

# Appendix F

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Cultural Resources Phase I Report



# Conejo Community Park and Center Project

## Cultural Resources Assessment

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**April 2021**



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Please cite this report as follows:

Pfeiffer, Mary, James Williams, Steven Treffers and Ken Victorino

2021. *Cultural Resources Assessment for the Conejo Community Park and Center Project*. Rincon Consultants, Inc., Project No. 20-09479. Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

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# Executive Summary

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Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Andrew Goodwin Designs (AGD) to provide cultural resources services for the Conejo Community Park and Center Project (project) located within Conejo Community Park, at 1175 Hendrix Avenue in the city of Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California. An Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration is also being prepared for the project. The project consists of improvements to existing park facilities including demolishing the existing community center building and constructing a new, expanded community center building, and renovating outdoor features such as the baseball field, a channel and bridge feature, and trails and landscaping throughout the park. Proposed improvements will be constructed so the existing topography and natural features are preserved, in accordance with the Conejo Recreation and Park Department (CRPD) plans and specifications. This project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the CRPD is the lead agency under CEQA. The project may require permits from the City of Thousand Oaks (City), such as an Oak Tree Permit for the encroachment and removal of oak trees affected by development of the project. The City is considered a responsible agency for the proposed project as defined in Section 15381 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Rincon prepared this assessment in support of the project to provide recommendations regarding potential impacts to cultural resources. This assessment includes a cultural resources records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), historical map and aerial imagery review, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), a pedestrian survey of the project site and preparation of this report.

## Dates of Investigation

On December 2, 2020, the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton conducted an in-house cultural resources records search. A response was received from the NAHC on September 11, 2018, stating the results of a SLF search conducted for a nearby project also within the USGS *Newbury Park* 7.5-minute quadrangle was negative. On the behalf of the CRPD, Rincon electronically sent Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) consultation letters on January 27, 2021, to seven NAHC-listed California Native American tribal contacts that have requested to be notified by lead agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area with which the tribe is traditionally and culturally affiliated. Two tribal contact letters were returned as undeliverable; therefore, the letters were sent via Certified Mail with Return Receipt Requested. The archaeological pedestrian survey was conducted on January 22, 2021, by Rincon archaeologist Mary Pfeiffer, B.A.

## Summary of Findings

The CHRIS search identified two previously recorded cultural resources, P-56-000405 (a rock shelter) and P-56-001777 (a large habitation site), within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site; both of the resources are located adjacent to the project site. The SLF search conducted by the NAHC in 2018 for a nearby project, also within the USGS *Newbury Park* 7.5-minute quadrangle, returned negative results. AB 52 consultation has been initiated between the lead agency and tribal contacts that have requested formal notification of proposed projects in the geographic area within which the tribe is traditional and culturally affiliated. Results of the pedestrian survey indicate that the project site is currently a developed park that has undergone previous and recent ground disturbance. No

evidence of cultural materials that might be associated with P-56-000405 or P-56-001777 were observed during the survey. Two saw-cut faunal bones were identified within the project site during the pedestrian survey; no other cultural materials were identified in association with the saw-cut bones. Given the location of the saw-cut bones below the existing housing, it is likely that these isolated bones are modern and originated from residents in the existing housing adjacent to the project site. Regardless, the bones are not associated with other cultural materials and cannot, by themselves, provide information about historic-period use or occupation of the project area and are, therefore, not considered significant cultural materials according to CEQA.

Background research identified one historic-period built environment resource, the Conejo Community Park and Community Center, within the project site. A historical resources evaluation concluded the property does not meet the requirements for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and, therefore, does not qualify as a historical resource under CEQA. The demolition of the community center building and alteration of the larger park property would not result in a significant impact to built environment historical resources.

Given the project's proximity to known cultural resources P-56-000405 and P-56-001777, the project vicinity is highly sensitive for the presence of archaeological resources and unanticipated discoveries are possible during project-related ground disturbance. Therefore, archaeological and Native American monitoring is recommended during all ground disturbance associated with the project. This recommendation is discussed in greater detail below. With adherence to this measure, a finding of ***no impacts to historical resources*** under CEQA is recommended. Rincon also presents the following recommendation in case of the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project development. The project is also required to adhere to regulations regarding the unanticipated discovery of human remains, detailed below.

### **Archaeological and Native American Monitoring**

Archaeological and Native American monitoring is recommended during all project-related ground disturbing activities. Archaeological and Native American monitoring should be performed under the direction of a qualified archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983). The qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the CRPD and the Native American representative, may recommend the reduction or termination of monitoring depending upon observed conditions (e.g., no resources encountered within the first 50 percent of ground disturbance). If intact archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within a minimum of 50 feet of the find must halt and the find must be evaluated for CRHR and NRHP eligibility. Should an unanticipated resource be found eligible for the CRHR or NRHP and avoidance is infeasible, additional analysis (e.g., testing) may be necessary to determine if project impacts would be significant.

### **Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources**

In the event cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR, additional work may be warranted, such as data recovery excavation and Native American consultation to treat the find.

## **Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains**

If human remains are unexpectedly encountered, the State of California 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 Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the unlikely event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD has 48 hours from being granted site access to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from subsequent disturbance.

# 1 Introduction

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Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Andrew Goodwin Designs (AGD) to provide cultural resources services for the Conejo Community Park and Center Project (project) located within Conejo Community Park, at 1175 Hendrix Avenue in the city of Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California. An Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration is also being prepared for the project. The project consists of improvements to existing park facilities including demolishing the existing community center building and constructing a new, expanded community center building, and renovating outdoor features such as the baseball field, a channel and bridge feature, and trails and landscaping throughout the park. Proposed improvements will be constructed so the existing topography and natural features are preserved, in accordance with the Conejo Recreation and Parks District (CRPD) plans and specifications. This project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the CRPD is the lead agency under CEQA. The project may require permits from the City of Thousand Oaks (City), such as an Oak Tree Permit for the encroachment and removal of oak trees affected by development of the project. The City is considered a responsible agency for the proposed project as defined in Section 15381 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

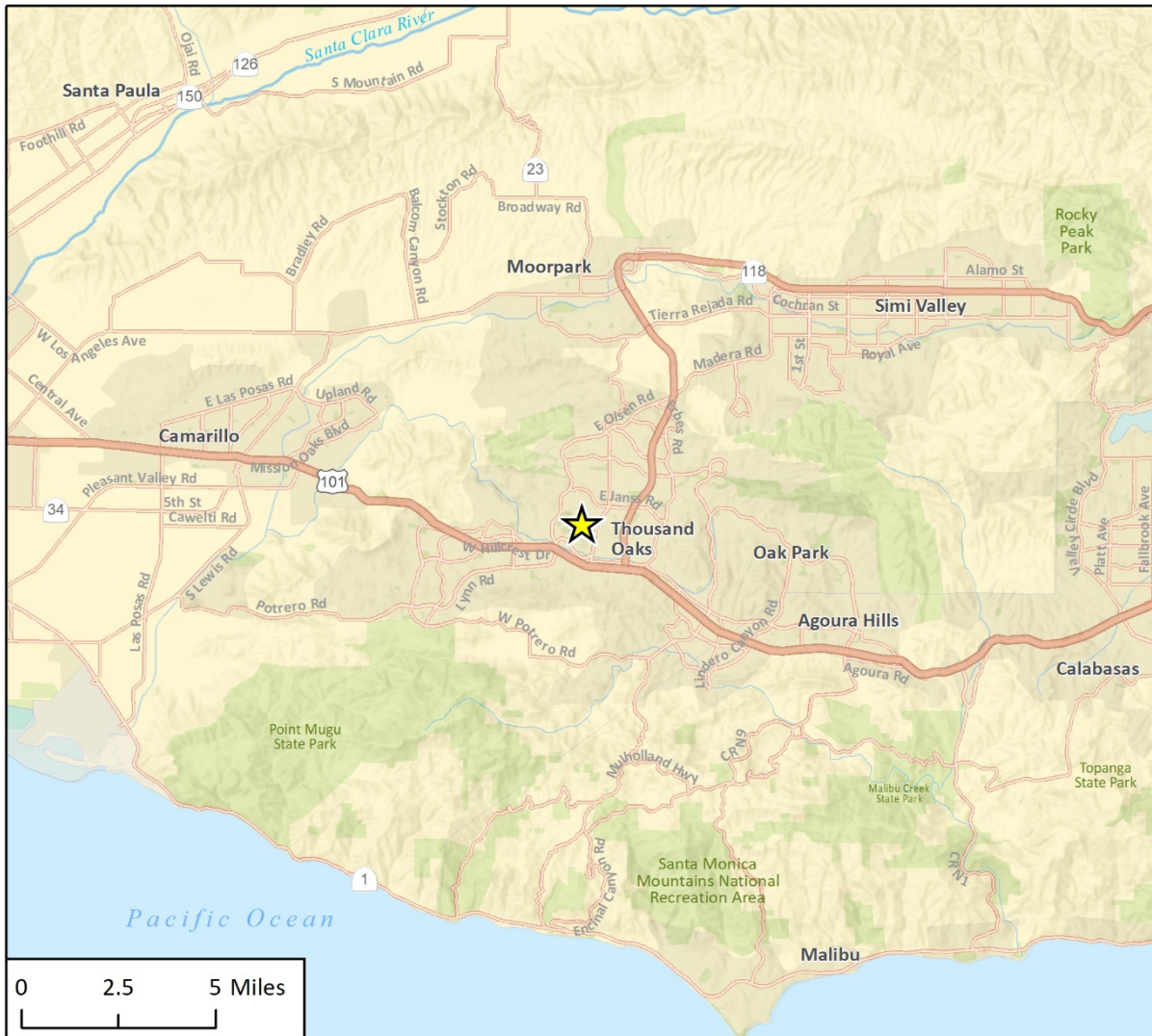
Rincon prepared this assessment in support of the project to provide recommendations regarding potential impacts to cultural resources. This assessment includes a cultural resources records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), historical map and aerial imagery review, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), a pedestrian survey of the project site and preparation of this report.

## 1.1 Project Location and Description

The project site is located within Conejo Community Park, in the city of Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California, approximately one mile north of U.S. Route 101 and 0.33-mile west of North Moorpark Road (Figure 1). The project site, identified as Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 524-009-0255, is depicted on Township 01 North, Range 19 West, Sections 4 and 5 of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Newbury Park* 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figure 2, Figure 3).

The project consists of improvements to existing park facilities including demolishing the existing community center building and constructing a new, expanded community center building, and renovating outdoor features such as the baseball field, a channel and bridge feature, and trails and landscaping throughout the park. Proposed improvements will be constructed so the existing topography and natural features are preserved, in accordance with the CRDP plans and specifications.

Figure 1 Regional Location Map



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★ Project Location

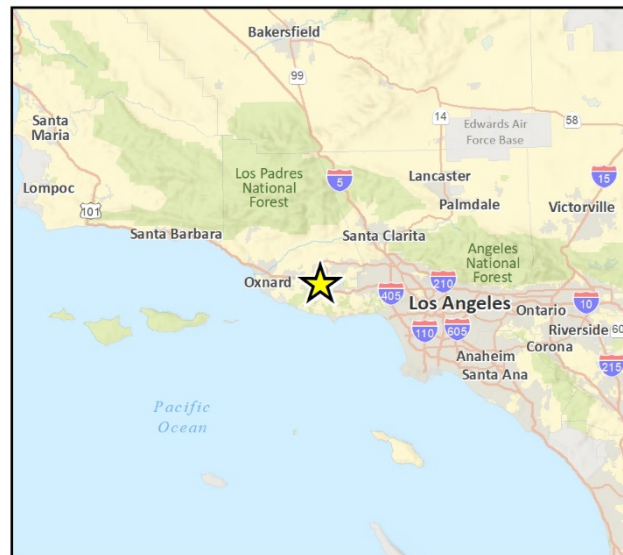
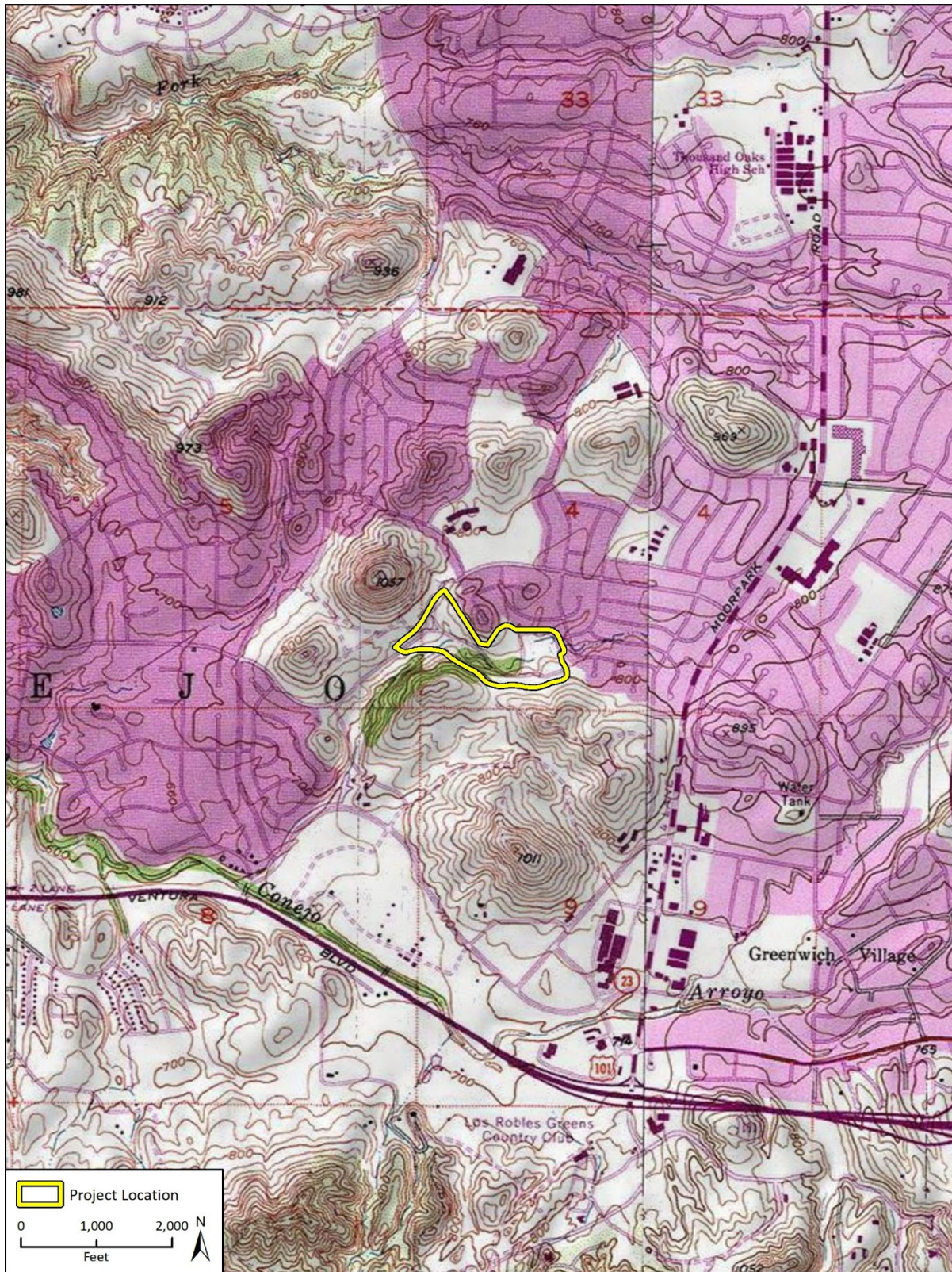


Fig 1 Regional Location



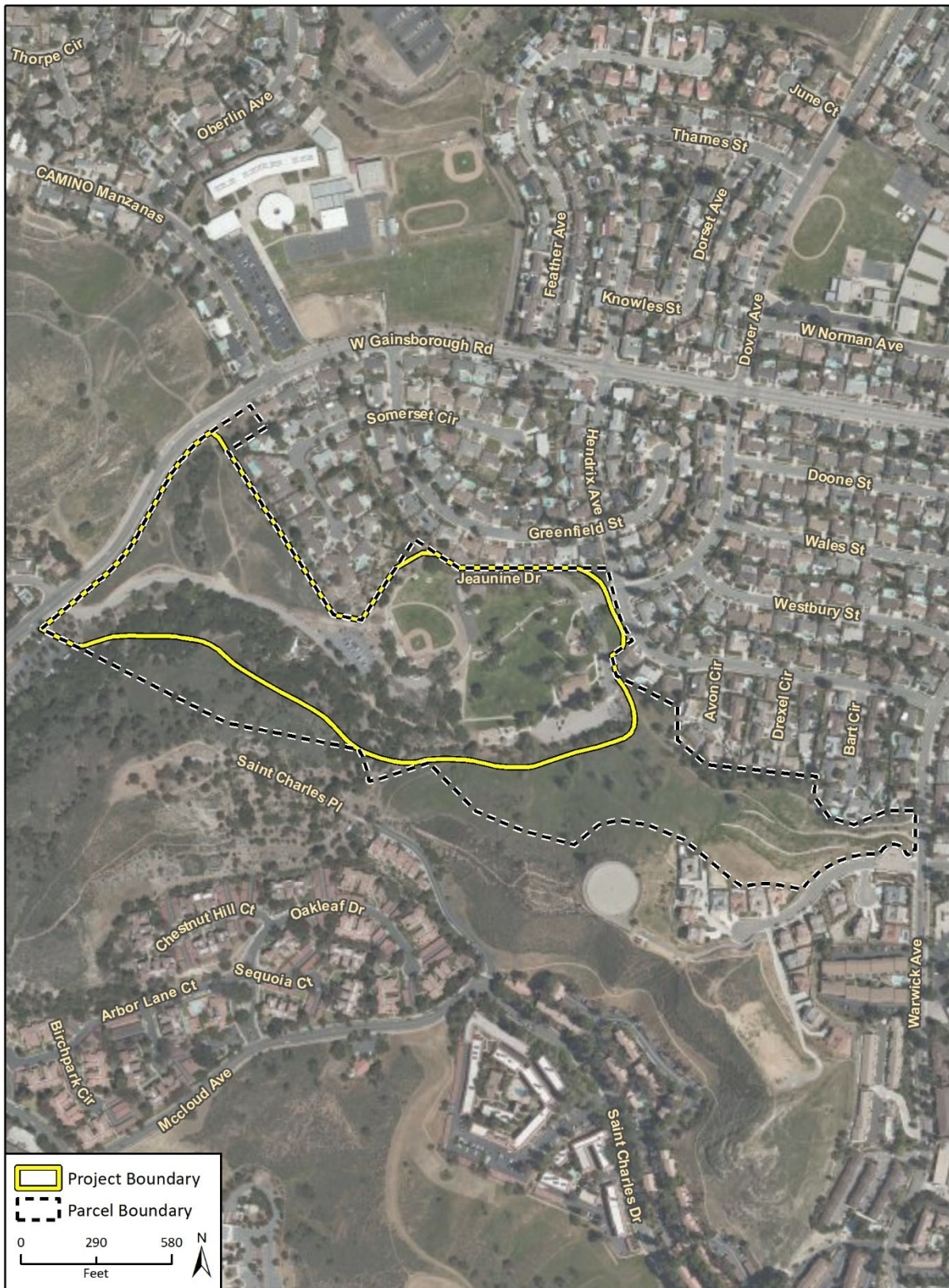
Figure 2 Project Location Map



Basemap provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors © 2020. Newbury Park Quadrangle. T01N R19W S04-05.  
The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.



Figure 3 Aerial Location Map



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2020.

Fig. 2 Project Location



## 1.2 Personnel

Rincon Senior Principal Investigator Ken Victorino, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (R.P.A.) managed this cultural resources assessment. Mr. Victorino meets the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Professional Qualifications Standards (PQS) for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Archaeologist Mary Pfeiffer, B.A., completed the archaeological pedestrian survey and authored this report. Architectural Historian James Williams, M.A., completed the background research and historical resource evaluation with oversight by Senior Architectural Historian Steven Treffers, M.H.P. Both Mr. Williams and Mr. Treffers meet the SOI PQS for history and architectural history. The South Central Coastal Information Center performed an in-house cultural resources records search of the CHRIS. Geographic Information Systems Analysts Annette Tran and Jacob Kato prepared the figures found in this report. Rincon Principals Christopher Duran, M.A., R.P.A. and Jennifer Haddow, Ph.D., reviewed this report for quality control and quality assurance. Resumes of key staff are included in the appendices attached to this report.

## 2 Regulatory Setting

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This section includes a discussion of the applicable state and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources that should be adhered to before and during implementation of the proposed project.

### 2.1 Federal Regulations

#### **National Historic Preservation Act**

The definition of a federal undertaking in 36 CFR 800.16(y) includes projects requiring a federal permit, license, or approval. Cultural resources are considered during federal undertakings chiefly under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (as amended) through one of its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), and the National Environmental Policy Act. Properties of traditional, religious, and cultural importance to Native Americans are considered under both Section 101 (d)(6)(A) and Section 106 36 (CFR 800.3-800.10) of the NHPA. Other federal laws include the Archaeological Data Preservation Act of 1974, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1989, among others.

Section 106 of the NHPA (16 United States Code 470f) requires federal agencies to account for the effects of their undertakings on any district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (36 CFR 800.1). Under Section 106, the significance of any adversely affected historic property is assessed and mitigation measures are proposed to reduce any impacts to an acceptable level. Historic properties are those significant cultural resources listed in or are eligible for listing in the NRHP.

#### **National Register of Historic Places**

The NRHP was established by the NHPA of 1966 as “an authoritative guide to be used by Federal, State, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation’s cultural resources and indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment” (CFR 36 CFR 60.2). The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property is eligible for the NRHP if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Criterion A:** Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- Criterion B:** Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- Criterion C:** Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, 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

**Criterion D:** Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

In addition to meeting at least one of the above designation criteria, resources must also retain integrity, or enough of their historic character or appearance to be “recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance” (California Office of Historic Preservation 2006). The National Park Service recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, considered together, define historic integrity. To retain integrity, a property must possess several, if not all, of these seven qualities, defined in the following manner:

**Location:** The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred

**Design:** The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property

**Setting:** The physical environment of a historic property

**Materials:** Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property

**Workmanship:** The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory

**Feeling:** A property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time

**Association:** The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property

## 2.2 State Regulations

### **California Environmental Quality Act**

PRC §5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and PRC §§21083.2 and 21084.1 were used as the basic guidelines for this cultural resources study. CEQA (§21084.1) requires that a lead agency determine if a project could have a significant effect on historical resources. A historical resource is one listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR (§21084.1), included in a local register of historical resources (§15064.5[a][2]), or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (§15064.5[a][3]). Resources listed in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR.

According to CEQA, impacts that adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered a significant effect on the environment. These impacts could result from physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 [b][1]). Material impairment is defined as demolition or alteration in an adverse manner [of] those characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the California Register (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5[b][2][A]).

## California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR was created by Assembly Bill 2881, which was established in 1992. The California Register is an authoritative listing and guide to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the State and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change (Public Resources Code, 5024.1(a)). The criteria for eligibility for the CRHR are consistent with the NRHP criteria but have been modified for state use in order to include a range of historical resources that better reflect the history of California (Public Resources Code, 5024.1(b)). Certain properties are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the CRHR by operation of law, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the NRHP.

The CRHR consists of properties that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The CRHR automatically includes the following:

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

In addition, if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a *unique archaeological resource*, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC §21083.2[a], [b]).

PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a *unique archaeological resource* as an 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:

- Criterion 1:** Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
- Criterion 2:** Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
- Criterion 3:** Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

## California Public Resources Code

Section 5097.5 of the Public Resources Code states:

No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

Here “public lands” means those owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof. Consequently, public agencies are required to comply with Public Resources Code Section 5097.5 for their own activities, including construction and maintenance, and for permit actions (e.g., encroachment permits) undertaken by others.

## **Assembly Bill 52**

As of July 1, 2015, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) was enacted and expands CEQA by defining a new resource category: Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR). AB 52 establishes that “a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.2). It further states that the lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a TCR, when feasible (PRC §21084.3).

PRC §21074(a)(1)(A) and (B) defines TCRs as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and requires that they meet either of the following criteria:

- 1) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC §5020.1(k).
- 2) 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 PRC §5024.1. In applying these criteria, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process for California tribes regarding TCRs. The consultation process must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. Under AB 52, lead agencies are required to “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” Native American tribes that have requested notice of projects proposed in the jurisdiction of the lead agency are to be included in the process.

## 2.3 Local Regulations

### **City of Thousand Oaks**

The City of Thousand Oaks General Plan Conservation Element Update (Chapter Eight, Section M) outlines city-specific policies and implementation measures and how they pertain to cultural resources (City of Thousand Oaks 2013).

#### **M. Cultural Resources**

##### Policies

- CO-33 All information or maps on file with the City pertaining to the location of previously recorded archaeological sites within the Thousand Oaks Planning Area shall remain confidential unless specifically authorized to be released to the public by local Native American organizations.

- CO-34 Management of cultural resources such as archaeological sites, historic structures or places shall emphasize resource protection and preservation.
- CO-35 The preferred method for protecting any previously recorded archeological site shall be by deed restriction as permanent "open space", in order to prevent any future development or use that might otherwise adversely impact these resources.
- CO-36 Decisions pertaining to the disposition of archaeological, historical and cultural resources shall be made in concert with recognized public agencies, groups or individuals having jurisdiction, expertise or interest in these matters, including but not limited to the State Office of Historic Preservation, Thousand Oaks Cultural Heritage Board and local Native American organizations, including other designated representatives and affected property owners.

Implementation Measures

- Continue to conduct archaeological field surveys as deemed to be necessary, while utilizing comprehensive resource management procedures to test, salvage, stabilize and store locally excavated artifacts.
- Support the efforts of local citizens, appointed committees or other designated public agencies and private institutions that are working to conserve archaeological and historic resources. Full public discussion is encouraged prior to any action being taken.

## 3 Natural and Cultural Setting

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### 3.1 Environmental Setting

The project site is in the central portion of the Thousand Oaks city limits in the Conejo Valley, north of the Santa Monica Mountain Range. The project site is within a developed park situated at an elevation that ranges from approximately 736 to 802 feet above mean sea level. Soils within the project site include a Gilroy-Topdeck-Cropley-Hambright complex consisting of shallow to very deep moderately well to well-drained soils formed in material weathered from basic igneous and metamorphic rocks; colluvium and residuum from basalt; breccia and andesite and alluvium from mixed rock sources (California Soil Resource Lab 2020). The nearest water source is an unnamed creek, located along the southern boundary of the project site and within the Conejo Valley Botanic Garden. Vegetation within the project site consists of ornamentals, manicured grass, and mature trees including: coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), western redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), and arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*).

### 3.2 Prehistoric Setting

During the twentieth century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes in all or portions of southern California (c.f., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Wallace's chronology was based on early studies and lacked the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159). Since then, Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968), as well as later studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

#### **Early Man Horizon (10,000 to 6000 BCE)**

Numerous pre-8000 before the common era (BCE) sites were identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Moratto 1984; Erlandson 1991; Rick et al. 2001: 609; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human remains dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002; Arnold et al. 2004). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (CA-SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry greater than 12,000 years old, the earliest on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis- or Folsom-style fluted points were found in southern California (e.g., Erlandson et al. 1987; Dillon 2002), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year

period called the Altithermal began around 6000 BCE. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

### **Milling Stone Horizon (6000 to 3000 BCE)**

The Milling Stone Horizon is “marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns” (Wallace 1955: 219). The dominance of such artifact types indicates a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources were consumed including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Reinman 1964; Kowta 1969). Variability in artifact assemblages over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007: 220). Locally available tool stone dominates lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites, and ground stone tools, such as manos and metates, and chopping, scraping, and cutting tools, are common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon assemblages to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Two types of artifacts are considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone Horizon, the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found on sites dating between 4000 and 1000 BCE (Moratto 1984: 149), though possibly as far back as 5500 BCE (Couch et al. 2009). The cogged stone is a ground stone artifact with gear-like teeth on the perimeter produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, but many scholars suggest ritualistic or ceremonial uses (c.f., Eberhart 1961: 367; Dixon 1968: 64-65) based on the materials used and their location near burials and other established ceremonial artifacts as compared to typical habitation debris. Similar to cogged stones, discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals were often buried purposefully, or “cached.” They are most common in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward and are particularly abundant at some Orange County sites, although a few specimens have been found inland as far east as Cajon Pass (Dixon 1968: 63; Moratto 1984: 149).

### **Intermediate Horizon (3000 BCE to CE 500)**

Wallace’s Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3000 BCE - CE 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with the manufacture of flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (c.f., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2-3).



### Late Prehistoric Horizon (CE 500 to Historic Contact)

During Wallace's (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon, the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More types of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small, finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is evident. More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955). This change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus coincides with the westward migration of Uto-Aztecan language speakers from the Great Basin region to Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties (Sutton 2008; Potter and White 2009).

## 3.3 Ethnographic Context

The project site lies within an area historically occupied by the Ventureño Chumash, so called after their historic period association with Mission San Buenaventura (Grant 1978a). The Chumash spoke six closely related languages, which have been divided into three branches—Northern Chumash (consisting only of Obispeño), Central Chumash (consisting of Purisimeño, Ineseño, Barbareño, and Ventureño), and Island Chumash (Jones and Klar 2007:80). The Chumashan language currently is considered an isolate stock with a long history in the Santa Barbara region (Mithun 2004:304). Groups neighboring Chumash territory included the Salinan to the north, the Southern Valley Yokuts and Tataviam to the east, and the Gabrielino (Tongva) to the south.

Early Spanish accounts describe the Santa Barbara Channel as heavily populated at the time of contact. Estimates of the total Chumash population range from 8,000-10,000 (Kroeber 1925:551) to 18,000-22,000 (Cook and Heizer 1965: 21). Coastal Chumash lived in hemispherical dwellings made of tule reed mats, or animal skins in rainy weather. These dwellings could usually accommodate as many as 60 people (Crespi 2001). The village of *šukuw*, (or *shuku*), at Rincon Point, was encountered by Gaspar de Portolá in 1769. This village had 60 dwellings and seven canoes, with an estimated population of 300 (Grant 1978b).

The *tomol*, or wooden plank canoe, was an especially important tool for the procurement of marine resources and for maintaining trade networks between Coastal and Island Chumash. Sea mammals were hunted with harpoons, while deep-sea fish were caught using nets and hooks and lines. Shellfish were gathered from beach sands using digging sticks, and mussels and abalone were pried from rocks using wood or bone wedges.

The acorn was an especially important resource. Acorn procurement and processing involved the manufacture of baskets for gathering, winnowing, and cooking and the production of mortars and milling stones for grinding. Bows and arrows, spears, traps and other methods were used for hunting (Hudson and Blackburn 1979). The Chumash also manufactured various utilitarian and non-utilitarian items. Eating utensils, ornaments, fishhooks, harpoons, and other items were made using bone and shell. *Olivella* shell beads were especially important for trade.

The Chumash were impacted heavily by the arrival of Europeans. The Spanish missions and later Mexican and American settlers dramatically altered traditional Chumash lifeways. Chumash population was affected drastically by the introduction of European diseases. However, many Chumash descendants still inhabit the region.

## 3.4 History

Post-European contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848–present). Each of these periods is briefly described below.

### **Spanish Period (1769 to 1821)**

Spanish exploration of California began when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition into the region in 1542. For more than 200 years after his initial expedition, Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 1987). In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá and the Franciscan Father, Junípero Serra, established the first Spanish settlement in what was known then as Alta (upper) California at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823.

Mission San Buenaventura, approximately 24 miles to the northwest of the project site, was first founded in 1782, and was the ninth mission to be established in California (California Missions Foundation n.d.). The mission was destroyed by a fire in 1793 and was rebuilt in 1809. Shortly after its reconstruction, a series of earthquakes in 1812 damaged the mission. While much of the mission has been restored, the original walls and foundation remain (California Missions Foundation n.d.; San Buenaventura Mission 2019).

Mission San Fernando Rey de España, approximately 25 miles to the northeast of the project site, was first founded in 1797, and was the seventeenth mission to be established in California (California Missions Foundation n.d.). Mission San Fernando Rey de España is located between coastal Mission San Buenaventura and inland Mission San Gabriel. In 1822, an associated Convento (long building), was constructed and served as guest housing quarters (California Missions Foundation n.d.; California Missions Resource Center 2019).

Initial rancho settlement in the project vicinity began during the Spanish Period. In 1803, the Spanish government granted 48,672 acres of land encompassing the current project site to Jose Polanco and Ignacio Rodriguez (City of Thousand Oaks n.d.; Encyclopedia Britannica 2019). The land grant was named Rancho El Conejo, in reference to the many rabbits found in the area.

### **Mexican Period (1821 to 1848)**

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican War of Independence (1810 to 1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period saw the privatization of mission lands in California with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This act federalized mission lands and enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute former mission lands to individuals in the form of land grants. Successive Mexican governors made approximately 700 land grants between 1833 and 1846 (Shumway 2007), putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time. During this era, a class of wealthy landowners known as *rancheros* worked large ranches focused on cattle hide and tallow production.

In 1822, during the Mexican Period, property ownership of Rancho El Conejo changed from Jose Polanco to Jose de la Guerra y Noringa. The land stayed in the Rodriguez and de la Guerra y Noringa families until the 1860's, when subdivision of the land commenced due to severe drought and declining cattle numbers (Conejo Valley Historical Society 1966). The area that is now the present day city of Thousand Oaks was used as a stagecoach stop in the 1870's for those traveling between

Los Angeles and San Francisco and was later purchased by Edwin and Harold Janss in 1910 (Encyclopedia Britannica 2019).

The beginnings of a profitable trade in cattle hide and tallow exports opened the way for larger, commercially driven farms. Land grants owned by the Spanish crown and clergy were distributed to mostly Mexican settlers born in California, or the “Californios.” While this shift marked the beginning of the rancho system that would “dominate California life for nearly half a century” (Poole 2002:13), the rural character of emerging cities in and around Los Angeles remained intact. Ranchos were largely self-sufficient enterprises (partly out of necessity, given California’s geographic isolation), producing goods to maintain their households and operations.

In 1846, the Mexican-American War followed the annexation of Texas by the United States and a dispute over the boundary of the state between the U.S. and Mexico. Governor Pío de Jesus Pico, the last governor of Alta California, began selling off 12 million acres of public land to support the war financially (Los Angeles Almanac 2018). Mexican forces fought and lost to combined U.S. Army and Navy forces in the Battle of the San Gabriel River on January 8 and in the Battle of La Mesa on January 9 (Nevin 1978). On January 10, leaders of the pueblo of Los Angeles surrendered peacefully after Mexican General Jose Maria Flores withdrew his forces. Shortly thereafter, newly appointed Mexican Military Commander of California Andrés Pico surrendered all of Alta California to U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont in the Treaty of Cahuenga.

### **American Period (1848 to Present)**

The American Period officially began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million for ceded territory, including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming, and an additional \$3.25 million to settle American citizens’ claims against Mexico. Settlement of southern California increased dramatically in the early American Period. Americans bought or otherwise acquired many ranchos in the county, and most were subdivided later into agricultural parcels or towns.

The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush, despite the first California gold being previously discovered in southern California at Placerita Canyon in 1842 (Guinn 1976; Workman 1935:26). Southern California remained dominated by cattle ranches in the early American Period, though droughts and increasing population resulted in farming and more urban professions supplanting ranching through the late nineteenth century. In 1850, California was admitted into the United States and by 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to move into the state, particularly after completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869.

### **Thousand Oaks**

The city of Thousand Oaks is situated on the land of the former Rancho El Conejo. Soldiers from the Santa Barbara Spanish presidio were granted grazing rights on the rancho as early as 1803. In 1822, the 48,674-acre rancho was granted to Jose de la Guerra, a former captain of the Santa Barbara Spanish presidio (National Park Service n.d.; Storke 1891).

After the property title was settled in 1874, the majority of the rancho came to be owned by three men: John Edwards, Howard W. Mills, and Egbert W. Newbury. The small settlement that would later develop into Thousand Oaks was a stagecoach stop along the route from Los Angeles to San Francisco (City of Thousand Oaks n.d.). In 1910, Harold and Edwin Janss, of the Janss Investment Company, purchased approximately 6,000 acres from the estate of John Edwards; eventually the Company’s property holdings totaled 10,000 acres (Triem 1985; D’Amore 2004). The Janss

Investment Company was responsible for the development of nearly 90,000 acres throughout southern California, with Thousand Oaks being one of its last major undertakings (Enriquez 1987).

In 1927, Louis Goebel established Goebel's Lion Farm on Thousand Oaks Boulevard with six lions he purchased from Universal Studios. It was here that Goebel trained his lions and housed animals such as elephants, tigers, giraffes, hippos, and chimpanzees (Conejo Valley Guide 2017). In 1956, James Ruman and Sid Rogel of 20th Century Fox purchased the farm and it became known as Jungleland, where scenes from films such as *Birth of a Nation*, *Tarzan*, and *The Adventures of Robin Hood* were filmed (City of Thousand Oaks n.d.).

By 1961, the area consisted of two shopping centers, an industrial park, schools, churches, and a four-year liberal arts college, California Lutheran University. The community voted to incorporate in 1964 and chose the name Thousand Oaks to honor the area's many oak trees. The city of Thousand Oaks continued to grow, and the economy prospered. Professional, scientific and technical services, as well as manufacturing have become the largest industries in the city (DataUSA n.d.). The population now exceeds 127,000 residents and has grown to cover 56 square miles (City of Thousand Oaks n.d.).

## 4 Background Research

### 4.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

On December 2, 2020, a CHRIS search was completed by in-house staff at the SCCIC located at California State University, Fullerton. The purpose of the records search was to identify previously conducted cultural resources studies, as well as previously recorded cultural resources within the project site and a 0.5-mile radius surrounding it. Rincon also reviewed the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Historical Landmarks list, the Office of Historic Preservation Historic Properties Directory, the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility list (ADOE) and the Built Environment Resources Directory (or BERD). Results of the records search can be found in Appendix A of this cultural resources assessment.

#### Previous Studies

The SCCIC records search identified 12 previously conducted cultural resources studies within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site (Table 1). Four of these studies assessed portions of the project site; when taken together, these four previous studies assessed the entirety of the project site.

**Table 1 Previous Cultural Resources Studies within 0.5 mile of the Project Site**

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
VN-00049	Kaufman, Susan Hector	1976	<i>Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources and Potential Impact of Proposed Tract 2495/rpd-75-145, Ventura County</i>	Outside
VN-00114	Maxwell, Thomas J.	1973	<i>Impact Statement, Archaeological Element</i>	Outside
VN-01667	Brechbiel, Brant A.	1997	<i>Cultural Resources Survey Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: LA-341-01 in the City of Thousand Oaks, California</i>	Outside
VN-02639	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2003	<i>A Phase I Archaeological Study for the Oaks Mall Renovation/Expansion Project City of Thousand Oaks, County of Ventura, California</i>	Outside
VN-02836	Orfila, Rebecca	2009	<i>Archaeological Survey for the Southern California Edison Company: Replacement of Fifteen Deteriorated Power Poles on the Moorpark-Thousand Oaks No. 2 66kV Line, Newbury-Thousand Oaks 66kV Line, and the Moorpark-Potrero-Thousand Oaks 66kV Line, Ventura</i>	Outside

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
VN-02843	Amaglio, Alessandro	2005	<i>Conejo Fire Mitigation, Conejo Recreation and Park District, FEAM-1498-DR-CA, HMGP #1498-98-36</i>	<b>Within</b>
VN-02844	Whitley, D.	2003	<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey of Tentative Tract 5325, Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California</i>	<b>Within</b>
VN-03047	Perez, Don	2012	<i>Norman, 1175 Hendrix Avenue Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California</i>	<b>Within</b>
VN-03195	Jonas, Troy	2010	<i>Field Office Report of Cultural Resources Ground Survey Findings, Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats (643)</i>	Outside
VN-03211	DiCenzo Peterson, J.M.	2015	<i>Archaeological Resource Monitoring Report for Tract No. 5325, Twenty Oaks Project, Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California</i>	<b>Within</b>
VN-03249	Singer, Clay A.	1977	<i>Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Evaluation for Tentative Tract No. 2627 and RPD-76-175, Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-03275	Foster, John M.	2016	<i>Archaeological Inventory, 841 Calle Yucca, County of Ventura</i>	Outside

Source: South Central Coastal Information Center 2020

## Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The SCCIC records search identified two prehistoric cultural resources within a 0.5-mile search radius of the project site; both of the resources are located adjacent to the project site and are summarized in greater detail below (Table 2).

**Table 2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 mile of the Project Site**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-56-000405	CA-VEN-000405	Prehistoric Site	Rock shelter with pismo clam fragments and a possible bedrock mortar feature.	Hector-Kaufman, Susan and Jeannie C. Villanueva (1976)	State Historical Landmarks 1-769 and Points of Historical Interest designated prior to January 1998 (California Historical Resource Status Code 7L)	<b>Adjacent</b>
P-56-001777	CA-VEN-001777	Prehistoric Site	Habitation site with well-developed midden, shell scatter, flakes and fire affected rock.	Simon, J.M. (2002)	Insufficient Information	<b>Adjacent</b>

South Central Coastal Information Center 2020

**P-56-000405/ CA-VEN-000405**

This prehistoric resource, located approximately 180 feet west of and across W. Gainsborough Road from the project site, was originally recorded by Susan Hector-Kaufman and Jeannie C. Villanueva in 1976 as a rock shelter with pismo clam fragments and a possible bedrock mortar feature. The shelter is situated near a seasonal creek and was likely used as a migratory stop for shellfish and acorn collection. Villanueva noted that the site had been impacted/ destroyed by local youth in the area (Hector-Kaufman and Villanueva 1976).

**P-56-001777/ CA-VEN-001777**

This prehistoric resource, located within the park but approximately 25 feet south of the project site, was originally recorded by J.M. Simon in 2002 as large habitation site (150 meters by 60 meters) with well-developed midden, low-density shell scatter, flakes and fire affected rock. The site had been impacted from surficial grading but was considered to be in good condition (Simon 2002).

## 4.2 Review of Historical Topographic Maps and Aerial Imagery

Rincon reviewed available historical topographic maps and aerial imagery of the project site to assess past land use. Topographical maps and aerial photographs dating between 1900 and 1956 depict the project site as undeveloped land (USGS 2021a, 2021b; 2021c; 2021d; 2021e; NETR 2021). An aerial photograph taken in 1967 shows Conejo Community Park developed at the east end of the current project site. Features visible in the aerial photograph include the existing community center building, baseball diamond, and internal circulation network. The west end of the site remained undeveloped, except for the construction of Jeanine Drive, which connects the park to Gainsborough Road. As of 1980, the park remained essentially unchanged, but the west end of

Jeanine Drive was reconfigured to connect to an extension of Gainsborough Road. Historical aerial photographs show no changes to the park until 2002, when new development was carried out in an area southwest of the baseball diamond. No notable changes to the project site are apparent in aerial photographs taken from 2005 to 2016 (NETR 2021).

### 4.3 Native American Heritage Commission

On September 11, 2018, the NAHC indicated the results of a SLF search for a nearby project, approximately 1.5 miles from the currently proposed project, were negative. This suggests the NAHC has no documentation/record of Native American heritage resources on the USGS *Newbury Park* 7.5-minute quadrangle on which the currently proposed project is located.

### 4.4 Assembly Bill 52

On the behalf of the CRPD, Rincon electronically sent AB 52 consultation letters on January 27, 2021, to seven NAHC-listed California Native American tribal contacts that requested to be notified by lead agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area with which the tribe is traditionally and culturally affiliated. The list of tribal contacts for Ventura County was provided by the NAHC in 2019. Typically, letters must be sent via Certified Mail with Return Receipt Requested; however, Executive Order N-54-20, passed in response to COVID-19, stipulates that letters may also be sent via email to ensure delivery and safety. Two tribal contact letters were returned as undeliverable; therefore, the letters were sent via Certified Mail with Return Receipt Requested. Individuals on the list have 30 days under AB 52 from the date of receipt of the letter, to respond, in writing, to the CRPD if they are interested in further consultation. The Native American contacts provided with an AB 52 consultation letter include the following list of recipients:

- *Yak tityu tityu yak tilhini* – Northern Chumash Tribe
- Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
- San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council
- Northern Chumash Tribal Council
- Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
- Chumash Council of Bakersfield
- Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians



## 5 Field Survey

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### 5.1 Methods

Rincon archaeologist Mary Pfeiffer, B.A., conducted a pedestrian survey of the project site on January 22, 2021. The area was surveyed using transect intervals generally spaced approximately 10-15 meters apart, depending on vegetation, and areas of exposed ground surface were inspected for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., chipped stone tools and production debris, stone milling tools), historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), or soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden. Ground disturbances such as burrows and drainages were also visually inspected. Survey accuracy was maintained using a handheld Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) unit and a georeferenced map of the project site. Site characteristics and survey conditions were documented using field records and a digital camera. Under the direction of Senior Architectural Historian Steven Treffers, M.H.P., Ms. Pfeiffer also conducted a visual inspection of the community center building and its associated features. The building and the larger park property were assessed to determine condition, integrity, construction, alterations and any potential character-defining features. Copies of the survey notes and digital photographs are maintained at the Rincon Ventura office.

### 5.2 Results

The project site is a developed park disturbed from the installation and maintenance of park infrastructure including the community building, Conejo Valley Botanic Garden, picnic areas, bridges, channels, children's play area, underground utilities, parking lots and a baseball field (Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6, Figure 7, Figure 8, Figure 9, Figure 10, Figure 11). Overall ground visibility was approximately 15 percent. Manicured grass, mulch and dead foliage obscured surface visibility across the majority of the project site. Exposed soil consisted of a medium brown fine-grained sandy silt. Vegetation consisted of ornamentals, manicured grass, and mature trees including: coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), western redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), and arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*). No evidence of cultural materials that might be associated with P-56-000405 or P-56-001777 were observed during the survey. Two large, saw-cut animal bones were identified on top of a steep slope along the northern project area boundary (Figure 13, Figure 14, Figure 14). No other materials were observed in association with the saw-cut bones. Given the existing houses on the steep slope above and north of the project area it is possible that the saw-cut animal bones are refuse discarded by one of the residents. Regardless, since the saw-cut animal bones were isolated (i.e., found by themselves, not associated with any other cultural materials) the bones cannot provide information about historic-period use or occupation of the project area. The bones, therefore, are not considered significant cultural materials according to CEQA and were not formally documented/recorded. Minimal modern refuse in the form of glass, metal and plastic was observed.

**Figure 4 Community Center, Facing East**



**Figure 5 Conejo Valley Botanic Garden, Facing West**





**Figure 6 Picnic Area, Facing North**



**Figure 7 Bridges and Channels, Facing East**





**Figure 8 Children's Play Area, Facing West**



**Figure 9 Underground Utilities, Facing South**





**Figure 10 Parking Lot, Facing North**



**Figure 11 Baseball Field, Facing South**



**Figure 12 Saw-Cut Bone**



**Figure 13 Saw-Cut Bone**





**Figure 14 Open Field, Facing West**



## 5.3 Conejo Community Park and Community Center

### Physical Description

Conejo Community Park is a 38.4-acre public park situated on a 48.4-acre parcel that is otherwise undeveloped. In addition to a community center building (constructed ca. 1963), the park consists of a baseball field, 57 picnic tables, two restrooms, a playground, and other amenities situated on a hilly area landscaped with a lawn, flowering plants, shrubs, and mature trees of several varieties. The park's circulation network consists of paved vehicular roadways with adjacent parking areas and concrete paved and unpaved internal paths. Vehicular entrances are accessed via Dover avenue on the east and West Gainsborough Road on the west. A creek with artificial concrete-and-rip-rap-lined banks emerges from a subterranean conduit near the Dover Avenue entrance and traverses the east side of the park in a southwesterly direction, before flowing underground again. A wood-plank deck bridge with wood post-and-rail railings crosses the creek roughly at its mid-point. Aside from the community center building, the few buildings located in the park include restroom buildings and small sheds. Located south of the baseball diamond is the entrance to the neighboring Conejo Valley Botanic Garden and Kids Adventure Garden. Much of the west end of the park is undeveloped. Figures 15 through 18 depict landscaped and recreational areas of the park.

**Figure 15 Overview of Conejo Community Park from Interior, Facing Southeast**





**Figure 16 East Park Entrance, Facing Southwest**



**Figure 17 Interior of Park, Facing Northeast**





**Figure 18 Baseball Diamond, Facing South**

The community center building is located near the southeast corner of the park, overlooking a central open lawn (Figure 19). Constructed in no discernible architectural style, the building is roughly rectangular in plan, rises from a concrete foundation, and is capped with a roof that is primarily gabled but has lower-profile hipped elements that wrap around all but the south elevation. The entirety of the roof is clad in asphalt shingles and features exposed rafter tails in many locations. A broad overhang with wood post supports shelters the west elevation. A combination of board-and-batten and horizontal plank siding envelops the building's structural system. Entrances are located on the north, east, and west elevations and include solid wood or metal double doors. Windows are generally two-paned with wood or metal sashes. The area immediately surrounding the community center building is mostly paved with concrete. Straight concrete stairways descend northerly from the adjacent parking lot to the paved area outside the building. The building is in good condition with no notable alterations. Two small ancillary buildings are located immediately south of the building.

**Figure 19 Community Center Building, Facing Northwest**



### **Property History**

Conejo Community Park consists of a public park and community center developed in the early 1960s as part of the Conejo Valley community that would eventually be incorporated as the city of Thousand Oaks. Development of Thousand Oaks is most strongly associated with the land development firm Janss Corporation (originally the Janss Investment Company), a Southern California-based land development firm first established to market the landholdings of brothers Harold and Edwin Janss. In 1910, the firm acquired 10,000 acres of land in the Conejo Valley, including much of what later became the city of Thousand Oaks (Anderson 1987; City of Thousand Oaks 2021; Enriquez 1987). The area remained primarily agricultural in character through much of the twentieth century. By the early 1960s, however, under the direction of two Janss descendants, Edwin, Jr. and William, the Janss Corporation had begun development of what the firm promoted as a “total community” or “total city” in the vicinity of Thousand Oaks. As of 1963, the master-planned community—sometimes referred to in contemporary sources as Conejo Village—featured a massive tract of residential development north of U.S. 101, in addition to shopping centers and an industrial park (City of Thousand Oaks 2021).

Historic aerial photographs depict the area comprising the park and its immediate surroundings as undeveloped rural land as late as 1961 (UCSB Map and Imagery Lab 1961; Netronline 1947). In June of that same year, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors passed a resolution of intent to purchase approximately ten acres to be developed for the park—about half of its size as originally proposed—from the Janss Corporation for \$36,000. The Conejo Valley Activities Corporation (CVAC), a citizens group consisting of “representatives of service clubs, churches, and social groups,” committed to buying ten adjacent acres and contributing volunteer labor to construct the park and a community center (Ventura County Star-Free Press 6/28/1961). Developers of the neighboring Horizon Hills and Shadow Oaks subdivisions donated five acres to be used for the park after striking

a compromise with the Ventura County Planning Commission (Ventura County Star-Free Press 7/11/1961). Construction of the park began by September 1961, when CVAC sponsored groundbreaking ceremony, which was proposed to include “baseball diamonds, swimming pools, playgrounds, camping areas, hiking and bridle trails, archery ranges, and an arboretum” (Valley Times 9/8/1961). Dignitaries and honored guests in attendance at the groundbreaking included actor Joel McRea, Edwin Janss, Jr., Mayor Tom Nixon of Thousand Oaks (Valley Times 9/10/1961).

Thousand Oaks-based landscape architect Donald M. Roberts was hired to design the park’s overall layout as well as “prepare plans for a domestic water system, irrigation system, soil preparation, landscaping, play equipment layout, grading, and drainage” (Ventura County Star-Free Press 3/17/1961; 10/23/1963). Roberts operated an industrial landscape company in the 1950s and counted the actors Katherine Hepburn and David Niven among his clients. In the 1950s and 1960s, Roberts’s architectural landscaping practice and prepared park studies for and master plans for a dozen cities, including Simi Valley and Thousand Oaks. Roberts also served as Resident Landscape Architect of the City of Thousand Oaks. According to one biographical sketch, during his tenure with the City, Roberts worked to “restrict development from obstructing views on ridgelines, graduate lot sizes to reduce lot slippage on slopes, preserve stands of oaks and native trees, limit removal of natural ground cover, and require greenbelts between developments, [and wrote] the state’s first such environmental ordinances for public lands” (Green Industry Hall of Fame 2021). In 1967, Roberts began a professorship in the University of California, Los Angeles Department of Art, Design and Art History. He was appointed head of the Landscape Studies program in 1981 (Green Industry Hall of Fame 2021).

Construction of the park continued in 1962 and 1963. Volunteers associated with the CVAC began constructing the extant community center building by 1962. The identity of the building’s designer could not be ascertained. An agreement was struck between the County, the Janss Corporation, and the CVAC, under which the County was to purchase the community building from the Janss Corporation for \$21,000, which would then be turned over to the CVAC to fund the completion of the building (Ventura County Star-Free Press 11/21/1962). A contract for construction of roads and other unspecified “facilities” was awarded to Southern Pacific Milling Company (Ventura County Star-Free Press 10/23/1963). Although construction of the park continued at least as late as October 1963, Conejo Community Park hosted at least one event, a Girl Scouts day camp, in the summer of that year (Ventura County Star-Free Press 6/6/1963; 10/23/1963). CVAC volunteers completed the community center building in 1965 (Conejo Recreation and Park District 2021a). Historic aerial photographs show that, by 1967, the park was complete and in roughly its present form.

A search of the historical newspaper database Newspapers.com shows that several articles and events listings pertaining to Conejo Community Park were published in the decades since the park’s opening. These items suggest the park operated as an ordinary urban public park and was used primarily as a venue for recreational activities, social gatherings, and arts and cultural events.

In 1976, construction began on the neighboring Conejo Valley Botanic Garden. During or after that year, an entrance to the facility was constructed on the park parcel, south of the extant baseball diamond (Conejo Recreation and Park District 2021b). In 1980, after six months of negotiations over a lease agreement, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors agreed to transfer title of Conejo Community Park to the Conejo Recreation and Park District. At the time, it was described as a 96-acre park the County had acquired piecemeal by donations between 1961 and 1967 (Los Angeles Times 3/27/1980).

Historic aerial photographs suggest there have been few substantial changes to the park since it was completed. A 1967 aerial photograph depicts a vehicular road routed through the center of the park

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with a north-to-south aspect. What would have been the southern segment of the road is now in use as a pedestrian path (Netronline 1967; 1980; 1989). Sometime between 1967 and 1980, a flat-roof ancillary building was constructed immediately south of the community center building; another gable-roof ancillary building was eventually constructed nearby (Netronline 1967; 1980). The pedestrian paths north of the community center were reconfigured sometime between 1980 and 1989 (Netronline 1980; 1989). Sometime between 1994 and 2002, construction began on the Kids Adventure Garden, located southwest of the west parking lot (Netronline 1994; 2002). The facility opened in 2003 (Conejo Recreation and Park District 2021b).

### **Evaluation**

The property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under any significance criteria because it lacks historical or architectural significance. Conejo Community Park and Community Center was constructed between 1961 and ca. 1965 concurrent with the urbanization of Thousand Oaks. Research conducted for this evaluation did not indicate that the property was significant in that context or that it is associated with any events significant in the history of the city, region, state, or nation (Criteria A/1). Additionally, no available evidence suggests the park is important for associations with any owners or employees of the Janss Corporation, volunteers of the CVAC, or individuals otherwise known to have made significant historical contributions (Criteria B/2). In terms of its design, the property is an ordinary public park containing landscaped elements and an undistinguished community center building exhibiting no discernible architectural style. Neither the park as a whole nor the community center building alone embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or possess high artistic values. Additionally, although the park's designer, Donald M. Roberts, enjoyed a productive career as a landscape architect and professor of landscape design, no available evidence indicates he is considered a master designer or that Conejo Community Park and Community Center should be regarded as a master work (Criteria C/3). A review of available evidence and records search results did not indicate that it may yield important information about prehistory or history (Criteria D/4). Finally, the property is also not recommended eligible as a contributor to any existing or potential historic districts.

## 6 Findings and Conclusions

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The CHRIS search identified two previously recorded cultural resources, P-56-000405 (a rock shelter) and P-56-001777 (a large habitation site), within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site; both of the resources are located adjacent to the project site. The SLF search conducted by the NAHC in 2018 for a nearby project, also within the USGS *Newbury Park* 7.5-minute quadrangle, returned negative results. AB 52 consultation has been initiated between the lead agency and tribal contacts that have requested formal notification of proposed projects in the geographic area within which the tribe is traditional and culturally affiliated. Results of the pedestrian survey indicate that the project site is currently a developed park that has undergone previous and recent ground disturbance. No evidence of cultural materials that might be associated with P-56-000405 or P-56-001777 were observed during the survey. Two saw-cut faunal bones were identified within the project site during the pedestrian survey; no other cultural materials were identified in association with the saw-cut bones. Given the location of the saw-cut bones below the existing housing, it is likely that these isolated bones are modern and originated from residents in the existing housing adjacent to the project site. Regardless, the bones are not associated with other cultural materials and cannot, by themselves, provide information about historic-period use or occupation of the project area and are, therefore, not considered significant cultural materials according to CEQA.

Background research identified one historic-period built environment resource, the Conejo Community Park and Community Center, within the project site. A historical resources evaluation concluded the property does not meet the requirements for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and, therefore, does not qualify as a historical resource under CEQA. The demolition of the community center building and alteration of the larger park property would not result in a significant impact to built environment historical resources.

Given the project's proximity to known cultural resources P-56-000405 and P-56-001777, the project vicinity is highly sensitive for the presence of archaeological resources and unanticipated discoveries are possible during project-related ground disturbance. Therefore, archaeological and Native American monitoring is recommended during all ground disturbance associated with the project. This recommendation is discussed in greater detail below. With adherence to this measure, a finding of ***no impacts to historical resources*** under CEQA is recommended. Rincon also presents the following recommendation in case of the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project development. The project is also required to adhere to regulations regarding the unanticipated discovery of human remains, detailed below.

### Archaeological and Native American Monitoring

Archaeological and Native American monitoring is recommended during all project-related ground disturbing activities. Archaeological and Native American monitoring should be performed under the direction of a qualified archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983). The qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the CRPD and the Native American representative, may recommend the reduction or termination of monitoring depending upon observed conditions (e.g., no resources encountered within the first 50 percent of ground disturbance). If intact archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within a minimum of 50 feet of the find must halt and the find must be evaluated for CRHR and NRHP eligibility. Should an



unanticipated resource be found eligible for the CRHR or NRHP and avoidance is infeasible, additional analysis (e.g., testing) may be necessary to determine if project impacts would be significant.

### **Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources**

In the event cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR, additional work may be warranted, such as data recovery excavation and Native American consultation to treat the find.

### **Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains**

If human remains are unexpectedly encountered, the State of California 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 Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the unlikely event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD has 48 hours from being granted site access to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from subsequent disturbance.

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# Attachment A

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Resumes of Key Staff

## EDUCATION

M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton (1996)

B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton (1991)

## AFFILIATIONS

Registered Professional Archaeologist (ID# 135466)

## EXPERIENCE

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (2020)

Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc. (2018 – 2020)

Dudek (2007-2018)

Science Applications International Corporation (2000-2007)

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (1996-2000)

# Kenneth D. Victorino

## SENIOR PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Ken Victorino is a Senior Principal Investigator at Rincon Consultants, Inc. with extensive experience in all aspects of fieldwork, laboratory analysis, and report preparation. Mr. Victorino has more than two decades of professional experience in cultural resources management and exceeds the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archeology. He has been an author, project manager, field supervisor, and laboratory supervisor for Phase 1 archaeological surveys, Extended Phase 1 testing programs, Phase 2 significance evaluations, Phase 3 data recovery mitigation programs, and archaeological monitoring at prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in coastal, foothill, and desert regions of southern and central California; on San Clemente Island; and in northwestern Arizona. He has supervised cultural resources projects in accordance with state and federal regulations, such as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). He contributes to environmental assessments (EAs), initial studies (ISs), environmental impact statements (EISs), environmental impact reports (EIRs) and mitigated negative declarations (MNDs). He was certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists in 1997.

Mr. Victorino prepares cultural resources management technical reports covering initial assessment, significance determination, and mitigation phases. He contributes to CEQA and NEPA documents as well as studies relating to the protection of historic properties (Section 106 of NHPA). Mr. Victorino prepares proposals and develops budgets, conducts and supervises surveys and excavations and laboratory analyses, consults with Native Americans, and writes draft and final documents.

## REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE

### National Historic Preservation Act Section 110 Cultural Resource Projects

#### Bureau of Land Management / Jarbidge Field Office

Prepared Section 110 compliance documentation for a Class III Inventory of 710 acres in the Jarbidge Foothills, Elko County, Nevada.

### National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Cultural Resource Projects

#### U.S. Air Force Civil Engineering Command

Prepared Section 106 compliance documentation for dismantling, removing, and abandoning facilities associated with Defense Fuel Support Point Ozol, Contra Costa County, California.



## REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE, CONTINUED

### Atlantic Richfield Company

Supported preparation of Section 106 compliance documentation including Cultural Resources Management Plan and Historic Context and Mine Operations Overview for remediation activities at a mine site in Lyon County, Nevada.

Supported preparation of Section 106 compliance documentation for remedial investigation and feasibility study activities associated with a mine site in Alpine County, California and Douglas County, Nevada.

### U.S. Coast Guard

Prepared Section 106 compliance documentation for maintenance dredging at U.S. Coast Guard Station at Ballast Point, Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego Bay, and at Noyo River, in Fort Bragg, California.

### Federal Highway Administration / Central Federal Lands Highway Division

Supported preparation of Section 106 compliance documentation for the Donner Pass Road Improvements Project, Nevada and Placer Counties, California.

### Bureau of Land Management Manual 8110

### Bureau of Land Management / California State Office

Supported preparation of Class I archaeological inventory for Cultural and Paleontological Resources Overview and Existing Information Summary, Hazard Removal and Vegetation Management Project.

Inventory included review of existing archaeological reports and recorded archaeological and paleontological sites throughout 551,133-acres in Field Offices in central and northern California to identify high and low areas of potential site sensitivity. Prepared a cultural resource typology for over 3,000 prehistoric and historic-period archaeological sites within the study area.

### Cultural Resources Significance Assessment and Data Recovery Mitigation

#### Cortona Apartments Phase 3 Data Recovery Excavation Program, City of Goleta, CA (Cortona Corner LP)

Excavations at a substantial Chumash settlement dated to the Early Period.

#### Warehouse Phase 2 Significance Assessment and Phase 3 Data Recovery and Construction Monitoring, City of Santa Barbara, CA (Direct Relief)

Investigations at a coastal Chumash village adjacent to the Goleta Slough inhabited over 4,000-year time span.

#### Marriott Residence Inn Phase 2 Significance Assessment and Phase 3 Data Recovery and Construction Monitoring, City of Goleta, CA (R.D. Olson)

Investigations at a coastal Chumash village adjacent to the Goleta Slough inhabited over 6,000-year time span.

#### Rincon Point Septic to Sewer Phase 2 Significance Assessment and Phase 3 Data Recovery and Construction Monitoring, Santa Barbara County, CA (Carpinteria Sanitary District)

Investigations at the coastal Chumash ethnohistoric village of *Shuku*.

#### Residential Development Phase 2 Significance Assessment and Phase 3 Data Recovery and Construction Monitoring, Santa Barbara County, CA (Private Developer)

Investigations at a coastal Chumash village.

#### Willow Springs Phase 3 Data Recovery Mitigation Program, City of Goleta, CA (The Towbes Group)

Investigations at an Early Period village site, including development of site preservation burial design.



Cabrillo Business Park Phase 3 Data Recovery and Construction Monitoring, City of Goleta, CA (Sares-Regis Group)

Investigations at two extensive coastal Chumash villages inhabited during the Early to Middle Period (5,000+ years old).

Cultural Resources Survey and Testing

Orange Memorial Park Water Capture Project Phase 1 Survey and Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Excavation, City of South San Francisco, CA (Lotus Water)

Managed investigation involving an intensive, pedestrian ground surface survey and excavation of 14 solid core geoprobes to depths between 3 and 4 meters below surface.

Cox Communications Facilities Supplemental Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation, City of Goleta, CA (Patterson & Dewar Engineers, Inc.)

Managed excavation of 14 solid core geoprobes at historic Chumash village; geoprobes hydraulically driven to depths between 2.5 and 3.0 meters below surface.

Paradiso del Mare Phase 1 Survey and Extended Phase 1 Testing Program, Santa Barbara County, CA (Brooks Street)

Investigations along the Gaviota Coast.

Archaeological and Native American Construction Monitoring

Managed archaeological and Native American monitors during construction of: The Village at Los Carneros residential development in the City of Goleta (Comstock Homes); commercial development at 151 South Fairview Avenue in the City of Goleta (America's Tire); Rosewood Miramar Hotel and Resort in Santa Barbara County (Caruso Affiliated); Old Town Village in the City of Goleta (City Ventures).

City and County Agencies

City of Los Angeles / Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering

Prepared Cultural Resources Report for the Los Angeles Zoo Vision Plan.

City of Santa Monica / Planning and Community Development Department

Prepared Cultural Resources Report for the Ocean Avenue Project. Also prepared Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources sections for Environmental Impact Report.

City of Mendota

Managed preparation of Archaeological Resource Management Report for the Mendota Valley Agricultural Holdings Project involving a Phase 1 archaeological survey of 59 acres.

County of Yolo

Managed preparation of Archaeological Survey Report for the Yolo Gardens Project involving a Phase 1 archaeological survey of 31 acres.

County of Santa Barbara

Managed preparation of Negative Archaeological Survey Reports for recent Phase 1 surveys including: 4874 Hapgood Road, 2200 Highway 246 (Buellton), 2011 and 2225 Foothill Road (New Cuyama), 2045 – 2085 Sweeney Road (Lompoc), 851 Highway 246 (Lompoc), 9400 Santa Rosa Road (Buellton), Canyon Farms (Los Alamos), 1650 Santa Barbara Canyon Road (Maricopa), 2140 Sweeney Road (Lompoc), 1766 Oakbrook Lane (Orcutt), and Kiana Preserve Ranch (Santa Ynez).



Managed Phase 1 archaeological surveys on The Jack and Laura Dangermond Preserve including 41 existing production and monitoring water wells and proposed infrastructure components, seven habitat restoration areas, and 16 existing dirt road segments.

Managed archaeological staff during Phase 1 archaeological surveys including: Cal Prop (2781 Padaro Lane), Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, Carpinteria Bluffs, 200 Lambert Road, Slippery Rock Ranch, Lillingston Debris Basin, Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District, H Street Storm Drain (Lompoc), Skytt TPM, El Capitan Campground, Cameron Trust, New Cuyama Community Center.

Managed archaeological crew and Native American representative during Extended Phase 1 testing programs including: Rice Ranch Specific Plan, Guadalupe Dunes Park, Zaca Preserve, West Padaro Lane CSD Sewer Extension, Summit View Homes (Lompoc), Mattei's Tavern, Cal Prop (2781 Padaro Lane), Happy Canyon Vineyard, Las Varas Ranch, Santa Barbara Botanic Garden.

Managed archaeological staff and Native American representative during monitoring projects including: Cojo Creek Bridge, Jalama Beach County Park, Guadalupe Dunes Park Access Road, Lake Cachuma Park Water Line, Santa Barbara Botanic Garden Pritzlaff Facility, Cameron Trust (2937 Padaro Lane), Pacifica Graduate Institute, Twitchell Dam Sediment Removal.

Managed four-person crew during 232-acre survey that implemented "shovel scrapes" to increase ground surface visibility and identified four prehistoric temporary camps/special activity areas associated with stone tool manufacturing for the proposed North County jail site; managed four-person crew and Native American observer during archaeological monitoring and Phase 3 data recovery that collected approximately 850 ground stone artifacts at CA-SBA-16 for the QAD Ortega Hill Campus Development; conducted archaeological monitoring for the Franciscan Sediment Basin; directed Phase 3 data recovery at CA-SBA-1539 for the General Services Building.

#### City of Santa Barbara

Managed archaeological staff and Native American representative during monitoring projects including La Quinta Inn & Suites and Days Inn.

Managed archeological crew and Native American representative during Extended Phase 1 testing programs including: 214-226 East De La Guerra Street, Mt. Calvary Retreat House, El Patio Beach Side Inn.

Conducted Phase 1 survey for the Arroyo Burro and Mission Creeks Stream Bank Stabilization Project for the Parks and Recreation Department; supervised Extended Phase 1 testing involving backhoe trenching for the Lot 6 Parking Structure; conducted archaeological monitoring for various sidewalk improvement projects for the Public Works Department.

#### City of Goleta

Managed archaeological crew and Native American representative during Extended Phase 1 testing programs including: 151 South Fairview Avenue, 130 Robin Hill Road, Fire Station No. 10, Kellogg-Ekwill Old Town Goleta Village, South La Patera Lane Sidewalk Improvements, Ellwood Well Abandonment, 93 South La Patera Lane.

Managed archaeological staff and Native American representative during monitoring projects including: Village at Los Carneros, 6300 Hollister Avenue, 93 South La Patera Lane, Goleta Valley Professional Building, Haskells Landing, Willow Springs II, Trisep.

#### City of Carpinteria

Managed archaeological crew and Native American representative during Extended Phase 1 testing programs including: 477 Concha Loma Drive, 650 Concha Loma Drive, Palm to Linden Trail.

Prepared the cultural resource section addressing historic and archaeological resources for both the Venoco Ellwood Marine Terminal Lease Renewal Project EIR and the Venoco Ellwood Oil Development and Pipeline Project EIR.



## Other Relevant Experience

### U.S. Navy

Prepared the cultural resources section for an EIS to evaluate various basing alternatives related to the introduction of MV-22 aircraft; assisted with the management of National Register eligibility evaluations of prehistoric sites CA-SDI-10007 and CA-SDI-14502 in the Papa Three Training Area of Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA; managed five-person crew during National Register of Historic Places eligibility evaluations of sites CA-SBR-9067 and CA-SBR-9573 in the Noble Pass Training Area and sites CA-SBR-8965, CA-SBR-9003, CA-SBR-9005, CA-SBR-9006, CA-SBR-9007, and CA-SBR-9010 in the Sand Hill and Gypsum Ridge Training Areas of Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms; directed eight-person crew during archaeological survey of approximately 1,500 acres for Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms for the Assault Breacher Vehicle; assisted in preparation of condition assessment, site monitoring, and treatment plan for Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton; conducted Phase 1 survey and impact assessment for the Base Realignment and Closure Palos Verdes and San Pedro Housing.

### U.S. Forest Service, Santa Barbara Ranger District, Los Padres National Forest

Supervised four-person crew and Native American observer during subsurface archaeological investigation to assist Forest Archaeologist in determining the significance and National Register of Historic Places eligibility of FS 54-643 for the First River Crossing Project; directed Emergency Relief-Federally Owned road surveys.

### Federal Highway Administration

Conducted Phase 1 archaeological investigation along California Forest Highway 119/Quincy-Oroville Road and California Forest Highway 177/Beckwourth-Clover Valley Road, in Plumas County; conducted Phase 1 archaeological investigation along California Forest Highway 95/Mount Pinos Road, in Ventura and Kern Counties.





## Steven Treffers, MHP

### Senior Architectural Historian

Steven Treffers is a senior architectural historian with 10 years of experience as a historic preservation professional and project manager who exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications for History and Architectural History. He has broadened his knowledge of historic preservation planning and management through a wide range of professional and personal experiences. Mr. Treffers has worked on an extensive number of projects requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, PRC Sections 5024 and 5024.5 CEQA, and local ordinances, and developed a deep understanding of where these regulations overlap and diverge as a result. In support of these efforts, he has managed and conducted historic resource surveys, performed archival research, prepared DPR forms, analyzed impacts, and developed and implemented mitigation measures such as Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record documentation and interpretive plans.

### EDUCATION

MHP, Historic Preservation,  
University of Southern  
California, Los Angeles

Graduate Certificate Program,  
Architecture & Urbanism,  
University of Southern  
California, Los Angeles

BA, European History, University  
of California, Santa Cruz

### TRAININGS

Section 106 Compliance  
Training; Society for American  
Archaeology 2014

CEQA Training, California  
Preservation Foundation

### CERTIFICATIONS/ REGISTRATIONS

Meets and exceeds  
requirements in the Secretary of  
the Interior's Professional  
Qualification Standards in  
Architectural History and History

### SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

#### **Architectural Historian, Parsons Brinckerhoff – West Santa Ana Branch Line Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement Technical Studies, Los Angeles County**

Rincon Consultants is part of the Parsons Brinckerhoff team selected to prepare the West Santa Ana Branch Line Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement for Los Angeles Metro. As part of the work program, Rincon is preparing technical reports to address potential impacts to biological resources and ecosystems, potential impacts from hazardous materials and hazardous waste, and potential impacts to paleontological and cultural resources along the 20-mile alignment. Mr. Treffers provided QA/QC for all historic property evaluations for the project.

#### **Architectural Historian, City and County of Los Angeles – Woodland Hills Fire Station 84 Environmental Impact Report and Mitigation, Los Angeles County**

Mr. Treffers provided support for a historical structures evaluation of the Woodland Hills Fire Station No. 84. Located in the Woodland Hills neighborhood of Los Angeles. The post-war fire station was found to be historically significant at the local level, in accordance with SurveyLA. Mr. Treffers also assisted in the preparation of the cultural resources section of the Environmental Impact Report and conducted HABS documentation of the building for submittal to local repositories.

#### **Architectural Historian, Edwards Air Force Base – Historic Survey and Context for the Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL), Los Angeles and Kern Counties**

Mr. Treffers served as Project Manager for large-scale, undertaking to update survey data and prepare a comprehensive historic context statement and report for the Edwards Air Force Base Air Force Research Laboratory. The final report included a reevaluation of the Air Force Research Laboratory's numerous historic districts and management recommendations for the adaptive reuse of historic properties.





**Senior Architectural Historian, San Jose State University – Science Building Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration, San Jose**

Ms. Treffers served as Senior Architectural Historian for the project, developing a project approach which sought to demonstrate that the relocation of a historical resources was mitigated to a less than significant impact. Prepared historic impacts report and lead the development of a comprehensive mitigation package that included a historic structures report that demonstrated that the relocation of the historic building was feasible.

**Senior Architectural Historian, Port of Los Angeles – Terminal Island Historic Survey Evaluation and Historic Context Statement, Los Angeles County**

Project included a built environment evaluation of properties on Terminal Island, located at the Port of Los Angeles, to identify and assess the significance of historical resources. Efforts included an intensive-level survey, extensive archival research, and development of a Historic Context Statement consistent with SurveyLA, a citywide historic resources survey in the City of Los Angeles. Mr. Treffers assisted in the survey, recordation, and evaluation of numerous industrial properties located in the Port of Los Angeles, as well as contributed to the authorship of the final report.

**Senior Architectural Historian, TY Lin International – Cabrillo Blvd Rail Bridge Replacement, Santa Barbara County**

Mr. Treffers served as the Senior Architectural Historian responsible for the preparation and management of the cultural reports and studies conducted for the project. The Cabrillo Rail Bridge Project involves pedestrian and bicycle Improvements on Cabrillo Boulevard, between US-101 and the intersection of Cabrillo Boulevard and Los Patos Way. The project will include the replacement of the UP Railroad Overhead bridge over Cabrillo Boulevard and retirement of the existing UP Overhead Bridge along with construction of a round-a-bout at Cabrillo Boulevard and Los Patos Way. The bicycle improvements will consist of a new Class 1 bike path under the new UP Overhead Bridge, connecting the existing bike path to the Beach way bike path. Rincon is providing environmental (CEQA/NEPA) and Caltrans coordination assistance on this project, including Section 106 compliance. The project is located within a City Historic District with contributing elements located within the project APE.

**Senior Architectural Historian, United Water Conservation District – Water and Energy Reliability Project, Ventura County**

Mr. Treffers acted as the Senior Architectural Historian for the United Water Conservation District Water and Energy Reliability Project. The proposed project was subject to CEQA and included solar and battery storage facility construction at four groundwater recharge basin facilities near the city. For this effort, Mr. Treffers oversaw the recordation and evaluation of two groundwater recharge basin facilities to determine if they qualified as historical resources under CEQA. Both were recorded on California DPR 523 series forms and evaluated for historical significance. The findings were ultimately incorporated into a cultural resources technical report.

**Senior Architectural Historian, City of Redondo Beach – Redondo Beach Transit Center, Redondo Beach**

This project was a local assistance project in Redondo Beach in support of the development of a transit center. Methods included archival research, coordination with local historic groups and governments, and an intensive-level survey of post-World War II commercial properties. Mr. Treffers provided senior-level oversight for all efforts, which also included preparation of Historical Resources Evaluation Report and Historic Property Survey Report.

**Senior Architectural Historian, County of San Luis Obispo – River Grove Bridge Rehabilitation Project, Whitley Gardens**

Cultural resources services were provided in support of a local assistance project that involved the rehabilitation of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century bridge in the community of Whitley Gardens in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County. For this effort, Mr. Treffers completed archival research, outreach with local historic groups and governments, and an intensive-level field survey. In addition to a Historical Resources Evaluation Report and Historic Property Survey Report, Mr. Treffers also prepared a Finding of No Adverse of Effect with Standard Conditions to demonstrate how the project was compliant with Secretary of Interior Standards.





## Mary F. Pfeiffer

### ARCHAEOLOGIST

Mary Pfeiffer is an Archaeologist at Rincon Consultants, Inc. Ms. Pfeiffer has five years of professional experience in California archaeology, spanning from the southern and central coast to the Mojave Desert, Sierra Nevada Mountain Range, and Great Basin regions. Ms. Pfeiffer's experience working in these areas includes but is not limited to: 10,000+ acres of Class III survey, location and recordation of over 300 historic and prehistoric sites, STP and NRHP eligibility testing, condition assessments, site monitoring and updating, DPR 523 forms, and formal report writing. Ms. Pfeiffer has typologically identified over 1,000 lithic implements from her time at UCSC, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, California State Parks and the Department of the Interior. Ms. Pfeiffer has experience working in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and the California Environmental Quality Act. Ms. Pfeiffer is skilled in Assembly Bill 52 and Senate Bill 18 consultation processes. Ms. Pfeiffer has spent more than five years promoting education and outreach that highlights the importance of cultural resource preservation.

### EDUCATION

B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Santa Cruz (2015)

### CERTIFICATIONS

- First Aid/CPR/AED
- Bloodborne Pathogens
- Section 106
- NEPA and Section 106 Integration
- UXO Awareness Training

### EXPERIENCE

- Rincon Consultants, Inc. (2019-present)
- Transcon Environmental, Inc. (2018–2019)
- Bureau of Land Management (2016–2018)
- Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History (2016 & 2018)
- University Tutors (2015–2016)
- California State Parks (2014–2015)

### DETAILED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

#### **Archaeological Field Technician, Western Mojave Route Inventory Network (WEMO), Kern and San Bernardino Counties, CA (09/2016 – 06/2017)**

Ms. Pfeiffer participated in Class III archaeological surveys of over 5,000 acres of land maintained by the Bureau of Land Management in the Western Mojave/Southern Great Basin, resulting in the location and recordation of over 200 historic and prehistoric sites and isolates. DPR 523 forms for newly recorded sites were prepared as well as associated site, location and inventory maps. Ms. Pfeiffer conducted in-house records searches for previously recorded archaeological resources, updated previously recorded sites, and provided condition assessments.

#### **Archaeological Crew Chief, Western Mojave Route Inventory Network (WEMO), Kern and San Bernardino Counties, CA (07/2017 – 08/2018)**

Ms. Pfeiffer planned, prepared, and led Class III archaeological surveys of over 5,000 acres of land maintained by the Bureau of Land Management in the Western Mojave/Southern Great Basin, resulting in the location and recordation of 180 historic and prehistoric sites and isolates. She provided condition assessments and prepared formal annual and inventory reports in accordance with standards set by the Department of the Interior and the National Historic Preservation Act. Ms. Pfeiffer was responsible for field technician training and oversight, which included pedestrian survey, recordation techniques, standard map creation, DPR 523 forms, literature reviews, formal report writing, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) recommended determinations of eligibility, and Phase II archaeological testing. Ms. Pfeiffer conducted daily pre and post processing of field data, created cultural resource training guides and workflows and implemented new data collection software (Collector and AGOL). Ms. Pfeiffer has assisted in executing landscape-level management plans, programmatic agreements and historic property management/treatment plans.



## PROJECT EXPERIENCE

- Archaeologist, WRF-3 Lift Station IS-MND, Corona, CA (07/2020)
- Archaeologist, Malibu Golf Club Project, Malibu, CA (07/2020)
- Archaeologist, Camarillo Springs Golf Course Development Project, Camarillo, CA (06/2020)
- Archaeologist, Laguna Beach Civic Site Project, Laguna Beach, CA (06/2020)
- Archaeologist, 29760 Agoura Road Office Building Project, Agoura Hills, CA (06/2020)
- Archaeologist, California Water Olmsted Creek Project, Palos Verdes Estates, CA (06/2020)
- Archaeologist, Robles Diversion and Fish Passage Facility Annual Maintenance and Repair Program Project, Ojai, CA (04/2020)
- Archaeologist, Roseton Mixed-Use Development Project, Artesia, CA (02/2020)
- Archaeologist, Village Senior Apartments Project, Buellton, CA (02/2020)
- Archaeologist, Orcutt Community Plan Amendment Project, Orcutt, CA (02/2020)
- Archaeologist, Hollister Avenue Bridge Replacement Project, Goleta, CA (02/2020)
- Archaeologist, 2161 North Rose Avenue Project, Oxnard, CA (02/2020)
- Archaeologist, Pleasant Valley Road Bike Path Project, Camarillo, CA (02/2020)
- Archaeologist, Water Reclamation Facility No. 3 Lift Station, Corona, CA (01/2020)
- Archaeologist, Goleta Train Depot Project, Goleta, CA (01/2020)
- Archaeologist, Central Coast Blue Project, Oceano, CA (01/2020)
- Archaeologist, 425 Auzerais Apartments Project, San Jose, CA (01/2020)
- Archaeologist, Santa Felicia Dam Project, Ventura County, CA (01/2020)
- Archaeologist, PG&E Red Hill Road Project, Los Padres National Forest, CA (12/2019)
- Archaeologist, 499 Forbes Boulevard Project, South San Francisco, CA (12/2019)
- Project Manager, 4240 Grand Avenue Project, Ojai, CA (11/2019)
- Archaeologist, Tassajara Creek Crossing Rehabilitation Project, San Luis Obispo County, CA (11/2019)
- Archaeologist, Hanson Visitor Enhancement Project, Santa Paula, CA (11/2019)
- Archaeologist, Plains Line 2000 Anomaly Repairs, Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County, CA (10/2019)
- Archaeologist, DIMP Project #54-353320 Anacapa/De La Guerra in Downtown Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA (10/2019)
- Archaeologist, 3550 East Main Street Starbucks, Ventura, CA (10/2019)
- Project Manager, Lockwood Street Subdivision Project, Oxnard, CA (10/2019)



- Project Manager, North Pleasant Valley Groundwater Treatment Facility, Camarillo, CA (09/2019)
- Archaeologist, Bellefield Solar Project, Mojave, CA (10/2019)
- Archaeologist, California State University Channel Islands (CSUCI) Solar Farm Project, Camarillo, CA (05/2019; 09/2019)
- Archaeologist, San Ysidro Road U.S. 101 Interchange Project, Montecito, Santa Barbara County, CA (09/2019)
- Archaeologist, Bob Hope Center Project, Burbank, CA (09/2019)
- Archaeologist, High Speed Fiber Optic Network Installation Project, Hayward, CA (09/2019)
- Archaeologist, NOE Corcoran Irrigation District 1.1 MW Solar Development Project, Corcoran, CA (09/2019)
- Archaeologist, Iron and Manganese Treatment Project, Santa Paula, CA (09/2019)
- Archaeologist, Campus Point Master Plan Project, San Diego, CA (09/2019)
- Archaeologist, Bureau of Land Management SF299 Taft Highway and Ash Street Regulator Station Project, Taft, CA (08/2019)
- Archaeologist, Central Coast Blue (CCB) Test Injection Well Project, Oceano, CA (08/2019, 01/2020)
- Archaeologist, Santa Ynez River Bank Stabilization Project, Lompoc, CA (08/2019)
- Archaeologist, San Pedro Street Residential Project, Port Hueneme, CA (08/2019)
- Archaeologist, 190<sup>th</sup> Street and Fisk Lane Condominium Project -Initial Study/ Mitigated Negative Declaration, Redondo Beach, CA (08/2019)
- Archaeologist, Nike Site Demolition Project, San Leandro, CA (08/2019)
- Archaeologist, PSEP L225 Old Ridge Road Valve Automation Project, Angeles National Forest, CA (08/2019)
- Archaeologist, Cultural Resources Assessment for the Enclave Project 3039-3041 Cochran Avenue, Simi Valley, CA (08/2019)
- Archaeologist, Chick-fil-A I-5 and Palomar Airport Road FSU Project, Carlsbad, CA (08/2019)
- Archaeologist, SoCalGas La Goleta Upwind Downwind Monitors Project, Goleta, CA (07/2019)
- Archaeologist, SR-1 and SR-23 Woolsey Fire Repair Project, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, CA (04/2019, 06/2019-01/2020)
- Archaeologist, 2012 Berkeley Way Mixed-Use Project, Berkeley, CA (07/2019)
- Archaeologist, 16060 East 14<sup>th</sup> Street Affordable Housing Project, San Leandro, CA (07/2019)
- Project Manager, Ferro Ditch Channel Improvement Project, Somis, CA (06/2019)
- Archaeologist, Fort Ord Regional Trail and Greenway Project EIR, Monterey, CA (06/2019; 10/2019)



- Archaeologist, Blosser Southeast Specific Plan Project, Santa Maria, CA (06/2019)
- Archaeologist, Pipeline Safety Enhancement Plan Supply Line 36-37 Section 12 Pipeline De-rating and Abandonment Project, Ventura County, CA (06/2019)
- Archaeologist; Assistant Project Manager, SR-1 Woolsey Fire Repair Project, Malibu, CA (06/2019 - 10/2019)
- Archaeologist, Honby Pipeline Phase 2 Project, Santa Clarita, CA (06/2019)
- Archaeologist, Keyes Road Over Turlock Irrigation District Ceres Main Canal Bridge Replacement Project, Stanislaus County, CA (06/2019)
- Archaeologist, Pipeline Safety Enhancement Plan (PSEP) Gaviota State Park Valve Automation L-1010, Gaviota, CA (05/2019)
- Archaeologist, Pipeline Safety Enhancement Plan (PSEP) – Goleta Valve Bundle – Popco Valve, Goleta, CA (05/2019)
- Archaeologist, CMWD VTW-SBA Intertie Project, Carpinteria, CA (05/2019)
- Archaeologist, Village Senior Apartments Project, Buellton, CA (05/2019)
- Archaeologist, 5.6MW Corcoran Irrigation District Solar Development Project, Kings County, CA (05/2019)
- Archaeologist, 1.1MW Corcoran Irrigation District Solar Development Project, Kings County, CA (05/2019)
- Archaeologist, La Cienega Interceptor Sewer Rehabilitation Project, Los Angeles and Culver City, CA (05/2019)
- Archaeologist, 1240-1280 North Ventura Avenue Project, Ventura, CA (05/2019)
- Archaeologist, Pacific Gateway Project, Los Angeles County, CA (04/2019)
- Archaeologist, Long Valley Road/Valley Circle/U.S. 101 On-Ramp Improvement Project, Hidden Hills and Los Angeles, CA (04/2019)
- Archaeologist, Serrano Ranch Residence Historical Resource Study, San Luis Obispo, CA (04/2019)
- Archaeologist, Ekwill Street and Fowler Road Extensions Project, Goleta, CA (04/2019)
- Archaeologist, 4424 Thacher Road Project, Ojai, CA (04/2019)
- Archaeologist, Los Robles Golf Course Groundwater Utilization Project, Thousand Oaks, CA (04/2019)
- Archaeologist, L8109, Mile Post 33.9, Matilija Creek Pipeline Replacement Project, Ojai, CA (03/2019)
- Archaeologist, United Water Conservation District Water and Energy Reliability Project, Unincorporated Ventura County, CA (03/2019)
- Archaeologist, Mountain View Apartments Project, Fillmore, CA (03/2019)
- Archaeologist, St. Thomas Aquinas Cemetery Project, Ojai, CA (03/2019)
- Archaeologist, Agoura Village Specific Plan Project, Agoura Hills, CA (03/2019)
- Archaeologist, Prestressed Concrete Cylinder Pipe Program: Calabasas Feeder Project, Calabasas, CA (03/2019)





- Archaeologist, St. John's Seminary Project, Camarillo, CA (02/2019)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, SA042 Linden, West Sacramento, CA (01/2019)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Caltrans Round Top, Glendale, CA (01/2019)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, SD34XC815, Jamul, CA (01/2019)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Conoga – A, Canoga Park, CA (01/2019)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Vista Del Cyn – A, Santa Clarita, CA (01/2019)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Sinaloa – A, Simi Valley, CA (01/2019)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Honeywagon, Los Angeles, CA (12/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Santa Barbara Coron, Santa Barbara, CA (12/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, SA177 Yuba City, Yuba City, CA (12/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, VN0076-01 Pierce on Main, Lamont, CA (12/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Minerva-A, Long Beach, CA, (11/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Mayberry WT, Rancho Cucamonga, CA (11/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, 710/Imperial HWY, South Gate, CA (11/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Colby-A, Glendora, CA (11/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, West Truckee, Truckee, CA (10/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Jurupa Circle, Jurupa Valley, CA (10/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, SF419 Devoto Gardens, Sebastopol, CA (10/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, East LA, Vernon, CA (10/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Archibald Paving, Redwood City, CA (10/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Soledad Overlay – C009, Newhall, CA (10/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Oro Vista - A, Los Angeles, CA (10/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, OV20 CAP OVERLAY, Ventura, CA (09/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Palmdale ATT Switch, Palmdale, CA (09/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, AAW Door, Los Angeles, CA (09/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Dyer Fulp Road, Phelan, CA (09/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Adams Invstr3, Los Angeles, CA (09/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, LA023 Wash/FWY 10, Los Angeles, CA (09/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, VN0251-04 County Oaks Care Center, Santa Maria, CA (09/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, TMT LA154, Lynwood, CA (09/2019)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, SM256 Lugo Park, Cudahy, CA (08/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Total Western Inc., Paramount, CA (08/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Huntington Park, Huntington Park, CA (08/2018)
- Archaeological Field Technician, Western Mojave Route Inventory Network, Kern and San Bernardino Counties, CA (09/2016 – 06/2017)
- Archaeological Technician, Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park, Felton, CA (10/2014 -05/2015)



## VOLUNTEER WORK

- Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History Anthropology Department, City of Santa Barbara, County of Santa Barbara, California, 2016 & 2018.
- Archaeological Technician for the National Park Service at Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park, City of Felton, County of Santa Cruz, California, 2014 - 2015.
- UCSC Archaeology Laboratories, City of Santa Cruz, County of Santa Cruz, California, 2014 – 2015.

## EDUCATION/OUTREACH

- Assisted in a nationwide ARPA training conducted by The Department of the Interior, City of Barstow, San Bernardino County, California, 2018.
- Volunteered at Cronese Basin Archaeological Field School, San Bernardino County, California, 2017.
- Conducted archaeological education and outreach to highlight the importance of cultural preservation at the Desert Discovery Center, City of Barstow, County of San Bernardino, California, 2016.
- Provided OHV safety training and how to implement sustainable solutions for natural and cultural resource preservation, City of El Mirage, County of San Bernardino, California, 2016.
- Assisted the Anthropology Department at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History's Science on Site event, City of Santa Barbara, County of Santa Barbara, California, 2016.
- Assisted in a public lecture surrounding the findings of the Kildavie excavation, City of Dervaig, Isle of Mull, Scotland, 2014.
- Conducted site tours at the Kildavie excavation, City of Dervaig, Isle of Mull, Scotland, 2014.





## EDUCATION

MA, Public History, California State University, Sacramento  
BA, History, California State University, Sacramento

# James Williams

## Architectural Historian

Mr. Williams has five years of professional experience and meets the SOI PQS for Architectural History and History. His professional experience includes the preparation of historic resource assessments in support of NEPA, Section 106 of the NHPA, CEQA, and local historic preservation regulations. He has conducted historic surveys and archival research, carried out Native American and local interested party consultation, and recorded and evaluated historic properties on DPR 523 series forms. He has also assisted in the preparation of several HAER-like documentation packages as part of mitigation measures on behalf of various municipal agencies.

## DETAILED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

### **Architectural Historian, City of Berkeley – 2012 Berkeley Way Mixed-Use Project, Historic Properties Assessment and Finding of No Adverse Effect, Berkeley**

Mr. Williams served as principal author for cultural resources evaluation report completed in support of NEPA compliance efforts for a proposed housing and commercial development project. Under Section 106, his contributions included the completion of a historic built-environment survey and the recordation and evaluation of historic properties on DPR 523 forms. Central to his work on the project, Mr. Williams conducted extensive archival research and drafted histories of the properties located in the project's Area of Potential Effects. He also contributed to an assessment of project's effects on adjacent NRHP-listed and potentially eligible historic properties.

### **Architectural Historian, ELS Architecture + Urban Design – Historic Resources Evaluation, Frances Willard Park, Berkeley**

Mr. Williams served as an architectural historian for this Historic Resources Evaluation Report completed in support of CEQA documentation for the proposed remodeling of a public park clubhouse. Mr. Williams was a contributing author of the report, and recorded and evaluated the property for federal, state, and local eligibility on DPR 523 forms. Mr. Williams's detailed property research informed Secretary of the Interior's Standards analysis completed as part the project.

### **Architectural Historian, City of Berkeley – Maudelle Miller Shirek Community Project, Berkeley**

Mr. Williams served as an architectural historian in support of this mixed-use development project. Under Section 106, his efforts included archival research, interested party outreach, evaluation of built environment resources on DPR 523 forms, and authorship of the Cultural Resources Technical Report.

### **Architectural Historian, City of Vallejo—Permanent Supportive Housing Cultural Resources Study**

Mr. Williams served as an architectural historian in support of this federally financed housing project. In support of Section 106 compliance, his efforts included archival research, and the evaluation of built environment resources on DPR 523 forms.



**Architectural Historian, City of Concord – Cultural Resources Assessment, Community Services Exemption Report, Grant Street Mixed-Use Project, Concord**

Mr. Williams served as an architectural historian for this proposed mixed-use development project in downtown Concord, California. In support of CEQA compliance, was a contributing author to the cultural resources technical report and evaluated historic properties under CEQA and local regulations.

**Architectural Historian, City of Palo Alto—Cubberley Master Plan, Historic Resources Assessment, Palo Alto**

Mr. Williams served as an architectural historian on this survey of three educational and ecclesiastical properties in Palo Alto. His efforts included archival background research, field recordation, and evaluation of built environment resources on DPR 523 forms. Under CEQA guidelines, he also the proposed project’s potential to impact a neighboring National Register-listed historic district.

**Architectural Historian, California Department of Transportation – Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement for North County Corridor Project, Stanislaus County**

Mr. Williams served as an architectural historian on in support of NEPA, Section 106, and CEQA compliance for a highway widening project in rural Stanislaus County. His chief contribution was the recordation and evaluation on DRP 523 forms of architectural and infrastructural resources per Section 106 and CEQA. In addition, Mr. Williams worked among a small team of historians tasked with gathering and interpreting an extensive array of archival and published sources related to the cultural and economic development of the subject region.

**Architectural Historian, County of San Benito – Y Road Low-Water Crossing Historical Resources Evaluation Report, San Benito County**

Serving as an architectural historian, Mr. Williams recorded and evaluated under CEQA guidelines several resources at the San Benito River low-water crossing, near San Juan Bautista, California. His duties included conducting the field survey, evaluating historic agricultural resources on DPR 523 forms, conducting archival research, and authoring the resulting report.

**Architectural Historian, QK, Inc. – Cultural Resources Assessment Report for Creekside Development Project Tract No. 6164, Clovis**

Mr. Williams served as an architectural historian for this cultural resources assessment completed in support of Section 106 compliance for a residential development in Clovis, California. Mr. Williams served as lead author of the report, conducted archival research, conducted Native American and interested party outreach, and recorded and evaluated the property for federal, state, and local eligibility on DPR 523 forms.

**Architectural Historian, 3636 Linden Holding, LLC – Focused Historic Resources Evaluation and Character-Defining Features Memo, 3636 Linden Avenue, Long Beach**

Mr. Williams served as an architectural historian on this historic resources evaluation of the Petroleum Club of Long Beach. His efforts included historical background research pertaining to the property, the identification of interior and exterior character-defining features, and the evaluation of resources in a historic resources evaluation and character-defining features memo.

**Architectural Historian, City of Santa Ana, Planning and Building Agency – Cultural Resources Study for the First American Mixed Use Project, Santa Ana**

Mr. Williams served as an architectural historian on this cultural resources study of mixed-use redevelopment project located adjacent to the NRHP-listed Downtown Santa Ana Historic District. In support of CEQA compliance, his efforts included archival background research, field recordation, and evaluation of built environment resources on DPR 523 forms. He also assessed the proposed redevelopment project’s potential to impact the neighboring district.

