

# **APPENDIX D**

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Cultural Resources Identification Memorandum

**I N T E R N A T I O N A L**

Revised  
October 20, 2023

February 8, 2023

Mike Ascione  
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City of Santa Clarita  
32920 Valencia Blvd., Suite 302  
Santa Clarita, CA 91355

**RE: CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE REXHALL PROJECT, CITY OF SANTA CLARITA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Dear Mr. Ascione:

Michael Baker International completed a cultural resources study for the proposed Rexhall Project (project). This report includes the results of a California Historical Resources Information System records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search, archaeological survey, literature and historical map review, Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society outreach, buried archaeological site sensitivity analysis, California Register of Historical Resources evaluation of one newly recorded historic-period archaeological site (MBI-REX-MY-01), and management recommendations. The intent of this study is to identify if historical resources, as defined by California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Section 15064.5(a), will be impacted by the project. The City of Santa Clarita (City) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the CEQA.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The project proposes to subdivide a 19.92-acre parcel into four parcels and prepare the construction of four single-family homes located at the southeast corner of Triumph Avenue and Diver Street in Santa Clarita, California. Site preparation would involve grading and constructing four home pads, septic leaching fields, and access driveways. The property is currently undeveloped. One building foundation associated with a building constructed between 1978 and 1985, and demolished by 1992, would be removed in association with site preparation activities.

**PROJECT AREA**

The project area is in the City of Santa Clarita, north of the San Gabriel Mountains, west of Sand Canyon, and east of the Antelope Valley Freeway (SR-14) (**Attachment 1: Figure 1**). The project area addressed in this study is defined as the boundaries of Assessor Parcel Number 2841-018-071 and includes the maximum extent of ground disturbance and project activities associated with site preparation and construction.

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The project is mapped within the *Mint Canyon, California* USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map Township 4 North, Range 15 West, Section 26 (**Attachment 1: Figure 2**). The project area consists of undeveloped land with a series of improved dirt roads and trails running through it, with a stand of coast live oaks in the eastern half and the western half primarily composed of short grasses and California buckwheat (**Attachment 1: Figure 3**).

## **SETTING**

### **ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

California is divided into 11 geomorphic provinces, each defined by unique geologic and geomorphic characteristics. The project is in the central portion of the Transverse Ranges geomorphic province, marked by east–west trending mountain ranges and valleys in contrast to the northwest-trending ranges of coastal California (CGS 2002). This geomorphic province also extends offshore to include physiogeographic features, such as the northern members of the Channel Islands of Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, and San Miguel Islands (CGS 2002). The Transverse Ranges province crosses several counties and is bound by the Pacific Ocean to the west, the Coast Ranges and Sierra Nevada geomorphic provinces to the north, the Mojave Desert geomorphic province to the east, and the Peninsular Ranges and Colorado Desert geomorphic provinces to the south.

The geology of the Santa Clarita area was mapped by Campbell et al. (2016) at a scale of 1:100,000 and by Dibblee and Ehrenspeck (1996) at a scale of 1:24,000. Geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as alluvial gravel, sand, and clay of the valley area that date to the Holocene epoch (Qa of Dibblee and Ehrenspeck 1996). The Mint Canyon formation consists of terrestrial sedimentary deposits ranging from conglomerate through sandstone to claystone that date to the Miocene epoch (Tmc of Dibblee and Ehrenspeck 1996).

The soils in the project area have been mapped as Castaic-Balcom silty clay loams, 30 to 50 percent slopes (CmF), Hanford sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (HcC), Metz loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (MfA), and Yolo loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (YoC) (NRCS 2023). The Castaic series consists of well-drained, moderately slowly permeable soils strongly sloping to very steep that formed in residuum weathered from shale, sandstone, and mudstone (USDA 2001a). The Balcom series consists of moderately deep, well-drained soils formed in material weathered from shale and sandstone (USDA 2001b). Approximately 18.8 percent of the project area is composed of the Castaic and Balcom series, which contain clay-rich B horizons and are located on steep slopes. Steep slopes decrease the potential for archaeological potential due to erosion. Hanford series consists of deep, well-drained soils formed in alluvium derived from granite. Hanford series soils are on floodplains or alluvial fans (USDA 1999a). The Metz series consists of deep, somewhat excessively drained soils formed in alluvial material predominantly from sedimentary sources. Metz series soils are on floodplains and alluvial fans (USDA 1999b). The Yolo series consists of deep, well-drained soils formed in alluvium from mixed rocks. Yolo series soils are located on alluvial fans and flood plains (USDA 2018).

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The project area is within the Venturan-Angelino Coastal Hills ecoregion of California (Griffith et al. 2016). Ecoregions denote general similarity in ecosystems and environmental resources. The vegetation associated with the Venturan-Angelino Coastal Hills ecoregion consists of shrub-covered hills and mountains, including the Santa Monica Mountains, Verdugo Mountains, and the hills of the Palos Verdes Peninsula. The Pacific Ocean influences the climate in this region with thermic soil temperatures and xeric soil moisture. Although much of this ecoregion has been modified by urban and residential development, vegetation in undisturbed areas would include California sagebrush, California buckwheat, coast live oak, chamise chaparral, and annual grasslands (Griffith et al. 2016).

### **CULTURAL SETTING**

The division of prehistory into temporal periods provides a framework for understanding cultural change in years before present (BP). The earliest occupation of southern California occurred in the Paleocoastal period, generally dated to about 13,000 and 8,500 BP (Moratto 1984; Erlandson et al. 2007). These earliest inhabitants were highly mobile hunter-gathers. Warren (1968) and others (Sutton and Gardner 2010) defined the Encinitas Tradition, dating to about 8,500 and 3,500 BP. The Encinitas Tradition is a widespread cultural phenomenon distinguished by an abundance of manos and metates and a dearth of vertebrate faunal remains, projectile points, and mortar and pestle groundstone tools. Definitions of the Intermediate and Late Prehistoric periods continue to be employed as temporal periods, as Wallace (1955) defined them. However, the understanding of cultural practices, technology, and migrations, among other aspects, has been thoroughly deepened (as summarized by Sutton 2010).

The project area is within the boundaries of Tataviam territory. Generally, their territory included much of northern Los Angeles County and portions of Ventura County, including parts of the Santa Monica Mountains near Topanga Canyon to the west, Antelope Valley to the north, portions of the San Gabriel Mountains to the east, and south through the San Fernando Valley. Much debate has occurred regarding the linguistic origins of the Tataviam language, but Travis Hudson (1982) concluded that Tataviam spoke a Uto-Aztecan language, possibly Takic. The Tataviam utilized drainages such as the Santa Clara River, Piru, and Castaic Creeks (Caruso 1988: 3). Their habitation of the Upper Santa Clara River Valley may have provided ample trade opportunities with neighboring groups, including the Chumash and Shoshone (Caruso 1988). The closest recorded Tataviam village, *Tochonanga*, is located approximately 7.9 miles southwest of the project area (King and Blackburn 1978).

Spanish explorers first visited the coast of southern California in 1542, but European settlement did not begin in the area until 1769 when Gaspar de Portola led an exploratory mission intended to open up Alta California to settlement. The expedition reached the Santa Clara River near Castaic Junction, approximately 11 miles west of the project area, on August 8. Father Fray Juan Crespi, one of the spiritual leaders of the expedition, described the site as "very suitable for a Mission" (Perkins 1957). Mission San Fernando, approximately 9 miles south of the project area, was founded in 1797 in an attempt to colonize the Santa Clara River Valley. The establishment of

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Mission San Fernando led to the subsequent enslavement of the Tataviam within the mission system (Perkins 1957).

In 1821, Mexico won its independence from Spain. The new state was secular and moved increasingly toward secularizing the mission system and dispersal of the mission properties among politically connected elites. In 1834, the missions began to be secularized, and their lands were divided. More than 600 ranchos were granted between 1833 and 1846 as the Mexican government sought to solidify its authority over Alta California amid fears of intrusion by the United States. Among these was Rancho San Francisco, a property granted to Don Antonio del Valle in 1839 (Perkins 1957). The project area is located approximately 5 miles east of the former boundaries of Rancho San Francisco (GLO 1877). In 1842, the first authenticated gold discovery occurred within Rancho San Francisco, leading to the settlement of the first mining camp in California approximately 5 miles west of the project area (Perkins 1957).

California was ceded to the United States after the Mexican-American War of 1846–1848. The discovery of gold in California led to a population boom in the 1850s and 1860s. Additionally, transportation developments in the Santa Clara River Valley transformed the region into a major travel corridor, and the establishment of Fort Tejon in 1854 cemented the area as a center of military and political power in Southern California (ICF 2021). In 1877, the Southern Pacific line connecting Los Angeles and the San Joaquin Valley was completed. In 1886, construction began on a line connecting Ventura and Soledad Canyon within 2 miles north of the project area (ICF 2021; Triem and Stone 1996).

## **CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION METHODS AND RESULTS**

The methods and results of the SCCIC records search, literature and historical map search, historical society consultation, archaeological field survey, buried archaeological site sensitivity analysis, and California Register evaluation of MBI-REX-MY-01 are presented below.

### **SOUTH CENTRAL COASTAL INFORMATION CENTER**

SCCIC staff conducted a records search (SCCIC Tracking No. 22790-8966) of the project area and half-mile search radius on October 18, 2021 (**Attachment 2**). The SCCIC, as part of the California Historical Resources Information System, an affiliate of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), is the official state repository of cultural resources records and reports for Los Angeles County. As part of the records search, the following federal and California inventories were reviewed:

- Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (OHP 2023e). The directory includes determinations for eligibility for archaeological resources in Los Angeles County.
- California Register of Historic Resources (OHP 2023a).
- California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 2023b).
- California Historical Landmarks (OHP 2023c).
- Built Environment Resource Directory (OHP 2023d). The directory includes resources evaluated for listing and listed in the National Register of Historical Places, National

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Historic Landmarks, California Register, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest in Los Angeles County.

**Results****Previous Studies**

Fourteen previous cultural resource investigations have been completed within a half-mile of the project area, as described in the table below. One investigation (LA-01805) intersects the current project area and addresses approximately 97 percent of it. LA-01805 was conducted by R. W. Robinson in 1989 and consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area to identify surficial cultural resources. The investigation did not result in the documentation of any archaeological resources.

**Table 1: Previous Cultural Resource Investigations**

Report No.	Author(s)	Date	Title	In Project Area?	Resources in Project Area?
LA-00467	McIntyre, Michael J. and Greenwood, Roberta S.	1979	Cultural Resource Survey of a Near Sand Canyon, Upper Santa Clara River Valley, Los Angeles County, California	No	No
LA-00616	Robinson, R. W.	1979	Cultural Resources Investigation Re: Tentative Map Tract No. 37802	No	No
LA-01254	Robinson, R. W.	1981	Cultural Resources Investigation Re: Tentative Parcel Map No 14532	No	No
LA-01369	Rector, Carol H.	1984	Cultural Resources Inventory for the 1984 and Part of 1985 California Metropolitan Project Area Public Lands Sale Program	No	No
LA-01515	Bissell, Ronald M.	1986	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Mitchell Properties, Santa Clarita Valley Area, Los Angeles County, California	No	No
LA-01805	Robinson, R. W.	1989	A Cultural Resources Investigation of Seventy-Six Acres in the Sand Canyon Area of North Los Angeles County, California	Yes	No

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Report No.	Author(s)	Date	Title	In Project Area?	Resources in Project Area?
LA-01996	Kleeb, Gerald N.	1976	Archaeological Impact Report on the Rezoning of Lots 1-4, PM 4297, MB 59-86	No	No
LA-02193	Romani, John F.	1990	Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed Santa Fe Specific Plan Southeast and Adjacent to the City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	No	No
LA-02442	Norwood, Richard H.	1991	Cultural Resource Survey for Tentative Tract No. 50449, 12.1 Acres in Canyon Country, Los Angeles County, California	No	No
LA-04058	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1998	Cultural Resources Evaluation: Golden Valley Ranch EIR, City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	No	No
LA-07503	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2004	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Pineview Project Area in the Santa Clarita Area of Los Angeles County, California	No	No
LA-09470	Schmidt, James J.	2008	DWO 6059-4800; J.I. No. 8-4823: Python 16kV Infrastructure Replacement Project, 27215 Sand Canyon Road, Canyon Country, Los Angeles County, California	No	No
LA-10871	Schmidt, James	2011	Archaeological Letter Report: Python 12kV Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project (WO6059-4800; O-4887; TD504758), Sand Canyon Area, Los Angeles County, California	No	No

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Report No.	Author(s)	Date	Title	In Project Area?	Resources in Project Area?
LA-11454	Orfila, Rebecca	2011	Archaeological Survey for the Southern California Edison Company: Replacement of Three Deteriorated Power Poles Near Newhall and Santa Clarita in Los Angeles County, California (WO6088-4800 O-4892 and WO6088-4800, RSO Consulting CWA 9)	No	No

**Previous Resources**

No previously recorded cultural resources are documented within the project area or half-mile search radius. Additionally, the Built Environment Resource Directory does not indicate any built environment resources within or adjacent to the project area (OHP 2023d).

**HISTORICAL TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS REVIEW**

Michael Baker International staff reviewed historical maps and aerial photographs for information about the land use and previous development of the project area and surrounding properties. Below is a list of the resources reviewed and a summary of the results of that review.

**Historical Maps**

- Survey Plat Map, Township 4 North, Range 15 West (GLO 1877)
- *Fernando, CA* 1:62,500 topographic map (USGS 1900)
- *Sylmar, CA* 1:24,000 topographic map (USGS 1929)
- *Sylmar, CA* 1:24,000 topographic map (USGS 1935)
- *San Fernando, CA* 1:62,500 topographic map (USGS 1940)
- *San Fernando, CA* 1:62,500 topographic map (USGS 1945)
- *Mint Canyon, CA* 1:24,000 topographic map (USGS 1961)
- *Mint Canyon, CA* 1:24,000 topographic map (USGS 1975)
- *Mint Canyon, CA* 1:24,000 topographic map (USGS 1988)
- *Mint Canyon, CA* 1:24,000 topographic map (USGS 1995)

**Historical Aerial Images**

- University of California, Santa Barbara Library (UCSB) Geospatial Collection (UCSB 2023)
- National Environmental Title Research (NETR) (NETR 2023)

**Historical Databases**

- California Digital Newspaper Collection (2023)



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- Calisphere (2023)
- Internet Archive (2023)
- HathiTrust (2023)

In 1877, the project area was mapped within a valley east of Rancho San Francisco; a wagon road is depicted immediately to the east, but no other landscape or development features are shown within the vicinity (GLO 1877). By 1900, topographic maps revealed greater geographic detail, including the project area situated along the western portion of Sand Canyon and within 2 miles south of the Santa Clara River (USGS 1900). The Southern Pacific Railroad and the associated railway station, Humphreys, are also mapped approximately 1.2 miles northwest of the project area.

By 1935, a road was constructed within a quarter mile west of the project area and connected to what is now Sand Canyon Road, which was mapped a half mile east (USGS 1935). Between 1940 and 1975, several buildings were depicted within a half-mile of the project area, but the project area remained undeveloped (USGS 1940, 1945, 1961, 1975). Historical aerial images indicate that between 1978 and 1985, a building was constructed in the eastern portion of the project area (NETR 2023). The 1988 edition of the Mint Canyon, CA 1:24,000 topographic map (USGS 1988) is the first topographic map to identify the building within the project area. By 1992, the building is no longer visible in aerial imagery, and only a building foundation remains visible (NETR 2023).

Aerial imagery from the twentieth century shows that minimal development occurred within the project area, primarily consisting of game trails, low grasses, shrubs, and trees (UCSB 1940, 1959, 1976). The nearest permanent water source is the Santa Clarita River, located 1.5 miles northwest of the project area.

### **NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH**

On January 4, 2023, Michael Baker International sent a letter describing the project to the NAHC in Sacramento, asking the commission to review the Sacred Lands File for any Native American cultural resources the project might affect. The NAHC responded in a letter dated January 19, 2023, that the Sacred Lands File results for the project area were negative. The letter also provided a list of Los Angeles County Native American contacts. Michael Baker International did not conduct outreach. The City will document the Assembly Bill 52 consultation separately from this report. The NAHC correspondence is included in **Attachment 3**.

### **HISTORICAL SOCIETY CONSULTATION**

On January 12, 2023, Michael Baker International staff emailed a letter and figures depicting the project area to the Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society. The correspondence requested any information or concerns regarding historical resources within the project area. No response has been received to date (**Attachment 4**).

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#### FIELD SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

Michael Baker International Archaeologist Marcel Young conducted an intensive pedestrian archaeological and built environment field survey on January 17, 2023. The entire project area was surveyed in transects spaced 15 meters apart. Project area overview photographs and notes regarding survey area conditions were taken during the survey using Esri's *Field Maps and Survey 123* applications. Ground surface visibility throughout the project area was an average of 20 percent due to dense vegetation, including invasive grasses, buckwheat, brittlebush, sagebrush, chaparral, yucca, chamise, and California live oak (**Photos 1 and 2**). One historic-period site and two historic-period isolates were documented during the survey.

One new historic-period site, MBI-REX-MY-01, was recorded during the survey. The resource consists of 26 Budweiser pull-tab beer cans, most of which are crushed or fragmented (**Photos 3 and 4**). The site dimensions measure 5 meters north/south by 6 meters east/west. The site is along a hillside with a 25 percent slope and variable aspect. The soil in the project area consists of dark brown silty clay loam, and ground surface visibility is 50 percent. The site is in poor condition due to the fragmented conditions of the artifacts and significant disturbances, including animal burrowing, pedestrian traffic, and horse trails. A DPR 523 site record was prepared for the site and is provided in **Attachment 5**.

Two historic-period isolates were also identified during the survey. Isolate 1 is a 10-fluid-ounce glass Pepsi bottle (**Photo 5**), and isolate 2 is a partially buried Ford flatbed truck that was modified (**Photo 6**).

No prehistoric resources or historic built environment resources were identified during the survey. Disturbances in the project survey area include horse and walking trails, modern two-track roads, animal burrows, dirt push piles, and modern refuse.



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***Photo 1: Representative example of field survey conditions (view north).***



***Photo 2: Representative example of field survey conditions (view west).***





*Photo 3: MBI-REX-MY-01 site overview (view north).*



*Photo 4: Example of Budweiser pull-tab beer can at MBI-REX-MY-01.*





*Photo 5. Pepsi bottle isolate identified within the project area.*



*Photo 6: Flatbed Ford truck identified within the project area.*

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#### **CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION**

The criteria for eligibility for listing in the California Register are based on the National Register criteria. A resource must be at least 50 years of age to be eligible for listing in the California Register. A resource less than 50 years of age may be considered for listing in the California Register if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance. An historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following criteria:

**Criterion 1.** It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;

**Criterion 2.** It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;

**Criterion 3.** It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic value;

**Criterion 4.** It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting a significance criterion, a property must also have integrity or the ability to convey its significance under a majority of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association.

#### **MBI-REX-MY-01**

The site MBI-REX-MY-01 is a newly identified historic-period can scatter and thus has yet to be evaluated for listing in the California Register (OHP 2023e). The site is evaluated below in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code.

*Criterion 1* – Site MBI-REX-MY-01 does not possess an apparent association with the events significant to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage. Site MBI-REX-MY-01 is composed of crushed beverage cans, most of which are ring tab cans that date to between 1965 and 1975 (Maxwell 1993). Given the recent age of the artifacts and the lack of evidence of being associated with significant events related to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage, the site is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion 1.

*Criterion 2* – Site MBI-REX-MY-01 does not possess any evidence of being associated with the lives of persons important in our past. The site is on property previously owned by William J. Rex and the Rexhall Company (CRC Enterprises 2018, 2020). William J. Rex was the founder of the motor home company Rexhall Industries (LA Times 1989), as well as having worked with other automotive manufacturing companies such as Thor West and DSG Global, Inc (Global Newswire 2023). Additionally, he holds patents related to vehicle inventions (Justia Patents 2023). However, the historic-period can scatter site does not demonstrate a meaningful association with the

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productive life of any person or business important in our past. Therefore, this site is recommended not eligible under Criterion 2.

*Criterion 3* – The site and its artifact constituents do not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction. The site consists of a refuse scatter composed of cans that date to the mid-twentieth century. Because the pull tab can is a ubiquitous object common to the time period from which it dates, the artifact assemblage associated with the site does not represent significance in terms of the type of method of construction. The style of the can opening was not restricted to or representative of a particular region. Additionally, because the site only represents refuse associated with alcohol consumption, the site neither represents the work of an important creative individual nor possesses high artistic value. Therefore, this site is recommended not eligible for listing under Criterion 3.

*Criterion 4* – The site is not likely to yield valuable information which will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to significant events, people, or distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction. The data potential was exhausted during the recording of the surficial artifact scatter. Therefore, this site is recommended not eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 4.

As mentioned previously, a resource must meet one of the criteria discussed above to be eligible for listing in the California Register, and it must retain integrity. Integrity is generally considered in relation to seven design aspects (design, setting association, feeling, location, materials, and workmanship). Site MBI-REX-MY-01 does not meet any of the California Register criteria. As such, a discussion of the site's integrity is moot. Lacking significance at the local, state, or national level, this property is recommended ineligible for listing in the California Register. As such, MBI-REX-MY-01 is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a).

### **Isolates**

The two historic-period isolate artifacts identified are not considered significant according to California Register criteria. Isolated finds typically do not meet the minimum criteria for inclusion in the California Register and generally require no additional investigations.

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS**

Sensitivity for buried archaeological sites is considered low based on the steep slopes, the distance to reliable permanent water, lack of previously recorded archaeological sites within the project area and vicinity, and modern disturbances in the project area.

Some soils within the project area contain clay-rich B horizons and steep slopes, which decrease the potential for archaeological preservation and deposition. Disturbances include the presence of modern trails and two-track roads, as well as animal burrowing. Historical maps show no natural perennial surface water within 1 mile of the project area. According to the SCCIC records search, no previously recorded cultural resources were identified within a half-mile of the project site. The literature review failed to identify Native American villages or place names associated with the

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project area. Therefore, the buried site sensitivity for the project area is low. The historic-period archaeological data potential has been exhausted by the identification and recordation of site MBI-REX-MY-01. The project area has low sensitivity for significant prehistoric or historic-period archaeology sites due to topography, the distance to reliable permanent water, lack of previously recorded nearby sites, and modern disturbances.

## **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

The SCCIC records search, literature and historical map review, NAHC Sacred Lands File search, historical society outreach, and archaeological field survey identified no historical resources within the project area, as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a). One historic-period can scatter site, MBI-REX-MY-01, was documented on appropriate DPR 523 series forms and evaluated for listing in the California Register in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The resource is recommended ineligible for listing in the California Register, and no further work is recommended for this resource. Two historic isolates were identified: an abandoned flatbed truck and a glass bottle. Isolates, by definition, lack integrity and are not considered significant. There are no historical resources, as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a), within the project area.

Additionally, sensitivity for buried archaeological sites is considered low based on the site's soil constituents, steep slopes, proximity to water, lack of previously recorded archaeological sites within the project area and vicinity, and modern disturbances in the project area. Nonetheless, there is a potential for disturbing previously unknown archaeological resources during excavation into the native soil. Project excavations have the potential to destroy and otherwise have a significant impact to previously unidentified significant buried archaeological resources.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the results of the cultural resources identification study and evaluation efforts, we provide the following recommendations.

**Archaeological Resources Inadvertent Discovery.** In the event that any subsurface cultural resources are encountered during earth-moving activities, it is recommended that all work within 50 feet be halted until an archaeologist can evaluate the findings and make recommendations. Prehistoric materials can include flaked-stone tools (e.g., projectile points, knives, choppers) or obsidian, chert, or quartzite toolmaking debris; culturally darkened soil (i.e., midden soil often containing heat-affected rock, ash, and charcoal, shellfish remains, and cultural materials); and stone milling equipment (e.g., mortars, pestles, handstones). Historical materials might include wood, stone, or concrete footings, walls, and other structural remains; debris-filled wells or privies; and deposits of wood, metal, glass, ceramics, and other refuse. The archaeologist may evaluate the find in accordance with federal, state, and local guidelines, including those set forth in the California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2, to assess the significance of the find and identify avoidance or other measures as appropriate. If suspected prehistoric or historical archaeological deposits are discovered during construction, all work within the



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immediate area of the discovery should be redirected and the find must be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983).

#### **Human Remains Inadvertent Discovery**

If human skeletal remains are found, those remains would require proper treatment in accordance with State of California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5-7055. Specifically, Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 describes the requirements if any human remains are discovered during excavation of a site. As required by state law, the requirements and procedures set forth in Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code would be implemented, including notification of the County coroner, notification of the Native American Heritage Commission, and consultation with the individual identified by the Native American Heritage Commission to be the "most likely descendant." If human remains are found during excavation, excavation must stop in the vicinity of the find and any area that is reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the County coroner has been called out, and the remains have been investigated and appropriate recommendations have been made for the treatment and disposition of the remains.

Following these recommendations will ensure compliance with applicable regulations regarding the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources.

## **PREPARER QUALIFICATIONS**

### **MARCEL YOUNG, ARCHAEOLOGIST**

Marcel has worked in various capacities in cultural resource management since 2013. He is experienced in surveying, recording and conducting evaluations of historic and prehistoric archaeological sites in California. He is versed in conducting fieldwork within frameworks of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and CEQA. He has participated in projects in several phases of archaeology: Phase I pedestrian, Extended Phase I testing, and shovel test surveys, buried site testing, Phase III data recovery, and Phase IV monitoring.

### **MAXIMILIAN VAN RENSSLAER, RA, ARCHAEOLOGIST**

Maximilian has worked as an archaeologist in cultural resource management since 2013 and is certified as a Principal Investigator in California and Nevada by the Bureau of Land Management. He has more than 10 years of experience recording, excavating, and evaluating historic properties in California, Nevada, Arizona, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Indiana, and Kentucky. Maximilian specializes in applying Section 106 of the NHPA, CEQA analysis, and geospatial information science (GIS). He is pursuing a Master of Professional Studies degree in Cultural and Heritage Resource Management and has a GIS graduate certificate from the University of Maryland.

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**RE: CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE REXHALL PROJECT, CITY OF SANTA CLARITA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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**JAMES T. DANIELS JR., MA, RPA, SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST**

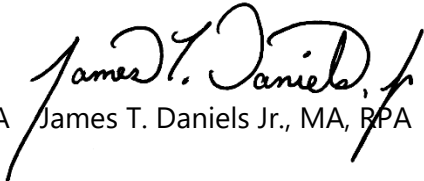
James is a senior archaeologist with cultural resource management experience in California, Nevada, and North Carolina. His experience includes archaeological surveys, evaluations of historic and prehistoric sites for listing in the California and National Registers, site mitigation data recoveries, mitigation monitoring, and preparation of archaeological resource management reports and cultural resources technical reports. As senior archaeologist, he supports projects needing CEQA, NEPA, NHPA, Section 106, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Assembly Bill 52, US Army Corps of Engineers 404 permits, and local cultural resource regulation compliance. He also assists with environmental impact statements/reports and alternative mitigation measures for clients, including interpretive signage, informative website design, brochures, and ethnographic studies. He also assists in Native American consultation and coordination of Native American monitoring. James provides advanced technical services for clients, including geophysical surveys with ground penetrating radar (GPR), obsidian and ceramic sourcing using portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF), photogrammetry, and GIS predictive modeling and data collection using Esri Field Maps. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology and historic preservation.

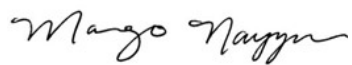
**MARGO NAYYAR, SENIOR CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGER**

Senior Cultural Resources Manager Margo Nayyar provided QA/QC review of this report and evaluation. Margo is an architectural historian with 12 years of cultural management experience in California, Nevada, Arizona, Texas, Idaho, and Mississippi. Her experience includes built environment surveys, evaluation of historic-era resources using guidelines outlined in the National and California Registers, and preparation of cultural resources technical studies pursuant to CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA, including identification studies, finding of effect documents, memorandum of agreements, programmatic agreements, and Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscapes Survey mitigation documentation. She prepares cultural resources environmental document sections for CEQA environmental documents, including infill checklists, initial studies, and environmental impact reports, as well as NEPA environmental documents, including environmental impact statements and environmental assessments. She also specializes in municipal preservation planning, historic preservation ordinance updates, Native American consultation, and provision of Certified Local Government training to interested local governments. She develops Survey 123 and Esri Collector applications for large-scale historic resources surveys and authors National Register nomination packets. Margo meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for history and architectural history.

Sincerely,

  
Maximilian van Rensselaer, RA

  
James T. Daniels Jr., MA, RPA

  
Margo Nayyar, MA

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**RE: CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE REXHALL PROJECT, CITY OF SANTA CLARITA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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Archaeologist

Senior Cultural Resources  
Manager

Senior Cultural Resources  
Manager

**ATTACHMENTS:**

**Attachment 1** – Figures

**Attachment 2** –SCCIC Records Search Results

**Attachment 3** – NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

**Attachment 4** – Historical Society Consultation

**Attachment 5** – Confidential DPR 523 Site Forms

## MICHAEL BAKER INTERNATIONAL

### RE: CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE REXHALL PROJECT, CITY OF SANTA CLARITA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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**MICHAEL BAKER INTERNATIONAL**

**RE: CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE REXHALL PROJECT, CITY OF SANTA CLARITA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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**MICHAEL BAKER INTERNATIONAL**

**RE: CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE REXHALL PROJECT, CITY OF SANTA CLARITA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

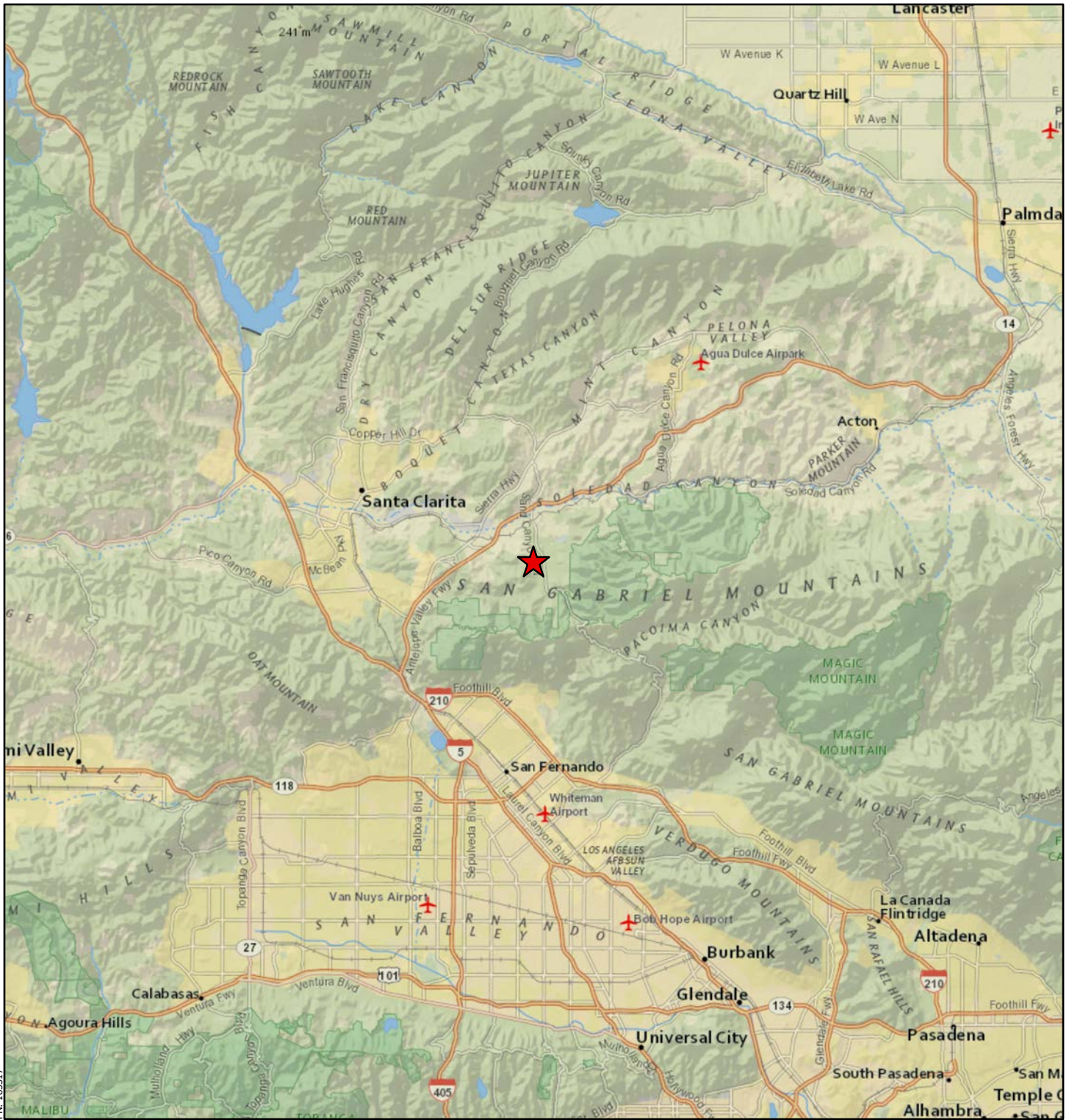
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# **Attachment 1**

## **Figures**



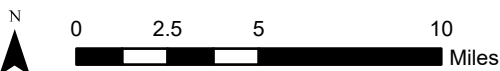


PN: 169517

 Project Location

REXHALL PROJECT

**Michael Baker**  
INTERNATIONAL

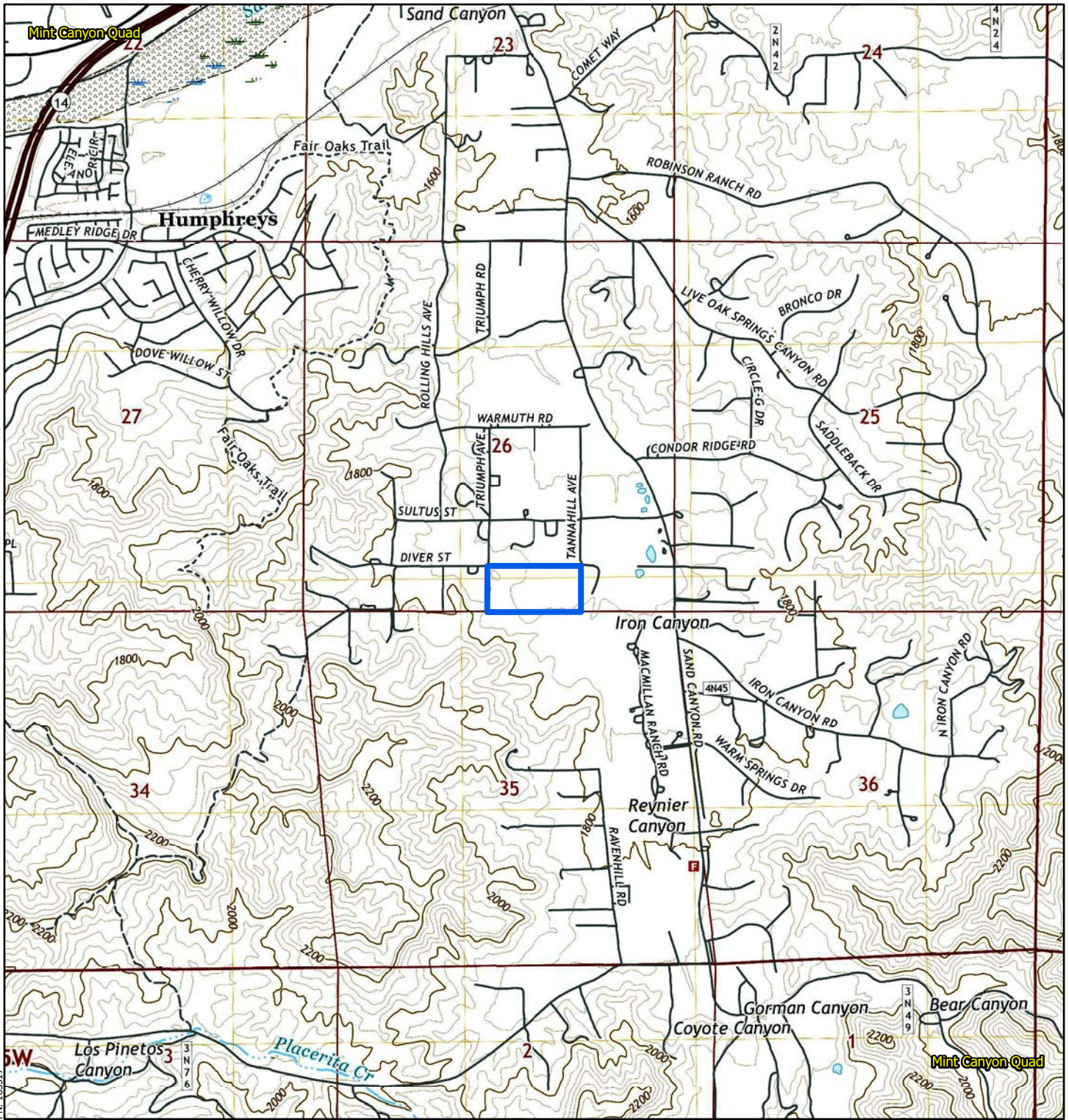


Regional Vicinity

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, National Geographic World Map: Santa Clarita, California

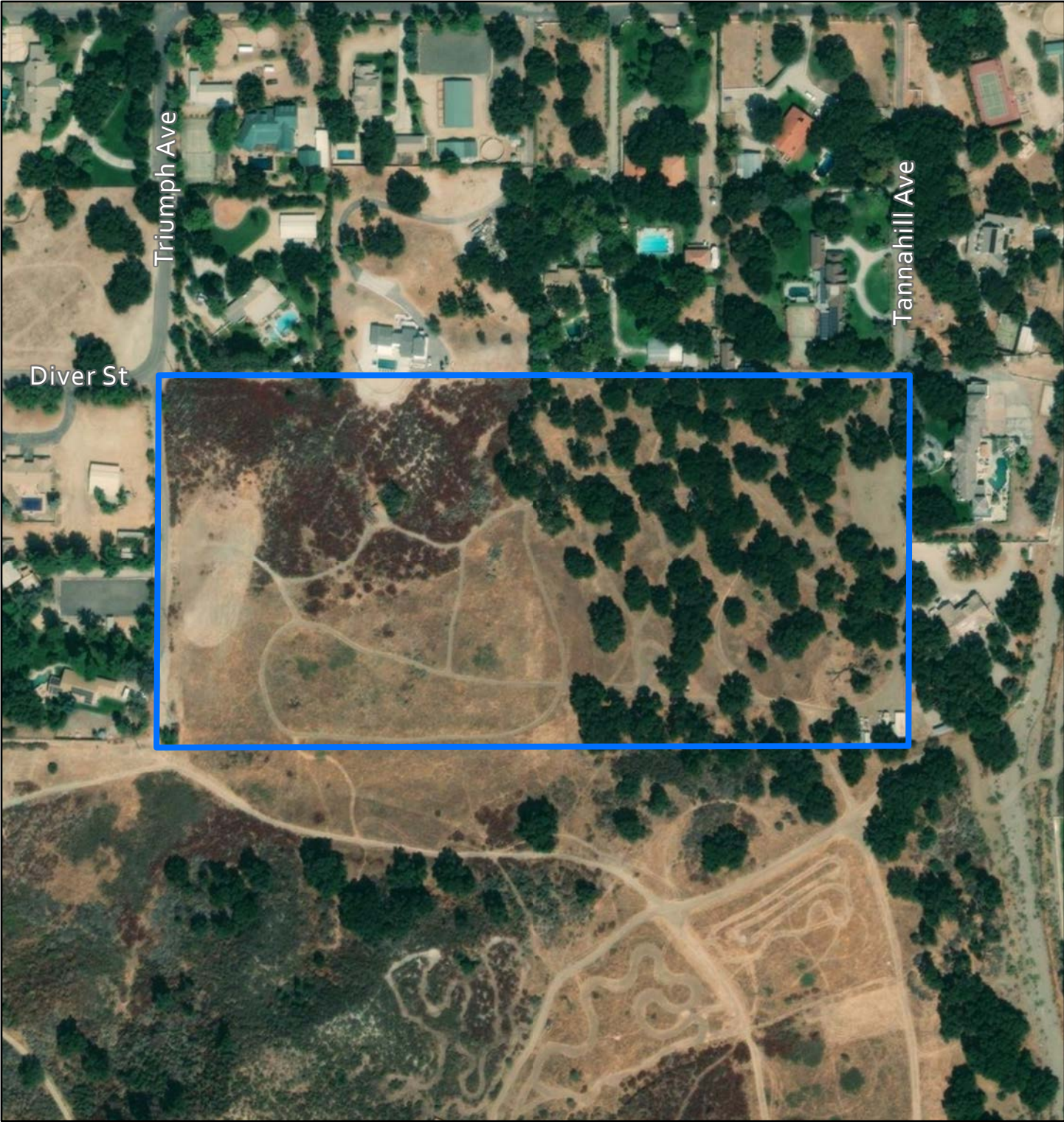
Figure 1





 Project Area





Triumph Ave

Tannahill Ave

Diver St

PN: 185517



Area of Potential Effects

# **Attachment 2**

## **SCCIC Records Search Results**

**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](mailto:sccic@fullerton.edu)

*California Historical Resources Information System*  
*Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties*

10/18/2021

Records Search File No.: 22790.8966

Chris Wendt  
Michael Baker International  
2729 Prospect Park Drive Suite 220  
Rancho Cordova CA 95670

Re: Records Search Results for the Rexhall Subdivision Project

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

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of 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 ½-mile radius: 0	None
Reports within project area: 1	LA-01805
Reports within ½-mile radius: 13	SEE ATTACHED LISTS

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

(X) GIS Shapefiles – 14 shapes

(X) Report Database Printout (details) – 14 pages

(X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 14 lines

(X) Report Copies – (within project area) – 7 pages

(X) Invoice # 22790.8966



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

**These instructions are for qualified consultants with a valid Access and Use Agreement.**

**WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME.**

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

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

### **INSTRUCTIONS FOR BULK PROCESSING:**

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

Please use this data request form and make sure you fill it out properly.

<http://web.sonoma.edu/nwic/docs/CHRISDataRequestForm.pdf>

### **DELIVERABLES:**

1. A copy of the Built Environment Resources Directory or BERD for Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, or San Bernardino County can now be found at the OHP Website for you to do your own research. This replaces the old Historic Properties Directory or HPD. We will not be searching this for you at this time but you can search it while you are waiting for our results to save time.
2. You will only get shapefiles back, which means that you will have to make your own maps for each project location.



3. You will get a bulk processed bibliographies for resources and reports as selected; you will not get individual bibliographies for each project location.
4. You will get pdfs of resources and reports if you request them, provided that they are in digital formats. We will not be scanning records or reports at this time.
5. You will get one invoice for the bulk data processing. We can't bill this as individual jobs on separate invoices for you. If there are multiple project names, we are willing to reference all the job names on the invoice if needed. If there a lot of job id's we may ask you to send them in an email so that we can copy and paste it into the invoice details. If you need to bill your clients for the data, you can refer to our fee schedule on the OHP website under the CHRIS tab and apply the fees accordingly.
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". This is in lieu of the \$12 per GIS shape file data fee that we normally charge for GIS files and this will only apply during the Covid 19 emergency. You will also be billed 0.15 per pdf page, or 0.25 per excel line as is usual.
7. Your packet will be mailed to you on a CD or via Dropbox if you have an account. We use 7-zip to password protect the files so you will need both. We email you the password.

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](mailto:sccic@fullerton.edu)

Thank you,

Stacy St. James

South Central Coastal Information Center

Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, and San Bernardino Counties

**SCCIC Records Search Results**  
(Confidential):  
on file with City

**Attachment 3**  
**NAHC Sacred Lands File**  
**Search Results**

# Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

## Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

**Project:** Rexhall Subdivision Project

**County:** Los Angeles

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** Mint Canyon, CA

**Township:** 4N      **Range:** 15W      **Section(s):** 26

**Company/Firm/Agency:** Michael Baker International

**Street Address:** 3100 Zinfandel Drive, Suite 125

**City:** Rancho Cordova      **Zip:** 95670

**Phone:** 775-666-5524

**Fax:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Email:** max.vanrensselaer@mbakerintl.com

**Project Description:** The project proposes to subdivide an approximately 19.92-acre parcel into four parcels and preparation of the property for construction of four single-family homes. Site preparation would involve grading and construction of home pads, septic leaching fields, and access driveways.

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

January 19, 2023

Max Van Rensselaer  
Michael Baker International

Via Email to: [max.vanrensselaer@mbakerintl.com](mailto:max.vanrensselaer@mbakerintl.com)

### Re: Rexhall Subdivision Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Van Rensselaer:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

SECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**

COMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Raymond C. Hitchcock**  
Miwok/Nisenan

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

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Los Angeles County  
1/19/2023**

**Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians**

Dayna Barrios, Chairperson  
Phone: (805) 890 - 6855  
barrios\_dayna@yahoo.com  
Chumash

**Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians**

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

**Chumash Council of Bakersfield**

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

**Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation**

Gabe Frausto, Vice Chair  
P.O. Box 4464  
Santa Barbara, CA, 93140  
Phone: (805) 324 - 0135  
cbcn22vicechair@gmail.com  
Chumash

**Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation**

Mia Lopez, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 4464  
Santa Barbara, CA, 93140  
Phone: (805) 324 - 0135  
cbcntribalchair@gmail.com  
Chumash

**Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians**

Rudy Ortega, Tribal President  
1019 Second Street, Suite 1  
San Fernando, CA, 91340  
Phone: (818) 837 - 0794  
Fax: (818) 837-0796  
thcp@tataviam-nsn.us  
Tataviam

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

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

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

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

**Gabrielino /Tongva Nation**

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

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council**

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

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council**

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

**Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe**

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

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

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

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Los Angeles County  
1/19/2023**

**Northern Chumash Tribal  
Council**

Violet Walker, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 6533 Chumash  
Los Osos, CA, 93412  
Phone: (760) 549 - 3532  
violetsagewalker@gmail.com

**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

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

**San Fernando Band of Mission  
Indians**

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

**San Luis Obispo County  
Chumash Council**

Chumash

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

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

**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  
Chairman@chumash.gov

**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

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

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

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

**Attachment 4**  
**Historical Society Consultation**



**From:** [vanRensselaer, Max](#)  
**To:** [ALAN@SCVHISTORY.COM](mailto:ALAN@SCVHISTORY.COM); [info@scvhistory.com](mailto:info@scvhistory.com)  
**Cc:** [Daniels, James](#)  
**Subject:** Rexhall Development Project - Public Comment Request  
**Date:** Thursday, January 12, 2023 12:35:16 PM  
**Attachments:** [Santa Clarita Valley HS\\_combined.pdf](#)

---

Good afternoon,

I am reaching out to you to request input about effects to cultural resources regarding the proposed Rexhall Development Project. Please see the attached letter and contact me with any comments or questions.

Thank you,

**Maximilian van Rensselaer** | Archaeologist  
5470 Kietzke Lane, Suite 300, PMB#205 | Reno, NV 89511 | [M] (775) 666-5524  
[max.vanrensselaer@mbakerintl.com](mailto:max.vanrensselaer@mbakerintl.com) | [www.mbakerintl.com](http://www.mbakerintl.com)



January 12, 2023

ALAN POLLACK, PRESIDENT  
**SANTA CLARITA VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY**  
24101 NEWHALL AVENUE  
P.O. BOX 221925  
NEWHALL, CALIFORNIA 91322  
VIA EMAIL: ALAN@SCVHISTORY.COM

**RE: REXHALL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, CITY OF SANTA CLARITA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY,  
CALIFORNIA**

Dear Mr. Pollack:

Michael Baker International is conducting a cultural resources study supporting the Rexhall Development Project (project) in Santa Clarita, California. The City of Santa Clarita is conducting an environmental review on plans to construct a residential development, as shown in the attached maps. The project proposes to subdivide an approximately 19.92-acre parcel into four parcels and prepare the construction of four single-family homes. The project site is located at Diver Street between Triumph Avenue to the west and Tannahill Avenue to the east. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

We are contacting you to identify cultural resources the proposed project may impact. Please notify us if your organization has any information or concerns about historical resources on the project site. This is not a research request; it is solely a request for public input related to any concerns that the Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society may have. If you have any questions or comments, please get in touch with me at your earliest convenience at [max.vanrensselaer@mbakerintl.com](mailto:max.vanrensselaer@mbakerintl.com) or 775-666-5524. Thank you for your time and assistance.

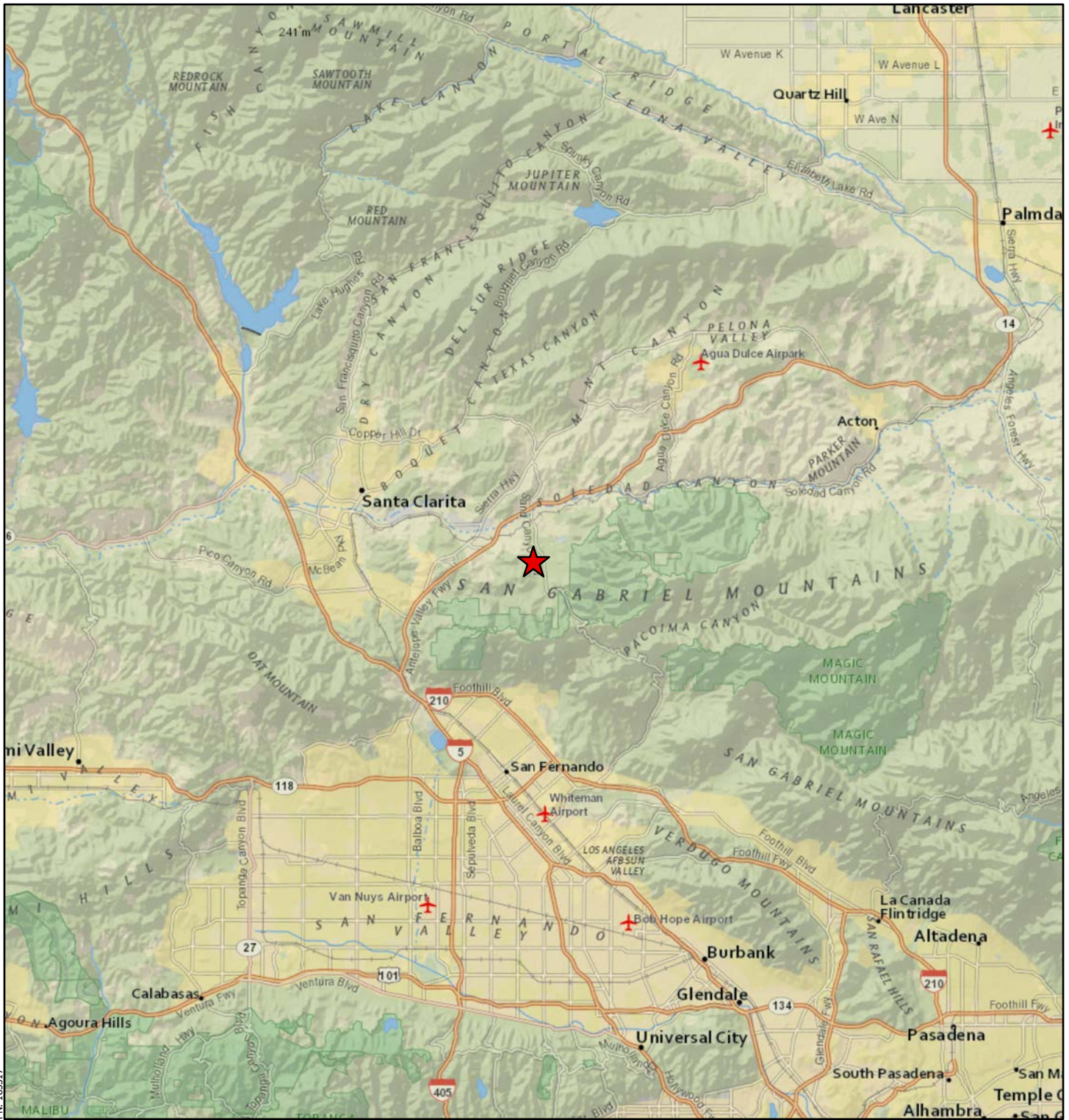
Sincerely,



Max van Rensselaer, R.A.  
Archaeologist

Attachments:

**Attachment 1** - Figures

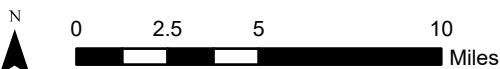


PN: 169517

 Project Location

REXHALL PROJECT

**Michael Baker**  
INTERNATIONAL

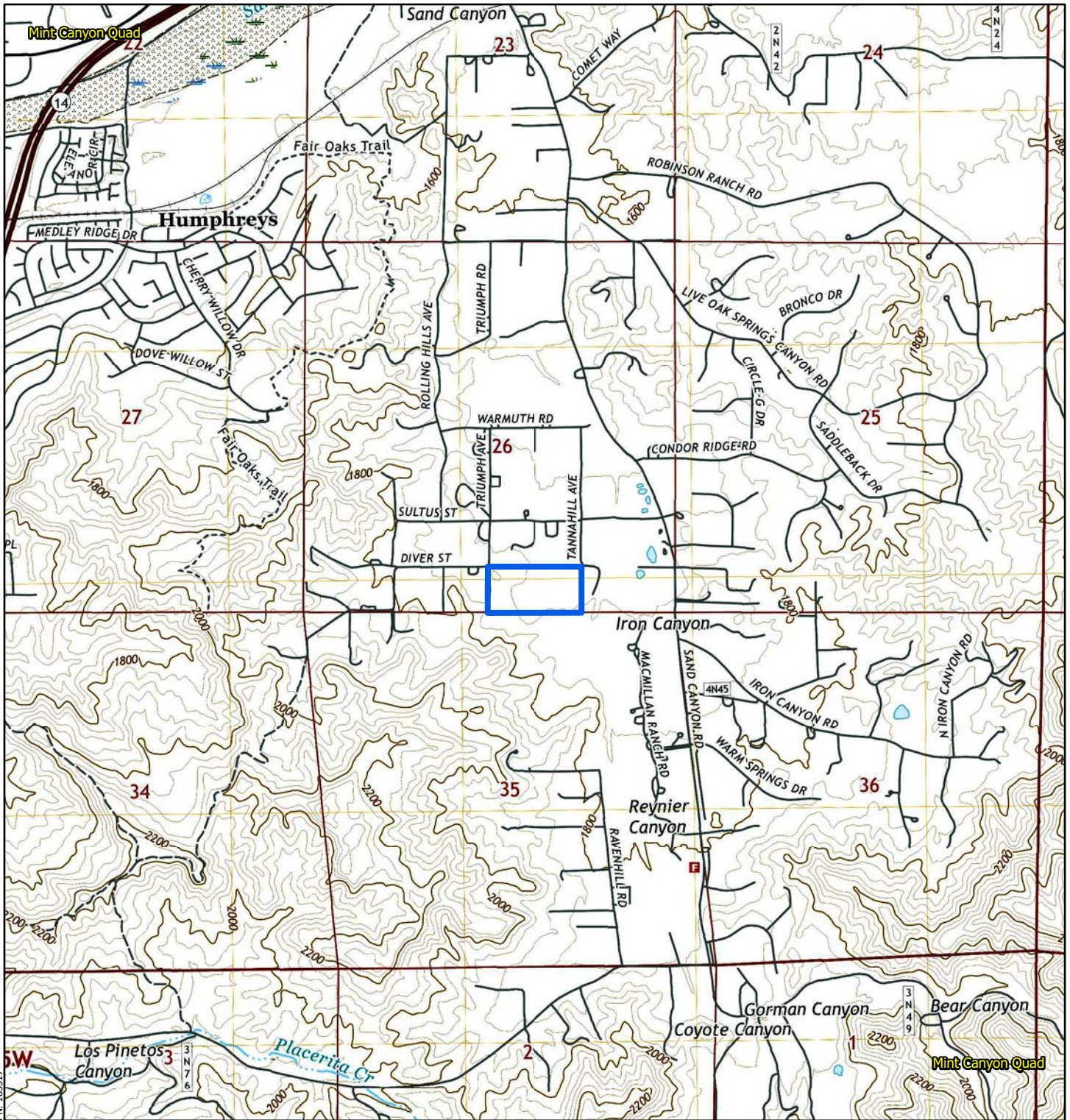


Regional Vicinity

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, National Geographic World Map: Santa Clarita, California

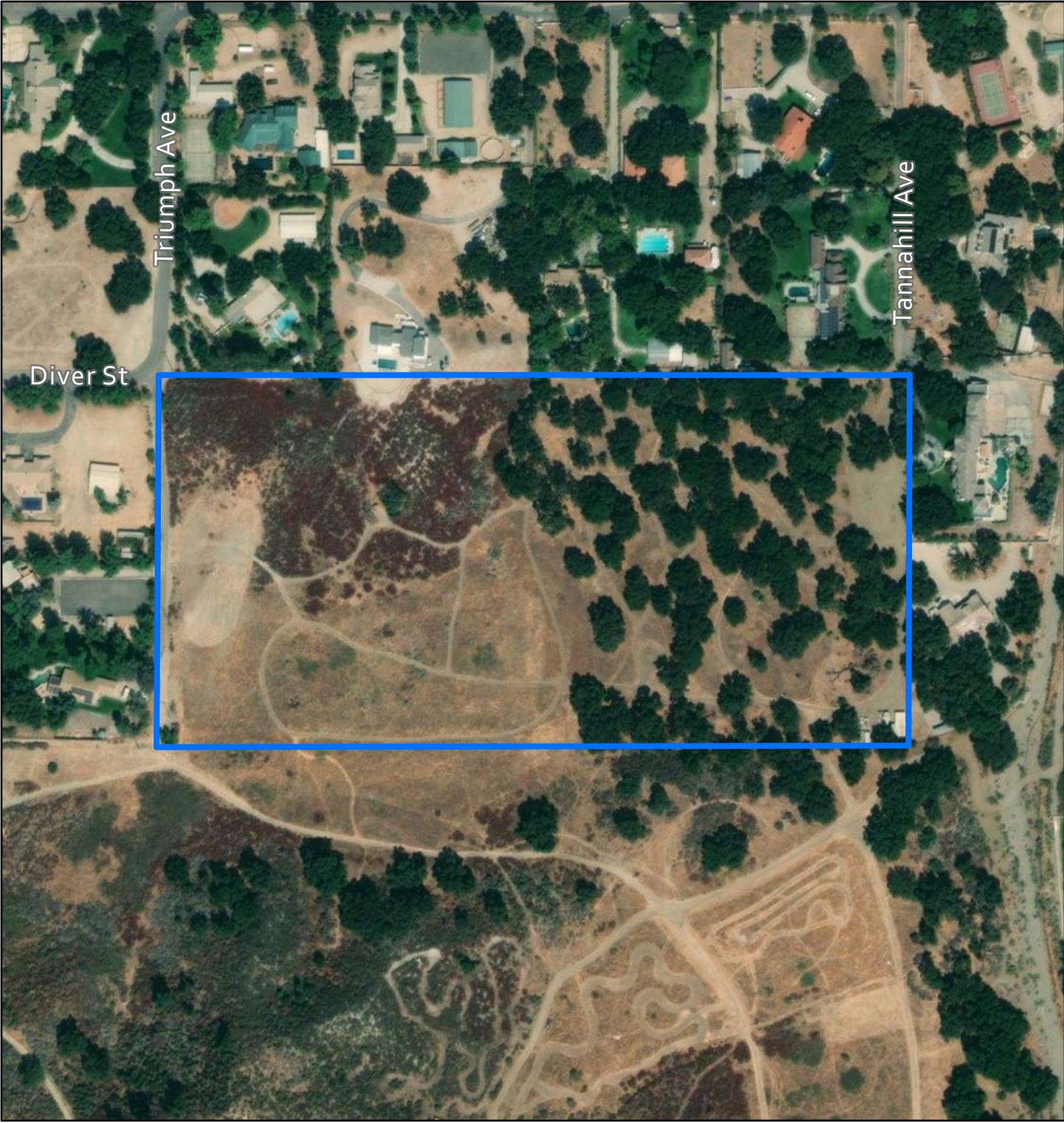
Figure 1





 Project Area





Triumph Ave

Tannahill Ave

Diver St



PN: 185517



Area of Potential Effects

**Michael Baker**  
INTERNATIONAL



0 125 250 500  
Feet

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, World Imagery: Santa Clarita, California

REXHALL PROJECT

# Area of Potential Effects

Figure 3

**Attachment 5**  
**Confidential DPR 523 Site Forms**  
***Bound Separately***



