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SECTION 4.10 - CULTURAL RESOURCES

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The Newhall Land And Farming Company and Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, "Memorandum of Agreement" (2007).

4.10.1 INTRODUCTION

This section describes the cultural resources known to exist on the Project site and in surrounding areas, and evaluates impacts to cultural resources that would result from implementation of the proposed Project (Alternative 2), a "No Action/No Project" alternative (Alternative 1), and five Project alternatives (Alternatives 3-7). Cultural resources include both historic and prehistoric archaeological resources, as well as the built environment in the form of historic structures. Under NEPA, federal agencies are required to consider the effects of their actions on cultural resources to avoid unnecessary impacts to cultural resources as a result of federal undertakings. Under CEQA, the agency must determine if the resource is a significant resource or a unique archaeological resource, and if so, whether impacts to that resource are significant.

This section also describes an agreement between the applicant and the Tataviam Native American tribe. The agreement outlines specific cultural enhancement programs that are to be implemented, and indicates that Tataviam archaeological monitors would be retained during grading and development of Newhall projects, including the development facilitated by the RMDP and SCP components of the proposed Project.

4.10.1.1 Relationship of Proposed Project to Newhall Ranch Specific Plan Program EIR

This section (**Section 4.10**) provides a stand-alone assessment of the potential significant cultural impacts associated with the proposed Project; however, the previously certified Newhall Ranch environmental documentation provides important information and analysis for the RMDP and SCP components of the proposed Project. The Project components would require federal and state permitting, consultation, and agreements that are needed to facilitate development of the approved land uses within the Specific Plan site and that would establish spineflower preserves within the Project area, also facilitating development in the Specific Plan, VCC, and a portion of the Entrada planning area. Due to this relationship, the Newhall Ranch environmental documentation, findings, and mitigation, as they relate to cultural resources, are summarized below to provide context for the proposed Project and alternatives.

Section 4.3 of the Newhall Ranch Revised Draft EIR (March 1999) identified and analyzed the existing conditions, potential impacts, and mitigation measures associated with cultural resources for the entire Specific Plan area. In addition, Section 5.0 of the Newhall Ranch Revised Draft EIR (March 1999) identified and analyzed the potential cultural impacts and mitigation measures associated with construction and operation of the approved WRP, which would treat the wastewater generated by the Specific Plan. The Newhall Ranch mitigation program was adopted by Los Angeles County in findings and in the revised Mitigation Monitoring Plans for the Specific Plan and WRP.

The Newhall Ranch Revised Draft EIR (March 1999) concluded that Specific Plan implementation would result in significant impacts to cultural resources, but that the identified mitigation measures would reduce the impacts to below levels of significance. The Specific Plan study area was found to have a very low density of archaeological sites, with site locations closely conforming to the expectations derived from the archival records search. With only two exceptions, the identified sites are concentrated along the Santa Clara River.

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The Newhall Ranch Revised Draft EIR (March 1999) recommended the implementation of Mitigation Measures SP-4.3-1 through SP-4.3-3 to address the significant impacts to cultural resources identified in the document.¹ In addition, although no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated as a result of construction and operation of the approved WRP, the Newhall Ranch Revised Draft EIR (March 1999) recommended the implementation of Mitigation Measure SP-5.0-21, should any cultural resources be found during grading. The Board of Supervisors found that adoption of the recommended mitigation measures would reduce the identified significant effects to less-than-significant levels. **Table 4.10-1** summarizes the Specific Plan's and the WRP's impacts on cultural resources, the applicable mitigation measures, and the significance findings after the mitigation is implemented.

**Table 4.10-1
Impacts to Cultural Resources Caused by Implementation of the Specific Plan and WRP**

Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Finding After Mitigation
<p>Specific Plan Cultural Resource Impacts - An intensive Phase I archaeological survey of the Specific Plan site revealed eight prehistoric and two historical archaeological sites and established that the Specific Plan area has a very low density of prehistoric and archaeological remains (primarily concentrated along the Santa Clara River). The Phase II test excavations/ determinations of significance indicate a potential for adverse impacts to four of the prehistoric archaeological sites during Specific Plan development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP-4.3-1 (requires mitigation of three sites by avoidance and preservation; if avoidance is infeasible, a Phase III data recovery will be conducted); • SP-4.3-2 (requires mitigation of one site by avoidance and preservation; if avoidance is infeasible, an effort must be made to relocate, analyze, and reinter the disturbed burial); and • SP-4.3-3 (should any additional artifacts be found during grading, an archaeologist must stabilize, recover, and evaluate such findings). 	<p>Not significant.</p>
<p>Specific Plan Cumulative Cultural Resource Impacts - Impacts upon cultural resources tend to be site specific and are assessed on a site-by-site basis. Where resources exist, implementation of cumulative development in the region would represent an incremental adverse impact to cultural resources. However, provided that proper mitigation, as defined by CEQA and the Los Angeles County Environmental Document Reporting Procedures and Guidelines, as applicable, is implemented in conjunction with cumulative project development in the area, no significant cumulative impacts are anticipated. In fact, if mitigation is properly carried out, a positive impact on cumulative cultural resource information would occur.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further mitigation recommended. 	<p>Not significant.</p>

¹ References to mitigation measures included in the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan Program EIR are preceded by "SP" in this EIS/EIR to distinguish them from other mitigation measures discussed herein.

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**Table 4.10-1
Impacts to Cultural Resources Caused by Implementation of the Specific Plan and WRP**

Impact Description	Mitigation Measures	Finding After Mitigation
<p>WRP Cultural Resource Impacts - No known cultural resources were identified at the site of the proposed WRP during the field surveys conducted for the Specific Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP-5.0-21 (should any cultural resources be found during grading, an archaeologist must evaluate the significance of the finding and identify appropriate methods for preserving or cataloging any significant resources). 	<p>Not significant.</p>

Source: Newhall Ranch Revised Draft EIR (March 1999) and Newhall Ranch Revised Additional Analysis (May 2003).

4.10.1.2 Relationship of Proposed Project to VCC and Entrada Planning Areas

4.10.1.2.1 VCC Planning Area

The SCP component of the proposed Project, if approved, would facilitate development in the VCC planning area. The VCC is reliant on the SCP and associated take authorizations, and would not be developed without the take authorizations due to grading constraints. The VCC planning area is the remaining undeveloped portion of the VCC commercial/industrial complex currently under development by the applicant. The VCC was the subject of an EIR certified by Los Angeles County in April 1990 (SCH No. 87-123005). The applicant has recently submitted to Los Angeles County the last tentative parcel map (TPM No. 18108) needed to complete build-out of the remaining undeveloped portion of the VCC planning area. The County will require preparation of an EIR in conjunction with the parcel map and related project approvals; however, the County has not yet issued a Notice of Preparation (NOP) of the EIR or released the EIR. **Table 4.10-2** summarizes the VCC's impacts on cultural resources, the applicable mitigation measures, and the significance findings after mitigation from the previously certified VCC EIR (April 1990).

**Table 4.10-2
Impacts to Cultural Resources Caused by VCC Implementation**

VCC Impact Description	VCC Mitigation Measures	Finding After Mitigation
<p>Project Cultural Resource Impacts - The VCC project has potential to impact subsurface resources or surface resources in unsurveyed areas.</p>	<p>Mitigation measures call for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discontinued grading, assessment, and mitigation if cultural resources are discovered; and • detailed surface field surveys. 	<p>Not significant.</p>

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**Table 4.10-2
Impacts to Cultural Resources Caused by VCC Implementation**

VCC Impact Description	VCC Mitigation Measures	Finding After Mitigation
<p>Cumulative Cultural Resource Impacts - Cultural resources have been recorded within the general area. Development of pending, approved, and recorded projects in the project vicinity could impact other archaeological and cultural sites. Individual project designs and locations will dictate any impacts to significant sites. Appropriate mitigation measures would be identified on an individual project basis by the appropriate regulatory agency.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further mitigation recommended. 	<p>Not significant.</p>

Source: VCC EIR (April 1990).

4.10.1.2.2 Entrada Planning Area

The applicant is seeking approval from Los Angeles County for planned residential and nonresidential development within the Entrada planning area. The SCP component of the proposed Project would designate an area within Entrada as a spineflower preserve. If approved, the SCP component would include take authorization of spineflower populations in Entrada that are located outside of the designated spineflower preserve area. Thus, the planned residential and nonresidential development within portions of the Entrada planning area is reliant on the SCP and associated take authorizations, and those portions would not be developed without the take authorizations. The applicant has submitted to Los Angeles County Entrada development applications, which cover the portion of the Entrada planning area facilitated by the SCP component of the proposed Project. However, as of this writing, the County has not yet issued a NOP of an EIR or released an EIR for Entrada. As a result, there is no underlying local environmental documentation for the Entrada planning area at this time.

4.10.2 METHODOLOGY

This section provides background information regarding previous cultural resource investigations that have been conducted at the Specific Plan site. These studies have provided information used by this EIS/EIR to determine the significance of historical resources located on the Project site and to evaluate the significance of Project-related impacts.

4.10.2.1 Record Search and Field Investigations

Typically, archaeological studies are conducted in three phases. During Phase I, a survey is completed to identify and record all extant archaeological sites, prehistoric and historical, within a project area. Phase II studies, or test excavations, are then conducted on the identified sites to establish their size and contents, and to evaluate their scientific, religious, and cultural heritage significance. Phase III data recovery is

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undertaken to mitigate impacts to sites deemed significant, when avoidance or preservation is not a feasible option.

Phase I and II archaeological studies of the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan site (including the future extension of Magic Mountain Parkway) were undertaken in 1994 by W&S Consultants. W&S Consultants conducted a supplemental archaeological investigation in December 1995, for the proposed extension of Valencia Boulevard. These investigations are summarized in the discussion below, and are also described in detail in Section 4.3 of the Newhall Ranch Revised Draft EIR (March 1999), which is summarized in **Subsection 4.10.1.1** of this EIS/EIR. As discussed below, Phase I studies were conducted on the Entrada and VCC planning areas in 2006. These investigations were conducted consistent with State CEQA Guidelines sections 15064.5 and 15126.4.

4.10.2.2 Phase I Scope and Methodology

The intensive Phase I archaeological survey of the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan site involved an archival records search including a review of existing published and unpublished references on local prehistory and history, and a systematic pedestrian survey of the entire Newhall Ranch Specific Plan area. The purpose of the Phase I survey was to identify and to provide a preliminary evaluation of all cultural resources identified within the proposed development area.

The archival records search was conducted by W&S Consultants (1995) through the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) Archaeological Information Center. The purpose of the search was to determine whether any prehistoric or historical sites were known on the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan site, and to determine if the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan area had been systematically surveyed by archaeologists. Although no systematic surveys were on record, two archaeological sites had been recorded within a portion of the study area: CA-LAN-962H, the historical Asistencia de San Francisco, which is located just outside of the development area (B. Edberg, site record form, California State University, Fullerton Archaeological Information Center), and the prehistoric site of CA-LAN-2133 (Peak and Associates, 1999). Both of these sites are described below.

A review of existing published records and maps was also conducted by W&S Consultants as part of the Phase I study to aid in defining the zones most likely to contain extant archaeological sites. A map of all known historical Native American villages in the general study region, and a copy of the original *diseño*, or land grant map, drawn in 1843 for the Rancho San Francisco, were reviewed. Neither map indicates any historical villages within the Specific Plan study area; however, they do suggest that the primary area of Native American occupation and use would lie immediately along the Santa Clara River. In addition, the *diseño* depicts the upland portions of the Specific Plan study area (*i.e.*, that area lying to the south of the River) as *lomas esterilas*, or "sterile hills." This suggests that this area was neither occupied by major Native American villages nor significantly used during the early historical period. However, this does not preclude the possibility that the upland area was used for hunting and gathering and camps related to those activities.

An intensive Phase I archaeological survey was conducted by W&S Consultants in two phases: June and July of 1993, and February through April of 1994, thereby eliminating constraints imposed by seasonal vegetative cover. Survey transects were spaced at approximately 15- to 20-meter intervals and generally

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followed the contours of the local topography. The ground surface was examined to identify evidence of archaeological sites or isolates. Particular attention was paid to cut-banks and road-cuts that exposed buried soils, as well as to rodent-hole backdirt piles that revealed subsurface soils. All identified archaeological sites were carefully examined to obtain an initial estimate of the existing artifact inventory and to assess the current site integrity and size.

A second Phase I archaeological survey of a portion of the Specific Plan area was conducted by W&S Consultants in January 2004, to update studies previously conducted on the Specific Plan site. This survey used the same field methods as the 1993 and 1994 field surveys and covered the 608 acres encompassed by the Homestead project area.

To evaluate the potential for the proposed Project to result in significant indirect impacts to archaeological resources that may be located on the Entrada and VCC planning areas, intensive Phase I cultural resource surveys of those areas were conducted in 2006 by W&S Consultants.² The surveys concluded that neither the Entrada nor the VCC planning areas contain archaeological sites.

4.10.2.3 Phase II Site Testing

At the request of the applicant, W&S Consultants undertook a Phase II study of eight sites (CA-LAN-2133, -2233, -2234, -2235, -2236, -2340, -2341, and -2342) within the Specific Plan area during August and September of 1994. The purpose of the Phase II study was to determine the size, nature, and significance of the archaeological sites in the Specific Plan area. In addition, the study provides important baseline data to assess potential adverse impacts to these resources that might result from the proposed Project. This required the collection of a representative sample of artifacts and archaeological indicators from each cultural resource, the establishment of the vertical and horizontal boundaries of each cultural deposit, and an analysis of the recovered artifact assemblage from these archaeological localities.

To determine the maximum areal extent of each site, the initial field procedure was to locate, map, and collect all surface remains present on the ground surface. The site surface was intensively surveyed, and artifacts and archaeological indicators were flagged, mapped, and collected for analysis.

During the Phase II study, test pits were excavated to ascertain the presence or absence of any subsurface archaeological deposit and, where present, the depth and horizontal extent of such deposits. Excavation

² W&S Consultants, 2006 Intensive Phase I Archaeological Survey of VTTM 53295 (Entrada), Castaic Junction, Los Angeles County, California.

W&S Consultants, 2006 Intensive Phase I Archaeological Survey of TPM 18108 (VCC), Castaic Junction, Los Angeles County, California.

The above archeology reports are not included as appendices to environmental documents because as a general practice the information presented in such reports is considered "confidential," in order to protect the resources from unauthorized exploration or vandalism. For that reason, these reports are not provided as appendices to this EIS/EIR. However, the reports will be included as reference documents in the References section of this EIS/EIR. Like other reference materials, the reports become part of the administrative record; however, they will not be readily accessible unless professional archeologists and others present a legitimate need to review such reports.

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units were then placed in areas where the probability of deposition was deemed highest on each site. Conversely, areas of exposed bedrock and erosional ridges, hilltops, and slopes were tested less intensively because of the very limited likelihood that they could accumulate subsurface archaeological deposits. Excavation units were sufficiently dispersed across the general area of each site to insure that accurate site boundaries could be established. All artifacts and archaeological indicators were collected and bagged by unit level, and stratigraphic profiles were prepared.

4.10.2.4 Phase III Data Recovery

In October 1996 during the Caltrans District 7 highway widening project for SR-126, human remains were discovered at archaeological site CA-LAN-2233. Consequently, a Treatment Plan was formulated by the Caltrans Environmental Program in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was notified of the presence of a burial. The NAHC subsequently designated a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) who would be consulted on the disposition of the burial.

In December 1996, an archaeological investigation was undertaken by Caltrans environmental staff in accordance with the Treatment Plan. In the course of locating the burial, Caltrans staff encountered four additional interments (Vaugh, 1999). The undertaking was then terminated until a revised plan could be formulated and consultation could be effected with all appropriate persons. Subsequently, archaeological excavations were conducted at the site from February 2 to 28, 1997. During highway construction in August 1997, six additional burials were encountered and an emergency excavation was conducted by staff and graduate students under the direction of Dr. Philip Walker of the Department of Anthropology at the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB), who was contracted to serve on a standby basis in case of late discovery. Additional burials were removed during this phase of the emergency excavation. A total of 45 burials were recovered during the three excavation sessions. Reburial of all human remains and of the accompanying grave goods was undertaken in accordance with the wishes of the MLDs.

4.10.3 REGULATORY SETTING

This section describes the federal and state regulatory requirements applicable to the proposed Project and the alternatives.

4.10.3.1 Federal

Overview of the National Historic Preservation Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA, 16 U.S.C. § 470 *et seq.*) requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties. Furthermore, it requires an agency to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) an opportunity to comment on any of the agency's undertakings that could affect historic properties. Federal undertakings include federal projects, permits, grants, and loans. The purpose of section 106 is to avoid unnecessary impacts to historic properties from federal undertakings. The section 106 review process is described in the ACHP regulations (36 C.F.R. § 800.1 *et seq.*).

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Historic properties include districts, archaeological sites, buildings, structures, and objects at least 50 years old that are eligible for inclusion, but not necessarily listed, on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (36 C.F.R. §§ 60.4, 60.6; 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27, subd. (b)(8)). The NRHP is an inventory of historic resources in the United States maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. Section 106 applies to all properties already listed on the NRHP, to properties formally determined to be eligible for listing, and to properties not formally determined to be eligible but that meet specific eligibility criteria.

The following criteria are used to evaluate properties for the NRHP:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and

- (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(36 C.F.R. § 60.4.)

The section 106 review process generally involves the following steps:

- **Step 1: Identify and Evaluate Properties.** The federal agency identifies and evaluates historic properties that could be affected by the federal action. Information is developed by literature review, consultation with the SHPO, and field investigations (as necessary). The eligibility of potentially affected properties for inclusion on the NRHP is assessed.
- **Step 2: Assess Effects.** The effects of the federal action are evaluated, resulting in a determination of either "no effect," "no adverse effect," or "adverse effect." The SHPO is then consulted.
- **Step 3: Consultation.** If an adverse effect could occur, the SHPO is consulted in order to identify methods to reduce the impacts. Other entities may be consulted, including Native Americans, the public, local government, and the ACHP. Consultation results in the development of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) that describes agreed upon measures to mitigate adverse effects.
- **Step 4: Council Comments.** The MOA is submitted to the ACHP for review and acceptance if the ACHP did not participate in developing the MOA.
- **Step 5: Proceed with Action.** The federal agency proceeds with its action under the terms of the MOA.

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To comply with the requirements listed above, an assessment has been conducted of the Project's potential to impact cultural resources. The assessment included a review of archaeological site records maintained by the South Central Coastal Informational Center at California State University, Fullerton; contact with persons identified by the Native American Heritage Commission who may have had knowledge about cultural resources located on the Project site; and field investigations. Based on the site-specific evaluation and investigations, it has been determined that the Project has the potential to result in impacts to significant cultural resources. To address those impacts, and to implement the requirements of the NHPA, the Corps has consulted with the SHPO to prepare a Draft MOA for the proposed Project. The Corps has also communicated with appropriate Native American representatives.

The MOA identifies the significant cultural resource sites that may be impacted by the proposed Project, and identifies procedures to be implemented in the event that human remains or other discoveries of cultural resources occur as a result of Project implementation. The MOA also refers to a Historic Properties Treatment Plan (Treatment Plan) that has been prepared for the proposed Project. The Treatment Plan is entitled, *Research Design and Treatment Plan for Archaeological Sites CA-LAN-962H, CA-LAN-2133 and CA-LAN-2233 for the Newhall Ranch Project (June 2005)*, and describes the significant cultural resources located on the Project site, and the plans proposed for each significant cultural resource site to minimize adverse effects of the proposed Project.

4.10.3.2 State

Overview of the California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term "historical resource" includes, but is not limited to, "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California." (Pub. Resources Code, § 5020.1, subd. (j).) In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) "to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change." (Pub. Resources Code, § 5024.1, subd. (a).) A resource is eligible for listing in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it is a significant resource and that it meets any of the following NRHP criteria:

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

(Pub. Resources Code, § 5024.1, subd. (c).) Resources less than 50 years old are not typically considered for listing in the CRHR, but may be considered if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of the resource. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 4852, subd. (d)(2).)

Archaeological and Historic Resources Under CEQA

Under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause "a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource." (Pub. Resources Code, § 21084.1; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15064.5, subd. (b).) If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources, it is a "historical resource" and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for the purposes of CEQA. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21084.1; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15064.5, subd. (a).) The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21084.1; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15064.5, subd. (a).)

A "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired." (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15064.5, subd. (b)(1); Pub. Resources Code, § 5020.1, subd. (q).) In turn, the significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

- (1) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
- (2) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- (3) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

(Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15064.5, subd. (b)(2).) Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any "historical resources," then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource's historical significance is materially impaired.

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Under CEQA, an EIR is also required to evaluate any impacts on unique archaeological resources. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21083.2.) A "unique archaeological resource" is defined as:

[A]n archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- (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.

(Pub. Resources Code, § 21083.2, subd. (g).) An impact to a nonunique archaeological resource is not considered a significant environmental impact and such nonunique resources need not be further addressed in the EIR. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21083.2, subd. (a); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15064.5, subd. (c)(4).)

State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. These procedures are detailed in Public Resources Code section 5097.98.

4.10.4 EXISTING CONDITIONS

4.10.4.1 Prehistoric and Historic Setting

This subsection summarizes the prehistoric, archaeological, and historical background of the Project area, including a description of its early inhabitants. A full discussion of the prehistoric and historic backgrounds of the Specific Plan area may be found in the confidential cultural resources technical report prepared by W&S Consultants (1995).

The Specific Plan site includes the Santa Clara River and its northern and southern banks from approximately Castaic Junction to the Los Angeles/Ventura County line; the lower reaches of San Martinez and Chiquito Canyon on the northern side of the River; and the uplands and valleys on the southern side of the River to the crest of the Santa Susana Mountains. With the exception of the alluvial floodplain and stream bottom of the Santa Clara River, the Specific Plan site generally consists of highly dissected, steeply sided hills, ridges, and mountain peaks, with small and narrow intervening drainages. Potrero Canyon, entering the Santa Clara River from the south, comprises a wide and open valley in the otherwise relatively rugged topography of the southern portion of the Specific Plan area, with the exception of the flat, open upland Potrero, Grapevine, and Airport Mesas from west to east, respectively.

The geographic and geologic setting of the Specific Plan site is important to the cultural resources studies because, with the exception of the Santa Clara River, the Specific Plan site and the surrounding area is

notable for its limited water resources, a fact that undoubtedly affected aboriginal and historical use of the property.

4.10.4.2 Ethnohistoric Period

The Upper Santa Clarita Valley region, including the Specific Plan site, appears to have been inhabited during the ethnographic past by an ethnolinguistic group known as the Tataviam. The Tataviam are thought to have inhabited the upper Santa Clara River drainage from about Piru eastward to just beyond the Vasquez Rocks/Agua Dulce area; southward as far as Newhall and the crests of the San Gabriel and Santa Susana Mountains; and northward to include the middle reaches of Piru Creek, the Liebre Mountains, and the southwestern fringe of the Antelope Valley. Their northern boundary most likely ran along the northern foothills of the Liebre Mountains (*i.e.*, the edge of the Antelope Valley), and then crossed to the southern slopes of the Sawmill Mountains and the Sierra Pelona, extending as far east as Soledad Pass. Ethnographically, at least, the Tataviam do not appear to have controlled the Leona Valley or areas to the north, with the exception of Elizabeth Lake where their controlling influence is uncertain.

Known Tataviam villages during the historic period were located both near modern Piru and San Francisquito; on Piru Creek above Piru; near Newhall; in Elizabeth Lake; and near Castaic Junction. A mixed Chumash-Tataviam population lived near modern Rancho Camulos. The putative historical Tataviam village of *tsawayung*, also known as *chaguayabit* or *tacuyamam*, has generated interest, due to its reported location at Castaic Junction and its association with Asistencia de San Francisco. W&S Consultants found no evidence to suggest that this village was located within or adjacent to the Specific Plan area during their studies, although they intensively surveyed both sides of the riverbank upstream and downstream of this historical Euro-American site.

Culturally speaking, the Tataviam were in most respects similar to their Fernandeano and Chumash neighbors, to the south and west. In this sense, they were hunter-gatherers, with subsistence emphasizing yucca, acorns, juniper berries, sage seeds, and islay. Game was also hunted, with small animals, such as rabbits/hares and rodents, probably representing more significant contributions of meat protein than larger game, such as deer. Almost nothing is known of Tataviam social and political organization; however, based on analogies with surrounding groups, it can be suggested that they were organized in a series of tribelets that are characteristic of much of California aboriginal sociopolitical organization. It is also likely that Tataviam religion followed the patterns of their surrounding groups, which was based on shamanism.

4.10.4.3 Archaeological Background

In general terms, the prehistory of the Upper Santa Clara River area appears to parallel that of the Santa Barbara Channel/southern California coastal region. The earliest evidence for human occupation of this region corresponds to the Early Millingstone Period, dated from about 7,000 to 4,000 years before present (BP). This represents a period during which subsistence and adaptation are said to have emphasized the collecting and processing of hard seeds, with inland artifact assemblages, correspondingly, dominated by mullers and millingstones known as manos and metates. Evidence for an Early Millingstone occupation of the Upper Santa Clarita Valley region is, admittedly, very limited, and has been found at only two sites (CA-LAN-618 and -857). Both of these are located near Vasquez Rocks, approximately 20 miles to the

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east, with temporal attribution based on the presence of a small number of Olivella barrel beads (such bead types have subsequently proven unreliable temporal indicators, throwing doubt on human inhabitation of this region before about 4,000 years ago). Further, recent excavations at one of these putative early locales, known as the Escondido Canyon Site, failed to uncover evidence for occupation prior to 2,700 years BP.

The second temporal unit is the Intermediate Period, dated from 3,500 to 1,500 years BP. It is marked by a shift to the mortar and pestle, with an increased emphasis on hunting and hunting tools in artifact assemblages. Population appears to have increased during this period, as noted by an increase in sites dating to this period. Evidence for Intermediate Period occupation in the Upper Santa Clarita Valley region is based on radiocarbon, obsidian hydration, and typological dating at several sites. Furthermore, the Intermediate Period appears to represent a time during which a substantial exploitation of mid-altitude environments first began. In addition, occupation in portions of the nearby Hathaway Ranch (located to the northwest of the Specific Plan area) commenced during this time.

Site complexes first occupied in the Intermediate Period continued to be inhabited into the subsequent Late Prehistoric Period, lasting from 1,500 years BP to about 200 years BP. Typically, sites increased in size and site types increased with more specialized and diversified sites. The principal distinction between Intermediate and Late Prehistoric sites in the inland regions is a change in certain diagnostic artifact types, notably projectile points, with a shift from spear points to bow and arrow points. The patterns of lifeways recorded for the ethnographic period were fully in operation by this time. Sometime during this period the Tataviam are believed to have occupied this region, although it is also possible that their population influx was earlier.

4.10.4.4 Archaeological Findings

Phase I Field Results. The Specific Plan study area was found to have a very low density of archaeological remains, with site locations closely conforming to the expectations derived from the archival records search. Identified sites are concentrated along the Santa Clara River, with only two exceptions.

A total of eight prehistoric archaeological sites and one isolated artifact were identified during the intensive Phase I survey. Six sites are located along or near the Santa Clara River: CA-LAN-2133, -2233, -2234, -2235, -2241, and -2242. The locations of the remaining two prehistoric archaeological sites, CA-LAN-2236 and -2240, are intentionally not discussed in this document pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines section 15120, subd. (d) to protect them from possible vandalism. Qualified persons interested in the site locations can contact the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

The supplemental Phase I investigation for the proposed extension of Valencia Boulevard did not identify any archaeological or cultural resources within the 800-foot-wide by 2.6-mile-long study area. The alignment of the proposed extension of Magic Mountain Parkway was surveyed separately as part of the study conducted for the Specific Plan site. This study did not locate any archaeological or cultural resources along, or in the vicinity of, the Magic Mountain Parkway alignment.

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The 2004 Phase I survey of the Homestead project area covered 608 acres that had originally been surveyed in 1993 and 1994. Three previously recorded sites were located in this area: CA-LAN-2233, -2235, and -2242. This survey confirmed that CA-LAN-2233 and -2235 were still largely intact. All extant cultural deposits and artifacts from CA-LAN-2242 were collected during the Phase II testing in 1994, and the site has been tested out of existence. No new cultural resources were recorded in the 2004 survey.

The 2006 Phase I surveys of the Entrada and VCC planning areas did not identify any cultural resources sites. (W&S Consultants, 2006.)

Phase II Field Results. Phase II fieldwork was conducted at eight sites (CA-LAN-2133, -2233, -2234, -2235, -2236, -2240, -2241, and -2242) to accurately determine their size, nature, significance, and current condition. This involved detailed mapping, collection of surface artifacts, hand excavation of test pits, and field and laboratory analyses of site conditions and artifacts recovered. Sites CA-LAN-2133 and -2233 were found eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D; properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (36 C.F.R. § 60.4, subd. (d).) The remaining six sites (CA-LAN-2234, -2235, -2236, -2240, -2241, and -2242) were determined not eligible for the NRHP. The area with the two historical sites, CA-LAN-961H and -962H, was determined to be outside the Specific Plan area, and, therefore, would not be impacted by the Specific Plan development. Therefore, these two historic sites were excluded from Phase II fieldwork. The field results for the prehistoric sites are summarized below. The California Indian Foundation also provided Native American monitors during the Phase II study and assisted with the evaluations and determinations of significance for each site.

CA-LAN-2133. This is a large prehistoric site (20,000 square meters with a subsurface archaeological deposit). Artifacts recovered from the site include debitage, flaked stone tools, animal bone, and shell. The artifact assemblage indicates a small seasonal campsite or habitation. Temporally diagnostic artifacts from CA-LAN-2133 indicate an Intermediate Period occupation (3,500 to 800 years BP) while obsidian hydration dates place occupation between 2,160 and 840 years BP. CA-LAN-2133 is in moderate to good condition. The site is largely intact with the exception of a graded road and disking, which have impacted the upper levels of the site. In addition, the western end has been truncated by an eroded cut leading down to the River. This site has been evaluated as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4, and meets the criteria for a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21083.2, subd. (g).) This site has also been evaluated as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D through the section 106 review process.

CA-LAN-2241. This very small site yielded two isolated human bones and a small number of groundstone tools, in a restricted area that originally represented a stream terrace. Phase II testing of the terrace area did not identify an intact archaeological deposit, and the small quantity of archaeological remains was recovered from a heavily disturbed context: the surface of a graded dirt road that crosses the terrace. Additional human remains were observed on the streambed of the arroyo on the site; these had eroded out of the sidewall of the arroyo from alluvial flood deposits. Unfortunately, by the time the Phase II tests started, a subsequent arroyo sidewall collapsed and buried the human remains under a very large volume of sediment. Efforts to expose and record them by hand excavation were unsuccessful due to the volume of collapsed sediments. Although these remains may be prehistoric in origin, test excavation and soils analysis within the arroyo bank where they originated demonstrated that their depositional context

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was an over-bank flood deposit, and there is the potential that they may represent one of the unrecovered bodies of a victim from the 1928 San Francisquito Dam disaster. The plausibility of this likelihood is enhanced by the nature of the flood deposit, which is over five meters thick at this location. It has only been observed at one other location within the study area, where cow bones were noted in it. Inspector Nils Lander of the Los Angeles County Coroner's Office was notified of these human remains, while consultation with and monitoring by the California Indian Council Foundation occurred during the fieldwork to determine the initial treatment of the human remains. With the exception of the currently buried skeleton, the artifacts and fragmentary human remains recovered from disturbed surface contexts of CA-LAN-2241 have been collected. No intact portions of this site are currently known to exist, with the exception of the human remains of ambiguous origin now buried in collapsed sediment. This site has been evaluated as ineligible for the CRHR and does not meet the criteria for a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21083.2, subd. (g).) This site has been evaluated as ineligible for the NRHP through the section 106 review process.

CA-LAN-2235. This site measures approximately 3,800 square meters in size. Test excavations demonstrated that subsurface archaeological deposit is present at the site. Artifacts from the site include debitage, flaked stone tools, a single bone tool, and a small quantity of animal bone. These artifacts indicate the site was a small seasonal camp or habitation site. Diagnostic artifacts indicate that the site dates to the Intermediate Period. Direct chronometric assays on obsidian flakes from this site range from 4,250 to 1,060 BP, indicating that there is a late Early Millingstone Period component here also. CA-LAN-2235 is currently in poor condition. A modern house, driveway, and sewage leach field are located within the approximate middle of the site, and have resulted in the complete destruction of approximately 24 percent of it, while the remainder has been severely impacted (though not completely destroyed) by modern land use around this house. These impacts include grading for a road and driveway, increased erosion due to foot traffic, and landscaping. This site has been evaluated as ineligible for the CRHR and does not meet the criteria for a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21083.2, subd. (g).) This site has been evaluated as ineligible for the NRHP through the section 106 review process.

CA-LAN-2234. This small site is composed of introduced fill used for erosion control, and the fill was very likely derived from CA-LAN-2233. A small quantity of archaeological artifacts and ecofacts was recovered from this site. However, since they are in secondary context, they lack cultural integrity, and have little or no scientific value. Phase II testing determined that CA-LAN-2234 did not represent an extant archaeological site. This site has been evaluated as ineligible for the CRHR and does not meet the criteria for a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21083.2, subd. (g).) This site has been evaluated as ineligible for the NRHP through the section 106 review process.

CA-LAN-2233. This site is composed of two loci, now separated by SR-126, which was originally created prior to any requirement for archaeological work. The site measures approximately 30,000 square meters in size. Testing in the northern locus revealed the presence of a subsurface deposit and recovered artifacts included flaked stone tools, debitage, and a small quantity of animal bone. Testing in the southern locus did not reveal any subsurface deposit, and it was determined to be a low-density surface lithic scatter. Diagnostic artifacts indicate that the site was occupied during the Intermediate Period. This is confirmed by obsidian hydration ages on artifacts, which range from 1,764 to 1,192 years BP. Artifact types recovered suggest that the site was a small seasonal habitation site possibly related to the nearby CA-LAN-2235, which was occupied during similar time periods. The northern portion of CA-LAN-2233

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is in moderate condition, although the development and ultimate removal of an orchard have resulted in considerable post-depositional disturbance. The southern locus has been truncated by SR-126, and extensive plowing and disking have impacted the ground surface of this low-density surface lithic scatter. Surface collecting during the Phase II test resulted in the recovery of all extant archaeological remains at the southern locus. This site has been evaluated as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4. The northern locus meets the criteria for a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21083.2, subd. (g).) This northern locus of the site has also been evaluated as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D through the section 106 review process. The southern locus does not meet the CEQA criteria for a "unique archaeological resource" and has been evaluated as ineligible for the NRHP.

CA-LAN-2236. This site measures approximately 300 square meters in size. Six pieces of debitage were found on the surface and testing indicated that there are no subsurface deposits. No temporally diagnostic artifacts or chronometrically datable materials were recovered from the site. It appears to have served as a non-specialized stone chipping station. Phase II fieldwork at this site resulted in the collection of all extant archaeological remains from this locale. This site has been evaluated as ineligible for the CRHR and does not meet the criteria for a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21083.2, subd. (g).) This site has been evaluated as ineligible for the NRHP through the section 106 review process.

CA-LAN-2240. This site is a small rock shelter, and during the Phase I survey it was assumed that it would contain archaeological remains. Phase II excavations did not reveal any archaeological remains. This site has been evaluated as ineligible for the CRHR and does not meet the criteria for a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21083.2, subd. (g).) This site has been evaluated as ineligible for the NRHP through the section 106 review process.

CA-LAN-2242. This site is a small cave covering approximately 15 square meters. Test excavations resulted in the recovery of a small quantity of artifacts. Based on an unusual mix of artifacts (stone tools and basketry impressions in asphaltum) the cave had been used to cache Native American tools and implements, perhaps as late as the early part of the nineteenth century. However, a large majority of the cave had been thoroughly looted, as revealed by soils stratigraphic analysis, and the fact that the extant artifacts were restricted to a small remnant portion of organically enriched undisturbed soil. Only a few archaeological specimens were still present when test excavated during the Phase II survey, and all of these were collected. There are no longer any extant archaeological remains at this locale. This site has been evaluated as ineligible for the CRHR and does not meet the criteria for a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21083.2, subd. (g).) This site has been evaluated as ineligible for the NRHP through the section 106 review process.

The final cultural resource located in the vicinity of Potrero and Chiquito Canyons was an isolated artifact, located within the flood channel of the River on its northern side. This artifact is a broken, basket-hopper mortar, found immediately west of the mouth of San Martinez Grande Canyon. It is likely that it washed down the River (perhaps from the sites discovered near the mouth of Chiquito Canyon) during a flood season. This artifact was collected during the Phase I survey.

Phase III Field Results from CA-LAN-2233. The Caltrans excavation at the site involved a mixed strategy of 75.37 cubic meters of hand excavation, 6.53 cubic meters of hand/mechanical excavation, and 1,221.59 cubic meters of monitored mechanical excavation. The collections catalog comprises 1,037

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artifacts, including debitage, which are curated at the Fowler Museum of Anthropology, UCLA, with the exception of the associated burial items which were reinterred.

CA-LAN-2233 was revealed as a dual component site that was associated with nearby site CA-LAN-2235 as part of a larger site complex including both habitation and cemetery areas. The upper portion of the site excavated by Caltrans was interpreted as a cemetery that dated to 2,000 to 1,640 radiocarbon years BP, during what has been termed the Middle Period or Gypsum Period. Beneath the cemetery was a second component, which represented a Millingstone Horizon occupation. A wide range of obsidian hydration readings defines these periods.

A range of burial practices was identified in the cemetery at CA-LAN-2233 including position and a range of burial placements that statistically infer patterned interments that may indicate kin relationships. There was a limited number of artifacts associated with the burials, including flaked stone tools, groundstone implements, coiled basketry remnants, bone tools, and a paucity of shell beads.

These data point to a probable seasonal residence at the site complex that was inhabited on a recurring basis for several hundred years. (Waugh, 1999.) Bioarchaeological and DNA analyses support the conclusion that the occupants of the upper component were dissimilar to coastal inhabitants in physiology and genetic makeup. (Waugh, 1999.) It is assumed that these data indicate evidence of settlement by Uto-Aztecan speakers, presumably ancestral Tataviam.

The Millingstone component was composed of traditional features of ground stone, including "killed" milling pieces, handstones, cores, core tools, and scant flaked stone implements. A single discoidal and a minimal number of bone tools were recovered.

Both components at the site have provided valuable insights into a temporal and functional mode of a prehistoric community in the Santa Clara River Valley, an area where there has been scant knowledge of prehistory. Relationships are proposed between the upper component, or Chiquito Creek II, and settlements in the southwestern foothills of Antelope Valley, the Transverse Ranges, and the San Fernando Valley. The Millingstone component, or Chiquito Creek I, is one that has not been encountered in the valley to date and demonstrates an important aspect of a widespread tradition that extended from the southern California coast to inland valleys.

4.10.4.5 Historical Background

During the Historic Period, the aboriginal population appears to have dropped considerably. This, without doubt, can be attributed to the effects of missionization and its attendant relocation of the aboriginal population to centralized locales, along with the depredations of introduced Old World diseases. The Upper Santa Clara River region appears to be one of those inland zones, like the Antelope Valley to the north that quickly and completely lost its aboriginal population. In particular, the aboriginal population from the Upper Santa Clarita Valley was moved into Mission San Fernando in the San Fernando Valley, and the area was effectively depopulated. Newhall Ranch played an important role in both local and state historical events. Although the major portions of the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan study area were peripheral to these events, it nonetheless contained the first European settlement and building in the

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region, was associated with a number of important historical figures, and played a role in a series of historical incidents.

Euro-American mention of the Newhall Ranch region first occurred in the chronicles of the Portolá expedition of 1769, which passed through the San Fernando Valley, Newhall, and the Castaic Junction area on its way to Monterey. The area initially remained isolated due to rugged topography, even though Portolá had suggested it as a locale for a mission. However, as the San Buenaventura and San Fernando missions increased in size and their cattle herds grew, it became necessary for many of them to establish mission ranchos, or estancias, to allow their cattle to graze away from the mission vineyards and fields.

San Francisco Xavier, which served as the estancia for Mission San Fernando, was established in 1804, and comprised the upper reaches of the Santa Clarita Valley down to what would eventually become the Newhall Ranch. The headquarters of the estancia was constructed on a bluff overlooking the confluence of the Santa Clara River and Castaic Creek. Eventually, the estancia was raised in status to an asistencia, or sub-mission.

This represents the first European settlement of the Castaic Junction region and it consisted of two rectangular adobe buildings, one of which included a tiled sacristy. Eventually a third adobe structure, referred to as the "Old Milk House," was constructed downhill from the main structures.

With the secularization of the missions under the Mexican government, in 1839, the Asistencia de San Francisco Xavier's land was granted as Rancho San Francisco to Antonio del Valle by Governor Alvarado. At the time of the land grant, the rancho contained slightly more than 46,000 acres. The asistencia buildings served as a ranch headquarters for one of a number of del Valle's properties, while he and his family continued to live in Los Angeles. In 1845, the rancho passed to Antonio del Valle's son, Ygnacio. Ygnacio del Valle ultimately became a prominent politician in southern California.

Forced to fight off efforts by Pedro Carrillo to obtain the western portions of Rancho San Francisco, Ygnacio built a corral at Camulos (the approximate site of the Chumash-Tataviam village of *kamulus*) in 1841, the Camulos Adobe in 1864, and one of the first commercial wineries in the state in 1867. The Camulos Adobe, which then became the del Valle family home, was visited by Helen Hunt Jackson in 1882, and served as the setting for her famous early California novel *Ramona*. The D.W. Griffith film *Ramona*, starring Mary Pickford, was also filmed at the adobe in 1911.

Following established California agrarian practices, the del Valles primarily used Rancho San Francisco for raising cattle, although Mexican law also required the establishment of an orchard and other agricultural endeavors to validate a land claim. Historical records show that del Valle raised 600 head of cattle on the ranch and planted wheat in a marshy area below Camulos.

The first documented discovery of gold in California occurred in 1842, when Francisco Lopez, then a resident at Rancho San Francisco, found the placer deposits in Placerita Canyon, southeast of the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan area. A variety of lines of historical evidence suggest, however, that gold may have been mined in the Santa Clarita Valley region one to three decades before the Placerita Canyon discovery. According to one account, Santiago Feliciano and a party of men left Mission San Fernando in 1820, to explore the Castaic region. After reaching the Castaic Junction area, they traveled up Hasley Canyon north of the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan area for about 10 miles. There they discovered gold, and the

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mining camp, San Feliciano (from which San Feliciano Canyon apparently gets its name), was established. This region from San Feliciano to Soledad Canyon was subsequently prospected and mined (mostly for placer deposits) for a number of years.

Del Valle sold the majority of Rancho San Francisco in 1865, retaining only 1,500 acres around Rancho Camulos. This sale was precipitated by the discovery of tar seeps in Pico Canyon, immediately to the south of the original land grant, where oil had been discovered in 1859. The purchaser of the ranch was the Philadelphia and California Petroleum Company. The first oil well came in on the south side of the Santa Clara River later in 1865. This was the earliest true oil drilling to occur in the state and began a regional oil boom.

The Philadelphia and California Petroleum Company subsequently sold 39,503 acres of the ranch to Henry Mayo Newhall, a San Francisco financier, in 1875. Shortly thereafter, Newhall placed 7,000 acres of the ranch under cultivation for wheat and barley, and raised 700 head of cattle and 10,000 sheep. Headquarters for the ranch was adjacent to the asistencia, in the area of the modern Six Flags Magic Mountain Amusement Park parking lot.

The following year, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company placed a rail line down the Santa Clarita Valley to the coast at Ventura. The Southern Pacific rail line provided an outlet for the agricultural and ranching products of the ranch, and greatly stimulated oil production in the immediate area, thus giving rise to the town of Newhall.

Henry Mayo Newhall died in 1883, and the ranch passed to his heirs, who incorporated The Newhall Land and Farming Company. The Newhall Land and Farming Company subsequently went into decline, coming close to liquidation in 1930. At that point, Athol McBean, Newhall's son-in-law, was appointed chairman. McBean reorganized The Newhall Land and Farming Company and, aided by a restitution award of three-quarters of a million dollars (resulting from the St. Francis Dam catastrophe), moved the ranch and company back onto sound financial footing. The company has continued as the major agricultural/ranching and land development concern in the region to the present time.

A local event of historical importance was the collapse of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's St. Francis Dam and the resulting flood of the Santa Clara River Valley on March 12 and 13, 1928. With the failure of the dam close to midnight on March 12, water raged down San Francisquito Canyon to the small hamlet of Castaic Junction, which it effectively leveled, and continued on to Fillmore, Santa Paula, and ultimately to the Pacific Ocean, causing great loss of life and destruction along the way. All told, at least 336 known deaths were caused by the flood, 101 individuals were never found, 909 homes were destroyed, and countless acres of orchards were flattened.

Historical Archaeological Sites. During the Phase I survey, one historical site was located on the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan site and another was found immediately off site. Both are concentrated in the northeastern end of the property, which includes the on-site Asistencia de San Francisco Xavier (CA-LAN-962H) and the off-site original Newhall Ranch headquarters (CA-LAN-961H) (the built structures were removed from this locale several years ago). Neither of these two sites is listed in the NRHP or the CRHR. However, because the Rancho San Francisco is listed as a California Historical Landmark, the asistencia is also technically listed as such. (Interview with Joe Simon, February 1996.) Given this, it is

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highly likely that the asistencia (CA-LAN-962H) could be recommended as being eligible for listing in both the CRHR and NRHP under multiple criteria.

4.10.5 IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

The significance criteria listed below are derived from the State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5 and Appendix G, and the NHPA section 106, and were used by CDFG and the Corps to determine the significance of impacts related to cultural resources, although significance conclusions are not expressly required under NEPA. The Corps has agreed to use the CEQA criteria presented below for purposes of this EIS/EIR. The Corps also has applied additional federal NHPA requirements as appropriate in this EIS/EIR.

Impacts would be significant if implementation of the proposed Project or the alternatives would:

1. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as those terms are defined in State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5.
2. Cause damage to a unique archaeological resource pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5 and Public Resources Code section 21083.2, subdivision (g).
3. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside formal cemeteries.
4. Have the potential to eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.

In addition to the above CEQA requirements, the Corps must comply with NHPA section 106 and assess impacts to historic properties based on its definition of adverse effect. Under the NHPA and NEPA, cultural impacts would be significant if the proposed Project or its alternatives would adversely affect a historic property by altering the characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property. (36 C.F.R. § 800.5; 40 C.F.R. § 1508.27, subd. (b).) Therefore, impacts would also be considered significant if implementation of the proposed Project or its alternatives would:

5. Adversely affect a historic property by altering the characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion on the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property.

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance, based on its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Adverse effects can be direct or indirect. They include reasonably foreseeable impacts that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative. (ACHP, 2003.)

4.10.6 IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT AND ALTERNATIVES

There are three known unique archaeological sites eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and CRHR located within the RMDP and SCP planning areas: CA-LAN-962H, -2133, and -2233. There will be no impacts to CA-LAN-962H under any alternative, as the location of this historical resource has been taken out of the development plan and the property has been donated to the Archaeological Conservancy, which is a national organization whose goal is to preserve archaeological sites. Therefore, with respect to CA-LAN-

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962H only, neither the proposed Project nor the alternatives would result in significant impacts. Impacts to sites CA-LAN-2133 and -2233 are evaluated further below.

4.10.6.1 Impacts of Alternative 1 (No Action/No Project)

Under Alternative 1, no Project-related actions would be taken and the cultural resources of the Project site would continue to be affected by farming and natural erosion and weathering processes as occurs under existing conditions. Under this alternative, there would be no construction of bridges, bank stabilization, grade control structures, detention basins, storm drains, or the WRP. Consequently, Alternative 1 would not result in any direct impacts to the environment. Similarly, with respect to indirect and secondary impacts, under Alternative 1, no infrastructure would be built and no permits issued to facilitate development within the Specific Plan area, the VCC planning area, or portions of the Entrada planning area. Therefore, Alternative 1 would result in the continuation of existing ground disturbing activities that would have the potential to affect cultural resources, indirectly or otherwise. As these impacts likely already have occurred as a result of years of agricultural activities, this alternative would not result in any new cultural resource-related impacts associated with development and implementation of the other Project alternatives.

4.10.6.2 Impacts of Alternative 2 (Proposed Project)

4.10.6.2.1 Direct Impacts

RMDP Direct Impacts. None of the proposed RMDP facilities under Alternative 2 would be located in the vicinity of known historical or archaeological resources on the Specific Plan site. Therefore, there would be no direct impacts to known cultural resources as a result of construction of the proposed infrastructure improvements included in the RMDP component of the proposed Project.

RMDP-related construction projects would potentially encounter undetected unique archaeological resources. Such impacts to those resources would be significant under the requirements of Significance Criteria 2 and/or 3. In the unlikely event that previously undetected resources are encountered, impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-5, which requires that construction activity be diverted from the location of the find and that the significance of the resource be evaluated. This mitigation measure would facilitate the development and implementation of an appropriate management plan for the discovered resource(s). The detailed requirements of Mitigation Measure CR-5 are presented below in **Subsection 4.10.7** of this EIS/EIR.

SCP Direct Impacts. The SCP is a conservation plan that would establish conservation, mitigation, and permitting strategies for the spineflower. The proposed spineflower preserves would not be located in areas with known archaeological resources or result in ground disturbing activities. Therefore, creation of the proposed preserves would not result in significant adverse effects on cultural resources.

4.10.6.2.2 Indirect Impacts

RMDP Indirect Impacts. Implementation of Alternative 2 would facilitate the build-out of the adopted Specific Plan, with the addition of the spineflower preserves at Potrero Canyon, San Martinez Grande

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Canyon, and Airport Mesa. Implementation of the proposed RMDP would have the potential to result in indirect impacts to cultural resources located on the Specific Plan site by facilitating the development of the previously approved residential, mixed-use, and nonresidential uses throughout the Specific Plan area.

The northern locus of site CA-LAN-2233 is located in the "Homestead" portion of the Specific Plan site. A tract map submitted to Los Angeles County for the Homestead project indicates that the CA-LAN-2233 site is located in an area that is to be developed as a park, consistent with suggested preservation methods found in State CEQA Guidelines section 15126.4, subd. (b)(3)(B)(2). Park development at the archaeological site would consist of capping the area with two feet of sterile fill soil. No excavations of the ground surface would occur at the archaeological site. The proposed burial-in-place treatment could be reversible to allow future recovery of the remaining cultural resources. Additional information regarding the proposed burial-in-place treatment for CA-LAN-2233 is provided in Section 6.2 of the Treatment Plan prepared for the proposed Project. Mitigation Measure CR-1a requires that the site preservation measures be implemented consistent with the provision of the Treatment Plan, and that archaeological monitors be present during the placement of fill at the site to minimize the potential for unanticipated impacts. The requirements of the mitigation measure for CA-LAN-2233 are presented below in **Subsection 4.10.7** of this EIS/EIR and would reduce impacts to that site to a less-than-significant level.

The CA-LAN-2133 archaeological site is located on a portion of the Specific Plan site that has an "Open Area" land use designation, however, preliminary development plans indicate that a new road would be constructed in the vicinity of the site. Although the archaeological site would be avoided if possible, construction of the road would impact portions of the site, which would have a significant impact on those resources under Significance Criteria 1, 2, 4, and/or 5 by damaging unique archaeological resources and causing substantial adverse changes to the integrity and significance of resources eligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR. This significant indirect impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level through implementation of Mitigation Measures CR-1b, CR-2, CR-3, and CR-4. These measures specify avoidance, monitoring, and data recovery requirements to be carried out by a qualified archaeologist and Native Americans. The detailed requirements of each mitigation measure are presented below in **Subsection 4.10.7** of this EIS/EIR.

Grading on the Specific Plan site has the potential to uncover previously unrecorded unique cultural resources, which would result in a significant indirect impact under the requirements of Significance Criteria 2 and/or 3. Significant indirect impacts resulting from implementation of the Specific Plan would be reduced by the requirements of Mitigation Measure CR-5, which specifies monitoring requirements and planned contingencies for unanticipated unique cultural resource discoveries. This measure requires ground disturbing activities to be redirected should unique cultural resources be encountered, until a qualified archaeologist and Native American representative are retained by the applicant to evaluate the significance of the find pursuant to CRHR and NRHP criteria. The detailed requirements of the mitigation measure are presented below in **Subsection 4.10.7** of this EIS/EIR. This mitigation measure would reduce significant indirect cultural resources impacts of Alternative 2 resulting from the discovery of cultural resources to a less-than-significant level.

SCP Indirect Impacts. Implementation of Alternative 2 would result in the completion of the VCC, resulting in the development of an additional 3.4 msf of nonresidential uses. Implementation of Alternative 2 also would facilitate development of a portion of the proposed Entrada planning area,

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consisting of approximately 1,725 residential dwelling units, and 450,000 square feet of nonresidential uses.

A recent survey of 600 acres included in the VCC planning area (W&S Consultants, 2006), as well as 11 previous archeological surveys of the VCC planning area, did not find any archaeological resources. A recent Phase I archeological survey of an 850-acre area of the Entrada planning area (W&S Consultants, 2006), as well as a previous survey of the area, did not detect the presence of any archaeological resources. Based on the absence of known prehistoric or historical archaeological resources, development and use of the VCC and Entrada planning areas have a low potential to result in adverse impacts to archaeological resources.

Although it is unlikely, based on the results of previous surveys of the planning areas, ground disturbing activities conducted on the VCC and Entrada planning areas could uncover previously undetected unique cultural resources. Disturbance of an unrecorded archaeological site would result in a significant impact under the requirements of Significance Criteria 1 through 5. This significant indirect impact associated with implementation of the SCP can be reduced through implementation of mitigation measures previously approved by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in its certified VCC EIR (April 1990), and Mitigation Measure CR-5. Mitigation Measure CR-5 requires that ground disturbing activities be redirected should cultural resources be encountered, until a qualified archaeologist and Native American representative are retained by the applicant to evaluate the significance of the find pursuant to CRHR and NRHP criteria. The detailed requirements of Mitigation Measure CR-5 are presented below in **Subsection 4.10.7** of this EIS/EIR. Existing mitigation requirements and Mitigation Measure CR-5 would reduce significant indirect cultural resources impacts of Alternative 2 resulting from the discovery of cultural resources to a less-than-significant level.

4.10.6.2.3 Secondary Impacts

RMDP Secondary Impacts. The RMDP component of the proposed Project (Alternative 2) would result in the construction of various infrastructure improvements on the Specific Plan site, which would facilitate the build-out of the approved Specific Plan. Implementation of the proposed RMDP and the associated build-out of the Specific Plan would not result in the development of facilities located beyond the boundaries of the Specific Plan that would result in ground disturbing operations or that would have the potential to cause significant impacts to cultural resources. Therefore, implementation of infrastructure improvements included in Alternative 2 would not result in significant secondary impacts to cultural resources and no mitigation measures are required.

SCP Secondary Impacts. The SCP component of the proposed Project would facilitate future development on the VCC and Entrada planning areas. Development of those sites would not result in the construction of facilities located beyond the boundaries of the VCC and Entrada planning areas, and would not result in off-site ground disturbing operations that would have the potential to cause significant impacts to cultural resources. Therefore, the establishment of spineflower preserves included in Alternative 2 would not result in significant secondary impacts to cultural resources and no mitigation measures are required.

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Table 4.10-3 summarizes the number of known archaeological sites that have the potential to be impacted as a result of the direct, indirect, and secondary impacts of Alternative 2.

Type of Impact	Number of Significant Archaeological Sites Potentially Affected
Direct	0
Indirect	2
Secondary	0
Total	2

4.10.6.3 Impacts of Alternative 3 (Elimination of Planned Potrero Bridge and Additional Spineflower Preserves)

Alternative 3 would result in the elimination of some of the proposed RMDP infrastructure improvements proposed for the Specific Plan area when compared to the proposed Project, and increase the size of proposed spineflower preserves from 167.6 to 221.8 acres. Subsequent development on the Specific Plan site, and the VCC and Entrada planning areas also would be reduced, as Alternative 3 would facilitate the development of at total of 21,558 residential dwelling units and approximately 9,333,000 square feet of nonresidential uses. Additional information regarding this alternative is provided in **Section 3.0**, Description of Alternatives, of this EIS/EIR.

4.10.6.3.1 Direct Impacts

RMDP Direct Impacts. None of the proposed RMDP facilities that would be developed under Alternative 3 would be located in the vicinity of known archaeological resources on the Specific Plan site. Therefore, there would be no direct impacts to known cultural resources as a result of the construction of RMDP infrastructure projects included in this alternative.

Alternative 3 would result in an incremental reduction in infrastructure-related construction when compared to the proposed Project. Under Alternative 3, however, RMDP-related construction projects could still encounter previously undetected unique archaeological resources, which would result in a significant impact under the requirements of Significance Criteria 2 and/or 3. In the unlikely event that previously undetected resources were encountered, impacts could be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-5, which requires that construction activity be diverted from the location of the find and that the significance of the resource be evaluated. The detailed requirements of Mitigation Measure CR-5 are presented below in **Subsection 4.10.7** of this EIS/EIR.

SCP Direct Impacts. The SCP is a conservation plan that would establish conservation, mitigation, and permitting strategies for the spineflower. The spineflower preserves developed under Alternative 3 would not be located in areas with known archaeological resources or result in ground disturbing activities. Therefore, the creation of the proposed preserves would not result in significant effects on cultural resources.

4.10.6.3.2 Indirect Impacts

RMDP Indirect Impacts. The RMDP component of Alternative 3 would indirectly facilitate partial build-out of the Specific Plan site by providing required infrastructure improvements. Alternative 3 would result in significant indirect impacts to cultural resources that are similar to those of the proposed Project, including impacts to the northern locus of site CA-LAN-2233, and potential impacts to site CA-LAN-2133. These significant indirect impacts could be reduced through the application of Mitigation Measures CR-1a and 1b, CR-2, CR-3, and CR-4. These measures specify avoidance, treatment, monitoring, and data recovery requirements to be carried out by a qualified archaeologist and Native Americans, and would reduce significant cultural resource impacts of Alternative 3 to a less-than-significant level. The detailed requirements of each mitigation measure are presented below in **Subsection 4.10.7** of this EIS/EIR.

Alternative 3 would result in an incremental reduction in infrastructure-related improvements, which would have a corresponding reduction in Specific Plan-related construction activity when compared to the proposed Project. However, under Alternative 3, Specific Plan-related construction projects could still encounter previously unknown and unrecorded unique cultural resources, which would have the potential to result in a significant indirect impact under the requirements of Significance Criteria 2 and/or 3. Significant indirect impacts associated with implementation of the Specific Plan would be reduced by the requirements of Mitigation Measure CR-5, which specifies monitoring requirements and planned contingencies for unanticipated discoveries. This measure requires ground disturbing activities to be redirected should cultural resources be encountered, until a qualified archaeologist and Native American representative are retained by the applicant to evaluate the significance of the find pursuant to CRHR and NRHP criteria. This mitigation measure would reduce significant indirect cultural resources impacts of Alternative 3 resulting from the discovery of cultural resources to a less-than-significant level.

SCP Indirect Impacts. The SCP component of Alternative 3 would indirectly facilitate partial build-out of the Specific Plan by authorizing take of selected spineflower occurrences. Implementation of Alternative 3 would facilitate the completion of the VCC, and also would facilitate development of a portion of the proposed Entrada planning area.

Recent cultural resource surveys of the VCC and Entrada planning areas did not detect the presence of any archaeological sites. Therefore, development facilitated by the proposed SCP would not affect any known cultural resource sites.

Ground disturbing activities conducted on the VCC and Entrada planning areas could uncover previously undetected unique cultural resources. Disturbance of an unrecorded archaeological site would result in a significant impact under the requirements of Significance Criteria 2. This significant indirect impact associated with implementation of the SCP can be reduced through implementation of mitigation measures previously approved by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in its certified VCC EIR (April 1990), and Mitigation Measure CR-5. Mitigation Measure CR-5 requires ground disturbing activities be redirected should cultural resources be encountered, until a qualified archaeologist and Native American representative are retained by the applicant to evaluate the significance of the find pursuant to CRHR and NRHP criteria. The detailed requirements of Mitigation Measure CR-5 are presented below in **Subsection 4.10.7** of this EIS/EIR. Existing mitigation requirements and Mitigation

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Measure CR-5 would reduce significant indirect cultural resources impacts of Alternative 3 resulting from the discovery of cultural resources to a less-than-significant level.

4.10.6.3.3 Secondary Impacts

RMDP Secondary Impacts. The RMDP infrastructure improvements provided by Alternative 3 would facilitate a reduced amount of urban development on the Specific Plan site when compared to the proposed Project. Similar to the proposed Project, however, no Specific Plan-related development would occur beyond the boundaries of the Specific Plan site that would result in ground disturbing operations or that would have the potential to cause significant impacts to cultural resources. Therefore, implementation of infrastructure improvements included in Alternative 3 would not result in significant secondary impacts to cultural resources and no mitigation measures are required.

SCP Secondary Impacts. The SCP implemented under Alternative 3 would facilitate future development on the VCC and Entrada planning areas. Development of those sites would not result in the construction of facilities located beyond the boundaries of the VCC and Entrada planning areas, and would not result in off-site ground disturbing operations that would have the potential to cause significant impacts to cultural resources. Therefore, the establishment of spineflower preserves included in Alternative 3 would not result in significant secondary impacts to cultural resources and no mitigation measures are required.

Table 4.10-4 summarizes the number of known archaeological sites that have the potential to be impacted as a result of the direct, indirect, and secondary impacts of Alternative 3.

Type of Impact	Number of Significant Archaeological Sites Potentially Affected
Direct	0
Indirect	2
Secondary	0
Total	2

4.10.6.4 **Impacts of Alternative 4 (Elimination of Planned Potrero Bridge and Addition of VCC Spineflower Preserve)**

Alternative 4 would result in the elimination of additional infrastructure improvements included in the proposed RMDP, and would increase the size of proposed spineflower preserves from 167.6 to 259.9 acres. Under this alternative, no additional development would be facilitated on the VCC planning area, and subsequent development on the Specific Plan site would be reduced. In total, Alternative 4 would facilitate the development of 21,846 residential dwelling units and approximately 5,933,000 square feet of nonresidential uses on the Specific Plan and on a portion of the Entrada planning area. Additional

information regarding this alternative is provided in **Section 3.0**, Description of Alternatives, of this EIS/EIR.

4.10.6.4.1 Direct Impacts

RMDP Direct Impacts. None of the proposed RMDP facilities that would be developed under Alternative 4 would be located in the vicinity of known archaeological resources on the Specific Plan site. Therefore, there would be no direct impacts to known cultural resources as a result of the construction of RMDP infrastructure projects included in this alternative.

Alternative 4 would result in an incremental reduction in infrastructure-related construction when compared to the proposed Project. Under Alternative 4, however, RMDP-related construction projects could encounter previously undetected archaeological resources, which would have the potential to result in a significant impact under the requirements of Significance Criteria 2 and/or 3. In the unlikely event that previously undetected resources were encountered, potential impacts could be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-5, which requires that construction activity be diverted from the location of the find and that the significance of the resource be evaluated. The detailed requirements of Mitigation Measure CR-5 are presented below in **Subsection 4.10.7** of this EIS/EIR.

SCP Direct Impacts. The SCP is a conservation plan that would establish conservation, mitigation, and permitting strategies for the spineflower. The spineflower preserves developed under Alternative 4 would not be located in areas with known archaeological resources or result in ground disturbing activities. Therefore, the creation of the proposed preserves would not result in significant effects on cultural resources.

4.10.6.4.2 Indirect Impacts

RMDP Indirect Impacts. The RMDP component of Alternative 4 would indirectly facilitate partial build-out of the Specific Plan by providing required infrastructure improvements. Alternative 4 would result in significant indirect impacts to cultural resources that are similar to those of the proposed Project, including impacts to the northern locus of site CA-LAN-2233, and potential impacts to site CA-LAN-2133. These significant indirect impacts could be reduced through the application of Mitigation Measures CR-1a and 1b, CR-2, CR-3, and CR-4. These measures specify avoidance, treatment, monitoring, and data recovery requirements to be carried out by a qualified archaeologist and Native Americans, and would reduce significant cultural resource impacts of Alternative 4 to a less-than-significant level. The detailed requirements of each mitigation measure are presented below in **Subsection 4.10.7** of this EIS/EIR.

Alternative 4 would result in an incremental reduction in infrastructure-related improvements, which would have a corresponding reduction in Specific Plan-related construction activity when compared to the proposed Project. However, under Alternative 4, Specific Plan-related construction projects could encounter previously unrecorded unique cultural resources, which would result in a significant indirect impact under the requirements of Significance Criteria 2 and/or 3. Significant indirect impacts associated with implementation of the Specific Plan could be reduced by the requirements of Mitigation Measure

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CR-5, which specifies monitoring requirements and planned contingencies for unanticipated discoveries. This mitigation measure would reduce potentially significant indirect cultural resources impacts of Alternative 4 resulting from the discovery of cultural resources to a less-than-significant level. The detailed requirements of Mitigation Measure CR-5 are presented below in **Subsection 4.10.7** of this EIS/EIR.

SCP Indirect Impacts. The SCP component of Alternative 4 would indirectly facilitate partial build-out of the Specific Plan by authorizing take of selected spineflower occurrences. Implementation of Alternative 4 also would facilitate development of a portion of the proposed Entrada planning area, and result in the establishment of a spineflower preserve on the VCC planning area, which would preclude future build-out of the VCC planning area. Previously approved development on the VCC planning area would not be feasible because the spineflower preserve would make it infeasible to implement the previously approved grading plan that is required to complete build-out of the VCC project.

Recent cultural resource surveys of the Entrada planning area did not detect the presence of any archaeological sites. Therefore, development facilitated by the proposed SCP would not affect any known cultural resource sites.

Ground disturbing activities conducted on the Entrada planning area could uncover previously undetected unique cultural resources. Disturbance of an unrecorded archaeological site would result in a significant impact under the requirements of Significance Criteria 2. This significant indirect impact associated with implementation of the SCP can be reduced through implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-5. Mitigation Measure CR-5 requires ground disturbing activities be redirected should cultural resources be encountered, until a qualified archaeologist and Native American representative are retained by the applicant to evaluate the significance of the find pursuant to CRHR and NRHP criteria. Mitigation Measure CR-5 would reduce significant indirect cultural resources impacts of Alternative 4 resulting from the discovery of cultural resources to a less-than-significant level. The detailed requirements of Mitigation Measure CR-5 are presented below in **Subsection 4.10.7** of this EIS/EIR.

4.10.6.4.3 Secondary Impacts

RMDP Secondary Impacts. The RMDP infrastructure improvements provided by Alternative 4 would facilitate a reduced amount of urban development on the Specific Plan site when compared to the proposed Project. Similar to the proposed Project, however, no Specific Plan-related development would occur beyond the boundaries of the Specific Plan site that would result in ground disturbing operations or that would have the potential to cause significant impacts to cultural resources. Therefore, implementation of infrastructure improvements included in Alternative 4 would not result in significant secondary impacts to cultural resources and no mitigation measures are required.

SCP Secondary Impacts. The SCP implemented under Alternative 4 would facilitate future development on the Entrada planning area. Development of this site would not result in the construction of facilities located beyond the boundaries of the Entrada planning area, and would not result in off-site ground disturbing operations that would have the potential to cause significant impacts to cultural resources. Therefore, the establishment of spineflower preserves included in Alternative 4 would not result in significant secondary impacts to cultural resources and no mitigation measures are required.

Table 4.10-5 summarizes the number of known archaeological sites that have the potential to be impacted as a result of the direct, indirect, and secondary impacts of Alternative 4.

Type of Impact	Number of Significant Archaeological Sites Potentially Affected
Direct	0
Indirect	2
Secondary	0
Total	2

4.10.6.5 Impacts of Alternative 5 (Widen Tributary Drainages and Addition of VCC Spineflower Preserve)

Alternative 5 would result in the elimination of additional infrastructure improvements included in the proposed RMDP, and increase the size of proposed spineflower preserves from 167.6 to 338.6 acres. Under this alternative, no additional development would be facilitated on the VCC planning area, and subsequent development on the Specific Plan site would be reduced. In total, Alternative 5 would facilitate the development of 21,155 residential dwelling units and approximately 5,865,000 square feet of nonresidential uses on the Specific Plan site and on a portion of the Entrada planning area. Additional information regarding this alternative is provided in **Section 3.0**, Description of Alternatives, of this EIS/EIR.

4.10.6.5.1 Direct Impacts

RMDP Direct Impacts. None of the proposed RMDP facilities under Alternative 5 would be located in the vicinity of known archaeological resources on the Specific Plan site. Therefore, there would be no direct impacts to known cultural resources as a result of the construction of RMDP infrastructure projects included in this alternative.

Alternative 5 would result in additional reductions in infrastructure-related construction when compared to the proposed Project. Under Alternative 5, however, RMDP-related construction projects could still encounter previously undetected archaeological resources, which would have the potential to result in a significant impact under the requirements of Significance Criteria 2 and/or 3. In the unlikely event that previously undetected resources were encountered, potential impacts could be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-5, which requires that construction activity be diverted from the location of the find and that the significance of the resource be evaluated. The detailed requirements of Mitigation Measure CR-5 are presented below in **Subsection 4.10.7** of this EIS/EIR.

SCP Direct Impacts. The SCP is a conservation plan that would establish conservation, mitigation, and permitting strategies for the spineflower. The spineflower preserves developed under Alternative 5 would

not be located in areas with known archaeological resources or result in ground disturbing activities. Therefore, the creation of the proposed preserves would not result in significant effects on cultural resources.

4.10.6.5.2 Indirect Impacts

RMDP Indirect Impacts. The RMDP component of Alternative 5 would indirectly facilitate partial build-out of the Specific Plan by providing required infrastructure improvements. Alternative 5 would result in significant indirect impacts to cultural resources that are similar to those of the proposed Project, including impacts to the northern locus of site CA-LAN-2233, and potential impacts to site CA-LAN-2133. These significant indirect impacts could be reduced through the application of Mitigation Measures CR-1a and 1b, CR-2, CR-3, and CR-4. These measures specify avoidance, treatment, monitoring, and data recovery requirements to be carried out by a qualified archaeologist and Native Americans, and would reduce significant cultural resource impacts of Alternative 5 to a less-than-significant level. The detailed requirements of each mitigation measure are presented below in **Subsection 4.10.7** of this EIS/EIR.

Alternative 5 would result in an incremental reduction in infrastructure-related improvements, which would have a corresponding reduction in Specific Plan-related construction activity when compared to the proposed Project. However, under Alternative 5, Specific Plan-related construction projects could still encounter previously unrecorded unique cultural resources, which would result in a significant indirect impact under the requirements of Significance Criteria 2 and/or 3. Significant indirect impacts associated with implementation of the Specific Plan could be reduced by the requirements of Mitigation Measure CR-5, which specifies monitoring requirements and planned contingencies for unanticipated discoveries. This mitigation measure would reduce significant indirect cultural resources impacts of Alternative 5 resulting from the discovery of cultural resources to a less-than-significant level.

SCP Indirect Impacts. The SCP component of Alternative 5 would indirectly facilitate partial build-out of the Specific Plan by authorizing take of selected spineflower occurrences. Implementation of Alternative 5 also would facilitate development of a portion of the proposed Entrada planning area, and result in the establishment of a spineflower preserve on the VCC planning area, which would preclude future build-out of the VCC planning area. Previously approved development on the VCC planning area would not be feasible because the spineflower preserve would make it infeasible to implement the previously approved grading plan that is required to complete build-out of the VCC project.

Recent cultural resource surveys of the Entrada planning area did not detect the presence of any archaeological sites. Therefore, development that would be facilitated by the proposed SCP would not affect any known cultural resource sites.

Ground disturbing activities conducted on the Entrada planning area could uncover previously undetected cultural resources. Disturbance of an unrecorded archaeological site would have the potential to result in a significant impact under the requirements of Significance Criteria 2. This potentially significant indirect impact associated with implementation of the SCP can be reduced through implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-5. Mitigation Measure CR-5 requires ground disturbing activities be redirected should cultural resources be encountered, until a qualified archaeologist and Native American representative are

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retained by the applicant to evaluate the significance of the find pursuant to CRHR and NRHP criteria. This mitigation measure would reduce significant indirect cultural resources impacts of Alternative 5 resulting from the discovery of cultural resources to a less-than-significant level. The detailed requirements of Mitigation Measure CR-5 are presented below in **Subsection 4.10.7** of this EIS/EIR.

4.10.6.5.3 Secondary Impacts

RMDP Secondary Impacts. The RMDP infrastructure improvements provided by Alternative 5 would facilitate a reduced amount of urban development on the Specific Plan site when compared to the proposed Project. Similar to the proposed Project, however, no Specific Plan-related development would occur beyond the boundaries of the Specific Plan site that would result in ground disturbing operations or that would have the potential to cause significant impacts to cultural resources. Therefore, implementation of infrastructure improvements included in Alternative 5 would not result in significant secondary impacts to cultural resources and no mitigation measures are required.

SCP Secondary Impacts. The SCP implemented under Alternative 5 would facilitate future development on the Entrada planning area. Development of this site would not result in the construction of facilities located beyond the boundaries of the Entrada planning area, and would not result in off-site ground disturbing operations that would have the potential to cause significant impacts to cultural resources. Therefore, the establishment of spineflower preserves included in Alternative 5 would not result in significant secondary impacts to cultural resources and no mitigation measures are required.

Table 4.10-6 summarizes the number of known archaeological sites that have the potential to be impacted as a result of the direct, indirect, and secondary impacts of Alternative 5.

Type of Impact	Number of Significant Archaeological Sites Potentially Affected
Direct	0
Indirect	2
Secondary	0
Total	2

4.10.6.6 **Impacts of Alternative 6 (Elimination of Planned Commerce Center Drive Bridge and Maximum Spineflower Expansion/Connectivity)**

Alternative 6 would result in additional reductions in the infrastructure improvements included in the proposed RMDP, and would increase the size of proposed spineflower preserves from 167.6 to 891.2 acres. Under this alternative, no additional development would be facilitated on the VCC planning area, and subsequent development on the Specific Plan site would be reduced. In total, Alternative 6 would facilitate the development of 20,212 residential dwelling units and approximately 5,784,000 square feet of nonresidential uses on the Specific Plan site and on a portion of the Entrada planning area. Additional

information regarding this alternative is provided in **Section 3.0**, Description of Alternatives, of this EIS/EIR.

4.10.6.6.1 Direct Impacts

RMDP Direct Impacts. None of the proposed RMDP facilities developed under Alternative 6 would be located in the vicinity of known archaeological resources on the Specific Plan site. Therefore, there would be no direct impacts to known cultural resources as a result of the construction of RMDP infrastructure projects included in this alternative.

Alternative 6 would result in an incremental reduction in infrastructure-related construction when compared to the proposed Project. Under Alternative 6, however, RMDP-related construction projects could still encounter previously undetected archaeological resources, which would have the potential to result in a significant impact under the requirements of Significance Criteria 2 and/or 3. In the unlikely event that previously undetected resources were encountered, potential impacts could be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-5, which requires that construction activity be diverted from the location of the find and that the significance of the resource be evaluated. The detailed requirements of Mitigation Measure CR-5 are presented below in **Subsection 4.10.7** of this EIS/EIR.

SCP Direct Impacts. The SCP is a conservation plan that would establish conservation, mitigation, and permitting strategies for the spineflower. The spineflower preserves developed under Alternative 6 would not be located in areas with known archaeological resources or result in ground disturbing activities. Therefore, the creation of the proposed preserves would not result in significant effects on cultural resources.

4.10.6.6.2 Indirect Impacts

RMDP Indirect Impacts. The RMDP component of Alternative 6 would indirectly facilitate partial build-out of the Specific Plan by providing required infrastructure improvements. Alternative 6 would result in significant indirect impacts to cultural resources that are similar to those of the proposed Project, including impacts to the northern locus of site CA-LAN-2233, and potential impacts to site CA-LAN-2133. These significant indirect impacts could be reduced through the application of Mitigation Measures CR-1a and 1b, CR-2, CR-3, and CR-4. These measures specify avoidance, treatment, monitoring, and data recovery requirements to be carried out by a qualified archaeologist and Native Americans, and would reduce significant cultural resource impacts of Alternative 6 to a less-than-significant level. The detailed requirements of each mitigation measure are presented below in **Subsection 4.10.7** of this EIS/EIR.

Alternative 6 would result in an incremental reduction in infrastructure-related improvements, which would have a corresponding reduction in Specific Plan-related construction activity when compared to the proposed Project. However, under Alternative 6, Specific Plan-related construction projects would still have the potential to encounter previously unrecorded unique cultural resources, which would result in a significant indirect impact under the requirements of Significance Criteria 2 and/or 3. Significant indirect impacts associated with implementation of the Specific Plan could be reduced by the requirements of

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Mitigation Measure CR-5, which specifies monitoring requirements and planned contingencies for unanticipated discoveries. This mitigation measure would reduce significant indirect cultural resources impacts of Alternative 6 resulting from the discovery of cultural resources to a less-than-significant level. The detailed requirements of Mitigation Measure CR-5 are presented below in **Subsection 4.10.7** of this EIS/EIR.

SCP Indirect Impacts. The SCP component of Alternative 6 would indirectly facilitate partial build-out of the Specific Plan by authorizing take of selected spineflower occurrences. Implementation of Alternative 6 also would facilitate development of a portion of the proposed Entrada planning area. Alternative 6 would result in the establishment of a spineflower preserve on the VCC planning area, which would preclude future build-out of the VCC planning area. Previously approved development on the VCC planning area would not be feasible because the spineflower preserve would make it infeasible to implement the previously approved grading plan that is required to complete build-out of the VCC project.

Recent cultural resource surveys of the Entrada planning area did not detect the presence of any archaeological sites. Therefore, development facilitated by the proposed SCP would not affect any known cultural resource sites.

Ground disturbing activities conducted on the Entrada planning area could uncover previously undetected unique cultural resources. Disturbance of an unrecorded archaeological site would have the potential to result in a significant impact under the requirements of Significance Criteria 2. This potentially significant indirect impact associated with implementation of the SCP can be reduced through implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-5. This mitigation measure requires ground disturbing activities be redirected should cultural resources be encountered, until a qualified archaeologist and Native American representative are retained by the applicant to evaluate the significance of the find pursuant to CRHR and NRHP criteria. Mitigation Measure CR-5 would reduce significant indirect cultural resources impacts of Alternative 6 resulting from the discovery of cultural resources to a less-than-significant level. The detailed requirements of Mitigation Measure CR-5 are presented below in **Subsection 4.10.7** of this EIS/EIR.

4.10.6.6.3 Secondary Impacts

RMDP Secondary Impacts. The RMDP infrastructure improvements provided by Alternative 6 would facilitate a reduced amount of urban development on the Specific Plan site when compared to the proposed Project. Similar to the proposed Project, however, no Specific Plan-related development would occur beyond the boundaries of the Specific Plan site that would result in ground disturbing operations or that would have the potential to cause significant impacts to cultural resources. Therefore, implementation of infrastructure improvements included in Alternative 6 would not result in significant secondary impacts to cultural resources and no mitigation measures are required.

SCP Secondary Impacts. The SCP implemented under Alternative 6 would facilitate future development on the Entrada planning area. Development of this site would not result in the construction of facilities located beyond the boundaries of the Entrada planning area, and would not result in off-site ground disturbing operations that would have the potential to cause significant impacts to cultural

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resources. Therefore, the establishment of spineflower preserves included in Alternative 6 would not result in significant secondary impacts to cultural resources and no mitigation measures are required.

Table 4.10-7 summarizes the number of known archaeological sites that have the potential to be impacted as a result of the direct, indirect, and secondary impacts of Alternative 6.

Type of Impact	Number of Significant Archaeological Sites Potentially Affected
Direct	0
Indirect	2
Secondary	0
Total	2

4.10.6.7 Impacts of Alternative 7 (Avoidance of 100-Year Floodplain, Elimination of Two Planned Bridges, and Avoidance of Spineflower)

Alternative 7 would result in a substantial reduction in the infrastructure improvements provided by the proposed RMDP when compared to the proposed Project, and increase the size of proposed spineflower preserves from 167.6 to 660.6 acres. Under this alternative, no additional development would be facilitated on the VCC planning area, and subsequent development on the Specific Plan site would be reduced. In total, Alternative 7 would facilitate the development of 17,323 residential dwelling units and approximately 3,815,000 square feet of nonresidential uses on the Specific Plan site and on a portion of the Entrada planning area. Additional information regarding this alternative is provided in **Section 3.0**, Description of Alternatives, of this EIS/EIR.

4.10.6.7.1 Direct Impacts

RMDP Direct Impacts. None of the proposed RMDP facilities developed under Alternative 7 would be located in the vicinity of known archaeological resources on the Specific Plan site. Therefore, there would be no direct impacts to known cultural resources as a result of the construction of RMDP infrastructure projects included in this alternative.

Alternative 7 would result in a substantial reduction in infrastructure-related construction when compared to the proposed Project. Under Alternative 7, however, RMDP-related construction projects could still encounter previously undetected archaeological resources, which would have the potential to result in a significant impact under the requirements of Significance Criteria 2 and/or 3. In the unlikely event that previously undetected resources were encountered, potential impacts could be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-5, which requires that construction activity be diverted from the location of the find and that the significance of the resource be evaluated. The detailed requirements of Mitigation Measure CR-5 are presented below in **Subsection 4.10.7** of this EIS/EIR.

SCP Direct Impacts. The SCP is a conservation plan that would establish conservation, mitigation, and permitting strategies for the spineflower. The spineflower preserves developed under Alternative 7 would not be located in areas with known archaeological resources or result in ground disturbing activities. Therefore, the creation of the proposed preserves would not result in significant effects on cultural resources.

4.10.6.7.2 Indirect Impacts

RMDP Indirect Impacts. The RMDP component of Alternative 7 would indirectly facilitate partial build-out of the Specific Plan by providing required infrastructure improvements. Alternative 7 would result in significant indirect impacts to cultural resources that are similar to those of the proposed Project, including impacts to the northern locus of site CA-LAN-2233, and potential impacts to site CA-LAN-2133. These significant indirect impacts could be reduced through the application of Mitigation Measures CR-1a and 1b, CR-2, CR-3, and CR-4. These measures specify avoidance, treatment, monitoring, and data recovery requirements to be carried out by a qualified archaeologist and Native Americans, and would reduce significant cultural resource impacts of Alternative 7 to a less-than-significant level. The detailed requirements of each mitigation measure are presented below in **Subsection 4.10.7** of this EIS/EIR.

Alternative 7 would result in a substantial reduction in infrastructure-related improvements, which would have a corresponding reduction in Specific Plan-related construction activity when compared to the proposed Project. However, under Alternative 7, Specific Plan-related construction projects could still encounter previously unrecorded cultural resources, which would result in a significant indirect impact under the requirements of Significance Criteria 2 and/or 3. Significant indirect impacts associated with implementation of the Specific Plan could be reduced by the requirements of Mitigation Measure CR-5, which specifies monitoring requirements and planned contingencies for unanticipated discoveries. This mitigation measure would reduce significant indirect cultural resources impacts of Alternative 7 resulting from the discovery of cultural resources to a less-than-significant level. The detailed requirements of Mitigation Measure CR-5 are presented below in **Subsection 4.10.7** of this EIS/EIR.

SCP Indirect Impacts. The SCP component of Alternative 7 would indirectly facilitate partial build-out of the Specific Plan by authorizing take of selected spineflower occurrences. Implementation of Alternative 7 also would facilitate development of a portion of the proposed Entrada planning area, and result in the establishment of a spineflower preserve on the VCC planning area, which would preclude future build-out of the VCC planning area. Previously approved development on the VCC planning area would not be feasible because the spineflower preserve would make it infeasible to implement the previously approved grading plan that is required to complete build-out of the VCC project.

Recent cultural resource surveys of the Entrada planning area did not detect the presence of any archaeological sites. Therefore, development facilitated by the proposed SCP would not affect any known cultural resource sites.

Ground disturbing activities conducted on the Entrada planning area could uncover previously undetected unique cultural resources. Disturbance of an unrecorded archaeological site would result in a significant impact under the requirements of Significance Criteria 2. This significant indirect impact associated with

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implementation of the SCP can be reduced through implementation of Mitigation Measure CR-5. This mitigation measure requires ground disturbing activities be redirected should cultural resources be encountered, until a qualified archaeologist and Native American representative are retained by the applicant to evaluate the significance of the find pursuant to CRHR and NRHP criteria. Mitigation Measure CR-5 would reduce significant indirect cultural resources impacts of Alternative 7 resulting from the discovery of cultural resources to a less-than-significant level. The detailed requirements of Mitigation Measure CR-5 are presented below in **Subsection 4.10.7** of this EIS/EIR.

4.10.6.7.3 Secondary Impacts

RMDP Secondary Impacts. The RMDP infrastructure improvements provided by Alternative 7 would facilitate a reduced amount of urban development on the Specific Plan site when compared to the proposed Project. Similar to the proposed Project, however, no Specific Plan-related development would occur beyond the boundaries of the Specific Plan site that would result in ground disturbing operations or that would have the potential to cause significant impacts to cultural resources. Therefore, implementation of infrastructure improvements included in Alternative 7 would not result in significant secondary impacts to cultural resources and no mitigation measures are required.

SCP Secondary Impacts. The SCP implemented under Alternative 7 would facilitate future development on the Entrada planning area. Development of this site would not result in the construction of facilities located beyond the boundaries of the Entrada planning area, and would not result in off-site ground disturbing operations that would cause significant impacts to cultural resources. Therefore, the establishment of spineflower preserves included in Alternative 7 would not result in significant secondary impacts to cultural resources and no mitigation measures are required.

Table 4.10-8 summarizes the number of known archaeological sites that have the potential to be impacted as a result of the direct, indirect, and secondary impacts of Alternative 7.

Table 4.10-8
Alternative 7 Direct/Indirect/Secondary Significant Impacts
Aggregate Totals

Type of Impact	Number of Significant Archaeological Sites Potentially Affected
Direct	0
Indirect	2
Secondary	0
Total	2

4.10.7 MITIGATION MEASURES**4.10.7.1 Mitigation Measures Already Required by the Adopted Newhall Ranch Specific Plan EIR**

The County of Los Angeles previously adopted mitigation measures to minimize impacts to cultural resources within the Specific Plan area as part of its adoption of the Specific Plan and WRP. These measures are found in the previously certified Newhall Ranch Specific Plan Program EIR and the adopted Mitigation Monitoring Plans for the Specific Plan and WRP (May 2003), and are summarized in **Table 4.10-1**, above. In addition, these mitigation measures are set forth in full below, and preceded by "SP," which stands for Specific Plan.

SP-4.3-1 Any adverse impacts to California-LAN-2133, -2235, and the northern portion of -2233 are to be mitigated by avoidance and preservation. Should preservation of these sites be infeasible, a Phase III data recovery (salvage excavation) operation is to be completed on the sites so affected, with archaeological monitoring of grading to occur during subsequent soils removals on the site. This will serve to collect and preserve the scientific information contained therein, thereby mitigating all significant impacts to the affected cultural resource.

SP-4.3-2 Any significant effects to California-LAN-2241 are to be mitigated through site avoidance and preservation. Should this prove infeasible, an effort is to be made to relocate, analyze and re-inter the disturbed burial at some more appropriate and environmentally secure locale within the region.

SP-4.3-3 In the unlikely event that additional artifacts are found during grading within the development area or future roadway extensions, an archaeologist will be notified to stabilize, recover and evaluate such finds.

Water Reclamation Plant

SP-5.0-21 No significant impact to cultural or paleontological resources are anticipated from construction of the WRP. However, should such resources be found during site grading, a professional archaeologist or paleontologist will be retained to evaluate the significance of the finding and to identify appropriate methods of preserving or cataloguing any significant resources.

4.10.7.2 Mitigation Measures Already Required by the Adopted VCC EIR

The County of Los Angeles also adopted mitigation measures to minimize cultural resources-related impacts within the VCC planning area as part of its approval of the VCC project. These measures are found in the previously certified VCC EIR (April 1990), and are summarized in **Table 4.10-2**, above. In addition, these mitigation measures are set forth in full below, and preceded by "VCC-CR," which stands for Valencia Commerce Center - Cultural Resources.

At the time of adoption, the VCC mitigation measures represented the best available mitigation imposed by Los Angeles County. Moreover, as noted in **Subsection 4.10.1.2.1**, above, additional environmental

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review will be conducted by Los Angeles County with respect to the VCC planning area, because the applicant recently submitted the last tentative parcel map for build-out of the VCC planning area. Implementation of the previously adopted, applicable VCC mitigation measures and additional mitigation requirements (e.g., measures similar to those previously adopted for the Specific Plan area and/or recommended for the proposed Project) would ensure that significant impacts to cultural resources within the VCC planning area are reduced to the extent feasible.

VCC-CR-1 If remains, artifacts or cultural resources are discovered during grading, all development activity will be discontinued until an assessment is completed and appropriate mitigation measures are identified.

VCC-CR-2 Detailed surface field surveys will be conducted prior to individual tentative map approval.

4.10.7.3 Mitigation Measures Relating to the Entrada Planning Area

The County of Los Angeles has not yet prepared or released a draft EIR for the proposed development within the portion of the Entrada planning area that would be facilitated by approval of the SCP component of the proposed Project. As a result, there are no previously adopted mitigation measures for the Entrada planning area. However, the adoption and implementation of measures similar to those previously adopted for the Specific Plan area and/or recommended for the proposed Project would ensure that impacts to cultural resources within the Entrada planning area are reduced to the extent feasible.

4.10.7.4 Additional Mitigation Measures Proposed by this EIS/EIR

Based on the analysis above, the following mitigation measures are proposed to minimize the potential for impacts to significant cultural resources located on the Project site. These proposed mitigation measures are to be implemented in addition to those previously adopted by the County of Los Angeles in connection with its approval of the Specific Plan, WRP, and VCC projects. These measures are preceded by "CR," to designate that they are cultural resource-related mitigation.

CR-1a The CA-LAN-2233 archaeological site, including a 100-foot buffer, shall be incorporated into the Project design as a park area. To protect the archaeological resources from impacts associated with park development, the site shall be preserved by placing water permeable netting and two feet of sterile fill material over the area. No excavation of the site shall occur prior to the placement of the fill soil. If avoidance of the site and buffer is not feasible, Mitigation Measure CR-2 shall apply. The applicant shall include this mitigation measure as a note on a separate information sheet to be recorded with the final map. The location of the archaeological site shall not be identified on the informational sheet to protect the site from vandalism.

CR-1b The CA-LAN-2133 archaeological site, including a 100-foot buffer, shall be incorporated into the Project design as "Open Area." To the extent possible, proposed road construction activities shall avoid the resource site and buffer area. If avoidance of the site and buffer is not feasible, Mitigation Measure CR-2 shall apply. The applicant shall include this mitigation measure as a note on a separate information sheet to be recorded with the final map. The

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location of the archaeological site shall not be identified on the informational sheet to protect the site from vandalism.

- CR-2** In the event that any portion of archaeological sites CA-LAN-2133 and -2233 cannot be avoided by planned construction, a Phase III data recovery mitigation program consistent with federal, state, and county guidelines and funded by the applicant will be conducted. This will include consultation with the Tataviam community pursuant to the requirements of the Tataviam Agreement; hand excavation of a statistically valid sample of the impacted site area by qualified professional archaeologists; and processing, analysis, and curation of the recovered artifact assemblage.
- CR-3** Pursuant to the requirements of the Tataviam Agreement, a qualified archaeologist and a Native American monitor shall monitor all earth disturbances, including scarification and placement of fill, within 300 feet of any known archaeological site. If archaeological discoveries are made, earth disturbing activities will be diverted to other locales while the archaeological resources are exposed, mapped, evaluated, and recovered, as appropriate.
- CR-4** During any earth disturbance within 300 feet of any known archaeological site, the area of the site and a 50-foot buffer shall be temporarily fenced with chain link flagged with color to ensure construction avoidance.
- CR-5** In the event that archaeological remains or sites are encountered during grading anywhere in the Project area, work shall be stopped immediately or redirected until a qualified archaeologist and Native American representative pursuant to the requirements of the Tataviam Agreement are retained by the applicant to evaluate the significance of the find pursuant to CRHR and NRHP criteria. If the remains are found to be significant, they shall be subject to a Phase III data recovery mitigation program consistent with Corps, state, and county guidelines and funded by the applicant to the extent allowed by law (see, Pub. Resources Code § 21083.2).

4.10.7.5 Other Measures to Protect Cultural Resources

In addition to the mitigation measures described above, the Corps and applicant have taken the following actions to protect cultural resources within the Specific Plan area.

4.10.7.5.1 Historic Properties Treatment Plan

Guidance provided by the ACHP addresses mitigation to reduce an adverse effect on a historic property, and "treatment," which is the act of mitigating those effects, or how one goes about implementing the mitigation measure(s) agreed upon in consultation.³ Pursuant to the ACHP guidance, and in accordance with section 106 of the NHPA, the Corps has prepared a treatment plan that assesses the potential adverse impacts to cultural resources, and provides a research, design and treatment plan to provide mitigation for

³ See *Section 106 Archaeology Guidance*, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, available online at [http://nepa.fhwa.dot.gov/ReNEPA/ReNepa.nsf/All+Documents/7197D28277C93274852573090061C2CB/\\$FILE/Arch%20guidance%20in%20pdf.pdf](http://nepa.fhwa.dot.gov/ReNEPA/ReNepa.nsf/All+Documents/7197D28277C93274852573090061C2CB/$FILE/Arch%20guidance%20in%20pdf.pdf) (last visited March 31, 2009).

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the identified effects. (*Research Design and Treatment Plan for Archaeological Sites CA-LAN-962H, CA-LAN-2133, and CA-LAN-2233 for the Newhall Ranch Project, URS (June 29, 2005)* (Treatment Plan).) The Treatment Plan addresses data recovery mitigation, and discusses the natural and cultural background of the Specific Plan area in order to provide context for the prehistoric research issues that will be investigated during the data recovery effort. The Treatment Plan also provides detail on the research design for conducting the excavations and analysis of the artifacts and other materials recovered, as well as a plan for burial in place. Lastly, the Treatment Plan includes discussion of a monitoring program and how to respond to unanticipated discoveries of resources during construction activities.

4.10.7.5.2 Tataviam Agreement

As discussed in **Subsection 4.10.4.2**, Ethnohistoric Period, the Project area appears to have been inhabited during the ethnographic past by the Tataviam, an historic Native American tribe of northern Los Angeles County. Today, the Tataviam includes more than 700 members, the majority of whom live within the Tataviam's traditional homelands of the San Fernando Valley and Santa Clarita Valley.

In August 2007, the Project applicant (Newhall Land) and the Tataviam entered into an agreement under which Newhall Land will provide funding to the Tataviam for use in the development of Tataviam cultural enrichment programs; convey to the Tataviam ownership of one-acre of land located within the Newhall Ranch Specific Plan area for the construction of an interpretive cultural center to enhance the activities of the Tataviam, educate the surrounding non-Native community, and allow the Tataviam an opportunity to preserve its rich heritage and culture for future generations; and, retain the Tataviam for all monitoring activities associated with grading and development of Newhall projects, including the RMDP/SCP. The Memorandum of Agreement summarizing the terms and conditions of the Newhall/Tataviam agreement is included in **Appendix 4.10** of this EIS/EIR.

Specific to the Tataviam's role as Newhall Land projects monitor, under Mitigation Measure CR-2, the Tataviam will provide monitoring and consulting services and supplement the more general knowledge of scientific experts with its special expertise relating to matters of Native American heritage and interest, and act as a liaison between the Native American community, archaeologists, developers, contractors, and public agencies.

4.10.8 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE FINDINGS

Table 4.10-9 presents a summary of the significance criteria relating to each of the Project alternatives, and the reduced level of impact that would be achieved for each alternative by applying the above mitigation measures.

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**Table 4.10-9
Summary of Significant Cultural Impacts - Pre- and Post-Mitigation**

Significance Criteria	Applicable Mitigation Measures	Planning Area	Impact of Alternatives - Pre/Post-Mitigation						
			Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5	Alt 6	Alt 7
Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as those terms are defined in State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5.	CR-1	NRSP	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N
	CR-2		I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	CR-3	VCC	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N
	CR-4		I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	CR-5	Entrada	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N
Cause damage to a unique archaeological resource pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5.	CR-1	NRSP	NI/N	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M
	CR-2		I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	CR-3	VCC	NI/N	SI/M	SI/M	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N
	CR-4		I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	CR-5	Entrada	NI/N	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M
Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside formal cemeteries.	CR-1	NRSP	NI/N	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M
	CR-2		I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	CR-3	VCC	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N
	CR-4		I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	CR-5	Entrada	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N
Have the potential to eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.	CR-1	NRSP	NI/N	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M
	CR-2		I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	CR-3	VCC	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N
	CR-4		I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	CR-5	Entrada	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N
Adversely affect a historic property by altering the characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion on the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property.	CR-1	NRSP	NI/N	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M	SI/M
	CR-2		I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	CR-3	VCC	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N
	CR-4		I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	CR-5	Entrada	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N	NI/N

SI/M = Significant impact, but mitigated to less-than-significant level

NI = No impact, and no mitigation required

Table 4.10-10 presents a summary of the aggregate number of cultural resource sites that could be subject to direct, indirect, and secondary impacts by the proposed Project and each alternative under pre- and post-mitigation conditions. As shown in **Table 4.10-10**, the proposed Project (Alternative 2) and

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Alternatives 3-7 would each have the potential to affect two known cultural resource sites. After mitigation, potential impacts resulting from each Project alternative would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Table 4.10-10
Impacts to Significant Cultural Resource Sites Pre- and Post-Mitigation

Alternative	Pre-Mitigation Significantly Impacted Cultural Resource Sites			Post-Mitigation Significantly Impacted Cultural Resource Sites		
	Direct	Indirect	Secondary	Direct	Indirect	Secondary
Alternative 2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Alternative 3	-	2	-	-	-	-
Alternative 4	-	2	-	-	-	-
Alternative 5	-	2	-	-	-	-
Alternative 6	-	2	-	-	-	-
Alternative 7	-	2	-	-	-	-

4.10.9 SIGNIFICANT UNAVOIDABLE IMPACTS

With implementation of the identified mitigation measures, the cultural resources impacts of the proposed Project and the "build" alternatives would be reduced to less-than-significant levels. Therefore, the proposed Project and alternatives would not result in any significant unavoidable impacts to cultural resources.