

Appendix 5.3

Cultural Resources Report



CEQA EVALUATION of CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORTS

**ENTRADA SOUTH and VALENCIA COMMERCE CENTER
SURVEY AREAS**

Los Angeles County, California

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John Minch & Associates – Technical Report: CEQA Evaluation of Cultural Resources Survey Reports for the Entrada South and Valencia Commerce Center Survey Areas

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Entrada South is a proposed mixed-used community located in unincorporated Santa Clarita Valley in northwestern Los Angeles County. The Valencia Commerce Center (VCC) project is a proposed industrial park / business park within the existing Valencia Commerce Center development.

In coordination with tribal representatives from the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, John Minch & Associates, Inc. (JMA) conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Entrada South survey area and a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the VCC survey area, located in Los Angeles County, California. In addition, based on the recommendations of the Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Entrada South survey area, additional Phase II testing was completed for three archaeological sites identified within the Entrada South survey area.

This report summarizes and presents the results of those investigations to support a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report being prepared by Los Angeles County to evaluate the environmental effects from proposed modifications to the Entrada South and VCC project (Modified Project) in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (the “Entrada South and VCC Supplemental EIR”).

Based on the Phase I surveys of both areas and the Phase II testing of three sites in the Entrada South survey area, no historical resources were identified that meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the National Register under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), either individually or in aggregate as a district. This report concludes that the Modified Project is not expected to have a significant adverse impact on historic, archeologically significant, or tribal cultural resources as defined by CEQA.

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I. INTRODUCTION

This report begins with a description of the survey areas and identifies the personnel who participated in the surveys and describes their professional qualifications. The remainder is organized as follows:

- Section III of the report identifies the cultural setting and provides background information regarding the prehistoric, ethnohistoric and historic use of the survey areas and surrounding areas.
- Section IV provides a brief summary of record searches and of previous studies conducted in the vicinity of the survey areas.
- Section V presents an overview of the field methods employed during the pedestrian surveys, a description of procedures followed in recording archaeological sites, features, and isolated artifacts, and the results of the surveys.
- Section VI provides a summary of the results of the Phase I surveys at both the Entrada South and VCC survey areas, as well as the Phase II testing and evaluation of the National Register eligibility criteria for the resources identified within the Entrada South survey area.
- Section VII lists the mitigation measures imposed by the approved Newhall Ranch Resource Management and Development Plan and Spineflower Conservation Plan (RMDP/SCP), which was the subject of a California Department of Fish and Wildlife-certified Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (SCH No. 2000011025; hereafter referred to as the State-certified EIR). All applicable mitigation measures in the State-certified EIR are binding on the project and will apply to the Modified Project.
- Section VIII presents the analysis of potential impacts to historical, archeological or tribal cultural resources under CEQA and AB 52. This analysis is based on the surveys and results presented in Sections I-VI and the mitigation measures listed in Section VII.

Confidential information is redacted from this report. The following reports prepared by JMA are incorporated by reference into this report and the analysis below: *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Entrada South Project*; *Phase II Cultural Resource Investigation and National Register Eligibility Evaluation for the Entrada South Project*; and *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Valencia Commerce Center Project*. Previous surveys and/or studies are also referenced and discussed in Section IV, and their respective reports cited in the bibliography.

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II. DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY AREAS

A. Description of Entrada South Survey Area

Entrada South is a proposed mixed-used community located in unincorporated Santa Clarita Valley in northwestern Los Angeles County. Historical development and disturbance within the Entrada South survey area included oil and gas development and agricultural activities. Surrounding offsite properties in the vicinity of the Entrada South survey area have been disturbed by the development of Magic Mountain, residential/commercial uses and local roadways and infrastructure. The Entrada South survey area does not include the extension of Magic Mountain Parkway, which extension was previously analyzed, approved as part of the State-certified EIR and Los Angeles County’s Mission Village Environmental Impact Report, and subsequently constructed in 2018-2019. The Entrada South Survey area is shown in Figure 1.

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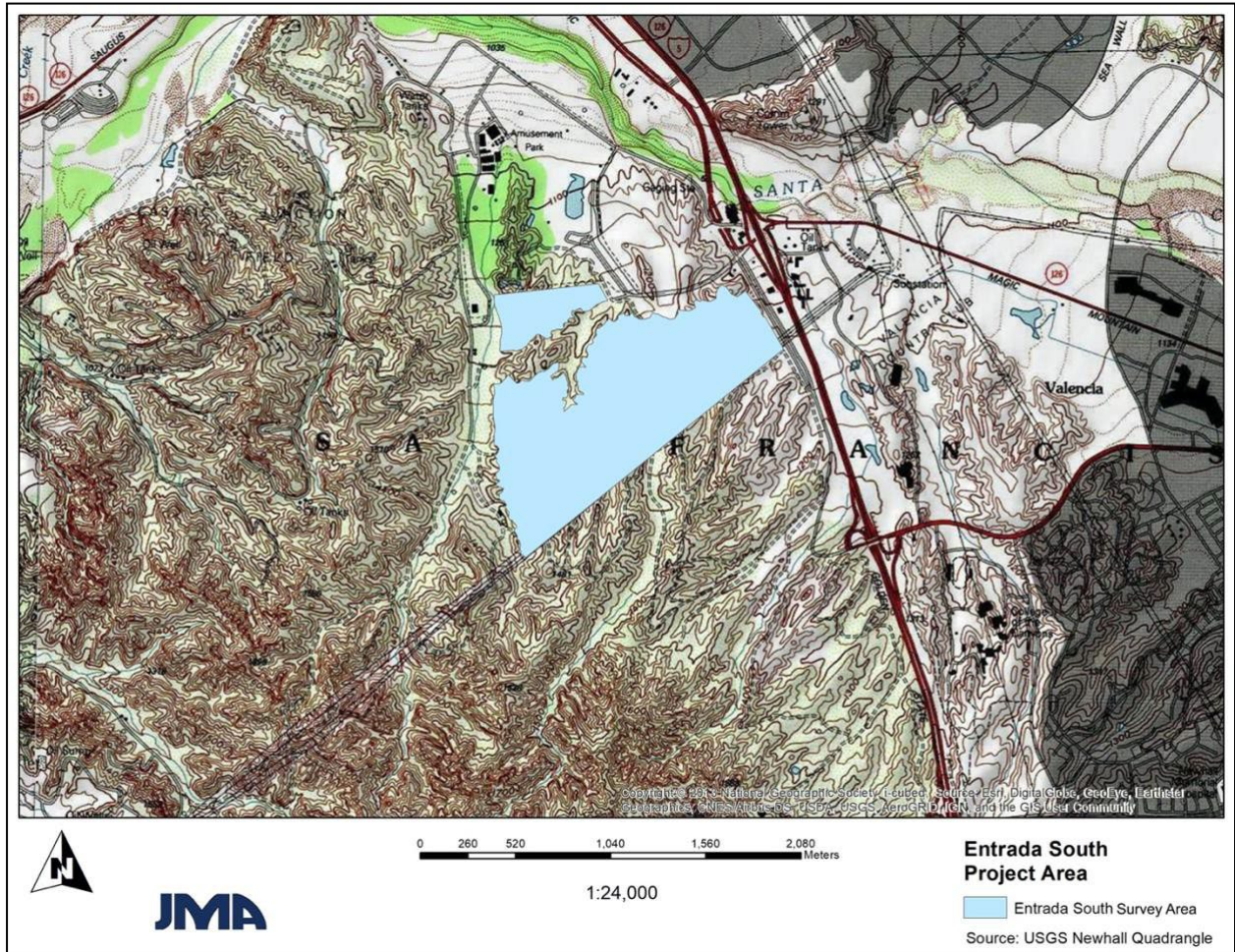


Figure 1. Entrada South survey area

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B. Description of the Valencia Commerce Center Survey Area

The Valencia Commerce Center (VCC) project is a proposed industrial park / business park within the existing Valencia Commerce Center development. Historical development and disturbance within the VCC survey area included oil and gas development and agricultural activities. In 1990, Los Angeles County approved 12.6 million square feet of industrial/business park development for the overall Valencia Commerce Center development. Approximately 9 million square feet of industrial/business park development has already been completed and the Modified Project would be located within the County-approved Valencia Commerce Center area. Other offsite properties around the VCC survey area have been disturbed by the development of residential/commercial uses and local roadways and infrastructure. The proposed development is located in unincorporated Los Angeles County in the Santa Clarita Valley. More specifically, the project is located within the partially developed VCC business and industrial park development area, just north of State Route 126 (SR-126) and just west of the Interstate 5 (I-5) freeway. The VCC survey area is depicted in Figure 2 below.¹

¹ The VCC survey area was conservatively broader than the site boundary associated with the proposed minor modifications to VCC as included in the Supplemental EIR.

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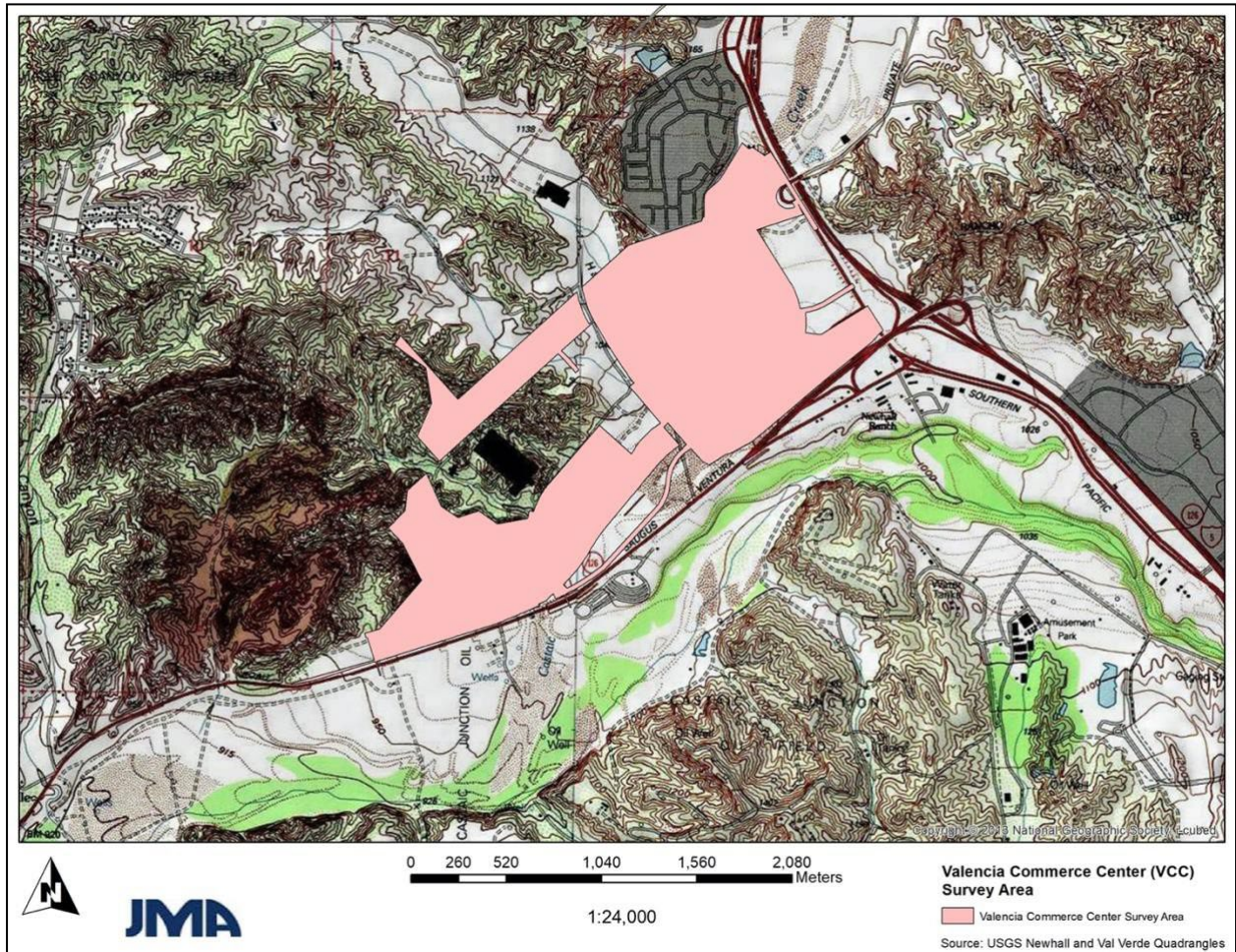


Figure 2. VCC survey area

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C. Survey Personnel

JMA oversaw all aspects of the cultural resource surveys. Ray Corbett, Ph.D., RPA, served as the Principal Investigator and supervised all field activities, pedestrian survey, mapping, and subsequent site recording procedures related to this project. Dr. Corbett meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology. Richard Guttenberg, MA., RPA, served as Project Manager and prepared the maps. Planning, implementation, and fieldwork of the surveys was conducted in collaboration with Brian Holguin, MA., RPA, tribal archaeologist for the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians and Jairo Avila, MA. RPA, tribal archaeologist for the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians. Pedestrian survey and site recording crew consisted of JMA archaeological field technicians and participants from the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians. Each crew member had previous archaeological survey experience including recent surveys conducted in various areas in the vicinity of the survey areas.

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III. BACKGROUND

A. Environmental Setting

Both the Entrada South and VCC survey areas lie in the foothills immediately to the west of the Interstate 5 corridor within the north-easternmost extent of the Santa Susana Mountains near Valencia.

The main canyons and drainages in the Entrada South survey area trend north-northwest to south-southeast and eventually drain into the Santa Clara River to the north. The terrain is low rolling hills that are dissected by canyons and secondary side canyons. Water flows in the larger canyon bottoms only ephemerally, that is following heavy winter rains. Currently, no permanent water sources occur in the Entrada South survey area, although prehistoric hydrologic systems likely would have been much different as modern land use, particularly agriculture, residential and commercial development have all altered the landscape for many decades.

The Entrada South survey area is dissected by numerous dirt roads that provide access to Southern California Edison's power transmission line towers and decommissioned oil wells. There are currently no inhabited buildings within the footprint of the Entrada South survey area. Historical development and disturbance of the Entrada South survey area included oil and gas development and agricultural activities. Surrounding offsite properties around the Entrada South survey area have been disturbed by the development of Magic Mountain, residential/commercial uses and local roadways and infrastructure. Magic Mountain Parkway, which traverses the Entrada South survey area, has been previously disturbed and constructed in accordance with the approved Mission Village project.

The hills, ridges, and canyons in the Entrada South survey area are vegetated by both Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub plant communities that are common to southern California. Species indicative of the Chaparral plant community include chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), bush mallow (*Malocothamnus fasciculatus*), and holly-leaved cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia*). Coastal Sage Scrub species include coastal sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), California broom/deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*). Trees in the area include coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), and scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*), with sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) and cottonwood (*Populus sp.*) occurring in the canyon bottom streambeds and along the Santa Clara River. The San Fernando spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi ssp. fernandina*), a California state endangered plant, is also present within surrounding area of the survey areas, but it is not a conspicuous species.

The main canyons and drainages in the VCC survey area trend north-to-south and drain into Castaic Creek, just upstream of its confluence with the Santa Clara River to the southwest. The terrain is low hills that are dissected by canyons and secondary side canyons. Water flows in the smaller canyon bottoms only ephemerally, that is following heavy winter rains. The Castaic Creek river bed and flood plain is a prominent natural feature that borders the VCC survey area

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on the east and south of the survey area. Prehistoric hydrologic systems likely would have been much different as modern land use, particularly the damming of Castaic Creek to create Castaic Lake Reservoir, agriculture, residential and commercial development have all altered the landscape. Lithic raw material in the area is dominated by exposures of the Saugus Formation geological unit, which dates from the late Pliocene to the early Pleistocene. The elevation across the survey areas range between approximately 1000' and 1400' above sea level.

Species comprising the Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub plant communities noted above typify the native vegetation of the VCC survey area, with riparian species relatively more dominant as the result of the influence of the adjoining Castaic Creek.

Historical development and disturbance within the VCC survey area included oil and gas development and agricultural activities. Approximately 9 million square feet of industrial/business park development has already been completed for the overall Valencia Commerce Center development. Other surrounding offsite properties around the VCC survey area have been disturbed by the development of Magic Mountain, residential/commercial uses and local roadways and infrastructure. The VCC survey area currently features land interspersed with industrial buildings and associated parking facilities.

B. Prehistoric Cultural Setting

The Early period, generally coeval with Millingstone Horizon, which dates from around 7000 to 4000 years before present (B.P.) is characterized by an increase in population densities along the coastal mainland, and artifact assemblages consisting mostly of large millingstones, such as manos, metates, and stone bowls, and a general scarcity of finely flaked stone tools (Glassow et al. 2007). Archaeological evidence from this time period shows an increase in diversification of food resources, such as shellfish, birds, and small mammals. Early mainland coastal groups exploited bay and estuary marine habitats (Erlandson and Rick 2002; Rick and Erlandson 2000), but the diet from this period appears to have relied heavily on the processing and milling of hard seeds (Wallace 1955). Sites in the general Santa Clara River Valley region are purported to be rare, but two sites located near Vasquez Rocks give evidence of an Early period occupation. The temporal designations for the Vasquez Rocks sites are based on the presence of a small number of *Olivella sp.* barrel beads (McIntyre 1990). However, the apparent lack of Early period sites in the region remains controversial (URS 2010).

The Middle period (3500 to 1500 years B.P.) followed and is identified by a shift to mortars and pestles for processing plant foods and an increase in the density of hunting-related tools in artifact assemblages recovered from archaeological sites. It is during the Middle period that the archaeological record exhibits the development of ritual specialists and increased ceremonial integration in the Chumash region (Corbett 1999, 2004). Evidence for a vast network of trade and exchange emerges during the Middle period. Items such as shell beads manufactured on the Channel Islands appear in inland sites on the mainland. In exchange, obsidian was traded from the inland deserts to the coastal regions and both the northern and southern Channel Islands. It is likely that these materials were traded through the Santa Clara River Valley drainage system,

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which makes the survey area a highly significant corridor for contact between coastal and inland populations. The Santa Clara River Valley served as a conduit for the exchange of material, people and ideas linking the coast with areas far to the east, including Tataviam, Kitanemuk, and Serrano tribes (Bean and Smith 1978, Blackburn and Bean 1978, King and Blackburn 1978). Evidence of Middle period occupation comes from radiocarbon, obsidian hydration, and typological dating from a number of sites in this region (McIntyre 1990). For example, the Agua Dulce village complex's occupation extends back to this period and represents a time marked by increasing population size and the beginning of significant exploitation of mid-altitude environments. With the Middle period in this area came major expansion in settlement, the establishment of large site complexes, and larger areas of environmental exploitation. Three sites in the vicinity of the survey areas have been dated to the Middle period: LAN-2133, LAN-2233 and LAN-2235 (Waugh 2003). According to some researchers, the Middle period represents the first significant occupation of the Upper Santa Clara River Valley drainage. (W&S Consultants 2004, see above).

Late Prehistoric period sites are more plentiful in this region. This period (from 1500 to about 200 years B.P.) marks a time of a continuing increase in population size. In fact, the Agua Dulce village complex's population grew to approximately 200 to 300 people around A.D. 1500-1600. Along the coast the Late period is characterized by a notable increase in coastal settlements and marine subsistence, particularly fishing. An intensification of fishing is observed in coastal sites, along with significant changes in technology and social organization. Technological changes to marine subsistence patterns include the introduction of the circular shell fishhook and net weights, which allowed for coastal populations to significantly expand their diet (Glassow et al. 2007). Inland populations developed innovations in lithic technology which allowed for intensified hunting, and further diversified their subsistence with an increase in acorn production, pulpy tubers and roots, as well as marine resources (Glassow et al. 2007). There was also an increase in artifact specialization and diversification, with the change from spear points to bow and arrow points in projectile point technology being perhaps the most notable shift (W&S Consultants 2004). An increase in sedentism occurs in this period as evidence of extended occupation is observed in archaeological records, particularly in the coastal region. By the beginning of the Late period, mortuary practice was significantly more homogeneous throughout the Chumash region compared to the Early and Middle periods (Corbett 2009). Wealth and status differentiation are apparent in mortuary assemblages and more elaborate ornamentation is observed, suggesting a change in social and political complexity. This feature accompanies evidence of an increase in trade and exchange between coastal and inland populations (Glassow et al. 2007).

C. Ethnohistoric Period

Tataviam is the name of the Native American ethnolinguistic group that inhabited the Santa Clarita Basin region in the upper Santa Clara River Valley drainage area (Johnson and Earle 1990). The term Tataviam apparently is the name that their Kitanemuk neighbors called them and translates to something like "people of the south-facing slopes", as the Upper Santa Clara River Valley drainage is dominated by south-facing terrain (King and Blackburn 1978). The Tataviam territory has traditionally been considered to extend from the upper reaches of Soledad

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Canyon westward along the crest of the Santa Susana Mountains to the confluence of the Santa Clara River and Piru Creek, extending from there northward to Quail Lake below Tejon Pass (Kroeber 1976, Waugh 2003). However, a more recent reanalysis of ethnographic information and mission register data by Chester King led him to conclude that the territory of the Tataviam extended further south to include a portion of the western San Fernando Valley (NEA and King 2004:21). Other researchers suggest exercising caution in redefining long-accepted ethnographic/linguistic boundaries (see Johnson 2006:8). In any case, little is known about the Tataviam due to high death rates during the mission period and intermarriage with other tribes post mission period. However, ethnohistoric and archaeological data support the assessment that the Tataviam were a tribe whose language made up a branch of the Takic language and therefore was part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family (King and Blackburn 1978, Kroeber 1976). The Tataviam language is linguistically closely related to other Takic speaking peoples who inhabited regions to the south, i.e., the Tongva/Gabrieleno, people to the east - the Serrano, and the Kitanemuk to the north and other southern California Takic languages that are included in the Uto-Aztecan language family (NEA and King 2004:110). After the arrival of Spanish colonists (the Historic period), the Tataviam population suffered a dramatic decrease due to introduced diseases and the effects of missionization which included relocation of dispersed groups to localized centers, i.e., the missions, where diseases spread more easily. This process reduced the population in the Upper Santa Clara River Valley when the Tataviam relocated to Mission San Fernando in the San Fernando Valley to the south.

Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians Tribal Ethnography, *Provided by the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians*

The distinct community of the present-day Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (referred to in this section as the Tribe) originated in the lineages, villages and cultures of the period preceding the establishment of Mission San Fernando, from which the natives received the name Fernandeño. Mission San Fernando was established on September 8, 1797 at the village of *Achoicominga* (Mission Hills) and, for years following, enslaved Native Americans from the lineages in the geographically surrounding areas, ranging from present-day Simi Valley, San Fernando Valley, Santa Clarita Valley, and Antelope Valley. Today, the Tribe consists of a voluntary coalition of those lineages bound together by a Tribal constitution.

Traditionally, there was no collective tribal entity above the lineage. Before the founding of Mission San Fernando, each lineage, also called a tribelet, was autonomous and self-governing, lived within villages that were associated with regional areas, or territories, and were defined culturally by the regional group. Each tribelet held territory and maintained political and economic sovereignty over its local area, but was also linked through social exchange to neighboring villages and their lineages. The lineages consisted of speakers from the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language, who intermarried with natives from other linguistic groups within the area, and strengthened economic, social, and cultural relations with those outside of their language

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and lineage groups by practicing exogamy. It is a fundamental error to conflate language groups with political and social groups, especially in California, where such groups are not the same. The Tribe today uses “regional groups” as a term to collectively identify a group of lineages that are associated with a specific area and culture for the purpose of this tribal-centered ethnography.

The Tribe uses *Fernandeño* as an all-encompassing term to represent the native people of diverse territories who were forced into indentured servitude by Mission San Fernando during the Spanish period. Of the distinct regional groups associated with Mission San Fernando, including the Tataviam, Pipimaram, Serrano, Amutskajam, Vanyume, and Chumash, the regional group directly associated with the lands encompassed by this project is the Tataviam.

The Santa Clarita Basin region makes up the core ethnographic territory of the Tataviam people. The name Tataviam, which translates to “people of the south-facing slopes”, was used by the neighboring Kitanemuk to refer to the people who occupied the Upper Santa Clara River Valley drainage, an area dominated by south-facing terrain (King and Blackburn 1978). The traditional Tataviam territory ranges from the upper reaches of Soledad Canyon westward along the crest of the Santa Susana Mountains to the confluence of the Santa Clara River and Piru Creek, extending northward from there to Quail Lake below Tejon Pass (Kroeber 1976, Waugh 2003).

Prior to relocation to Mission San Fernando, villages were typically established near permanent reliable water sources in the region, including streams, rivers and lakes (Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians 2018; King and Blackburn 1978). Several major Tataviam villages were located in areas surrounding the project area. The village of *Chaguayanga* /*Tsawayung* was situated within the Santa Clara River Valley at the confluence with Castaic Creek (Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians 2018). Other Tataviam villages were located in the San Francisquito, Piru, Camulos, Castaic Reservoir, Piru Creek, and Elizabeth Lake areas (City of Santa Clarita 2011; Johnson and Earle 1990).

Archaeological and ethnographic reports indicate that these villages varied from large centers with an estimated 150-200 people, intermediate villages of 20-60 people, to small settlements containing 10-15 people (King and Blackburn 1978; King et al. 1974). Many of the larger villages were typically organized through patrilineal lineages and were occasionally managed by a single political leader or by many types of leaders with different responsibilities, a system commonly attributed to Takic societies (King 2004). In contrast, smaller group settlements likely consisted of nuclear families or extended families who occupied temporary camps throughout different times

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of the year. These extended members residing in Tataviam settlements may have been speakers of different language groups.

The Fernandēños exercised power over territory, self-government, a judicial system, and upheld a network of social, economic, and political ties to other lineages over an extensive area (BIA 2015). The lineages are distinct from the physical locations in which they resided. While the actual villages occupied by individual tribelets were abandoned when the natives were enslaved at Mission San Fernando, their lineages persisted. The entire Fernandēño region formed a network of intermarriages that produced the basis for cooperative economic and social exchanges. Each lineage group, from which citizens of the Tribe descend, were economically, socially, and politically autonomous. The lineage system continued as the major form of social and political organization through the Spanish period, and is the primary form of indigenous organization among the present-day Fernandēños.

Today, the Tribe represents the continuity of the regional pattern of politically independent lineages related through selected intermarriage and regional ceremonial participation. This coalition consists of three principal lineages traditionally known as Siutcabit, Tujubit, and Kavwevit. As the lineage members were forced to speak English in the late 19th Century, they adopted the surname of their lineage leader. Today, these three lineages are known as the Ortega lineage (representing ancestor Maria Rita Alipas Ortega), the Garcia lineage (representing ancestor Josephine Leyvas Garcia), and the Ortiz lineage (representing ancestor Joseph Ortiz).

The Ortega, Garcia, and Ortiz lineages consist of members whose Tataviam ancestors lived on, maintained, or had social ties to *Chaguayanga/Tsawayung*. For example, the Ortega lineage holds direct descendancy to the village of *Chaguayanga* through Tataviam ancestor Juan Maria, a first generation convert at Mission SFR. Juan Maria is the paternal ancestor to Francisco Papabubaba who, jointly with Roque and Roman, petitioned the Mexican governor for a deed to one square league at Rancho Encino. On July 24, 1845, Papabubaba received 4,460 acres of Rancho El Encino (Encino), but also maintained a trade and social network with the lineage at *Chaguayanga* approximately 20 miles to the north. When Papabubaba married Paula Cayo, a native of *Suitcanga* (Encino) and *Tapuu* (Tapo Canyon area) in 1827, a native of Cahuenga (Burbank area) and ancestor of the Ortiz lineage named Conrado Leyva was a witness to their marriage, which further reinforced inter-lineage ties.

In a second example of inter-lineage networking, Samuel, a native of *Chaguayanga*, became the godparent of Ortega ancestors in 1831, but also strengthened his ties with the Ortiz lineage through land exchange. On March 1, 1851, Samuel gifted the 200 acres deeded to him by the Mexican

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governor to Jose Miguel Triunfo’s two sons, who are progenitors of the Ortiz lineage. As caretakers of the 200 acres, the progenitors of the Ortiz lineage maintained a trade and social network with *Chaguayanga* through Samuel in the early years of California’s statehood.

In a third example, the Garcia lineage is tied to *Chaguayanga* through Tataviam ancestor Cornelio, who was born into the lineage there. Oral history suggests that Cornelio was living at *Chaguayanga* before being enslaved at Mission San Fernando in 1803. His wife Maria Antonia was also a member of *Chaguayanga* through both of her parents, Amando and Amanda. This connection to *Chaguayanga* suggests that the Garcia lineage ancestors were relatives to, and living with, the Ortega ancestors contemporaneously on the lands now occupied by the project.

The Fernandeano community intermarried, took on godparenting relations, and bore witness at marriages, which reinforced a web of ties between lineages (BIA 2009). While ancestry is one form of relationality, traditional stories, lifeways, and historic events and occupations since time immemorial weave the Fernandeano Tataviam people to the land occupied by this project in complex, indescribable ways.

D. Historic Setting

Spanish Period (1769-1822)

The first European presence in the in the Santa Clara River Valley occurred during the Portolá expedition of 1769. As then Governor of Baja California, Captain Gaspar de Portolá led a 63-member expedition north from the Spanish settlement of San Diego to Monterey (Brown 2001; McCawley 1996). San Diego was the first Spanish settlement in Alta California, established as a presidio, or military encampment, earlier in 1769 by Captain Portolá and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra (Robinson 1948). The establishment of the Mission San Diego de Alcalá later in 1769 marked the beginning of the Mission Period in Alta California where 21 missions were built at the demand of the church and Spaniards, using subjugated indigenous peoples’ labor across the western region of what is now present-day California (Robinson 1948).

The Portolá expedition traveled through the San Fernando Valley and Newhall Pass naming canyons, water sources, and other geographic features, and camped at the confluence of the Santa Clara River and Castiac Creek in the area of present-day Castaic Junction (Brown 2001; W&S Consultants 1994). Here, Portolá encounters residents of a populous village of corral-like huts, interpreted as a seasonal Tataviam encampment (Whitely and Simon 1994). This visit was documented on August 8, 1769, and details this encounter and names the “Beginning of the Hollow of Saint Clare, *la Cañada de Santa Clara*” (Brown 2001:365). Portolá continued on through the Santa Clara River Valley to Ventura, and failed to reach Monterey Bay. The expedition party returned south along a different, more southerly route, and arrived back in San Diego on January 24th, 1770 (Bebbe and Senkewicz 2001).

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As Spanish intrusion into the area continued the Santa Clara River Valley remained relatively isolated due to the rough topography and distant proximity to other colonial activities in the region. Missions San Buenaventura, established in 1782, and San Fernando, established in 1797, greatly increased Spanish presence to the west and south of the Santa Clara River Valley. However, The Spanish Royal Road, *el Camino Real*, was established through the western San Fernando Valley and continued north providing a coastal route along what is now the Highway 101 corridor, linking travel throughout the system of Spanish Missions. This route kept most travel and activity to the south of the Santa Clara River Valley.

As the mission system grew, external ranchos, or estancias, were needed for cattle grazing. Estancia San Francisco Xavier was established in 1804 and served as the estancia for Mission San Fernando where many of the Tataviam were then residing within the mission system. The estancia comprised the Upper Santa Clara River Valley and extended westward to Piru, a parcel of land that would later comprise the Newhall Ranch. Headquarters for the Estancia San Francisco Xavier was developed at Castaic Junction south of the confluence of the Santa Clara River and Castaic Creek. This outpost developed into a sub-mission, or Asistencia in 1810 and represents the first European settlement in the valley (Whitely and Simon 1994).

The primary function of the Asistencia de San Francisco Xavier (LAN-926H) was as a ranching outpost, but as a sub-mission, it likely served religious purposes as well (Newhall 1992; Whitely and Simon 1994). The Asistencia is described as two rectangular adobe buildings with an arched gateway (Newhall 1992; Reynolds 1992; Whitely and Simon 1994). The site of the Asistencia remains preserved in place near the north east overflow parking area of Six Flags Magic Mountain.

Mexican Period (1822-1848)

In the years after the Mexican Revolution against Spain (1810-1821) the Spanish land holdings throughout Alta and Baja California were recognized as part of the new Mexican Republic (Perkins 1957; Robinson 1948; Starr 2007). Both Alta and Baja California were designated territories of the Mexican State in 1821, and as the pueblo of Los Angeles grew in size and population, it was elevated to city status and designated as state capital in 1835 (Robinson 1948; Starr 2007). These events, along with the gradual decline in authority of the missions after the revolution, led to the secularization of the missions by Mexico in 1833, and finalized by the Alta California legislature in 1834 (Robinson 1948; Starr 2007). Lands previously under mission control were divided and gifted to private citizens, mostly veterans, soldiers, and wealthy politicians, thus beginning the rancho movement and a brief pastoral era in California (Robinson 1939).

Del Valle

Antonio Del Valle was a lieutenant in the army of Spain, and as a member of a wealthy family from the Mexican State of Jalisco, served as *mayordomo*, or administrator, of the Mission San Fernando in the early years of the rancho period (Newhall 1992). Del Valle coveted the

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Asistencia at Castaic Junction and petitioned then Governor Juan B. Alvarado for the land grant to the northern reaches of the Mission San Fernando. Del Valle was granted the Rancho San Francisco by Governor Alvarado on January 22nd, 1839. Antonio resided in the Asistencia with his wife Jacoba Felix and two children, managing the pastures of cattle and sheep at Rancho San Francisco until his death in 1841 (Perkins 1957; Newhall 1992; Santa Clarita Valley (SCV) Historical Society 2019a).

Del Valle died without a formal last will and testament, and the rancho was divided into eastern and western sections. Ygnacio Del Valle, Antonio's oldest and estranged son, was awarded 13,599 acres on the western end of the Santa Clara River Valley, and in 1853 established the 1,800-acre Rancho Camulos near Piru along present-day State Route 126, approximately 10 miles west of Interstate 5. Ygnacio, then serving as mayor of Los Angeles and state legislator, moved into the adobe at Rancho Camulos permanently in 1861 (SCV Historical Society 2019a; Triem and Stone 1996).

American Period (1848-present)

Following the Mexican-American War (1846-1848), the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo gave the United States ownership of California, along with Mexican territories in the southwestern states. On July 4th, 1848, the treaty was ratified, essentially ending the Mexican Period and pastoral era in California (Newhall 1992). The rancho soon suffered many years of drought leading to massive losses of cattle. Del Valle was deeply in debt and lost Rancho San Francisco to his creditors, who sold the property to oil prospectors. The rights to the land were ultimately purchased by Henry Mayo Newhall 1875, a railroad investor from San Francisco (Newhall 1992; SCV Historical Society 2019b).

Henry Mayo Newhall was born May 13, 1825 in Saugus, Massachusetts. He journeyed to California as an ambitious young man seeking fortune in the California Gold Rush of 1849. After a failed stint at gold prospecting, Newhall became a successful auctioneer and partner at an auction house in San Francisco (Newhall 1992; SCV Historical Society 2019b). Newhall was an early investor and founder of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and eventually parlayed his success in the railroad business into real estate. Newhall purchased five of the former Mexican land grant ranchos in California: Rancho Santa Rita, Rancho Piojo/San Miguelito, Rancho Suey, Rancho Todo Santos, and Rancho San Francisco (Newhall 1992).

Newhall continued the use of Rancho San Francisco for cattle ranching and farming. Although a wide variety of crops were attempted, the farmland was primarily used to grow wheat which provided abundant harvests through the 1880s (SCV Historical Society 2019). Henry Newhall suffered an untimely death after a horse-riding accident in 1882. He died at age 56 after failing to recover from the accident, and a year later his five sons incorporated The Newhall Land and Farming Company, operating the ranch as a family business into the 20th Century (Newhall 1992; SCV Historical Society 2019b).

Oil was discovered on the ranch after years of failed investigations, offering new industry to the area during the years of community development in Southern California. Newhall Land went

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public in the 1950s, and developed the new town of Valencia as a new master-planned community. Housing became the company's primary business as The Newhall Land and Farming Company continued to grow with the surrounding community (Newhall 1992; SCV Historical Society 2019b).

Other significant events besides the development of Newhall occurred during the early 20th Century. Perhaps the best known being the St. Francis Dam disaster of 1928 which produced a catastrophic flash flood through San Francisquito Canyon as a wall of water travelled downstream from the canyon and through the Santa Clara River Valley (SCV Historical Society 2019c). The curved concrete gravity dam was part of the Los Angeles Aqueduct infrastructure designed by the General Manager and Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Water Works, William Mullholland. The tragic event was the second-greatest loss of life in the history of California with as many as 600 fatalities. Only the 1906 San Francisco Earthquake and subsequent fire resulted in more deaths than the dam failure (SCV Historical Society 2019c). The flood gouged the landscape as the rushing waters carried trees and concrete debris downstream as far as Santa Paula (Ann Stansell, personal communication 2018).

As the early 1900s progressed Anglo-American settlement continued apace and agricultural development of the west valley ensued. The agricultural flavor of the San Fernando Valley remained somewhat intact until after World War II. Following the end of the war residential and commercial development steadily expanded across the length of the valley.

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IV. ARCHIVAL RESEARCH/SUMMARY

A. Archival Record Search

In January 2017, the Principal Investigator conducted a record search of the California Historical Resources Inventory System (CHRIS) at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University Fullerton. Results of the record search included reports of previous cultural resource studies, surveys, reports, as well as site records of known archaeological sites, isolated artifacts, historic structures, historic maps, etc., as provided in the Phase I reports for Entrada South and VCC.

Results of the CHRIS record search revealed that the tracts of land of the respective survey areas had been surveyed for cultural resources in the past but that there were no previously recorded archaeological sites within either of the survey areas. With the exception of newly discovered archaeological sites associated with Tract 61105 (Westlink, formerly called Mission Village) project, the closest previously recorded cultural resources are located approximately one kilometer north of the Entrada South survey area boundary. These are the location of the original Newhall Ranch headquarters buildings, CA-LAN-961H, the structures of which having been previously removed, and the Asistencia adobe ruins, i.e., LAN-962H (Corbett and Guttenberg 2019a).

B. Sacred Lands File Search

In April 2019 the Principal Investigator conducted a Sacred Lands File search with the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The results of the 2019 Sacred Lands File search revealed that no sacred Native American places had been recorded with the NAHC within the boundaries of the Entrada South survey area (NAHC 2019).

In December 2021 the Principal Investigator conducted a record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File regarding the VCC Survey Area. The results of the 2021 Sacred Lands File search revealed that one or more Native American sacred places have been recorded with the NAHC within the boundaries of the survey area (NAHC 2022). Subsequently, all Native American Tribes and interested individuals on the contact list provided by the NAHC were sent a letter soliciting any information or comments regarding the survey area that they wished to share. The Principal Investigator received responses from representatives of three tribes and engaged in consultation with these parties. Although the NAHC reported the presence of one or more sacred places in their Sacred Lands File, no further information was obtained through direct Tribal consultation regarding the location or nature of any sacred place within the VCC Survey Area, and therefore no resource was identified within the VCC Survey Area.

C. Previous Investigations

As noted above, the tracts of land comprising the respective survey areas had been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Specifically, in 2001, W & S Consultants conducted a survey of 942 acres of land that included what was the tract of land of Entrada South survey area of 2018-2019. During the W & S Consultants 2001 investigation, their survey area was referred to as the

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Magic Mountain Entertainment Center Project which also included land surrounding the Magic Mountain Amusement Park to the north and east of the park, but did not include the area within the park boundary (W&S Consultants 2002: Figure 1). No archaeological sites or cultural resources were identified within the portion of the 2001 survey area that comprises the current Entrada South survey area.

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V. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

A. Phase I Field Methods

The Phase I Archaeological Surveys were planned, developed and implemented according to the highest pedestrian survey protocols and archaeological professional standards and planned and completed in consultation with tribal archaeologists. In order to conduct a systematic survey, we utilized GIS to establish precisely-defined survey quadrants and divided the survey areas into bounded sections. (Figures 3 and 4). Each survey quadrant is approximately the same size in area, although some sections have relatively gentle topography, others feature more rugged terrain.

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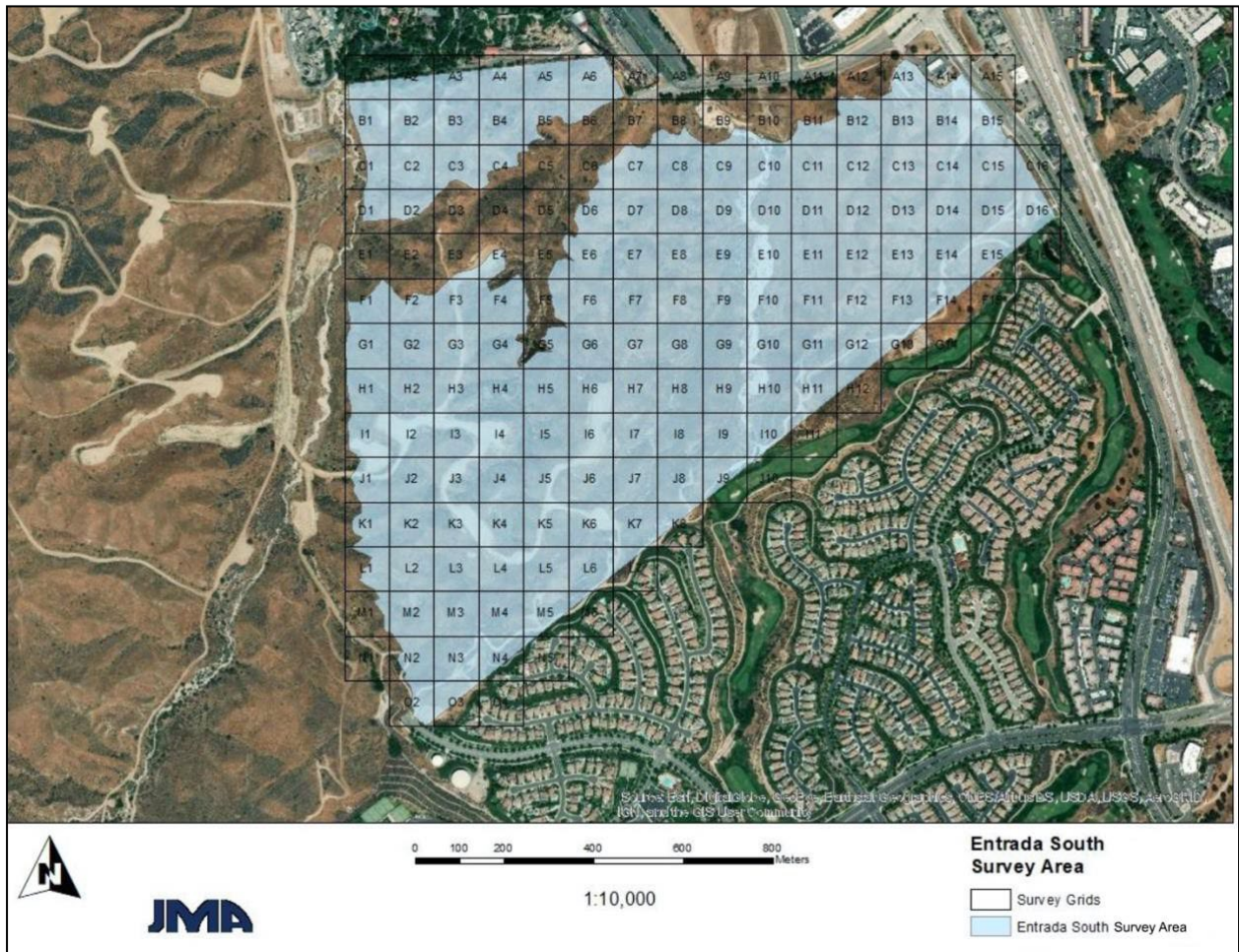


Figure 3. Entrada South Survey Quadrants

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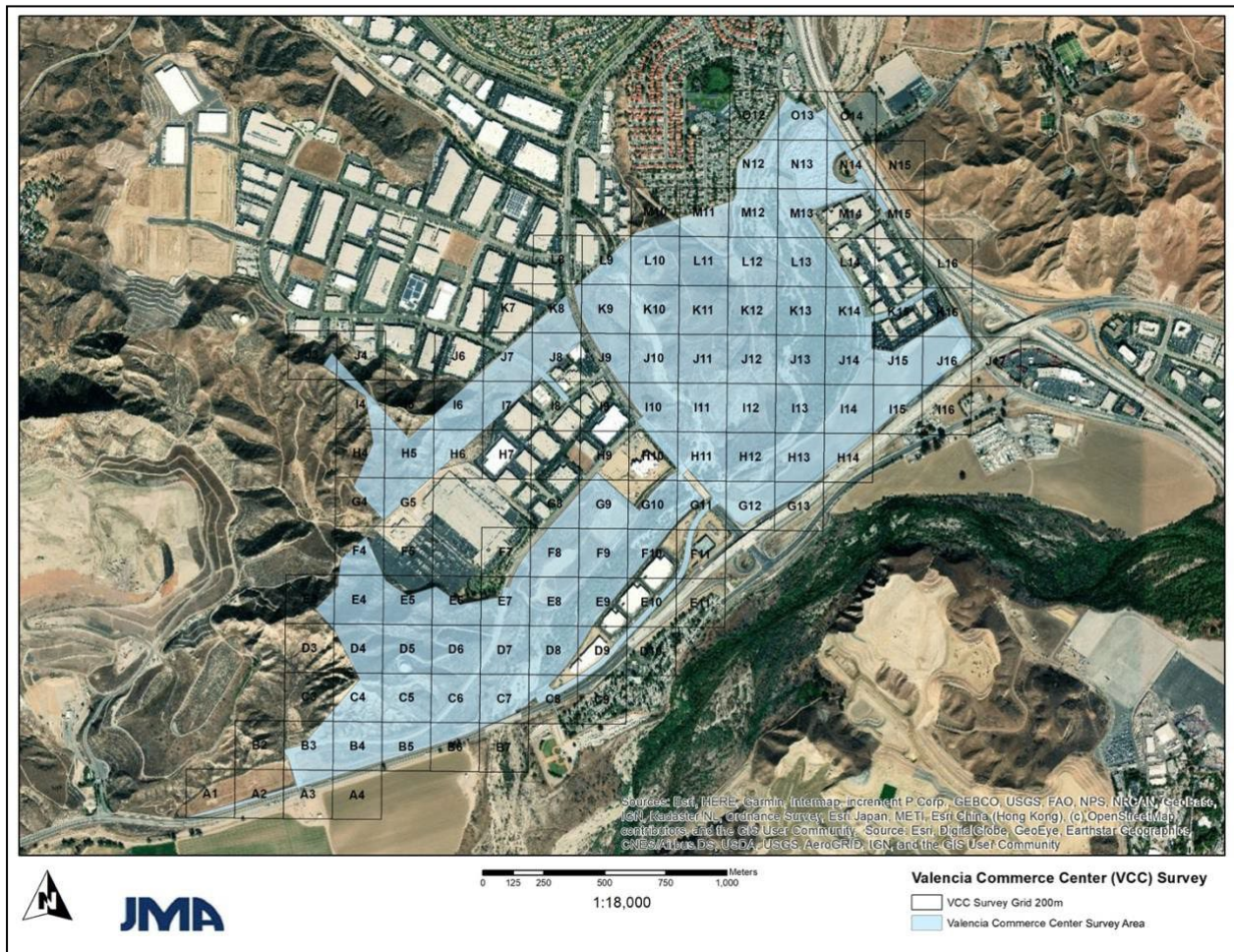


Figure 4. VCC Survey Quadrants

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The pedestrian survey of the Entrada South survey area was conducted over a period of six days in late November and early December 2018 and two additional days in February 2019. The pedestrian survey of the VCC survey area was conducted over a period of seven days in late February and early March, 2019.

The survey methodology for both survey areas consisted of team members remaining in visual contact while walking parallel transects spaced approximately 5-10 meters apart. However, transect intervals were adjusted as deemed necessary to accommodate particular situations or immediate topography. For instance, in heavily vegetated areas of higher sensitivity the distance between transects was narrowed. While surveying areas less likely to contain cultural materials, such as extremely steep slopes with loose, unconsolidated soils, survey intervals were widened. In all terrains, special attention was paid to areas of enhanced ground visibility (e.g., rodent burrows, game trails and erosional surfaces) and those more likely to produce isolates or sites (mid-slope terraces, ridgelines and drainages). Coverage of the area began at the corner of the project areas and transects were traversed in a north-south trajectory, generally parallel to the orientation of the ridgelines and canyons. Because the canyons drained downhill, transects generally started uphill and worked downhill.

Due to variability in vegetative cover of the ground surface, ground visibility ranged from moderate to extremely poor. Due to the abundant rainfall of the season, vegetation was particularly thick and verdant. In some areas the thick green grass obscured the ground surface to the point where it was virtually zero. In some areas of less dense vegetation, rodent disturbance and the presence of freshly exposed soil in rodent burrows increased ground visibility somewhat. Overall, ground visibility for the survey area is described as poor.

Crew size from day-to-day ranged from eight to thirteen members and included JMA personnel as well as participants from the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians. JMA archaeological technicians and tribal participants worked side-by-side during the survey and were instrumental in locating and identifying cultural resources. Most survey team members utilized a hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) unit to track progress, note survey boundary landmarks, and to mark the position of any cultural features encountered. In addition, cell phones equipped with the Avenza map application were also used to track and record survey transects. A master survey track map was compiled using the recorded tracks with the GPS data and Avenza data combined. Survey boundaries, cultural features, and/or isolated artifacts with their respective GPS coordinates were logged in the field. Digital photographs of cultural features and/or isolated artifacts were also taken in the field.

Archaeological sites were identified by the discovery of three or more artifacts found together in spatial association. Upon discovery of a site, the crew member flagged the location with colored pinflags, collected a GPS point, and noted the location so the site could be relocated and recorded in detail at a later date. That data was then compiled into a table. Separate site and isolate tables were updated on a daily basis, and then transferred to a GIS database.

At the conclusion of the surveys, a GIS based map of the survey tracks was compiled to verify that the survey coverage met or exceeded expectations. The final survey track map depicts

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individual survey tracks and documents the comprehensive coverage of the survey areas (Figures 5 and 6). It should also be noted that not every survey crew member was equipped with a tracking device (i.e., either a GPS unit or cell phone equipped with the Avenza map application) therefore the survey area was covered with even more survey tracks than the survey track maps show.

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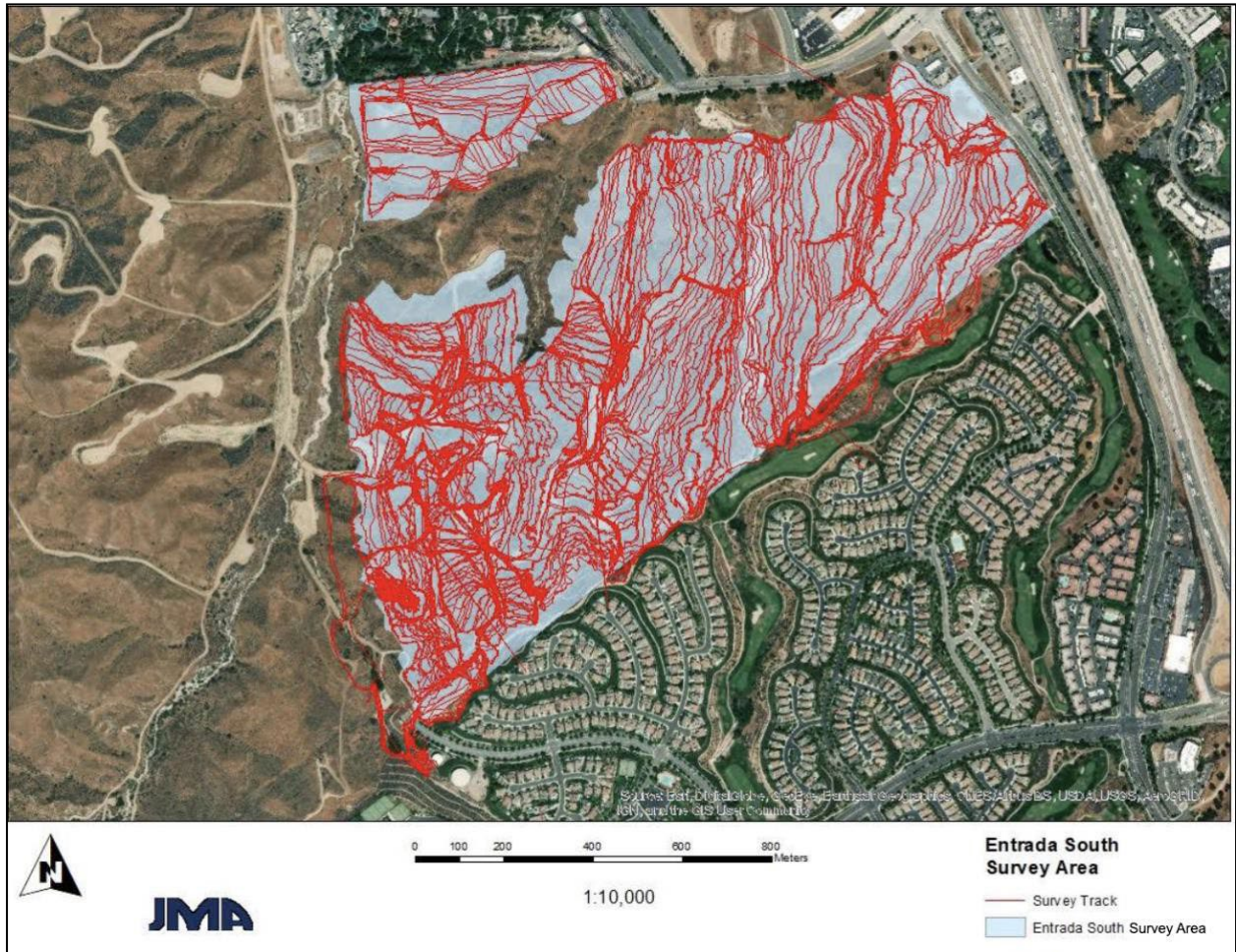


Figure 5. Entrada South survey map.

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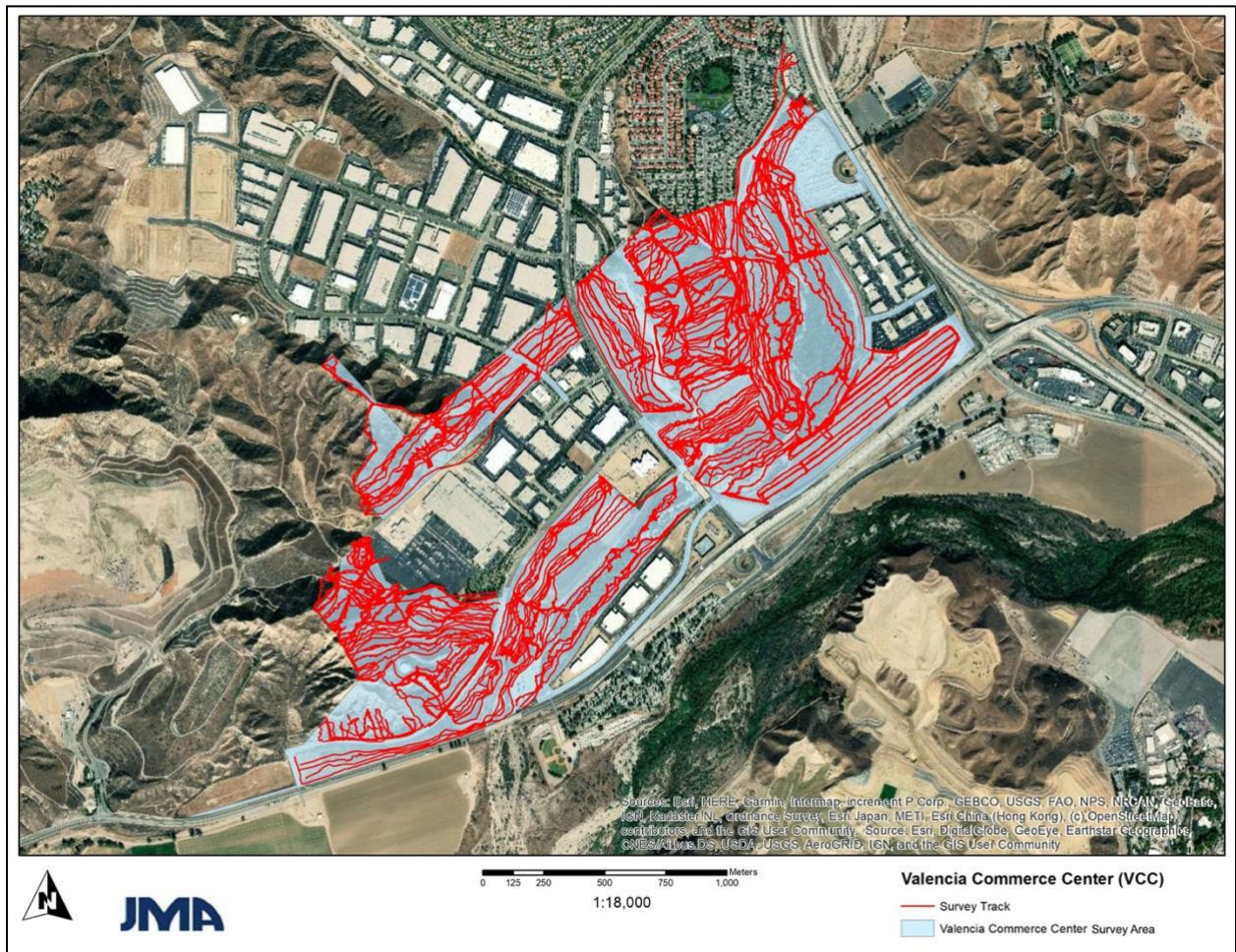


Figure 6. VCC survey map.

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B. Survey Results

1. Entrada South

Over the course of the pedestrian survey of the Entrada South survey area three archaeological sites were identified and subsequently recorded. Additional Phase II testing was recommended to evaluate the significance of these lithic scatter sites (see discussion below). In addition, ten isolated artifacts were discovered, recorded and collected within the Entrada South survey area, and were determined not to be potentially significant resources, as defined by CEQA (see Section VIII, below).

2. VCC

No new archaeological sites were identified as a result of the pedestrian survey of the VCC survey area. Over the course of the pedestrian survey of the VCC survey area, four isolated artifacts were discovered, recorded and collected within the survey area, and were determined not to be potentially significant resources, as defined by CEQA (see Section VIII, below).

3. Documentation of Isolated Artifacts

Artifacts found singly and not in association with other artifacts or features were considered isolated artifacts. During the surveys, ten isolated artifacts were discovered in the Entrada South survey area and four isolated artifacts were discovered in the VCC survey area, all of which were determined not to be potentially significant resources, as defined by CEQA (see Section VIII, below). The point of origin of each isolated artifact was recorded in the field using hand-held GPS units. Each isolated artifact was photographed and then documented utilizing DPR 523 form: Primary Record so that the location and description of each isolated artifact can also be added to the California Historical Resources Inventory System (VCC Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Appendix C).

a. Description of Isolated Artifacts

(1) Entrada South

Ten isolated artifacts were observed, recorded and collected during the course of the pedestrian survey of Entrada South survey area, and were determined not to be potentially significant resources, as defined by CEQA (see Section VIII, below). Eight of the ten isolated artifacts are lithic flakes or lithic cores. One isolated artifact is a scraper plane. Scraper planes are typically domed in cross section, ovate in outline, and unifacially chipped. Researchers have suggested that the function of these tools were for processing yucca plants (Kowta 1969). The other isolated artifact recovered from the survey area appeared at initial examination to be a possible mano. As such, it was submitted for use-wear analysis. Use-wear analysis determined this artifact to indeed to be a cultural artifact, but rather than a mano as expected, the artifact was classified as an unshaped expedient pestle with one end showing use wear (Entrada South Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Appendix D, Small pestle/unshaped, expedient).

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(2) VCC

Four isolated artifacts were discovered, recorded and collected during the course of the pedestrian survey of the VCC survey area. None of these isolated artifacts were determined to be potentially significant resources, as defined by CEQA (see Section VIII, below). Three of the four isolated artifacts are lithic flakes or lithic cores. The other isolated artifact recovered from the survey area appeared at initial examination to be a possible fragment of a broken metate (i.e., grinding slab). As such, it was collected and submitted for use-wear analysis. Use-wear analysis determined this artifact to indeed to be a cultural artifact and was classified as a metate (VCC Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Appendix B, *Isolate 2.20.19_RC_1*). It is noted that isolated artifact #4 was found in the survey area, but not within the VCC area proposed for development as included in the Supplemental EIR.²

C. Entrada South Phase II Testing

Excavation units were placed at various locations within each site in order to sample the horizontal extent of the site. Unit locations were established and designated by reference to a grid system aligned with the original site recording datum. Units were excavated with hand trowels in 10cm levels with all removed soil screened using 3 mm (1/8") mesh. Screens were placed on a tarp to catch and contain sifted soil, and all captured material was used to backfill each excavation unit. The level-by-level progress of each excavation unit was recorded with an Excavation Unit recording form which consists of observations of soil characteristics, texture, Munsell color, and any modern material (glass, metal, plastic, etc.) and/or artifacts (Entrada South Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Appendix A). In addition, the excavation of each test unit was fully documented with a series of photographs. Individual photographs were also recorded on a separate Photo Log form (Entrada South Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Appendix A). All test units were excavated to two levels of sterile soil or refusal at bedrock.

When artifacts were encountered, they were collected, photographed and recorded. Additional examination was conducted in the lab. If encountered, organic archaeological material suitable for radiocarbon dating (e.g., shell or animal bone) was collected, sent for dating, and included in the site evaluation.

² As noted above, the VCC survey area was conservatively broader than the VCC area proposed for development as included in the Supplemental EIR.

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VI. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

A. Entrada South Survey Area

As noted above, three new archeological sites were identified during the pedestrian survey of the Entrada South survey area, each of which was generally characterized by lithic scatters typical of many others discovered in the vicinity.

Among the discovered lithic scatter sites, evidence for habitation is scant. Rather, the new sites typically indicate the procurement of suitable toolstone and the initial and/or expedient reduction of lithic resources.

1. Archaeological Sites – Phase II Investigation

Phase II Testing was conducted with respect to each of the three archaeological sites identified during the Phase I cultural resources survey of the Entrada South survey area.

The subsurface testing program was conducted between May 28 and June 12, 2019 and included 12 field days. The sampling strategy employed for each of the three archaeological lithic scatter sites consisted of excavation of a series of controlled 1.0 by 0.5 meter test units. The number of test units correlated to site size (Table 1) and was based on consistency with the previous Phase II testing program for the neighboring Mission Village project (Corbett and Guttenberg 2018a).

Table 1. Entrada South Phase II Test Units

	Description	Area M²	No. of 0.5 x 1.0m test units
LAN-4897 (Site 1)	Lithic scatter	6,700	6
LAN-4898 (Site 2)	Lithic scatter	5,000	4
LAN-4899 (Site 3)	Lithic scatter	24,000	8

2. Results of Phase II Testing and National Register Eligibility Evaluation

a. Site 1 (LAN-4897)

The first of the Entrada South sites tested and evaluated consists of a prehistoric archaeological site in the southwestern portion of the Entrada South survey area. This is a large lithic scatter (~7,000 m²) situated within a small side canyon along a north-south trending ridge. During the pedestrian survey and subsequent recording constituents of the artifact assemblage observed included tested cobbles, cores, and flakes. A possible metate was identified and collected from Entrada South Site 1 at the time of recording. This object was submitted for use-wear analysis in order to positively identify it as a cultural artifact. However, the results of the use-wear analysis were inconclusive and were unable to determine whether its shape was natural or rather was derived from human use (Entrada South Phase II Report, Appendix B, *Possible sandstone metate fragment*). It has been retained and considered a possible metate.

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(1) Site 1 (LAN-4897) – Results of Testing and Discussion

Subsurface excavation at Site 1 included six 0.5 x 1.0m test units. Three of the six (50%) test units tested positive and yielded artifacts. The deepest artifacts were encountered in the 30-40cm level below the surface. Artifacts recovered from subsurface deposits consist of lithics and one shell fragment. The lithics are represented by flakes and a tested cobble/core. No formal tools or temporally diagnostic artifacts were encountered through subsurface testing at Site 1. In sum, the combination of observed surface artifacts and subsurface deposits suggests that Site 1 was primarily a location where lithic raw material was surface quarried and expediently flaked in order to test its suitability as tool stone. In addition, a limited amount of plant food processing may have occurred at this site as suggested by the utilized flake and the possible grinding slab/metate.

(2) Site 1 (LAN-4897) – Determination of Eligibility

- (a) Criterion A. Properties which are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Typically, archaeological sites or districts which qualify as Traditional Cultural Properties and/or locations associated with Traditional Cultural Values or a pattern of events are eligible under National Register Criterion A. “Traditional” in National Register context refers to “those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through generations, usually orally, or through practice”. Accordingly, a Traditional Cultural Property is eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community (National Park Service 1998). Typically, the identification of Traditional Cultural Properties and/or locations associated with Traditional Cultural Values arises from consultation with Tribes and/or through conducting Oral Histories. As yet, there is no specific association with a known ethnographic village. In the absence of relevant oral history, Site 1 does not meet National Register eligibility Criterion A and does not present the characteristics for eligibility as a historic resource or unique archeological resource under CEQA.

- (b) Criterion B. Properties which are associated with lives of significant persons in the past.

Tataviam oral history traces individually-named ancestors of contemporary tribal members to certain ethnographically-identified and named villages (see above). Most pertinently, named individuals important to the Tataviam are associated with the village of *Chaguayanga* (*Tsawayung*). Although it is recognized that the location of this village is described in the vicinity of Castaic Junction, archaeological evidence of the location of *Chaguayanga* (*Tsawayung*) has not yet been identified. Site 1, being a lithic scatter with no indication of having been a permanent village, is almost certainly not the ancestral village of *Chaguayanga*. Application of Criterion B to archaeological Site 1 would indicate that it does not meet National Register eligibility Criterion B and does not present the characteristics for eligibility as a historic

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resource or unique archeological resource under CEQA.

- (c) Criterion C. Properties which 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.

Sites that exhibit or contain important representations of the aesthetic values of a group are eligible under Criterion C. Typical archaeological examples include pictographs (rock paintings), petroglyphs (carvings on rock), and effigy mounds. Application of Criterion C to archaeological Site 1 would indicate that it does not meet National Register eligibility Criterion C and does not present the characteristics for eligibility as a historic resource or unique archeological resource under CEQA.

- (d) Criterion D. Properties that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

The vast majority of archaeological sites which are determined to be eligible for inclusion meet the standard based on Criterion D. In terms of Criterion D: Information Potential, a primary consideration is our ability to “reconstruct the sequence of archaeological cultures for the purposes of identifying and explaining continuities and discontinuities in the archaeological record for a particular area.” To be able to provide information that bears on such questions, patterned behavior needs to be placed in some temporal or chronologic framework and given some historical context. Without that ability the importance of a resource’s information potential is more difficult to establish. Thus, the evaluations against Criterion D provided here largely involve the potential for these sites and the information they contain to be placed in a temporal context. In this case the issue is strongly dependent on our ability to obtain datable material, either temporally diagnostic artifacts (e.g., projectile points, time-sensitive shell beds), or radiocarbon-datable material (e.g., shell, wood or bone).

Sixteen flakes and one tested cobble/core were recovered from the test units at Site 1. This result could be considered a substantial subsurface deposit. However, no temporally diagnostic artifacts or datable cultural material were detected during the Phase II testing program at Site 1. A single shell fragment recovered from Site 1 was determined by radiocarbon dating to be a fossil specimen and therefore not associated with the cultural assemblage at this archaeological site (Phase II Report, Appendix C). Based on the failure to detect the presence of a datable material and thus the ability to demonstrate its historical context, the potential for Site 1 to yield additional information important in prehistory is lacking. In the absence of further evidence, Site 1 would not be eligible for inclusion according to National Register eligibility Criterion D when evaluated individually and does not present the characteristics for eligibility as a historic resource or unique archeological resource under CEQA.

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(e) Integrity

Following an evaluation of a properties' significance according the criteria discussed above, an important consideration pursuant to the National Register involves the idea of how well a property retains its ability to convey its historic significance. This is referred to as a property's integrity. As noted above, in prior decades the land area of the Entrada South survey area had been developed as an oil field with the construction of attendant access roads and graded pads for oil wells and pumps as well as major utility corridor for Southern California Edison and Southern California Gas Company facilities along the southern boundary of the Project site. This has resulted in different levels of disturbance respective to each site. Levels of disturbance has been noted on the DPR Site Record Forms and sketch maps for each site and these should also be consulted regarding the integrity of each site pursuant to National Register guidelines.

Site 1 retains a significant level of integrity. Evidence suggests that archaeological Site 1 has been disturbed by historical development and disturbance within the Entrada South survey area for oil and gas and agricultural activities and areas in the vicinity have been disturbed by historical development or recent mechanical grading only along one of its margins; the remainder appears completely intact and undisturbed. Subsurface testing revealed no indications of disturbance to the site.

(f) Summary for Site 1 (LAN-4897) Eligibility Criteria

In summary, Site 1 (LAN-4897) was determined not to meet the eligibility criteria for the National Register and does not present the characteristics for eligibility as a historic resource or unique archeological resource under CEQA.

b. Site 2 (LAN-4898)

The second site is an archaeological site located near the eastern edge of the survey area. This site is a large lithic scatter (~5,000 m²) extending about 230 meters along a north-south trending ridge. Cultural constituents consist exclusively of flaked stone artifacts. The lithic assemblage observed on the surface included tested cobbles, cores, and flakes. No formal artifacts were observed.

(1) Site 2 (LAN-4898) – Results of Testing and Discussion

Subsurface excavation at Site 2 included four 0.5 x 1.0m test units. Two of the four (50%) test units tested positive and yielded artifacts. All of the artifacts from these two units were encountered in the 0-10cm level below the surface. Artifacts recovered from subsurface deposits at Site 2 consist of five lithic flakes. No formal tools or temporally diagnostic artifacts were encountered through subsurface testing at Site 2. In sum, the combination of observed surface artifacts and subsurface deposits suggests that Site 2 was a location where lithic raw material was surface quarried and expediently flaked in order to test its suitability as tool stone.

(2) Site 2 (LAN-4898) – Determination of Eligibility

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- (a) Criterion A. Properties which are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Parallel to the considerations regarding Traditional Cultural Properties and/or locations associated with Traditional Cultural Values discussed above, in the absence of relevant oral history, Site 2 does not appear to meet National Register eligibility Criterion A and does not present the characteristics for eligibility as a historic resource or unique archeological resource under CEQA.

- (b) Criterion B. Properties which are associated with lives of significant persons in the past.

Tataviam oral history traces individually-named ancestors of contemporary tribal members to certain ethnographically-identified and named villages (see above). Most pertinently, named individuals important to the Tataviam are associated with the village of *Chaguayanga* (*Tsawayung*). Although it is recognized that the location of this village is described in the vicinity of Castaic Junction, archaeological evidence of the location of *Chaguayanga* (*Tsawayung*) has not yet been identified. Site 2, being a lithic scatter with no indication of having been a permanent village, is almost certainly not the ancestral village of *Chaguayanga*. Application of Criterion B to archaeological Site 2 would indicate that it does not meet National Register eligibility Criterion B and does not present the characteristics for eligibility as a historic resource or unique archeological resource under CEQA.

- (c) Criterion C. Properties which 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.

Sites that exhibit or contain important representations of the aesthetic values of a group are eligible under Criterion C. Typical archaeological examples include pictographs (rock paintings), petroglyphs (carvings on rock), and effigy mounds. Application of Criterion C to archaeological Site 2 would indicate that it does not meet National Register eligibility Criterion C and does not present the characteristics for eligibility as a historic resource or unique archeological resource under CEQA.

- (d) Criterion D. Properties that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Five flakes were recovered from the test units at Site 2. This result would not be considered a substantial subsurface deposit. In addition, no temporally diagnostic artifacts or datable cultural material were detected during the Phase II testing program at Site 2. Based on the failure to

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detect the presence of a substantial subsurface deposit or datable material, the potential for Site 2 to yield additional information important in prehistory is lacking. Site 2 would not be eligible for inclusion according to National Register eligibility Criterion D and does not present the characteristics for eligibility as a historic resource or unique archeological resource under CEQA.

(e) Integrity

Site 2 retains significant integrity. Due to its out-of-the-way location along a ridge with steeply sloped sides and no direct evidence of modern activity within the site boundaries, it seems as though this site may not have suffered any significant modern disturbance. It appears to be essentially intact although artifacts have probably migrated slightly downslope over time. Subsurface testing revealed no evidence of disturbance to the site.

(f) Summary for Site 2 (LAN-4898) Eligibility Criteria

In summary, Site 2 (LAN-4898) was determined not to meet the eligibility criteria for the National Register and does not present the characteristics for eligibility as a historic resource or unique archeological resource under CEQA.

c. Site 3 (LAN-4899)

The third site is an archaeological site located in the northwestern portion of the survey area. This site is a very large, low-density lithic scatter (~24,000 m²) with flaked stone artifacts widely distributed about 270 meters along a sinuous ridge trending generally northeast-southwest. Artifacts in this area of the site occur on a gently sloped surface between two minor ridges. The lithic assemblage observed from surface indications primarily consisted of tested cobbles, cores, and flakes. In addition, one mano fragment was observed and collected.

(1) Site 3 (LAN-4899) – Results of Testing and Discussion

Subsurface excavation at Site 3 included eight 0.5 x 1.0m test units. Six of the eight (75%) test units tested positive and yielded artifacts. Artifacts recovered from subsurface deposits consist of lithics and shell fragments. The lithics are represented by 16 flakes and four tested cobbles/cores. No formal tools or temporally diagnostic artifacts were encountered through subsurface testing at Site 3, although a mano fragment was collected from the surface during recording. In addition, six small pieces of marine shell were recovered from two different units, with four of these subsequently submitted for radiocarbon dating. The shell fragments were determined to be fossil specimens and therefore not associated with the cultural assemblage at this archaeological site (Entrada South Phase II Report, Appendix C). In sum, the combination of observed surface artifacts and subsurface deposits suggests that Site 3 was primarily a location where lithic raw material was surface quarried and expediently flaked in order to test its suitability as tool stone. In addition, a limited amount of plant food processing may have occurred at this site as suggested by the mano.

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(2) Site 3 – Determination of Eligibility

- (a) Criterion A. Properties which are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Parallel to the considerations regarding Traditional Cultural Properties and/or locations associated with Traditional Cultural Values discussed above, in the absence of relevant oral history, Site 3 does not appear to meet National Register eligibility Criterion A and does not present the characteristics for eligibility as a historic resource or unique archeological resource under CEQA.

- (b) Criterion B. Properties which are associated with lives of significant persons in the past.

Tataviam oral history traces individually-named ancestors of contemporary tribal members to certain ethnographically-identified and named villages (see above). Most pertinently, named individuals important to the Tataviam are associated with the village of *Chaguayanga* (*Tsawayung*). Although it is recognized that the location of this village is described in the vicinity of Castaic Junction, archaeological evidence of the location of *Chaguayanga* (*Tsawayung*) has not yet been identified. Site 3 has no indication of having been a permanent village, is almost certainly not the ancestral village of *Chaguayanga*. Application of Criterion B to archaeological Site 3 would indicate that it does not meet National Register eligibility Criterion B and does not present the characteristics for eligibility as a historic resource or unique archeological resource under CEQA.

- (c) Criterion C. Properties which 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.

Sites that exhibit or contain important representations of the aesthetic values of a group are eligible under Criterion C. Typical archaeological examples include pictographs (rock paintings), petroglyphs (carvings on rock), and effigy mounds. Application of Criterion C to archaeological Site 3 would indicate that it does not meet National Register eligibility Criterion C and does not present the characteristics for eligibility as a historic resource or unique archeological resource under CEQA.

- (d) Criterion D. Properties that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Sixteen flakes and four tested cobbles and/or cores were recovered from the test units at Site 3. This result could be considered a substantial subsurface deposit. However, no temporally

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diagnostic artifacts or datable cultural material were detected during the Phase II testing program at Site 3. The shell fragments recovered from Site 3 were determined by radiocarbon dating to be a fossil specimen and therefore not associated with the cultural assemblage at this archaeological site (Entrada South Phase II Report, Appendix C). Based on the failure to detect the presence of a datable material and thus the ability to demonstrate its historical context, the potential for Site 3 to yield additional information important in prehistory is lacking. Site 3 would not be eligible for inclusion according to National Register eligibility Criterion D when evaluated individually and does not present the characteristics for eligibility as a historic resource or unique archeological resource under CEQA.

(e) Integrity

Site 3 retains a significant level of integrity. It is a large site that sprawls over ridges and gently sloped terrain. Evidence suggests that there has been some disturbance in one particular area of the site, as the Entrada South survey area has historically been developed and disturbed by oil and gas and agricultural activities, and areas in the vicinity of the survey area have been developed. Evidence of a small amount of modern debris was found in two adjacent excavation units. This area may have been previously graded and/or used in relation to the oilfield activities of previous decades. The other areas of the site appear to have not suffered significant levels of modern disturbance; therefore, the majority of the site appears to retain substantial integrity.

(f) Summary for Site 3 (LAN-4899) Eligibility Criteria

In summary, Site 3 (LAN-4899) was determined not to meet the eligibility criteria for the National Register and does not present the characteristics for eligibility as a historic resource or unique archeological resource under CEQA.

d. District Eligibility Determination

As discussed above, we determined that none of the three archaeological sites identified in the Entrada South survey area is individually eligible for inclusion in the National Register. We also considered the three archaeological sites evaluated in this investigation in the aggregate, as potentially contributing elements and mutually informing resources, rather than piecemeal, is partially predicated on the National Register, ‘District’ category (National Park Service 2000). According to the National Register, “A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.” All three sites are certainly linked in terms of general function, i.e., lithic procurement and/or lithic reduction and therefore each archaeological site would be considered a contributing element to the designated district. The issue of if or how closely they were temporally united would be determined by radiocarbon dating. Lacking datable cultural material in each site and relying on the lithic assemblages themselves it would be difficult to establish continuity of association. The Entrada South survey area integrity is limited by historical development and disturbance of the survey area from oil and gas extraction activities and agricultural use as well as historical and recent development activities in the vicinity of the survey area. As described in the Phase II report for the Entrada South survey area, the three sites do not meet the threshold for National Register eligibility applicable to an archaeological district

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and do not support the sites being an archaeological or historic resource under CEQA.

B. VCC Survey Area

3. Archeological Sites

As noted above, no new historic or archeological sites were identified during the pedestrian survey of the VCC survey area. As a result, development of the VCC survey area is not expected to have a significant adverse effect on historic or archeological resources.

4. Isolated Artifacts

Three flaked stone artifacts and one ground stone (metate) artifacts were identified, recorded and collected during the course of the VCC survey, and were determined not to be potentially significant resources that required additional testing. The flaked stone artifacts that were found are consistent in nature and appearance with artifacts observed within the lithic scatters and/or found as isolated artifacts in adjoining areas. The metate, associated with plant food processing activities serves as example of a somewhat rarer class of artifact, but is entirely consistent with other ground stone implements found at neighboring sites.

5. Native American Sacred Places

As mentioned above, in 2021 the Principal Investigator conducted a record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File regarding the VCC Survey Area. The results of the Sacred Lands File search revealed that one or more Native American sacred places have been recorded with the NAHC within the boundaries of the VCC survey area (NAHC 2022). Subsequently, all Native American Tribes and interested individuals on the contact list provided by the NAHC were sent a letter soliciting any information or comments regarding the survey area that they wished to share. The Principal Investigator received responses from representatives of three tribes and engaged in consultation with these parties. Although the NAHC reported the presence of one or more sacred places in their Sacred Lands File, no further information was obtained through direct Tribal consultation regarding the location or nature of any sacred place within the VCC Survey Area, and therefore no specific resource or location was identified within the VCC Survey Area.

VII. MITIGATION MEASURES REQUIRED BY THE STATE-CERTIFIED EIR

A. Previously Approved Mitigation from the State-Certified EIR

The following mitigation measures from the State-certified EIR are applicable to the development of the Entrada South and VCC survey areas and will be incorporated into the Entrada South and VCC Supplemental EIR; therefore, these mitigation measures are incorporated into the analysis of impacts provided in Section VIII, below.

RMDP/SCP-CR-3: Pursuant to the requirements of the Tataviam Agreement, a qualified archaeologist and a Native American monitor shall monitor all earth disturbances, including scarification and placement of fill, within 300 feet of any known archaeological site. If archaeological discoveries are made, earth disturbing activities will be diverted to other locales while the archaeological resources are exposed, mapped, evaluated, and recovered, as appropriate.

RMDP/SCP-CR-4: During any earth disturbance within 300 feet of any known archaeological site, the area of the site and a 50-foot buffer shall be temporarily fenced with chain link flagged with color to ensure construction avoidance.

RMDP/SCP-CR-5: In the event that archaeological remains or sites are encountered during grading anywhere in the Project area, work shall be stopped immediately or redirected until a qualified archaeologist and Native American representative pursuant to the requirements of the Tataviam Agreement are retained by the applicant to evaluate the significance of the find pursuant to CRHR and NRHP criteria. If the remains are found to be significant, they shall be subject to a Phase III data recovery mitigation program consistent with Corps, state, and county guidelines and funded by the applicant to the extent allowed by law (see, Pub. Resources Code § 21083.2).

VIII. ANALYSIS OF IMPACTS TO SUPPORT CEQA AND AB 52 ANALYSIS

A. Regulatory Framework Applicable to the CEQA and AB 52 analysis

1. California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term “historical resource” includes, but is not limited to, “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”³ In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change.”⁴

2. California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency to analyze whether the project under review will adversely affect historic and/or archaeological resources. Under CEQA, Public Resource Code (PRC) Section 21084.1, a “project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.” CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 implements this statutory section by setting forth a two-part inquiry. The first involves a determination of whether the project involves a historic resource.⁵ If so, the lead agency must determine whether the project may involve a “substantial adverse change in the significance” of the resource.

For purposes of CEQA compliance, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 defines the term “historical resources” to include the following:

- A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register.⁶

³ Public Resources Code, Section 5020.1, Subdivision (j).

⁴ Public Resources Code, Section 5024.1, Subdivision (a).

⁵ While terminology in applicable regulations may vary, the terms “historic resources” and “historical resources” are used interchangeably herein.

⁶ PRC Section 5024.1; CCR, Title 14, Section 4850 et seq.

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- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC, or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements in Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat such resources as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- 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 may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register.⁷

Under CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(2), an “archaeological site” may also qualify as a “historic site,” provided it meets the criteria discussed above. An archaeological site that does not meet the historic site criteria may still qualify for protection under CEQA as a “unique archaeological resource,” as defined in PRC Section 21083.2(g).⁸ Unique archaeological resources are discussed further below.

As stated above, if a cultural resource does not qualify as a “historic site,” it may qualify for protection under CEQA as a “unique archaeological resource.” As used in PRC Section 21083.2(g), “unique archaeological resource” means 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.

⁷ PRC Section 5024.1; CCR, Title 14, Section 4852.

⁸ CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(3).

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CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4) explains that if an archaeological resource is neither a historic resource nor a unique archaeological resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment.

3. Assembly Bill 52

AB 52 amended required effects on tribal cultural resources should be considered under CEQA. Section 21074(a) defines tribal cultural resources as one of the following:

- Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following: (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources. (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
- A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

A summary of Los Angeles County’s AB 52 consultation process, which did not result in the identification of any tribal cultural resources within the Survey Area, is included as Attachment A.

4. Los Angeles County Historic Preservation Ordinance

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors adopted the County’s Historic Preservation Ordinance (HPO) on September 1, 2015 (Los Angeles County Historic Preservation Ordinance, Ord. 2015-0033 § 3, 2015). The HPO establishes criteria for designating landmarks and historic districts and provides protective measures for designated and eligible historic resources. The HPO applies to all privately owned property within the unincorporated territory of the County and all publicly owned landmarks, except properties that were not listed prior to the issuance of a demolition permit or properties affiliated with religious organizations. The HPO defines a landmark as “any property, including any structure, site, place, object, tree, landscape, or natural feature, that is designated as a landmark by the Board of Supervisors.” The HPO defines a historic district as, “A contiguous or noncontiguous geographic area containing one or more contributing properties which has been designated as an historic district by the Board of Supervisors.” Landmarks and historic districts may be designated if it is fifty years of age and meets one of the following criteria:

- It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the nation, State, County, or community in which it is located;

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- It is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in the history of the nation, State, County, or community in which it is located;
- It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, architectural style, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of an architect, designer, engineer, or builder whose work is of significance to the nation, State, County, or community in which it is located; or possesses artistic values of significance to the nation, State, County, or community in which it is located;
- It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, significant and important information regarding the prehistory or history of the nation, State, County, or community in which it is located;
- It is listed, or has been formally determined eligible by the United States National Park Service for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, or is listed, or has been formally determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing, on the California Register of Historical Resources;
- If it is a tree, it is one of the largest or oldest trees of the species located in the County; or
- If it is a tree, landscape, or other natural land feature, it has historical significance due to an association with an historic event, person, site, street, or structure, or because it is a defining or significant outstanding feature of a neighborhood.

No previously designed landmarks or historic districts under the HPO are located on the Modified Project site.

B. CEQA Analysis of Historic and Archaeological Resources

1. Summary of Survey Results

a. Entrada South Survey Area

As summarized in Section VI, JMA surveyed the Entrada South survey area in coordination with tribal representatives from the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians. As a result of the survey, ten isolated artifacts and three archaeological sites were identified. JMA determined that three sites (lithic scatters) warranted additional testing through a Phase II investigation.

Site 1 (LAN-4897) analyzed in the Entrada South Phase II report is a lithic scatter site that does not have a specific association with a known ethnographic village and does not provide indication of having been a permanent village. No temporally diagnostic artifacts or datable cultural material were detected during the Phase II testing program at Site 1. Based on not detecting datable material and thus the ability to demonstrate its historical context, the potential for Site 1 to yield additional information important in prehistory is lacking. Site 1 does not present the characteristics for eligibility as a historic resource, tribal cultural resource or unique

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archeological resource under CEQA. See Section VI, above, for additional information about Site 1 (LAN-4897).

Site 2 (LAN-4898) analyzed in the Entrada South Phase II report is a lithic scatter site that does not provide indication of having been a permanent village. No temporally diagnostic artifacts or datable cultural material were detected during the Phase II testing program at Site 2. Based on not detecting datable material and thus the ability to demonstrate its historical context, the potential for Site 2 to yield additional information important in prehistory is lacking. Site 2 does not present the characteristics for eligibility as a historic resource, tribal cultural resource or unique archeological resource under CEQA. See Section VI, above, for additional information about Site 2 (LAN-4898).

Site 3 (LAN-4899) analyzed in the Entrada South Phase II report is a lithic scatter site that does not provide indication of having been a permanent village. Based on not detecting datable material and thus the ability to demonstrate its historical context, the potential for Site 3 to yield additional information important in prehistory is lacking. Site 3 does not present the characteristics for eligibility as a historic resource, tribal cultural resource or unique archeological resource under CEQA. See Section VI, above, for additional information about Site 3 (LAN-4899).

Accordingly, based on the survey results, the Modified Project within the Entrada South survey area is not expected to result in any new significant impact to a historic resource, tribal cultural resource or unique archeological resource. The impact conclusions were prepared in consultation with tribal archaeologists. However, the potential exists for unearthing unidentified archeological resources during excavation and grading activities, which could result in potentially significant impacts without mitigation. Implementation of mitigation measures outlined in Section VII above (RMDP/SCP-CR-3 through RMDP/SCP-CR-5) in coordination with tribal archaeologists and tribal monitoring representatives would ensure that construction activities associated with the Entrada South survey area would be monitored and, where applicable, appropriately mitigated to ensure that impacts would be reduced to less than significant levels. Accordingly, with the implementation of mitigation measures RMDP/SCP-CR-3 through RMDP/SCP-CR-5, the project would not result in any new significant adverse impacts to cultural or archeological resources within the Entrada South survey area.

b. VCC Survey Area

As described in Section VI, no prehistoric or historic archeological sites were identified during the Phase I survey of the VCC survey area. Based on the survey results, the Modified Project within the VCC survey area is not expected to result in any new significant impact to a historic resource, tribal cultural resource or unique archeological resource. The impact conclusions were prepared in consultation with tribal archaeologists. However, the potential exists for unearthing unidentified archeological resources during excavation and grading activities, which could result in potentially significant impacts without mitigation. Implementation of mitigation measures outlined in Section VII above (RMDP/SCP-CR-3 through RMDP/SCP-CR-5) in coordination with tribal archaeologists and tribal monitoring representatives would ensure that construction activities associated with the VCC survey area would be monitored and, where

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applicable, appropriately mitigated to ensure that impacts would be reduced to less than significant levels. Accordingly, with the implementation of mitigation measures RMDP/SCP-CR-3 through RMDP/SCP-CR-5, the project would not result in any new significant adverse impacts to cultural or archeological resources within the VCC survey area.

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Attachment A: Summary of AB 52 Consultation Process and Copies of Los Angeles County AB 52 Correspondence

The following is a summary of the AB 52 process obtained from the County and applicable AB 52 correspondence (copied below). Pursuant to AB 52, the County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning emailed and mailed through U.S. certified mail AB 52 Tribal Consultation Notice letters/e-mails for the Project on December 1, 2021 to the following California Native American tribes that requested notification (except for the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians which was sent the Notice on December 8, 2021):

- Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
- Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
- Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians—Kizh Nation
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
- Tejon Indian Tribe
- Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians

Four of the notified tribes responded to the County’s AB 52 Tribal Consultation Notice letter within the 30-day response period, including the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, and Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians. The responses are summarized below:

- Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians: The Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians commented on November 5, 2021, that falls within the traditional and historical jurisdiction of the tribe. The County consulted with the tribe’s representatives on February 24, 2022. Tribal representatives indicated they did not have concerns under AB 52 because, under the existing agreement between the tribe and Newhall, the tribe would monitor construction activities for the Modified Project;¹ and (2) tribal representatives had met with the San Fernando Band of Mission Indians, and the two groups agreed the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians would take the lead in monitoring with the understanding that the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians would contact the San Fernando Band of Mission Indians if human remains were found during construction monitoring. No further consultation was requested by the tribal representatives.
- Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation: The Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation commented on December 8, 2021 that the Modified Project is located within the tribe’s ancestral territory and requested further consultation with the County to discuss the Project and surrounding location further. The County consulted tribal representatives on January 27, 2022, resulting in the tribe agreeing that their

¹ In 2007, the Project Applicant and the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians entered into an agreement that requires the Project Applicant to retain the Tataviam for monitoring activities associated with grading and development of Newhall projects, including the Modified Project site. The Tataviam Agreement is included in Appendix XX of this SEIR. The Tataviam Agreement is reinforced by Mitigation Measures RMDP/SCP-CR-3 through -6 of the State-certified EIR

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questions had been addressed based on the Fernandño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians taking the lead on monitoring with the understanding that the Fernandño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians would contact the San Fernando Band of Mission Indians if any human remains were found during construction monitoring. No further consultation was requested by the tribal representatives.

- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians: The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians commented on December 7, 2021 that because the Modified Project Site is located outside their ancestral territory no consultation was requested.
- The Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians: The Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians commented on January 3, 2022 that the Tribe has entered into an agreement with the Project Applicant: (1) that includes a comprehensive suite of commitments by the Project Applicant to ensure the evaluation and protection of cultural and tribal resources, including updated surveys by JMA, construction monitoring by tribal representatives, and appropriate treatment of any identified resources. In addition, our agreement requires the Project Applicant to engage with tribal representatives during surveying activities, provide drafts of survey reports for tribal review, and coordinate with tribal representatives on addressing comments; (2) that includes Entrada South and VCC; (3) tribal representatives have participated in cultural resource surveys and investigations of the Modified Project Site and has reviewed the reports of those activities prepared by JMA, and as such, the Modified Project as implemented is consistent with the purpose and framework of the agreement, which ensures the proper evaluation and protection of cultural and tribal resources; (4) tribal representatives will continue to engage with the Project Applicant regarding TCRs under the agreement; and (5) because of this, the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians is supportive of the Entrada South and VCC Project, and has not identified a need for further consultation.

No request for consultation was received from the Tejon Indian Tribe within the 30-day response period. The tribal responses letters/e-mails are treated as confidential pursuant to PRC Section 21082.3(c)(1) as a conservative measure to protect potential tribal cultural resources.

No tribal cultural resources were identified as part of the project's AB 52 consultation process. Pursuant to AB 52, the County closed the AB 52 consultation process in coordination with the tribes. Copies of relevant County AB 52 correspondence are attached below.