Long Valley Road/Valley Circle/U.S.101 On-Ramp Improvement Project, Cities of Los Angeles and Hidden Hills, Los Angeles County, California

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment

prepared for

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Management Summary

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Willdan Engineering (Willdan) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Long Valley Road/Valley Circle/U.S Highway 101 (US-101) On-Ramp Improvement Project (project), located in the cities of Los Angeles and Hidden Hills, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). The project site encompasses approximately 2.5 acres and includes Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 204-901-852, 204-901-857, 204-901-844, 204-700-1005 and 204-901-8901. The proposed project would construct a parking lot, provide pedestrian improvements along Long Valley Road and Valley Circle Boulevard, and construct a right-turn pocket at Long Valley Road and the Valley Circle Boulevard/US-101 on-ramp intersection.

Rincon prepared a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment (assessment) in support of the proposed project to provide recommendations regarding impacts to cultural resources, specifically archaeological and historical resources. This assessment included a cultural resources records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), Native American scoping including a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), a cultural resources pedestrian survey of the project site, and preparation of this report following the California Office of Historic Preservation's *Archaeological Resource Management Report: Recommended Contents and Format* (1990). This assessment has been prepared in conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Hidden Hills is the lead agency under CEQA.

The CHRIS search identified nine previously recorded cultural resources within 0.5 miles of the project site; none are located on the project site. The SLF search returned negative results. Included with the SLF results was a list of Native American contacts that may have knowledge of cultural resources on or near the project site. Rincon sent letters to each of the NAHC-listed Native American contacts on April 25, 2019. As of the submittal of this draft report, no responses have been received. The pedestrian survey identified one isolated historic-era glass base. The project site has undergone previous and recent ground disturbance, such as grading and paving of road surfaces for urban development.

Based on the results of the records search, Native American outreach, and field survey, no cultural resources were identified within the project site. Therefore, Rincon recommends a finding of ***no impact to historical resources*** under CEQA. No further cultural resources work is recommended for the current project. The following measure for the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources is recommended as a best management practice. Furthermore, the discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground-disturbing activities, therefore a summary of existing regulations concerning the unanticipated discovery of human remains is also provided.

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If 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) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be eligible for listing on the California

Register of Historical Resources, additional work may be warranted, such as data recovery excavation, Native American consultation, and archaeological monitoring to treat the find.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are found, existing regulations outlined in the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 state that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code § 5097.98. In the 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 shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access and provide recommendations as to the treatment of the remains to the landowner.

1 Introduction and Setting

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Willdan Engineering to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment (assessment) for the Long Valley Road/Valley Circle/US-101 On-Ramp Improvement Project (project) in the cities of Los Angeles and Hidden Hills, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). This assessment included a cultural resources records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), Native American scoping including a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), a pedestrian survey of the project site, and the preparation of this report following the California Office of Historic Preservation's *Archaeological Resource Management Report: Recommended Contents and Format* (1990) and has been prepared in conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. The City of Hidden Hills (City) is the lead agency under CEQA.

1.1 Project Location

The project site encompasses approximately 2.5 acres and is located at the northwest intersection of Long Valley Road and Valley Circle Boulevard, north of the US-101 Freeway in the cities of Los Angeles and Hidden Hills, California. The property is identified as APNs 204-901-852, 204-901-857, 204-901-844, 204-700-1005, and 204-901-8901. The project site is depicted on Township 01N, Range 17W, Section 23, of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Calabasas* CA 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figure 2).

1.2 Project Description

The proposed project consists of easing traffic congestion at the Long Valley Road and Valley Circle Boulevard/U.S. 101 on-ramp intersection, improving pedestrian access on Long Valley Road and Valley Circle Boulevard, and improving vehicle access and queuing at the gate entry with proposed improvements for a new parking lot to accommodate a staging and prescreening area adjacent to the guard house. Specific project components are described below, along with anticipated construction activities.

Project components include:

- Roadway and sidewalk improvements (drainage, right-of-way [ROW] acquisition)
- Parking lot improvements (landscaping, irrigation)
- Guard house and gate access (island median modifications)

Roadway and Sidewalk Improvements

To reduce traffic congestion and improve traffic flow/access at the Long Valley Road entry gate, the project would construct a new westbound right-turn lane at the Long Valley Road and U.S. 101 on-ramp intersection. Approximately 1,200 square feet of additional street right-of-way would be required along the north side of Long Valley Road to accommodate this roadway improvement. The proposed ROW acquisition would require a ten-foot wide strip extending approximately 240 feet along Long Valley Road.

To enhance pedestrian safety and access to retail shops on Valley Circle Boulevard/Mullholland Drive, new sidewalk improvements will be installed along the north side of Long Valley Road and extend to the west side of Valley Circle Boulevard. The sidewalk improvements will be five feet wide and 660 linear feet along Long Valley Road, which will transition to ten-foot wide along Valley Circle Boulevard for approximately 380 linear feet, terminating at a marked crosswalk at the Ventura Boulevard intersection. To accommodate the new sidewalk on Long Valley Road, a four-foot high retaining wall will be installed to maintain pedestrian access adjacent to the sloping property from the nursery; it will extend for approximately 250 linear feet from the intersection of Long Valley Road and Valley Circle Boulevard. Based on the existing topography, change in elevation from the start of the sidewalk at the guard house to its end on Valley Circle Boulevard will be approximately 105 feet. The new sidewalk will also cross over an existing box culvert, located midway along Long Valley Road. The majority of the roadway and parkway improvement will be constructed within Los Angeles, with a small portion in Hidden Hills.

Parking Lot and Staging Area

The project will include development of a parking lot and vehicle staging area on a vacant parcel to the east of the guard house and gate entry. The approximate 0.44-acre triangular-shaped lot is on the north side of Long Valley Road and within the City of Hidden Hills; a commercial nursery is present to the east and single-family homes to the west. The parcel is generally flat and unpaved with several mature native oak trees on its western portion adjacent to Long Valley Road. This parcel is mostly disturbed with minimal vegetation due to vehicle access and activities related to the adjacent nursery. Development of the vacant parcel would consist of 16 parking spaces (14 standard spaces and 2 handicapped spaces), pedestrian access, staging area for vehicle queuing, curb and gutter, paving and preservation of existing oak trees with the addition of new trees, landscaping and landscape features.

In addition to the above, the proposed parking lot improvements would include reconfiguration of an existing parking area located along the south side of Long Valley Road. These improvements would relocate the existing 7 parking spaces along Long Valley Road and construct an approximately 0.4-acre new parking lot to allow vehicle ingress and egress without conflicting with traffic on Long Valley Road. Proposed improvements would consist of 11 parking spaces (8 standard spaces with six spaces in stacked parking configuration, 2 compact spaces and 1 handicapped space), pedestrian access, curb and gutter, paving, and preservation of existing oak trees with the addition of new trees and landscaping.

Guard House and Gate Entry

A new guard house and entry gates will replace the existing ones and be located easterly approximately 12 feet to the east of their current position. This relocation is designed to accommodate U-turn movements at the guard house and provide efficient access from the adjacent parking areas. The new guard house and gate entry will also be widened to provide two ingress lanes; the lane adjacent to the guard house will be actuated by an attendant for visitors and a separate outside lane will be actuated automatically with an electronic pass key for residents only. These improvements are anticipated to require an additional 12 feet of street width.

Construction Phasing and Schedule

The project will be completed in two phases. Phase one will encompass improvements within Hidden Hills. Phase two will involve improvements outside the city. Considering the sensitivity of the

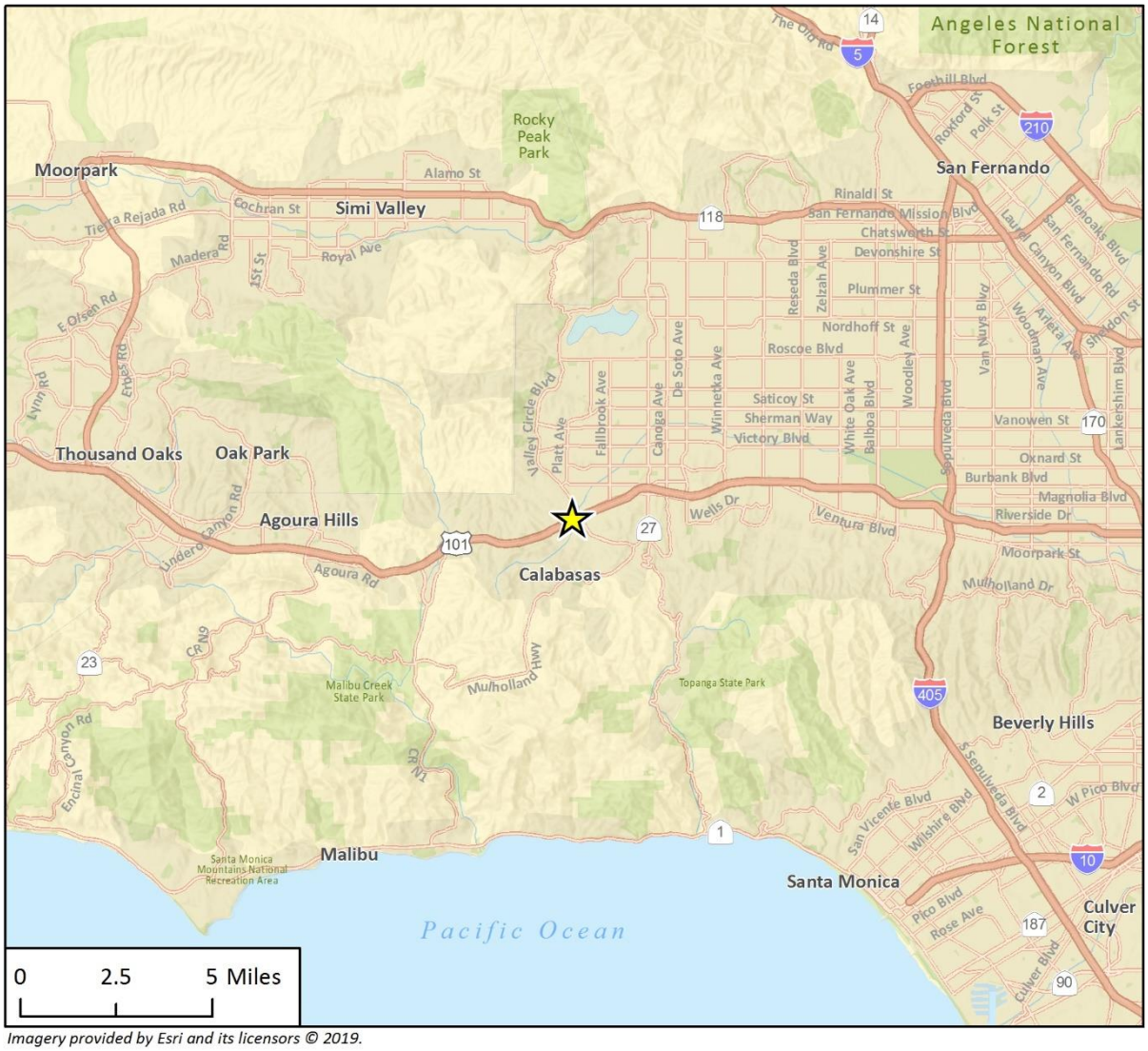
project timing and the amount of time required for processing approvals from various agencies, the improvements within the city's limits (Phase One) will be completed first. Phase One improvements will include the parking lot, pavement improvements, striping, and signage and potential inclusion of the guard house relocation, traffic turn-around, and additional parking lot across the street. Such improvements will be limited to shallow excavation where any ground disturbance would not exceed two feet below existing grade. General construction activities will involve grading, paving, landscape, irrigation, striping, concrete construction and potentially drilling for water quality.

It is anticipated that construction of the project would commence in the Summer of 2019 and last approximately six months. Assuming this construction time frame, the proposed project would be completed by December 2019.

1.3 Environmental Setting

The project site is in the southeastern portion of Hidden Hills, on the southwestern edge of the San Fernando Valley in the southern Simi Hills Transverse Range and is currently vacant. The project site is in a developed urban area on alluvial fan and floodplain remnants, where the landform sits at approximately 925 feet above mean sea level. The nearest water source is Arroyo Calabasas, a tributary of the Los Angeles River; it is located approximately 0.17 miles (935 feet) to the northeast. The project area soils include a Conejo-Cropley-Urban land complex that consists of very deep, moderately well to well drained soils formed in alluvium from mixed rock sources, including basic igneous and sedimentary rocks (California Soil Resource Lab 2019). Vegetation on the project site consists of seasonal grasses, ornamental plantings, and mature oak, pine, and palm trees.

Figure 1. Regional Location Map



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Project Location

N

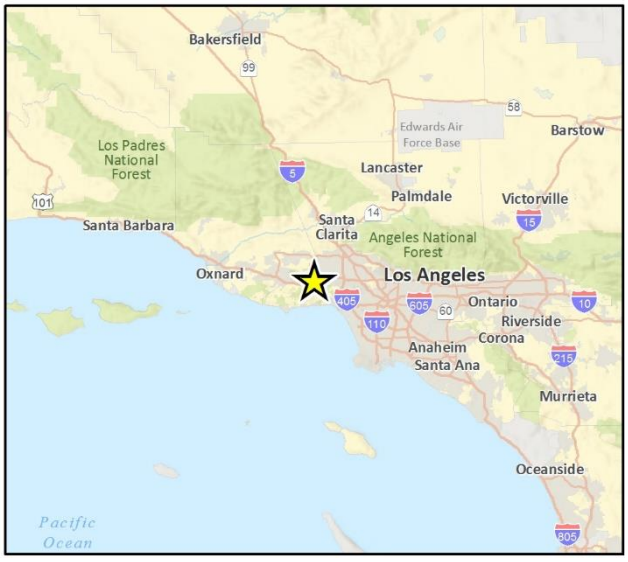
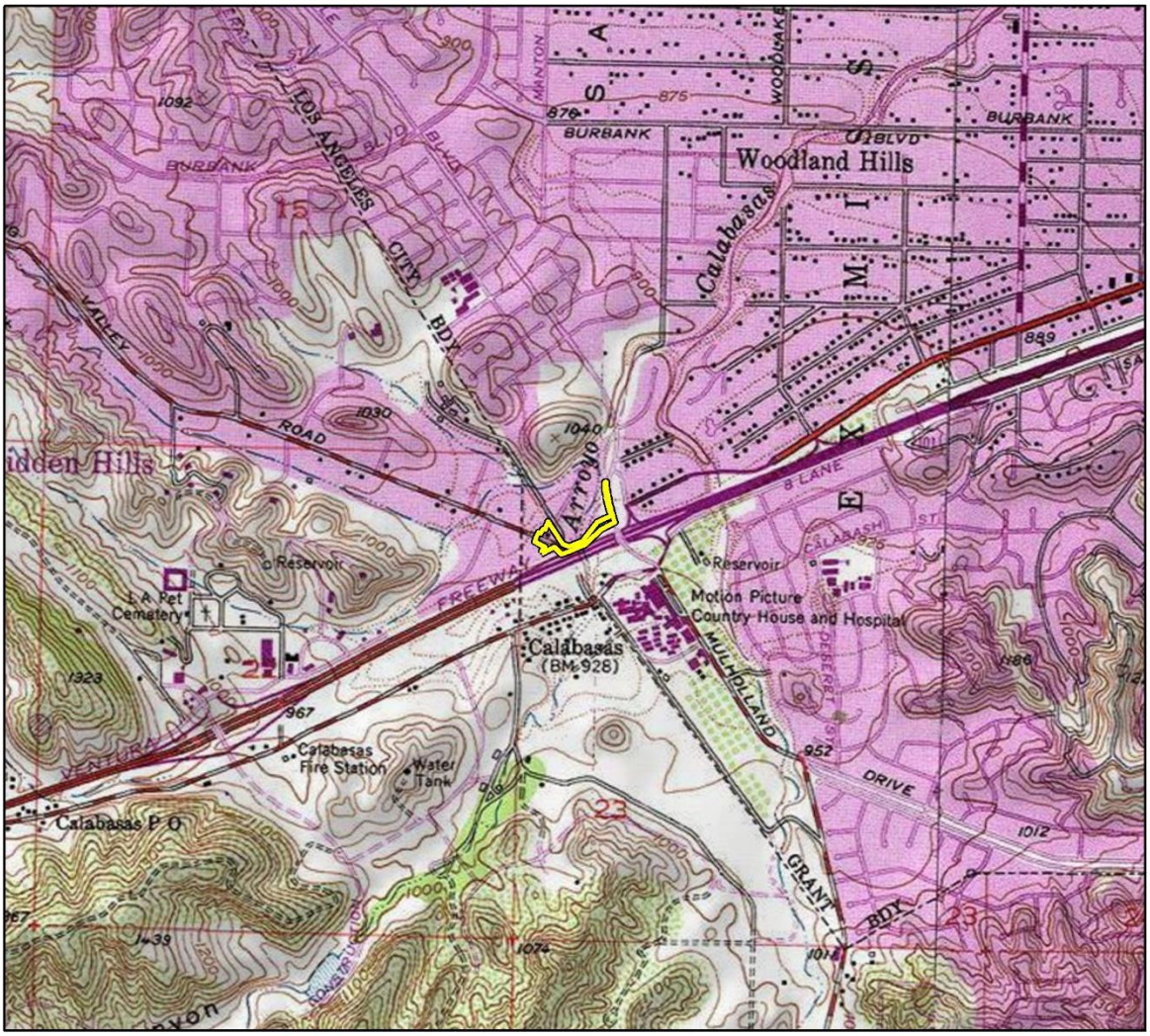


Figure 2. Project Location Map



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors © 2019. Calabasas Quadrangle. T01N R17W S23. 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 havechanged since the original topographic map was assembled.

Project Location

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

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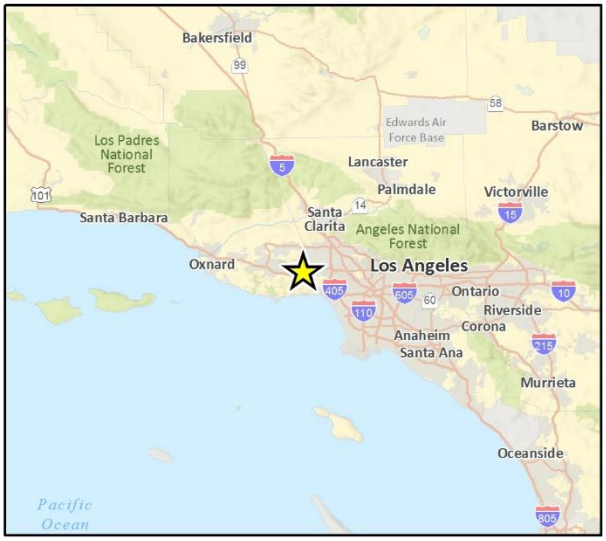

CRFig 1 Proj Locn Map

1.4 Personnel

Rincon Senior Archaeologist and Project Manager Breana Campbell-King, MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), managed this cultural resources assessment and reviewed this report for quality control. Ms. Campbell-King meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology (National Park Service 1983). Rincon Archaeologist Mary Pfeiffer conducted the field survey, historic imagery review, and Native American scoping, and was the primary author of this report. Their qualifications are presented in Appendix A. Rincon Archaeologist Lindsay Porras, MA, RPA, conducted the cultural resources records search. Geographic Information Systems Analyst, Allysen Valencia, prepared the graphics. Rincon Senior Technical Editor, April Durham, PhD, and Principal, Christopher A. Duran, MA, RPA, reviewed this report for quality control and quality assurance.

2 Regulatory Setting

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

2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine if a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC] §21084.1) or tribal cultural resources (PRC §21074[a][1][A]-[B]). A historical resource is a resource listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); a resource included in a local register of historical resources; or an object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be *historically significant* (State CEQA Guidelines §15064.5[a][1-3]).

A resource shall be considered *historically significant* if it meets any of the following criteria:

1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage
2) Is associated with the lives of persons important to our past
3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values
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 §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:

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

A historical resource is one listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a resource included in a local register of historical resources or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5[a][1-3]). Section 15064.5(a)(3) also states that a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR.

2.2 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 called 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),(B) define TCRs as "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe" that meet either of the following criteria:

1) Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, 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 to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects subject to CEQA and proposed within the jurisdiction of the lead agency.

3 Cultural Setting

The cultural setting for the project is presented broadly in three overviews: Prehistoric, Ethnographic, and Historic. The prehistoric and historic overviews describe human occupation before and after European contact, while the ethnographic overview provides a brief summary of traditional Native American culture.

3.1 Prehistoric Context

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).

3.1.1 Early Man Horizon (ca. 10,000 – 6000 BCE)

Numerous pre-8000 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 femurs 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 associated generally with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that 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.

3.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000 – 3000 BCE)

The Milling Stone Horizon is defined as "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 collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates that 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; 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 collections 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 that are considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone period are 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 object that has gear-like teeth on the perimeter and is produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, but many scholars have postulated ritualistic or ceremonial uses (c.f., Eberhart 1961: 367; Dixon 1968: 64-65) based on the materials used and their location near to 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).

3.1.3 Intermediate Horizon (3000 BCE – 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).

3.1.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (CE 500 – 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 classes 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 noted. 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: 223).

Warren attributes this dramatic change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus to the westward migration of desert people he called the Takic, or Numic, Tradition in Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties. The Takic Tradition was referred to formerly as the "Shoshonean wedge" (Warren 1968), but this nomenclature is no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups (Heizer 1978: 5; Shipley 1978: 88, 90). The Takic expansion remains a major question in southern California prehistory and has been a matter of debate in archaeological and linguistic research. Linguistic, biological, and archaeological evidence supports the hypothesis that Takic peoples from the Southern San Joaquin Valley and/or western Mojave Desert entered southern California ca. 3,500 years ago to occupy the Los Angeles/Orange County area (Sutton 2009).

3.2 Ethnographic Overview

The project alignment is situated on the boundaries of three Native American tribal territories identified by anthropologists in the early twentieth century (e.g., Kroeber 1908). The historically-identified territories are occupied by the Ventureño Chumash, Gabrieleño-Tongva and Fernandeño-Tataviam. While these boundaries are defined based on interviews with informants and research in records such as those of the Hispanic Catholic Missions in the region, it is likely such boundaries were not static; they were probably fluid and may have changed through time. Below are synopses of ethnographic data for each of these three Native American groups.

3.2.1 Ventureño Chumash

The name "Ventureño Chumash" denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish from the Mission San Buenaventura during the historic period as well as other social groups (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 houses could usually lodge as many as 60 people (Brown 2001). The village of šukuw, (or shuku), at Rincon Point, was encountered by Gaspar de Portola in 1769. This village had 60 houses 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. Bow and arrow, spears, traps and other various methods were used for hunting (Hudson and Blackburn 1979). The Chumash also manufactured various other utilitarian and nonutilitarian 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.

3.2.2 Gabrieleño-Tongva

The name "Gabrieleño" denotes those people whom the Spanish administered from the San Gabriel Mission and included people from the Gabrieleño area proper as well as other social groups (Kroeber 1925: Plate 57; Bean and Smith 1978: 538). Archaeological evidence points to the Gabrieleño arriving in the Los Angeles Basin sometime around 500 BCE, but this has been a subject of debate. Many contemporary Gabrieleño identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people living across the plains of the Los Angeles Basin and use the native term Tongva (King 1994). This term is used in the remainder of this section to refer to the pre-contact inhabitants of the Los Angeles basin and their descendants. Surrounding native groups included the Chumash and Tataviam to the northwest, the Serrano and Cahuilla to the northeast, and the Juaneño and Luiseño to the southeast.

Tongva lands encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands; San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina. The Tongva established large, permanent villages in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams, and in sheltered areas along the coast, stretching from the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. A total tribal population has been estimated of at least 5,000 (Bean and Smith 1978: 540), but recent ethnohistoric work suggests a number approaching 10,000 (O'Neil 2002). Houses constructed by the Tongva were large, circular, domed structures made of willow poles thatched with tule that could hold up to 50 people (Bean and Smith 1978). Other structures served as sweathouses, menstrual huts, ceremonial enclosures, and probably communal granaries. Cleared fields for races and games, such as lacrosse and pole throwing, were created adjacent to Tongva villages (McCawley 1996: 27).

The Tongva subsistence economy was centered on gathering and hunting. The surrounding environment was rich and varied, and the tribe exploited mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like most native Californians, acorns were the staple food (an established industry by the time of the early Intermediate Period). Acorns were supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Fresh water and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, insects, and large and small mammals, were also consumed (Kroeber 1925: 631–632; Bean and Smith 1978: 546; McCawley 1996: 119–123, 128–131).

The Tongva used a wide variety of tools and implements to gather food resources. These included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Groups residing near the ocean used oceangoing plank canoes and tule balsa canoes for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands (McCawley 1996: 7). Tongva people processed food with a variety of tools, including hammerstones and anvils, mortars and pestles,

manos and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was consumed from a variety of vessels. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels (Kroeber 1925: 629; Blackburn 1963; McCawley 1996: 129–138).

At the time of Spanish contact, the basis of Tongva religious life was the Chinigchinich cult, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. Chinigchinich gave instruction on laws and institutions, and taught the people how to dance, the primary religious act for this society. He later withdrew into heaven, where he rewarded the faithful and punished those who disobeyed his laws (Kroeber 1925: 637–638). The Chinigchinich religion seems to have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived. It was spreading south into the Southern Takic groups even as Christian missions were being built and may represent a mixture of native and Christian belief and practices (McCawley 1996: 143–144).

Deceased Tongva were either buried or cremated, with inhumation more common on the Channel Islands and the neighboring mainland coast and cremation predominating on the remainder of the coast and in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996: 157). At the behest of the Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-Contact period (McCawley 1996: 157).

3.2.3 Fernandeño-Tataviam

Early ethnographers did not document the Tataviam well, but researchers today generally agree the Tataviam spoke a Uto-Aztecan language, most likely a Takic language (Hudson 1982). Tataviam territory included the upper Santa Clara River from Piru Creek eastward, extending over the Sawmill Mountains to the southwest edge of the Antelope Valley (King and Blackburn 1978). Their territory was bounded on the west and north by various Chumash groups; on the south by the Tongva (Gabrieliño and Fernandeño, though some Tataviam were also identified as Fernandeño because of their association with Mission San Fernando); and to the east by the Kitanemuk and Serrano.

Exogamous marriage was common, with Tataviam intermarrying with Tongva, Chumash, and Kitanemuk neighbors (King and Blackburn 1978). King and Blackburn (1978) hypothesize the Tataviam relied on yucca as a food source more than their neighbors because of the predominance of large south-facing slopes in their territory. Additional food resources included acorns, sage seeds, berries, small mammals, and deer. Settlement size ranged from 10 to 200 persons, with small settlements often ancillary to large villages. Archaeological evidence from Bower's Cave – located between Newhall and Piru – combined with ethnographic evidence suggest their ritual organization was similar to both the Chumash and Gabrieliño, whose lifestyles were distinct from one another. By 1810 the Tataviam were virtually completely "missionized" through baptism at Mission San Fernando.

3.3 History

The post-contact history 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 described briefly below.

3.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)

Spanish exploration of what was then known as Alta (upper) 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 Alta California coast

and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968, Rolle 2003). In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra established the first Spanish settlement at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823. Mission San Fernando Rey de España was founded by Father Fermín Francisco de Lasuén on September 8, 1797 and is located approximately 12.7 miles to the northwest of the project site (California Missions Foundation n.d.; California Missions Resource Center 2019). It was during this time that initial Spanish settlement of the project vicinity began. San Fernando Rey de España was the 17th mission established in California and acted as a half way point between Mission San Buenaventura and Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. Agricultural endeavors were prosperous from 1789 to 1832 and included the production of numerous crops including corn, wheat, barley, beans, peas, grapes, and fruit trees. From 1811 through 1821, the mission population stayed consistently over 1,000 (California Missions Resource Center 2019). An associated twenty room long building, also known as a Convento, was constructed in 1822 and provided guest housing and resident priest quarters (California Missions Foundation n.d.). The establishment of the missions marks the first sustained occupation of Alta California by the Spanish. In addition to the missions, four presidios and three pueblos (towns) were established throughout the state (State Lands Commission 1982).

During this period, Spain also deeded ranchos to prominent citizens and soldiers, though very few in comparison to the subsequent Mexican Period. To manage and expand their herds of cattle on these large ranchos, colonists enlisted the labor of the surrounding Native American population (Engelhardt 1927a). The missions were responsible for administrating to the local Indians as well as converting the population to Christianity (Engelhardt 1927b). The influx of European settlers brought the local Native American population in contact with European diseases against which they had no immunity, resulting in catastrophic reduction in native populations throughout the state (McCawley 1996).

3.3.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican War of Independence (1810-1821) reached California in 1822. This period saw the federalization of mission lands in California with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This Act enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute former mission lands to individuals in the form of land grants. Successive Mexican governors made more than 700 land grants between 1822 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Shumway 2007).

The Mexican Period for Los Angeles County and adjacent areas ended in early January 1847 when 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). American victory in both of these battles confirmed the capture of Los Angeles by American forces (Rolle 2003). 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 (Nevin 1978).

3.3.3 American Period (1848–Present)

The American Period began officially 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 1977; 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.

Los Angeles, California

Los Angeles was founded by a group of 44 settlers who arrived at the *Rio de Porciúncula* (later renamed the Los Angeles River) on September 4, 1781. Spanish Colonel Felipe de Neve, who was acting Governor of the province of *Alta California* (Upper California), led the group of settlers, who had originated from Sonora, Mexico, and were accompanied by soldiers, mission priests, and Native Americans. The settlement was established under the name "El Pueblo de la Reina de Los Angeles," or the Town of the Queen of the Angels (Robinson 1979; Rios-Bustamante 1992; Treutlein 2004). In February 1850, just two years after the close of the Mexican-American War, the County of Los Angeles was established. The City of Los Angeles was incorporated shortly after on April 4, 1850 (California Association Local Agency Formation Commissions 2019).

Hidden Hills, California

Hidden Hills is comprised of approximately 1,000 acres and was acquired from E.E. Hurlbutt, Nace et al., Mrs. Lasher, the Straubinger family and Spinks Realty Company between 1949 and 1960. Landscape architect, A.E. Hanson, was the first major developer of Hidden Hills in 1950, followed shortly by Lamond Chamberlain in 1956. While the planned community of Hidden Hills was still in the development stage, Hanson's advertising campaign for new residents was "1,000 Acres of Elbow Room, Live in Hidden Hills Where the Living is Fun" (Castellon and the Calabasas-Las Virgenes Historical Society 2015; City of Hidden Hills 2019). Since its founding, the city of Hidden Hills has been known as an equestrian community. In 1959, the "Church on Horseback" was established, where members of the church would attend outdoor service on horseback, as well as in buggies and surreys (City of Hidden Hills 2019). The city continues to maintain its equestrian style of living with bridle paths found throughout. Hidden Hills, now a gated residential community, was incorporated on October 19, 1961 and has a population of approximately 1,856 (California Association Local Agency Formation Commissions 2019, United States Census Bureau 2010).

4 Background and Methods

4.1 Background Research

4.1.1 California Historical Resources Information System

On February 26, 2019, Rincon conducted a CHRIS records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. The search was completed to identify previous cultural resources work and previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. The search included a review of the National Register of Historic Place (NRHP), CRHR, California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. Rincon also reviewed historical aerial photographs, and topographic maps to better understand the historic period land use of the project site. Rincon consulted online sources and maps provided by the SCCIC.

4.1.2 Native American Heritage Commission

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources for this project, Rincon contacted the NAHC on April 12, 2019, and requested an SLF search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project site. On April 24, 2019, Rincon received a response from the NAHC stating that the SLF search results were negative for site-specific information and included a list of twelve Native American contacts who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. On April 25, 2019, Rincon mailed letters to each of these contacts requesting information regarding cultural resources that may exist in or near the project site. This outreach does not constitute formal Assembly Bill (AB) 52 consultation as required by CEQA. AB 52 consultation is between the lead government agency and California Native American tribes who have requested notification of projects in their traditional area. Appendix B provides the full results of the outreach effort.

4.2 Field Methods

Rincon Archaeologist, Mary Pfeiffer, conducted a pedestrian survey of the project site on April 3, 2019 using 5-10 meter transect intervals where possible. Survey accuracy was maintained using a handheld Global Positioning Satellite unit and a georeferenced map of the project site. The archaeologist examined exposed ground surface for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as burrows and drainages were inspected visually. Site characteristics and survey conditions were documented using field records and a digital camera. Copies of the survey notes and digital photographs are maintained at the Rincon Ventura office.

5 Results

5.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

5.1.1 Previously Recorded Resources

The SCCIC records search identified four previously recorded historic-era resources situated within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. Of these resources, none are located within the project site. Table 1 summarizes the results of the records search.

One additional HRI listed property within a 0.5 mile of the project site was identified during the background research; Old Town Calabasas (Reference #19-0039). Old Town Calabasas is part of the State Historical Landmarks 1-769 and Points of Historical Interest designated prior to January 1998 and needs to be reevaluated using current standards. The property is located approximately 475 feet to the south of the project site on the south side of the U.S. Highway 101.

Table 1. 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 Eligibility Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-19-000964/ P-19-187332	CA-LAN-964H	Historic Adobe	Leonis Adobe	Edberg, Bob 1978; Kelly, Ralph and Ray Phillips 1974	Listed in the NRHP (#75000433) & CRHR	Outside
P-19-173142	--	Historic Building	Single-family residence (The Plummer House)	Arbuckle, J. 1980; Davis, Wendell K. 1959; Casen, George 1987	California Registered Historical Landmark No. 160; HRI #027207	Outside
P-19-187331	--	Historic Building	Commercial building	Casen, George 1987	Appears ineligible for NRHP and CRHR	Outside

Source: SCCIC 2019

The SCCIC records search did not identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the project site. The nearest previously recorded sites (P-19-000964/P-19-187332; P-19-173142) are located approximately 390 feet south/southwest of the project site. Brief descriptions of the resources follow.

P-19-000964/P-19-187332

The Leonis Adobe is located at 23537 Calabasas Road in Calabasas, Los Angeles County. This historical resource is a two-story Monterey-style adobe constructed in 1844 and occupied by Miguel

Leonis in the 1870s. Archaeological deposits, including abandoned wells, privies, and trash pits were observed on the property during recordation. The Leonis Adobe Historical Society cleaned out the abandoned well in the 1960's, and California State University, Northridge faculty conducted excavations in 1965. The adobe is listed in the NRHP and CRHP and is currently owned by the Leonis Adobe Association. The P-19-187332 record for the resource includes the NRHP nomination forms, application for California Point of Historical Interest, State Historical Resources Commission's Points of Historical Interest approval and correspondence letters, listing in Directory of Historic Properties, and a synopsis on the Leonis Adobe.

P-19-173142

The Plummer House, also known as the "oldest house in Hollywood", was located originally at 7377 Santa Monica Boulevard in Los Angeles before it was moved, in 1983, to 23537 Calabasas Road on APN 2068-002-030 in Calabasas. Eugene Raphael Plummer constructed the six-room ranch house in 1874 in a Folk Victorian architectural style. The building is a T-shaped, one-story farmhouse with a cement foundation, shiplap exterior walls, and a gabled roof. The land was part of the La Brea land grant originally and later became Plummer Park. The Plummer house, State Historical Landmark No. 160, is owned by the Leonis Adobe Association and is currently used as the museum office.

5.1.2 Previous Studies

The SCCIC records search identified sixteen previous studies within a 0.5-mile search radius of the project site. Of these, two were located on the project site. Table 2 provides a summary of the studies found in the search radius; brief descriptions of cultural resource studies located on the project site follow. Results of the record search can be found in Appendix C of this report.

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Studies within 0.5 mile of the Project Site

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
LA-00136	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1984	*Negative Archaeological Survey Report for Mulholland Drive/Valley Circle Overcrossing*	**Within**
LA-01197	Wlodarski, Robert J. and Robert L. Pence	1979	*An Evaluation of the Impact Upon Cultural Resources by the Proposed Development of Tentative Tract No. 37824, Calabasas, California*	Outside
LA-02020	McKenna, Jeanette A.	1990	*Phase I Historical and Archaeological Investigations of Tentative Tract 44494, Hidden Hills, Los Angeles County, California*	Outside
LA-02409	Stelle, Kenneth and Albert Galiardo	1982	*For Improvements of the Operational Characteristics of Route 101, the Ventura Freeway in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, Between Route 405 in Los Angeles, and the Santa Clara River in Oxnard*	Outside

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
LA-02977	Singer, Clay A., John E. Atwood, Shelley Gomes, and Mercy Leithem	1994	*A Preliminary Cultural Resources Report for the Old Town Calabasas Master Plan, Los Angeles County, California*	Outside
LA-03546	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1996	*A Phase I Archaeological Study Bikeway Gap Closure Project Cities of Calabasas, Agoura Hills, Westlake Village and Unincorporated Los Angeles County, California*	Outside
LA-03742	Romani, John F.	1982	*Archaeological Survey Report for the 07-LA/VEN 101 Project P.M. 17.1-38.2/0.0-22.707351 – 076620*	Outside
LA-04466	No Author	1988	*Finding of No Adverse Effect Mulholland Drive and Valley Circle Boulevard Interchange*	Outside
LA-05042	Duke, Curt	1999	*Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 332-05, County of Los Angeles, California*	Outside
LA-06139	Duke, Curt	2002	*Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. VY-054-04 Los Angeles County, California*	Outside
LA-06595	Bonner, Wayne H.	2001	*Records Search Results for Sprint Pcs Facility LA54XC914B (Exelente Site), Located at 23335 Mulholland Drive, Woodland Hills in Los Angeles County, California*	Outside
LA-08113	Webb, Lois M. et al.	1984	*Historic Property Survey Report 01-LA-101, P.M. 26.9/27.4, Mulholland/valley Circle O/C, Los Angeles County, California, 07204-018740*	**Within**
LA-08116	Whitley, David S.	2003	*Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Tentative Tracts 54063 and 54064 Study Area. Hidden Hills, Los Angeles County, California*	Outside
LA-09501	Goossens, Michelle	2008	*Archaeological Survey Report for the United States Route 101 and Universal City Excess Parcel Sale, Los Angeles County, California*	Outside
LA-10208	Sylvia, Barbara	2001	*Negative Archaeological Survey Report; Metal Beam Guardrail (MBGR) Along Sections of Route 101 From Route 134 to the Ventura County Line*	Outside

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
LA-13005	Bonner, Diane F., Carrie D. Wills, and Kathleen A. Crawford	2014	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate CLV4092 (Calabasas Caltrans), Intersection of Mulholland Drive and Highway 101, Los Angeles County, California, CASPR No. 3551699361*	Outside

Source: SCCIC 2019

LA-00136

Robert J. Wlodarski prepared LA-00136, Negative Archaeological Survey Report for Mulholland Drive/valley Circle Overcrossing in 1984. The study included a record search and field survey that encompassed the Long Valley Road/Valley Circle/US-101 On-Ramp Improvement Project boundaries. No cultural resources were identified during the field survey.

LA-08113

Lois M. Webb, George A. Casen, John F. Romani and Robert J. Wlodarski prepared LA-08113, Historic Property Survey Report 01-LA-101, P.M. 26.9/27.4, Mulholland/Valley Circle O/C, Los Angeles County, California in 1984. The study included a record search, field survey, and architectural evaluation that encompassed the Long Valley Road/Valley Circle/US-101 On Ramp Improvement Project boundaries. No cultural resources were identified during the field survey.

5.2 Historical Map, Aerial Photograph, and General Land Office Review

Rincon reviewed available historical maps and aerial imagery to assess past land use(s) of the project site (NETROnline 2019, USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer 2019, General Land Office 2019).

The original General Land Office survey plat of 1896 indicates that the project area was designated as Section 23 and part of the Mexican land grant Rancho Ex Mission de San Fernando (Bureau of Land Management 2019a). Additionally, the General Land Office records show five land patents within Section 23 of Township 01 North, Range 17 West with two encompassing the project location (Bureau of Land Management 2019b-f).

Historical aerial imagery from 1947 depicts the project site as mixed agricultural and graded land with structures observed to the south. Imagery from 1952 illustrates the realignment of U.S Highway 101 to the north and the construction of West Long Valley Road. Continued disturbance and development of the project site are visible in aerials from 1959 onward (NETROnline 2019).

Historical topographic maps illustrate the presence of U.S. Highway 101 as early as 1903 (USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer 2019a). Structures begin to appear directly southwest of the project site in 1944 (USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer 2019e-g).

5.3 Pedestrian Survey Results

Ground visibility was approximately 15-20% with 60% exposure. The setting of the project site was primarily gravel and asphalt/concrete paved surfaces, with areas of exposure adjacent to Valley Circle Boulevard, Long Valley Road and West Long Valley Road (Figure 3; Figure 4; Figure 5; Figure 6). Exposed soil varied from compacted light brown fine-grained sandy silt to a dark brown fine-grained silt. The vegetation within the project area consists of seasonal grasses, ornamentals and mature oak, pine and palm trees. Modern refuse was observed in the form of glass bottles and shards, as well as miscellaneous paper and plastic. A visual inspection was conducted for the locked and gated area north of Long Valley Road, as access was unavailable (Figure 7; Figure 8). The project site has been subject to previous ground disturbing activities associated with highway construction/maintenance and residential development. The pedestrian field survey identified no previously unrecorded prehistoric cultural resources within the project area. One isolated historic glass base was located adjacent to the Long Valley Road and West Long Valley Road intersection at the entrance of Hidden Hills and Boething Treeland Farms, Inc. (Figure 9). The clear glass base measured 2.25 inches in diameter and was manufactured by the Latchford Glass Company in 1969 (Figure 10; Figure 11). However, due to its location and lack of associated artifacts this base was not formally recorded as an isolate.

Figure 3. Project Setting Along West Long Valley Road (NW)

Figure 4. Project Setting Northeast of West Long Valley Road (S)

Figure 5. Valley Circle Boulevard Exposed Surface Area (NW)

Figure 6. Area West of West Long Valley Road (NE)

Figure 7. Locked and Gated Area North of Long Valley Road (S)

Figure 8. Locked and Gated Area North of Long Valley Road (W)

Figure 9. Overview of Latchford Glass Base (W)

Figure 10. Plan View of Latchford Glass Base

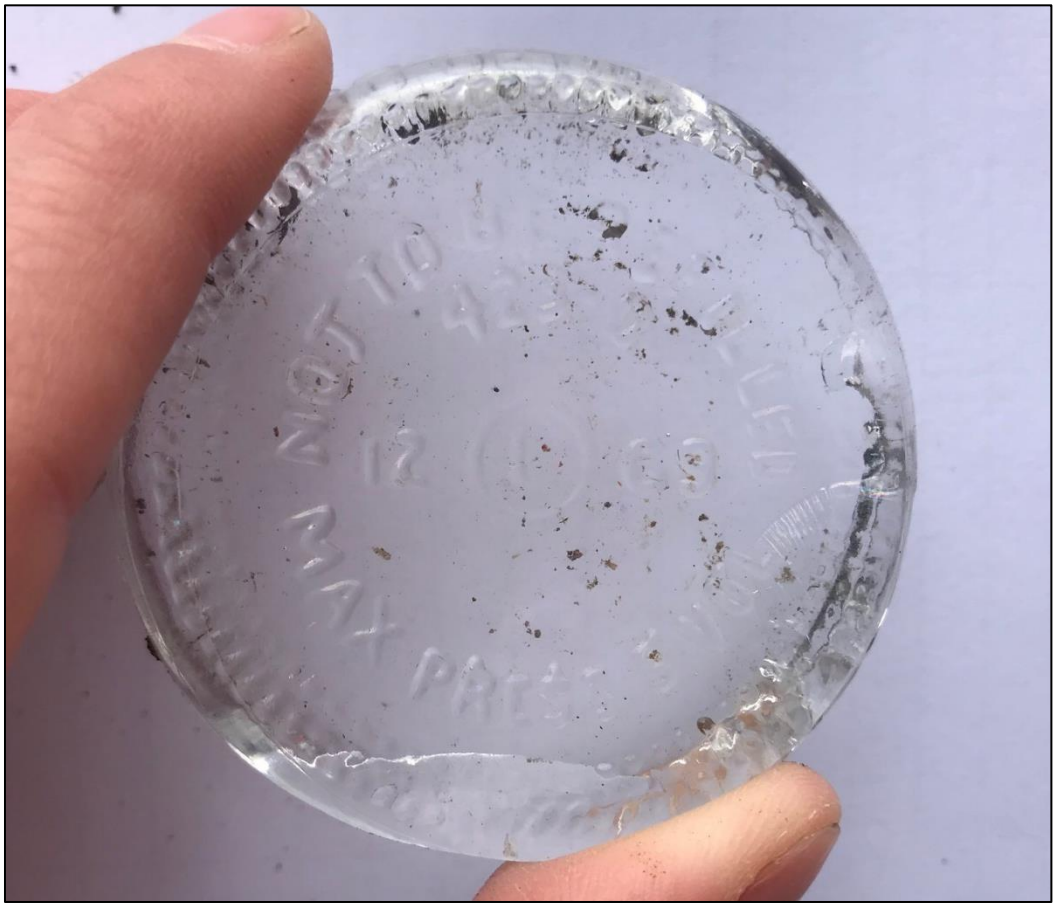

Figure 11. Field Sketch of Latchford Glass Base

6 Conclusions and Management Recommendations

The results of the records search acknowledged the presence of cultural resources within 0.5-mile of the project site, but no cultural resources were identified within the project site. Three previously recorded historic-era buildings, two of which qualify as historical resources (P-19-000964/P-19-187332 and P-19-173142), are located outside of the project site. Old Town Calabasas (HRI Reference #19-0039) is also located outside of the project site on the south side of the U.S. 101 Freeway. Given the distance, ground-disturbing activities associated with the construction and operation of the project will not directly impact these historical resources. The proposed parking lot, pedestrian improvements and right-turn pocket would be constructed on the northern side of the U.S. 101 Freeway and would not introduce any substantial auditory, visual or atmospheric elements that would have the potential to impact nearby resources. As such, there is no potential for the project to directly or indirectly impact these resources or their respective settings.

The archaeological pedestrian survey identified the project site as being partially paved and undeveloped with the surrounding area characterized by residential and commercial use. The project site has been previously disturbed, as it has been subject to past agricultural uses, grading, paving as well as freeway construction and maintenance. The field survey did not identify any unrecorded prehistoric cultural resources within the project site. One isolated historic glass base, manufactured by the Latchford glass company in 1969, was located within the project site. This isolated occurrence of roadside refuse was removed from its original provenience, lacking context and associations. A single glass base does not represent a significant diagnostic repository that can provide significant information regarding the life of an individual or past event. Isolates are typically ineligible for the California Register of Historical Resources as their data potential is exhausted during initial recordation. Based on the survey level of data available, this isolate was not likely to yield additional information that is important to our understanding of the area's history. The SLF search returned negative results and no responses from NAHC-listed contacts have been received prior to submission of this draft report. Review of historical aerial photos and topographic maps identified no previously recorded or unrecorded built environment resources on the project site.

Based on the results of the records search, Native American outreach, and field survey, no cultural resources were identified within the project site. Therefore, Rincon recommends a finding of ***no impact to historical resources*** under CEQA. No further cultural resources work is recommended for the current project. The following measures is recommended as a best management practice in the case of the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources. The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground-disturbing activities, therefore a summary of existing regulations concerning the unanticipated discovery of human remains is also provided.

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If 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) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be eligible for listing on the California

Register of Historical Resources, additional work may be warranted, such as data recovery excavation, Native American consultation, and archaeological monitoring to treat the find.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are found, existing regulations outlined in the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 state that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code § 5097.98. In the 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 shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access and provide recommendations as to the treatment of the remains to the landowner.

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Appendix A

Personnel Qualifications

Personnel Qualifications

Ms. Breana Campbell-King, M.A., RPA

Breana Campbell is an Archaeologist at Rincon Consultants, Inc. Ms. Campbell has more than six years of academic and professional experience in archaeological fieldwork, research, and publications in California archaeology. Ms. Campbell received her Masters of Liberal Arts and Sciences in Anthropology from San Diego State University in 2016. Ms. Campbell has worked extensively in the Southern California region specifically conducting Phase I surveys and Phase II testing projects, and monitoring for development projects since 2012. Ms. Campbell has four years of experience conducting cultural resources investigation projects in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and the California Environmental Quality Act as they pertain to cultural resources. Ms. Campbell has participated in several investigations throughout Riverside County including several survey and testing investigations in compliance with the NHPA and CEQA.

Ms. Mary Pfeiffer

Mary Pfeiffer is an Associate Archaeologist at Rincon Consultants, Inc. Ms. Pfeiffer has more than five years of academic and professional experience in California archaeology, spanning from the 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 stone 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 and in tribal and governmental consultation processes. Ms. Pfeiffer has spent five years promoting education and outreach that highlights the importance of cultural resource preservation.

Appendix B

Native American Outreach

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Long Valley Road/Valley Circle/U.S.101 On-Ramp Improvement Project #18-07013

County: Los Angeles County

USGS Quadrangle Name: *Calabasas,* California Quadrangle

Township: 01N Range: 17W Section: 23

Company/Firm/Agency: Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Contact Person: Mary Pfeiffer

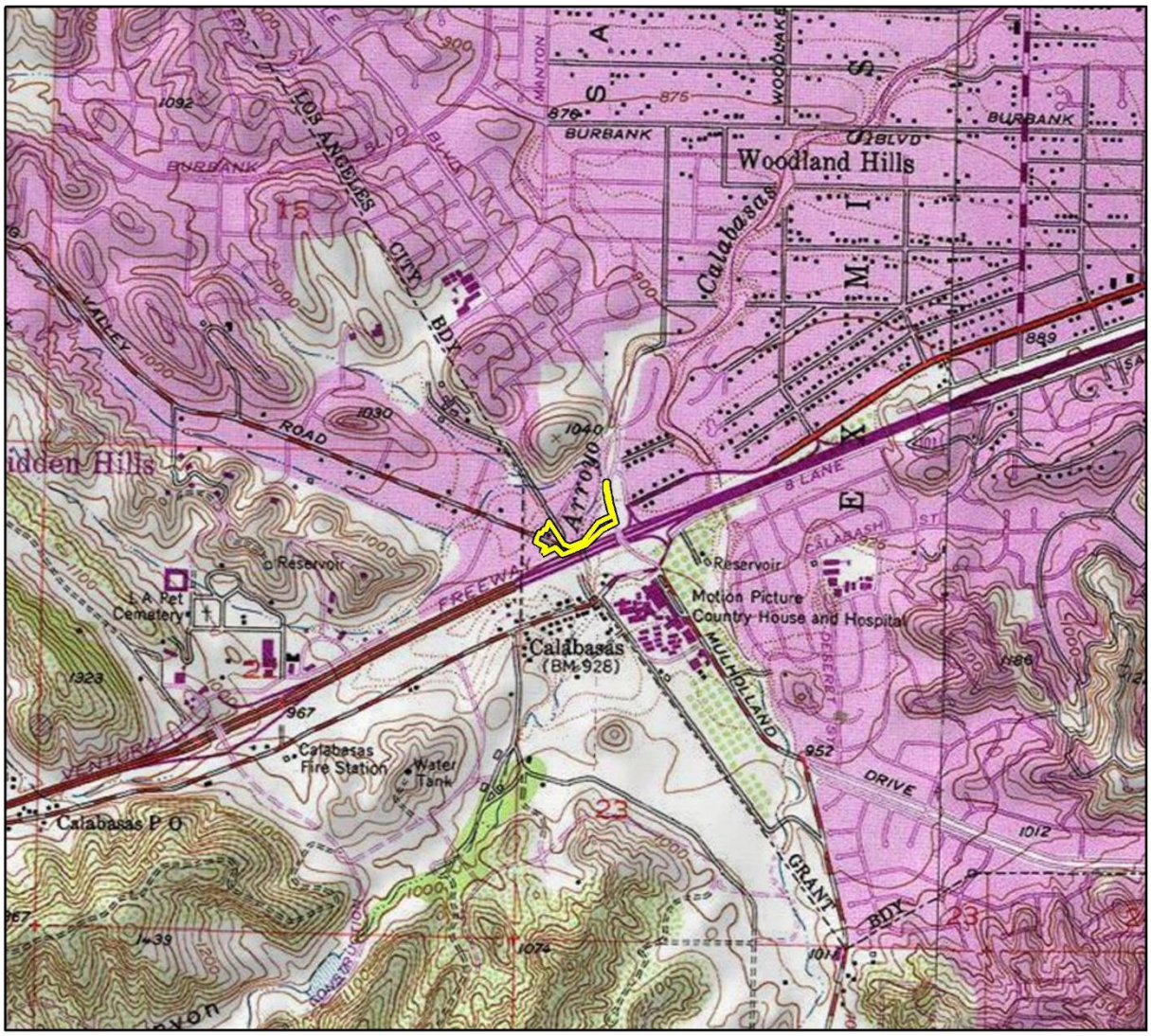
Street Address: 180 North Ashwood Avenue

City: Ventura Zip: 93003

Phone: (805) 644-4455 extension 2052

Email: mpfeiffer@rinconconsultants.com

Project Description: The proposed project will add a parking lot, provide pedestrian improvements along Long Valley Road and Valley Circle Boulevard, and construct a right-turn pocket at Long Valley Road and the Valley Circle Boulevard/U.S. 101 on-ramp intersection in the city of Hidden Hills (City), California. The City intends to improve the parking lot southeast of the guard house as a staging and prescreening area and provide pedestrian improvements along Long Valley Road and Valley Circle Boulevard. A right-turn pocket is proposed by the City to address queuing problems during peak hours. The project is subject to CEQA and the City of Hidden Hills is the lead agency.

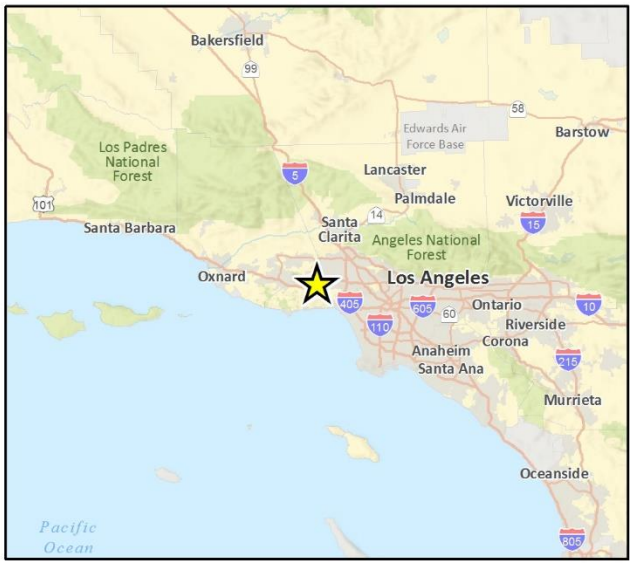


Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors © 2019. Calabasas Quadrangle. T01N R17W S23. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may havechanged since the original topographic map was assembled.

Project Location

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

N



CRFig 1 Proj Locn Map

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: http://www.nahc.ca.gov
Twitter: @CA_NAHC

April 25, 2019

Mary Pfeiffer
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

VIA Email to: mpfeiffer@rinconconsultants.com

RE: Long Valley Road/Valley Circle/U.S. 101 On-Ramp Improvements Project #18-07013, Los Angeles County.

Dear Ms. Pfeiffer:

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: katy.sanchez@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez

KATY SANCHEZ
Associate Environmental Planner

Attachment

Appendix C

Record Search Results (Confidential)

Resource List

Hidden Hills 18-07013

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-000964	CA-LAN-000964H	OHP Property Number - 079354; Resource Name - LEONIS ADOBE Archaeological Site	Site	Historic	AH04 (Privies/dumps/trash scatters); AH05 (Wells/cisterns); AH15 (Standing structures); HP44 (Adobe building/structure)	1978 (Bob Edberg, NARC); 1978 (Edberg, Bob, NARC)	LA-02977, LA-03742, LA-04466, VN-01520
P-19-173142		OHP Property Number - 027207; Resource Name - Plummer Park & Oldest House in Hollywood; CHL - CHL 160	Building	Historic	HP02 (Single family property)	1959 (Wendell K. Davis); 1980 (J. Arbuckle); 1987 (George Casen, Caltrans)	LA-11678
P-19-187331		Resource Name - Sagebrush Cantina; Other - Agoure Block	Building	Historic	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	1982 (G. Casen, Caltrans)	LA-08113
P-19-187332		OHP Property Number - 079354; Resource Name - Leonis Adobe; Other - SPHI-LAN-055	Building	Historic	HP44 (Adobe building/structure)	1974 (R. Kelly & R. Phillips, Leonis Adobe Association)	LA-08113

Report List

Hidden Hills 18-07013

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00136		1984	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for Mulholland Drive/valley Circle Overcrossing	John Romani and Robert Wlodarski	
LA-01197		1979	Wlodarski, Robert J. and Robert L. Pence	An Evaluation of the Impact Upon Cultural Resources by the Proposed Development of Tentative Tract No. 37824, Calabasas, Ca	Pence Archaeological Consulting	
LA-02020		1990	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Phase I Historical and Archaeological Investigations of Tentative Tract 44494, Hidden Hills, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	
LA-02409		1982	Stelle, Kenneth and Albert Galiardo	For Improvements of the Operational Characteristics of Route 101, the Ventura Freeway in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, Between Route 405 in Los Angeles, and the Santa Clara River in Oxnard	Caltrans and Federal Highway Commission	56-000654
LA-02977		1994	Singer, Clay A., John E. Atwood, Shelley Gomes, and Mercy Leithem	A Preliminary Cultural Resources Report for the Old Town Calabasas Master Plan, Los Angeles County, California.	C.A. Singer & Associates, Inc.	19-000964
LA-03546		1996	Wlodarski, Robert J.	A Phase 1 Archaeological Study Bikeway Gap Closure Project Cities of Calabasas, Agoura Hills, Westlake Village and Unincorporated Los Angeles County, California	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	19-000041, 19-000042, 19-000229, 19-000238, 19-000243, 19-000315, 19-000320, 19-000413, 19-000420, 19-000463, 19-000467, 19-000669, 19-000842, 19-000862, 19-000890, 19-000972, 19-001021, 19-001027, 19-001099, 19-001352, 56-000071, 56-000095, 56-000096, 56-000179, 56-000186, 56-000242, 56-000261, 56-000341, 56-000342, 56-000737, 56-000865
LA-03742		1982	Romani, John F.	Archaeological Survey Report for the 07-la/ven 101 Project P.m. 17.1-38.2/0.0-22.7 07351 - 076620	California Department of Transportation	19-000041, 19-000042, 19-000044, 19-000111, 19-000133, 19-000238, 19-000315, 19-000320, 19-000321, 19-000345, 19-000420, 19-000461, 19-000462, 19-000463, 19-000464, 19-000466, 19-000642, 19-000669, 19-000776, 19-000862, 19-000890, 19-000964, 19-000970, 19-000972, 19-001027, 19-001064, 19-001099, 56-000271, 56-000565, 56-000620, 56-000654
LA-04466		1988		Finding of No Adverse Effect Mulholland Drive and Valley Circle Boulevard Interchange		19-000964

Report List

Hidden Hills 18-07013

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-05042		1999	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 332-05, County of Los Angeles, Ca	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-06139		2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy-054-04 Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-06595		2001	Bonner, Wayne H.	Records Search Results for Sprint Pcs Facility La54xc914b (exelente Site), Located at 23335 Mulholland Drive, Woodland Hills in Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
LA-08113		1984	Webb, Lois M. et al.	Historic Property Survey Report 01-la-101, P.m. 26.9/27.4, Mulholland/valley Circle O/c, Los Angeles County, California, 07204-018740	Caltrans District 7	19-187331, 19-187332, 56-000101, 56-000154
LA-08116		2003	Whitley, David S.	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Tentative Tracts 54063 & 54064 Study Area. Hidden Hills, Los Angeles County, California	W & S Consultants	
LA-09501		2008	Goossens, Michelle	Archaeological Survey Report for the United States Route 101 at Universal City Excess Parcel Sale, Los Angeles County, California	Caltrans Dist. 7	
LA-10208		2001	Sylvia, Barbara	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Metal Beam Guardrail (MBGR) Along Sections of Route 101 From Route 134 to the Ventura County Line.	Caltrans District 7	
LA-13005		2014	Bonner, Diane F., Carrie D. Wills, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate CLV4092 (Calabasas Caltrans), Intersection of Mulholland Drive and Highway 101, Los Angeles County, California, CASPR No. 3551699361	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.	