.1.1 Antiquities Act of 1906

The Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC § 431 *et seq.*) provides for the establishment and preservation of national monuments, historic landmarks, and historic or prehistoric structures, or other items of interest on federally owned lands. Additionally, Section 433 of this act prohibits the purposeful taking, excavation, damage, and destruction of historic or prehistoric ruins, monuments, or other objects of antiquity on federally owned lands. Other “objects of antiquity” are interpreted to include paleontological remains.

2.1.2 National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, specifically P.L. 91-190, 83 Stat. 852, 42 USC §§ 4321-4327, mandates the preservation of “important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage” (§101.b4). In addition, NEPA is interpreted as providing for the protection and preservation of paleontological remains.

2.1.3 Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) mandates the following:

The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register [of Historic Places (NRHP)]. The head of any such Federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation [The Council], established under Title II of this Act, reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such an undertaking. [16 U.S.C. § 470f]

An effect, or “adverse effect,” as defined by 36 CFR § 800.5 (a)(1), occurs

when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register [NRHP] in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

To further clarify the meaning of what constitutes an adverse effect, 36 CFR § 800.5 (a)(2) identifies the following: physical destruction, alteration that is not in keeping with the *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* per 36 CFR §68, removal, change of use, alteration of property setting, relocation, application of intrusive elements, neglect, and change of ownership (federal to non-federal).

The NHPA (16 U.S.C. § *et seq.*) defines a historic resource as significant if eligible for inclusion in the NRHP as defined by one of four eligibility criteria set forth in 36 CFR § 60.4A. Determination of historic resource significance is carried out via implementation of the Section 106 process of the NHPA, as set forth by the Council per 36 CFR § 800 “Protection of Historic Properties.” Such significant historic resources can include archaeological sites of pre-historic or historic context, historic buildings, structures, or objects of state, local, or federal importance that retain integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, association, material, and/or workmanship and

- (A) Are associated with events which have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, or
- (B) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, or
- (C) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value, or are representative of significant and distinguishable entity of which the component may lack individual distinction, or
- (D) Yield, or are likely to yield, data important to our understanding of prehistory and/or history.

2.1.4 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 USC Section 3001 et seq.)

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during construction-related disturbances. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, or NAGPRA, was enacted November 16, 1990. It states that the “ownership or control of Native American cultural items,” which include human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony, that are “excavated or discovered on Federal or tribal lands” after the law went into effect is held by the lineal descendants of the Native American (or Hawaiian) to whom the objects originally belonged. If the lineal descendants cannot be found, then their ownership is conferred to the “Indian” tribe or Native Hawaiian organization on whose land the objects or remains were discovered or that has the closest cultural affiliation.

2.2 State Laws

2.2.1 California Register of Historical Resources (PRC §5024.1)

The California State Historical Resources Commission enacted Public Resources Code §5024.1, which established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The statute encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance. The register itself is a listing of all properties considered to be significant historical resources in the state. Resources are considered significant (and thus eligible for the register) if they retain integrity and meet one of the following criteria:

- 1) Associated with events which have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and historical heritage
- 2) Associated with the lives of persons significant in California’s past

- 3) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic value, or
- 4) Yield, or are likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The California Register specifically provides that historical resources listed, determined eligible for listing on the California Register by the State Historical Resources Commission, or resources that meet the California Register criteria are resources, which must be given consideration under CEQA (see below). Other resources, such as resources listed on local registers or in local surveys, may be listed if they are determined by the State Historic Resources Commission to be significant in accordance with criteria and procedures to be adopted by the Commission and are nominated; their listing in the California Register is not automatic.

According to the federal laws to which the State of California defers when its own laws do not apply to a situation, historical resources are evaluated if they are 50 years or older, unless they are exceptional according to a set of criteria considerations. The Instructions for Recording Historical Resources (California Office of Historic Preservation [OHP] 1995:2) states that “[a]ny physical evidence of human activities over 45 years old may be recorded for purposes of inclusion in the OHP’s filing system.” This five-year difference is to compensate for the amount of time that usually occurs between a resource’s discovery and its official documentation as well as the implementation of any mitigation procedures.

2.2.2 California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is a statute that requires state and local agencies to identify significant environmental impacts of their actions, including damages to cultural or historical resources, in order to avoid or mitigate those adverse impacts or changes. §5020.1 of CEQA establishes “substantial adverse change” as the “demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired” (see below for the definition of *historical resource*). The “threshold of significance” is the level at which a lead agency finds the effects of a Project to be significant.

The destruction of unique, non-renewable cultural resources is a significant impact on the environment that requires mitigation of the impact. Construction excavation in archaeologically sensitive deposits that underlie a Project Area is a significant impact that could be prevented, minimized, or mitigated through the development of project alternatives (e.g., avoidance of the cultural resource) or mitigation measures for the purpose of recovering data that might otherwise be destroyed (e.g. archaeological excavation prior to construction excavation and archaeological monitoring of construction excavation of a known site; or archaeological monitoring of construction excavation of an archaeologically sensitive area). Even if a historical resource, an archaeological site, or human remains cannot be identified within a project area before project implementation (i.e., if the resources are not visible on the surface during a Phase I survey, or if Extended Phase II testing does not reveal subsurface archaeological material), the area may still be archaeologically sensitive, based on the characteristics of the environmental background of the area or its current environmental setting, and that said resources are predicted to exist within the project area/remains could be present within the project area. Mitigation measures to avoid project impacts to as-yet undiscovered historical resources or human remains may be employed by the Lead Agency, even if these resources have not been identified within or adjacent to the project

area. A study must consider a project’s current baseline environmental setting and physical conditions so that the lead agency can determine whether project impacts would cause a significant change to that environment.

§15091(a) and (d) of the CEQA Guidelines require the Lead Agency to adopt a program for reporting on or monitoring the changes—that it has either required for the project or has made a condition of approval—in order to avoid or substantially lessen significant environmental effects. A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) provides for the monitoring of mitigation measures that may be required by a project’s Environmental Impact Report (EIR), if the EIR identifies potentially significant adverse impacts and mitigation measures to reduce those impacts to a less-than-significant level. An archaeological resources/built environment data recovery or monitoring plan may be part of an MMRP if archaeological resources/built environment will be affected.

A significant historical resource, as defined by CEQA, is referred to as a “Historical Resource.” Such Historical Resources have been determined eligible for inclusion in the CRHR per Title 14, California Code of Regulations (CCR), §15064.5(a)(3), and include historic properties eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) per PRC §5024.1, or are historically significant at a local level, such as a city, town, community, or county.

Paleontological resources are protected by Appendix G (Part V) of CEQA, which indicates that the destruction of unique, non-renewable paleontological resources is a significant impact on the environment that requires mitigation of the impact. It specifically asks whether a project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature.” Excavations in paleontologically sensitive deposits that underlie a project area is a significant impact that can be mitigated via the salvage and identification of excavated fossils from the deposit.

2.2.3 California Administrative Code

Title 14, Section 4307 of the California Administrative Code states that “no person shall remove, injure, deface, or destroy any object of paleontological, archaeological, or historical interest or value.”

2.2.4 Public Resources Code

Section 5097.5 and Section 30244. of the California Public Resources Code (PRC) protects both cultural and paleontological resources. Section 5097.5 states that

“a person shall not knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure, or deface, any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, rock art, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over the lands.”

Section 5097.5 also states that “a violation of this section is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine

not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.” This section defines public lands as “lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof.”

Section 30244 states that “where development would adversely impact archaeological or paleontological resources as identified by the State Historic Preservation Officer, reasonable mitigation measures shall be required.”

2.2.5 Native American Heritage Act

The Native American Heritage Act, passed by California in 1976, established the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of protecting Native American religious values on state property (PRC §5097.9). The NAHC not only protects the heritage of California Native Americans, but also ensures their participation in matters concerning heritage sites. The commission’s duty is to assist both federal and state agencies in protecting Native American sacred places and provide recommendations concerning Native American heritage in accordance with environmental law and policy. As required by Government Codes §65352.3 and §65562.5, for purposes of consultation with California Native American Tribes, the NAHC maintains a list of California Native American Tribes with whom local governments and public agencies must consult.

The act also protects burials from disturbance, vandalism, and accidental destruction. It stipulates what specific procedures, laid out in the California Health and Safety Code (HSC), must be implemented if a Native American burial is uncovered during project construction or archaeological data recovery.

2.2.6 Senate Bill 18

The California Senate Bill 18, passed in 2004, establishes a procedure to help California indigenous tribes and jurisdictions define tribal cultural resources and sacred areas more clearly as well as incorporate their protection into a General or Specific Plan prior to its adoption or amendment. The law also requires that California cities and counties contact and consult with California Native American tribes prior to designating land as open space. By involving tribes in local land use decisions, impacts to sites of cultural significance can be mitigated.

2.2.7 Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52, was approved and passed on September 25, 2014, by California State Governor Gerry “Jerry” Brown, Jr. The act has amended California PRC Section 5097.94, and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3, relating to California’s Native American populations. Assembly Bill 52 applies to projects in which a Notice of Preparation (NOP) or a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) would be filed on or after July 1, 2015. This bill recognizes California Native American tribes’ expertise regarding cultural resources and provides a method for agencies to incorporate tribal knowledge into their CEQA environmental review and decision-making processes. California Native American tribes can now establish a

standing request to consult with a lead agency regarding any proposed project subject to CEQA in the geographic area with which the tribe is traditionally and culturally affiliated. The definition of tribal cultural resources, as per PRC Section 21074(a)(1) and (2), are considered as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” that are included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register or included in a local register of historical resources. A tribal cultural resource may also be determined by a lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence. PRC section 21080.3.1(a-e) outlines and defines the initial consultation process required from the lead agency as follows:

21080.3.1(a): The Legislature finds and declares that California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area have expertise concerning their tribal cultural resources.

21080.3.1(b): Prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report for a project, the lead agency shall begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project if:

(1) The California Native American tribe requested to the lead agency, in writing, to be informed by the lead agency through formal notification of proposed projects in the geographic area that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribe, and

(2) The California Native American tribe responds, in writing, within 30 days of receipt of the formal notification, and requests the consultation. When responding to the lead agency, the California Native American tribe shall designate a lead contact person. If the California Native American tribe does not designate a lead contact person, or designates multiple lead contact people, the lead agency shall defer to the individual listed on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission for the purposes of Chapter 905 of the Statutes of 2004. For purposes of this section and Section 21080.3.2, “consultation” shall have the same meaning as provided in Section 65352.4 of the Government Code.

21080.3.1(c): To expedite the requirements of this section, the Native American Heritage Commission shall assist the lead agency in identifying the California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area.

21080.3.1(d): Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

21080.3.1(e): The lead agency shall begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving a California Native American tribe’s request for consultation.

Under PRC section 21080.3.2 (a) the following topics are potential consultation discussions:

- The type of environmental review necessary
- The significance of tribal cultural resources
- The significance of the project's impacts on the tribal cultural resources
- Project alternatives
- Appropriate measures for preservation
- Mitigation measures

Consultation is considered complete if the parties agree to measure(s) to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource, or if a party acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that a mutual agreement cannot be reached (PRC 2108.3.2(b) (1-2)). This section does not limit the ability of a California Native American tribe or the public to submit information to the lead agency regarding the significance of the tribal cultural resources, the significance of the project's impact on tribal cultural resources, or any appropriate measures to mitigate the impact. This section also does not limit the ability of the lead agency or project proponent to incorporate changes and additions to the project as a result of the consultation, even if not legally required. If the project proponent or its consultants participate in the consultation, those parties shall respect the principles set forth in this section. The City of Santa Clarita will conduct the Consultation.

PRC section 21082.3(a)(b) requires any mitigation measures agreed upon in the consultation conducted pursuant to PRC section 21080.3.2 shall be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document and in an adopted mitigation monitoring and reporting program, if determined to avoid or lessen the impact of tribal cultural resources. If a project may have a significant impact on a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency's environmental document shall discuss both of the following: (1) Whether the proposed project has a significant impact on an identified tribal cultural resource. (2) Whether feasible alternatives or mitigation measures, including those measures that may be agreed to pursuant to subdivision (a), avoid or substantially lessen the impact on the identified tribal cultural resource.

Any information including, but not limited to, the location, description, and the use of the tribal cultural resources, that is submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public without the prior consent of the tribe that provided the information. If the lead agency publishes any information submitted by a California Native American tribe during the consultation or environmental review process, that information shall be published in a confidential appendix to the environmental document unless the tribe that provided the information consents, in writing, to the disclosure of some or all of the information to the public (PRC section 21082.3(c)). If a California Native American tribe has requested consultation pursuant to PRC section 21080.3.1 and has failed to provide comments to the lead agency, failed to engage in the consultation process, or if the lead agency has complied with PRC section 21080.3.1(d) and the California Native American tribe has failed to request consultation within 30 days, the lead agency may certify an Environmental Impact Report or adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration.

Suggested mitigation measures after lead agencies determine that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to tribal cultural resources are outlined under PRC section 21084.3 as follows:

- Avoidance and preservation of the resources in place, including, but not limited to, planning and construction to avoid the resources and protect the cultural and natural context, or planning greenspace, parks, or other open space, to incorporate the resources with culturally appropriate protection and management criteria.
- Treating the resource with culturally appropriate dignity taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource.
 - Protecting the traditional use of the resource.
 - Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.
 - Permanent conservation easements or other interests in real property, with culturally appropriate management criteria for the purposes of preserving or utilizing the resources or places.
 - Protecting the resource.

2.2.8 California Health and Safety Code

Section 7050.5 of the HSC states that if human remains are found, construction and/or excavation must cease within the general vicinity, and the remains must be inspected by the county coroner. If the coroner determines that they are Native American in origin, then the coroner must contact the NAHC. The NAHC will then determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD must complete inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

Sections 8010-8011 of the HSC establish a state repatriation policy that is consistent with and facilitates implementation of NAGPRA. NAGPRA was passed in 1990 and required that museums and federal agencies document all Native American human remains within their collections, or uncovered on projects, as well as their cultural ties. These agencies must then notify any tribe that may be affiliated with the remains and provide the opportunity for their repatriation along with any associated cultural items (grave goods). The California state version (Cal NAGPRA) mandates publicly funded agencies (state and local government agencies) and museums to repatriate human remains and associated cultural items to California Native American Tribes, not just federally recognized tribes within California, and establishes penalties for noncompliance.

2.3 Local Laws and Policies

2.3.1 County of Los Angeles General Plan

Los Angeles County considers its “historic, cultural, and paleontological resources [as] non-renewable and irreplaceable” (County of Los Angeles 2014:155). In order to protect these resources, the County is guided by federal and state laws regarding such resources. The County’s goal (C/NR 14) is to “[m]itigate all impacts from new development on or adjacent to historic, cultural, and paleontological resources to the greatest extent feasible” and to “[e]nsure proper notification and recovery processes are carried out for development on or near historic, cultural,

and paleontological resources.” The County also has policies to “[s]upport the preservation and rehabilitation of historic buildings” and to “[e]nsure proper notification procedures to Native American tribes in accordance with Senate Bill 18 (2004)” (County of Los Angeles 2014:159). One method the County has employed to successfully preserve historic, cultural, and paleontological resources is maintaining a “local registry or landmarks commission” that identifies historic, cultural, and paleontological resources that are not identified by state and federal programs (County of Los Angeles 2014:158). This registry, known as the Los Angeles County Historical Landmarks and Records Commission “reviews and recommends cultural heritage resources in the unincorporated areas for inclusion in the State Historic Resources Inventory” (County of Los Angeles 2014:155).

2.3.2 City of Santa Clarita General Plan

Review of the General Plan did not indicate specific policies, goals, or reference to ordinances with respect to paleontologic resources, therefore, Los Angeles County paleontologic policies apply. However, the City of Santa Clarita also complies with the preservation measures put forth in the CEQA for paleontologic and cultural resources. The policies, mitigation measures, and management strategies employed by the City of Santa Clarita for paleontologic, and cultural resources are provided below. These policies and mitigation measures are located within Chapter 5 of the General Plan, as well as incorporated in the Preservation of Natural Resources policies and Goals of the Open Space and Conservation Element.

Policy 10.1 to promote the preservation and rehabilitation of significant historic structures and architectural amenities through implementation of the Historic Preservation/Cultural Resources Ordinance.

Policy 10.2 which considers relocation of valuable historic structures to Heritage Park whenever they are unavoidably endangered by incompatible development.

Policy 10.3 to continue to support implementation programs established by the Santa Clarita Historical Society and others to identify and preserve historical sites.

Policy 10.4 to establish development guidelines to identify and preserve significant archeological sites.

Policy 10.5 to integrate historic sites with recreational and open space areas whenever possible.

Policy 10.6 to incorporate historic sites into proposed development whenever possible in such a manner as to preserve the integrity of the site whenever possible.

2.3.3 One Valley One Vision General Plan

The Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan is a component of the Los Angeles County General Plan and is intended to provide focused goals, policies, and maps to guide the regulation of development within the unincorporated portions of the Santa Clarita Valley (City of Santa Clarita. Municipal Code. Title 17 Zoning Section 17.15.020). This updated Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan replaces in its entirety the Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan adopted by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors on February 16, 1984, and subsequently amended on December 6, 1990, which had

previously served as the basic planning tool for the unincorporated portions of the Santa Clarita Valley. Review of the proposed One Valley One Vision (OVOV) General Plan did not identify specific goals, objectives, and policies related to paleontological resources. However, the OVOV General Plan did identify goals, objectives, and policies pertaining to historical resources and archeological resources. These goals, objectives, and policies are located within Chapter 4: Conservation and Open Space Element, Section 5.2, Cultural Resources, of the OVOV General Plan and identified below.

Goal CO 5: Protection of historical and culturally significant resources that contribute to community identity and a sense of history.

Objective CO 5.2: Protect and enhance the historic character of Downtown Newhall.

Policy CO 5.2.1: In keeping with the Downtown Newhall Specific Plan policies, ensure that the scale and character of new development is compatible with and does not detract from the context of historic buildings and block patterns.

Policy CO 5.2.3: Ensure that all aspects of community design in Newhall, including street furniture, lighting, trash collection and storage areas, seating, and other accessory structures, are of a design and scale appropriate for the historic character of the district, while maintaining a sense of authenticity.

Objective CO 5.3: Encourage conservation and preservation of Native American cultural places, including prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial sites on both public and private lands, throughout all stages of the planning and development process.

Policy CO 5.3.2: For any proposed development project that may have a potential impact on Native American cultural resources, provide notification to California Native American tribes on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission that have traditional lands located within the City's jurisdiction, and consider the input received in the development decision.

Policy CO 5.3.3: Review and consider a cultural resources study for any new grading or development in areas identified as having a high potential for Native American resources, and incorporate

2.3.4 City of Santa Clarita Municipal Code

Found within the Santa Clarita Municipal Code is the Property Development Standards for the City of Santa Clarita which includes the requirement that all historical points of interest, as identified in the Open Space and Conservation Element of the Santa Clarita General Plan. It states that any development that would detrimentally affect the historical point of interest shall comply with the requirements of city, state, and federal law and conduct a Historic Preservation Review (City of Santa Clarita. Municipal Code. Title 17 Zoning Section 17.15.020 and Section 17.03.145). The purpose of the Historic Preservation Review is to promote the economic and general welfare of the City of Santa Clarita by preserving and protecting public and private historic, cultural, and natural resources which are of special historic or aesthetic character or interest or relocating such resources where necessary for their preservation and for their use, education, and view by the general public.

3.0 GEOLOGIC SETTING

Stratigraphic divisions found in rock sequences reflect geologic changes, and thus have provided the basis for determining geologic time scales. Geologic eons are divided into eras, which are divided into periods, which are divided into series or epochs. Table 1 outlines the geologic eras, periods, and series discussed in this report and is based on one created by the USGS Geologic Names Committee (2007). Geologic eras previous to those discussed in this report are not included in the table.

Table 1. Divisions of Recent Geologic Time (after U.S. Geological Survey Geologic Names Committee, 2007)

Eon	Era	Period or Subperiod	Series or Epoch	
Phanerozoic (543 mya to present)	Cenozoic 65.5 mya to Present	Quaternary 1.5 million years ago (mya) to the Present	Holocene 11,477 years ago (+/- 85 years) to the Present	
			Pleistocene ("The Great Ice Age") 1.5 million to approximately 11,477 (+/- 85 years) years ago	
		Tertiary 65.5 to 1.5 mya	Neogene	Pliocene 5.3 to 1.5 mya
				Miocene 23 to 5.3 mya
				Oligocene 33.9 to 23.0 mya
			Paleogene	Eocene 55.8 to 33.9 mya
				Paleocene 65.5 to 58.8 mya

Approximately 17 to 18 million years ago in the early Miocene, the North American tectonic plate collided with the Pacific Plate due to the constant movement of plate tectonics. Prior to this collision, Los Angeles County was once above water, but the movement of the Pacific plate northward relative to the North American plate caused the area to submerge (Quinn 2001). In the middle Miocene Epoch, the Los Angeles County area was part of a deep submarine basin that quickly divided into the Ventura Basin, the San Gabriel Basin, the San Fernando Basin (now Valley), and the Los Angeles Basin. These deep, narrow, rapidly subsiding basins were formed when the tectonic blocks that make up today’s Transverse Ranges rotated up to 90 degrees clockwise in response to a shear along the San Andreas Fault called the Big Bend (Luyendyk et al. 1985). The Transverse Ranges, which are oriented west to east, include the Orcopia Mountains, the San Gabriel Mountains, the Santa Ynez Mountains, the Santa Monica Mountains, and the Channel Islands, although the San Gabriel Mountains actually lie east of the San Andreas. As crustal blocks pivoted, they separated in places to create fault-bounded chasms. These steep-sided basins accumulated huge thicknesses of deep-water marine shales and sandstones, as well as deposits of siliceous shale and diatomites (formed from diatoms, or single-celled algae with cell walls made of silica) (Conrey 1967; Crowell 1981; Fritsche et al. 2001; Luyendyk et al. 1985; Schwartz and Colburn 1987; Woodford et al. 1954). Marine sediment over 6 miles deep accumulated in what is now the Los Angeles County, in only 6 million years (Luyendyk et al. 1985) and would become to be known as the Los Angeles Basin.

This basin continued to subside through the early Pliocene but was still separated from the open ocean by a submarine ridge (Quinn 2001). Most of the buildup of mountains and marine sediments occurred in the last two million years since the Pliocene (Schoenherr 1992). The sediment buildup continued through the Pleistocene, but sea level fluctuated due to the alternating glacial and interglacial episodes (Quinn 1992). During these phases, the area under water expanded and contracted, and the inland stratigraphic layers (not including the coast and the Santa Monica Plain) alternate between marine and continental sediments (Woodford et al. 1954). There was also an overall decrease in local oceanic depth over time during the interglacial periods. This decrease, coupled with increasing deposition, resulted in the eventual termination of the submarine central Los Angeles Basin. Continuous non-marine deposition commenced in the later Quaternary period whereby alluvial stream deposits accumulated on top of the earlier marine deposits and was only interrupted by erosion (Quinn 1992). These alluvial stream deposits originated from the floodwaters that were transported from the surrounding mountains by the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers (Schoenherr 1992). The Los Angeles Basin experienced one last (shallow) marine episode during the late Pleistocene prior to the most recent glaciation period. This glaciation period saw an increase in precipitation and subsequent acceleration in erosion of the Santa Monica Mountains. The resultant increased deposition of fluvial sediments in the basin constitutes the latest stage of the Pleistocene and is often referred to as the Rancholabrean age (Quinn 1992). This designation is named after the fauna recovered from Rancho La Brea and is applied to the later Pleistocene epoch of North America.

The City of Santa Clarita is located in the Transverse Range Geomorphic Province of California, which is characterized by east-west trending mountains and faults. Sedimentary basins within the Transverse Range Geomorphic Province include the Ventura, Soledad, and Ridge Basins, and the San Fernando Valley that continue to accumulate alluvial sediments because of the continuous shifting of the San Andreas Fault and the Transverse Range fault systems. These large fault systems have highly influenced the geomorphic region of the Santa Clarita Valley such that the intricate folding of stratified rock layers has provided the necessary naturally occurring traps to allow for oil and gas production.

As denoted on the 1996 Geologic Map of the Newhall Quadrangles (Figure 3), the Project site is located within the southern limb of a plunging sub-syncline, which is considered an upwarped folding of stratified rock layers that form an upside down “A” shape (Dibblee, T.W., and Ehrenspeck, H.E., ed. 1996). The predominant rock and soil type on the surface of the Project site is considered to be Holocene aged alluvial gravels (Qa), sand, and clay potentially originating from the Placerita Creek, an extension of the larger Santa Clara River that is located on the western boundary of the Project. Underlying this thin layer of alluvium is an older layer of unconsolidated alluvial fan and terrace sediments (Qog) that have been deposited by the neighboring water systems. These sediments have been dated to be Pleistocene in age and commonly associated with the Pacoima formation. The 1.8-million-year-old marine deposited Pliocene-Pleistocene aged Saugus Formation (Qts) underlies both of these alluvial deposits at various depths. It is composed mostly of sandstone, conglomerate deposits, with rare occurrences of limestone and laminated mudstone (White 1985). The formation is about 2,130 feet thick and was deposited in a shallow-marine environment adjacent to a wave-dominated river delta. Sandstone layers within this formation are very rich in invertebrate fossils especially shallow-marine snails and clams. Vertebrate fossilized specimens of bison, mastodon, horse, deer, and a rare species of tapir have been uncovered within this formation at various depths (Turner et. al. 2010). Grading or shallow

excavations within this formation have a potential to uncover significant vertebrate fossils. The Project development proposes two levels of subterranean parking that could very likely extend into the fossiliferous sediments of the Saugus formation. Older alluvial sediment have also been known to produce significant fossil localities. Therefore, APRMI determined that the Project site has a potential to be sensitive for paleontological resources. Further discussion of this item is outlined in detail in section 7.1.

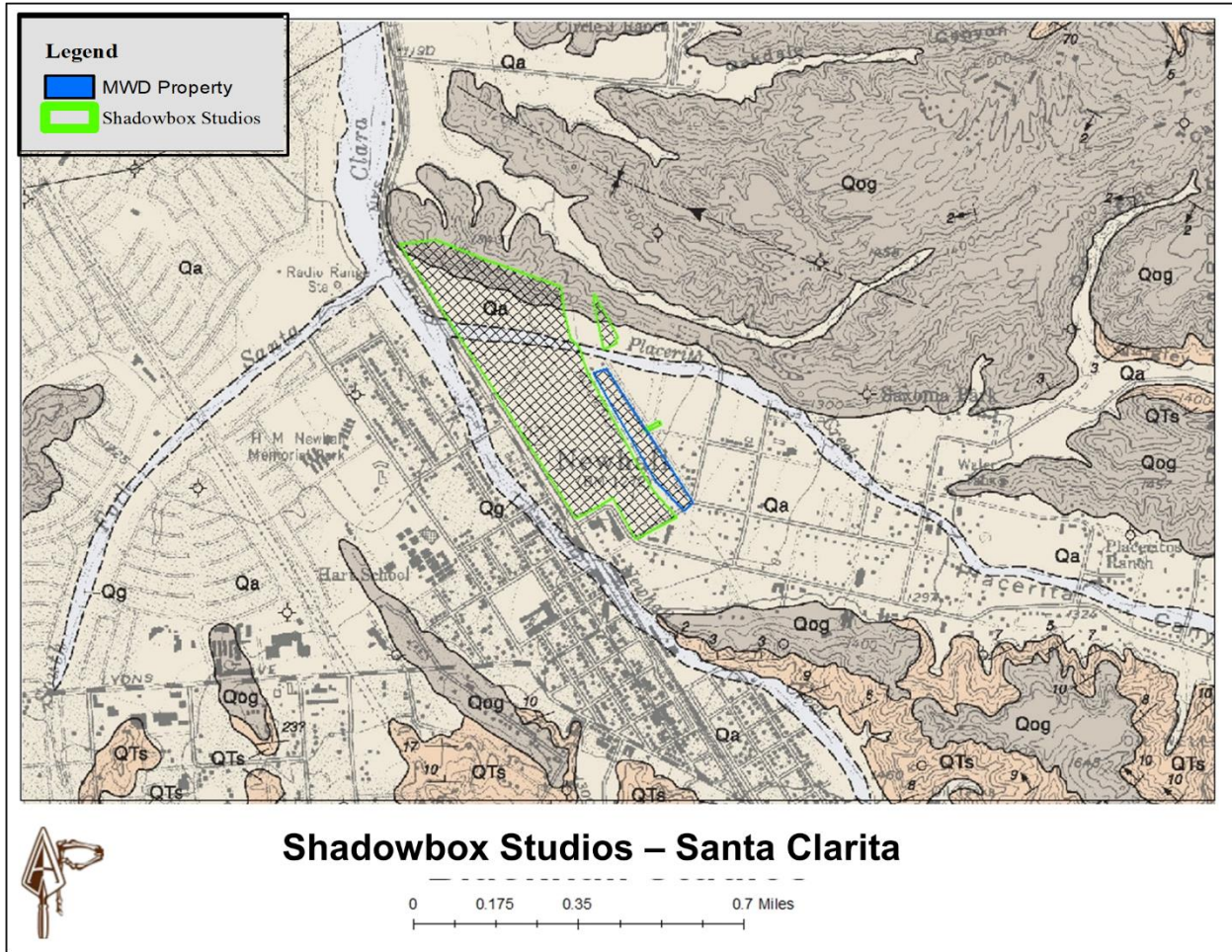


Figure 3. 1996 Geologic Map of the Newhall Quadrangle with Project outlined in green and MWD lot outlined in blue (Dibblee, T.W., and Ehrenspeck, H.E., ed. 1996).

4.0 CULTURAL SETTING

The cultural record for Southern California has been divided into two general time periods: the prehistoric and the historic. The prehistoric period is the time prior to written documentation and colonization. The historic period represents the time from which written documentation was kept for this area: from the first Spanish explorers in the 1500s, to the current buildings and trash deposits from the 1950s.

4.1 Prehistoric Background

4.1.1 Western Fluted Point Tradition or the Paleo-Indian Period ($\pm 12,000$ - 11,000 BP [$\pm 10,000$ - 9,000 BCE])

Prehistoric human land use for the region of the Project area potentially dates as far back as approximately 12,000 years ago. Evidence of this early habitation comes from the neighboring City of Los Angeles, California which has two of the earliest sites that contains human remains in all of the Americas: “La Brea Woman” and “Los Angeles Man”. Found in 1914, the “La Brea Woman” site is comprised of the osteological remains of a young Native American woman discovered in Pit 10 at the La Brea Tar Pits (located at the George C. Page Museum, also known as the La Brea Tar Pits) within Hancock Park. Her remains were found in association with extinct ice age fauna and a small, possibly domestic, dog (*Canus* sp.). Artifacts associated with her remains include shell and stone artifacts and a mano (hand grinding stone) fragment. At the time of discovery, her remains were dated to approximately 40,000 years ago based upon associated fossils (Stock and Harris 1992). The presence of the mano fragment, though, as well as the type of shell and stone artifacts, call into question this early date. Artifacts such as these are not present within the archaeological record of southern California until approximately 8,500 to 9,000 BP (see Moratto 1984: 53-54; Stock and Harris 1992: 21-23). Additionally, radiocarbon dates of treated samples (to decontaminate the bones of intrusive carbon) from her remains yielded a date of 9000 +/- 80 B.P. Another discovery at The La Brea Tar Pits, indicating the early presence of humans in the Americas, and specifically California, comes from long bones from three Pleistocene animal species. These bones include one tibia and three femora from saber-tooth cats (*Smilodon fatalis*), one radius from a bison (*Bison* spp.), and one femur from a California lion (*Felis atrox*). All of these bones appear to have cut marks and grooves on them, likely the result of human activity. They have been radiocarbon dated to 15,200 +/- 800 B.P. (Moratto 2004).

The “Los Angeles Man” site contained several human skull fragments found in 1936 by Work Projects Administration (WPA) workers excavating a storm drain along a former route of the Los Angeles River, north of Baldwin Hills by La Cienega Boulevard and Jefferson Boulevard. The site is approximately 3.4 meters deep situated in an ancient streambed (Moratto 1984). Approximately, 350 meters away at the same depth as the human bone discovery, two teeth and several bones of an Imperial Mammoth (*Mammuthus imperator*) were also unearthed. Both the mammoth bones and the human remains were dated, using a fluorine-based dating method, to approximately 20,000 years old. Other early evidence of Los Angeles human habitation has dated the Los Angeles Man to 8,000 to 10,000 B.P. (Moratto 2004).

4.1.2 San Dieguito Tradition or Western Pluvial Lakes/Paleo-Coastal Tradition (11,000 - 7,500 BP [9,000 – 5,500 BCE])

Other prehistoric human archaeological records date to as early as 11,000 B.P. near the beginning of the Archaic Period in coastal southern California with the San Dieguito Tradition. The San Dieguito Tradition denotes an archaeological period that is found throughout Southern California, described as a generalized hunting tradition dating from 9,000 to 10,000 years ago. It has since been subsumed into the longer Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition, which is characterized by adaptations to inland lake, marsh, and grassland environments, as well as its coastal variant (Paleo-Coastal Tradition) distinguished by adaptations to estuary and bay shores. The tradition ended

about 8000-7000 B.P. when the climate deteriorated and lakes started drying up. The people from this period were possibly descended from Paleo-Indians who inhabited the desert regions of southeastern California (Moratto 2004; Warren 1968).

The San Dieguito people that inhabited the shores of pluvial lakes and marshes exploited the chaparral zone environments and resources, possibly depending upon a broad array of vegetative resources. They subsisted primarily on chaparral-related resources such as mule deer, rabbits, and plants, but were not known to have harvested the hard seeds of the chaparral plants and moved often as they depleted the local resources (Bean and Smith 1978; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 2004). Their toolkits included foliate knives and points (Lake Mojave and Silver Lake points), lanceolate bifaces, lithic crescents, scrapers, choppers, planes, hammerstones, and several types of cores, drills, and graters. Along the coast, diets included not only land animals and plants, but also mollusks, waterfowl, and limited amounts of sea mammals and fish. Coastal toolkits included additional items such as pitted stones, asphaltum, pointed-bone objects, and shell spoons and ornaments (Moratto 2004).

Early Archaic populations consisted of small, band level in size, groups of people approximately totaling a dozen individuals, or one or two families. The artifact assemblages associated with the “La Brea Woman” and “Los Angeles Man” sites bear similarities with this small band level size groups. During the late San Dieguito Tradition, bone awls and needles became common, and used to make baskets, nets, and clothing (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). Evidence also suggests that the northern Channel Islands (Santa Rosa and San Miguel islands) were inhabited approximately 9,000 years ago, indicating a sophisticated means of ocean travel, perhaps via plank canoes (Raab and Yatsko 1990; Bean and Smith 1978; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 2004).

4.1.3 Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Horizon, Topanga I Phase (7,500 - 5,000 BP [5,500 – 3,000 BCE])

Between 8,000 and 6,000 BP, regional exploitation of food resources in California became more systematic and efficient resulting in environmental niche specialization and greater regional difference, as evidenced by the variety in tool kit assemblages. Flourishing between 7,500 and 5,000 BP, the individuals of the Encinitas Tradition continued to exploit game and vegetation in the same traditions devised by their San Dieguito predecessors but added seasonal foraging strategies that yielded protein rich plant material, such as the hard seeds of chaparral plants, to their diet. Midden deposits evinced slightly different subsistence patterns between groups depending on local ecology. The people inhabiting the coastal shoreline harvested vast amounts of shellfish and sea mammals, although not fish. Other groups practiced seasonal exploitation of resources by moving between the coastal littoral (shoreline) and chaparral zones. As the groups became more efficient in their hunting and gathering strategies, the populations of the groups increased to two to three times as large as they had been earlier in the Archaic (Wallace 1955; Warren 1968; Moratto 2004; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). Encinitas Tradition tool kits became more specialized, with more regional variation than seen with their San Dieguito predecessors. Certain tool types were retained, such as basic heavy-duty choppers and scrapers (core tools). New tool forms appeared as well, including large numbers of milling slabs and handstones (metates and manos) used to grind hard seeds, and a modest number of projectile points were added, such as the Pinto Point, that were somewhat smaller than those of previous eras. The Encinitas people also manufactured enigmatic items such as gear-like “cogwheels” and stone disks, for which there is

no known utilitarian purpose. These “cogwheels” or “cogstones” required great investment of manufacturing time and energy, seemingly with no relationship to subsistence. When associated with formalized (but rudimentary) differential burials, these items suggest that the Encinitas life-way was more socio-culturally complex than that of the San Dieguito Tradition (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 2004; Sutton and Gardner (2006:8) characterize human burials from this phase as secondary burials often consisting only of long bones, with some inhumations but no cremations.

4.1.4 Campbell Tradition or Intermediate Horizon, Topanga II and III phases (5,000 – 1,000 BP [3,000 BCE – 1000 CE (Common or Current or Christian Era)])

During the Campbell Tradition, ca. 5,000-4,500 BP, new forms of subsistence procurement and technology, as well as increasing societal changes, began to emerge throughout southern California. Core settlements increased in physical size and population. Many Native American settlements were located in transitional ecological zones, which provided these groups with a broad-spectrum of subsistence without extensive migration, resulting in village-style communities surrounded by peripheral settlements. Faunal remains and numerous projectile points (including harpoon points and arrowheads) demonstrate the renewed reliance on hunting, with both land and sea mammals that were exploited. Fish were incorporated into the diet again, though at low levels, at this time. Acorns became part of the subsistence base, as evidenced by the increased presence of the mortar and pestle. Other tools present include flake scrapers and a variety of shell and bone ornaments (Warren 1968; Wallace 1955; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 2004).

The stabilization of seasonal settlement patterns, due to the onset of a semi-sedentary residence, led to socio-cultural changes in the communities that provided new forms of social and political relationships and trade networks. These changes are seen archaeologically through the presence of exotic items, such as marine shell beads at inland archaeological sites, and the development of more formal mortuary customs that involved both cremations and various burial forms, as well as the inclusion of grave goods. These “advances” demonstrate that societies were becoming increasingly complex (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 2004). Sutton and Gardner characterize human burials from this time as mostly flexed inhumations with some continuation of secondary long bone interment burials (2006:8). Cremations are present during these phases, but extremely rare.

4.1.5 Late Prehistoric (1,000 – 400 BP [1,000 – 1542 CE])

During the Late Prehistoric, regional differences throughout California fully developed, resulting in the tribal groups that are currently known (Wallace 1955). Populations of these culturally distinct groups continued to rise as did territorially defined sedentary settlement patterns. Resource exploitation, including fishing, intensified while large-scale hunting and gathering operations provided varied sources of subsistence on the other. The diversity and quantity of trade increased with the development of a shell-bead money system. Linked to the development of these trade networks was the establishment of non-egalitarian political systems that increased social complexity within the cultures, as evinced by marked differences in access to goods and services both within and between local Native American communities. Societies became highly stratified with hierarchies based upon wealth, occupation, and/or lineage. The increased subsistence intensification, sedentism, and complexity are documented in the archaeological record of the

Gabrieleño people and their linguistically distinct Chumash neighbors to the west (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 2004). Though these are two examples observed by Chartkoff and Moratto, other mission Native Americans that mirrored the similar advances of recorded complexity included the Gabrieleno Tongva, the Kizh people, the Tataviam people, the Kitnanemuk people, and the Vanyume people which also inhabited the various regions in the Project vicinity. Other changes that occurred during this period include the increased use of the bow and arrow, the application of asphaltum to various items, and the manufacture of many new types of artifacts such as shell tools (fishhooks) and ornaments (beads and pendants), stone bowls, animal effigies, bone tools and ornaments (awls, scepters, hairpins, fishhooks, whistles, and tubes), and pottery vessels in the south. Burials are formally marked and the remains face in a particular direction. While some of these practices started along the coast in earlier times, their occurrence at interior locations was a new development (Moratto 2004).

Prior to the Late Prehistoric, the “Shoshonean Tradition” way of life infused (or intruded) into the southern California region, mainly through immigration but also through trait diffusion from the interior to the coast. It is theorized that the immigration originated from the environmental decline that in turn affected substance procurement in the Great Basin. Long-term droughts forced people to migrate from the Great Basin region southwestward into the southern California interior and finally towards the coast. These migrants at first inhabited the less-desirable, sparsely inhabited areas. They brought with them new traditions and artifacts including cremation, pottery, and small triangular arrow points. The result of this immigration event is often referred to as the “Shoshonean Wedge” (Moratto 2004; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). While the social complexity of these groups began to increase within these migrating populations during the Late Archaic Period [3,000 to 1500 BP (1,000 BCE to 500 CE)], it was particularly apparent during the Late Prehistoric Horizon. When the “Shoshoneans” migrated to the coast, they quickly adapted to the surroundings, their success the result of borrowing the technologies and economic practices of their new neighbors including a maritime subsistence base (Moratto 2004). Bull (1977) theorizes that the Shoshonean groups actually replaced and intermarried with the indigenous groups. This contact has resulted in a complex archaeological record, characterized by defined cultural territories for hunting and sea exploitation.

4.2 Ethnographic Background

Since physical borders did not exist between tribes and other entities, the Project area and surrounding vicinity included many tribal groups. While the Chumash and Kitanemuk generally lived outside the Project area’s territory, many of the people from those tribes have been listed by the NAHC as part of their ancestral homeland. The tribal groups that lived, and still do, around the Project area are listed in this section. The Project property is located in a region where prehistoric cultural history is historically minimally documented and/or understood (Kroeber 1925; Hanks 1971; Moratto 1984; King 1994; Sutton 1996). At the time of the arrival of the Spanish, the Native American people, named the Tataviam, occupied various locals in the Project vicinity which included the Santa Clara River Valley and northward to the southern Antelope Valley. So did the Vanume. However, other Native American culture groups, including the Chumash to the west, and the Gabrieliño/Tongva/Kizh Nation to the south and southeast, include this area as part of their territory.

The name Gabrieleño was given to the local Native Americans by the Spaniards at the time of European contact. While the Gabrieleño people have been mostly associated with the San Gabriel Mission, their territory was much larger. In fact, the name Gabrieleño was derived from the name of the first Spanish Catholic Mission established in the Los Angeles area (Figure 4) (Pitt and Pitt 1997; Street 2008). The Gabrieleño people, at the time of European contact, were regarded as the richest, largest, and most dominant group in southern California aside from the Chumash, in part due to the abundance of resources available to them in the general Los Angeles area (Figure 5). They were not agriculturists since their economy was based on hunting and gathering, including fishing and acorn processing, as well as trade. One object of trade was steatite or soapstone, an easily carved metamorphic talc-schist rock useful for cookware, containers, and art. The local Southern Californian source of steatite is located on Santa Catalina Island, part of a locally unique geological terrain. Additional tribes in the Los Angeles area lived near the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana Rivers, along the Pacific Coast, as well as the offshore islands of Santa Catalina, San Clemente, and San Nicolas. The Gabrieleño groups that lived near the ocean were believed, along with their northwestern neighbors the Chumash, to have regularly navigated the ocean near the shore. Less frequent ocean goers included the San Diegan groups to the south. The Gabrieleño constructed ocean-going canoes, called ti'at, which were built using planks sewn together edge to edge with plant and sinew material, and subsequently caulked with either pine pitch or, more commonly, asphaltum that washed ashore from oil seeps or was imported to the coastal locations from the area associated with the present-day La Brea Tar Pits. The canoes could hold as many as twelve people along with trade goods and supplies (Blackburn 1978; Bean and Smith 1978).



Figure 4. Gabrieleño women outside the San Gabriel Mission (early 20th century)

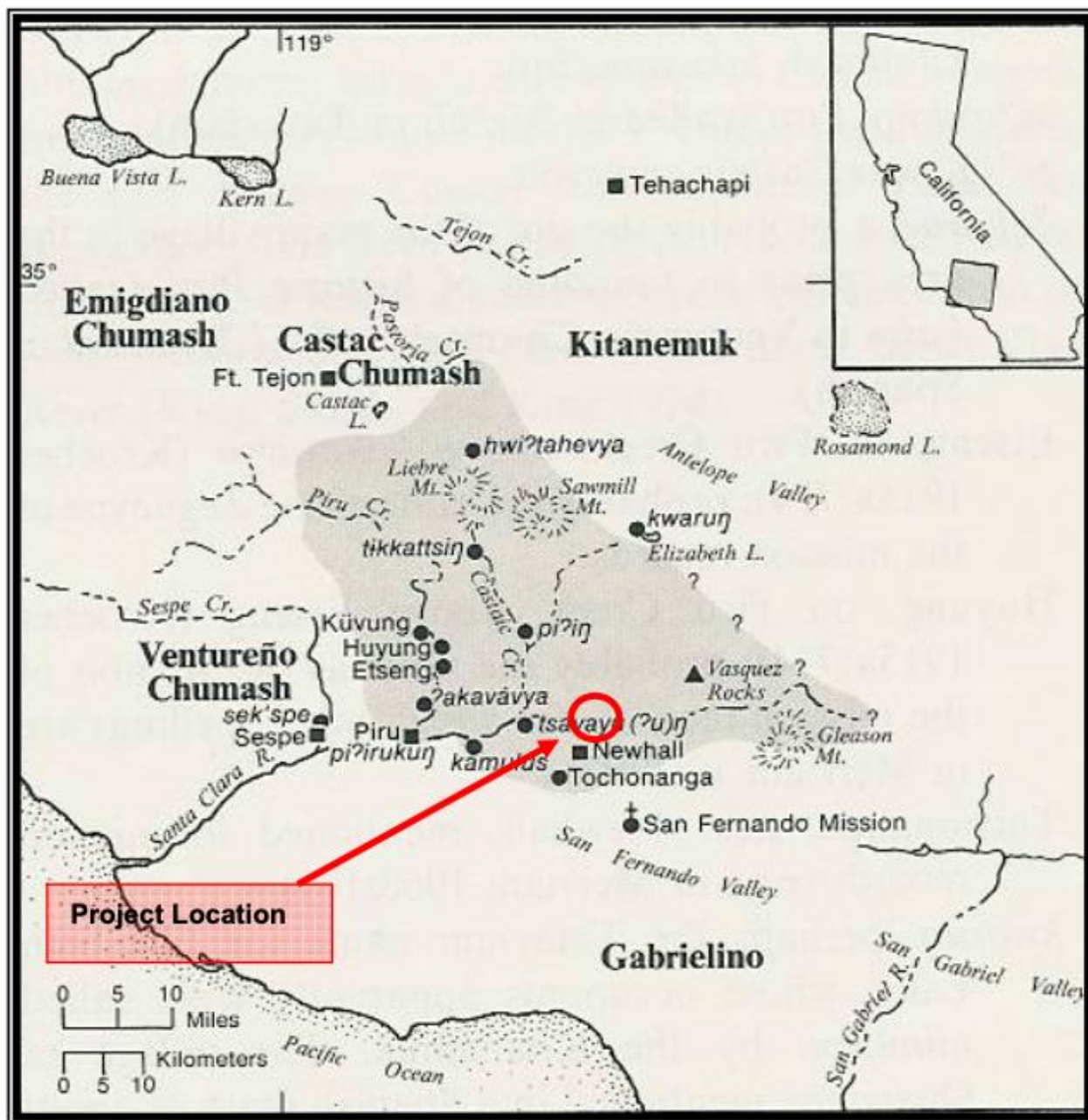


Figure 5. Tataviam territory shaded in gray and general Project vicinity circled in red (King and Blackburn, 1978)

Kroeber states that little data exists describing the life way of the Tataviam, named after a remnant Takic language group, ethnographically identified as a Serrano division of the Shoshonean (Kroeber 1925). Originally, the anthropological literature referenced these groups as using the name that the Hokan speaking Chumash people used: Alliklik or I'alliklik (Kroeber 1925). Early 20th Century ethnography Alfred Kroeber (1925) states that at some later point in their history, the name Alliklik was changed to the name Tataviam. Nowadays, much more is known about the Tataviam, and their rich history that has been documented.

At the time of European contact Tataviam territory may have ranged east of Piru, within the entire upper Santa Clara River region, northwards to Pastoria Creek and east to Mt. Gleason. It appears that the Tataviam lived in close contact with their eastern-Chumash and Gabrieleño/Tongva neighbors to the south (Hanks 1971; King and Blackburn 1978; Moratto 1984) as hunter and gatherers. Like many Californian culture groups known as hunter/gatherers, the Tataviam lived in small villages and satellite camps near water sources originating in the local mountains, foothills, and adjacent desert areas. More specifically, Newhall is the general location of the Tataviam village Tochonanga, “a name linguistically associated with the Late Prehistoric Gabrieliño territories” (Johnston 1962; Merriam 1968, as cited in McKenna et al. 2003: 5). Hunter/Gatherer subsistence consisted primarily of plants and animals found in the foothills, such as acorns, seeds, berries, deer and rabbit. Many other plants were also utilized, such as yucca, cactus, and screw beans (Moratto 1984; Robinson 1987; King 1994; Sutton 1996). Seasonal settlement and resource exploitation rounds may have included natural spring areas as well as the foothill creeks that drain into the Santa Clara River. These hunter/gatherer groups were prolific lithic tool manufacturers and basket makers, as evinced in the archaeological record.

The Tataviam people were a socially complex hunter/gatherer group that occupied the area. Culturally, they were very similar to their Chumash and Gabrieleño/Tongva neighbors. Unfortunately, most of the culturally significant information, such as religious beliefs, traditions, oral histories, and folklore of the Tataviam and Gabrieleño/Tongva people was lost during the Mission Period. This was the result of forced cultural assimilation by the Spanish, and the decline of population due to the introduction of European diseases to the region. The Tataviam lived in various villages within the upper regions of the Santa Clara River and extended over the Sawmill Mountains to the north and included the southwestern areas of the Antelope Valley. The Tataviam also lived where Saugus, Agua Dulce and Lake Elizabeth are located today and those that live today are currently working with the Native American Heritage Commission to become a federally recognized tribe. Many of the tribal members live and work in the Santa Clarita area.

4.3 Historic Background

The Historic Period begins when the first Spanish explorers recorded in writing their observations of the area and its inhabitants. The Historic Period in California is divided into four general phases: The Exploration Period (1542 to 1769 CE), the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821 CE), the Mexican Period (1821 to 1846 CE), and the American Period (1846 CE to Present).

4.3.1 Exploration Period (1542 to 1769 CE)

European explorers made sporadic visits into the general Los Angeles area during the 16th Century. For example, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, an ethnic Portuguese explorer working for the Spanish crown, arrived at San Pedro Bay in 1542 (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984), although the bay was not named until 1602 by Sebastian Vizcaíno during his survey of the Pacific shore between Acapulco and Oregon (Gumprecht 1999). Extensive Spanish interaction with the Gabrieleño began in 1769 when Gaspar de Portolá led an overland expedition from San Diego across southern California with Franciscan Padre Juan Crespí as part of a plan to affirm Spanish control over California that was threatened by the Russians and the British. Juan Crespí recorded this particular expedition in diaries and records. According to interpretations of these documents, the expedition party traveled through present day Elysian Park during the beginning of August and was awed by

a river that flowed from the northwest, past Elysian Park, and southward. It was Portolá who named the river El Rio de Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de Porciúncula, which translates to “The River of Our Lady Queen of the Angels of Porciúncula.” (The river Porciúncula is the present-day Los Angeles River, now mainly a concrete waterway.) The expedition travelers camped in that area. It is documented that they crossed the San Gabriel and Santa Ana Rivers as well. While much of the water of the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers flows underground, the waters of the Los Angeles River were forced above the river sands at Griffith Park and Elysian Park by underground geological formations before they dropped again below the sands south of what is now downtown Los Angeles. Only during severe winter floods would there be substantial aboveground water that would appear in the riverbeds of all three rivers. Crespí described the Los Angeles River as only slightly smaller than the two other rivers. The Los Angeles River’s main riverbed, downstream from the Los Angeles area and Bunker Hill, may well have been near what is now Washington Boulevard and Ballona Creek as it was during the early 1800s, though Crespí’s chronicle indicates it following its more currently known southerly flow. A major flood in 1825 shifted its main course southward to join the San Gabriel River at one of that river’s old course alignments (Gumprecht 1999). The Portola expedition returned to Los Angeles during the winter on its way back to San Diego from the San Francisco Bay area, having missed its initial destination, Monterey Bay. Portolá would head another expedition through Los Angeles in the spring of 1770, again on the way to Monterey Bay (Starr 2005).

4.3.2 Spanish Period (1769 to 1821 CE)

Twelve years after Portola’s voyages, an expedition organized by the Spanish Governor of California, Felipe de Neve, established a pueblo on the coastal plain of the Los Angeles River. This new town was one day’s ride north of San Pedro and was dedicated on September 4, 1781. The town, like the river, was named after St. Francis of Assisi’s first church, St. Mary of the Angels, or El Pueblo de (Nuestra Señora) la Reina de los Angeles (de Porciúncula). The company of settlers was recruited by de Neve from the Mexican states of Sonora and Sinaloa and was known as Los Pobladores (the “townspeople” or “populators”). The original group was led by Captain Fernando Javier Rivera y Moncada and was comprised of eleven families made up of 11 men, 11 women, and 22 children. The settlers were of various ethnicities including those of Spanish, African, and Native American descent, as well as some of mixed race (mulattos and mestizos). Over time, the area known as the Ciudad de Los Angeles became the “City of Angels,” and on April 4, 1850, it became known as the City of Los Angeles (Mason 2004; Pitt and Pitt 1997).

The goal of the Spanish colonization effort was not only to create local populations of settling peasants and merchants, but also to include native peoples who already occupied the region into those populations. In order to incorporate the indigenous tribes, efforts were made to educate them and convert them to Christianity, turning them from “savages” into “intelligent beings—gente de razón” (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984: 258). It is for this reason that religious missions became the cornerstone of colonization. Padre Junípero Serra, who founded 21 missions in 52 years, directed the missionization of California (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). Two of those missions were in Los Angeles: Misión del Santo Arcángel San Gabriel de los Temblores (San Gabriel Mission) now known as Mission Vieja established on September 8, 1771, by the Padres Angel Somera and Pedro Bonito Cambon, and San Fernando Rey de España Mission on September 8, 1797, by Padre Fermín Lasuén (Pitt and Pitt 1997). To support the Spanish settlements, missions did not just attempt to convert California Indians, but also used them to work on the farms and

ranches present on mission grounds. Many of the Gabrieleño were gradually forced to move to the San Gabriel or San Fernando Missions to provide labor, and many of the Native Americans living on the coastal plains and inland valleys at the time were also transported here, though small groups did escape this confinement (Bean and Smith 1978).

The forced interaction with the Spanish marked the beginning of the decline of the indigenous population, as a powerful force shaping the nature of the Los Angeles area. Their population was already declining, even before the arrival of a large number of Spanish, from diseases introduced by earlier explorers (Bean and Smith 1978). Mass conversions of the Gabrieleño people began in 1778 when certain village chiefs turned to Catholicism. These Gabrieleño assisted the Spanish, even though many other Gabrieleño resisted the colonization and started revolts. In 1796, the recruits used traditional Gabrieleño subsistence practices to feed the general population of the missions. By 1800, the original Gabrieleño villages were empty and the Gabrieleños and other Native Americans provided much of the labor for the European ranches, farms, and communities. The shift from hunting and gathering to a sort of feudal existence led to dietary deficiencies that eventually caused population reduction. The local population greatly suffered from the European epidemics as their population dwindled rapidly (Bean and Smith 1978). During this time, only fragmentary ethnographic information was recorded. Because of the lack of collected data, the Tongva, a group that once flourished in the rich Los Angeles environment, is one of the Native American groups that is least known ethnographically (Gumprecht 1999).

4.3.3 Mexican Period (1821 to 1846 CE)

The start of the Mexican Period began when Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821. At the same time, the Mission system began to break down, and eventually, around 1834, the secularization of the Mission system in Alta California ended. After Mexico gained independence from Spain, California experienced a period of thriving ranchos between the years of 1821-1848. The word rancho was a general term covering farms, ranches, and settlements. The term was also used to denote a specific time frame (the Rancho Period) that encompassed the authorization of land grants in Alta California by King Carlos III of Spain (1784) as well as its redefinition with the acceptance of the state of California in the United States (1850). Some researchers restrict the Rancho Period to the time from 1824 to 1847 when the Mexican governors awarded some 800 land grants (Figure 6), most of which were former mission lands in which the Native Americans at the time were supposed to have some legal claim. The Spanish authorities had only made some 20 land grants before Mexico's Independence in 1821. Many of the land grants were or became cattle ranches, a major economic activity at that time. The Native American tribes supplied most of the labor (Starr 2005; Wlodarski 1998).



Figure 6. Spanish and Mexican ranchos of Los Angeles County (Eddy, Gerald A. 1937)

4.3.4 American Period (A.D. 1848 to Present)

American military forces were present within California during the summer of 1846 as a result of the Mexican American War. Mexican resistance deteriorated, and the United States occupied Mexico City in 1848, marking the beginning of the American Period (1848 to Present). In February 1848, California became a U.S. holding with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This treaty ended the Mexican American War and ceded much of the southwest (California, Nevada, Utah, and portions of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming) to the United States. A month earlier, on January 24, 1848, gold was discovered along the American River, near Sacramento. The following year resulted in over 150,000 miners, known as “49-ers,” descending

upon California. That same year, 1849, California petitioned Congress for admission to the Union as a “free state.” As a result of the Compromise of 1850, California was admitted to the Union as the 31st state on September 9, 1850 and was slave-free (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; State of California 2015b). In 1862, the Homestead Act was passed, allowing individuals to claim up to 160 acres of undeveloped federal land for freehold title, provided that the claimant filed an application, improved the land, and then filed for title within five years (U.S. Congress 1863).

While the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo required the United States to grant citizenship to the Indians of former Mexican territories, the Constitution of California did not offer Indian’s protection under the law, considering them non-persons (Cook 1971). At the first State Constitutional Convention, California Indians’ right to vote was denied, and in 1850, the Act for the Government and Protection of Indians was passed by the State Legislature that greatly reduced the rights of Indians and enacted harsh punishments for any crimes committed by Indians. The Act practically legalized Indian slavery by allowing city officials to arrest Indians for vagrancy (drunkenness) and then sell them to ranchers and other people to serve as a private “labor force.” The law was not repealed until 1866 in order to comply with the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. However, Native Californians did not gain citizenship until 1917 when the California Supreme Court declared them citizens. Subsequently, the Indian Citizenship Act was passed in 1924 granting Indians the right to vote, but it would be more than 50 years before Indians were guaranteed their “constitutional right of religion” (OHP 1988).

In 1851, the United States Congress authorized a commission to create treaties with California Indians with the goal of extinguishing all Indian land titles and instead establishing reservation land, as had been done in many other states. However, the State Senate objected to the treaties as the land that was to be used for reservations was good for agriculture and rich in minerals. As a result, the U.S. senators from California convinced the U.S. Senate to not ratify the treaties that were drawn. They were then filed with an injunction of secrecy that was not removed until 1905. The signed treaties became known as the “Lost 18 Treaties of 1852” (Castillo 1978; Johnston 1962; OHP 1988). Reservation land was still set up in California, under the leadership of Edward F. Beale and Benjamin D. Wilson, superintendent, and sub-agent of Indian Affairs for California, but no new treaties were negotiated. In addition, after the treaties were “rediscovered,” legislation was passed to purchase small tracts of lands, later known as *rancherías*, in central and north central California for “landless Indians” in those areas. Therefore, some California Indians did manage to obtain reservation land by agreeing to move to specific locations. The quality of life on reservations, though, was sometimes poor because of limited resources. There was often a lack of water, and squatters were sometimes allowed to graze their cattle on reservation land, thereby destroying crops that were supposed to feed and support the Indians (OHP 1988).

The General Allotment Act of 1887, or the Dawes Act, was meant to provide California Indian families or individuals with lands. These lands were held in trust by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for 25 years, and if, after 25 years, the Indians had cultivated the land and become self-sufficient, they would gain title to the land. While the act appeared to benefit the Indians, it was designed to weaken the power of tribal governments. Many California Indians recognized the Act’s ultimate goal and instead chose to either purchase land or fight for the lands they believed to be theirs in the courts. Most court cases eventually sided with American settlers, though, and most Indians were evicted (OHP 1988). As for the lands of which Indians did manage to gain ownership, most

of them were taken away by laws enacted since 1900 (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). The California Indian Jurisdictional Acts, or Lea Act, was passed in 1928 that allowed California Indians to either lay claim to certain lands in court or gain recompense, however Indians gained few victories and were often left homeless (OHP 1988).

One of the reasons that it was difficult for California Indians to obtain land was due to the arrival of the railroads in the late 1800s and early 1900s, which brought in a new influx of immigrants. The rail lines initially only connected the Los Angeles area to the Pacific Ocean, but California would be connected to the rest of the country when Central Pacific and other major railroad companies started working on a southern transcontinental route across the United States known as the Sunset Route. This route was completed in 1883 and connected San Francisco to New Orleans. The portion of the route built through the Los Angeles area was constructed by Southern Pacific in the 1870s (see below). The Southern Pacific enjoyed a railroad monopoly in California until 1885 when the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe (AT&SF) completed a line into southern California. The two railroads then “engaged each other in a fierce rate war” that drove passenger ticket prices to as low as one dollar (Tang 2003:5). This competition resulted in significant immigration to southern California, which was a large factor in the southern California land boom in the 1880s. New towns emerged on newly acquired land and on former cattle ranches both along the coast and in the valleys. With the advent of refrigerated cars, the railroads were able to transport perishable produce, including fresh fruit, to distant eastern cities. This development enabled southern California to become a major agricultural center (Tang 2003, 2009), thus further depleting the land available to California Indians.

Native Americans faced dangers beyond what they had experienced through missionization and loss of territory. Vigilante groups and militias were established to kill Indians and to kidnap their children. As a result, close to 100,000 Californian Indians perished and much of the tribal continuity throughout the state was extinguished (Castillo 1978). The last comprehensive survey of the Gabrielino occurred in 1852. It found that most of the traditional communities had disappeared, the use of the indigenous language had declined, and many traditional ceremonies and practices had been abandoned (McCawley 1996). By 1900, they had “ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group” (Bean and Smith 1978:540). Today, each tribe is rebuilding their cultural heritage and language.

4.3.5 History of the Project Vicinity

A 1769 expedition, led by Father Junipero Serra led to the observation of the Native American villages that once existed near what would become the Eternal Valley and Mortuary Park property and the surrounding regions (Kingsley and Gates, 1969). As previously mentioned, in section 4.2 various Native American tribes did not have physical borders therefore the Project area and surrounding vicinity included many tribal entities. At the time of the arrival of the Spanish, the Native American people, named the Tataviam, primarily occupied various locals in the Project vicinity which included the Santa Clara River Valley and northward to the southern Antelope Valley. Though it is important to note that various other Native American people lived in this same region which included the Chumash to the west, and the Gabrieleño/Tongva/Kizh Nation to the south, and also the Kitanemuk, as stated in the last section.

Father Juan Crespi, a spiritual leader in the expedition led by Father Serra, observed and recorded the property that is now the Eternal Valley and Mortuary Park property and considered it a "very suitable site for a mission." However, Father Serra's vision did not come to be since the San Fernando Mission was established in 1797 in another location instead (Kingsley and Gates, 1969). This mission quickly sought to force cultural assimilation among all the Native American people of the area which led to the decline of population due to the introduction of European diseases to the region. After the establishment of the mission, many of the California Missions began developing extensions, sub-missions (asistencias), or ranchos (estancias), intended to extend their reach and provide more areas for livestock and agriculture (Worden 1996). In 1804, an asistencia was established for the San Fernando Mission, at the junction of Castaic Creek and the Santa Clara River (Figure 7). This asistencia served as a headquarters for local activities of the mission and a training school for local trade students who provided labor force for the mission's maintenance and operation.

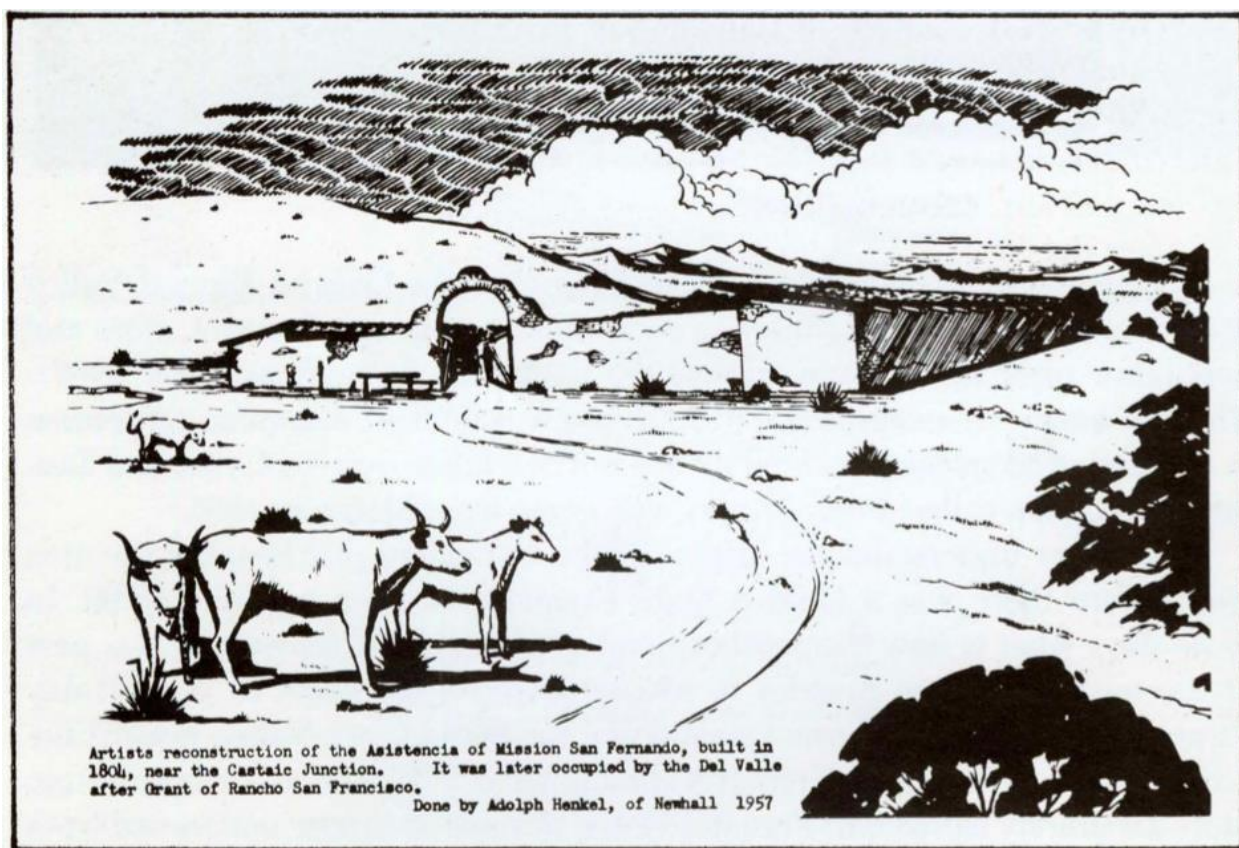


Figure 7. Reconstructed image of the Asistencia of Mission San Fernando built near the Castaic Junction (Kingsley and Gates, 1969).

The mission system quickly began to decay upon Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821. Soldiers, rancheros, and farmers desired the coastal lands that the missions controlled, but between 1834 and 1836, the Mexican government confiscated these California mission properties. This quickly began the efforts to secularize the missions by breaking up the properties through selling or given away to private citizens. Secularization was started with the goal to return the land to the Native Americans that occupied the mission properties. In actuality, most Native Americans were

put to work on ranchos or went to live among Native American people in the interior of the state. Lieutenant Antonio del Valle was commissioned by the Governor of California, Jose Figueroa, to oversee the San Fernando Mission inventory, in 1834 in order to begin secularization proceedings. He was then appointed as administrator for the mission and urged Governor Figueroa that a military presence was necessary to stop ex-mission Native Americans from stealing horses and cattle (Kingsley and Gates, 1969). By 1839, California's new governor, Juan B. Alvarado granted Antonio del Valle the rights and property of Rancho San Fernando consisting of the western Santa Clarita Valley and portions of Ventura County. This decision quickly angered the Native Americans (stated in local literature as the Tataviam) since this land was not returned under their ownership. Under this grant, Antonio del Valle's family was the first to own Rancho San Fernando, but upon his death in 1841, it was divided among his children.

Francisco Lopez, a cousin of Antonio del Valle, made the first discovery of gold in California which ultimately led to the first gold mining camp located at Placerita Canyon. The discovery also led to interest from people in all parts of California and Mexico to visit the region in search of gold and by 1849, the California Gold Rush was in full effect. Pioneer merchants in the neighboring Pueblo de Los Angeles quickly received notice of the opportunities that existed north of their area and then sought a way to travel between the pueblo, gold mining areas, and the newly established Fort Tejon. A toll road, known as the San Fernando Pass, was being developed over the hills that divided the gold mining camps from the southern regions of Pueblo de Los Angeles. The road was not opened until 1855 but constant road improvements were required such that in 1861, the California State Legislature hired Andres Pico's franchise to make major improvements to the road. Eventually, General Edward F. Beale was granted the rights for road improvements after a storm in 1862 washed away Pico's infrastructure. Beale was charged with collecting tolls for this road and his men deepened the cut of the road using only shovels and pickaxes.

With the advent of this new pass and gold mining still prominent, traffic quickly increased between Los Angeles and the northern territories which meant there was a higher need for stage stops. As a result, Henry C. Wiley and Jose Ygnacio del Valle established the first stage depot on what would eventually become the Eternal Valley and Mortuary Park property. Two twin pioneer brothers known as Sanford and Cyrus Lyons were so enticed to leave the east coast by the talk of the California Gold Rush that they emigrated to the west in 1849. They settled down in Los Angeles and worked as clerks in a mercantile store to save money to buy a business. In 1855, the brothers quickly purchased the stage depot from Wiley and del Valle and renamed it Lyons Station. Remnants of this old stop can still be seen near the entrance of the Eternal Valley and Mortuary Park property and has been recognized as California Registered Historical Landmark No. 688. The station included a main building which contained a store, post office, and tavern that served all pioneers who visited. There was also a large stable for horse care and a cottage home.

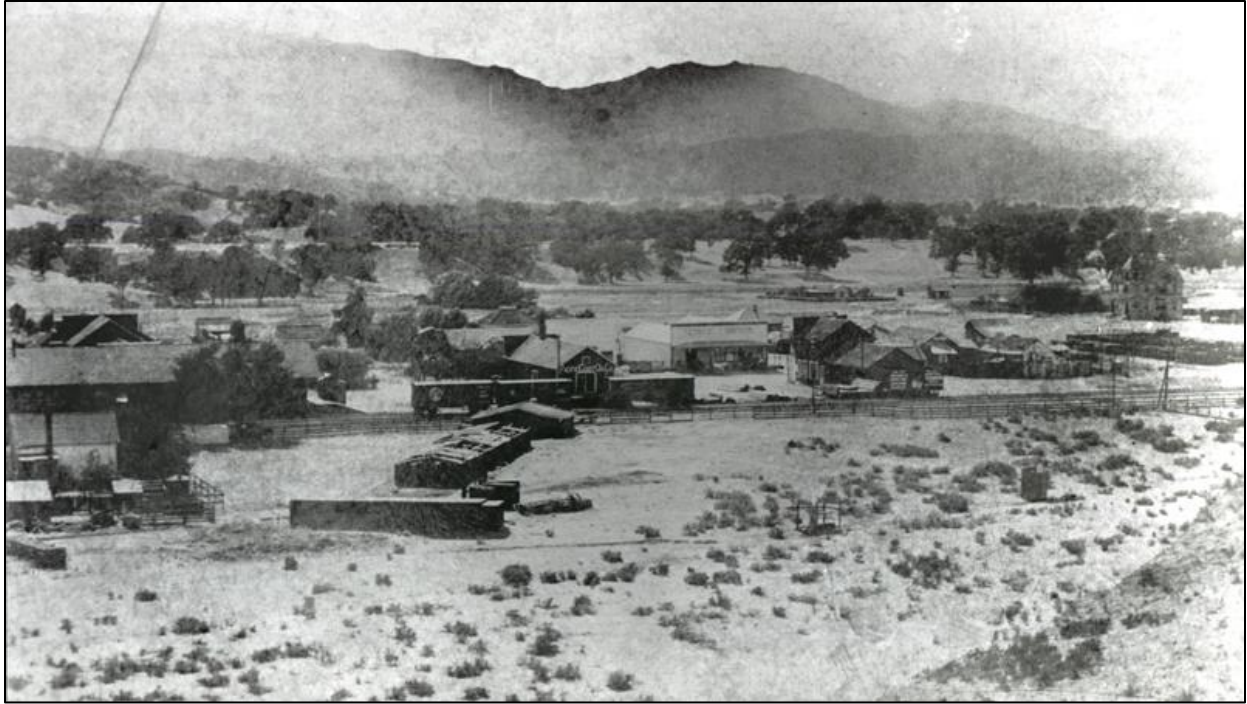


Figure 8. Photo of downtown Newhall from the hill above Pine Street circa 1890 or 1891 (Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society)

Henry Mayo Newhall, an early pioneer of Santa Clarita, emigrated from Saugus Massachusetts to the area in 1850 after selling his auction firm to join the Gold Rush in California. However, when reaching the State of California, he realized that most of the gold mining sites had already been claimed, so he proceeded to focus on railroad manufacturing. Through his financial success, he invested in rail companies, specifically in 1857, for the rail systems that would connect San Francisco to other cities. Through this work he became president of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad, but then decided to resell the railroad company to the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1868, where he joined its Board of Directors. After much success in his railroad investments, Newhall returned to auctioneering and began to focus on real estate. Newhall's largest purchase in the area was the acquisition of Rancho San Francisco which was later renamed after his death as Newhall Ranch. At that time of the Rancho San Francisco acquisition, construction had begun for the San Fernando railroad tunnel through the Newhall Pass. This construction effort of the railroad tunnel was met with cave-ins and explosions which led to a number of victims to be buried in the early Lyon Station Cemetery. Additionally, this construction also led to approximately 1,500 workers to establish a new town near the Southern Pacific Railroad construction and near the mouth of Soledad Canyon. However, upon completion of the railroad, many of this new town's occupants departed and left a gap in the town's economy. As a result, this forced the preliminary workers town to move in 1878 three miles south and officially became known as the town of Newhall in 1878 (Figure 8). Of additional interest, Henry Newhall named the town of Saugus after his Massachusetts birthplace. This location was where the first station that was built on the rail line.

The Kentucky native Henry Clay Needham began to establish the Kansas prohibition laws that he wrote, enacted by then Kansas governor John St. John, when he arrived in downtown Newhall in 1888. To expand on and achieve their ideas of prohibition, St. John, along with George B.

Katzenstein of Sacramento and James Yarnell of Los Angeles, combined their finances in 1887 to purchase 10,000 acres of land from the town of Newhall. Their goal was to establish a subdivision of the Newhall property as a “dry” colony, so they hired Henry Needham to supervise the establishment of the St. John Subdivision. Needham plotted out the subdivision and, in his design, the area included Lyons Station and Lyons Station Cemetery and ran all the way north through the present Circle J tract to Soledad Canyon Road. Needham also decided to settle on approximately a 700 acre lot, known as Needham Ranch, within this subdivision. The property is located southwest of today's intersection of Newhall Avenue and Sierra Highway. Under the terms of the grant deeds, anyone caught in possession of alcohol in the property was subject to foreclosure. Under his leadership, Needham attempted to build up the area through land sales by attracting people from the Los Angeles area. Most of the settlers were chicken ranchers, fruit tree growers and vineyard keepers. One of Needham’s supporters was Alex Mentry, famous of his own right regarding the Pico Canyon oil field. Alex Mentry would not allow liquor in his own town of Mentryville. The penalty for drinking was the loss of the individual’s land and property deed. In 1957 Needham’s heirs sold the property to Louis Visco, known as the San Fernando Valley trash king. Visco proposed plans to turn the Railroad Canyon into a large landfill. However, the town officials of Newhall placed a moratorium on constructing on any unclassified land which would impact Visco's plans so, he sold the property to Mark T. Gates Sr., a renown funeral director.

Born on December 29, 1907, in Nebraska, Mark T. Gates Sr. eventually become a prominent businessman in Los Angeles. He established Gates, Kingsley, and Gates Funeral Home in Santa Monica and even served as mayor of Santa Monica from March 1947 to April 17, 1951, after the Santa Monica city charter reform switched to a council-manager form of government. Previously, the city was run by three elected commissioners (SCV History 2014). As part of his mortuary business, Gates Sr. eventually purchased the 750-acre Needham Ranch in 1957 to develop the Eternal Valley Memorial and Mortuary Park within the northeastern corner of the property.

The Newhall community, within the jurisdiction of the City of Santa Clarita was incorporated in 1987. Old Town Newhall is the oldest neighborhood and is known as the historic core of Santa Clarita (Old Town Newhall). Historic properties, part of the Old Town section of Newhall, are situated adjacent to/and within the North Newhall Specific Plan boundaries. While some of the older buildings have been torn down, others are still being used and maintained today. As an example, a flower shop was housed in the old jail at 24522 Spruce Street, north of the Lyons Avenue and Main Street Intersections, until recently. As western movie producers used the Newhall area for their films in the 1930’s and 1940’s, some of the actors and producers bought Newhall land. To this day, due to the local preservation laws, some of the historic Tom Mix cottages still exist. The William S. Hart’s residence, now part of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County’s family of museums, is south of the Project at Railroad Avenue and Newhall Avenue (Figure 9).



Figure 9. Main Street in Old Town Newhall, Santa Clarita, CA (Santa Clarita Magazine)

Another point of interest near the Project is the Circle J Ranch, which is located 0.38 miles north of the northern most boundary of the Project area. In the 1940-1950s it was a 440-acre working guest ranch owned by A. Otto Moss and Frank B. Hanfer. Sometime in the 1960s, it became the Onondarka Riding School, complete with an equestrian racetrack and platform. In 1952 "The Lawless Breed" was filmed on the property (SCV History). The ranch was used many times for films and rodeos. In the 1980s the area was developed, and today it remains a residential subdivision (Figure 10).



Figure 10. Satellite overlay photo of Circle Ranch in 1952 over a recent photo of the region today. Project area highlighted in green (<https://scvhistory.com/scvhistory/1w3618.htm>)

5.0 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Field Reconnaissance Survey

The initial field reconnaissance survey was conducted in two days on July 27, 2021, and July 28, 2021, due to excessive heat. Ms. Robin Turner, and Mr. Miguel Miguel, and Mrs. Viridiana Garcia conducted a field reconnaissance survey of the Project area to evaluate the presence of any cultural resources to determine if the development of the Project would have any significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on such resources. At the time of this initial field reconnaissance, the MWD owned rectangular area in between the Alderbrook neighborhood located 0.045 miles east from the eastern most Project boundary was not accessible. The site survey began atop the highest elevation point of the Project area and continued down to the lower elevations for further evaluation. Pedestrian survey methods were conducted in undeveloped areas with clear brush access and high ground visibility. The Project area was surveyed in transects approximately 10 feet (3 m) apart towards a northern direction. Vegetation, topography, and fauna observations were photographed and noted for any potential significant adverse impacts that may be caused by the development of the Project.

5.1.1 Amended Field Reconnaissance

On March 2nd, 2022, APRMI conducted an amended field reconnaissance of the Project area due to addition of the MWD owned rectangular area in between the Alderbrook neighborhood located

0.045 miles east from the eastern most Project boundary. This addition increased the current extent of the areas that will be graded/excavated. Ms. Robin Turner and Mrs. Viridiana Garcia conducted this amended field reconnaissance to assess if the new additions to the Project will have any significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on paleontological, archaeological, or tribal cultural resources. Ms. Turner and Mrs. Garcia replicated the same methodology of the initial field reconnaissance for this newly added area. The survey was conducted at 10 feet apart (3 m) towards a northern direction beginning at the MWD gate entrance along 12th Street. No new vegetation types or fauna was observed during this field survey. No paleontological or new archaeological sites, features, or isolates were observed during this reconnaissance. Updated photographs of this amended field reconnaissance are stored in the APRMI office.

5.1.2 Geologic Boring Logs

While conducting the field survey on July 28th, 2021, APRMI staff observed that a mechanical excavator and boring machine was being transported onto the Project area. APRMI staff contacted The Weber Group and advised that a qualified archaeological monitor be present for the geological boring logs. Since cultural resources had been observed (discussed further in Section 6.0) during the initial field reconnaissance, the Project area was preliminarily determined as potentially sensitive for the presence of cultural resources. Under permission from The Weber Group, APRMI conducted on-site archaeological monitoring for a total of six days. Sediment data and photographs were collected to further understand the sensitivity of the Project area for paleontological, archeological, or tribal cultural resources.

5.2 Paleontological Resources Records Check

On July 22, 2021, APRMI requested a paleontological resources records check for the proposed Project from the Vertebrate Paleontology Department of Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA). To determine the paleontological sensitivity of the Project area, this records check consisted of a thorough review of the museum's paleontology collection records of recorded fossil sites in and/or near the Project area. The record check was conducted on July 24, 2021, by Dr. Alyssa Bell, Collections Manager.

A thorough search of the Paleobiology Database was also conducted by Miguel Miguel of APRMI on July 24th, 2021. The Paleobiology Database allows users to search through various taxonomic groups of fossils recorded through different nearly 400 scientists from over 130 institutions in 24 countries. This resource was used to search for additional paleontological records that may be present within the Project area and to better understand the sensitivity of the general Project vicinity.

5.3 Cultural Resources Records Search

On July 22, 2021, APRMI requested a cultural resource records and literature search from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), the local repository for the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), located on the campus of California State University Fullerton, in Fullerton, California, to identify any cultural resources on or near the Project site. The results of this request were received on September 3, 2021. A one-mile search radius was utilized around the Project. This records search reviews current inventories of the

NRHP, California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) for Los Angeles County, and the CRHR to determine any local resources that have been previously evaluated for historic significance. For the purpose of this assessment, the OHP's definition of historic resources was used in that any building or object that is 45 years of age or older is considered historic (OHP 1995).

The National Map's Historical Topographic Map Collection (HTMC) provides a digital repository of USGS 1:250,000 scale and larger maps printed between 1903, the inception of the topographic mapping program, and 1995. This database was used to observe the historic land uses of surrounding Project vicinity and to observe the development of the built environment within the Project area itself. Analysis of the Historic Aerial Photographs provided by the Google Earth Pro software were also used to conduct a similar assessment of the Project area.

5.4 California Native American Heritage Commission

On July 2, 2021, APRMI requested a Sacred Lands File Search and a Native American Contacts list for the proposed Project from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC identifies, catalogs, and protects Native American cultural resources, prehistoric places of special religious or social significance, and ancient graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private and public lands in California. The NAHC is also responsible for ensuring California Native American tribes' accessibility to ancient Native American cultural resources on public lands, overseeing the treatment and disposition of inadvertently discovered Native American human remains and burial items, and administering the California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (CalNAGPRA).

5.5 Archival Research

Additional research was conducted through different inventory databases and/or historic societies to acquire more information or knowledge of cultural resources within the Santa Clarita Valley. The Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society is a nonprofit volunteer organization dedicated to preserving the heritage of the Santa Clarita Valley. Archival records of the Project site found within the Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society data base were reviewed for additional background information of cultural resources.

6.0 RESULTS OF FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

Results of the original field reconnaissance, as viewed in Figures 11-16, has determined the area to be sloped terrain, and covered in naturally occurring native oak trees, sagebrush scrub, and other flowering plants. Wildlife tracks observed included quail, ground squirrel, roadrunner, rabbits, lizards, and domestic dogs. Some areas of the Project were observable and accessible, but other areas were covered in dense sagebrush scrubs which did not allow for easy pedestrian access and/or observation. In areas where ground visibility was high, the soil observed on the surface included unconsolidated, light brown to tan colored, alluvial silts, and sand with gravels of various origin.



Figure 11. View towards the south of the Project area atop the northern most slope.



Figure 12. View toward the southeast from the northern portion of the property of the sloped terrain and the southern portion of the Project area. Dense brush covers a majority of this area.



Figure 13. View towards the northwest of the slope where the hammerstone was located.



Figure 14. View southeast of dense sagebrush scrub that limited accessibility in some areas



Figure 15. View towards the northeast of the dense vegetation on steep slope where visibility was limited downslope

No fossil-bearing rock outcropping, sites, or fossil remains were observed on the surface of the Project area. The absence of such resources does not preclude that this area is not sensitive for paleontological resources since this field survey only observed surficial sediments. There is potential for older alluvium and sediments from the fossiliferous Saugus Formation (see geologic setting) to be present at greater depths that may yield significant fossil remains. A more in-depth analysis regarding the paleontological sensitivity of the Project area is discussed in section 7.1.

Only a few areas were covered with dense sagebrush scrubs which did not allow for easy pedestrian access and/or observation (Figure 14 and Figure 15). These areas were still noted and photographed but ground visibility was considered low within these small sections. The inaccessible areas are pictured in Figure 14, and downslope in Figure 15. They are also depicted in Figure 16, which include the northern most boundary atop the steep sloped area of the Project and to the west of the MWD property. These two areas contained a high density of sagebrush scrub. The majority of the initial Project area was accessible to survey.



Figure 16. Satellite overview of Project area that is outlined in green and MWD lot outlined in blue, area that was inaccessible is outlined in stripped green, and each artifact found is plotted on the map. *Source: Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community*

During the initial field survey, APRMI staff located and collected four archaeological resources which included a grinding stone (quern stone), a hammerstone, an arrow point sharpening tool, and a clear glass bottle (Figures 20-23). Typically, artifacts observed during a field survey are left *in situ*, however, due to concerns about the artifacts being damaged or not found again due to heavy rain runoff in Placerita Creek, the decision was made to collect the artifacts. The rain the day before the survey exposed them at the surface. The artifacts were found in areas where the ground visibility was approximately 90%. Figures 17-20 show the hammerstone, glass bottle, and the grinding stone where they deposited before being collected. The approximate location of where the artifacts were found can be seen in Figure 16, and the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Forms are located in Appendix F.



Figure 17. Hammerstone found during field reconnaissance



Figure 18. Small historic clear glass bottle found during field reconnaissance



Figure 19. Arrow point sharpening tool recovered from the initial field reconnaissance survey at Shadowbox Studios.



Figure 20. Grinding stone found during field reconnaissance

The intense pedestrian survey performed for another project on the same property in 2009, located in the Phase 1 Cultural Resource Report titled: *Proposed Residential Development on Approximately 95.25 Acres within the North Newhall Specific Plan Boundaries in Newhall, CA., Turner 2009*, (SCCIC report number LA-09867), did not locate these artifacts. We propose that they were still positioned below the surface at that time. The quern stone was found upside down at the bottom slope of stream deposits of Placerita Creek near the eastern boundary and is made from sandstone. It measures 42cm x 36cm x 14cm. An arrow point sharpening tool, made from a type of igneous rock, was found south of the creek and measures 3cm x 1.6 cm x .5cm. Near the northern boundary of the Project area, atop the sloped terrain, a basalt hammerstone was located that measures 13cm x 9.6cm x 6.5 cm. Additionally, a historic clear glass apothecary bottle that measures 5.5cm x 3.5cm x 3.5cm was also observed. The base of the bottle is embossed with “MADE IN ITALY”, but no other markings or makers mark are present. The immediate area surrounding each artifact was examined to look for any other associated artifacts, features, or site. No additional artifacts, features, or sites were observed. It is unknown if the hammerstone, grinding stone, and sharpening tool are associated to each other. The observed artifacts are considered isolated finds because no other indication of a site has been established and the pedestrian survey conducted in 2009 did not observe any cultural resources. This suggests that the artifacts could have been secondarily deposited. This argument is especially strong for the grinding stone, glass bottle, and the sharpening tool since they were located within and south of Placerita Creek. The DPR forms for each artifact can be view in Appendix F. Because of these initial discoveries, there is a potential, during Project related ground disturbing activities, for additional cultural resources to be uncovered. Photograph records of this survey can be seen in Appendix A.

6.1.1 Results from the Amended Field Reconnaissance Area

The added MWD property for Project use (Figure 21), includes a well-maintained gravel road, which extended north-south, along the western margins which separated this area from the original Project location located west adjacent. The northern and southern areas, as well as the eastern areas were fully accessible for field reconnaissance. Most of these areas were covered with eroding asphalt that capped the native soil, so surface observation was minimal. Additionally, most of the western margins contained newly placed wood chips on top of whatever was there, which obstructed the view to native soil or surface (Figure 22). Figure 23 depicts the area of the lot where visibility was high. No new fauna or vegetation was observed, but it was noted that this area contains many invasive weeds of various size. Similar to the initial field reconnaissance, no paleontological resources, such as vertebrate/invertebrate fossils, fossil bearing rock outcroppings, or imprint fossils were observed. As mentioned in the previous sections, the Project area sensitivity is further discussed in section 7.1 since these observations are only surface level analysis. While no historic sites, or features were observed, we located a few modern unidentifiable ceramic pieces and glass shards, and a clear glass utility insulator fragment. Photographic records of this survey can be seen in Appendix B.

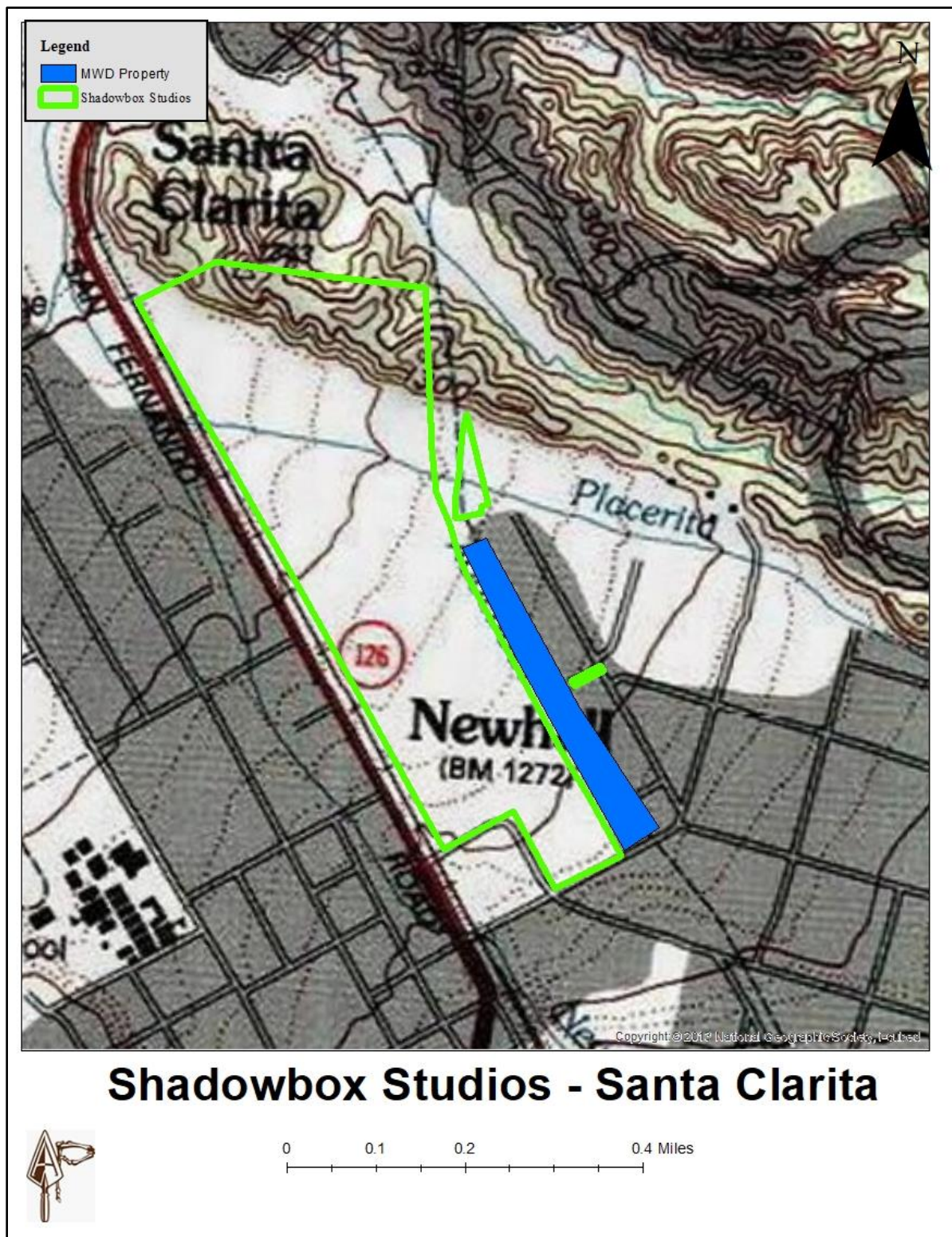


Figure 21. Map view of MWD lot highlighted in blue and original project boundary outlined in green



Figure 22. North view of the west portion of the added MWD area covered in woodchips along the western margins. The area where the woodchips begin is marked in a green line



Figure 23. Northern view of the east portion of the added MWD area that has low to moderate ground visibility due to asphalt coverage

6.1.2 Results of Geologic Boring Logs

During geologic boring drilling operations performed by LGC Valley, Inc., APRMI did not uncover any additional cultural resources but gleaned a lot of stratigraphic information from each boring. The geologic borings ranged in depth from 30 feet to 50 feet from surface grade. The boring operation lasted for six days and was conducted at various locations throughout the Project area. Two types of boring machines were required to reach the acquired depths due to terrain constraints (Figure 24). Additionally, mass grading/grubbing was conducted in the northeast and northwest sections of the Project site to create roads for the boring machines to reach their locations (Figure 25). This grading activity was intensely monitored by APRMI staff since vegetation removal and soil disturbance could potentially damage or uncover any unknown cultural resources.

The soil observed by the boring process consisted of unconsolidated sand, gravels, and silt potentially originating from the nearby water systems of the Santa Clara River and Placerita Creek. Additionally, boring data that extended beyond 30 feet, included tan to orange colored sand sediment. The soil and sediment identified during the boring log confirmed the data discussed in the Geologic Section of this report (see section 3.0). Surface sediments and subsurface deposits for the Project area, as denoted on the 1996 geologic map for the Newhall Quadrangle, were identified as alluvial deposits of Holocene (Qa) and Pleistocene (Qog) age. Pleistocene aged alluvial deposits are known to have produced significant fossil specimens. Underlying the Pleistocene aged alluvial sediments is the older and highly fossiliferous Saugus Formation. A detailed subsurface geologic stratigraphic column is shown in Figure 26. The significance of these sediments is that they support the potential for encountering fossil rich sediments that were identified in the Geologic Section of this report.



Figure 24. View of geologic boring conducted in the middle southern area of the Project site



Figure 25. View of large scraper creating path for boring machines and removing vegetation

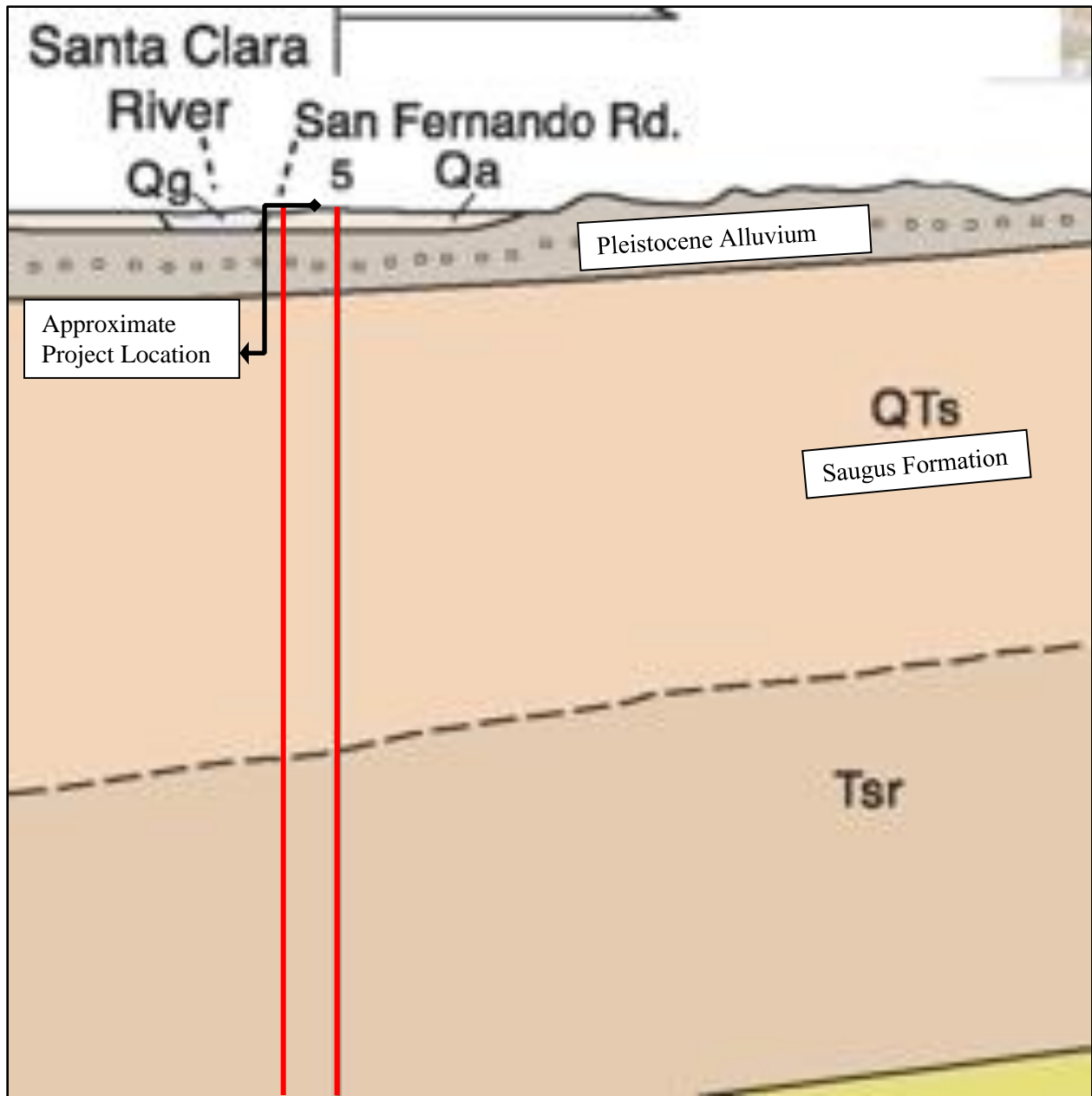


Figure 26. Presumed geologic stratigraphic column based on the 1996 Geologic Map of the Newhall Quadrangle (Dibblee, T.W., and Ehrenspeck, H.E., ed. 1996). Project subsurface outlined in red

7.0 RESULTS OF RECORDS SEARCHES

7.1 Paleontological Resources Records Check

The results of the paleontological resources records search, conducted by Dr. Alyssa Bell, of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHM) Collections Manager were received on July 24, 2021. Bell states that there are no known vertebrate fossil localities within the direct boundaries of the Project, but fossil localities have been found in similar sedimentary deposits that

are also found in the Project site itself. As previously discussed in section 3.0 Geologic Setting, the Project area is overlain by younger Holocene and older Pleistocene alluvial sands, gravel, and silt. Bison and Mammoth fossils localities have been recorded within the older Pleistocene alluvial sediments at an unknown depth. Sediments from the Plio-Pleistocene Saugus Formation were also identified to be underneath surface of the Project site. These sediments are considered highly fossiliferous and have produced various mammal and marine fossil specimens. Depths of these find varied from surficial finds to unknown depths.

North of the northern project boundary are congregated and exposed localities of the marine Pliocene Pico Formation. This formation is a heavily fossiliferous formation that have contained gastropods, clams, oysters, plants, fish, whales, and dolphins. There is a potential for this formation to underlie the Saugus formation in geologic sequence within the Project site. A total summary of the types of fossils, approximate locations, and depth of discovery can be seen in Table 2. Sediments that are known to be within the Project area have produced significant fossil specimens throughout the Santa Clarita region. The absence of known paleontological localities within the Project site itself does not preclude the possibility to uncover such resources in depth at the time of earth disturbing activities related to development of the Project. Upon conclusion of the Paleobiology database search, multiple occurrences of marine based fossils such as gastropods, mollusks, and spined fishes have been recovered across similar sediments found in the Project area. No further details were provided with regard to exact locations, or depths of these discoveries. The NHM Letter results can be seen in Appendix C.

Table 2. Results of Paleontological Resources Records Check

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM VP 6804	Saugus Elementary School	Saugus Formation	<i>Equidae</i>	surface
LACM VP 6145-6146	NW of intersection of Calgrove Ave and Old Road	Saugus/Pico Formation (light gray marine siltstones)	Eagle ray (<i>Myliobatis</i>), shovelnose ray (<i>Rhinobatos</i>), requiem shark (<i>Carcharhinus</i>), basking shark (<i>Certorhinus</i>), wrasse (<i>Semicossyphus</i>)	unknown
LACM VP 7988-7989	Five Knolls development	Saugus Formation (paleosol bounded by conglomerate beds)	Packrat (<i>Neotoma</i>), squirrel (<i>Sciuridae</i>), deer mouse (<i>Peromyscus</i>), kangaroo rat (<i>Heteromyidae</i>), finch (<i>Fringillidae</i>)	unknown (collected during grading for housing development)
LACM VP 6063	Housing development off Franklin Pkwy west of Commerce Center Dr., Newhall	Saugus Formation	Horse (<i>Plesippus</i>)	unknown (collected during grading work)
LACM VP 5745	North from Pala Road: two streets south of Bradley and just west of Excelsior	Unknown formation (Pleistocene; indurated pebbly clay)	Mastodon (<i>Mammut</i>); horse (<i>Equus</i>)	unknown
LACM VP 3397, 7152	Spillway of the Upper San Fernando Reservoir	Older alluvium	Bison (<i>Bison</i>), Mammoth (<i>Mammuthus</i>)	unknown

No known and identified fossil localities will be significantly impacted during Project development. However, since the extent of ground-disturbing activities is currently not known, and often unpredictable, there exists a potential to uncover unknown paleontological resources since the evidence from the two records searches demonstrates that fossils have already been found in the same deposits that underlie the Project area itself. The general vicinity and some fossils have been found at shallow depths in nearby locations which shows that excavations can encounter such resources at any depth. As a result, it is recommended that any substantial excavations below the surface within the younger Holocene, older Pleistocene, and all Saugus/Pico formation deposits, should be monitored closely by a paleontologist to recover any fossil remains discovered quickly and professionally while not impeding development. Sediment samples from the proposed Project area should also be collected and processed, to SVP standards, to determine the potential to find micro fossil remains. Any fossil remains recovered during this mitigation effort should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

7.2 Cultural Resources Records Search

Results of the cultural records search were received on September 3, 2021. These results are discussed in full detail below and referenced as catalog numbers assigned by the SCCIC. Any building assessment and determinative information discussed below that state NRHP, CRHR, or HCM criterion/status were made by the identifier, author, or investigators of those specific assessments and not made by APRMI. National State, and local designation criterion requirements may be viewed in 2.0 Regulatory Setting section. Letter request and results can be viewed in Appendix D.

7.2.1 Prehistoric Sites and Isolate(s)

Previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites or isolates were identified outside of the Project area within a one-mile radius. Northridge Archaeological Research Center (NARC) conducted a Cultural Resource and Impact Assessment for the Art Grayson Oil and Gas Lease Project in Newhall. In their assessment, one prehistoric andesite core was found and recorded. This artifact was found in a heavily disturbed area and likely represents evidence of a site. It will not be affected by the development of the Project.

Table 3. Results of SCCIC Prehistoric Sites and Isolate (s)

Primary Number	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Location
P-19-100340	Prehistoric Artifact	Isolate Andesite Core	1984 (McIntyre, Michael J.)	Outside of Project area

7.2.2 Historic Sites and Isolate(s)

Historic sites and isolate results include a primary record for the Veterans Historic Plaza Project. This is a triangular lot formed by Newhall Avenue and Market and Walnut Streets, where the Pardee home and building foundations were originally built in 1890. The home and foundations were removed to reuse the lot for the Veterans Historic Plaza Project in 1992. Moreover, the site is outside of the Project area and will not be directly or indirectly impacted by the Project.

Table 4. Results of SCCIC Historic Sites and Isolate (s)

Primary Number	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Location
P-19-100503	Historic District	Veterans Historic Plaza Project	2004 (Rehberger, L.)	none	Outside of Project area

7.2.3 Built Environment

Several historic buildings and structures have been recorded within 1 mile of the Project area but not within the immediate Project boundaries. Multiple surveys have determined that four historic buildings and five historic structures (Table 5) are located within a one-mile radius of the Project area. The most notable is the William S. Hart Park, which is composed of numerous buildings and was constructed on the Horseshoe Ranch in 1910 by movie star William S. Hart. Another well-known point of interest is the Saugus Station, built circa 1887, and originally located on San Fernando Road and Drayton Street, and later moved to San Fernando Road and Pine Street. The station was a focal point in transportation and is an outstanding example of original Western rural architecture. The Good Templars Hall more commonly known as the Pardee Home was built by Henry Clay Needham. It served many purposes throughout the years and was often the scene of many social and community events (Perkins 2010). The last point of interest outside of the Project area within the one-mile radius is the Newhall Jail. The jail was constructed in 1909 and is the earliest remaining public building in Newhall. It is significant because it is one of two examples remaining of the Mission Revival style.

In addition to the historic buildings, the results identified five historic structures that are present outside of the Project area but within the one-mile radius. These structures are Southern California Edison (SCE) transmission towers. One of the five towers is the SCE Big Creek East & West Transmission Line consists of two parallel electrical transmission lines and was constructed sometime between 1912-1913. The structure is considered as a contributing element to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed district of the Big Creek Hydroelectric System Historic District (BCHSHD). The BCHSHD was listed on the National Register on July 26, 2016. The SCE Mile 3 Tower 1, SCE Tower Pardee-Sylmar M2-T5, SCE Tower Orchard Village, and Wiley Canyon SCE Transmission Tower are all located outside the Project area and are part of a long line of towers extending across the urban area of Newhall. The towers were constructed circa 1950-1965 by the SCE Company as part of the electrical expansion service in Newhall. These towers are not part of the NRHP/CRHR. All the resources discussed in this section are located within a one-mile radius of the Project and will not be directly or indirectly affected by the Project development

Table 5. Built Environment Results

Primary Number	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Location
P-19-180765	Historic Building	William S Hart Park	1977 (Sitton, T.)	Not registered	Outside of Project area
P-19-187086	Historic Building	Saugus Station	1980	Not registered	Outside of Project area
P-19-187092	Historic Building	Good Templars Hall, Pardee Home	1981	Not registered	Outside of Project area
P-19-188109	Historic Building	Newhall Jail	1986 (Triem, J.)	Eligible	Outside of Project area
P-19-186861	Historic Structure	SCE's Big Creek East & West Transmission Line	2002 (Schmidt, J.) 2016 (Williams, A.)	Listed in the National Register as Contributor to a listed district	Outside of Project area
P-19-189958	Historic Structure	SCE Mile 3 Tower 1	2011 (Crawford, K.A.)	Not Eligible	Outside of Project area
P-19-190295	Historic Structure	SCE Tower Pardee-Sylmar M2-T5	2011 (Crawford, K.A.)	Not Eligible	Outside of Project area
P-19-190296	Historic Structure	SCE Tower Orchard Village	2011 (Crawford, K.A.)	Not Eligible	Outside of Project area
P-19-190746	Historic Structure	Wiley Canyon SCE Transmission Tower 2	2011 Loftus, Shannon)	Not Eligible	Outside of Project area

10 historic properties (Table 6) were identified as part of the SCCIC results. They are located within the one-mile radius of the Project area. The properties were constructed prior to and after 1950 for commercial purposes. These buildings represent one or two-part commercial and Eclectic modernism architectural style. Most of these properties are located on Railroad Ave, 12th Street, 13th Street, Arch Street, and Lyons Ave. None of the properties meet any criteria for listing in the NRHP, CRHP, or local historic registry. Although some of these properties are near the Project boundaries, APRMI has determined they will not be directly or indirectly affected by the Project development.

Table 6. Historic, Commercial, Industrial, Public/Private Facilities within the APE

Primary Number	Address	Name	Type	Architectural Style	Sub-Style	Age	Survey Determination
19-188269	24604 Pine Street & 22425 12 th Street	RVP Industries, Inc.	C	Utilitarian C/ Modern	Wood frame	1950-1953	Not eligible
19-188598	24639-24647 Arch Street	Santa Clarita Motor Sports	C	One-part C block; Eclectic modernism (international)		1952-1955	Not eligible
19-188600	22426-22432 13 th Street	Kempner & Association; Air Champion Inc.; Picasso's Playmates	C	Two-part C Block; Eclectic modernism		1955	Not eligible
19-188601	24727 Railroad Ave	Valley Cycling	C	One-part C block; Eclectic modernism		1967	Not eligible
19-188602	24707 Railroad Ave	Affordable Water Heaters & Plumbing Inc.	C	One-part C block; Eclectic modernism		1961	Not eligible
19-188605	22424 13th Street	Southern California Tile and Home Center	C	One-part C block; Eclectic modernism		1952	Not eligible
19-188606	24715/24717/24725 Railroad Ave	Honey Donuts; La Villa Maria Market & Tortillas; Just for You Laundromat	C	One-part C block, Siding (Brick) Eclectic modernism		1967-1972	Not eligible
19-188603	24522 Railroad Ave.	Auto Service Plus	C	Two-Part C Block, Siding	Brick	1958	Not eligible
19-188604	22520 Lyons Ave.	Insurance Auto Collision	C	Two-Part C Block, Siding	Brick	1946	Not eligible
19-188599	22600 Lyons Ave.	Billy's Board Shop	C	Lathe/Plaster, Block		1980	Not eligible

KEY:

C-Commercial; I-Industrial; P-Public; Pr-Private

7.2.4 Historic Topographic Maps

APRMI's independent review of the USGS HTMC did not identify any buildings or structures within the immediate property of the Project area between 1903 to 1933 (Figure 27). Development of the surrounding community did include the San Francisco and New Orleans Rail line that extended on a north to south trend, west of the Project area. By the year 1933, this rail line was

observed in topographic maps as the Southern Pacific Railroad. This rail line is still actively in service and operated by the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, Amtrak. Suburban sprawl was also observed in the vicinity, but no buildings or structures were located within the Project boundaries at this time. The natural course of Placerita Creek can also be seen within these topographic maps and no channelization has been conducted at this time.

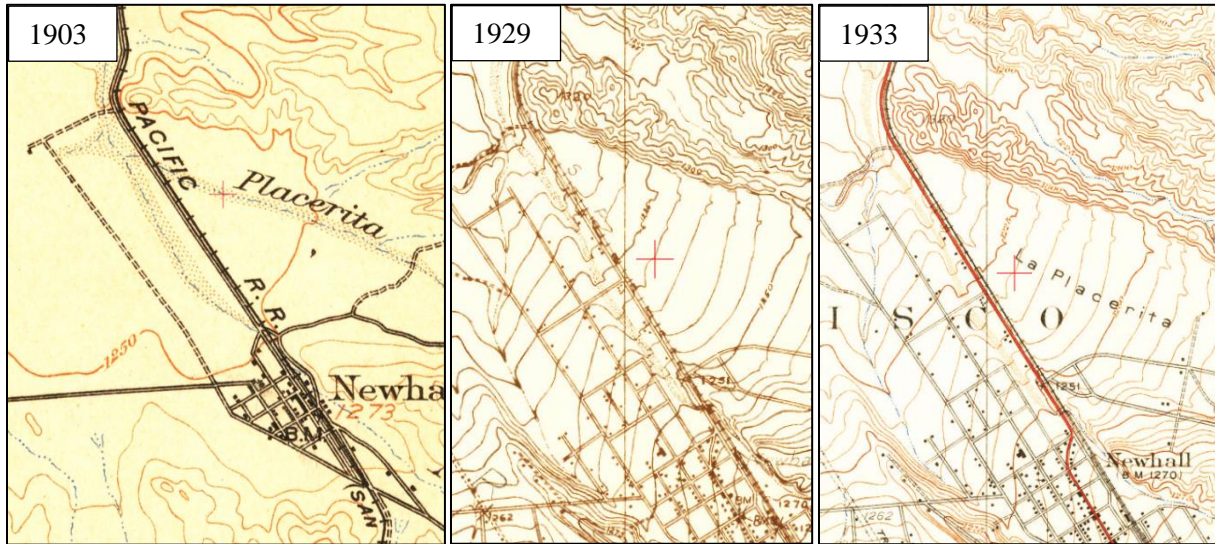


Figure 27. Historic topographic maps from 1903 to 1933 with approximate location of the Project area marked with red crosshair.

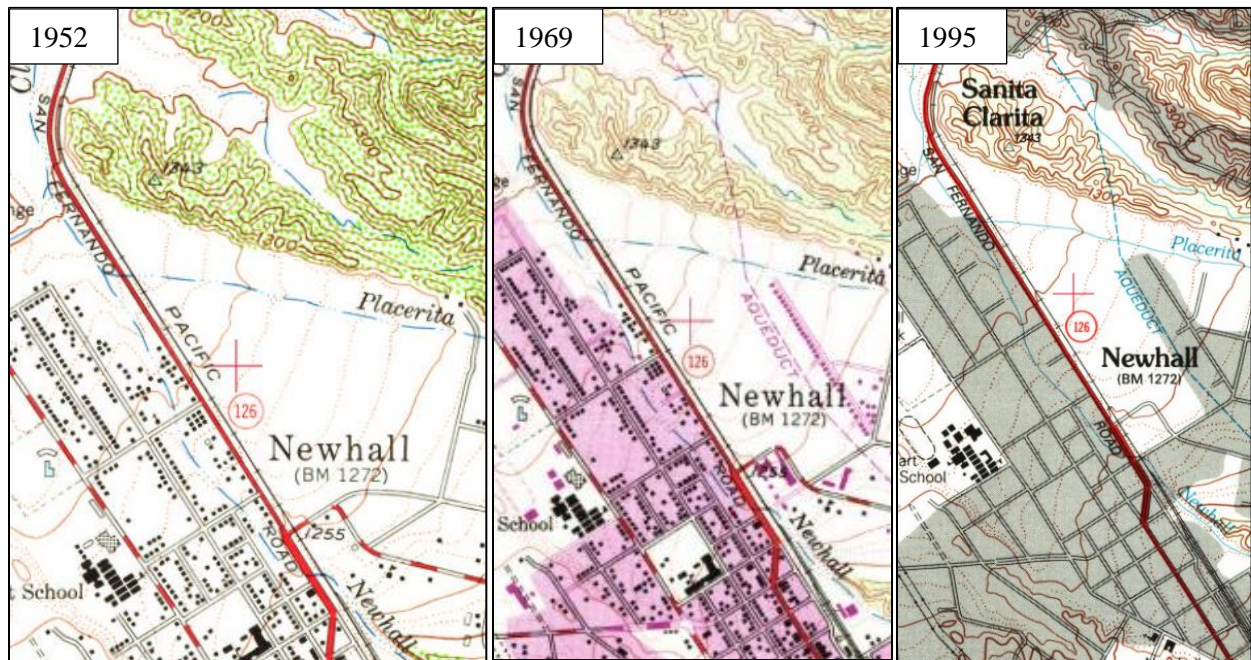


Figure 28. Historic topographic maps from 1952 to 1995 with approximate location of the Project area marked with red crosshair.

Per the historic topographic maps from 1952 to 1995, no buildings or structures were identified on the Project, but urban development of the surrounding vicinity rapidly increased (Figure 28). The

1969 map reveals a concrete aqueduct diversion structure that transects the eastern margins of the Project site, within the MWD addition to the Project. This concrete structure was part of the MWD Jensen Water Treatment Plant. Located 5 miles south of the Project area, this plant began its operation in 1972 in the Granada Hills Neighborhood. Currently, the Jensen Water Treatment Plant provides highly treated drinking water to portions of Ventura, Los Angeles, and Orange Counties (Turner and Ruzicka 2010). Additionally, this plant can receive water from the Los Angeles Aqueduct if necessary. Upon conclusion of this review, no buildings or structures were observed directly on the Project property. It is important to note that the scale of these maps can affect the observation of the built environment as some structures may not be viewed.

7.2.5 Historic Aerials Photographs

Historic aerial photographs provided by the Google Earth Pro software spans the timeline between 1985 to 2022 (Figure 29 and Figure 30). From 1994 to 2008, no buildings or structures were observed within the Project boundaries. Over this span of years, no disturbance of the Project area was observed except for northern margins of the Placerita Creek, where informal roads can be observed potentially originating from off road vehicle use or fire clearance roads. The southeast section of the Project area does have some developed asphalt roads; however, it is currently not known why these roads were initially developed and seen beginning in 2003. Construction of these asphalt roads may have required minimal surface grading and excavation. However, there is no evidence in the photographs to prove that the Project area has been vastly disturbed or not. Therefore, paleontological and cultural resources that were present on the surface where these roads were built may have been lost, but also may have been covered by the road and still may be intact. If so, the paleontological or cultural resources may still be present and could be encountered at the time of Project related earth disturbing activities.

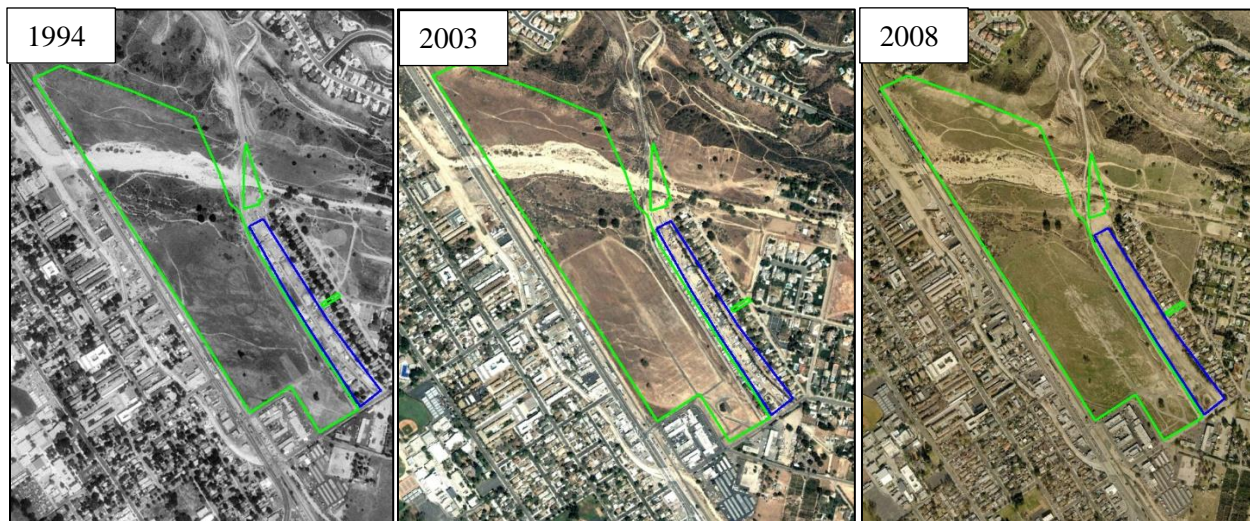


Figure 29. Historic aerial photographs from 1994 to 2008, provided by the Google Earth Pro software, with location of the Project area outlined in green and the MWD area in blue.

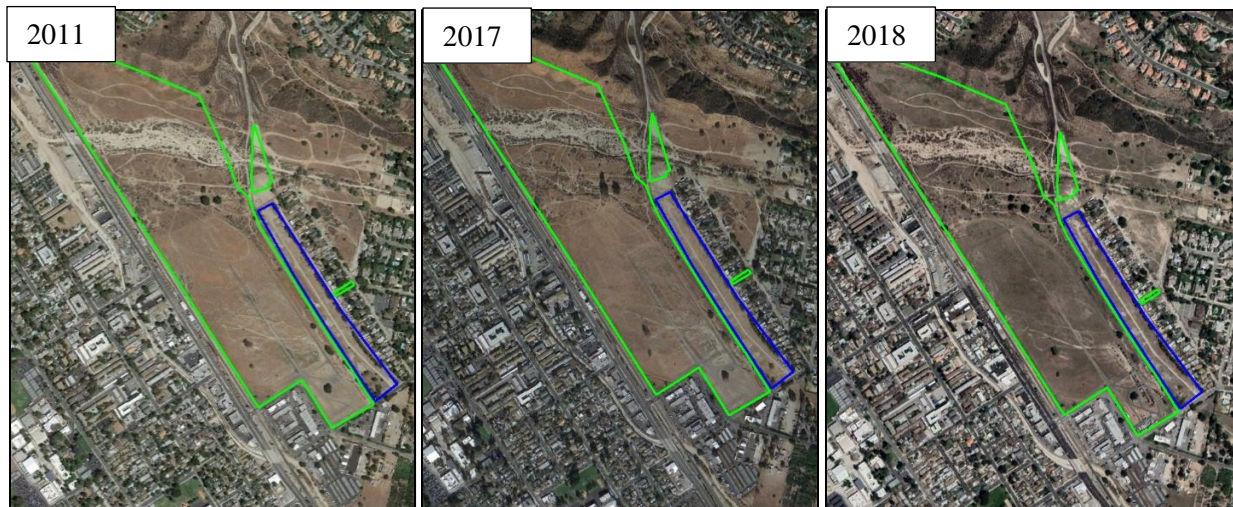


Figure 30. Historic aerial photographs from 2011 to 2018, provided by the Google Earth Pro software, with location of the Project area outlined in green and the MWD area in blue.

7.2.4 Previous Cultural Reports and Studies

Fifty two studies and assessments (see Table 7) were conducted within a one-mile radius from the Project area, but no significant cultural resources were documented that would be directly or indirectly be affected by the proposed Project development. Cultural Reports and Studies that state NRHP, CRHR, or HCM criterion determinations are made by the author or investigators of the reports and studies and not determined by APRMI.

Table 7. Results of SCCIC Cultural Reports and Studies Identified

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Location
LA-00103	Singer, Clay A.	1975	Archaeological Resource Survey of Portions of the South Fork, Santa Clara River, Los Angeles County, California	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-00274	Rice, Glen E.	1977	An Archaeological Survey of Tract 324558, Santa Clarita Valley Los Angeles	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-00307	Tartaglia, Louis J.	1987	Cultural Resource Survey Report of Tentative Tract No. 44896	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-00587	Schroth, Adella	1980	Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 36701, Newhall Area of Los Angeles County	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-00683	Wessel, Leslie S.	1979	Tentative Tract 12218	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-00773	Salls, Roy A.	1980	Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Land Division Map Number 12292	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-00781	Schroth, Adella	1980	Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Trace #36700 Newhall Area of Los Angeles County	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-00809	Toren, George A.	1979	Assessment of Impact Upon Cultural Resources From the Proposed Subdivision of Tentative Parcel 12520 in Newhall, Los Angeles County, California	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-00834	Rozaire, Charles E.	1974	Archaeological Investigation for Environmental Study Report of the Los Angeles County, California	Within a 1-mile radius

LA-00852	Wessel, Leslie S.	1978	Inventory of the Cultural Resource Potential of Tentative Parcel 10474 Located on the Northeast Corner of Placerita Blvd. and Meadview Ave. in Newhall	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-00856	McIntyre, Michael J.	1980	Map and Literature Search of the Parcel West Corner of 9th and Chestnut Street in Newhall.	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-00914	Tartaglia, Louis J.	1979	Assessment of the Impact Upon Cultural Resources by the Proposed Development of Tentative Tract 38304 Newhall, Calif.	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-00984	McIntyre, Michael J.	1981	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance and Impact Assessment for the Art Grayson Oil and Gas Lease Project in Newhall, Los Angeles County, Calif.	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-00153	Tartaglia, Louis J.	1982	Cultural Resource Survey, Tentative Tract Number 32777	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-01775	Love, Bruce	1989	Cultural Resource Assessment for Three Postal Service Sites, Los Angeles County	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-02979	Whitney, David S.	1993	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Assessment for the Porta Bella Specific Plan Study Area, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-03116	Singer, Clay A., John E. Atwood, and Shelley M. Gomes	1994	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for a 0.25 Cre Lot Located at 24626 Apple Street in the Community of Newhall, Los Angeles County, California	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-03289	Davis, Gene	1990	Mobil M-70 Pipeline Replacement Project Cultural Resource Survey Report for Mobil Corporation	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-03644	Brechbiel, Brant A.	1996	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Newhall Creek Emergency Erosion Repair Project in the City of Santa Clarita, California	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-03661	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1997	A Phase I Archaeological Study for the Newhall Creek Rip Rap Emplacement Project 4th Street to Market Street, City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-03690	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1997	Cultural Resources Evaluation City of Santa Clarita Circulation Element EIR	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-03731	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1997	A Phase I Archaeological Study for the Proposed Reconstruction and Widening of Railroad Avenue City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-03895	Pence, Robert L.	1977	Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Oxnard Long Pipeline Route From La Vista, Ventura County, to Quiqley, Los Angeles County	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-05324	Duke, Curt	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 965-12, County of Los Angeles, California	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-05527	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2000	A Phase I Archaeological Study for the Proposed Magic Mountain/via Princessa Roadway Extension and Interchange City of Santa Clarita, County of Los Angeles, California	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-05844	Maki, Mary K.	2002	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately Four Linear Miles for the Placerita Canyon Mainline Sewer Project Newhall, Los Angeles County, California	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-06860	McKenna, Jeanette	2003	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Newhall Community Center Project Area in the City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Within a 1-mile radius

LA-06917	Bricker, Lauren W. and Janet L. Teamen	1998	Historic Property Clearance Report for the Magic Mountain Parkway Via Princessa Improvement Project in the City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-07167	Foster, John M.	2004	Archaeological Investigation for Veterans Historic Plaza Project City of Santa Clarita, California	Within a 1-mile radius
LA- 08129	Crull, Scott	2007	Cultural Resources Assessment and Site Visit for the T-Mobile Candidate Sv11583b Stealth Light Pole and Equipment Location, Located at 21726 Placerita Canyon Road, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-08255	Arrington, Cindy and Nancy Sikes	2006	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project State of California: Volumes I and II	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-08785	Bonner, Wayne H.	2007	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-mobile Candidate Sv11583b (smith Hall Light Pole), 21726 Placerita Canyon Road, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-08958	Tsunoda, Koji and Moreno, A.	2007	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Saugus-north Oaks For Cable Project Los Angeles County, California (wo#8456-0639, Jo#6155)	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-09028	Simolke, Daria and John Romani	1989	Historic Property Survey 07-la-126 P.m. 7.8/10.8 Route 126 From Valencia Boulevard to Lyons Avenue, Santa Clarita Los Angeles County, California 07-109370.	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-09166	Bonner, Wayne H.	2007	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate LA72XC500 (SCE Tower Market Street), 23109 Market Street, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-09302	Bonner, Wayne H.	2008	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11040A (SCE Pardee-Sylmar #1 and #2, M2-T5 1966), Calle Adrino/Alicante Drive, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, Californian	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-09422	Supernowicz, Dana E.	2008	Cultural Resources Study of the RVP, Inc. Project Royal Street Communications Site No. LA2090B 24604 Pine Street & 22425 12th Street, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California 91321	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-09867	Turner, Robin D.	2009	Proposed Residential Development on Approximately 95.25 Acres within the North Newhall Specific Plan Boundaries in Newhall, CA	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-10405	Hale, Alice and Greenwood and Associates Rehberger, Linda	2005	Supplemental Monitor Report: Veterans Historic Plaza Project Santa Clarita, County of Los Angeles, California	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-10642	Tang, Bai "Tom"	2010	Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resources Study, Antelope Valley line Positive Train Control (PTC) Project Southern California Regional Rail Authority, Lancaster to Glendale, Los Angeles County, California	Within a 1-mile radius

LA-10947	Bonner, Wayne	2011	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC, Candidate NL0444-01 (SCE Faison Court), 25646 Alicanta Drive, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-11132	Denniston, Elizabeth	2011	Cultural Resources Inventory of a Proposed Pole Replacement in the Community of Newhall, City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-11228	Unknown	2004	Environmental Analysis – Onshore Component of BHP Billiton LNG International Inc. Cabrillo Port Project	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-11985	McKenna, Jeanette	2012	A Class III/Section 106 and Phase I CEQA Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Storm Drain Improvement Areas in the Newhall and Santa Clarita Areas of Los Angeles County, California	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-12200	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2012	Cultural Resources Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00146A (VY146A RVP Industries), 24604 Pine Street, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-12281	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11040A (SCE Pardee-Sylmar M2-T5) 25660 Alicante, Newhall, Los Angeles County, California	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-12282	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00952 (VY420 Orchard Village SCE) 25373 Orchard Village Road, Newhall, Los Angeles County, California	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-12384	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate NL0444 (SCE Faison Court), [Near] 25646 Alicante Drive, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-12545	Loftus, Shannon	2012	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site LAD345 (26365) Wiley Canyon SCE Tower 2, 25111 Orchard Village Road Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-12954	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate NL0444 (SCE Faison Court), [Near] 25646 Alicante Drive, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California, CASPR No. 3551017635	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-13052	Bonner, Diane F. and Carrie D. Wills	2014	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate CLV5356 (Franklin Construction), 22165 Placerita Canyon Road, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California. CASPR No. 3551699469	Within a 1-mile radius
LA-13109	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2015	A Class III/Section 106 And Phase I CEQA Cultural Resources Investigation For The Proposed Storm Drain Improvement Areas In The Newhall And Santa Clarita Areas Of Los Angeles County, California	Within a 1-mile radius

7.3 Archival Research

Upon concluding research of the Santa Clarita Historical Society archival database, it has been determined that the Project area is located near two Native American village sites as denoted on the Map of Indian Villages in the Santa Clarita Valley by Richard F. Van Valkenburgh, 1937. The two villages identified are known as Nuhubit to the east and Apebit to the west. No extensive information could be recovered regarding the significance, origin, or type of villages identified, due to the confidentiality that the Native American tribes hold regarding their ancestral homeland. Van Valkenburgh's identification of village locations are considered approximations by the Santa Clarita Historical Society and therefore more information regarding the exact location of these villages is required by the Native American tribal Chairmen/women themselves. Due to the sensitive and confidential nature of Native American Villages, the Map of Indian Villages in the Santa Clarita Valley by Richard F. Van Valkenburgh is not shared.

Additionally, APRMI previously conducted a Cultural and Paleontologic Resource Phase 1 Survey Report for the *Proposed Residential Development on Approximately 95.25 Acres within the North Newhall Specific Plan Boundaries in Newhall, CA* in July of 2009 (report LA-09867 in table 7). This assessment was conducted within the same boundaries as the Shadowbox Project boundaries, with the exception of the MWD lot. The report states that the ground surface visibility during the pedestrian survey was moderate (~40%) due to the invasive weed-growth and dense vegetation (Figure 31 - in panel dated 2008). Additionally, the report discusses the substantial ground-surface disturbances found south of Placerita Creek, as a result of earth-grading activities, and infill of asphalt-chip roads and trails during the late-historic era. However, the extent of subsurface ground disturbance is unknown. For these reasons the report suggests that the potential to uncover paleontological and archaeological resources during ground-disturbing activities is high and recommends a qualified monitor be present.

8.0 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT

APRMI requested a Sacred Lands File Search and a Native American Contacts list for the proposed Project from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on July 2, 2021. The NAHC The NAHC's search of the Sacred Lands Files, received by APRMI on August 30, 2021, stated **positive** results for known sites in the Project area. The NAHC provided APRMI with a Native American Contacts list (see Appendix E). APRMI contacted the tribes, individuals, and organizations listed by phone, to assure that the mailing information is correct and to let them know that an informational package regarding the Project, including a project description, was being sent to them by mail. The Project informational package along with an accompanying letter was sent to them by regular mail, on August 30, 2021. All letters sent to the Native Americans, and accompanying responses, can be viewed in Appendix E. Please note that the letters and responses refer to the Project as Blackhall Studios, since these were sent in 2021 before the name change that occurred in 2022.

On September 2, 2021, Patrick Tumamait of the Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians contacted APRMI via telephone communication and stated that that he would email us about his tribe's concerns. However, APRMI did not received an email or further information.

On September 2, 2021, Donna Yocum, Chairperson for the San Fernando Band of Mission Indians, APRMI contacted her via telephone communication to confirm she received the Project informational package. She stated that she did not receive the package but that she would like to be included in Project related updates. The informational package was emailed to her.

On September 3, 2021, Christina Conley - Tribal Consultant and Cultural Resource Administrator for Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California, responded to APRMI through a personal mailed letter and states that she is interested in consulting with the City of Santa Clarita regarding the state of tribal cultural resources sensitivity near the Project area for the tribe.

On September 13, 2021, Administrative Assistant Kelsie Merrick for the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, responded to APRMI via mailed letter that the Culture Director Nakia Zavalla would like to have a formal consultation with the lead agency and be involved in all Project related updates regarding any Native American resources within the Project area.

On September 14, 2021, Jairo F. Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer for the Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians responded to APRMI through personal email correspondence, states he is interested in the opportunity to provide tribal cultural resources sensitive information for the proposed Project. The Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Department will provide cultural information for this Project during consultation with the City of Santa Clarita.

On January 8, 2020, Chairperson Robert Dorame of the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council responded to APRMI through telephone communication and states he wants to be involved in all Project related updates and interested in being a Native American monitor for the Project regarding any Native American resources within the Project area.

On January 22, 2020, Chairperson Anthony Morales of the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians responded to APRMI through personal telephone communication and states he wants to be involved in all Project related updates and interested in being a Native American monitor for the Project regarding any Native American resources within the Project area.

On January 29, Chairperson Andrew Salas of the Gabrieleño Band Of Mission Indians – KIZH Nation, responded to APRMI through personal telephone communication stated that he wants to be involved in all Project related updates and interested in being a Native American monitor for the Project regarding any Native American resources within the Project area.

9.0 ASSEMBLY BILL 52 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

The City of Santa Clarita will conduct the Native American consultation process with the individuals listed in the previous section, and/or through their own consultation list, as required by Assembly Bill 52, and prepare the documentation that takes place between the City of Santa Clarita and Native American interested parties. APRMI will help in the process if requested by the City of Santa Clarita.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

The assessment conducted by APRMI is in accordance with Appendix G of the 2022 *State CEQA Guidelines*. This appendix outlines the thresholds of significance for various environmental considerations, including paleontological resources, cultural resources, and tribal resources. APRMI has summarized the potential significant impacts to these three categories in the proceeding sections as determined by this assessment.

10.1 Paleontological Resources Impacts

The proposed Project would have a significant impact related to paleontological resources if it would:

- a) directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.

Prior to conducting the field survey reconnaissance, a thorough review of the geologic background for the Project region was conducted. Data from the 1996 geologic map of the Newhall quadrangle, showed that sediments within the Project included surficial Holocene aged alluvial gravels and Pleistocene aged unconsolidated alluvial fan and terrace sediments. Underlying these sediments are deposits of the Saugus Formation that are known to occur approximately 25 feet below the ground surface. These surface sediments and formation have been known to produce various fossil specimens throughout the Santa Clarita region (Turner et. al. 2010). After completing the original and amended field reconnaissance's within the Project boundaries, no fossil-bearing rock outcropping, sites, or fossil remains were observed on the surface. However, these pedestrian surveys only allowed for surficial observation. Data gathered during boring log monitoring and cross referencing from the geologic background information, confirmed that the sediments underlying the Project are in fact the Holocene/Pleistocene alluvial sediments and sedimentary deposits of the Saugus Formation. These observations also confirmed that the boundaries and contacts for which these sediments occur below the ground surface are unpredictable and vary across the Project site.

Collections Manager, Dr. Alyssa Bell of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County has stated that fossil localities have been recorded in similar sedimentary deposits that are also found in the Project site itself, but there is no record of known fossil localities within the direct boundaries of the Project. Holocene/Pleistocene alluvial sediments have produced fossil specimens of Bison, Mammoth, Mastodon, and Horse in the region, but depths of these discoveries are not known due to unrecorded data. Additionally, the Saugus Formation has produced various marine and terrestrial animal fossil specimens ranging in depth of discovery from surface level finds to unknown depths. APRMI's review of the Paleobiology database search, also found that multiple occurrences of marine based fossils such as gastropods, mollusks, and spined fishes have been recovered across similar sediments found in the Project area. We conclude that the Project area is sensitive for paleontological resources due to the following: the Project area has been identified to potentially contain highly fossiliferous sediments at the surface and below, as confirmed by the geological background and boring log data; Fossil occurrences provided by Dr. Alyssa Bell and APRMI's Paleobiology Database search also confirm that these sediments have in fact produced

significant fossils specimens across the region. Since the depth of discovery for these fossil occurrences are not known, there is evidence to show that at least one fossil Horse (*Equidae*) has been recorded at the surface within Saugus Formation deposits. Therefore, there is a potential to significantly impact undiscovered fossils that could be exposed at the time of ground disturbing activities. The evidence of fossils found within sediments of the Saugus formation is high, and the evidence gathered suggests that this formation is highly present at variable depths throughout the Project site. APRMI recommends mitigation measure MM-PAL-1a thru MM-PAL-1f (see section 11), which includes full time on site paleontological resources construction monitoring to be conducted by a qualified paleontologist per SVP standards and guidelines. This will reduce the potential to damage paleontological resources that may be in the Project site itself to a less than significant impact.

10.2 Cultural Resources Impacts

Regarding cultural resources, the proposed Project would have a significant impact related to cultural resources if it would:

- a) cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5

Historic aerial photographs show that the immediate Project site was absent of any historic buildings, structures, or features, also described in the SCCIC records search results. A multitude of historic built environment features were identified within a mile radius of the Project area. Their locations are not close enough to the Project to be directly or indirectly impacted at the time of Project development. Therefore, no further mitigation measures are recommended. However, if the extent of the current Project boundaries change, and will directly impact historic residences, buildings, or other built environment structures, the on-site archaeologist must photograph, document, and report any damage or change in integrity that occurs.

- b) cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.

One historic aged bottle was recovered at the time of field reconnaissance on the surface of the Project site. No other contextual historic artifacts were observed or collected to determine the significance of this bottle. The local historic background, as discussed in section 4.3, outlined the various land uses of the Newhall and Santa Clarita regions which consisted of early pioneers, travelers, and settlers. Additionally, the Project site itself was once in near proximity to the notable and historic aged remnants of the Circle J Ranch. Despite the absence of uncovering additional historic aged archaeological resources, such as glass bottles, dishware, or other historic artifacts, there is still a potential to uncover such items at the time of Project development. Previous land uses in the surrounding region could have influenced the import and export of such items from the current Project site.

The field survey reconnaissance yielded a total of 4 archaeological resources present in the immediate Project boundaries. These finds included a prehistoric aged grinding stone, a prehistoric aged hammerstone, a prehistoric aged sharpening tool, and the historic aged clear glass bottle. As stated in previous sections, artifacts observed during field reconnaissance surveys are usually left

in situ. APRMI felt that it was necessary to recover these resources due to concerns that they would be damaged/lost by rain runoff prior to the start of Project development. The artifacts are currently stored in the APRMI office. The artifacts will be given to the archaeologist retained for the construction phase of the Project and will be part of any discussion in their final mitigation monitoring report.

Despite the absence of previously recorded archaeological resources within the Project area as reported by the SCCIC, this new evidence highly suggests that the Project site is sensitive for archaeological resources. All of these discoveries were recovered at the surface of the Project site, but below ground discoveries are still possible. Unlike paleontological resources, archaeological resources are not always clearly defined by geological depositions which makes their presence often unpredictable. Therefore, this evidence indicates a potential to significantly impact such resources at the time of Project related ground disturbing activities. APRMI recommends mitigation measures MM-CR-1a thru MM-CR-1f (see section 11), which include full time on site archaeological resources construction monitoring to be conducted by a qualified archaeologist. This will reduce potential damage or loss of archaeological resources discovered in the Project site itself to a less than significant impact.

- c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries.

The Project area is not known to be on active or previously active cemetery and/ or informal cemeteries. Currently, the potential to disturb human remains interred outside of formal cemeteries is considered low. During the Mission-associated Native American history of Los Angeles County it was often Native American practice to bury people outside mission grounds in informal cemeteries. The San Fernando Mission is the closest mission in the area. It is located approximately nine miles southwest of the Project area. Any burials associated to the two village sites would also be too far away. There is a “pioneer” section at the Eternal Valley Mortuary and Cemetery, but that area too is not located near the Project site. While the potential to disturb human remains interred outside of formal or informal cemeteries within the Project area is considered low, it is possible that unknown human remains could be located within the Project boundaries and development could encounter these remains. In the event of the inadvertent discovery or recognition of any human remains during future, project-related ground disturbance, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that, if human remains are unearthed during construction, then no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to the origin and disposition of the remains pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. Section 5097.98 outlines the Native American Heritage Commission notification process and the appropriate procedures if the County Coroner determines the human remains to be Native American. Compliance with applicable regulations would protect unknown and previously unidentified human remains. Mitigation Measure MM-CR-2a defines this process (see section 11).

10.3 Tribal Cultural Resources Impacts

The proposed Project would have a significant impact related to tribal cultural resources if it would:

- a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined

in Public Resources Code § 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

- i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or
- ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Observations made during the field surveys noted the Project area to be abundant in California Scrub Oak, Chaparral yucca plants, and various fauna with a source of running water from Placerita Creek. The California Scrub Oak trees was considered a valuable resource to local Native Americans for its acorns, an essential food source, and raw materials to make bows, baskets, medicine, and to build fires for warmth, cooking, and making pottery. The presence of California Scrub Oak within the Project area suggests that local Native Americans may have traveled through these areas in search of this highly valuable resource, especially since it is relatively close to the two village sites. This presence is confirmed by the prehistoric aged grinding stone, the hammerstone, and the sharpening tool found during the field reconnaissance surveys.

Archival research has determined the Project area to be located near two recorded Native American village sites as denoted on the Map of Indian Villages in the Santa Clarita Valley by Richard F. Van Valkenburgh, 1937. These two villages are known as Nuhubit to the east of the Project and Apebit to the west. SCCIC results also were able to identify and isolate andesite core in 1984 that was considered prehistoric in age, but its origins were outside of the current Project site boundaries. Further data on prehistoric and/or Native American presence was provided by the positive results of the NAHC records check of the SLF. They yielded positive results which due to the sensitive nature of tribal cultural resources, further information regarding the locality, type of resource, or other pertinent information was provided. APRMI contacted the tribes, individuals, and organizations provided by the Native American Contacts list. Letter and verbal correspondence were given to the Native Americans on the list, along with information on the Project, the results of the SLF, and were asked if they wanted to discuss information with us on their ancestral homeland. A total of 6 Native Americans Interested Parties responded by stating that the area is in fact sensitive for tribal cultural resources. In conjunction with the data collected, the Project has been determined to be potentially sensitive for archaeological and tribal cultural resources.

Additionally, comments from some Native American interested parties asked that a Native American monitor with ancestral ties to the area should be retained during ground disturbing activities, and/or they requested AB 52 Native American consultation.

11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 8 has been developed based on the results of this assessment and the identified impacts to paleontological, cultural, and tribal resources. The proposed mitigation measures will reduce

significant impacts to a less than significant effect. These mitigation measures also clearly define the necessary procedures in the event of a significant discovery and/or human remains.

Table 8. Recommended Mitigation Monitoring Measures for the Shadowbox Studios - Santa Clarita Project	
<i>Mitigation Measure</i>	<i>Description</i>
MM-PAL-1a	Prior to the start of construction, the Project applicant will retain a qualified professional paleontologist as defined by Society for Vertebrate Paleontology (2010) standards. This paleontologist will create a Worker’s Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) pamphlet that will be provided as training to construction personnel to understand regulatory requirements for the protection of paleontological resources. This training class(es) shall include examples of paleontological resources to look for and protocols to follow if discoveries are made. The paleontologist shall develop project specific training and supply any supplemental materials necessary to execute the training.
MM-PAL-1b	Paleontological resources monitoring shall be conducted under the guidance of the qualified professional paleontologist and by a qualified paleontological resource monitor(s) as defined by Society for Vertebrate Paleontology (2010) standards. Monitoring will entail the visual inspection of all grading, mass excavation, sump pump, footings, and utility trenching in the Pleistocene Alluvium and Plio-Pleistocene Saugus Formation sediments. If a paleontological resource is discovered, the monitor will have the authority to temporarily divert the construction equipment around the find until it is assessed for scientific significance and collected if required. The paleontological monitor will take sediment samples, to SVP standards, and test for microfossils at the discretion of the qualified professional paleontologist. If no (or few) significant fossils have been exposed the qualified professional paleontologist may determine that full time monitoring is no longer necessary, and periodic spot checks or no further monitoring may be recommended. The City of Santa Clarita shall review and approve all such recommendations prior to their adoption and implementation.
MM-PAL-1c	In the event that a paleontological resource is encountered when a monitor is not on-site, or a potentially significant resource is encountered which requires additional investigation or cannot be quickly salvaged by the paleontological monitor, all construction shall cease within 50 feet of the discovery and the qualified professional paleontologist will be notified immediately. If the monitor is present at the time of discovery, then the monitor will have the authority to temporarily divert the construction equipment around the find and notify the qualified professional paleontologist. The qualified professional paleontologist may then visit the site and assess the resource for its scientific significance. Project excavations may continue elsewhere, monitored by a paleontological resource monitor. The qualified professional paleontologist shall evaluate the find and contact

	<p>the lead agency as soon as possible with recommendations as to the significance and potential treatment of the find. Depending on the nature of the find, the determination of significance may require additional excavation, potentially including the preparation and execution of a Paleontological Testing Plan. If significant, depending on the nature of the resource, treatment may require the preparation and execution of a Paleontological Treatment Plan. The lead agency, acting with the advice of the qualified professional paleontologist, shall determine the significance and treatment of the discovered resources.</p>
MM-PAL-1d	<p>If a paleontological discovery requires an excavation team or requires additional time to collect specimens, the area will be cordoned off and secured so that a paleontological resources excavation crew, led by the Principal Investigator and the qualified professional paleontologist, may retrieve the remains out of that localized area of in situ deposits while excavation, monitored by a paleontological resource monitor, can continue in other areas. Once the Principal Investigator and the qualified professional paleontologist has determined that the collection process is complete for a given area or locality, construction activity will resume in that area.</p>
MM-PAL-1e	<p>All significant fossils collected will be prepared in a properly equipped paleontology laboratory to a point ready for permanent curation. Preparation will include the careful removal of excess matrix from fossil materials and stabilizing and repairing specimens, as necessary. Any fossils encountered and recovered shall be prepared to the point of identification. Following the initial laboratory work, all fossil specimens will be identified to the lowest taxonomic level, analyzed, photographed, catalogued, before being delivered to an accredited local museum repository for permanent curation and storage.</p>
MM-PAL-1f	<p>At the conclusion of laboratory work and preparation for museum curation, a final report will be prepared describing the results of the paleontological mitigation monitoring efforts associated with the project. The report will be prepared for the lead agency and the project proponent. The report will include a summary of the field and laboratory methods, an overview of the geology and paleontology in the project vicinity, a list of taxa recovered (if any), an analysis of fossils recovered (if any) and their scientific significance, and recommendations. If the monitoring efforts produced fossils, then a copy of the report will also be submitted to the designated museum repository. Accompanying notes, maps, and photographs shall also be filed at the repository. The cost of curation is assessed by the repository and is the responsibility of the Project proponent.</p>
MM-CR-1a	<p>Prior to the start of construction, the Project applicant will retain a Cultural Resources Principal Investigator who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology. This Principal Investigator shall create a Worker’s Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) pamphlet that will be provided as training to construction personnel to understand the regulatory requirements for the protection of cultural resources. This training shall include examples of archaeological cultural</p>

	resources to look for and protocols to follow if discoveries are made. The archaeologist shall develop the training and supply any project specific supplemental materials necessary to execute the training.
MM-CR-1b	Archaeological resources monitoring shall be conducted by a professional archaeological resource monitor, during Project related earth-disturbing activities, per the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) standards, under the supervision of the Principal Investigator. Monitoring will entail visual inspection of Project related earth-disturbing activities (i.e. grubbing and grading, trenching, shoring, mass excavation, footings, utility installation, etc.) on a full time basis unless the Cultural Resources Principal Investigator deems that construction monitoring can be conducted on a part time basis or no longer is required.
MM-CR-1c	Prior to the start of construction, the Project applicant should retain an approved Qualified Tribal monitor (s), with documented ancestral ties to the area consistent with the standards of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) shall be present for all ground disturbing activities that involve excavation of previously undisturbed native soil. Monitoring will be coordinated with the days/times that the archaeologist is on site. Monitoring will entail the visual inspection of Project related earth-disturbing activities (i.e. grubbing and grading, trenching, shoring, mass excavation, utility installation, etc.).
MM-CR-1d	<p>If previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, the archaeological monitor and Tribal monitor shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operation in the area of discovery to allow for evaluation. If the find is potentially significant, the archaeological monitor will contact the Principal Investigator and lead agency. The Principal Investigator shall evaluate the find and contact the lead agency as soon as possible with recommendations as to the significance and potential treatment of the find. Depending on the nature of the find, the determination of significance may require additional excavation, potentially including the preparation and execution of a Phase II Archaeological Testing Plan. The lead agency, acting with the advice of the consulting Principal Investigator, shall determine the significance and treatment of the discovered resources.</p> <p>If a Qualified Tribal Monitor or Archaeological Monitor determines, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21074(a)(2), that the object or artifact appears to be a potential tribal cultural resource, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, the City of Santa Clarita shall provide any affected tribe a reasonable period of time, not less than five business days, to conduct a site visit and make recommendations regarding the monitoring of future ground-disturbing activities and the treatment and disposition of the discovered tribal cultural resources. The Project applicant shall implement the tribe’s recommendations if the qualified Tribal monitor or Principal Investigator reasonably concludes such recommendations are reasonable and feasible.</p>

<p>MM-CR-1e</p>	<p>Avoidance and preservation-in-place are the preferred treatment for both archaeological sites and tribal cultural resources, but avoidance is not always feasible. For significant cultural resources meeting the definition of a historical resource per CEQA Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource per Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g) as determined by the City of Santa Clarita, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the City before being carried out using professional archaeological methods. Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the Data Recovery Program shall be completed to the satisfaction of the City of Santa Clarita. Work may continue on other parts of the project while consultation, treatment, and recovery are occurring.</p> <p>If human remains are encountered, work within 50 feet of the discovery will be suspended and the City of Santa Clarita will be contacted immediately. The City of Santa Clarita will contact the Los Angeles County coroner. If the remains are deemed Native American in origin, the coroner will contact the NAHC, which will identify a most likely descendant in compliance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5. The most likely descendant will have up to 48 hours to visit the site and make recommendations as to the treatment and final deposition of the remains. Work may be resumed at the landowner’s discretion but will only commence after consultation and treatment have been concluded to the satisfaction of the lead agency.</p>
<p>MM-CR-1f</p>	<p>All archaeological resources collected during the course of the project (including those collected during the Phase I investigation and other pre-project identification efforts) will be taken to a properly equipped archaeological laboratory where they will be cleaned, analyzed, and prepared for curation. At a minimum, and unless otherwise specified in any treatment plans prepared for the project, all resources will be identified, analyzed, catalogued, photographed, and labeled. At the close of the project, the collection will be donated to a public institution with a research interest in the materials and the capacity to care for the materials in perpetuity. Accompanying notes, maps, and photographs shall also be filed at the repository as appropriate. The cost of curation is assessed by the repository and is the responsibility of the project proponent.</p> <p>At the conclusion of monitoring and laboratory work, a final report will be prepared describing the results of the cultural mitigation monitoring efforts. The report will include a summary of the field and laboratory methods, an overview of the cultural background of the project vicinity, a catalog of cultural resources recovered, an analysis of cultural resources recovered and their scientific significance, and recommendations. A copy of the report will also be submitted to the designated museum repository (if applicable).</p>

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Appendix A

Original Field Reconnaissance Photographs



Figure 1. View towards the east atop the Project northern property line.



Figure 2. View due south atop the Project northern property line.



Figure 3 View towards the northwest atop the Project northern property line



Figure 4. Top view of survey marker found atop the Project northern property line.



Figure 5. Top view of survey marker found atop the Project northern property line.



Figure 6. Top view of survey marker found atop the Project northern property line.



Figure 7. View towards the northwest of oak tree located atop the Project northern property line.



Figure 8. View towards the southeast of oak tree in the Project area.



Figure 9. Top view of hammerstone *in situ* atop the Project northern property line.



Figure 10. View towards the southwest of swing set and oak tree atop the Project northern property line.



Figure 11. View towards the northeast of sloped terrain with dense vegetation atop the Project northern property line



Figure 12. View towards the east of sloped terrain with vegetation atop the Project northern property line



Figure 13. View facing the southwest of sloped hillside near the Project northern property line.



Figure 14. View towards the northwest of the water retention basin located north and outside of the current Project boundary.



Figure 15. View of the eastern property boundary fence.



Figure 16. View towards the northeast of water aeration and remnant aqueduct structures on northern hillside.



Figure 17. View towards the west of oak tree and yucca plant along sloped terrain.



Figure 18. View towards the northwest of the hillside with vegetation that includes sensitive oak trees.



Figure 19. View of the vegetation towards the southern boundary of Project with dense vegetation in foreground and background.



Figure 20. View of the towards the northeast of the Project area with dry tall grass in the background.

Appendix B

Amended Field Reconnaissance Photographs



Figure 1. Overview of the west portion of the site from the south



Figure 2. View toward the north of the west portion of the site where the area was covered in ~ 3 inches woodchips



Figure 3. View towards the north of the east portion of the lot

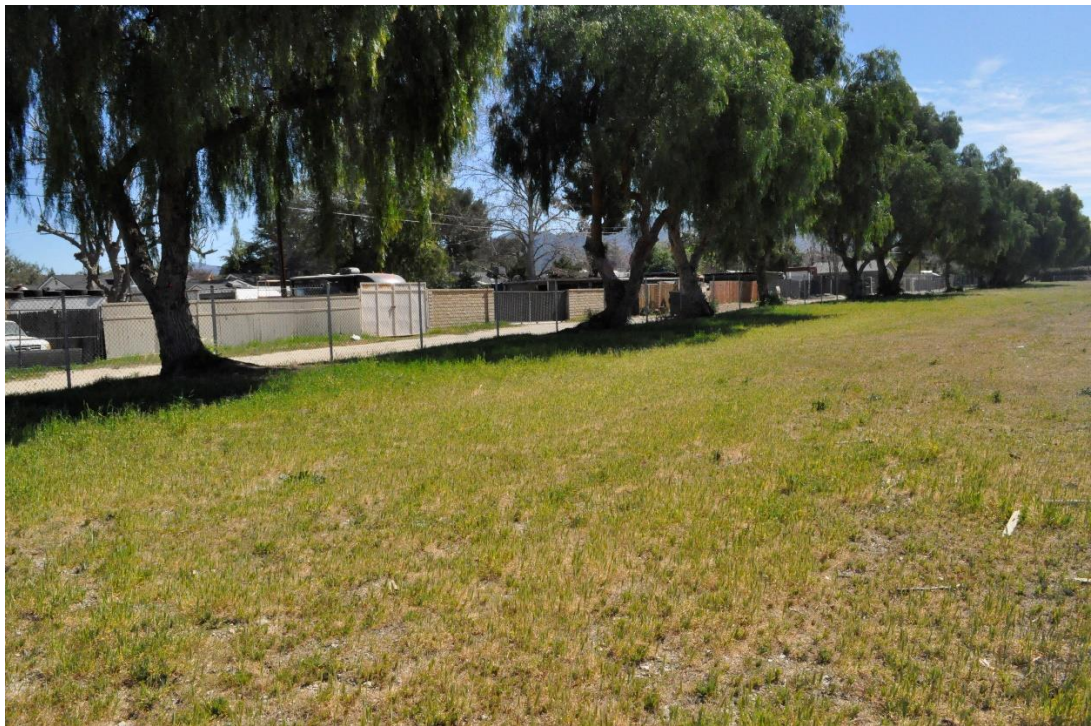


Figure 4. View towards the southeast of the longer brush on the lot



Figure 5. Clear glass insulator found on the east portion of the site



Figure 6. Clear glass insulators on east side of the lot



Figure 7. Aqua glass insulator located in the east portion of the site



Figure 8. Overview of the area where the glass insulators were observed. View towards the north.



Figure 9. View of the north fenced boundary



Figure 10. View of the northeast fenced boundary



Figure 11. View of the northwest fenced boundary



Figure 12. View towards the south from the north boundary



Figure 13. View towards the west of the area covered in woodchips from the north portion of the lot



Figure 14. View towards the west boundary where the two fences dividing the Blackhall Studios lot and the MWD lot are.



Figure 15. View towards the east of the brush and gravel. The obscure brush lines is due to the brush growing above the asphalt that was laid under the gravel

Appendix C

Paleontological Records Check

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

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

Research & Collections

e-mail: paleorecords@nhm.org

July 24, 2021

ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.

Attn: Robin Turner

re: Paleontological resources for the Blackhall Studios - Santa Clarita Project (2021-06)

Dear Robin:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for proposed development at the Blackhall Studios - Santa Clarita project area as outlined on the portion of the Newhall USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on July 22, 2021. We do not have any fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have fossil localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

The following table shows the closest known localities in the collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM VP 6804	Saugus Elementary School	Saugus Formation	Equidae	surface
LACM VP 6145-6146	NW of intersection of Calgrove Ave and Old Road	Saugus/Pico Formation (light gray marine siltstones)	Eagle ray (<i>Myliobatis</i>), shovelnose ray (<i>Rhinobatos</i>), requiem shark (<i>Carcharhinus</i>), basking shark (<i>Cetorhinus</i>), wrasse (<i>Semicossyphus</i>)	Unknown
LACM VP 7988-7989	Five Knolls development	Saugus Formation (paleosol bounded by conglomerate beds)	Packrat (<i>Neotoma</i>), squirrel (Sciuridae), deer mouse (<i>Peromyscus</i>), kangaroo rat (Heteromyidae), finch (Fringillidae)	Unknown (collected during grading for housing development)
LACM VP 6063	Housing development off Franklin Pkwy west of Commerce Center Dr., Newhall	Saugus Formation	Horse (<i>Plesippus</i>)	unknown (collected during grading work)
LACM VP 5745	North from Pala Road; two streets south of Bradley &	Unknown formation (Pleistocene; indurated pebbly	Mastodon (<i>Mammut</i>); horse (<i>Equus</i>)	Unknown

	just west of Excelsior	clay)		
LACM VP 3397, 7152	Spillway of the Upper San Fernando Reservoir	Older alluvium	Bison (<i>Bison</i>), Mammoth (<i>Mammuthus</i>)	Unknown (collected during dam reconstruction)

VP, Vertebrate Paleontology; IP, Invertebrate Paleontology; bgs, below ground surface

This records search covers only the records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (“NHMLA”). It is not intended as a paleontological assessment of the project area for the purposes of CEQA or NEPA. Potentially fossil-bearing units are present in the project area, either at the surface or in the subsurface. As such, NHMLA recommends that a full paleontological assessment of the project area be conducted by a paleontologist meeting Bureau of Land Management or Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards.

Sincerely,



Alyssa Bell, Ph.D.
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

enclosure: invoice

Appendix D

SCCIC Results Letter

South Central Coastal Information Center

California State University, Fullerton Department of Anthropology MH-426

800 North State College Boulevard

Fullerton, CA 92834-6846

657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542

sccic@fullerton.edu

California Historical Resources Information System

Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

9/3/2021

Records Search File No.: 22704.8859

Robin Turner

ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.

1531 Pontius Avenue #200

Los Angeles CA 90025

Re: Records Search Results for the Blackhall Studios - Santa Clarita Projects

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Newhall and Oat Mountain, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangles. Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have implemented new records search protocols, which limits the deliverables available to you at this time. Please see the attached document on COVID-19 Emergency Protocols for what data is available. If your selections on your data request form are in conflict with this document, we reserve the right to send you what we state on the document. You may receive more than you asked for or less than you wanted. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 1-mile radius:

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

Resources within project area: 0	None
Resources within 1-mile radius: 21	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Reports within project area: 7	LA-00307, LA-00834, LA-03690, LA-05844, LA-08958, LA-09867, LA-11985
Reports within 1-mile radius: 45	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST

- Resource Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Record Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed

- OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019:** available online; please go to https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338
- Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Historical Maps:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Ethnographic Information:** not available at SCCIC
- Historical Literature:** not available at SCCIC
- GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:** not available at SCCIC
- Caltrans Bridge Survey:** not available at SCCIC; please go to <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>
- Shipwreck Inventory:** not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp
- Soil Survey Maps: (see below)** not available at SCCIC; please go to <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

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

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

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

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

Thank you for using the [California Historical Resources Information System](#),

Michelle Galaz
Assistant Coordinator

Enclosures:

(X) COVID -19 EMERGENCY Records Search Protocols for LA, Orange and Ventura Counties – 2 pages

(X) Custom Maps – 2 pages

(X) Resource Database Printout (details) – 26 pages

(X) Report Database Printout (list) – 6 pages

(X) Resource Record Copies – (all non-archeological resources records) – 283 pages

(X) Report Copies – (all) – 1368 pages

(X) Historical Maps – 4 pages

(X) Invoice #22704.8859

COVID -19 EMERGENCY Records Search Protocols for LA, Orange and Ventura Counties – Custom Maps instead of Shape Files

These instructions are for qualified consultants with a valid Access and Use Agreement. These instructions are for those of you who cannot accept shape files as a deliverable and need us to make you a custom map of the resource and report locations. Please note that you are charged for each map feature even if you opt out of receiving custom maps. You cannot get secondary products such as bibliographies or pdfs of records if you don't pay for the primary products (custom map features) as this is the scaffolding upon which the secondary products are derived. If you opt out of having us make you a custom map then you are not charged for the "time" to make you a custom map. If you do not understand the digital fee structure, ask before we process your request and send you data. You can find the digital fee structure on the OHP website under the CHRIS tab. In order to keep costs down, you must be willing to make adjustments to the search radius or what you are expecting to receive as part of the search. Remember that some areas are loaded with data and others are sparse – our fees will reflect that.

WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME. For LA, Orange, and Ventura Counties, this is good news because we are almost fully digital. The exception to this is that not all of our reports are scanned. You can submit a second request for any unscanned documents when we are back in the office (fees apply).

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMITTING A RECORD SEARCH:

There is a one-hour minimum per invoice. Use one data request form for each project search. Please send in your requests via email to SCCIC@fullerton.edu using the data request form along with the associated shape files and pdf maps of the project area(s) at 1-24k scale. PDFs must be able to be printed out on 8.5X 11 paper. We check your shape file data against the pdf maps. This is where we find discrepancies between your shape files and your maps. This is required. If you do not submit shape files of your project area, you will be charged for our time to draw your project area digitally so that we can process your request. Any "special instructions" must be noted on the data request form – not in the body of an email.

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

DELIVERABLES:

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

2. **You will get custom maps of resource locations for the project area and the radius that you choose. For report locations you can request any radius you like, but we will only be providing custom maps of report locations for the project area and up to a ¼-mile radius.** If you don't see a report plotted on the map then it's outside of the ¼-mile radius. You can ask for a project area only search if the lead agency or your client will accept a project area only search.
3. You will receive the type of bibliography that you select on the data request form and in accord with the search radius that you selected. If you need bibliographic information for reports for more than ¼-mile radius – you will be charged for all report map features within your selected search radius – even if they are not mapped.
4. You will get pdfs of resources and reports in accord with the search radius if you request them, provided that they are in digital formats. We will not be scanning records or reports at this time.
5. You will get one invoice per data request form. There is a one-hour minimum per job.
6. We will be billing you at the staff rate of \$150 per hour and you will be charged for all resources and report locations according to the “custom map charges”. You will also be billed 0.15 per pdf page, or 0.25 per excel line as is usual. Quad fees will apply if your research includes more than 2 quads.
7. **A copy of the digital fee structure is available on the Office of Historic Preservation website under the CHRIS tab. If the digital fee structure is new to you or you don't understand it; please ask questions before we process your request, not after. Thank you**
8. Your packet will be sent to you electronically via Dropbox. We use 7-zip to password protect the files so you will need both on your computers. We email you the password. If you can't use Dropbox for some reason, then you will need to provide us with your Fed ex account number and we will ship you a disc with the results. As a last resort, we will ship on a disc via the USPS. You may be billed for our shipping and handling costs.

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

Thank you,

Stacy St. James

South Central Coastal Information Center

Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, and San Bernardino Counties

Appendix E

NAHC Results | Contact List | > ~~WVHS` VDWba` eW~~

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 20, 2021

Robin Turner
ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.

Via Email to: rturner@archaeopaleo.com

Re: Blackhall Studios – Santa Clarita Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Turner:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

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

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
8/20/2021**

Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians

Annette Ayala,
188 S. Santa Rosa Street Chumash
Ventura, CA, 93001
Phone: (805) 515 - 9844
annetteayala78@yahoo.com

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

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

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians

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

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

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

Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians

Patrick Tumamait,
992 El Camino Corto Chumash
Ojai, CA, 93023
Phone: (805) 216 - 1253

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

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

Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians

Brenda Guzman,
58 N. Ann Street, #8 Chumash
Ventura, CA, 93001
Phone: (209) 601 - 4676
brendamguzman@gmail.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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

Chumash Council of Bakersfield

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

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

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation

Mariza Sullivan, Chairperson
P. O. Box 4464 Chumash
Santa Barbara, CA, 93140
Phone: (805) 665 - 0486
cbcntribalchair@gmail.com

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Blackhall Studios – Santa Clarita Project, Los Angeles County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
8/20/2021**

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

Christina Conley, Tribal
Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.ed
u

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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

***Northern Chumash Tribal
Council***

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

***San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians***

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

***San Luis Obispo County
Chumash Council***

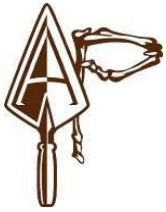
Mark Vigil, Chief
1030 Ritchie Road Chumash
Grover Beach, CA, 93433
Phone: (805) 481 - 2461
Fax: (805) 474-4729

***Santa Ynez Band of Chumash
Indians***

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

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 Blackhall Studios – Santa Clarita Project, Los Angeles County.



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August 30, 2021

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

Re: Blackhall Studios, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Chairperson Dorame,

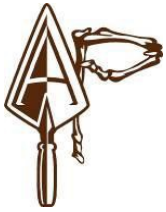
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Sincerely,

Robin Turner
CEO/President/Principal Investigator

ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.
1531 Pontius Ave., Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90025
(424) 248-3316 ph.
(424) 248-3417 fax



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August 30, 2021

Chairperson Donna Yocum
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91322

Re: Blackhalls Studios, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Chairperson Yocum,

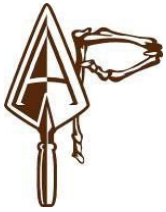
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August 30, 2021

Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer Jairo Avila
Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
1019 Second Street, Suite 1
San Fernando, CA, 91340

Re: Blackhall Studios, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Officer Avila,

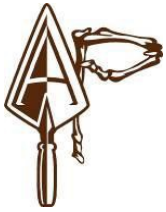
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August 30, 2021

Chairperson Mariza Sullivan
Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
P. O. Box 4464
Santa Barbara, CA, 93140

Re: Blackhall Studios, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Chairperson Sullivan,

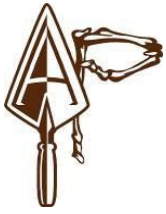
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August 30, 2021

Chief Mark Vigil
San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council
1030 Ritchie Road
Grover Beach, CA, 93433

Re: Blackhall Studios, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Chief Vigil,

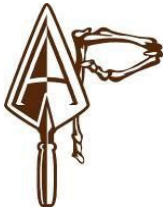
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August 30, 2021

Ms. Brenda Guzman
Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
58 N. Ann Street, #8
Ventura, CA, 93001

Re: Blackhall Studios, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Guzman,

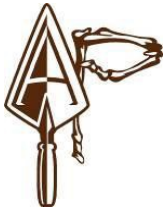
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August 30, 2021

Ms. Annette Ayala
Barbareno/ Ventureneno Band of Mission Indians
188 S. Santa Rosa Street
Ventura, CA, 93001

Re: Blackhall Studios, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Ayala,

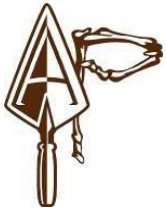
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August 30, 2021

Tribal Consultant and Administrator Christina Conley
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 941078
Simi Valley, CA, 93094

Re: Blackhall Studios, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Tribal Consultant and Administrator Conley,

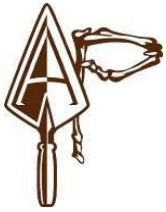
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August 30, 2021

Chairperson Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
365 North Poli Ave
Ojai, CA, 93023

Re: Blackhall Studios, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Chairperson Tumamair-Stenslie,

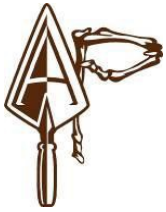
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August 30, 2021

Chairperson Kenneth Kahn
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
P.O. Box 517
Santa Ynez, CA, 93460

Re: Blackhall Studios, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Chairperson Kahn,

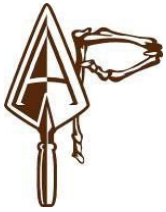
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August 30, 2021

Mr. Charles Alvarez
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307

Re: Blackhall Studios, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Charles Alvarez,

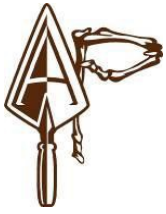
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Robin Turner
CEO/President/Principal Investigator

ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.
1531 Pontius Ave., Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90025
(424) 248-3316 ph.
(424) 248-3417 fax



ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.

A full-service Archaeology and Paleontology company

SBE/WBE/WOSB/DBE/UDBE/EBE/LBE/SLBE/CBE/VSBE/MicroBE Certified

August 30, 2021

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

Re: Blackhall Studios, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Chairperson Morales,

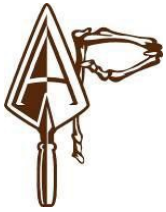
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ArchaeoPaleo requested the Native American Heritage Commission to conduct a Sacred Lands File record check of the Project site and it was determined that the Project area is positive for tribal resources. Your name was given to us by the Native American Heritage Commission as being an interested party and/or contact. Since your ancestral homeland is part of this general vicinity, and even though an EIR/EIS is not required for this project, ArchaeoPaleo would like your input and views to see if you feel that there is ancestral significance on or close by this Project site on which you and/or your family would like to comment. Please send your written responses to my attention at the address at the bottom of this letter. I look forward to hearing from you.

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August 30, 2021

Chairperson Sandonne Goad
Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012

Re: Blackhall Studios, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Chairperson Goad,

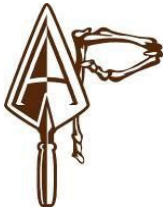
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August 30, 2021

Spokesperson Fred Collins
Northern Chumash Tribal Council
P.O. Box 6533
Los Osos, CA, 93412

Re: Blackhall Studios, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Spokesperson Collins,

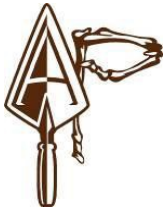
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Robin Turner
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August 30, 2021

Chairman Andrew Salas
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723

Re: Blackhall Studios, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Chairman Salas,

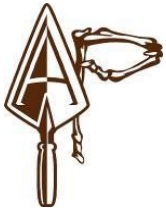
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ArchaeoPaleo requested the Native American Heritage Commission to conduct a Sacred Lands File record check of the Project site and it was determined that the Project area is positive for tribal resources. Your name was given to us by the Native American Heritage Commission as being an interested party and/or contact. Since your ancestral homeland is part of this general vicinity, and even though an EIR/EIS is not required for this project, ArchaeoPaleo would like your input and views to see if you feel that there is ancestral significance on or close by this Project site on which you and/or your family would like to comment. Please send your written responses to my attention at the address at the bottom of this letter. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Robin Turner
CEO/President/Principal Investigator

ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.
1531 Pontius Ave., Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90025
(424) 248-3316 ph.
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rturner@archaeopaleo.com



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August 30, 2021

Mr. Patrick Tumamait
Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
992 El Camino Corto
Ojai, CA, 93023

Re: Blackhall Studios, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Patrick Tumamait,

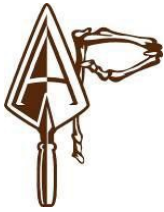
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August 30, 2021

Chairperson Julio Quair
Chumash Council of Bakersfield
729 Texas Street
Bakersfield, CA, 93307

Re: Blackhall Studios, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Chairperson Quair,

Blackhall Studios-Santa Clarita proposes to construct a state-of-the-art, full-service film and television studio campus. The Project is located within the City of Santa Clarita which is considered an incorporated portion of the Los Angeles County, Township 4 North, Range 16 West, Section 35, as denoted on the 7.5' United States Geological Society Topographic Map of the Newhall Quadrangle, see attached. Specifically, the Project area is 93-acres of undeveloped land at the northwest corner Railroad Avenue and 13th Street. Via Princessa is 0.2 miles north of the northern boundary of the Project area. Railroad Avenue is parallel to the western boundary of the Project area and 12th Street is located on the east of the Project boundary. The Project will require grading on the southern portion of the hillside that is located north of the Placerita Creek. Shrubs and/or trees will be planted in the graded area to provide soil stabilization and upgrade the hillside appearance. The proposed employee parking lot will require a cut and fill technique to achieve the necessary grade elevations. Other ground-disturbing activities will include the removal of any vegetation (i.e. oak tree), trenching for wet and dry utilities, and mass grading of the Project area for building preparation. The depth of the excavation for the buildings and the parking structure is not known at this time.

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GABRIELINO TONGVA INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA

Christina Conley

Tribal Consultant and Cultural Resource Administrator

PO Box 941078

Simi Valley, CA 93094

September 3, 2021

Robin Turner

CEO/President/Principal Investigator

ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.

1531 Pontius Avenue, Suite 200

Los Angeles, CA. 90025

Dear Ms. Turner,

I am in receipt of your notification on the Black Halls Studios project in Santa Clarita, thank you for providing your plans to us. This area is highly culturally sensitive and will require our Native American Monitoring. I have included treatment plans in this mailing:

1. Cultural Resource Monitoring Recommendations
2. Procedures for the Treatment and Disposition of Human Remains and Associated Grave Goods at Gabrielino Tongva Ancestral Sites
3. Recovery and Reburial Procedures.

Please let us know of your next steps and how we may assist you.

Take care,

Christina Conley

Cultural Resource Administrator Under Tribal Chair, Robert Dorame (MLD)



GABRIELINO TONGVA INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA

PO Box 941078
Simi Valley, California 93094
Christina.Marsden@alumni.usc.edu

RECOVERY AND REBURIAL PROCEDURES

The Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California (GTIOC) has a goal to ensure your project falls under the compliancy guidelines that have been established by Assembly Bill 52. In addition, we want to preserve our family's human remains and associated grave goods at ancestral sites while engaging in a meaningful and productive relationship with your team. We appreciate the opportunity to work with you in accomplishing the aforementioned.

Specific methods of recovery and reburial procedures have been developed and adopted by the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California and are required to adhere to when recovering Gabrielino Tongva remains. Conditions may arise where altering some of these guidelines will be considered. Consultation with the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) and the GTIOC monitor(s) assigned to the site should then be scheduled to determine other procedures that may be acceptable to the Gabrielino Tongva Nation.

EXCAVATION:

1. Consultation between the MLD and the archeological firm must take place before the the recovery of the remains and during the process of extraction.
2. A 50 foot perimeter for each uncovered burial will be required to safeguard further destruction until the area is examined for additional remains and associated grave goods.
3. In the event blade machines are operating in an adjacent area, a maximum of 2" cuts or less will be permitted in all cultural areas.
4. If more than one area is being excavated for extraction of remains simultaneously, an additional GTIOC must be required. Each excavated burial will be monitored exclusively.
5. Wooden tools are preferred for process of recovery; electric chisels and other power tools should be avoided.
6. If remains are pedestaled, they will be placed on plywood for removal. If remains cannot be pedestaled due to soil conditions, remains just be carefully placed in cloth bags.

7. Soils adjacent to burials will be saved for reburial in plastic containers.
8. No photography (both film and digital) or video is allowed to be taken of the remains or the site. Drawings of remains are permitted to retain the orientation of the ancestors for reinterment purposes only. Coroner photographs of the remains may not be published for any purpose.

TESTING:

1. DNA testing cannot be undertaken.
2. No invasive testing which would compromise the integrity of the remains is permitted.
3. Macroscopic analysis is permitted.
4. Any associated grave goods (such as shell) may be used for dating purposes of each burial.
5. When remains are unearthed, the 1'X 1' test pits will be allowed to establish the extent of the burial area when necessary.
6. All windrows within a 50 foot area must be screened (either wet or dry).

STORAGE:

1. Natural cotton bags and sheeting or cotton drop cloths will be used to store remains until the time of reinterment. Deer or other native hides may be used to cover the bagged and wrapped remains until the reburial and may become the burial wrapping.
2. Bone fragments are also subject to be bagged in cotton.
3. Until the scope of the project is completed, storage of ancestors should be done in close proximity to location of excavation or protected area must be provided by landowner or archeologist.

REBURIAL:

1. Efforts should be made to keep the remains within the same location or in close proximity to the removal site as possible. It is preferable to repatriate the remains within a 1/2 mile radius of the original grave site. If it is not possible to identify a proper location within the 1/2 mile radius, a secure location will be valued over distance.
2. If the preponderance of remains is uncovered in or excavated from one area, the reinterment should be in that area.

3. The reburial site should offer the best long-term protection against any additional disturbances.
4. Each reburial requires approximately 4' X 5 1/2' when fully articulated and should be at a depth of 6-10 feet. The purpose of this depth is to ensure difficulty in disturbing the reburial and to allow adequate room for capping if necessary.
5. Any isolated bone fragments uncovered on site may be buried together in an individual burial pit with indigenous animal skins, sea weed, or the cotton cloth used for all bagged fragments.
6. All associated grave goods and artifacts along with soils will be buried together with the ancestors.
7. No drawings of any other images of ancestral remains may be used for publication without consultation and the approval of the GTIOC monitors and appointed MLD for the site.

COSTS:

1. The landowner(s) will be responsible for all costs related to the proper storage and and reburial of remains excavated on their property to include all burial materials as required in these procedure guidelines.
2. Landowner(s) will be financially responsible for providing reburial plots that are acceptable by the MLD.



GABRIELINO TONGVA INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA

PO Box 941078
Simi Valley, California 93094
Christina.Marsden@alumni.usc.edu

Procedures for the Treatment and Disposition of Human Remains and Associated Grave Goods at Gabrielino Tongva Ancestral Sites

The Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California (GTIOC) has a goal to ensure your project falls under the compliancy guidelines that have been established by Assembly Bill 52. In addition we want to preserve our family's human remains and associated grave goods at ancestral sites while engaging in a meaningful and productive relationship with your team. We appreciate the opportunity to work with you in accomplishing the aforementioned.

GABRIELINO TONGVA NATIONS TERRITORY

The borders of the Gabrielino Tongva Nations territory extends clockwise along the Santa Susana and San Gabriel Mountains, through Cucamonga to Redlands, south through Riverside, veering southwest past Lee Lake to Aliso Creek and up the coast of the Pacific Ocean to Malibu. In addition, San Clemente, Santa Catalina and San Nicholas Islands are included in the nation's territory. Individual Gabrielino Tongva tribes affiliate with territories based on ancient village sites. Members of the Tongva Nation may have lineal descendancy to more than one village site due to marriages between tribes within the Gabrielino Tongva Nations. The Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California falls under the umbrella of the Gabrielino Tongva Nations.

CULTURAL RESOURCES AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

The required Environmental Impact Report (EIR) shall include the consultation of the (GTIOC) cultural consultant prior to submission of the draft EIR to the appropriate government entities to insure all steps have been taken to identify culturally sensitive and non-culturally sensitive areas. Sensitive areas are defined as places that are likely to contain human remains, associated grave goods and patrimonial objects. Conducting consultation under the California Environmental Act (AB 52) may include the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and/or Coastal Commission Guidelines, to insure EIR compliance. If a culturally sensitive area is identified, an archeological survey must



GABRIELINO TONGVA INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA

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Christina.Marsden@alumni.usc.edu

CULTURAL RESOURCE MONITORING RECOMMENDATIONS

The Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California (GTIOC) has a goal to ensure your project falls under the compliancy guidelines that have been established by Assembly Bill 52. In addition, we want to preserve our family's human remains and associated grave goods at ancestral sites while engaging in a meaningful and productive relationship with your team. We appreciate the opportunity to work with you in accomplishing the aforementioned.

A qualified and certified indigenous tribal member of the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California (GTIOC) will provide the professional monitoring required for the project. The GTIOC monitor will oversee all mechanical and hand soil disturbances including asphalt, cement, slurry and redeposited fill sediments and not limited to vegetation, tree and grubbing removal.

The GTIOC monitor will be responsible for observing all mechanical and hand labor excavations to include paddle scrapers, blade machines, front-end loaders, back hoe, boring and drill operations as well as hydraulic and electric chisels. Associated work using tools such as picks and other non-electric or gasoline tools that are not regarded as mechanical will be monitored for their soil disturbances.

Soils that are removed from the work site are considered culturally sensitive and are subject to inspection. These soils whether placed in a dump truck or spots piles are to be inspected.

The monitor will temporarily hold excavations until a determination is made on the sensitivity of the of the soil. If the soils are sensitive, an archeological monitor will verify the find and notify site supervisor.

The GTIOC monitor may make recommendations during the course of the project when a cultural area has been impacted. The GTIOC monitor will be authorized to halt or redirect excavation activities to another area as an assessment is made. Both archeological and GTIOC will work together to insure that the area is warranted as being culturally sensitive before a determination is made. Avoidance and directing an alternative route from this culturally sensitive area is highly recommended.

Any artifacts associated within the site that are not associated with any burials are subject to collection by the designated archaeologist for purposes of data and information vital for their final report. The GTIOC monitor does not collect artifacts for any reason. Unauthorized removal of artifacts will jeopardize sites orientation and successful data recovery. Only a qualified archeologist will remove artifacts for their reports. The land owner will work with the

GTIOC monitor to ensure that a proper repository is established. A final report will be issued to the cultural consultant by the archeological company.

It is the sole responsibility of the GTIOC monitor to provide the client with a written daily field report that includes photos of his/her accounting of the soil disturbances of the daily activities. This perspective of the daily activities by the GTIOC monitor will enhance the information gathered by the field archeologist. The Daily report will include observations the GTIOC visually observed the project site at the beginning of each work day (i.e. weather conditions, overnight disturbances).



Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
Tribal Elders' Council

P.O. Box 517 ♦ Santa Ynez ♦ CA ♦ 93460

Phone: (805)688-7997 ♦ Fax: (805)688-9578 ♦ Email: elders@santaynezchumash.org

September 13, 2021

ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.
1531 Pontius Ave., Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90025

Att.: Robin Turner, CEO/President/Principal Investigator

Re: Blacks Halls Studios, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Turner:

Thank you for contacting the Tribal Elders' Council for the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians. We would like to have a formal consultation with regards to the above-mentioned project.

Please contact Culture Director, Nakia Zavalla at your earliest availability for a time and date. You may contact her via email, phone or mail. See below for contact information.

NZavalla@santaynezchumash.org, (805) 688-7997
P.O. Box 517, Santa Ynez, CA 93460

Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Sincerely Yours,

Kelsie Merrick

Administrative Assistant | Elders' Council and Culture Department
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians | Tribal Hall
(805) 688-7997 ext. 7516
kmerrick@santaynezchumash.org

Subject: FTBMI Comments Black Halls Studios.

From: Jairo Avila <jairo.avila@tataviam-nsn.us>

Sent: Tuesday, September 14, 2021 12:37 PM

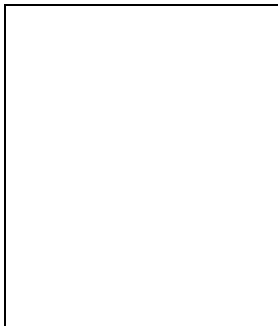
To: rturner@archaeopaleo.com

Subject: FTBMI Comments Black Halls Studios.

Dear Robin Turner,

On behalf of the Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Division of the Fernand o Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (FTBMI), thank you for the formal notification and opportunity to provide comments for the Black Halls Studios. This project is of interest to the FTBMI and the tribe wishes to provide confidential information during the consultation process with the Lead Agency. In the meantime, I am attaching a link to an article discussing the discovery of human remains in the general Project area.

https://scvhistory.com/scvhistory/jb_vannuysnews053071.htm



SCVHistory.com | Tataviam Culture |
Human Remains Encountered During
Construction: Green Valley, May 1971.

SAN FRANCISQUITO CANYON. Human Remains
Encountered During Construction: Green Valley, May
1971. News Reports 1971.

scvhistory.com

Should you have any questions, I am available on Tuesday and Thursday to go over the project and address some initial concerns. You can reach me at (818) 837-0794.

Respectfully,

Jairo F. Avila, M.A., RPA.

Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer

Cultural Resources Management Division

**Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Department Fernand o Tataviam Band of Mission
Indians**

1019 Second Street, Suite 1

San Fernando, California 91340

Office: (818) 837-0794

Website: <http://www.tataviam-nsn.us>

Appendix E

NAHC Results Letter and Contact List

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 20, 2021

Robin Turner
ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.

Via Email to: rtuner@archaeopaleo.com

Re: Blackhall Studios – Santa Clarita Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Turner:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

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

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
8/20/2021**

Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians

Annette Ayala,
188 S. Santa Rosa Street Chumash
Ventura, CA, 93001
Phone: (805) 515 - 9844
annetteayala78@yahoo.com

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians

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

Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians

Patrick Tumamait,
992 El Camino Corto Chumash
Ojai, CA, 93023
Phone: (805) 216 - 1253

Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians

Brenda Guzman,
58 N. Ann Street, #8 Chumash
Ventura, CA, 93001
Phone: (209) 601 - 4676
brendamguzman@gmail.com

Chumash Council of Bakersfield

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

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation

Mariza Sullivan, Chairperson
P. O. Box 4464 Chumash
Santa Barbara, CA, 93140
Phone: (805) 665 - 0486
cbcntribalchair@gmail.com

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

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

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

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

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

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

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

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

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 Blackhall Studios – Santa Clarita Project, Los Angeles County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
8/20/2021**

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

Christina Conley, Tribal
Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.ed
u

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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

***Northern Chumash Tribal
Council***

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

***San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians***

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

***San Luis Obispo County
Chumash Council***

Mark Vigil, Chief
1030 Ritchie Road Chumash
Grover Beach, CA, 93433
Phone: (805) 481 - 2461
Fax: (805) 474-4729

***Santa Ynez Band of Chumash
Indians***

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

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 Blackhall Studios – Santa Clarita Project, Los Angeles County.

Appendix F

State of California Department
of Parks and Recreation Forms (DPR)

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

*Resource Name or #: Grinding Stone

P1. Other Identifier: Shadowbox Studios – Santa Clarita

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles County

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Newhall

Date: 07/27/2021 T 4N ; R 16W;

¼ of

¼ of Sec ;

B.M.

c. Address:

City: Santa Clarita

Zip: 91321

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 3599168.90 mE/ 3806618.22 mN (G.P.S.)

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

Located on the Shadowbox Studios – Santa Clarita property, a 93.5-acre parcel located northeast of the Railroad Avenue and 13th Street intersection, within the City of Santa Clarita. Specifically, in the eastern portion of Palcerita Creek. The property is comprised of several assessor parcel numbers, the artifact was located in APN: 2834-001-014

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

Grinding stone: The artifact is made from sandstone and measures 42cm x 36cm x 14cm. A single depression is located at the top of the stone and measures 10cm x 10cm x 6cm. The artifact was found on the surface within the the Placerita Creek. The stone was located on the southern bank of the creek. No other resources were observed in the direct vicinity of the grinding stone. Rain from the previous day likely exposed the artifact which led to it's finding.

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

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic

Prehistoric Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Shadowbox Studios Santa Clarita,
California

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

Robin D. Turner
ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management
1531 Pontius Ave., Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90025

***P9. Date Recorded:**

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Pedestrian survey during Phase 1 paleontological and archaeological assessment. Survey conducted in 3 meter transects.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 2 of 3

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) _____

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

Phase 1 Paleontological and Archaeological Resources Assessment for the Shadowbox Studios Project, City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California. ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc. 2022.

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

***Required information**



Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: Hammer Stone

P1. Other Identifier: Shadowbox Studios – Santa Clarita

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted

***a. County:** Los Angeles County

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Newhall

Date: 07/27/2021 T 4N ; R 16W;

¼ of

¼ of Sec ;

B.M.

c. Address:

City: Santa Clarita

Zip: 91321

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 358877.71 mE/ 3806963.58 mN (G.P.S.)

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

Located on the Shadowbox Studios – Santa Clarita property, a 93.5-acre parcel located northeast of the Railroad Avenue and 13th Street intersection, within the City of Santa Clarita. Specifically on the northern most slope of the property, north of Placerita Creek. The property is comprised of several assessor parcel numbers and the artifact was located in APN: 2834-017-021

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

Hammerstone: The artifact is made from basalt and measures 13cm x 9.6cm x 6.5 cm. The artifact was found on the surface it was located under a sagbrush bush. No other resources were observed in the direct vicinity of the stone tool.

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

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)



***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic Prehistoric Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Shadowbox Studios Santa Clarita,
California

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

Robin D. Turner

ArchaeoPaleo Resource
Management

1531 Pontius Ave., Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90025

***P9. Date Recorded:** 7/28/2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)

Pedestrian survey during Phase 1
paleontological and archaeological
assessment. Survey conducted in 3
meter transects.

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

Phase 1 Paleontological and Archaeological Resources Assessment for the Shadowbox Studios Project, City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California. ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc. 2022.

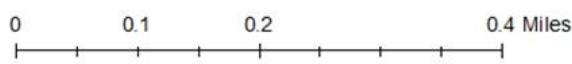
***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

***Required information**



Shadowbox Studios - Santa Clarita



Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: Sharpening Tool

P1. Other Identifier: Shadowbox Studios – Santa Clarita

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles County

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Newhall

Date: 07/27/2021 T 4N ; R 16W;

¼ of

¼ of Sec ;

B.M.

c. Address:

City: Santa Clarita

Zip: 91321

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 358964 mE/ 3806613 mN (G.P.S.)

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

Located on the Shadowbox Studios – Santa Clarita property, a 93.5-acre parcel located northeast of the Railroad Avenue and 13th Street intersection, within the City of Santa Clarita. Specifically, in the middle of the property just south of Placerita Creek on one of the vehicle trails. The property is comprised of several assessor parcel numbers the artifact was located in APN: 2834-004-045

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

Sharpening Tool: The artifact is made from some type of igneous rock and measures 3cm x 1.6cm x .5 cm. The artifact was found on the surface atop alluvial sediments on a cleared vehicle trail, thus the visibility of the area was high. No other resources were observed in the direct vicinity of the stone tool.

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

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)



*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

Shadowbox Studios Santa Clarita,
California

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Robin D. Turner
ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management
1531 Pontius Ave., Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90025

*P9. Date Recorded: 7/28/2021

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Pedestrian survey during Phase 1

paleontological and archaeological assessment. Survey conducted in 3 meter transects.

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

Phase 1 Paleontological and Archaeological Resources Assessment for the Shadowbox Studios Project, City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California. ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc. 2022.

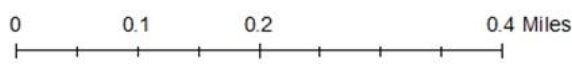
***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

***Required information**



Shadowbox Studios - Santa Clarita



Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: Historic glass bottle

P1. Other Identifier: Shadowbox Studios – Santa Clarita

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***a. County:** Los Angeles County

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Newhall

Date: 07/27/2021 T 4N ; R 16W; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ;

B.M.

c. Address:

City: Santa Clarita

Zip: 91321

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; 358964 mE/ 3806613 mN (G.P.S.)

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

Located on the Shadowbox Studios – Santa Clarita property, a 93.5-acre parcel located northeast of Railroad Avenue and 13th Street intersection, within the City of Santa Clarita. Specifically, next to the 3 oak trees that are located south of Placerita Creek. The property is comprised of several assessor parcel numbers and the artifact was located in APN: 2834-015-021.

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

Historic glass bottle: The artifact is a small apothecary clear historic glass bottle and measures 5.5cm x 3.5cm x 3.5cm with external thread neck finish. It was found on the surface atop alluvial sediments where visibility was high in a cleared area around the oak trees. The base of the bottle is embossed with “MADE IN ITALY”. No other markers are present to aid in identification or dating of the bottle. No other resources were observed in the direct vicinity of the bottle.

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

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)



***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic
 Prehistoric Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Shadowbox Studios Santa Clarita,
California

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Robin D. Turner
ArchaeoPaleo Resource
Management
1531 Pontius Ave., Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90025

***P9. Date Recorded:** 7/28/2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Pedestrian survey during Phase 1
paleontological and archaeological
assessment. Survey conducted in 3
meter transects.

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

Phase 1 Paleontological and Archaeological Resources Assessment for the Shadowbox Studios Project, City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California. ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc. 2022.

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

***Required information**



Shadowbox Studios - Santa Clarita

