

**Appendix F**  
**Cultural Resources**

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# Summary of Technical Support Documents for Cultural Resources

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Appendix F comprises three documents, a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission from the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (Tataviam) dated April 12, 2014, the *Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision*, dated December 2011, and the *Investigation of Archaeological Site CA-LAN-36 (Bowers Cave) for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision, Los Angeles County, California*, dated May 2013.

The letter from Tataviam explains the negotiations between Tataviam and CCL and their agreement to provide construction and cultural resource oversight and monitoring to CCL. The remaining two documents are technical analyses and are described briefly below.

## ***Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision (Inventory Report)***

The Inventory Report describes the results of a pedestrian survey of the 143-acre expansion area, conducted in January 2010. The Inventory Report details the natural setting of the site; methods, including literature search and pedestrian survey; results, including Native American consultation and pedestrian survey; and determination of eligibility and assessment of potential effects. The Inventory Report also includes project photos.

The Inventory Report is included as part of Appendix F.

## ***Investigation of Archaeological Site CA-LAN-36 (Bowers Cave) for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision, Los Angeles County, California***

Subsequent to the Inventory Report, additional investigation was undertaken specifically to assess impacts the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision may have on identified cultural resources. Specifically, the *Investigation of Archaeological Site CA-LAN-36 (Bowers Cave) for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision, Los Angeles County, California* addresses the following topics:

- Previous work
- Resource access
- Additional Native American and historical society consultation
- Research design
- Evaluation methodology
- Results
- Determination of eligibility and assessment of potential effects
- California Register status
- Management considerations

The technical report of this additional investigation is a confidential document and is therefore not included in Appendix F. The technical report and its appendixes will be filed with the South Central Coastal Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System located at California State University, Fullerton.



**Cultural Appendix F1  
Fernandeño Tataviam  
Band of Mission Indians Letter**

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Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians  
**Tribal Historic & Cultural Preservation**

Larry J. Ortega Sr.  
*Tribal President*

*Tribal Historic & Cultural  
Preservation Committee*  
Steve Ortega  
*Chairman*  
Berta Pleitez

April 12, 2014

David Singleton  
Program Analyst  
Native American Heritage Commission  
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691

**Subject: Chiquita Landfill Project, Los Angeles County, CA**

Dear Mr. Singleton,

The Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (Tataviam) thank you for the effort you have invested and would like to inform you that Tataviam have entered into an agreement with Chiquita Canyon, LLC (CCL) on the matter of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Project (CCLP). Tataviam are providing CCL with construction monitoring and cultural resource oversight services for the CCLP.

We identified the potential for cultural resources within the CCLP proposed grading and excavation. Tataviam entered into negotiation with CCL for the proposed grading and excavation to be adjusted to exclude the Bower's Cave site. Tataviam were successful in having the grading and excavation plans moved in avoidance of Bower's cave, for the sake of the site's cultural relevance and preservation. We are doing our best to ensure that artifacts and features are avoided, but here is still a possibility that they will be encountered. Artifacts and features can go undetected and can also shift due to erosion and tectonic activity. Therefore, Tataviam are providing construction and cultural resource oversight and monitoring to CCL for the CCLP.

Furthermore, all artifacts that may be found will be returned to Tataviam or reinterred into the earth. CCL understands that Bower's Cave cultural, historical, and archaeological site is to remain untouched and avoided by both personnel and impacts of the project. If any other artifacts or features of cultural, historical, or archaeological nature are found, the tribe is to be notified immediately.

Sincerely,

Caitlin B. Gulley  
Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation  
[cgulley@tataviam-nsn.us](mailto:cgulley@tataviam-nsn.us)





**Cultural Appendix F2**  
**Cultural Resources Inventory Report**

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*Final*

# Cultural Resources Inventory Report

For the

## Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision

Los Angeles County, California

Submitted to:

**Waste Connections, Inc.**

December 2011

Prepared by:



6 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 700  
Santa Ana, CA 92707



# **Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision, Los Angeles County, California**

**FINAL**

**Report Prepared For:  
Waste Connections, Inc.  
For the Chiquita Canyon Landfill**

**Prepared by:  
Natalie Lawson, M.A., RPA  
and Clint Helton, M.A., RPA**

**CH2M HILL  
6 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 700  
Santa Ana, CA 92707**

**December 2011**

**National Archaeological Database (NADB)**  
*Type of Study:* Literature Search and Survey  
*Sites Recorded/Updated:* CA-LAN-36 (Bower's Cave)  
*USGS Quadrangle:* Val Verde, CA; Newhall, CA  
*Acreage:* 143 acres  
*Level of Investigation:* CEQA  
*Key Words:* Chiquita Canyon, CEQA, Positive Survey,  
Bower's Cave, Prehistoric Site, Landfill Expansion



# Management Summary

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CH2M HILL completed a cultural resources inventory of an approximately 140-acre area in support of the proposed expansion of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) site within the Transverse Mountain Ranges in the northwestern portion of unincorporated Los Angeles County, California. The CCL Master Plan Revision (Proposed Project) is being proposed by Waste Connections, Inc. The Proposed Project increases the permitted landfill footprint by approximately 143 acres by extending it slightly south toward the existing landfill entrance and to the north. The landfill footprint increases from the currently permitted acreage, approximately 257 acres, to approximately 400 acres. The Proposed Project also increases the maximum elevation to 1,573 feet.

The cultural resources inventory was conducted in compliance with Section 5024.1 of the *California Public Resources Code* (PRC) to identify archaeological or historical resources in the area of potential effect. "Historical Resource" is a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) term referring to a resource eligible for or listed on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and generally older than 50 years of age by definition. Cultural resources include prehistoric and historic archaeological sites; districts and objects; standing historic structures, buildings, districts and objects; and locations of important historic events, or sites of traditional/cultural importance to various groups. This assessment includes a review of previous studies, the results of a systematic pedestrian surface survey, and preliminary site evaluations of recorded resources. The archival research was completed in 2005 and updated in January 2010. Native American consultation was completed in 2005. Field work was completed in January 2010.

A literature search was requested by CH2M HILL of the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located at California State University, Fullerton, California (CSUF). The majority of CCL was previously surveyed in 1993 for the Phase I Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Chiquita Canyon Sanitary Landfill Expansion project. Additional studies also included portions of the landfill.

A systematic pedestrian cultural resource survey of the 143-acre area was conducted on January 28, 2010, by CH2M HILL. One previously recorded archaeological site was documented within the survey area. This resource has been determined as an eligible or potentially eligible resource (Bowers Cave [CA-LAN-36]). Although the cave is located approximately 200 feet above the proposed grading footprint, the cave may be impacted by the Proposed Project. Additional work was proposed at the cave to determine its eligibility for the CRHR.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance will occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD will complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

A copy of this report will be filed with the SCCIC of the California Historical Resources Information System located at CSUF.





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- 1 Project Vicinity, Location, and Archaeological Survey Area

## Attachments

- A Project Photos
- B Department of Parks and Recreation Forms (Confidential)



# Acronyms and Abbreviations

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CCL	Chiquita Canyon Landfill
CCR	<i>California Code of Regulations</i>
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CSUF	California State University, Fullerton
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
GPS	Global Positioning System
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NADB	National Archaeological Database
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	<i>California Public Resources Code</i>
Proposed Project	Chiquita Canyon Landfill Master Plan Revision
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SR-126	State Route 126
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WPA	Work Progress Administration



## SECTION 1.0

# Introduction

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CH2M HILL was contracted by Waste Connections Inc. to complete a cultural resource assessment in support of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documentation for the Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) Master Plan Revision (Proposed Project), a proposed landfill expansion in Los Angeles County, California. The cultural resources assessment was conducted in compliance with Section 5024.1 of the *California Public Resources Code* (PRC) to identify archaeological or historic resources in the area of potential effect.

The Proposed Project would extend the waste footprint at CCL, better utilize the landfill's remaining and potential disposal capacity, and allow for the disposal of all non-hazardous wastes acceptable at a Class III solid waste disposal landfill. The Proposed Project would also include the continued diversion of such materials as green waste, asphalt/concrete, and metal through ongoing landfill waste diversion programs on which numerous jurisdictions depend to comply with state-mandated waste diversion goals.

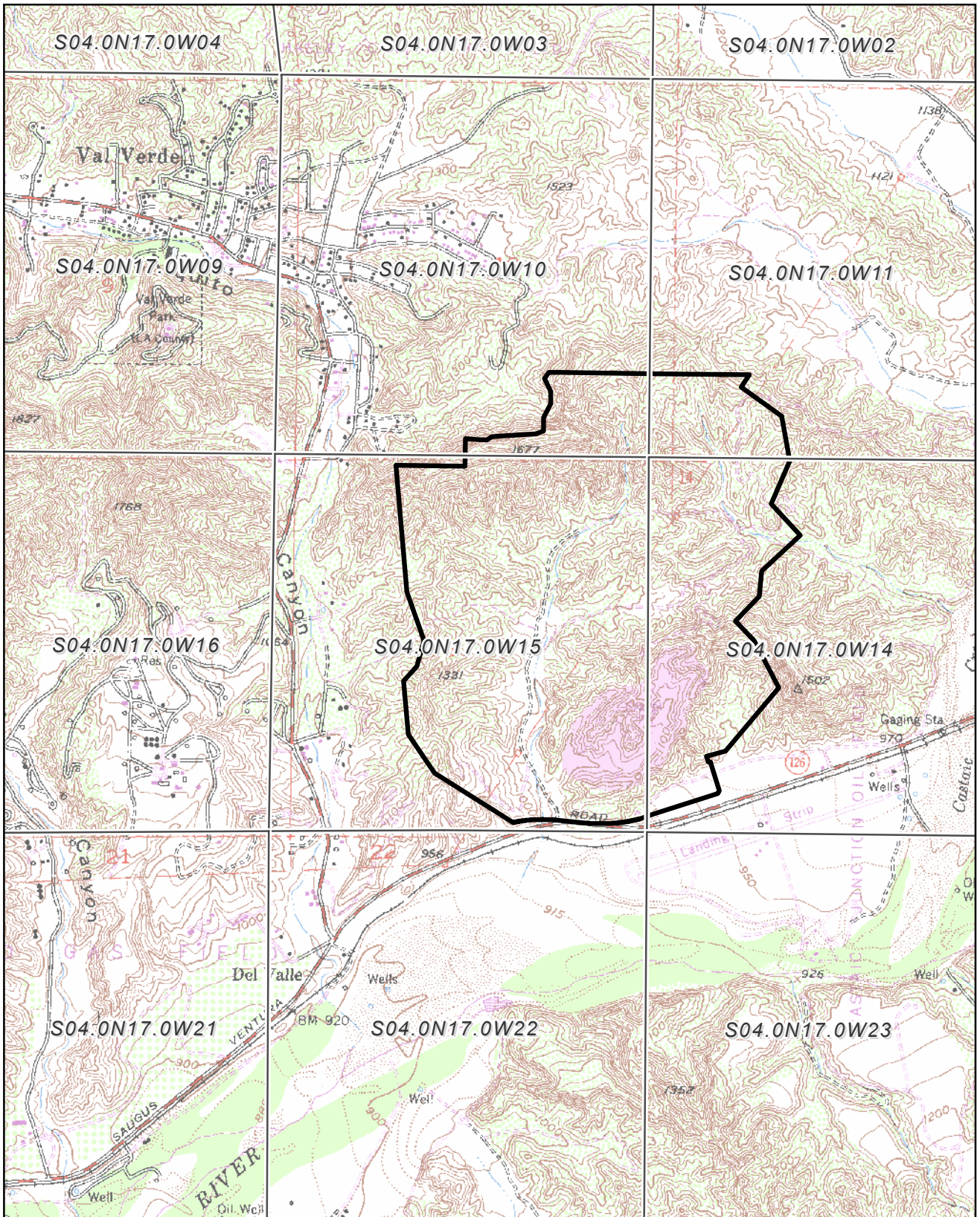
CCL is located on private land south of the census-designated population of Val Verde in northwestern Los Angeles County, California, and within the planning area of the City of Santa Clarita, California. CCL is located approximately 3 miles west of the Interstate 5 and the State Route 126 (SR-126) intersection. Specifically, the landfill is located in Section 15, Township 4 North, Range 17 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian on the *Val Verde, California* and *Newhall, California* 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle topographic maps. The site latitude and longitude are 34°25'N and 118°39'W, respectively (Figure 1). This cultural resources assessment focuses on areas of proposed disturbance, referred to here as the cultural resources survey area (survey area), which consists of approximately 140 acres.

This report contains two appendices. Attachment A contains representative project photos. Confidential Attachment B contains all Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms.

The cultural resource assessment for the CCL survey area was completed pursuant to CEQA PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2 and 21084.1, and the *California Code of Regulations* (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5.

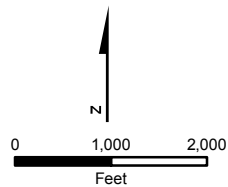
Project personnel included Natalie Lawson, M.A., RPA. Clint Helton, M.A., RPA, reviewed this final technical report.





**LEGEND**

 Project Boundary



**FIGURE 1**  
**Project Vicinity, Location, and**  
**Archaeological Survey Area**  
*Chiquita Canyon Landfill*  
*Master Plan Revision*





# Environmental Setting

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## 2.1 Natural Setting

CCL lies near the eastern end of the late Cenozoic Ventura Basin, which is situated in the western Transverse Ranges Province. The eastern end of the basin in CCL vicinity is composed of stratigraphic or sedimentary rock units consisting of late Cenozoic marine and stratigraphically overlying nonmarine strata reflecting the final filling of the basin and its emergence above sea level. Surficial geologic mapping of CCL and vicinity prepared by Jennings and Strand (1969), Dibblee (1993), and Winterer and Durham (1962) indicates the landfill is underlain by three late Cenozoic rock units including the Pliocene marine upper Pico Formation and the Pliocene and Pleistocene nonmarine Saugus Formation, which forms the hills at the project site, and younger alluvium, which floors the gullies.

Precipitation varies little in the vicinity of CCL, averaging about 4 to 5 inches annually. Rain typically falls in winter during the wet season. Snow occurs at the higher elevations. Temperatures typically average between 60 and 80 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the year. In the summer, however, temperatures can reach into the 90s. At higher elevations, temperatures can drop below freezing.

### 2.1.1 Biology

The project area was historically located within the Coastal Scrub and Chaparral Communities as defined by Jaeger and Smith (1966).

The Coastal Scrub Biotic Community occurs on the slopes of cismontane areas between the sea and the higher elevation chaparral covered mountainous slopes. Plants in this community include California wormwood or sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), encelia (*Encelia farinosa*), yerba santa (*Eriodictyon crassifolium*), buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), prickly pears (*Opuntia* spp.), and Our Lord's candle (*Yucca whipplei*). Birds include Costa's hummingbird (*Calypte costae*), cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillum*), lazuli bunting (*Passerina amoena*), wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*), brown towhee (*Pipilo fuscus*), sage sparrow (*Amphispiza belli*), and rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps*). Mammals in this community include the California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), nimble kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys agilis*), desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida*), California mouse (*Peromyscus californicus*), and short-eared pocket mouse (*Perognathus fallax*). Reptiles in this community include the western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), striped racer (*Masticophis lateralis*), and the western rattlesnake (*Crotalus viridis*).

The Chaparral Biotic Community is located along the foothills of the mountains between 1,000 to 4,000 feet in elevation. Plants in this community include chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*), foothill ash (*Fraxinus dipetala*), hard tack (*Cercocarpus betuloides*), wild lilac (*Ceanothus cordulatus*, *C. greggii*, *C. leucodermis*, *C. megacarpus*, *C. crassifolius*), holly-leaf cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia*), bear brush (*Garrya fremontii*), quinine bush (*Garrya flavescens*), manzanita (*Arctostaphylos pungens*, *A. pringlei*, *A. glauca*, *A. glandulosa*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), and sugarbush (*Rhus ovata*). Mammals include the mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmanni*), dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*), nimble kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys agilis*), California pocket mouse (*Perognathus californicus*), and the California mouse (*Peromyscus californicus*). Birds of this community include the mountain quail (*Oreortyx pictus*), scrub jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*), wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*), poor-will (*Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*), Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), California thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*), rufous-sided towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*), and orange-crowned warbler (*Vermivora celata*). The reptiles include the western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), southern alligator lizard (*Gerrhontus multicarinatus*), coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum*), striped racer (*Masticophis lateralis*), and the western rattlesnake (*Crotalus viridis*).

## 2.1.2 Current Land Use

Much of the area surrounding CCL consists of undeveloped open space as a result of steep topography. Surrounding land uses include mostly open lands to the north; rural residential development is located to the west and northwest along Chiquito Canyon Road and in the Val Verde area, respectively. Relatively new suburban residential areas are located to the northeast. The closest of these residential dwellings is located approximately 500 feet from the northwest site boundary corner and 1,200 feet from the landfill footprint, and intervening topography prevents residential views of the operating landfill from these locations. Industrial/commercial uses are located to the northeast, east, and southeast. The United States Postal Service has a General Mail Facility adjacent to the eastern edge of the landfill property boundary. The property immediately west and south of the landfill is owned by the Newhall Land and Farming Company and is currently either vacant or is used for agricultural activities. Oil extraction fields and associated storage areas are located less than 1 mile from the landfill to the west and south. Valencia Travel Village, a short- and long-term recreational vehicle resort, is located approximately 1 mile east of the landfill on the south side of SR-126.

## 2.1.3 Cultural Context

Aboriginal settlement of North America probably began over 25,000 years ago when people crossed the Bering Straits land bridge (exposed continental shelf). Some of the oldest sites occur in southern California. In January 1936, Work Progress Administration (WPA) workers digging a storm drain along the Los Angeles River (north of Baldwin Hills) recovered human bones from an ancient stream bed (Moratto, 1984:52-53). In March 1936, imperial mammoth teeth were exposed at the same depth as the human remains (Moratto, 1984:53). The next oldest site in southern California where both human skeletal remains and artifacts occur is the La Brea Tar Pits (CA-LAN-159).

Evidence for Paleo-Indian occupation in California exists but remains scanty, particularly along the coast of southern California (Byrd and Raab, 2007). The following chronology is based on Byrd and Raab's updated synthesis of the southern bight cultures (2007).

### 2.1.3.1 Early Holocene (9,600 cal B.C. – 5,600 cal B.C.)

The first groups to inhabit California (for which there is significant evidence) are described as hunters and gatherers with specialized bifacial projectile points, well-made scrapers, knives and many other tools designed for subsistence related tasks (food processing). They adapted to a number of environments and developed a variety of secondary subsistence strategies that enabled them to live in a changing environment (Pleistocene to Holocene). As the (Wisconsin) Ice Age ended, previously stable water sources began to dry up in inland California, prompting migrations to the coast. California's islands were occupied as early as 9600 to 9000 cal B.C., as indicated by the oldest levels at Daisy Cave on San Miguel Island. Southern California dwellers exploited a wider range of plants and animals, and the archaeological record shows that a greater emphasis was placed on gathering wild grasses and seeds, rather than on hunting large mammals. Coastal groups, including those living on the islands off of California's coast, utilized marine resources such as shellfish, fish, sea lions, and dolphins. Shell midden sites of the early Holocene are characterized by cobble tools, basin metates, manos, discoids, and flexed burials (Byrd and Raab, 2007).

### 2.1.3.2 Middle Holocene (6,000 cal B.C. – cal A.D. 500)

At the start of the Middle Holocene, millingstone cultures appeared throughout central and southern California. The Millingstone Horizon represents an adaptive subsistence shift indicated by the first occurrence of millingstones (mano and metate), which were used to process hard seeds like *Salvia* sp. (sages) and buckwheat. Sites from this period are characterized by the majority of artifacts being manos and metates suggesting the importance of vegetal resources. Most of these sites are located in grassland and sagebrush communities where these hard seeds could support small populations on a yearly basis. Late fall and winter were difficult seasons when vegetal foods were scarce and their diet had to be supplemented with deer and small mammal hunting and shellfish collecting (Tartaglia, 1976).

Middle Holocene cultures are quite diverse. Large Middle Holocene sites have been well documented along the coast as well as inland. Archaeological evidence of extensive trade networks between southern California and the Southwest has been found. Rare artifact types, including the marine purple olive shell, indicate trade networks that extend from Catalina Island through the Mojave Desert and into Oregon (Byrd and Raab, 2007).

Temporary settlements for a few nuclear families (10 to 25 individuals) have been recorded. These sites were seasonal campsites for exploiting yucca and acorns from April throughout September. The seasonal pattern has been documented as regional variations in the Millingstone Horizon sites in southern California (King, 1967). These sites are characterized by plant processing tools (scraper planes, millingsstones, and earth ovens-- necessary to prepare yucca) and an absence of hunting implements. The inhabitants of the region intensively exploited their environment with reliance on no particular food resource. Characteristic features of this period include crude chopping tools, large projectile points, manos and metates, Olivella shell beads, quartz crystals and cog stones, few ornaments, earth roasting pits, extended posture burials, reburials (secondary interment), and rock cairns (Wallace, 1955:219-221). The first evidence of cemeteries are recorded during this period and based on the relative absence of non-utilitarian artifacts, an egalitarian social system was likely to have been in operation (Tartaglia, 1976).

### 2.1.3.3 Late Holocene (cal A.D. 500 – Historic Contact)

The Late Holocene is characterized by a larger number of more specialized and diversified sites. Population increased substantially and is reflected in a greater number of sites recorded during this time period. This period is characterized by large village sites, tightly flexed burials, bow and arrow, arrowshaft straighteners, ollas (jars) and comals (cooking flats), personal ornaments, pottery vessels, circular shell fishhooks, an extensive trade network, a wide variety of ritual objects, and large stone bowls (Wallace, 1955:223-226). Elaborate mortuary artifacts are recovered from sites of this period.

Villages occur in the same general locations as they did in earlier time periods, but they increased in size and decreased in their frequency; base camps were often associated with villages. There was also an increase in the number of specialized and/or diversified sites. Trade was extensive during this period and long distance trading is reflected in artifacts recovered from the American Southwest (pottery) in California sites, while, steatite objects and Pacific Coast seashells occur in American Southwest sites. During the Late Period, many more classes of artifacts are found in the archaeological record and reveal a higher order of workmanship. Larger and more extensive settlement systems are evident, likely a byproduct of a more intensive subsistence base exploiting all available food resources. The bow and arrow was introduced along with other aspects of an expanded culture (population growth, more complex social system, and trade network).

New studies indicate that culture change in southern California may have been rapid, rather than gradual. Overexploitation of resources may have caused shifts to new resources that occurred in greater amounts (Byrd and Raab, 2007). On the coast, intensified fishing and small sea mammal hunting replaced hunting of large sea mammals and shellfish collection. Inland groups focused on grasses rather than acorns and direct evidence for acorn use is minimal at Late Holocene sites.

In the upper Santa Clara River drainage, it was reported that no drastic interruptions in the cultural sequence can be detected in the artifactual assemblages. But a gradual shift from one subsistence/settlement pattern to another with associated changes in technology and socio-political organization seems to have taken place in the project vicinity. This is similar to the shift in the coastal Chumash area, but began about 500 years later than in the areas to the west (Tartaglia, 1976).

## 2.1.4 Ethnographic Overview

At the time of Spanish contact, the lower Santa Clara River Valley was occupied by the Hokan speaking Ventureño Chumash while the upper Santa Clara River drainage was inhabited by the Uto-Aztecan speaking Tataviam (Kroeber 1925:621). Piru Creek was the territorial boundary between these two linguistic groups. The linguistic affinities and boundaries of this region have not been resolved, but many of the native inhabitants were bilingual and intermarriage with neighboring groups was fairly common (Forbes, 1966:138).

### 2.1.4.1 Tataviam

Tataviam is identified as a Takic branch of Uto-Aztecan stock, closely related to the Serrano (Johnson and Earle, 1990; Solis, 2008). The “People Who Face the Sun” likely migrated into the Santa Clara River area approximately 1,500 years ago and were possibly an offshoot of the Serrano, although there is some debate on this point (Solis, 2008). The extent of Tataviam territory is under debate. Their core area was identified in the early 1900s as stretching from Piru to Soledad Canyon, over much of the upper Santa Clara Valley (Bright, 1975). Johnson and Earle (1990) tentatively identify Tataviam speakers as far north as modern day Quail Lake, near the intersection of Interstate 5 and Highway 138, on the western end of the Antelope Valley. Generally, Tataviam territory included areas from the Santa Clara River to Piru Creek, from the Liebre Mountains to the Santa Susanna Mountains and into the westernmost parts of the Antelope Valley (Higgins, 1996; Johnson and Earle, 1990).

The Tataviam were hunter-gatherers who alternately occupied permanent villages in winter and temporary campsites used for resource gathering of plant foods such as acorns, seeds, berries, yucca, piñon nuts, and hunting deer and rabbit during the spring, summer, and fall months (Solis, 2008). Permanent villages consisted of familial dwellings, a *ki’j*, which was dome shaped and consisted of small saplings or branches affixed to a willow frame and covered with bulrush or cattails. Villages also had a sweat lodge, a *Sehé*, which consisted of a dug out area with a frame similar to the *ki’j*. Sweat lodges were also used as meeting places and dances (Solis, 2008). Johnson and Earle (1990) identified and confirmed several Tataviam villages through genealogical research and review of Harrington and Kroeber’s early interviews with local Native Americans including *Cuecchao*, *Piru*, *Tochonanga*, *Siutasegena*, and *Tochaborunga*.

Of the three groups who occupied the project area in pre-contact times, the Tataviam are the least known of all Native California groups (Johnson, 2006; Solis, 2008). What written information survives, references the Tataviam in generalizations and comparisons to their neighbors. Population estimates are at less than 3,000 at time of contact, but there is no feasible manner to accurately verify that information. When it comes to population estimates at the time of contact by Europeans, these numbers are approximations and no reliable data exist (Johnson, 2006). Little was recorded about the Tataviam culture during Spanish exploration and later missionization in the 1770s; the Tataviam appeared to have intermarried with other groups and moved to new locations when Europeans settled near the Santa Clara River. Mission records and other historic documents often failed to distinguish the Tataviam as an individual group when multiple tribes and languages were encountered; often ethnic affiliation was not distinguished or commented upon. Many of the Tataviam were relocated to the San Fernando Mission during historic times and were assimilated with other groups into an indistinct neophyte culture. Despite missionization and European introduced diseases, the Tataviam survived into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The remnants of the native Tataviam language, however, were documented by John Peabody Harrington in the early 1900s, as the last native speaker died in 1916 (Native-Languages, 2009; Survey of California Other Native Languages, 2010).

### 2.1.4.2 Chumash

The Chumash language belongs to the Hokan linguistic stock and they occupied the territory between Point Conception and Malibu, including three of the Channel Islands. This span of territory afforded the Chumash large trade networks that webbed into central California (King, 1971). The Chumash economic activities produced great wealth and possibly allowed for population increase; the largest villages of the pre-contact Chumash reportedly contained a thousand members (Moratto, 1984:119).

The Chumash had a strict socio-economic hierarchy made up of elites and non-elites; only the chief could have multiple wives (Fages, 1937; McCawley, 1996). It is theorized that there was an inter-dependent relationship between those who specialized in craft production and the elites, who managed the distribution of goods (Arnold, 2004). Chester King (1971) reported that the Chumash economy was a market economy in which shell beads were the exchange medium. Reciprocal ceremonial exchange was also employed, during feasts and celebrations. Open intervillage exchange was also likely (Gamble, 2008). In 1769, Pedro Fages accompanied the Gaspar de Portola expedition which crossed through California. Fages made some of the first written observations of the Chumash, and although colored by the prejudices of the Spanish at the time, did note the

artistry and richness of Chumash wares. Fages (1937) noted the Chumash manufactured wares of great artistry, including stone mortars with inlaid mother-of-pearl, baskets of white, black, and red, and cloaks with shells and small stones. Headgear was often embroidered. Women's skirts were decorated with small shells and stones, as well. Shell bracelets, necklaces, and hair ornaments were also noted by the Spaniards (Fages, 1937).

Coastal Chumash marine resource procurement was heavily dependent on the seaworthiness of fishing vessels; the Chumash were master plank canoe, or *tomol* builders (Gamble, 2002). Plank canoe building is credited with establishing the sociopolitical power the Chumash held amongst their neighbors, with the exception of the Gabrieleño, a neighboring, largely maritime, culture who seems to have been the sociopolitical equals to the Chumash (Gamble, 2002; McCawley, 1996). The Chumash also constructed a tule reed balsa, a lighter weight watercraft which was used along the coastline or in calm waters. Explorers and settlers in the area noted the Chumash also used a dugout canoe in the late 1800s, but there is no clear evidence that they employed the dugout before the arrival of the Europeans (Gamble, 2008). Along with marine resource procurement, control of waterways provided the Chumash with a command of transportation and goods distribution to the interior, resulting in the Chumash controlling various trade networks (Gamble, 2002). Plank canoe ownership appears to have been limited to the wealthy Chumash elite. Building a plank canoe was an expensive endeavor, both in time and in materials. The owners of the canoes, in part, controlled trade between the mainland and the islands, likely acting as middlemen between goods manufacturers and tribal chiefs, or *wots* (Gamble, 2008).

Like most hunter-gatherers, the Chumash moved seasonally, primarily in the summer, to optimize their resources. It is reported that they kept permanent winter villages, confining the seasonal camps to temporary occupancy during resource procurement, harvesting, and hunting (Arnold, 2004; King, 1971). These villages consisted of family houses, shaped like half globes with doors on the east and west sides and an opening in the ceiling at the middle of the structure. Four or five related families resided in each house (Fages, 1937). Villages were well populated. Fages estimated at least one village contained about 600 men considered able to bear arms. The village chief appeared to function primarily as a military commander (Fages, 1937) to the Spanish.

At the time of Missionization, baptismal records indicate an average population of 90 members per village and reports by Fages and Anza estimate a total of 3,000 Chumash at the time of contact. However, a Chumash village survey by Kroeber documented 41 villages on the coast and 25 villages in the interior; the survey results yielded population estimates at more than 10,000 members (Cooke, 1976).

### 2.1.5 Historic Era (1769 AD – present)

Although Alta California, as it was then known, was discovered by Juan Rodrigues Cabrillo in 1542, it was not until 1769 that Spain first began to explore and colonize Alta California. Successful colonization and religious conversion of native peoples in Lower California led the Jesuits to attempt the same in Alta California in a joint effort between the Church and the Spanish Government. The Spanish Government provided soldiers to protect the missionaries from rebellious Indians and to subjugate them while the Church converted the natives to Christianity. The Indians were the labor force of the mission system (Guinn, 1909:82).

The Alta California expedition was prepared by Jose de Galvez, Visitador General of New Spain and Junipero Serra, head of the Franciscans in Lower California. On July 1, 1769, the expedition arrived at San Diego, the northern frontier settlement of Lower California. The Spanish Government organized an expedition to explore the country and establish a second mission at Monterey; led by Gaspar de Portola, Governor of the Californias and Comandante of the Military.

The historic period in the immediate project vicinity began with Portola passing through the Santa Clara River Valley on his way to Monterey. He camped northwest of the San Fernando Mission before entering the Newhall-Saugus area via the Fremont Pass following Indian trails. Portola's expedition probably camped near the rancharia of *Chaguayavit*, near the Newhall ranch. It is assumed that Portola witnessed the Mourning Ceremony based on his description of the village population. The next contact occurred in 1776 when Father Garces followed the same overall route. Garces asked the chief of the *Cuabajay* (apparently the *Castaic*

Chumash) with whom he was staying, “to cease waging war against the people living on the upper Santa Clara River” (King and Blackburn, 1978:536).

Missions San Gabriel (1771), San Buenaventura (1782), and San Fernando (1797) recruited neophytes from villages in the Saugus-Newhall area who were incorporated into the developing mission system. In 1810, nearly all the Tatavium were baptized at the San Fernando Mission and by 1820, nearly all the Indian villages in the Santa Clara Valley had been abandoned or severely reduced in size (Tartaglia, 1976). The Indians were acculturated, their lifestyle destroyed, and their numbers decimated by disease epidemics. Many died within a short time of being brought into the mission system.

After the founding of San Fernando Mission, the headwaters of the Santa Clara River came under its control as part of Rancho San Francisco. On the exact spot that Friar Crespi recommended for a mission site, an *Asistencia* was built in 1804, which served as the headquarters for all the mission activities on the rancho. The Mission San Fernando padres established the *Asistencia* near the former village of *Chaguaya-vit*; Indians were baptized there and were taught to tend the herds and carry out various manufacturing activities.

While still under Mexican rule, interest in the Santa Clara River Valley as a passage route was fostered by a number of American explorers and fur trappers such as Jedediah Strong Smith in 1826 and John C. Fremont in the 1840’s. Meanwhile, the Spanish Government began to institute the practice of Land Grants in the form of leases and ranchos to retired soldiers for services rendered. This practice continued throughout the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846) when the ranchos were sold for money to help defray the costs of the government. During the Mission Period (1789 to 1834), the Indians were under the jurisdiction and protection of the Church, but as the Church declined in power, the mission system collapsed and many of the neophytes (missionized Indians) became laborers on the ranchos.

Since the early Mexican Republic, the rancho became an important part of southern California history because the social and economic systems that revolved around the ranchos served to stratify the Spanish, Mexican, and Indian cultures. The Spanish owners or “*Gente de Razon*” were the elite of the area controlling vast amounts of land which enabled them to exert great political and economic influence. After 12 years of armed conflict, Mexico finally won its independence from Spain in 1822. Conflicts immediately arose between the already existing mission system and the new government. In 1833 the missions were secularized, and in 1834 Don Antonio del Valle had been appointed to oversee the desecularization of the Mission San Fernando. He used part of the Rancho San Francisco for his personal use as early as 1824 and on January 22, 1839, he petitioned Governor Alvarado for the Rancho. He relocated at the Mission *Asistencia* and used the Rancho for livestock grazing.

In March of 1842, gold was first discovered in southern California in Placerita Canyon by Don Francisco Lopez from this Mission *Asistencia* (Tartaglia, 1976). Several hundred miners immediately poured into the canyon and started placer mining, which continued until about 1935. In the 1860s and 1870s, other canyons were placer mined for gold (San Francisquito, Dry, Castaic, and Haskell Canyons). After the war with Mexico and the northern California gold strike at Sutter’s Mill in 1848, settlements began to increase. Many Mother Lode bound gold seekers passed through the Santa Clara River Valley to purchase provisions and food, causing an economic shift to beef, grain, and crop production for the valley ranches.

Both the Gold Rush and California’s statehood in 1850 provided the first great impetus towards the development of roads, the growth of freighting and express companies, and the emergence of a stagecoach system. Miners, unwilling to leave profitable claims, were willing to pay for someone to carry their mail, bring supplies, and transport gold. Traders hauling freight in large wagons, brought in by the emigrants to the ever-changing mining locations, were the first to open many of the roads (Beck and Haase, 1974). In 1853, the Pacific Railroad Survey, led by Lieutenant Williamson, passed through San Francisquito Canyon, which he reported as the only feasible route through the La Liebre and Techachapi Mountains. Gold was discovered in 1854 on the Kern River and on August 10, 1854, Fort Tejon was established on the Grapevine Pass. For the first time on December 5, 1854, a stage line from Fort Tejon followed an old Mexican pack trail through the Grapevine and San Francisquito Canyon.

With California's Statehood in 1850, regular stagecoach routes followed with emphasis still oriented through the Grapevine to the north. Stage lines were dependent on livestock and wagons; therefore, stations were located at rather short intervals. Lyons Station was probably the first Anglo settlement in the project area and was opened in the early 1850s by Henry Wiley and Jose Ygnacio del Valle. The Butterfield Overland mail stage, a transcontinental link from St. Louis to San Francisco, began service in 1854. The initial local leg of the route extended from San Bernardino to San Francisco, via Cajon and Tejon Passes, through the San Andreas rift zone valleys, bypassing the Santa Clarita Valley. Later, one route ran through the Newhall Pass area and Bouquet Canyon to Lake Elizabeth. Another route passed along the traditional Santa Clara River corridor from Ventura to San Bernardino. The Butterfield followed the Williamson-Banning route through San Francisquito Canyon from October 21, 1858, until the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. United States Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, imported camels to supply isolated army posts from New Mexico to Fort Tejon, California. The camel caravans passed through San Francisquito Canyon to Los Angeles until June of 1861.

In 1866, oil seepage in Wiley Canyon was being "skimmed" and the "oil salvaged" was shipped to the Metropolitan Gas Works in San Francisco (Perkins, 1957:21). In 1876, the Star Oil Company's Well No. 4 became California's first successful commercial oil well. A refinery was established just outside of Newhall and oil wells started producing. In the 1880s, San Francisquito Canyon was mined for gold. There was a gold camp (Hollandsville) beyond the present day Powerhouse No. 1 of the Los Angeles Aqueduct (built from 1907 to 1913). Oil wells continued to be drilled into the 1890s; oil wells and placer claims sprung up all over the area (part of the Soledad Mining District).

As noted elsewhere, on May 2, 1884, McCoy Pyle traveled over an old Indian trail toward the San Martins and found a cave. Upon entering it, he observed many Indian baskets, containing feather robes and headdresses woven with flicker and condor feathers. There were also four stone ax heads, quartz crystals, and an assortment of ceremonial obsidian knife blades (Van Valkenburgh, 1952:5-7). Coincidentally, Stephen Bowers was in the region seeking Indian relics. When he heard of the Pyle discovery, he immediately went to Mud Springs Canyon where he purchased the Pyle collection for \$1,500. Bowers sold part of the collection (including the ceremonial wands) to Professor F.W. Putnum of Harvard's Peabody Museum.

By 1890, the town of Newhall was established as a community and the early 1900s marked the beginning of urban growth in the general area. However in 1883, the Newhall Land and Farming Company was incorporated by the Newhall family to supervise the various activities of its land holdings. This included Rancho San Francisco, whose main functions centered around livestock raising and mineral exploitation. By 1916, the last speaker of the Tataviam language died (King and Blackburn, 1978:536).





# Methods

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## 3.1 Literature Search

A literature search of the Proposed Project area was conducted by staff of the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at California State University, Fullerton (CSUF) in 2005. An updated literature search was requested by CH2M HILL on January 19, 2010. A 1-mile buffer zone around the project area was included in this search. The CHRIS literature and records review included a review of all recorded archaeological sites as well as all known cultural resource survey and excavation reports. The National Register of Historic Places (NHRP), the California Register, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest were all examined. State and local listings were consulted for the presence of historic buildings, structures, landmarks, points of historical interest, and other cultural resources.

The majority of the project area was previously surveyed in 1993 by Theodore Cooley, George Toren, and Loren Santoro for the Phase 1 Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Chiquita Canyon Sanitary Landfill Expansion project (Cooley et al., 1993). This report was thoroughly reviewed as a part of the literature search.

## 3.2 Pedestrian Survey

Survey methodology for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources was performed using pedestrian transects spaced at 10- to 15-meter intervals throughout the entire surveyed area. The topography of the project area is varied and ranges from relatively flat lowlands to narrow ridgelines bounded by brush-covered slopes. The only areas that were not surveyed were slopes greater than 25 percent. See Attachment A for photographs of the project area. Many of the steeper slopes were surveyed during the process of accessing the higher ridgelines. Although slopes greater than 25 percent were only opportunistically surveyed, all were examined for the presence of bedrock outcrops, historic features, or anomalous characteristics. If any such features were noted, these were examined during the opportunistic survey. Subsurface exposures, including rodent burrows and cut banks, were examined. The survey crew navigated via a Trimble Geo XT global positioning system (GPS). Additionally, transects were recorded using GPS during the survey to record that the survey was accomplished using the 10- to 15-meter intervals.

CH2M HILL identified the single previously recorded resource located within the survey area and updated the site record for this site on appropriate DPR forms. This site was also mapped using a Trimble Geo XT GPS and photographed. Information on the appearance and physical characteristics of the resources as well as the location of the resources was gathered. The survey was noncollection and no artifacts were collected by CH2M HILL.



# Results

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## 4.1 Literature Search

The literature search requested by CH2M HILL revealed that several previous studies had been conducted within Proposed Project area. All previous surveys were thoroughly reviewed.

The majority of the project area was previously surveyed in 1993 by Theodore Cooley, George Toren, and Loren Santoro for the Phase 1 Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Chiquita Canyon Sanitary Landfill Expansion project (Cooley et al., 1993). Twenty-four studies (LA285, LA294, LA990, LA1318, LA1660, LA1753, LA1775, LA1785, LA1832, LA2255, LA2362, LA2437, LA2950, LA2980, LA3309, LA3360, LA3397, LA3499, LA4546, LA4547, LA6250, LA6251, LA6585, and LA6595) have been conducted within the project area or immediately adjacent to the project area. There are 18 additional investigations located on the Val Verde and Newhall 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangles that are potentially within the project area vicinity, but were not mapped by CHRIS due to insufficient locational information (Letter to CH2M HILL from Thomas David Shackford, Assistant Coordinator, SCCIC, January 21, 2010).

One previously recorded site, Bower's Cave, LAN-36, is noted within the overall project area, but outside of the grading footprint. Isolated find CA-LAN-IF-27 (Cooley and Toren, 1989), a United States Forest Reserve boundary monument dated 1905 is no longer present within the project area and was destroyed by previous landfill grading (Cooley et al., 1993:13-14). Three prehistoric archaeological sites are located outside the project area on the south side of SR-126 (Henry Mayo Drive) or west of Chiquita Canyon Road. A single, dark grey Franciscan chert projectile point was found outside the project area, to the north of Bowers Cave.

The California Points of Historical Interest (2004) of the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), DPR lists no properties within the project area. The California Historical Landmarks (2004) of the OHP DPR also lists no properties within the project area. The California Register of Historical Places (2004) and the NRHP (2004) list no properties within the project area. The City of Los Angeles Historic Resources Inventory (2004) lists no properties that have been evaluated for historical significance within the Proposed Project area.

### 4.1.1 CA-LAN-36, Bowers Cave

During the 1880s, Everett Pyle and his brother, McCoy, lived with their mother, Mandy Pyle, in Mud Springs Canyon, just 3 miles northwest of present Castaic Junction. The family raised bees and livestock. The boys hunted in the nearby canyons and ridges.

On May 2, 1884, McCoy traveled westward over an old Indian trail toward the San Martins to look for deer. Fifty feet below the summit, McCoy reached the lip of a cave. Upon entering it, he observed many Indian baskets. Inside some of the baskets, he saw feather robes and headdresses woven with flicker and condor features. There were also four stone axe heads, quartz crystals, and an assortment of ceremonial obsidian knife blades. Four ceremonial "wands or sceptors" were also recovered, probably representing "sun sticks" used in solstice ceremonies.

McCoy returned to the ranch and told his brother Everett what he had found. The boys returned to the cave and removed the "treasures" to be stored in the milk house at the ranch (Van Valkenburgh, 1952:5-7).

At the same time, Stephen Bowers was in the region obtaining Indian relics. When he heard of the Pyle discovery, he immediately went to Mud Springs Canyon. There, he purchased the Pyle collection for \$1,500. Bowers sold part of the collection, including the ceremonial wands, to Professor F.W. Putnam of the Peabody Museum at Harvard University. What happened to the remaining artifacts is unknown; perhaps, there were sold to other museums. In 1884, McCoy carved an inscription in the sandstone of the cave, "MAC – 1884" (Van Valkenburgh 1952:7-8).

In the early 1950s, Richard Van Valkenburgh revisited the cave now referred to as “Bowers Cave” (CA-LAN-36). Using nonscientific excavation methods, Van Valkenburgh removed additional materials from the cave. Small blue and rose colored glass beads were found that date to approximately A.D. 1800. The absence of hearths suggests that the cave was not a permanent, but a temporary site. Three American Southwest ceramic fragments (Verde black-on-grey) date from the thirteenth century were also found (Van Valkenburgh 1952:8).

No subsequent recorded excavations from this cave have been reported; however, local looting of this site probably occurred. The artifacts purchased by Putnam and stored at the Peabody Museum were analyzed and published in *The Archaeology of Bowers Cave, Los Angeles County, California* by Albert Elsasser and Robert Heizer (Elsasser and Heizer, 1963). On February 26, 1981, Louis Tartaglia and R. Wlodarski (Tartaglia and Wlodarski, 1981) revisited Bowers Cave and prepared an updated archaeological site survey record form.

Based on the results of a 1993 field survey conducted by Theodore Cooley, George Toren, and Loren Santoro for the Phase 1 Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Chiquita Canyon Sanitary Landfill Expansion project (Cooley et al., 1993), prehistoric site CA-LAN-36 was determined to be immediately adjacent to the western boundary line of the northernmost portion of the Proposed Project area. Cooley, Toren, and Santoro made the following recommendation (Cooley et al., 1993:17):

No newly discovered prehistoric cultural resources were found during the current field survey, but one previously recorded prehistoric site, CA-LAN-36, situated on the slope of a very steep ridge, immediately adjacent, or contiguous to, the project property. A more accurate determination of the location of the site, relative to the project property boundary, would be required if project grading near this slope were to occur in the future. Portions of the northern and western property boundaries adjacent to the archaeological site location should be staked by surveyors, and then the boundary lines should be evaluated, by a qualified archaeological, in the field, in relation to the site location.

If the archaeologist determines that the project boundary is close enough that, under CEQA, further mitigation measures are required, particularly if grading is to occur within a 300 linear foot radius of the site, a qualified archaeologist should be retained to flag-off the site area to ensure avoidance of the site. Grading plans should clearly depict the sensitive area and state that grading must not occur beyond a buffer established by the archaeologist.

#### **4.1.2 Isolated Find CA-LAN-IF-27**

Isolated find CA-LAN-IF-27 (Cooley and Toren, 1989), a United States Forest Reserve boundary monument dated 1905 is no longer present within the project area and was destroyed by previous landfill grading (Cooley et al., 1993).

#### **4.1.3 Sites CA-LAN-2234, -2235, and -2236**

Three prehistoric archaeological sites are located outside the project area on the south side of SR-126 (Henry Mayo Drive) or west of Chiquita Canyon Road. Site CA-LAN-2234 is a small lithic scatter or campsite, perhaps slightly buried by colluvial processes (Whitley and Simon, 1994). Two manos and quartzite and chert primary flakes are present. Site CA-LAN-2235 is a small habitation/village site, probably Late Prehistoric in age (Whitley and Simon, 1994). Chert, quartzite and fused shale debitage, core/cobble complex tools, and a possible schist metate fragment are present. Midden soil, burnt animal bone, and fire-cracked rock are also present. Site CA-LAN-2236 is a small, low density lithic scatter; eight quartzite flakes are present (Whitley and Simon, 1994).

#### **4.1.4 Isolated Find 19-100511**

A single, dark grey Franciscan chert projectile point was found outside the project area, to the north of Bowers Cave. It resembles a Malaga Cover Leaf Cluster type projectile point believed to date to the Canaliño period (A.D. 300 to 1300) (McKenna, 2004).

## 4.2 Native American Consultation

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a record search of the sacred lands file; their record search on September 16, 2005, failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. As recommended by the NAHC, letters were sent to the following individuals/groups: on September 19, 2005: Charles Cooke (*Chumash, Fernandeano, Tataviam, Kitanemuk*), Beverly Salazar Folkes (*Chumash, Tataviam, Fernandeano*), Randy Guzman-Folkes (*Chumash, Fernandeano, Tataviam, Shoshone Paiute, Yaqui*), John Valenzuela (San Fernando Band of Mission Indians – *Fernandeano, Tataviam, Serrano, Vanyume, Kitanemuk*), and Ron Andrade (LA City/County Native American Indian Commission) soliciting information on potential Native American cultural resources. No responses were received. No additional Native American consultation was conducted in 2010.

The NAHC record search of the Sacred Lands file did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the CCL survey area. The record search conducted at the SCCIC also did not indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural properties.

## 4.3 Pedestrian Survey

CH2M HILL conducted an archaeological survey of the 143-acre expansion in January 2010.

The majority of the Proposed Project area was surveyed at 10- to 15-meter intervals. The only areas not surveyed were slopes which were greater than 25 percent. All slopes were searched, however, for rock outcrops or possible caves. All observed rock outcrops were examined. Aside from CA-LAN-36, no other caves were observed in the Proposed Project area. Visibility throughout the majority of the Proposed Project area was excellent at approximately 70 percent. Visibility of a small section of the southern portion of the Proposed Project area was considered fair at approximately 50 percent as much of this area consisted of thick grasses. No new cultural resources were identified during this survey.

The Proposed Project area includes CA-LAN-36, which was revisited by CH2M HILL during the archaeological survey. Locational data of Bowers Cave was recorded with a submeter accurate Trimble Geo XT GPS. No artifacts were found either inside the cave or immediately outside of the cave. Much of the sandstone ceiling has collapsed onto the floor of the cave and large chunks of sandstone obscures much of the floor. Modern plastic and a large wood rat nest were observed on the western end of the cave. Modern graffiti, including several stick figures, was observed on the walls of the cave but the inscription "MAC-1884" described by Valkenburgh above was not relocated. The majority of the signatures are new; one inscription reads "1911."



# Determination of Eligibility and Assessment of Potential Effects

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## 5.1 Standards of Significance

CEQA guidelines define three ways that a property may qualify as a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA review:

- If the resource is listed in or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR),
- If the resource is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC, or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g) unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant, or
- The lead agency determines the resource to be significant as supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record (CCR Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5[a]).

Each of these ways of qualifying a property as an historical resource for the purpose of CEQA is related to the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the CRHR (PRC 5020.1(k), 5024.1, 5024.1(g)). A historical resource may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR if it:

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

Properties that are listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP are considered eligible for listing in the CRHR, and thus are significant historical resources for the purpose of CEQA (PRC Section 5024.1(d)(1)).

### 5.1.1 Integrity

Integrity is the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Historical resources eligible for listing in the California Register must meet one of the criteria of significance described above and retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Historical resources that have been rehabilitated or restored may be evaluated for listing.

Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a resource is proposed for eligibility. Alterations over time to a resource or historic changes in its use may themselves have historical, cultural, or architectural significance.

It is possible that historical resources may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but they may still be eligible for listing in the California Register. A resource that has lost its historical character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register if it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

An adverse effect on a cultural resource is defined as:

- Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource by physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings
- Demolishes or materially alters those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the CRHR, or inclusion in a local register

Section 7052 of the Health and Safety Code establishes a felony penalty for mutilating, disinterring, or otherwise disturbing human remains, except by relatives. Penal Code Section 622.5 provides misdemeanor penalties for injuring or destroying objects of historical or archaeological interest located on public or private lands, but specifically excludes the landowner. PRC Section 5097.5 defines as a misdemeanor the unauthorized disturbance or removal of archaeological, historical, or paleontological resources located on public lands.

### **5.1.2 California Register of Historical Resources**

As provided in California PRC Section 5020.4, the California Legislature established the CRHR in 1992. The CRHR is used as a guide by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state historical resources and to include which properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change. The CRHR, as instituted by the California PRC, automatically includes all California properties already listed in the NRHP. It also includes those formally determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP (Categories 1 and 2 in the State Inventory of Historical Resources), as well as specific listings of the State Historical Landmarks and in the State Inventory of Historical Resources), as well as specific listings of State Historical Landmarks and State Points of Historical Interest. The CRHR may also include various other types of historical resources that meet the criteria for eligibility, including the following:

- Individual historical resources
- Resources that contribute to a historic district
- Resources identified as significant in historic resource surveys
- Resources with a significance rating of Category 3 through Category 5 in the State Inventory (Categories 3 and 4 refer to potential eligibility for the NRHP; Category 5 indicates a property with local significance)

The CRHR follows the lead of the NRHP in utilizing the 50-year threshold. A resource is usually considered for its historical significance after it reaches the age of 50 years. This threshold is not absolute, but was selected as a reasonable span of time after which a professional evaluation of historical value/importance can be made.

## **5.2 California Register/National Register Status**

The archaeological survey conducted in 2010 confirms the presence of CA-LAN-36 within the Proposed Project area. Although most of the artifacts were removed from this cave by looting and early investigations, it is possible that there could be some intact subsurface deposition. Intact subsurface deposits could have the potential for additional information important to the prehistory of the area and thus, this site could be eligible for inclusion on the CRHR under Criterion 4.

A Phase II evaluation of the cave is proposed to determine whether the cave is eligible for listing on the CRHR.

## **5.3 Potential for Buried Archaeological Resources**

In portions of the CCL survey area the potential exists for archaeological resources to have been buried through alluviation, colluviation, or Aeolian processes, and would not be found during a surface reconnaissance. The potential that project implementation could uncover and destroy buried resources must be assessed. Generally, the potential of an area to contain buried resources can be assessed by reference to topography, soil types, and proximity to water. This potential can be ranked by relative sensitivity (i.e., none, low, medium, high



potential for buried resources), and rankings can be used to avoid sites, or plan appropriate mitigation in the event that sites are discovered. Further, the geomorphological environment for the project area is one of alluvial deposition. Important archaeological deposits with no surface expression may be buried beneath deep alluvial sediments. Mitigation to address the possibility of impact to buried resources is discussed in Chapter 9.0 of the CCL Master Plan Revision Draft Environmental Impact Report.

## 5.4 Management Considerations

The Proposed Project could directly affect an historical resource as defined by CEQA. The areas delineated for vertical and horizontal landfill expansion grading footprint have already been archaeologically surveyed with negative results, no historical resources are present. In addition, the vertical and lateral expansion areas have already been graded and used for landfilling as a result of earlier permitting (Cooley et al., 1993). The archaeological survey conducted in 2010 confirms the presence of CA-LAN-36 within the Proposed Project area. This resource is recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the CRHR. A Phase II evaluation should be completed, and the eligibility of this resource should be determined. Most impact potential would exist during the construction phase of the project, although disturbance could occur during operation and maintenance of the facilities. Ground-disturbing activities, including the operation of heavy equipment, could result in significant impacts to cultural resources. In addition, development outside of recorded site boundaries could result in unanticipated discoveries.

As with any ground-disturbing project, there remains a potential for the accidental discovery of buried cultural resources not detected through a surface inventory, or even through shovel testing. If cultural resources or materials are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, the work in the vicinity of the discovery should cease and the area be protected until the find can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. Depending on the nature of the find, additional consultation with the SHPO or Tribal leaders may be necessary before work can resume in the area of the find.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD may inspect the site of the discovery with the permission of the landowner, or his or her authorized representative. The MLD shall complete its inspection within 48 hours of its notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.



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# Attachment A Project Photos

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*Photo 1, View west of survey area near SR-126.*



*Photo 2, View northeast of survey area near SR-126.*







*Photo 3, View north of survey area on the north end of CCL.*



*Photo 4, View north of CA-LAN-36, from the edge of the proposed grading footprint.*



**Confidential Attachment B**  
**Department of Parks and Recreation Forms**  
**(Confidential)**

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