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# **Appendix D**

## Cultural Resources Assessment Report



**Public Version**

# **Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed Use Project, City of Santa Clarita, California**

## **Cultural Resources Assessment Report**

**Prepared for**

City of Santa Clarita  
23920 Valencia Boulevard, Suite 300  
Santa Clarita, CA 91355

**August 2020**





## Public Version

# Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed Use Project, City of Santa Clarita, California

## Cultural Resources Assessment Report

### Prepared for:

City of Santa Clarita  
23920 Valencia Boulevard, Suite 300  
Santa Clarita, CA 91355

August 2020

### Prepared by:

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### Project Director and Principal Investigator:

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### Report Authors:

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Matthew Gonzalez B.A.

### Project Location:

Oat Mountain (CA) USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quad  
Sections 4 and 9 of Township 3 North, Range 16 West

**Acreage:** Approximately 31 acres

**Assessor Parcel Numbers:** 2825-012-010 and 2825-012-011

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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## Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed Use Project - Cultural Resources Assessment Report

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by Wiley Canyon, LLC (Applicant) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed Use Project (Project) in support of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The proposed Project would construct three planning areas within 16 acres of the 31-acre Project area, consisting of 379 multifamily residential units, 8,914 square feet of retail commercial development and a 217-unit Senior Living Facility, with 15.2 acres of open space, landscaping or recreation areas located in the southwestern portion of the City of Santa Clarita. The project site is zoned Mixed Use Neighborhood (MX-N) and with the same land use category. In addition, the southern end of the project site will include a neighborhood park including field space. The site is surrounded by development and has been highly disturbed by past agricultural activities and limited commercial use. The Project requires a Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. The City of Santa Clarita (City) is the lead state agency responsible for compliance with CEQA and the USACE is the lead federal agency responsible for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA.

An Area of Potential Effects (APE) was established for the Project according to Section 106 of the NHPA. The APE encompasses the extents in which Project effects could occur as a result of ground disturbing activities. The horizontal APE includes the entire approximately 31-acre Project area, which includes the entirety of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 2825-012-010 and 2825-012-011. The vertical APE includes the anticipated maximum depth of ground disturbance of 30 feet below ground surface.

A records search was conducted on April 15, 2020 at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at California State University, Fullerton and included a review of all recorded archaeological resources and previous studies within the Project area and a 1-mile radius of the APE. The records search results indicate that 31 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a 1-mile radius of the APE. Approximately 75 percent of the 1-mile records search radius and approximately 80 percent of the APE have been included in previous cultural resources surveys. Nine cultural resources have been previously recorded within a 1-mile radius of the APE, including one prehistoric archaeological site (P-19-000802), two historic-period archaeological sites (P-19-004424 and -100358), three historic period built resources (P-19-100356 [wooden bridge], -101201 [gas line marker], and -120065 [corral]), one prehistoric isolate (P-19-101350), and one historic-period isolate (P-19-101351). No cultural resources have been previously documented within the APE or its immediate vicinity.

The results of a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search conducted by the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on January 11, 2020 yielded negative results. ESA conducted outreach to the 15 Native American representatives indicated by the NAHC as affiliated with the

APE to solicit information on Native American cultural resources in the vicinity of the APE. ESA sent outreach letters via certified mail on March 10, 2020, conducted follow-up phone calls on March 17 and 31, 2020, and sent follow-up emails on April 6, 2020. Three tribes, including the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation (Kizh Nation), the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (FTBMI), and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians (Santa Ynez) responded to the outreach. The Kizh Nation and FTBMI requested to formally consult on the Project, and the Santa Ynez deferred to FTBMI. The results of the outreach are summarized in the *Archival Research* section of this report.

A desktop geoarchaeological review was conducted to assess the potential for encountering subsurface prehistoric archaeological deposits during Project implementation. The geoarchaeological review indicates Holocene-age (11,650 years ago to present) undifferentiated alluvial deposits are mapped at surface in the majority of the APE, with the exception of the northeast corner which is comprised of the Late Pliocene to the Early Pleistocene (3.6 to 1.8 million years ago) Saugus Formation. Soils in the APE are largely comprised of Yolo series, which includes buried soil profiles (anthrosols) indicative of past landforms that may have been occupied by prehistoric peoples and subsequently sealed by deposits of more recent alluvium. The results of the geoarchaeological review indicate the portions of the APE mapped as undifferentiated alluvial deposits have high potential for the presence of buried archaeological materials given that the age of these deposits encompass the entirety of the region's human occupation, and areas mapped as containing the Saugus Formation (northeastern corner) have low potential to contain buried archaeological materials given the older age of the formation.

A cultural resources survey of the APE was conducted on July 24, 2020 to identify the presence of surface archaeological materials and historic-period built resources within the APE. All accessible portions of the APE with visible ground surface were surveyed in a systematic manner with transect intervals spaced no greater than 10 meters (approximately 33 feet) apart. Portions of the APE with poor ground surface visibility were subject to opportunistic survey wherein clearings, animal trails, and rodent burrows were intensively inspected for the presence of cultural resources. No cultural resources were identified as a result of the survey.

No cultural resources were identified within the APE as a result of this assessment. As such, no significant impacts to known historical or unique archaeological resources are anticipated. Furthermore, the Project would result in a finding of **No Historic Properties Affected** under Section 106 of the NHPA.

Although no known cultural resources would be impacted by the Project, the geoarchaeological review indicates there is high potential to encounter subsurface archaeological deposits within portions of the APE mapped as Holocene-age undifferentiated alluvium. Recommendations for the retention of a qualified archaeologist, cultural resources sensitivity training, archaeological monitoring, and protocols for the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources and human remains are provided in the *Conclusions and Recommendations* section at the close of this report to ensure the Project would result in less than significant impacts to historical or unique archaeological resources under CEQA and to reduce the potential for adverse effects under Section 106 of the NHPA..

# Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed Use Project

## Cultural Resources Assessment Report

### Introduction

Wiley Canyon, LLC (Applicant) has retained Environmental Science Associates (ESA) to prepare a cultural resources assessment for the Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed Use Project (Project) in support of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) being prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Project encompasses an area of 31 acres and proposes the construction of three planning areas within 16 acres and consisting of 379 multifamily residential units, 8,914 square feet of retail commercial development and a 217-unit Senior Living Facility, with 15.2 acres of open space, landscaping or recreation areas. In addition, the southern end of the project site will include a neighborhood park including field space. The site is surrounded by development and has been highly disturbed by past agricultural activities and limited commercial use. The Project requires a Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. The City of Santa Clarita (City) is the lead state agency responsible for compliance with CEQA and the USACE is the lead federal agency responsible for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA.

ESA personnel involved in the preparation of this report are as follows: Monica Strauss, M.A., R.P.A., Project Director and Principal Investigator; Michael Vader, B.A., report author; and Matthew Gonzalez, B.A., surveyor and report contributor. Resumes of key personnel are included in **Appendix A**.

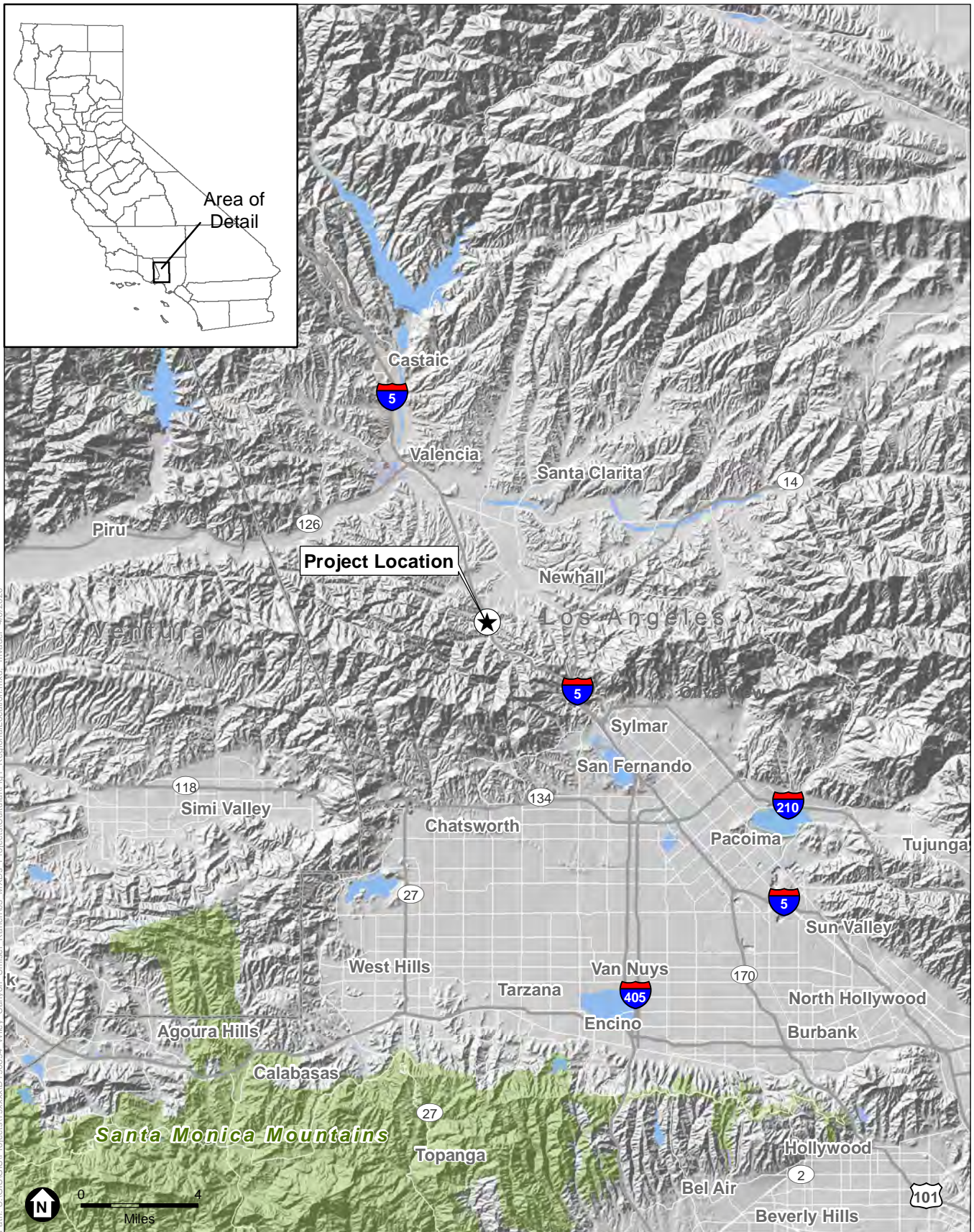
### Project Location

The 31-acre Project area is located in west-central Los Angeles County, within the southwestern portion of the City of Santa Clarita (**Figure 1**). The Project includes Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 2825-012-010 and 2825-012-011 and is located immediately east of Interstate Highway 5 (I-5), north of Calgrove Boulevard, and west of Wiley Canyon Road. Specifically, the Project is located in Sections 4 and 9 of Township 3 North, Range 14 West on the Oat Mountain, CA U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (**Figure 2**).

### Project Description

The Project proposes the development of three planning areas within 16 acres of the 31-acre Project area, and consisting of 379 multifamily residential units, 8,914 square feet of retail commercial development and a 217-unit Senior Living Facility. The remaining 15.2 acres will be open space, landscaping, recreation areas, designated for widening of Wiley Canyon Creek and the creation of storm water basins. The Project would require that 100 commercial parking stalls be shared with the residential uses. There will be two water quality basins designated as private open space areas. The project would also include interconnected walking paths connecting all planning areas with active and passive recreation areas, featuring a central pedestrian promenade and trail along the spacious open space adjacent to Wiley Canyon.





SOURCE: ESRI

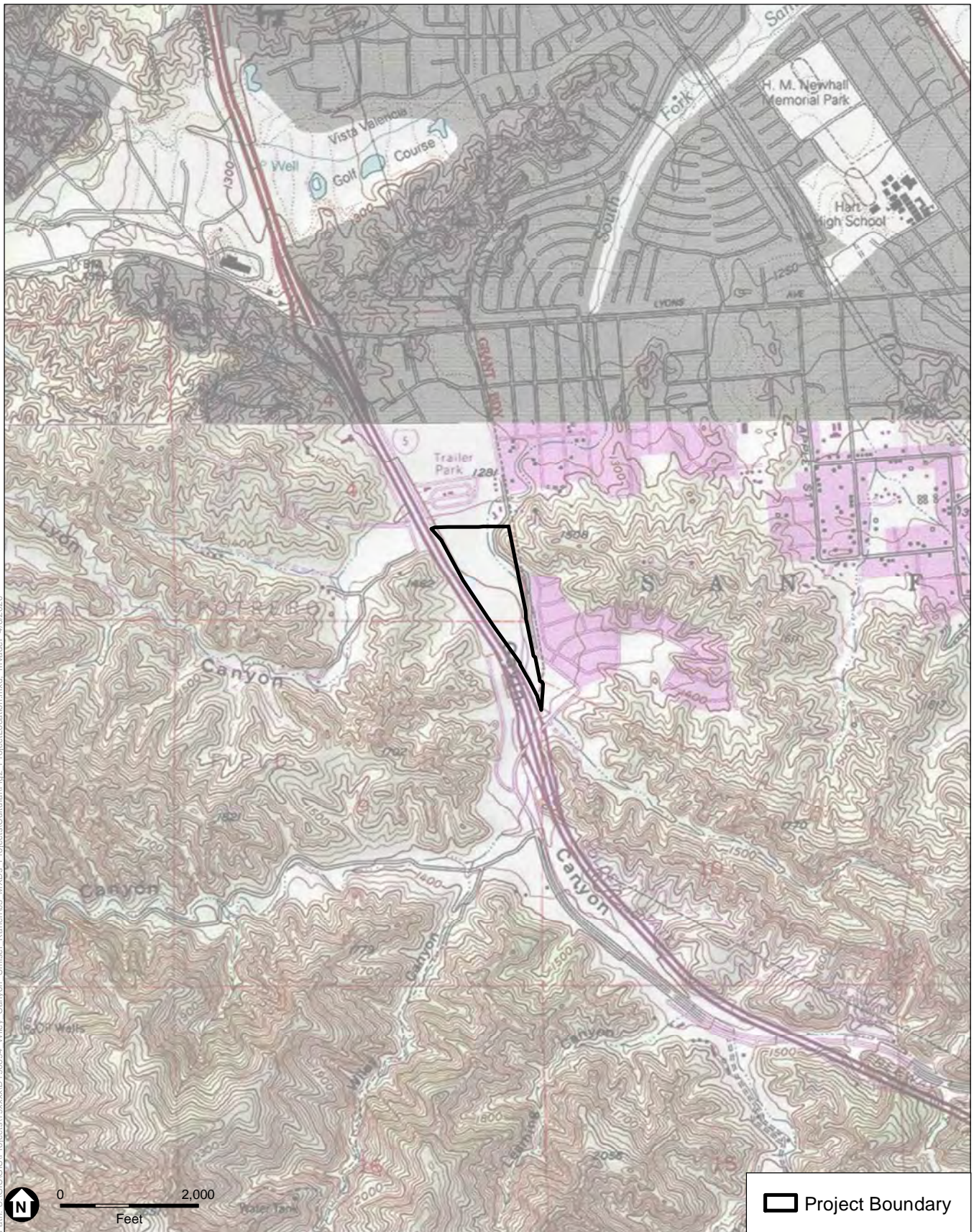
Wiley Ranch (Smiser Canyon) Mixed-Use Project

**Figure 1**  
Regional Location









**Figure 2**  
Project Location



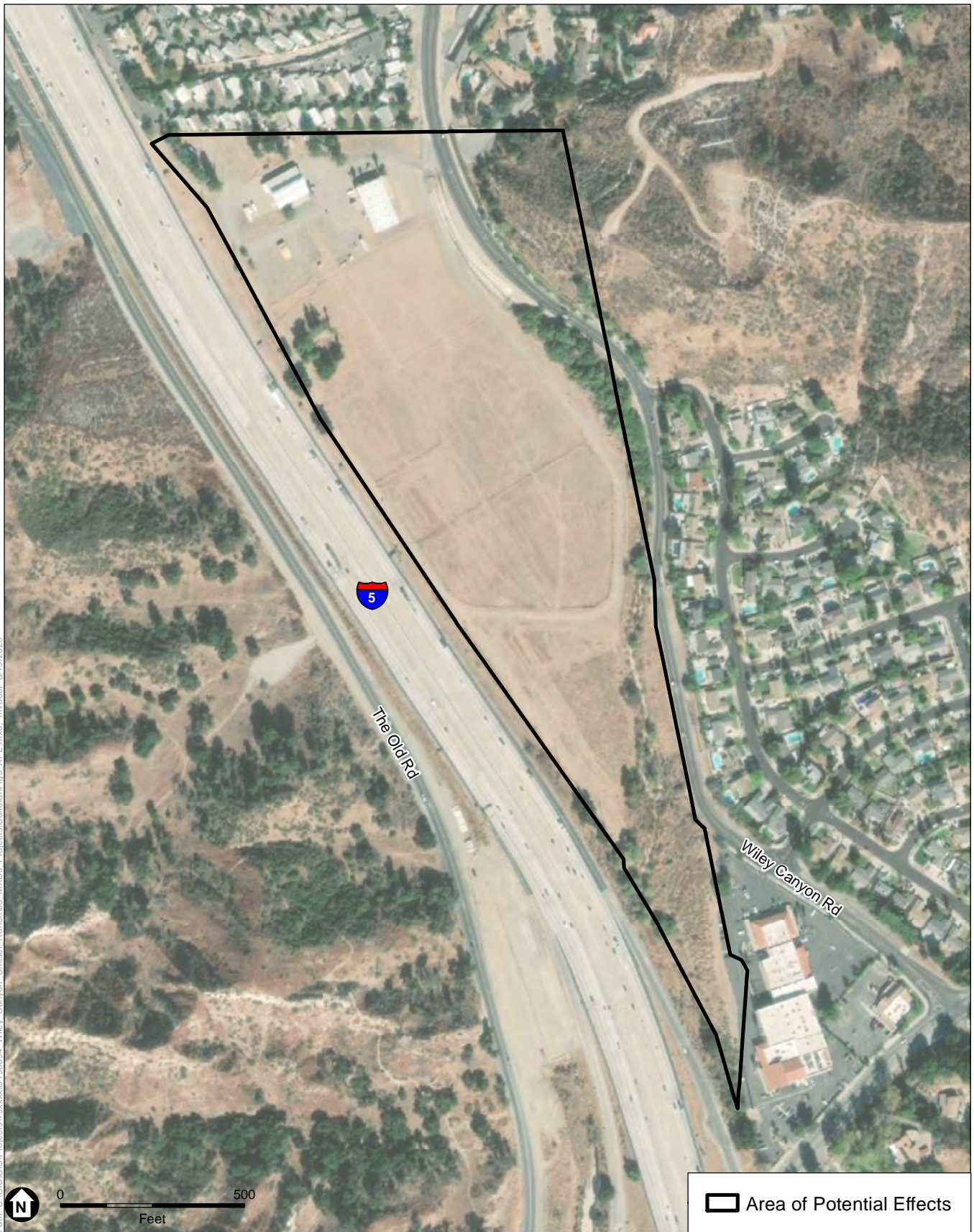
## Area of Potential Effects

An Area of Potential Effects (APE) was established for the Project according to Section 106 of the NHPA (**Figure 3**). An APE is defined as:

“the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking” (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800.16[d]).

The horizontal APE encompasses the 31-acre Project footprint, which includes the entirety of APNs 2825-012-010 and 2825-012-011. The vertical APE includes the anticipated maximum depth of ground disturbance of 30 feet below ground surface.





SOURCE: ESRI

Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project

**Figure 3**  
Area of Potential Effects



# Setting

## Natural Setting

The APE is located on the southern margin of Santa Clarita Valley within in the Transverse Ranges geomorphic province. The Santa Clarita Valley is bounded by the San Gabriel Mountains to the east and southeast, the Santa Susana Mountains to the southwest, the Topatopa and Piru Mountains to the north and northwest, and the Sierra Pelona Mountains to the northeast. The topography of this area is flat. Much of the surrounding area displays rugged topography, with steep ridges and mountain peaks bordering narrow drainages. Native vegetation in the Santa Clarita Valley historically consisted of coastal sage scrub, riparian woodlands, and freshwater marsh habitats (City of Santa Clarita, 2012a).

## Prehistoric Setting

The chronology of Southern California is typically divided into three general time periods: the Early Holocene (9,600 cal B.C. to 5,600 cal B.C.), the Middle Holocene (5,600 cal B.C. to 1,650 cal B.C.), and the Late Holocene (1,650 cal B.C. to cal A.D. 1769). This chronology is manifested in the archaeological record by particular artifacts and burial practices that indicate specific technologies, economic systems, trade networks, and other aspects of culture.

While it is not certain when humans first came to California, their presence in Southern California by about 9,600 cal B.C. has been well documented. At Daisy Cave, on San Miguel Island, cultural remains have been radiocarbon dated to between 9,150 and 9,000 cal B.C. (Byrd and Raab, 2007). During the Early Holocene (9,600 cal B.C. to 5,600 cal B.C.), the climate of Southern California became warmer and more arid and the human populations, who were represented by small hunter gathers until this point and resided mainly in coastal or inland desert areas, began exploiting a wider range of plant and animal resources (Byrd and Raab, 2007).

During the Late Holocene (1,650 cal B.C. to cal A.D. 1769), many aspects of Millingstone culture persisted, but a number of socioeconomic changes occurred (Erlandson, 1994; Wallace 1955; Warren, 1968). The native populations of Southern California were becoming less mobile and populations began to gather in small sedentary villages with satellite resource-gathering camps. Increasing population size necessitated the intensified use of existing terrestrial and marine resources (Erlandson, 1994). Evidence indicates that the overexploitation of larger, high-ranked food resources may have led to a shift in subsistence, towards a focus on acquiring greater amounts of smaller resources, such as shellfish and small-seeded plants (Byrd and Raab, 2007). Between about A.D. 800 and A.D. 1350, there was an episode of sustained drought, known as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (MCA) (Jones et al., 1999). While this climatic event did not appear to reduce the human population, it did lead to a change in subsistence strategies in order to deal with the substantial stress on resources.

Given the increasing sedentism and growing populations during the Late Holocene, territorial conscription and competition became acute. Primary settlements or village sites were typically established in areas with available freshwater, and where two or more ecological zones intersected (McCawley, 1996). This strategic placement of living space provided a degree of

security in that when subsistence resources associated with one ecological zone failed, the resources of another could be exploited (McCawley, 1996). Villages typically claimed and carefully defended fixed territories that may have averaged 30-square miles in size encompassing a variety of ecological zones that could be exploited for subsistence resources (McCawley, 1996).

The Late Holocene marks a period in which specialization in labor emerged, trading networks became an increasingly important means by which both utilitarian and non-utilitarian materials were acquired, and travel routes were extended. Trade during this period reached its zenith as asphaltum (tar), seashells, and steatite were traded from Catalina Island (*Pimu* or *Pimugna*) and coastal Southern California to the Great Basin. Major technological changes appeared as well, particularly with the advent of the bow and arrow sometime after cal A.D. 500, which largely replaced the use of the dart and atlatl (Byrd and Raab, 2007).

## Ethnographic Setting

The APE is located near the intersection of territories traditionally occupied by three ethnographic groups: the Tataviam, the Gabrielino, and the Ventureño Chumash. The following paragraphs provide detailed descriptions for these three groups.

### Tataviam

Tataviam territory was concentrated primarily along the upper reaches of the Santa Clara River drainage between the San Fernando Valley to the south at Pastoria Creek in the Tehachapi Mountains to the north. Their territory also included east Piru Creek and the southern slopes of the Sawmill and Liebre Mountains, and extended into the southern end of the Antelope Valley (King and Blackburn, 1978). The northern boundary was likely along upper Piru Creek south of Hungry Valley and Cañada de los Alamos (Johnson and Earle, 1990). Tataviam territory was bounded by the Gabrielino to the south, the Serrano to the east, the Kitanemuk to the northeast, the Emigdiano Chumash to the north, and the Ventureño Chumash to the west.

There are few historical sources regarding the Tataviam. The word “Tataviam” most likely came from a Kitanemuk word that may be roughly translated as “people of the south-facing slope,” due to their settlement on south-facing mountain slopes (King and Blackburn, 1978). The Chumash referred to them as “Alliklik” (Kroeber, 1925). The Tataviam spoke a language that was part of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family (King and Blackburn, 1978). The language was related to those spoken by the Gabrieliño-Tongva and Kitanemuk.

Tataviam villages varied in size from larger centers with as many as 200 people, to smaller villages with only a few families (King and Blackburn, 1978). At the time of Spanish contact, the Tataviam population is estimated to have been less than 1,000. Primary vegetable food sources included acorns, juniper berries, seeds, and yucca buds. Small game such as antelope and deer supplemented these foods. Trade networks between inland groups such as the Tataviam, the coastal regions, and desert regions enabled the trade of exotic materials such as shell, asphaltum, and steatite.



The nearest villages to the APE were *Tochonanga* and *Chaguayanga* located approximately 1 mile west of the APE and 3.25 miles northeast of the APE, respectively (FTBMI, n.d.).

## Gabrielino

The term “Gabrielino” is a general term that refers to those Native Americans who were administered by the Spanish at the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. Prior to European colonization, the Gabrielino occupied a diverse area that included: the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers; the Los Angeles basin; and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina (Kroeber, 1925). Their neighbors included the Chumash and Tataviam to the north, the Juañeno to the south, and the Serrano and Cahuilla to the east. The Gabrielino are reported to have been second only to the Chumash in terms of population size and regional influence (Bean and Smith, 1978). The Gabrielino language was part of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

The Gabrielino Indians were hunter-gatherers and lived in permanent communities located near the presence of a stable food supply. Subsistence consisted of hunting, fishing, and gathering. Small terrestrial game was hunted with deadfalls, rabbit drives, and by burning undergrowth, while larger game such as deer were hunted using bows and arrows. Fish were taken by hook and line, nets, traps, spears, and poison (Bean and Smith, 1978). The primary plant resources were the acorn, gathered in the fall and processed in mortars and pestles, and various seeds that were harvested in late spring and summer and ground with manos and metates. The seeds included chia and other sages, various grasses, and islay or holly-leafed cherry. Community populations generally ranged from 50 to 100 inhabitants, although larger settlements may have existed. The Gabrielino are estimated to have had a population numbering around 5,000 in the pre-contact period (Kroeber, 1925).

The Late Prehistoric period, spanning from approximately 1,500 years B.P. to the mission era, is the period associated with the florescence of the Gabrielino (Wallace, 1955). Coming ashore near Malibu Lagoon or Mugu Lagoon in October of 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo was the first European to make contact with the Gabrielino Indians. The Gabrielino are reported to have been second only to their Chumash neighbors in terms of population size, regional influence, and degree of sedentism (Bean and Smith, 1978).

Maps produced by early explorers indicate that at least 26 Gabrielino villages were within proximity to known Los Angeles River courses, while an additional 18 villages were reasonably close to the river (Gumprecht, 2001). The closest village to the APE was the village of *Pasheeknga*, located near site of Mission San Fernando approximately 8.5 miles southeast of the APE, and said to be the largest village in the San Fernando Valley at the time of Spanish contact (McCawley, 1996). The Kirkman-Harriman Pictorial and Historical Map of Los Angeles County (Los Angeles Public Library, 1938) depicts a village approximately 2.5 miles north of the APE near the confluence of the Santa Clara River and the South Fork of the Santa Clara River.

## Chumash

Ventureño Chumash territory extended from the Pacific coast in the vicinity of Ventura in the west to the area between Sespe and Piru Creeks in the east, and from the headwaters of Sespe Creek in the north to the area around Malibu Creek in the south (Kroeber, 1925; Grant, 1978). However, by the Mission period Ventureño territory extended just east of Piru Creek (King, 1975; Glassow et al., 2007). The Ventureño Chumash were bounded by the Tataviam to the east, the Gabrielino-Tongva to the southeast, the Emigdiano Chumash to the north, and the Barbareño, Ynezeño, and Cuyama Chumash to the northwest.

The Chumash were hunter-gatherers and lived in permanent villages. The size of Chumash villages ranged considerably from the coastal areas to the inland areas with many villages on the coast having several hundred occupants (Grant, 1978), whereas villages inland were significantly smaller, sometimes containing only a couple dozen inhabitants (Grant, 1978). At the beginning of the Mission period it is estimated that the overall Chumash population ranged from 8,000 to 10,000 (Kroeber, 1925), with a population estimate for the Ventureño ranging from 2,500 to 4,200 (Grant, 1978). Chumash villages were most abundantly located along the coast and were often situated on high ground adjacent to a river or stream that flowed into the ocean or along the borders of sloughs or wetlands (Grant, 1978). Ventureño villages were often located near permanent, reliable water sources and were most abundant along the Ventura River, Santa Clarita River, and Calleguas Creek. Ventureño villages located near the APE include *Kashiwe* and *Ta'apu* located approximately 3.25 miles and 7 miles southwest of the APE, respectively (Kroeber, 1925; Glassow et al., 2007).

Chumash subsistence included both terrestrial and maritime resources. Amongst terrestrial plant resources, the acorn, collected mainly from the California live oak, was the most important. Additional plant resources included pine nuts, wild cherry, cattail, California laurel berries, and chia sage seeds. Mule deer, coyote, and fox were hunted using the bow and arrow, and smaller game was taken using deadfalls and snares. Migratory birds such as ducks and geese were also hunted. In addition to terrestrial resources, the Chumash utilized an array of maritime resources including shellfish, sea mammals, and pelagic and schooling fish. Large fish and sea mammals such as seals, sea otters, and porpoises were hunted with harpoons (Grant 1978). Dip nets, seines, and line and hook were used for smaller fish (Grant 1978).

Chumash villages were composed of a patrilineal descent group and usually had at least one chief, known as the *wot* or *wocha*, whose position was inherited but was subject to village approval. Chumash dwellings were hemispherical structures constructed by driving pliable wooden poles into the ground, bending them towards the center of the dwelling, and tying them together (Grant, 1978). The wooden pole frame was then covered with interwoven grass mats. While accompanying the Portola expedition, Father Juan Crespi noted that Chumash dwellings could be up to 50 feet in diameter and hold up to 70 people (Grant, 1978). Most villages contained one or more sweat houses that were semi subterranean and consisted of a wooden pole frame covered with earth. Additional village structures included store houses and ceremonial enclosures.

Not much is known of the religion practiced by the Chumash. Father Olbés of the Santa Barbara mission noted a Chumash deity called *sup*, and, although the Chumash had no figures or idols of the deity, they made offerings of seeds and feathers to show their acknowledgement and gratitude for the blessings given them (Grant, 1978). Additionally, Chumash rock art sites, such as Painted Cave of San Marcos Pass located near the City of Santa Barbara and Burro Flats Painted Cave located in the northwestern portion of the San Fernando Valley, may have represented shrines or sacred areas. Many of the pictographs present at rock art sites consist of geometric figures as well as animal figures and are painted in vibrant colors that may have been painted while under the influence of the hallucinogenic ceremonial drink, toloache, which is associated with the *Chinigchinich* religion of the Gabrielino-Tongva (Grant, 1978). The Chumash buried their dead with the body being bound in a flexed position (Kroeber, 1925). The graves of prominent individuals were marked with planks containing images or from which the possessions of the deceased were hung.

The Chumash were one of the first native Californian groups encountered by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo when he sailed into the Santa Barbara Channel Island region in 1542-43 (Grant, 1978; Kroeber, 1925). The Gaspar de Portola expedition passed through Chumash territory on its way to Monterey Bay in 1769. Between 1772 and 1804, five missions, including Missions San Luis Obispo (1772), San Buenaventura (1782), Santa Barbara (1786), La Purisima Concepcion (1787), and Santa Ynez (1804) were established in Chumash territory. The establishment of the missions fractured the traditional culture of the Chumash, and by 1834, when the missions were secularized, the Chumash population had declined dramatically as a result of European diseases (Grant, 1978).

## Historic Setting

### Spanish Period (1769–1821)

Although Spanish explorers made brief visits to the region in 1542 and 1602, sustained European exploration of southern California began in 1769, when Gaspar de Portolá and a small Spanish contingent began their exploratory journey along the California coast from San Diego to Monterey. This was followed in 1776 by the expedition of Father Francisco Garcés (Johnson and Earle, 1990). In the late 18th century, the Spanish began establishing missions in California and forcibly relocating and converting native peoples. In 1797, Father Fermín Francisco de Lasuén founded the Mission San Fernando Rey de España, located approximately 8.25 miles southeast of the APE (California Missions Resource Center, 2018). Disease and hard labor took a toll on the native population in California; by 1900, the Native Californian population had declined by as much as 90 percent (Cook, 1978). In addition, native economies were disrupted, trade routes were interrupted, and native ways of life were significantly altered.

In an effort to promote Spanish settlement of Alta California, Spain granted several large land concessions from 1784 to 1821. At this time, unless certain requirements were met, Spain retained title to the land (State Lands Commission, 1982).

## **Mexican Period (1821–1846)**

The Mexican Period began when Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821. Mexico continued to promote settlement of California with the issuance of land grants. In 1833, Mexico began the process of secularizing the missions, reclaiming the majority of mission lands and redistributing them as land grants. According to the terms of the Secularization Law of 1833 and Regulations of 1834, at least a portion of the lands would be returned to the Native populations, but this did not always occur (Milliken et al., 2009).

Many ranchos continued to be used for cattle grazing by settlers during the Mexican Period. Hides and tallow from cattle became a major export for Californios, many of whom became wealthy and prominent members of society. The Californios led generally easy lives, leaving the hard work to vaqueros and Indian laborers (Pitt, 1994; Starr, 2007).

## **American Period (1846–present)**

In 1846, the Mexican-American War broke out. Mexican forces were eventually defeated in 1847 and Mexico ceded California to the United States as part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. California officially became one of the United States in 1850. While the treaty recognized right of Mexican citizens to retain ownership of land granted to them by Spanish or Mexican authorities, the claimant was required to prove their right to the land before a patent was given. The process was lengthy, and generally resulted in the claimant losing at least a portion of their land to attorney's fees and other costs associated with proving ownership (Starr, 2007).

When the discovery of gold in northern California was announced in 1848, a huge influx of people from other parts of North America flooded into California. The increased population provided an additional outlet for the Californios' cattle. As demand increased, the price of beef skyrocketed and Californios reaped the benefits. However, a devastating flood in 1861, followed by droughts in 1862 and 1864, led to a rapid decline of the cattle industry; over 70 percent of cattle perished during these droughts (McWilliams, 1946; Dinkelspiel, 2008). This event, coupled with the burden of proving ownership of their lands, caused many Californios to lose their lands during this period (McWilliams, 1946). Former ranchos were subsequently subdivided and sold for agriculture and residential settlement.

The first transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869, connecting San Francisco with the eastern United States. Newcomers poured into northern California. Southern California experienced a trickle-down effect, as many of these newcomers made their way south. The Southern Pacific Railroad extended this line from San Francisco to Los Angeles in 1876. The second transcontinental line, the Santa Fe, was completed in 1886 and caused a fare war, driving fares to an unprecedented low. Settlers flooded into the region and the demand for real estate skyrocketed. As real estate prices soared, land that had been farmed for decades outlived its agricultural value and was sold to become residential communities. The subdivision of the large ranchos took place during this time (Meyer, 1981; McWilliams, 1946).

## History of the APE

During the Spanish period, the APE and its surrounding area were used by Mission San Fernando for cattle grazing. Mission San Fernando established an estancia, named San Francisco Xavier, whose purpose was to provide grazing land for the mission's cattle. The headquarters of the estancia was built in 1804 at the confluence of the Santa Clara River and Castaic Creek, approximately 6 miles north of the APE. The headquarters buildings consisted of two rectangular adobe structures, with a third adobe structure later constructed downhill from the main structures (Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society, 2012).

After the secularization of the missions, Governor Alvarado deeded the 48,612-acre Rancho San Francisco land grant to Lieutenant Antonio del Valle in 1839, who then moved into the former estancia buildings. Following del Valle's death in 1841, the land was divided between his second wife and their children, and Ygnacio, his son from his first marriage (Triem and Stone, 1996; Willey, 1886). The following year, gold was discovered in Placerita Canyon, located approximately 2.5 miles west of the APE. This sparked a minor gold rush, with people coming from as far away as the Mexican State of Sonora to mine gold (LAT, 1998; McIntyre 1990).

In 1865, Ygnacio del Valle was forced to sell off a large portion of his land holdings in order to pay off debts incurred due to flooding and droughts. The lands were sold to the Philadelphia and California Petroleum Company, who began drilling for oil. Unsuccessful in their efforts to locate oil, the company sold Rancho San Francisco in 1875 to Henry Mayo Newhall, who raised cattle and cultivated wheat and barley on the land (McIntyre, 1990). Newhall located his ranching headquarters adjacent to the old Estancia de San Francisco Xavier. Upon Newhall's death in 1883, the rancho was passed on to his descendants, who incorporated the Newhall Land and Farming Company and used much of the land in Rancho San Francisco, including lands around the APE, for agricultural purposes, primarily the cultivation of citrus trees (Newhall Foundation, 2011).

Communities located within the Santa Clarita Valley include Saugus, Newhall, and Castaic. The City of Santa Clarita, incorporated in 1987, absorbed into its city limits the surrounding communities of Newhall, Saugus, and Valencia (City of Santa Clarita, 2012a).

## Regulatory Framework

Numerous laws and regulations require federal, state, and local agencies to consider the effects a project may have on cultural resources. These laws and regulations stipulate a process for compliance, define the responsibilities of the various agencies proposing the action, and prescribe the relationship among other involved agencies.

### Federal

#### National Historic Preservation Act

The principal federal law addressing historic properties is the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended (54 United States Code of Laws [USC] 300101 et seq.), and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800). Section 106 requires a federal agency with

jurisdiction over a proposed federal action (referred to as an “undertaking” under the NHPA) to take into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties, and to provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) an opportunity to comment on the undertaking.

The term “historic properties” refers to “any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register” (36 CFR Part 800.16(l)(1)). The implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800) describe the process for identifying and evaluating historic properties, for assessing the potential adverse effects of federal undertakings on historic properties, and seeking to develop measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects. The Section 106 process does not require the preservation of historic properties; instead, it is a procedural requirement mandating that federal agencies take into account effects to historic properties from an undertaking prior to approval.

The steps of the Section 106 process are accomplished through consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), federally-recognized Indian tribes, local governments, and other interested parties. The goal of consultation is to identify potentially affected historic properties, assess effects to such properties, and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on such properties. The agency also must provide an opportunity for public involvement (36 CFR 800.1(a)). Consultation with Indian tribes regarding issues related to Section 106 and other authorities (such as NEPA and Executive Order No. 13007) must recognize the government-to-government relationship between the Federal government and Indian tribes, as set forth in Executive Order 13175, 65 FR 87249 (Nov. 9, 2000), and Presidential Memorandum of Nov. 5, 2009.

## **National Register of Historic Places**

The National Register of Historic Places (National Register) was established by the NHPA of 1966, as “an authoritative guide to be used by federal, State, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation’s historic resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment” (36 CFR 60.2) (U.S. Department of the Interior, 2002). The National Register recognizes a broad range of cultural resources that are significant at the national, state, and local levels and can include districts, buildings, structures, objects, prehistoric archaeological sites, historic-period archaeological sites, traditional cultural properties, and cultural landscapes. As noted above, a resource that is listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register is considered “historic property” under Section 106 of the NHPA.

To be eligible for listing in the National Register, a property must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Properties of potential significance must meet one or more of the following four established criteria:

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting one or more of the criteria of significance, a property must have integrity. Integrity is defined as “the ability of a property to convey its significance” (U.S. Department of the Interior, 2002). The National Register recognizes seven qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. The seven factors that define integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To retain historic integrity a property must possess several, and usually most, of these seven aspects. Thus, the retention of the specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance.

Ordinarily religious properties, moved properties, birthplaces or graves, cemeteries, reconstructed properties, commemorative properties, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not considered eligible for the National Register unless they meet one of the Criteria Considerations (A-G), in addition to meeting at least one of the four significance criteria and possessing integrity (U.S. Department of the Interior, 2002).

## State

### California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is the principal statute governing environmental review of projects occurring in the state and is codified at *Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21000 et seq.* CEQA requires lead agencies to determine if a proposed project would have a significant effect on the environment, including significant effects on historical or unique archaeological resources. Under CEQA (Section 21084.1), a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

The *CEQA Guidelines* (Title 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] Section 15064.5) recognize that historical resources include: (1) a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register); (2) a resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g); and (3) any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California by the lead agency, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. The fact that a resource does not meet the three criteria outlined above does not preclude the lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

If a lead agency determines that an archaeological site is a historical resource, the provisions of Section 21084.1 of CEQA and Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* apply. If an

archaeological site does not meet the criteria for a historical resource contained in the *CEQA Guidelines*, then the site may be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083, which is as a unique archaeological resource. As defined in Section 21083.2 of CEQA a “unique” archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site, about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or,
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

If an archaeological site meets the criteria for a unique archaeological resource as defined in Section 21083.2, then the site is to be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2, which state that if the lead agency determines that a project would have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place (Section 21083.1(a)). If preservation in place is not feasible, mitigation measures shall be required. The *CEQA Guidelines* note that if an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(c)(4)).

A significant effect under CEQA would occur if a project results in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(a). Substantial adverse change is defined as “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired” (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(b)(1)). According to *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(b)(2), the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that:

- A. Convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
- B. Account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- C. Convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a Lead Agency for purposes of CEQA.



In general, a project that complies with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (Standards) (Grimmer, 2017) is considered to have mitigated its impacts to historical resources to a less-than-significant level (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(b)(3)).

## California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register is “an authoritative listing and guide to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the State and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC Section 5024.1[a]). The criteria for eligibility for the California Register are based upon National Register criteria (PRC Section 5024.1[b]). Certain resources are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the California Register, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.

To be eligible for the California Register, a prehistoric or historic-period property must be significant at the local, state, and/or federal level under one or more of the following four criteria:

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

A resource eligible for the California Register must meet one of the criteria of significance described above, and retain enough of its historic character or appearance (integrity) to be recognizable as a historical resource and to convey the reason for its significance. It is possible that a historic resource may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but it may still be eligible for listing in the California Register.

Additionally, the California Register consists of resources that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The California Register automatically includes the following:

- California properties listed on the National Register and those formally determined eligible for the National Register;
- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 770 onward; and,
- Those California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the OHP and have been recommended to the State Historical Commission for inclusion on the California Register.

Other resources that may be nominated to the California Register include:

- Historical resources with a significance rating of Category 3 through 5 (those properties identified as eligible for listing in the National Register, the California Register, and/or a local jurisdiction register);
- Individual historical resources;
- Historical resources contributing to historic districts; and,
- Historical resources designated or listed as local landmarks, or designated under any local ordinance, such as an historic preservation overlay zone.

### **California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5**

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that in the event human remains are discovered, the County Coroner be contacted to determine the nature of the remains. In the event the remains are determined to be Native American in origin, the Coroner is required to contact the NAHC within 24 hours to relinquish jurisdiction.

### **California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98**

California PRC Section 5097.98, as amended, provides procedures in the event human remains of Native American origin are discovered during project implementation. PRC Section 5097.98 requires that no further disturbances occur in the immediate vicinity of the discovery, that the discovery is adequately protected according to generally accepted cultural and archaeological standards, and that further activities take into account the possibility of multiple burials. PRC Section 5097.98 further requires the NAHC, upon notification by a County Coroner, designate and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) regarding the discovery of Native American human remains. The MLD has 48 hours from the time of being granted access to the site by the landowner to inspect the discovery and provide recommendations to the landowner for the treatment of the human remains and any associated grave goods.

In the event that no descendant is identified, or the descendant fails to make a recommendation for disposition, or if the land owner rejects the recommendation of the descendant, the landowner may, with appropriate dignity, reinter the remains and burial items on the property in a location that will not be subject to further disturbance.

### **California Government Code Sections 6254(r) and 6254.10**

These sections of the California Public Records Act were enacted to protect archaeological sites from unauthorized excavation, looting, or vandalism. Section 6254(r) explicitly authorizes public agencies to withhold information from the public relating to “Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission.” Section 6254.10 specifically exempts from disclosure requests for “records that relate to archaeological site information and reports, maintained by, or in the possession of the Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Historical Resources Commission, the State Lands Commission, the Native American Heritage Commission, another state agency, or a local agency, including the records that the agency obtains through a consultation process between a Native American tribe and a state or local agency.”

## **Assembly Bill 52 and Related Public Resources Code Sections**

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 was approved by California State Governor Edmund Gerry “Jerry” Brown, Jr. on September 25, 2014. The act 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. AB 52 applies specifically to projects for which a Notice of Preparation (NOP) or a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) will be filed on or after July 1, 2015. The primary intent of AB 52 was to include California Native American Tribes early in the environmental review process and to establish a new category of resources related to Native Americans that require consideration under CEQA, known as tribal cultural resources. PRC Section 21074(a)(1) and (2) defines tribal cultural resources as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe” that are either included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register or included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource that is determined to be a tribal cultural resource by a lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence. On July 30, 2016, the California Natural Resources Agency adopted the final text for tribal cultural resources update to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, which was approved by the Office of Administrative Law on September 27, 2016.

PRC Section 21080.3.1 requires that within 14 days of a lead agency determining that an application for a project is complete, or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency provide formal notification to the designated contact, or a tribal representative, of California Native American Tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project (as defined in PRC Section 21073) and who have requested in writing to be informed by the lead agency (PRC Section 21080.3.1(b)). Tribes interested in consultation must respond in writing within 30 days from receipt of the lead agency’s formal notification and the lead agency must begin consultation within 30 days of receiving the tribe’s request for consultation (PRC Sections 21080.3.1(d) and 21080.3.1(e)).

PRC Section 21080.3.2(a) identifies the following as potential consultation discussion topics: 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 or appropriate measures for preservation; and mitigation measures. Consultation is considered concluded when either: (1) the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or (2) a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached (PRC Section 21080.3.2(b)).

If a California Native American tribe has requested consultation pursuant to Section 21080.3.1 and has failed to provide comments to the lead agency, or otherwise failed to engage in the consultation process, or if the lead agency has complied with 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 EIR or adopt an MND (PRC Section 21082.3(d)(2) and (3)).

PRC Section 21082.3(c)(1) states that any information, including, but not limited to, the location, description, and 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.

## Local

### **Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan**

The Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan Update, adopted in 1990, provides focused goals, objectives, and policies that help guide development within the unincorporated areas of the SCV by addressing specific needs and characteristics of the area. The Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan ensures consistency with both the Los Angeles County General Plan and the City of Santa Clarita General Plan. The County of Los Angeles is updating the Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan, which has not yet been approved. Relevant objectives and policy specific to cultural resources are summarized below.

#### ***Objective CO-5.1***

Protect sites identified as having local, state, or national significance as a cultural or historical resource.

**Policy CO-5.1.1:** For sites identified on the Cultural and Historical Resources Map (Figure CO-6), review appropriate documentation prior to issuance of any permits for grading, demolition, alteration, or new development, to avoid significant adverse impacts. Such documentation may include cultural resource reports, Environmental Impact Reports, or other information as determined to be adequate by the reviewing authority.

**Policy CO-5.1.2:** Review any proposed alterations to cultural and historic sites identified in Table CO-1 or other sites which are so designated, based on the guidelines contained in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Properties or other adopted County guidelines.

#### ***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 within the County's jurisdiction, and consider the input received prior to a discretionary 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 recommendations into the project approval as appropriate to mitigate impacts to cultural resources.

## City of Santa Clarita General Plan

The City of Santa Clarita General Plan does not contain goals or policies related to preservation of cultural resources (City of Santa Clarita, 2011).

## Archival Research

### SCCIC Records Search

A records search for the Project was conducted on April 15, 2020 at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at California State University, Fullerton. The records search included a review of all recorded cultural resources and previous studies within the APE and a 1-mile radius around the APE. The results of the records search are attached as **Confidential Appendix B**.

### Previous Cultural Resources Investigations

The records search results indicate 31 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a 1-mile radius of the Project area (**Table 1**). Approximately 75 percent of the 1-mile records search radius has been included in previous cultural resources surveys. Of the 31 previous studies, four (LA-00103, -05533, -11985, and -13109) overlap the APE. One additional study (W&S Consultants, 2007) not on file at the SCCIC was identified and includes the entirety of the APE.

**TABLE 1  
PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS**

<b>Authors</b>	<b>SCCIC # (LA-)</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Year</b>
Anonymous	02950	<i>Consolidated Report: Cultural Resource Studies for the Proposed Pacific Pipeline Project</i>	1992
Anonymous	05855	<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey of the 558 Acres Old Road Study Area, Los Angeles County, California</i>	2001
Baksh, Michael G.	00578	<i>Archaeological Evaluation of Tentative Tract No. 35555, Los Angeles County, California</i>	1979
Bonner, Wayne	11594	<i>Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&amp;T Mobility, LLC Candidate NL0443-01 (Newhall Water Tank), 4750 Fambrough Street, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California</i>	2011
Brown, Robert S. and David M. Van Horn	01595	<i>Archaeological Survey Report: a 400+ Acre Tract Located in the Santa Susana Mountains West of Newhall, California</i>	1984
Desautels, Roger J.	00290	<i>Archaeological Survey Report on Acre Parcel of Land Located in the Newhall Area of the County of Los Angeles, California.</i>	1976
Ehringer, Candace, Ramirez, Katherine, and Vader, Michael	12526	<i>Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District Chloride TMDL Facilities Plan Project, Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment</i>	2013
Fortier, Jana	10578	<i>TEA21 Rural Roadside Inventory: Native American Consultation and Ethnographic Study Caltrans District 7, County of Los Angeles</i>	2009
Gibson, Robert O.	02951	<i>Results of Archaeological Records Review for the Pacific Pipeline Project Emidio Lateral Pipeline Kern and Los Angeles Counties, Ca</i>	1993

<b>Authors</b>	<b>SCCIC # (LA-)</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Year</b>
Leonard, Nelson N.	00023	<i>Archaeological Reconnaissance of Tentative Tract # 31399, a Residential Development Near Newhall California</i>	1974
Maxon, Patrick	12631	<i>Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Edson (TT 52905) Parcels; Portions of the Aidlin Properties, in the City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California</i>	1999
McKenna, Jeanette	11985*	<i>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</i>	2012
McKenna, Jeanette A.	10511	<i>A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Aidlin Casad Tract No. 52905, Approximately 95 Acres in the Lyon Canyon Area of Los Angeles County, California</i>	2005
McKenna, Jeanette A.	13109*	<i>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</i>	2015
Moratto, Michael J.	02305	<i>Cultural and Paleontological Resources in the Santa Susana and Santa Monica Mountains, Los Angeles County, California</i>	1990
Peak and Associates, Inc.	02848	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Newhall Alternate Alignment, Ventura and Los Angeles Counties, California</i>	1992
Salls, Roy A.	00773	<i>Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Land Division Map Number 12292 Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Santa Clarita, California-Newhall Carrier Annex Environmental Assessment, ESA Project Number 9094c Newhall California</i>	1980
Salls, Roy A.	01978	<i>Archaeological Survey of the Sylmar Development Project Site, Los Angeles County, California</i>	1990
Schilz, Allen J.	01062	<i>Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Church of the Nazarene (c.u.p. No. 03-090) 23857 the Old Road, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County.</i>	1981
Schmidt, June A.	09063	<i>Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for Lyons Canyon Ranch Specific Plan, Tentative Tract Map 53653, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California.</i>	2003
Shepard, Richard S.	09066	<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Assessment for the 225 Acres Alternative Site 2 Study Area, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California</i>	2004
Simon, Joseph M. and David S. Whitley	03000	<i>Archaeological Resource Survey of Portions of the South Fork, Santa Clara River, Los Angeles County, California</i>	1993
Singer, Clay A.	00103*	<i>Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resource Assessment for a Portion of Towsley Canyon, Near Newhall, Los Angeles County, California</i>	1975
Singer, Clay A.	00842	<i>Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for a 0.25 Acre Lot Located at 24626 Apple Street in the Community of Newhall, Los Angeles County, California</i>	1977
Singer, Clay A., John E. Atwood, and Shelley M. Gomes	03116	<i>Archaeological Investigation for NCWD Peachland Reservoirs: 18 Inch Pipeline and Access Road Improvements Project</i>	1994
Slawson, Dana N.	09062	<i>Negative Archaeological Report: Rock-lined Section and the Addition of an Access to Paved Section of Drainage Channel Near Interstate 5 in Santa Clarita</i>	2004
Smith, Philomene C.	05533*	<i>Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Saugus-north Oaks FO Cable Project Los Angeles County, California (wo#8456-0639, Jo#6155)</i>	2000
Tsunoda, Koji and Moreno, A.	08958	<i>Cultural Resources Investigation Pacific Pipeline Emidio Route</i>	2007
Unknown	04008	<i>Preliminary Archaeological Overview: a 3,000+/- Acre Parcel Bordering Portrero Canyon Near Newhall, Ca.</i>	1996
Van Horn, David M.	00510	<i>Intensive Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Smiser Ranch, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California.</i>	1979
W&S Consultants	-	<i>Cultural Resources Survey 82.7 Acre Parcel Near Newhall Tentative Parcel Map No. 8576</i>	2007
Weber, Carmen A. and Dave Ferraro	02721		1992

\*Indicates study overlaps APE

## Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The records search results indicate nine cultural resources have been previously recorded within a 1-mile radius of the APE (**Table 2**). Of the nine cultural resources, one is a prehistoric archaeological site (P-19-000802), two are historic-period archaeological sites (P-19-004424 and -100358), three are historic-period built resources (P-19-100356 [wooden bridge], -101201 [gas line marker], and -120065 [corral]), one is a prehistoric isolate (P-19-101350), and one is a historic-period isolate (P-19-101351). No cultural resources have been previously recorded within or immediately adjacent to (within 200 feet of) the APE.

**TABLE 2**  
**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES**

Primary # (P-19-)	Permanent Trinomial (CA-LAN-)	Description	Date Recorded	Eligibility Status	Distance from APE
000802	802	Prehistoric archaeological site: lithic scatter	1977	Not evaluated	0.57 miles
004424	-	Historic-period archaeological site: remnants of well	2014	Not evaluated	0.73 miles
100356	-	Historic-period built resources: wooden bridge	1989	Not evaluated	0.76 miles
100358	-	Historic-period archaeological site: remnants of well	1989	Not evaluated	0.85 miles
101201	-	Historic-period built resource: gas line marker	2014	Not evaluated	0.60 miles
101350	-	Prehistoric isolate: hammerstone	2015	Not evaluated	0.46 miles
101351	-	Historic-period isolate: bottle finish	2015	Not evaluated	0.40 miles
120065	-	Historic-period built resource: wooden livestock corral	1989	Not evaluated	0.91 miles
192297	-	Historic-period built resource: check dam	2015	Determined ineligible	0.65 miles

## Native American Outreach

Native American outreach was conducted for the Project by ESA in support of USACE's Section 106 consultation process. The outreach conducted by ESA is separate from the AB 52 consultation process being undertaken by the City in support of the EIR.

A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search for the Project was requested from the NAHC on January 23, 2020. The SLF results received on January 11, 2019 yielded negative results. ESA conducted follow-up correspondence with all individuals and groups indicated by the NAHC as having affiliation with the APE in order to solicit information on Native American cultural resources in the vicinity of the APE.

ESA sent outreach letters via certified mail on March 10, 2020. The letters described the Project and included a map depicting the location of the APE. Recipients were requested to reply with any information concerning Native American cultural resources that might be affected by the Project. Follow-up phone calls were conducted on March 17 and 31, 2020, and follow-up emails were sent on April 6, 2020. **Table 3** provides a summary of outreach efforts and each tribe's

response. The responses are summarized in the paragraphs following Table 3 and are included in **Appendix C**.

**TABLE 3 SUMMARY OF NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH**

<b>Contact</b>	<b>Tribe/Organization</b>	<b>Date Letter Mailed</b>	<b>Date of Follow-up Phone Call</b>	<b>Date of Follow-up Phone Call</b>	<b>Date of Follow-up email</b>	<b>Response</b>
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie, Chairperson	Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians	3/10/2020	3/17/2020	3/31/2020	4/6/20	Called number, no option to leave voicemail. No response to date.
Julio Quair, Chairperson	Chumash Council of Bakersfield	3/10/2020	3/17/2020	3/31/2020	4/6/20	Called number, no option to leave voicemail. No response to date.
Gino Altamirano, Chairperson	Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation	3/10/2020	-	-	4/6/20	No response to date.
Rudy Ortega, Tribal President	Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	3/10/2020	3/17/2020	-	-	Spoke with Jairo Avila
Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer	Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	3/10/2020	3/17/2020	-	-	Mr. Avila responded in an email dated April 8, 2020 stating that resources are in the vicinity of the project. Mr. Avila also mentioned that the tribe would like to consult with the applicant and USACE
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	3/10/2020	3/17/2020	-	-	Chairperson Salas responded via email on March 17, 2020 requesting consultation with the lead agency response for Section 106 consultation.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	3/10/2020	3/17/2020	3/31/2020	-	Spoke with Mr. Morales who stated the project is near natural habitat and is, therefore, considered to be culturally and spiritually sensitive. As such, Mr. Morales recommended Native American and archaeological monitoring and that the tribal council be contacted at the start of project ground disturbance.
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrielino /Tongva Nation	3/10/2020	3/17/2020	3/31/2020	4/6/2020	Left voicemail. No response to date.
Robert Dorame, Chairperson	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	3/10/2020	3/17/2020	-	-	Spoke with Mr. Dorame who recommended that the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council's Treatment Plan and Monitoring Recommendations be followed during project construction.
Charles Alvarez, Tribal Chairman	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	3/10/2020	3/17/2020	-	-	Spoke with Mr. Alvarez who recommended archival research and a survey be conducted and that the results be included in a technical report.
Fred Collins, Spokesperson	Northern Chumash Tribal Council	3/10/2020	3/17/2020	3/31/2020	4/6/2020	Left voicemail. No response to date.
Mark Vigil, Chief	San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council	3/10/2020	3/17/2020	3/31/2020	4/6/2020	Phone number is no longer in use. No response to date
Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson	Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians	3/10/2020	3/17/2020	3/31/2020	4/6/2020	In an email dated April 16, 2020, Cultural Resources Coordinator, Freddie Romero, stated Santa Ynez defers to the FTBMI.
Mona Tucker, Chairperson	yak tityu yak tithini – Northern Chumash Tribe	3/10/2020	3/17/2020	3/31/2020	-	Ms. Tucker defers to tribal groups in closer proximity to project area
Donna Yocum, Chairperson	San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	3/10/2020	3/17/2020	3/31/2020	4/6/2020	Left voicemail. No response to date.



As a result of the Native American Outreach, three formal responses have been received from the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation (Kizh Nation), the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (FTBMI), and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians (Santa Ynez). In a letter dated March 17, 2020, Andrew Salas, Chairman of the Kizh Nation, stated the APE is located within the tribe’s territory and requested to schedule consultation with the lead agency to discuss the Project and the surrounding area in further detail.

In an email dated April 8, 2020, Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer for the FTBMI, stated the APE is located within Tataviam Ancestral territory and that a number of cultural resources have been previously recorded in the vicinity of the APE including, a rock shelter containing rock art, natural oil resources traditionally used by indigenous peoples, and the Tataviam village of *Tochonanga*. Based on the resources identified in the vicinity of the APE, Mr. Avila recommended caution be taken during Project-related ground disturbance. Mr. Avila also requested consultation with the Project applicant and USACE.

In an email dated April 16, 2020, Freddie Romero, Cultural Resources Coordinator for Santa Ynez, stated the tribe will not be commenting on the Project and deferred to the FTBMI.

## Historic Maps and Aerial Photographs

Historic maps and aerial photographs were examined to provide historic information about land uses of the APE and to contribute to an assessment of the APE’s archaeological sensitivity. Available topographic maps include the 1903 and 1941 Santa Susanna 15-minute quadrangles, the 1929 and 1933 Newhall 7.5-minute quadrangles, and the 1952 Oak Mountain 7.5-minute quadrangle. Historic aerial photographs were available for the years 1947, 1959, 1969, 1972, 1977, 1980, 1994, 2005, and 2016 ([historicaerials.com](http://historicaerials.com), 2020).

The available historic maps and aerial photographs indicate the APE has largely been used for agricultural purposes through the present, and its vicinity remained largely rural through the 1960s when suburban development began to encroach into the areas bounding the APE. The 1903 map shows a north-south oriented road corresponding to present-day Wiley Canyon Road bounding the APE’s eastern margin and a north-south oriented ephemeral stream bisecting the center of the APE. The 1929, 1933, 1941, and 1952 maps show the generally north-south oriented Highway 99 bounding the APE’s western margin.

The historic aerial photographs largely reflect what is depicted in the topographic maps in that the APE and its immediate vicinity were largely used for agricultural purposes during the mid-20th century, but by the 1960s suburban development began to encroach into the APE’s vicinity. The 1947 and 1959 photographs show the APE as open fields bounded by Highway 99 to the west and Wiley Canyon Road to the east. The 1969 photograph shows a residential subdivision and a mobile home park being constructed southeast and north of the APE, respectively. The 1972 and 1977 photographs show the mobile home park was extended south to the APE’s northern margin. The 1980 aerial photograph shows two warehouse-type buildings in the northern portion of the APE and a small stock pond along the APE’s northwestern margin. The 1994, 2005, and 2016 aerial photographs show the APE’s present layout which consists of open fields in its central and southern portions, and warehouse buildings in the northern portion.

In sum, the historic map and aerial review indicate the APE and its vicinity were largely used for agricultural purposes until the 1960s when suburban development began to encroach along the APE's margins. Sometime between 1977 and 1980 two warehouse structures were constructed in the APE's norther portion and a stock pond was established along the APE's northwestern margin.

## Geoarchaeological Review

Chris Lockwood, Ph.D., RPA, conducted a desktop geoarchaeological review to assess the potential for subsurface archaeological resources within the APE. Sources reviewed include geologic maps, soil maps, and geotechnical testing results.

## Geology

The APE is at the southern edge of the Santa Clarita Valley, part of California's Transverse Ranges, a set of east-west trending mountain ranges and sediment-filled valleys. The Santa Clarita Valley is bounded by the Sierra Pelona Mountains to the north and northeast, the San Gabriel Mountains to the south and east, the Santa Susana Mountains to the south and west, and Topatopa Mountains to the northwest.

The surficial geology of the APE area as mapped by Yerkes and Campbell (2005) is largely comprised of Holocene-age (approximately < 10,000 years old) undifferentiated alluvial deposits, with the exception of the APE's northwestern corner, which is comprised of hills and is mapped as the Late Pliocene to the Early Pleistocene (3.6 to 1.8 million years ago) Saugus Formation. The undifferentiated alluvial deposits originated in the Santa Susana Mountains and were transported to the APE via the south fork of the Santa Clara River. Much of the APE is situated along a channelized reach of the south fork of the Santa Clara River, which has incised into the Saugus Formation, and has deposited alluvial sediments (Yerkes and Campbell, 2005). Geotechnical studies indicate the alluvial deposits extend to a depth of approximately 65 to 75 feet below surface, where it is in contact with Saugus Formation bedrock (LGC Valley 2007a; Seward 2018).

## Soils

Soils underlying the APE consist primarily of Yolo loam with a small area of Saugus loam in the northeast corner of the APE (NCRS, 2020). While actual soil conditions within the APE may differ from NRCS data, soils mapping provides a reasonable estimate of general soils conditions.

The Yolo series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed alluvial parent material from mixed rocks on relatively flat alluvial fans and flood plains (NRCS, 2018). The typical Yolo pedon (soil profile) consists of plowed and unplowed A-horizon overlying C-horizon alluvium, which in turn overlies an Ab-horizon over another C-horizon. The Ab designation denotes the presence of a buried soil horizon. A buried soil horizon (or paleosol) occurs when a ground surface stabilizes and is exposed for a long enough period of time for soil development (pedogenesis) to occur but is subsequently buried by additional sediments. The typical Yolo pedon contains a buried soil horizon at 41 to 58 inches below ground surface, although it should be noted that actual soil conditions within the Project site may differ from typical. If people were

present during the period when the old, stable ground surface was exposed, cultural traces from them have the potential to have become buried and preserved once sediments began to be deposited. Furthermore, the lack of any B-horizon development in the upper A/C-horizon set suggests that the parent material was deposited relatively recently on the geological time scale. Two soil samples from the Project site were found to contain large amounts of fine to medium sand (LGC Valley 2007b).

The Saugus series, located in the hills in the northeastern corner of the APE, consists of deep, well drained soils formed in weakly consolidated sediments on dissected terraces and foothills (NRCS, 2003). The typical Saugus pedon consists of unplowed A-horizon, overlying C-horizon. Saugus soils develop on steep slopes (30 to 50 percent slope) that are subject to erosion; thus, the genesis of Saugus soils is to a certain extent offset by ongoing erosion of the ground surface.

## **Archaeological Sensitivity**

According to the geologic mapping, much of the APE consists of Holocene-age (11,650 years ago to present) undifferentiated alluvial deposits, with the exception of the northeast corner which is comprised of the Late Pliocene to the Early Pleistocene (3.6 to 1.8 million years ago) Saugus Formation. Similarly, soils in the APE are largely comprised of Yolo series, with the exception of the northeastern corner, which is comprised of the Saugus Series. The Yolo soil series includes buried soil profiles (anthrosols), which are past landforms that may have been occupied by prehistoric peoples and subsequently sealed by deposits of more recent alluvium. The Saugus soils occur on steep slopes and are subject to erosion.

The portions of the APE mapped as undifferentiated alluvial deposits have high potential for the presence of buried archaeological materials given that the age of these deposits encompass the entirety of the region's human occupation and that buried soil profiles may be present within these deposits at depths ranging from 41 to 58 inches. Alternatively, the northeastern corner of the APE, which is mapped as the Saugus Formation, has low potential to contain buried archaeological materials given the age of the formation and that the steep slopes have been subject to erosion and are not conducive for the preservation of archaeological deposits.

## **Cultural Resources Survey**

### **Methods**

A cultural resources survey of the APE was conducted on July 24, 2020 by ESA cultural resources staff, Matthew Gonzalez, B.A. The survey was aimed at identifying cultural resources within and immediately adjacent to the APE. Survey methodology varied based on the specific conditions within the APE. Areas with visible ground surface were subject to pedestrian survey using transect intervals spaced no more than 10 meters (approximately 30 feet) apart. These areas consisted of existing dirt roads and trails, within accessible areas of an on-site ephemeral drainage, areas around existing on-site buildings, and areas along the shoulders of existing paved roads. All areas containing accessible boulders and exposed ground surfaces around them were examined for surface artifacts, rock art, and bedrock milling features. Areas with slopes greater than 30 percent and/or thick vegetation were subject to an opportunistic survey strategy wherein

animal trails, clearings, rodent burrows, and other areas of bare earth were intensively inspected for the presence of cultural resources. Survey coverage is depicted in **Figure 4**.

## Results

The majority of the APE is heavily disturbed by previous development, previous agricultural uses, the construction of Wiley Canyon Road, and erosion from a north-south trending ephemeral drainage within the APE. In addition, the majority of the APE is densely vegetated with tall grasses and riparian vegetation (**Figure 5**). Ground visibility was generally poor (0-50 percent) in the majority of the APE. As a result, approximately 20 percent of the riparian areas were surveyed using an opportunistic approach. The other 80 percent of riparian areas were not surveyed due to inaccessibility or absence of ground visibility (see Figure 4). Approximately 40 percent of the densely vegetated areas were surveyed using an opportunistic approach. The remaining 60 percent of the densely vegetated areas were surveyed using a combination of systematic and opportunistic approaches. The areas with the best visibility (50-100 percent) include dirt roads, trails, and areas along the shoulders of existing paved roads. These areas were systematically surveyed. Due to steep slopes and locked gates, the northeastern corner of the APE, on the eastern side of Wiley Canyon Road was not surveyed (**Figure 6**). However, the area was subject to a visual inspection from Wiley Canyon Road. No cultural resources were identified as a result of the survey.



SOURCE: ESRI

Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project

**Figure 4**  
Survey Coverage





Overview of dirt road and dense vegetation (view NW)



Overview of dense vegetation in central portion of the APE (view SE)

SOURCE: ESA, 2020

Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed Use Project

**Figure 5**  
Survey Photos







Overview of unsurveyed area in northeastern area of APE (view east)



Overview of dense grass and riparian vegetation (view north)

SOURCE: ESA, 2020

Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed Use Project

**Figure 6**  
Survey Photos



## Conclusions and Recommendations

No cultural resources were identified within the APE as a result of this assessment. As such, no significant impacts to known historical or unique archaeological resources are anticipated. Furthermore, the Project would result in a finding of **No Historic Properties Affected** under Section 106 of the NHPA.

Although no known cultural resources would be impacted by the Project, the geoarchaeological review indicates portions of the APE containing Holocene-age alluvium and Yolo series soils are likely to contain buried soil horizons and, therefore, have high potential to contain subsurface archaeological deposits. Similarly, comments received from the FTBMI as part of tribal outreach efforts indicate a number of resources are located in the APE's vicinity and recommended that caution be taken during Project-related ground disturbance. Should intact archaeological deposits be encountered during Project implementation they may qualify as historical or unique archaeological resources under CEQA and/or historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA. Therefore, Project implementation could result in significant impacts and/or adverse effects to previously unidentified archaeological resources under CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA, respectively.

The following recommend mitigation measures are provided to ensure the Project would result in less than significant impacts to historical or unique archaeological resources under CEQA. In addition, the lead federal agency shall be afforded the opportunity to review discoveries in accordance with 36 CFR 800.13 – Post-review Discoveries to resolve adverse effects to historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA.

**Mitigation Measure MM-CUL-1:** Prior to issuance of a grading permit and prior to the start of any ground-disturbing activity, the applicant shall retain a qualified archaeologist, defined as one meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archeology (U.S. Department of Interior 2012) to carry out all mitigation measures related to archeological resources.

**Mitigation Measure MM-CUL-2:** Prior to start of ground-disturbing activities, the qualified archaeologist shall conduct cultural resources sensitivity training for all construction personnel. Construction personnel will be informed of the types of archaeological resources that may be encountered, and of the proper procedures to be enacted in the event of an inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources or human remains. The applicant shall ensure that construction personnel attend the training and retain documentation demonstrating attendance.

**Mitigation Measure MM-CUL-3:** An archaeological monitor (working under the direct supervision of the qualified archaeologist) and a Native American monitor shall observe all ground-disturbing activities within areas of the Project mapped as containing Holocene-age undifferentiated alluvium. The qualified archaeologist, in coordination with the City, may reduce or discontinue monitoring if it is determined that the possibility of encountering buried archaeological deposits is low based on observations of soil stratigraphy or other

factors. Archaeological monitoring shall be conducted by an archaeologist familiar with the types of archaeological resources that could be encountered within the Project area. The Native American monitor shall be selected from the Native American groups identified by the NAHC as having affiliation with the Project area. The archaeological monitor and Native American monitor shall be empowered to halt or redirect ground-disturbing activities away from the vicinity of a discovery until the qualified archaeologist has evaluated the discovery and determined appropriate treatment. The archaeological monitor shall keep daily logs detailing the types of activities and soils observed, and any discoveries. After monitoring has been completed, the qualified archaeologist shall prepare a monitoring report that details the results of monitoring. The report shall be submitted to the City and any Native American groups who request a copy. A copy of the final report shall be filed at the SCCIC.

**Mitigation Measure CUL-4:** In the event of the unanticipated discovery of archaeological materials, the contractor shall immediately cease all work activities in the area (within approximately 100 feet) of the discovery until it can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. Prehistoric archaeological materials might include obsidian and chert flaked-stone tools (e.g., projectile points, knives, scrapers) or tool-making debris; culturally darkened soil (“midden”) containing heat-affected rocks, artifacts, or shellfish remains; stone milling equipment (e.g., mortars, pestles, handstones, or milling slabs); and battered stone tools, such as hammerstones and pitted stones. Historic-period materials might include stone or concrete footings and walls; filled wells or privies; and deposits of metal, glass, and/or ceramic refuse. Construction shall not resume until the qualified archaeologist has conferred with the City on the significance of the resource. The USACE shall also be afforded the opportunity to determine whether the discovery requires addressing under Section 106 Post-Review Discoveries provisions provided in 36 CFR 800.13.

If it is determined that the discovered archaeological resource constitutes a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA and/or a historic property under Section 106 of the NHPA, avoidance and preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigation. Preservation in place maintains the important relationship between artifacts and their archaeological context and also serves to avoid conflict with traditional and religious values of groups who may ascribe meaning to the resource. Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, avoidance, incorporating the resource into open space, capping, or deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement. In the event that preservation in place is demonstrated to be infeasible and data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation available, an Archaeological Resources Data Recovery and Treatment Plan shall be prepared and implemented by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with the City that provides for the adequate recovery of the scientifically consequential information contained in the archaeological resource. The qualified archaeologist and City shall consult with appropriate Native American representatives in determining treatment for prehistoric or Native American resources to ensure cultural values ascribed to the resource, beyond those that are scientifically important, are considered.

**Mitigation Measure CUL-5:** If human remains are encountered, the contractor shall halt work in the vicinity (within 100 feet) of the discovery and contact the Los Angeles County Coroner in accordance with PRC Section 5097.98 and Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. The City and USACE shall also be notified. If the County Coroner determines the remains are Native American, the NAHC shall be notified in accordance with Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, subdivision (c), and PRC Section 5097.98 (as amended by AB 2641). The NAHC will designate an MLD for the remains per PRC Section 5097.98. Until the landowner has conferred with the MLD, the contractor shall ensure that the immediate vicinity where the discovery occurred is not disturbed by further activity, is adequately protected according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, and that further activities take into account the possibility of multiple burials



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# APPENDIX A

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## Personnel





# Monica Strauss, RPA

Director, Southern California  
Cultural Resources Group

## EDUCATION

MA, Archaeology,  
California State  
University, Northridge

BA, Anthropology,  
California State  
University, Northridge

AA, Humanities, Los  
Angeles Pierce College

## 23 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

### SPECIALIZED EXPERIENCE

Treatment of Historic  
and Prehistoric Human  
Remains

Archaeological  
Monitoring

Complex Shell Midden  
Sites

Groundstone Analysis

### PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Register of Professional  
Archaeologists (RPA),  
#12805

Society for California  
Archaeology (SCA)

Society for American  
Archaeology (SAA)

### QUALIFICATIONS

Exceeds Secretary of  
Interior's Qualifications  
Standards for  
Archaeology

Meets Caltrans PQS for  
Principal Investigator

CA State BLM Permitted

NV State BLM Permitted

Monica provides senior oversight to a multi-disciplinary team of cultural resources specialists throughout Southern California, including archaeologists, architectural historians, historians, and paleontologists. During her 23 years of practice, Monica has successfully directed hundreds of cultural resources projects meeting local, state, and/or federal regulatory requirements. Monica's strength lies in assisting clients in navigating complex cultural resources issues in the contexts of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Monica's experience ranges from large infrastructure projects that are controversial and multi-jurisdictional to smaller development projects that are important to local agencies and stakeholders. She has excellent experience working with agencies to develop creative mitigation to address challenging cultural resources impacts. She directs a staff who conduct Phase 1 archaeological/ paleontological and historic architectural surveys, construction monitoring, Native American outreach, archaeological testing and treatment, historic resource significance evaluations, and large-scale data recovery programs. Monica is expert in the area of Assembly Bill 52 and routinely provides training to her clients as well as being a workshop content author and session presenter for the Association of Environmental Professionals on the topic.

## Relevant Experience

**Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) Foothill Trunk Line Project. City of Los Angeles, CA.** *Cultural Resources Senior Reviewer.* ESA archaeologists have prepared a Phase I cultural resources study and EIR cultural resources section for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) Trunk Line Project, located in the City of Los Angeles, CA. The proposed project includes the replacement of 16,600 feet of existing 24-inch-, 26-inch-, and 36-inch-diameter welded steel pipe and 30-inch-diameter riveted steel pipe with a 54-inch-diameter welded steel pipe along Foothill Boulevard within the districts of Pacoima and Sylmar. Monica served as the Senior Reviewer for the Phase I cultural resources study and EIR section.

**Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District, Facilities Plan Update EIR, Los Angeles County, CA.** *Cultural Resources Senior Reviewer.* Monica is currently serving as senior reviewer for the Phase I cultural resources study for the project. The study identified 23 cultural resources within or adjacent to the project, including the historical San Fernando Road. The resources were documented and evaluated for their eligibility to the California Register in a technical report and the results were incorporated into the EIR. The project includes installation of an approximately 35-mile recycled water pipeline from the Santa Clarita Valley to east Los Angeles.

**Santa Susana Field Laboratory, Ventura County, CA.** *Cultural Resources Project Director.* The Santa Susana Field Laboratory is a former rocket engine test, nuclear, and liquid metals research facility located on a 2,849- acre portion of the Simi Hills in Simi Valley, California. The uses of hazardous substances such as trichloroethylene and other solvents, heavy metals, and radioactive material at the field laboratory have resulted in soil and/or groundwater contamination. The field laboratory is currently the focus of a comprehensive environmental investigation and cleanup program conducted by Boeing, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and overseen by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). ESA is preparing a Program EIR that will evaluate soil and groundwater remediation activities. Because there are multiple responsible parties with separate cleanup actions, the Program EIR will provide a framework for tiered environmental documents to be prepared to address the development and refinement of remediation approaches and actions. Monica is overseeing a team of specialists who are conducting a geoaerchological and archaeological district studies for use in addressing impacts to archaeological resources in the EIR. Monica provides strategic guidance to DTSC on cultural resources-related issues, including Tribal outreach, approach to the Traditional Cultural Property, resource evaluations, and treatment of cultural resources on a project and program level.

**California Department of Water Resources (DWR), Perris Dam Remediation Program, Riverside County, CA.** *Cultural Resources Project Director.* Monica managed the preparation of a Historic Resource Evaluation Report for the DWR Perris Remediation Project. The Project would provide greater seismic stability for Perris Dam and its associated outlet works, as well as adding a new emergency outlet extension channel, thereby increasing public safety in the event of a high-magnitude earthquake. The project involved the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, requiring compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA The study concluded that the dam is not individually eligible for the National Register or California Register, but is considered a contributing element of the California Aqueduct. The project would not affect the eligibility or integrity of the California Aqueduct and a finding of no adverse effect were recommended.

**City of Los Angeles Recreation and Parks, Hansen Dam Skate Park Project, Los Angeles County, CA.** *Cultural Resources Principal Investigator.* ESA prepared a joint EA and IS/MND for the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks in coordination with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) for a proposed skate park facility within the Hansen Dam Recreation Area. Monica managed a Phase I Cultural resources Study, coordinated with the Army Corps of Engineers and provided senior review for the EA/IS/MND cultural resources section.

**City of Los Angeles, Bielson Special Needs Ball Field IS/MND and EA/FONSI, Los Angeles, CA.** *Cultural Resources Project Director.* ESA prepared a joint EA/FONSI and IS/MND and for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, in partnership with the Los Angeles Dodgers Dream Foundation, for a proposed wheelchair accessible softball field within the Sepulveda Basin Recreation Area, Anthony C. Beilenson Park, in Los Angeles, California. The proposed action would include a 50-foot softball field with backstop, dugouts, and field fencing.



# Michael Vader

## Senior Associate

### EDUCATION

BA, Physical Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara

M.A., Applied Archaeology (In Progress), California State University San Bernardino

### 13 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

### PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California Archaeology (SCA)

Society for American Archaeology (SAA)

Pacific Coast Archaeological Society (PCAS)

### SPECIALIZED EXPERIENCE

Analysis of faunal remains including fish and shellfish species

Archaeological Monitoring

Paleontological Monitoring

Environmental Compliance Monitoring

Human osteology and bioarchaeology

Michael is cultural resources specialist with experience working on survey, data recovery, and monitoring projects. Michael has experience with project management, has led crews on multiple surveys and excavations, and is familiar with environmental compliance documents. He has worked on a variety of energy and water infrastructure projects throughout California, including projects in Riverside, San Diego, Imperial, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern, Fresno, Madera, and Inyo Counties, as well as in Clark County Nevada. Michael regularly works as part of a team, coordinating with field staff and agency leads.

### Relevant Experience

**San Gabriel Coastal Spreading Grounds Levee Retrofit Project, Pico Rivera, CA. *Archaeologist.*** The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works retained ESA to prepare a cultural resources assessment for the San Gabriel Coastal Spreading Grounds (SGCSG) Levee Retrofit Project at the request of the Army Corps of Engineers in support of a 404 permit. The project will improve the stability and imperviousness of the SGCSG main levee, which is older than 50 years. ESA evaluated the levee for inclusion in the National Register and prepared an effects determination as part of the cultural resources assessment. Michael managed cultural resources staff and co-authored the cultural resources assessment.

**Ventura Water Supply Projects, Ventura County, CA. *Project Manager.*** The City of San Buenaventura (City) Water and Wastewater Department (Ventura Water) retained Environmental Science Associates to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Ventura Water Supply Projects in support of an Environmental Impact Report. The City is proposing to develop reliable potable water supplies for the population of the Ventura Water service area while at the same time complying with the Consent Decree among the City, Wishtoyo Foundation/Ventura Coastkeeper, and Heal the Bay. Michael managed cultural resources staff, led the survey, and authored the cultural resources assessment report.

**Owens River Water Trail Project - Cultural Resources Assessment, Inyo County, CA. *Field Director.*** The Water Department of Inyo County has retained Environmental Science Associates to prepare a cultural resources assessment for the Owens River Water Trail Project in support of an Environmental Impact Report. The proposed project would develop a recreational water trail along an approximately 6-mile-long stretch of the Owens River located east of Lone Pine. Michael directed the cultural resources survey, and authored the cultural resources assessment report, and the Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources sections of the EIR.

**DWR Pyramid Lake Maintenance Projects, Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County, CA. *Archaeologist.***

ESA was retained by the California Department of Water Resources to conduct a cultural resources study for improvements and repairs at three locations within the Pyramid Lake area in the Angeles National Forest. The Project includes the installation of a warning siren north of Frenchman's Flat Day Use Area, repairs to an existing bathroom at the Emigrant Landing swim beach, and revegetation at Los Alamos Campground Loops 3 and 4. Michael coordinated the cultural resources survey and prepared the archaeological resources report.

**San Gabriel River Confluence with Cattle Canyon Improvements Project, Los Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County, CA. *Archaeologist.***

ESA has been retained by BlueGreen Consultants to prepare a joint EIS/R for the San Gabriel River Confluence with Cattle Canyon Improvements Project. The Project consists of recreational improvements and ecological restoration opportunities to address resource management challenges resulting from high public use of a 2.5-mile reach of the East Fork of the San Gabriel River, near its confluence with Cattle Canyon Creek in the Angeles National Forest. Michael led the cultural resources survey and prepared the Phase I cultural resources study report in support of the EIS/R.

**DWR Castaic Lake Drawdown Project, Los Angeles County, CA. *Archaeologist.***

DWR has drawn down the water level at Castaic Lake from its mean level at the 1,495-foot elevation contour to the 1,380-foot elevation contour as a result of State Water Project contractors borrowing water to meet their needs. Mitigation mandates the preparation of a Phase I cultural resources investigation if contractors borrow enough water to drawdown Castaic Lake to half its capacity. As such ESA was retained by DWR to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey for the Castaic Lake Drawdown Project. Michael led the Phase I survey of the exposed shoreline around the lake and prepared the cultural resources survey report.

**City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Haskell Canyon**

**Switching Station, Los Angeles County, CA. *Archaeologist.*** ESA has prepared a Phase I cultural resources study for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) Haskell Canyon Switching Station Project, located in Los Angeles County, CA. The proposed project includes the construction of the Haskell Canyon Switching Station on LADWP owned and private property south of the Angeles National Forest. Construction of the switching station would consist of clearing and upgrading of access roads, site grading and development, and installation of electrical conduits, structures, and equipment. Michael led the cultural resources survey and assisted in the preparation of the technical report.

**Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District, Chloride TMDL Facilities Plan Project,**

**Santa Clarita, CA. *Archaeologist.*** ESA archaeologists have prepared a Phase I cultural resources assessment and EIR cultural resources section for the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District Chloride TMDL Facilities Plan Project. The proposed project includes the construction of wastewater facilities, as well as pipeline expansions and upgrades within Los Angeles and Ventura Counties. Michael conducted archival research, facilitated Native American outreach, performed an archaeological survey of the project site, and contributed to the technical report and EIR cultural resources section.





# Matthew Gonzalez

## Archaeologist

### EDUCATION

BA, Classical Archaeology, University of California, Santa Barbara,

UCSB Chancellor Scholarship Recipient, 2000

### 13 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

### PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California Archaeology (SCA)

Society for American Archaeology (SAA)

### SPECIALIZED TRAINING

40-Hour HAZWOPER Training (Update), 2018

HAZCON Certified 2016

Cultural Resources Protection Under CEQA and Other Legislative Mandates, UCLA Extension, 2008

Riverside County Archaeology and Cultural Sensitivity Training Program, 2007

CA State BLM Permitted

National Preservation Institute Section 106: An Introduction Seminar Certified (18-hour)

Compliance Monitoring

Paleontological Resources Monitoring

Matthew has 13 years of experience in cultural resources management in California. Matthew serves as a Project Manager and Field Director for ESA's cultural resources group. He has led numerous archaeological surveys throughout Southern California and Arizona, and has extensive experience with documentation of cultural resources, Native American outreach, archaeological testing and excavation methods, laboratory analysis, and soil analysis. Matthew possesses specialized expertise in faunal and lithic analyses. Matthew regularly prepares technical reports in support of CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106, as well as environmental compliance documents. He is skilled in the application of Geographic Information Systems (GIS)/Global Positioning Systems (GPS) to facilitate field investigations and record searches, and in the use of ArcView and Google Earth to develop field maps. Matthew is cross-trained in paleontology and has served as a paleontological surveyor and monitor on numerous projects.

### Relevant Experience

**California Department of Water Resources, Pyramid Lake Maintenance Projects, Los Angeles County, CA.** *Archaeologist.* ESA conducted a cultural resources study for improvements and repairs at three locations within the Pyramid Lake area in the Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County, California. The projects would include the installation of a warning siren at Frenchman's Flat Campground, repairs to an existing bathroom at Emigrant Landing swim beach, and revegetation at Los Alamos Campground Loop 4, and required compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Matthew conducted the field survey for the project.

**Cogswell Reservoir Sediment Removal Project, Los Angeles County, CA.** *Archaeologist.* ESA retained by the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Water Resources Division to prepare a Cultural Resources Assessment in support of the Cogswell Reservoir Sediment Removal Project. The purpose of the project is to remove debris and sediment from Cogswell Reservoir associated with the August 26, 2009 Station Fire in the Angeles National Forest. Matthew assisted with the survey for the project..

**Moorpark Desalter EIR, Moorpark, CA.** *Archaeologist.* ESA is preparing an EIR for the Desalter project located in unincorporated Ventura County, just west of the City of Moorpark, within the service area of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 1 (VCWWD No.1). Project includes the construction of approximately 22 wells to the depth of about 250 feet to pump water for the shallow aquifer in the South Las Posas Basin. The water production rate is estimated to be 5,000 AFY or 4.5MGD. The high salt water will be treated with RO membrane process to remove the salts. The treated water pipeline will be connected to the VCWWD No. 1 potable water distribution system. The brine waste from the RO treatment

process will be discharged into the Salinity Management Pipeline under construction by the Calleguas Municipal Water District. Matthew conducted a CEQA + Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and assisted in the preparation of the cultural resources section of the EIR.

**San Gabriel River Confluence with Cattle Canyon Improvements Project, Watershed Conservation Authority, Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County.** *Archaeologist.* This project involves recreational improvements and ecological restoration opportunities in order to address resource management challenges resulting from high public use of a 1.5-mile reach of the East Fork San Gabriel River, near its confluence with Cattle Canyon Creek, within designated critical habitat for Santa Ana sucker. As a sub consultant to BlueGreen Consulting, ESA is providing environmental services for the project, including preparation of a joint NEPA/CEQA document, biological and cultural surveys and reports, jurisdictional assessment, conceptual geomorphology and hydrology investigation, and support of the conceptual restoration approach during the feasibility/design stages. Matthew conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Project.

**Haskell Canyon Archaeological Monitoring, Los Angeles, CA.** *Archeologist.* ESA was tasked by LADWP to provide archaeological and paleontological monitoring for interim road work in Haskell Canyon. Matthew has conducted archaeological and paleontological monitoring during project construction, composed daily field logs, prepared weekly monitoring reports and coordinated with construction personal. During monitoring tasks, Matthew identified and collected numerous historic resources (refuse) and paleontological resources (marine fossils).

**Castaic Emergency Spillway Repair, Los Angeles County, CA.** *Archaeologist.* In 2011, 50 lineal feet of emergency spillway wall collapsed at the Castaic Power Plant. The proposed project would repair and reconstruct 150 feet of wall. The emergency spillway and its walls are dam safety features which are regulated by both Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and State of California Division of Safety of Dams and owned by the State of California. In order to successfully acquire approval from Army Corps of Engineers to conduct the repair, LADWP must complete the Army Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit (NWP) 31 application. Biological and cultural resources surveys will be required to support the NWP 31. Matthew conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Study in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

**Chloride TMDL Facilities Plan Project, Santa Clarita, CA.** *Archaeologist.* ESA archaeologists have prepared a Phase I cultural resources assessment and EIR cultural resources section for the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District Chloride TMDL Facilities Plan Project. The proposed project includes the construction of wastewater facilities, as well as pipeline expansions and upgrades within Los Angeles and Ventura Counties. Matthew conducted Native American consultation, conducted an archaeological survey of the project site, and contributed to the technical report and EIR cultural resources section.

# **APPENDIX B (CONFIDENTIAL - Bound Separately)**

## **SCCIC Records Search**



# APPENDIX C

## Native American Correspondence

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626 Wilshire Boulevard  
Suite 1100  
Los Angeles, CA 90017  
213.599.4300 phone  
213.599.4301 fax

[www.esassoc.com](http://www.esassoc.com)

January 23, 2020

Native American Heritage Commission  
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
FAX- 916-373-5471

**Subject: Sacred Lands File search request for the Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project (D190894.00)**

To whom it may concern:

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by Wiley Canyon, LLC (Applicant) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project (Project) in support of an Environmental Impact Report pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 404 permit requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Project proposes to develop a mixed facility with 561 residential units, including assisted living, a commercial office building. The remainder of the project site would be retained for open space, recreation and drainage purposes. As depicted in the attached map, the 31-acre Project area is located within the City of Santa Clarita, immediately east of Interstation 5, within in Sections 4 and 9 of Township 3 North, Range 16 West on the Oat Mountain, CA 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

In an effort to provide an adequate appraisal of all potential effects to cultural resources that may result from the proposed Project, ESA is requesting that a records search be conducted for sacred lands or traditional cultural properties that may exist within the Project area.

Thank you for your time and cooperation regarding this matter. To expedite the delivery of search results, please fax them to 619.719.4201, or email them to [mvader@esassoc.com](mailto:mvader@esassoc.com). Please contact me at 619.241.9238 or at [mvader@esassoc.com](mailto:mvader@esassoc.com) if you have any questions.

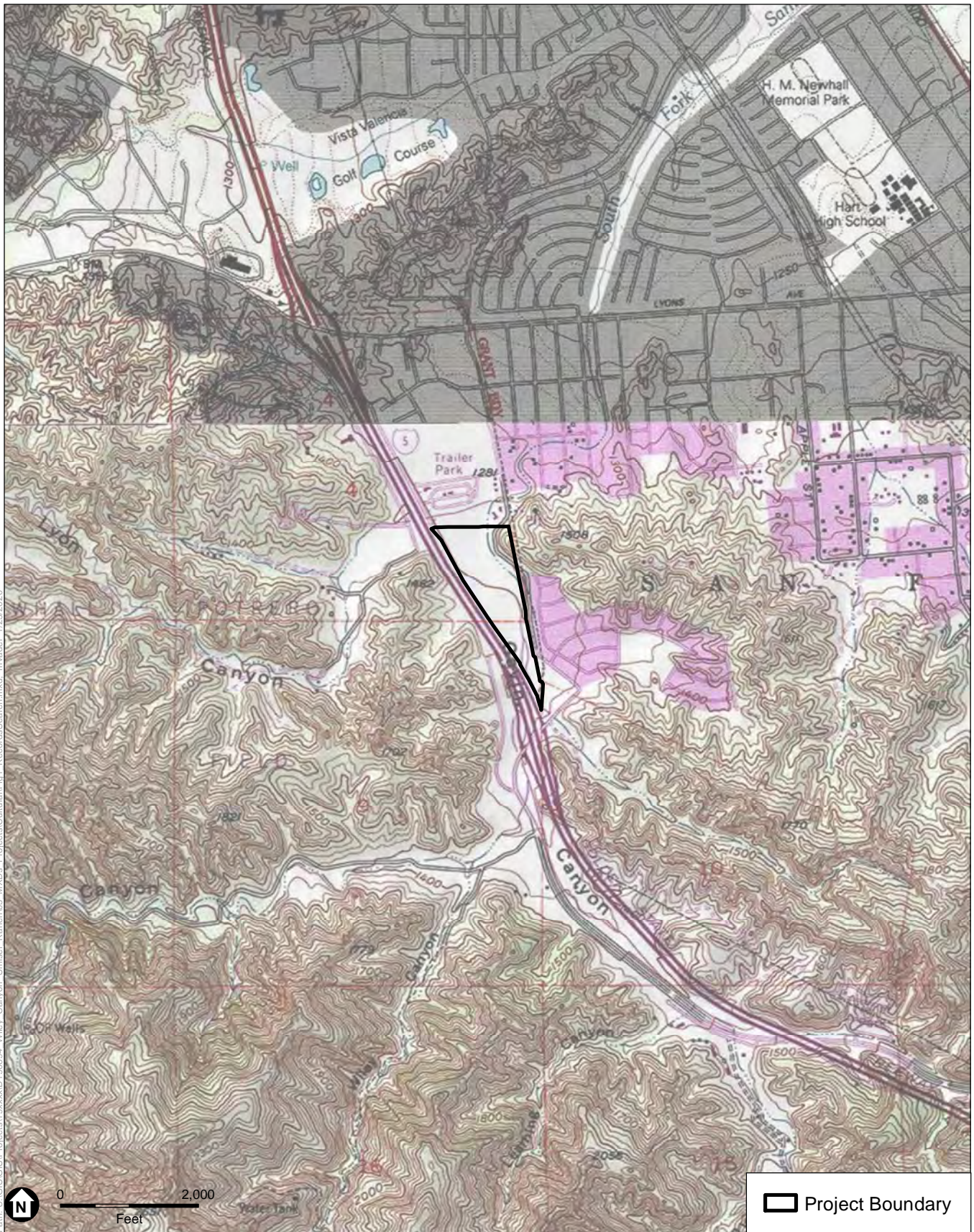
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. Vader", written in a cursive style.

Michael Vader  
Cultural Resources







Path: U:\GIS\GIS\Projects\19xxxx\01900994\_Wiley\_Canyon\_Smiser\_Ranch\03\_MXDs\_Projects\Cultural\Erig1\_RecordsSearch.mxd, mvauler, 1/23/2020

TOPO QUAD: Oat Mountain and Newhall, CA 7.5-minute

Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project



**Figure 1**  
Records Search Map



## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 6, 2020

Michael Vader  
ESA

Via Email to: mvader@esassoc.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Wiley Canyon Mixed-Used Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Vader:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

*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.*

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;



CHAIRPERSON  
Laura Miranda  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
Reginald Pagaling  
Chumash

SECRETARY  
Merri Lopez-Keifer  
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
Russell Attebery  
Karuk

COMMISSIONER  
Marshall McKay  
Wintun

COMMISSIONER  
William Mungary  
Paiute/White Mountain  
Apache

COMMISSIONER  
Joseph Myers  
Pomo

COMMISSIONER  
Julie Tumamait-  
Stenslie  
Chumash

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](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

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 consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: [steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,



Steven Quinn  
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
Los Angeles County  
2/6/2020**

**Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians**

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

Gino Altamirano, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 4464  
Santa Barbara, CA, 93140  
cbcn.consultation@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  
rortega@tataviam-nsn.us  
Tataviam

**Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians**

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

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

**Northern Chumash Tribal Council**

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

**San Fernando Band of Mission Indians**

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

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 Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Wiley Canyon Mixed-Use Project, Los Angeles County.

Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
Los Angeles County  
2/6/2020

**San Luis Obispo County  
Chumash Council**

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

Chumash

**Santa Ynez Band of Chumash  
Indians**

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

Chumash

**yak tityu tityu yak tilhini –  
Northern Chumash Tribe**

Mona Tucker, Chairperson  
660 Camino Del Rey  
Arroyo Grande, CA, 93420  
Phone: (805) 748 - 2121  
olivas.mona@gmail.com

Chumash

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 Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Wiley Canyon Mixed-Use Project, Los Angeles County.



626 Wilshire Boulevard  
Suite 1100  
Los Angeles, CA 90017  
213.599.4300 phone  
213.599.4301 fax

[www.esassoc.com](http://www.esassoc.com)

March 10, 2020

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

**Subject: Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project**

Dear Chairperson Morales:

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by Wiley Canyon, LLC (Applicant) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project (Project) in support of an Environmental Impact Report pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 404 permit requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Project proposes to develop a mixed facility with 561 residential units, including assisted living, a commercial office building. The remainder of the Project site would be retained for open space, recreation and drainage purposes. Because the Project is seeking a federal permit, it must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Section 106). The USACE is the lead federal agency responsible for complying with Section 106.

The Project is located Santa Clarita and is bounded by Interstate 5 to the west, Wiley Canyon Road to the east, and Calgrove Boulevard to the south. The enclosed map shows the 31-acre Project area is located in Sections 4 and 9 of Township 3 North, Range 16 West on the Oat Mountain, CA 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

In an effort to assist USACE with their Section 106 identification and consultation efforts, ESA is reaching out to Native American Tribes who are culturally and traditionally affiliated with the study area and vicinity. The California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) identified you as someone who is affiliated with the study area, and as someone who may have knowledge of resources in the area or an interest in the Project. We are writing to request your input on resources that may be within or nearby the study area, and to solicit any concerns you may have regarding the Project.

Thank you for your cooperation on this matter. If you have any questions or comments, please contact Michael Vader by phone at 619.719.4195 or by email at [mvader@esassoc.com](mailto:mvader@esassoc.com).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. Vader", with a long, horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Michael Vader  
Cultural Resources Specialist



626 Wilshire Boulevard  
Suite 1100  
Los Angeles, CA 90017  
213.599.4300 phone  
213.599.4301 fax

[www.esassoc.com](http://www.esassoc.com)

March 10, 2020

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

**Subject: Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project**

Dear Chairperson Salas:

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by Wiley Canyon, LLC (Applicant) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project (Project) in support of an Environmental Impact Report pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 404 permit requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Project proposes to develop a mixed facility with 561 residential units, including assisted living, a commercial office building. The remainder of the Project site would be retained for open space, recreation and drainage purposes. Because the Project is seeking a federal permit, it must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Section 106). The USACE is the lead federal agency responsible for complying with Section 106.

The Project is located Santa Clarita and is bounded by Interstate 5 to the west, Wiley Canyon Road to the east, and Calgrove Boulevard to the south. The enclosed map shows the 31-acre Project area is located in Sections 4 and 9 of Township 3 North, Range 16 West on the Oat Mountain, CA 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

In an effort to assist USACE with their Section 106 identification and consultation efforts, ESA is reaching out to Native American Tribes who are culturally and traditionally affiliated with the study area and vicinity. The California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) identified you as someone who is affiliated with the study area, and as someone who may have knowledge of resources in the area or an interest in the Project. We are writing to request your input on resources that may be within or nearby the study area, and to solicit any concerns you may have regarding the Project.

Thank you for your cooperation on this matter. If you have any questions or comments, please contact Michael Vader by phone at 619.719.4195 or by email at [mvader@esassoc.com](mailto:mvader@esassoc.com).

Sincerely,

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Michael Vader  
Cultural Resources Specialist





626 Wilshire Boulevard  
Suite 1100  
Los Angeles, CA 90017  
213.599.4300 phone  
213.599.4301 fax

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March 10, 2020

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

**Subject: Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project**

Dear Mr. Alvarez:

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by Wiley Canyon, LLC (Applicant) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project (Project) in support of an Environmental Impact Report pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 404 permit requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Project proposes to develop a mixed facility with 561 residential units, including assisted living, a commercial office building. The remainder of the Project site would be retained for open space, recreation and drainage purposes. Because the Project is seeking a federal permit, it must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Section 106). The USACE is the lead federal agency responsible for complying with Section 106.

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March 10, 2020

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

**Subject: Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project**

Dear Chairperson Yocum:

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by Wiley Canyon, LLC (Applicant) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project (Project) in support of an Environmental Impact Report pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 404 permit requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Project proposes to develop a mixed facility with 561 residential units, including assisted living, a commercial office building. The remainder of the Project site would be retained for open space, recreation and drainage purposes. Because the Project is seeking a federal permit, it must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Section 106). The USACE is the lead federal agency responsible for complying with Section 106.

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March 10, 2020

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

**Subject: Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project**

Dear Mr. Collins:

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by Wiley Canyon, LLC (Applicant) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project (Project) in support of an Environmental Impact Report pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 404 permit requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Project proposes to develop a mixed facility with 561 residential units, including assisted living, a commercial office building. The remainder of the Project site would be retained for open space, recreation and drainage purposes. Because the Project is seeking a federal permit, it must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Section 106). The USACE is the lead federal agency responsible for complying with Section 106.

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March 10, 2020

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

**Subject: Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project**

Dear Chairperson Altamirano:

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by Wiley Canyon, LLC (Applicant) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project (Project) in support of an Environmental Impact Report pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 404 permit requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Project proposes to develop a mixed facility with 561 residential units, including assisted living, a commercial office building. The remainder of the Project site would be retained for open space, recreation and drainage purposes. Because the Project is seeking a federal permit, it must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Section 106). The USACE is the lead federal agency responsible for complying with Section 106.

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March 10, 2020

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

**Subject: Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project**

Dear Mr. Avila:

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by Wiley Canyon, LLC (Applicant) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project (Project) in support of an Environmental Impact Report pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 404 permit requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Project proposes to develop a mixed facility with 561 residential units, including assisted living, a commercial office building. The remainder of the Project site would be retained for open space, recreation and drainage purposes. Because the Project is seeking a federal permit, it must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Section 106). The USACE is the lead federal agency responsible for complying with Section 106.

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March 10, 2020

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

**Subject: Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project**

Dear Chairperson Quair:

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by Wiley Canyon, LLC (Applicant) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project (Project) in support of an Environmental Impact Report pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 404 permit requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Project proposes to develop a mixed facility with 561 residential units, including assisted living, a commercial office building. The remainder of the Project site would be retained for open space, recreation and drainage purposes. Because the Project is seeking a federal permit, it must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Section 106). The USACE is the lead federal agency responsible for complying with Section 106.

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March 10, 2020

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

**Subject: Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project**

Dear Chairperson Tumamait-Stenslie:

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by Wiley Canyon, LLC (Applicant) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project (Project) in support of an Environmental Impact Report pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 404 permit requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Project proposes to develop a mixed facility with 561 residential units, including assisted living, a commercial office building. The remainder of the Project site would be retained for open space, recreation and drainage purposes. Because the Project is seeking a federal permit, it must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Section 106). The USACE is the lead federal agency responsible for complying with Section 106.

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March 10, 2020

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

**Subject: Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project**

Dear Chairperson Kahn:

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by Wiley Canyon, LLC (Applicant) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project (Project) in support of an Environmental Impact Report pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 404 permit requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Project proposes to develop a mixed facility with 561 residential units, including assisted living, a commercial office building. The remainder of the Project site would be retained for open space, recreation and drainage purposes. Because the Project is seeking a federal permit, it must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Section 106). The USACE is the lead federal agency responsible for complying with Section 106.

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March 10, 2020

Mona Tucker, Chairperson  
yak tityu tityu yak tilhini – Northern Chumash Tribe  
660 Camino Del Rey, Arroyo Grande, CA, 93420

**Subject: Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project**

Dear Chairperson Tucker:

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by Wiley Canyon, LLC (Applicant) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project (Project) in support of an Environmental Impact Report pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 404 permit requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Project proposes to develop a mixed facility with 561 residential units, including assisted living, a commercial office building. The remainder of the Project site would be retained for open space, recreation and drainage purposes. Because the Project is seeking a federal permit, it must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Section 106). The USACE is the lead federal agency responsible for complying with Section 106.

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March 10, 2020

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

**Subject: Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project**

Dear Mr. Vigil:

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by Wiley Canyon, LLC (Applicant) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project (Project) in support of an Environmental Impact Report pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 404 permit requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Project proposes to develop a mixed facility with 561 residential units, including assisted living, a commercial office building. The remainder of the Project site would be retained for open space, recreation and drainage purposes. Because the Project is seeking a federal permit, it must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Section 106). The USACE is the lead federal agency responsible for complying with Section 106.

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March 10, 2020

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

**Subject: Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project**

Dear Chairperson Dorame:

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by Wiley Canyon, LLC (Applicant) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project (Project) in support of an Environmental Impact Report pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 404 permit requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Project proposes to develop a mixed facility with 561 residential units, including assisted living, a commercial office building. The remainder of the Project site would be retained for open space, recreation and drainage purposes. Because the Project is seeking a federal permit, it must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Section 106). The USACE is the lead federal agency responsible for complying with Section 106.

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March 10, 2020

Rudy Ortega, Tribal President  
Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians  
1019 Second Street, Suite 1, San Fernando, CA, 91340

**Subject: Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project**

Dear Tribal President Ortega:

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March 10, 2020

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

**Subject: Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project**

Dear Chairperson Goad:

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by Wiley Canyon, LLC (Applicant) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project (Project) in support of an Environmental Impact Report pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 404 permit requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Project proposes to develop a mixed facility with 561 residential units, including assisted living, a commercial office building. The remainder of the Project site would be retained for open space, recreation and drainage purposes. Because the Project is seeking a federal permit, it must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Section 106). The USACE is the lead federal agency responsible for complying with Section 106.

The Project is located Santa Clarita and is bounded by Interstate 5 to the west, Wiley Canyon Road to the east, and Calgrove Boulevard to the south. The enclosed map shows the 31-acre Project area is located in Sections 4 and 9 of Township 3 North, Range 16 West on the Oat Mountain, CA 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

In an effort to assist USACE with their Section 106 identification and consultation efforts, ESA is reaching out to Native American Tribes who are culturally and traditionally affiliated with the study area and vicinity. The California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) identified you as someone who is affiliated with the study area, and as someone who may have knowledge of resources in the area or an interest in the Project. We are writing to request your input on resources that may be within or nearby the study area, and to solicit any concerns you may have regarding the Project.

Thank you for your cooperation on this matter. If you have any questions or comments, please contact Michael Vader by phone at 619.719.4195 or by email at [mvader@esassoc.com](mailto:mvader@esassoc.com).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Vader', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Michael Vader  
Cultural Resources Specialist

## Michael Vader

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**From:** Mona Tucker <olivas.mona@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, April 6, 2020 1:23 PM  
**To:** Fatima Clark  
**Subject:** Re: Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project

Hello Ms. Clark:

Thank you for reaching out to tribal communities. However, this project isn't in my homeland, so I'm not able to provide comments. Please contact the the tribes who are indigenous to the project's location as they'll be the best source of cultural information.

Thank you,

Mona Olivas Tucker, Chair  
yak titʻu titʻu yak tilhini – Northern Chumash Tribe  
San Luis Obispo County and Region

On Mon, Apr 6, 2020 at 12:58 PM Fatima Clark <[FClark@esassoc.com](mailto:FClark@esassoc.com)> wrote:

Dear Chairperson Tucker,

My name is Fatima Clark and I work as an archaeologist at Environmental Science Associates (ESA). On March 10<sup>th</sup>, 2020, ESA sent you an outreach letter via certified mail on behalf of the U.S Army Corps of Engineers for the proposed Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project. I'm writing to follow up with you regarding the outreach letter and see if you have questions or comments on the Project. Attached is the original outreach letter for your reference. Please let me know if you would like to provide input on this Project.

Thank you for your time.

**Fatima Clark**

**Senior Cultural Resources Specialist**

**ESA Cultural Resources**

2121 Alton Parkway, Suite 100

Irvine, CA 92606

949.753.7001 main | 949.753.7002 fax

[fclark@esassoc.com](mailto:fclark@esassoc.com) | [www.esassoc.com](http://www.esassoc.com)

## Michael Vader

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**From:** Jairo Avila <jairo.avila@tataviam-nsn.us>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 8, 2020 5:42 PM  
**To:** Michael Vader  
**Cc:** Fatima Clark  
**Subject:** FTBMI Comments for Wiley Canyon

**Follow Up Flag:** Follow up  
**Flag Status:** Flagged

## Tribal Historic & Cultural Preservation Department

**Project: Wiley Canyon (Smiser Ranch) Mixed-Use Project**

Hello Michael,

On behalf of the Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation (THCP) Department of the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (FTBMI), thank you for the formal notification regarding the Project referenced above. The area in which the Project is located is within the traditional Tataviam ancestral territory which encompasses the lineage-villages from which members of the Tribe descend.

In following up with my previous phone call with Ms. Clark, our records indicate the presence of significant tribal cultural resources within the vicinity of the Project location. This includes isolates (19-101350), a rock shelter containing rock art and natural oil resources traditionally used by indigenous peoples within Towsley Canyon, and the Tataviam Village of Tochonanga. Although cultural resources have not been reported within the Project boundaries, the range of archaeological sites and isolate artifacts that have been documented throughout the vicinity warrant precautions when proposing any ground disturbing activities.

The THCP Department would like to schedule a meeting with the applicant and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to discuss the Project, results of the cultural resource survey (if completed), potential impacts to tribal cultural resources, and mitigation measures for the protection of these resources. Is this something you can coordinate? if not, can you let me know who I should speak with.

Stay safe and healthy,

***Note: the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians' Tribal Administration Office is closed to non-employees until further notice. Please contact me via phone or e-mail. Thank you***

**Jairo F. Avila, M.A., RPA.**  
*Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer*

**Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians**  
1019 Second Street, Suite 1  
San Fernando, California 91340  
Office: (818) 837-0794  
Website: <http://www.tataviam-nsn.us>





GABRIELENO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS - KIZH NATION  
Historically known as The San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians  
recognized by the State of California as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles basin

## ***Section 106***

Project Name: Wiley Canyon Mixed-Use Project located at Wiley Canyon Road and Calgrove Boulevard in the City of Santa Clarita

Dear Michael Vader,

Thank you for your letter dated March 10, 2020 regarding Section 106 consultation. The above proposed project location is within our Ancestral Tribal Territory; therefore, our Tribal Government requests to schedule a consultation with you as the lead agency, to discuss the project and the surrounding area in further detail.

*Please contact us at your earliest convenience to schedule a consultation.*

Thank you for your time,

Andrew Salas, Chairman  
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation  
1(844)390-0787

Andrew Salas, Chairman

Albert Perez, treasurer I

Nadine Salas, Vice-Chairman

Martha Gonzalez Lemos, treasurer II

Dr. Christina Swindall Martinez, secretary

Richard Gradias, Chairman of the council of Elders

PO Box 393 Covina, CA 91723

[admin@gabrielenoindians.org](mailto:admin@gabrielenoindians.org)

## Michael Vader

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**From:** Freddie Romero <freddyromero1959@yahoo.com>  
**Sent:** Thursday, April 16, 2020 9:44 AM  
**To:** Michael Vader  
**Subject:** Smiser Ranch Project

Mr. Vader,

SYBCI will not be commenting this project and defers comments to the Fernandeno-Tataviam Tribe. Thank you

Freddie Romero  
Cultural Resources Coordinator  
SYBCI Elders Council  
805-688-7997 X4109  
805-403-2873

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