HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

1. UNDERTAKING DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

District	County	Route	Post Miles	Unit	E-FIS Project Number	Phase
07	LA	101	33.0/34.4	1779	07-00001840-0	0

District	*County*	*Funding Source*	*Federal-Aid Proj. No.*	*Location*	*E-FIS Proj. No*	*Phase*

`For Local Assistance projects off the highway system, use headers in italics)

Project Description:

(*Insert project description here; refer reader to location and vicinity maps in HPSR)*

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and the City of Agoura Hills (City), propose to construct improvements at the US 101/Palo Comado Canyon Road interchange (PM 33.0/34.4), in Los Angeles County within in the City of Agoura Hills (see Attachment A, Maps 1 and 2). The proposed project includes widening the Palo Comado Canyon Road and Palo Comado Canyon Road Overcrossing over US 101 and modification of the interchange ramps in order to improve traffic circulation, safety, and bicycle/pedestrian access.

The US 101/Palo Comado Canyon Road Overcrossing structure was built in 1963. It provides two 12-foot lanes and 4-foot shoulders in each direction. A 5-foot sidewalk is provided on the west side of the overcrossing. The minimum vertical clearance is 15 feet, which is located in the northeast corner of the structure over the northbound US 101 number four lane.

The proposed project includes widening the entire length of Palo Comado Canyon Road between Driver Avenue to the north and Chesebro Road to the south from two to four lanes. Within these limits, the Palo Comado Canyon Road Overcrossing would be widened from one lane in each direction to provide two lanes in each direction, along with a dedicated left-hand turn lanes, for a total of five striped lanes. A Class II bike lane and sidewalks would be provided on both sides of the overcrossing.

The proposed project maintains the existing layout of the interchange ramps; however, the northbound on- and off-ramps would be slightly re-configured, with an additional lane being provided on the northbound off-ramp at the Palo Comado Canyon Road intersection. The intersection of the northbound ramps and Palo Comado Road would be signalized; the remaining intersections would remain un-signalized.

2. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project was established in consultation with Michelle Morrison, Lead Archeologist Surveyor, and Ravi Ghate, Project Manager, on February 22, 2011. The APE map is located in Attachment A of this Historic Property Survey Report.

The APE was established as approximately 304 acres within which the direct and indirect impacts of project construction, including staging and temporary road construction areas, may have an effect on cultural resources (see Attachment A, Map 3). The width of the APE varies. While the majority of excavation for the project will only be a few feet on disturbed fill material, the maximum vertical extent of the impacts will be 50 feet. This is the maximum depth for the cast-in-drilled hole piles (CIDH piles).

For the federal undertaking described in Part 1: To minimize redundancy and paperwork for the California Department of Transportation and the State Historic Preservation Officer, and in the spirit intended under the federal Paperwork Reduction Act (U.S.C. 44 Chapter 35), this document also satisfies consideration under California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section §15064.5(a) and, as appropriate, Public Resources Code §5024 (a)(b) and (d).

3. CONSULTING PARTIES / PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

(For the following, check the appropriate line, list names, dates, and locations and results of contacts, as appropriate. List organizations/persons contacted and attach correspondence and summarize verbal comments received as appropriate. ***This instruction line and statements that are not applicable may be deleted****)*

X Local Government *(Head of local government, Preservation Office / Planning Department)*

- City of Agoura Hills, Planning and Community Development Department (part of the project team; ongoing consultation), 30001 Ladyface Court, Agoura Hills, CA 91301

X Native American Tribes, Groups and Individuals

- Letters requesting information on any heritage sites and containing maps and project information were sent by post or email on August 26, 2009 to six Native American contacts. One response was received via telephone from Beverly Salazar-Folkes representing the Chumash, Tataviam and Fernandeno. Salazar-Folkes stated that she had no specific concerns regarding the APE (see Attachment D for details).

X Native American Heritage Commission

- The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) responded in writing to a Request for Sacred Lands File Search sent by Sherri Gust on August 24, 2009. The response, dated August 25, 2009, stated that there were no Native American cultural resources located within a half-mile of the project site; however, Caltrans sent another letter to the NAHC on September 30, 2010 as part of public outreach efforts. The NAHC responded in writing on October 6, 2010 and stated that there are Native American cultural resources located within a half-mile of the project site. Dave Singleton of the NAHC explained that new information was submitted to the Commission after his initial response in 2009. (see Attachment D for a copy of the response).

X Local Historical Society / Historic Preservation Group *(also if applicable, city archives, etc.)*

- Las Virgenes Historical Society, PO Box 124, Agoura Hills 91301

X Public Information Meetings *(list locations, dates below and attach copies of notices)*

- A public scoping meeting was held on October 14, 2010 at Agoura Hills City Hall, 3001 Ladyface Court, Agoura Hills, CA 91301. The meeting took place from 6:00 pm to 8:00 pm, where information regarding the proposed project and the environmental process was disseminated to those in attendance.

_ Other

4. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION EFFORTS

X	National Register of Historic Places	Month & Year: 1979-2002 & supplements
X	California Register of Historical Resources	Year: 1992 & supplemental information to date
X	California Inventory of Historic Resources	Year: 1976
X	California Historical Landmarks	Year: 1995 & supplemental information to date
X	California Points of Historical Interest	Year: 1992 & supplemental information to date
_	State Historic Resources Commission	Year: 1980-present, minutes from quarterly meetings
X	Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory	Year: 2006 & supplemental information to date

X Archaeological Site Records [*List names of Institutions & date below*]

- South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton, August 25, 2009

X Other sources consulted *[e.g., historical societies, city archives, etc. List names and dates below]*

- Historic United States Geological Survey topographic maps
- Historic United States Department of Agriculture aerial photos

- Local Historical Register
- Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records

X Results: *(provide a brief summary of records search and research results, as well as inventory findings)*

- Sixty (60) cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the APE.
- Seventeen (17) properties have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project site (15 prehistoric, 1 historic, and 1 unknown; see the Archeological Survey Report in Attachment C for details).
- The results of the records search indicated that there are no previously identified historic properties located within the APE.
- There are no properties listed or previously determined eligible for the National Register within the APE.
- There are no properties listed or previously determined eligible for the California Register within the APE.
- The California State Landmarks and the California Inventory of Historic Resources indicated that there are no known resources located within the APE.
- The only built resource within the APE is Palo Comado Overcrossing (Bridge # 53-1678) over the 101 Freeway. The overcrossing is included in the California State Historic Bridge Inventory. It was built in 1963 and rated a 5 (bridge not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places). A copy of the applicable portion of the inventory is included in Attachment B.

5. PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED

(Check the appropriate category, list properties, or refer reader to appropriate technical study attached, according to their National Register status. Provide, as appropriate, complete address, period and level of significance, criteria, map reference, and any existing state or local designation; ***identify state-owned resources as such****. Do not include properties that are not within the APE. Attach previous SHPO determinations, as applicable.* ***This instruction line and findings that are not applicable may be deleted****)*

X **No cultural resources** are present within the project APE.

X **Bridges listed as Category 5** in the Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory are present within the APE. Appropriate pages from the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory are attached.

- The Palo Comado Overcrossing (Bridge # 53-1678) is being widened as part of the project.

6. LIST OF ATTACHED DOCUMENTATION

(Provide the author/date and peer reviewer/date of the technical report. ***This instruction line and documentation that is not applicable may be deleted****)*

X Project Vicinity, Location, and APE Maps

X California Historic Bridge Inventory sheet

_ Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER)

- N/A

X Archaeological Survey Report (ASR)

- Prepared by Nancy Sikes, Ph.D., Sherri Gust, M.S., and Amy Glover, B.S., of Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. in November of 2010

_ Archaeological Evaluation Report (CARIDAP, XPI, PII, PIII)

- N/A

_ Other *(Specify below)*

- None

7. HPSR to File

(Check all that apply. ***Do not transmit to SHPO****; file copy to CSO)* ***This instruction line and findings that are not applicable may be deleted***

X **No properties requiring evaluation** are present within the Project APE.

X Properties **previously determined not eligible** for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, in consultation with the SHPO, or formally determined not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register are present within the

Project APE. Copy of SHPO/Keeper correspondence is attached.

X As assigned by FHWA, Caltrans has determined a Finding of **No Historic Properties Affected**, according to Section 106 PA Stipulation IX.A and 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1), is appropriate for this undertaking.

8. HPSR to SHPO

*(Check all that apply. **Transmit to SHPO**, a copy to DEA-CSO) **This instruction line and findings that are not applicable may be deleted***

X Not applicable.

9. Findings for State-Owned Properties

*(Check all that apply. Copy to CSO. Transmit to SHPO if State-owned buildings or structures were evaluated or there are previously identified State-owned historic properties within the APE. **This instruction line and findings that are not applicable may be deleted**)*

X Caltrans has determined that there are **no State-owned cultural resources** within the Project APE.

10. CEQA IMPACT FINDINGS

*(Check all that apply. Consultation with SHPO is not required under CEQA. **This instruction line and findings that are not applicable may be deleted**)*

X Not applicable; Caltrans is not the lead agency under CEQA.

11. HPSR PREPARATION AND DEPARTMENT APPROVAL

Prepared by: *(sign on line)* 1/13/2011

Andrea Galvin

Consultant / discipline:	*Andrea Galvin, Principal Architectural Historian*	Date
Affiliation	*Galvin Preservation Associates, Redondo Beach*	

Reviewed for approval by: *(sign on line)*

District 7 Caltrans PQS discipline/level:	*Michelle Morrison, Lead Archeologist Surveyor*	Date

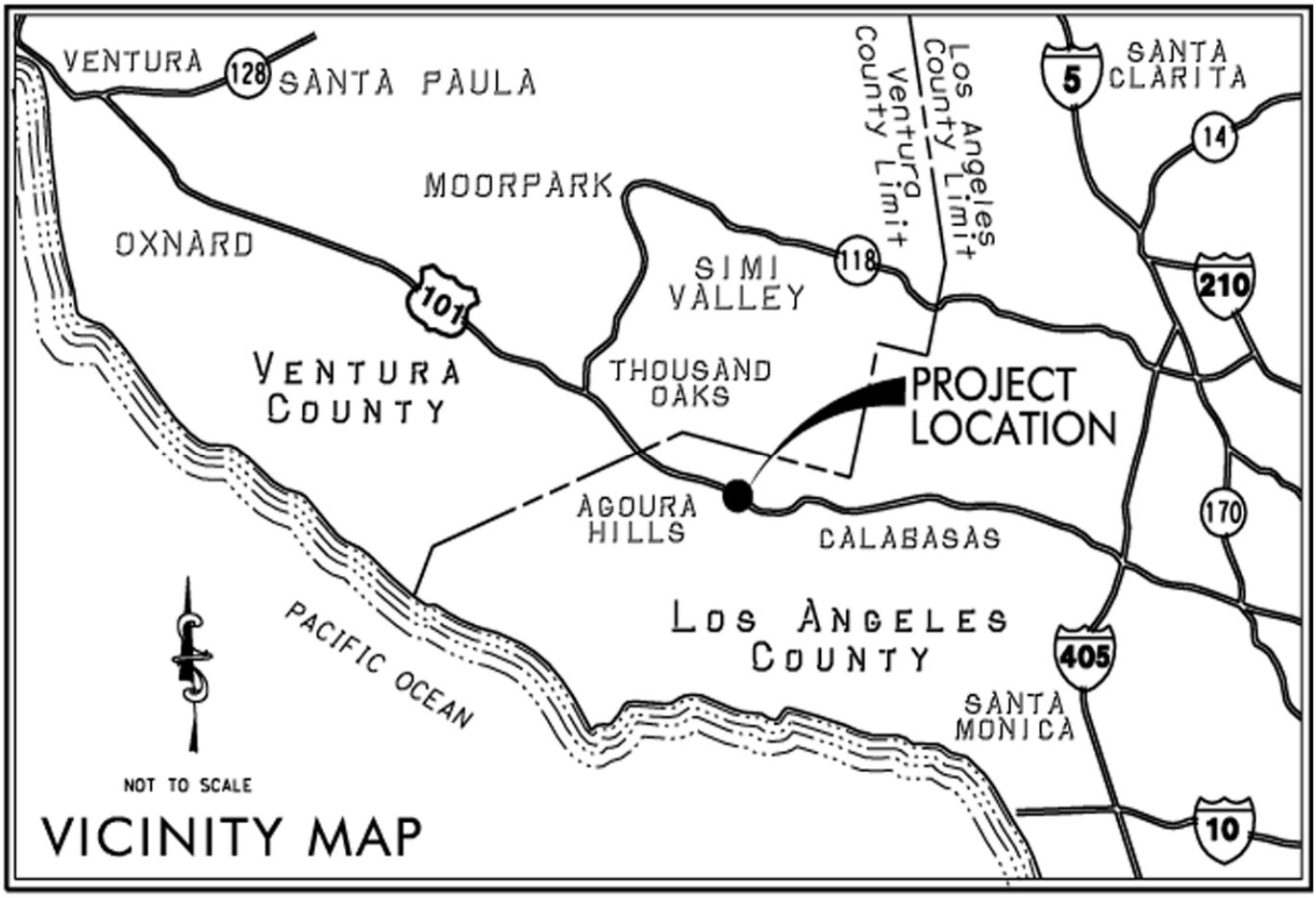
Approved by: *(sign on line)*

District 7 EBC:	*Gary Iverson, Environmental Branch Chief*	Date

ATTACHMENT A

MAPS

MAP 1: PROJCT VICINITY



Map prepared by Kimley Horn

GalvinPreservationAssociates

Galvin Preservation Associates
1611 S. Pacific Coast Hwy., Suite 104
Redondo Beach, CA 90277
(310)792-2690

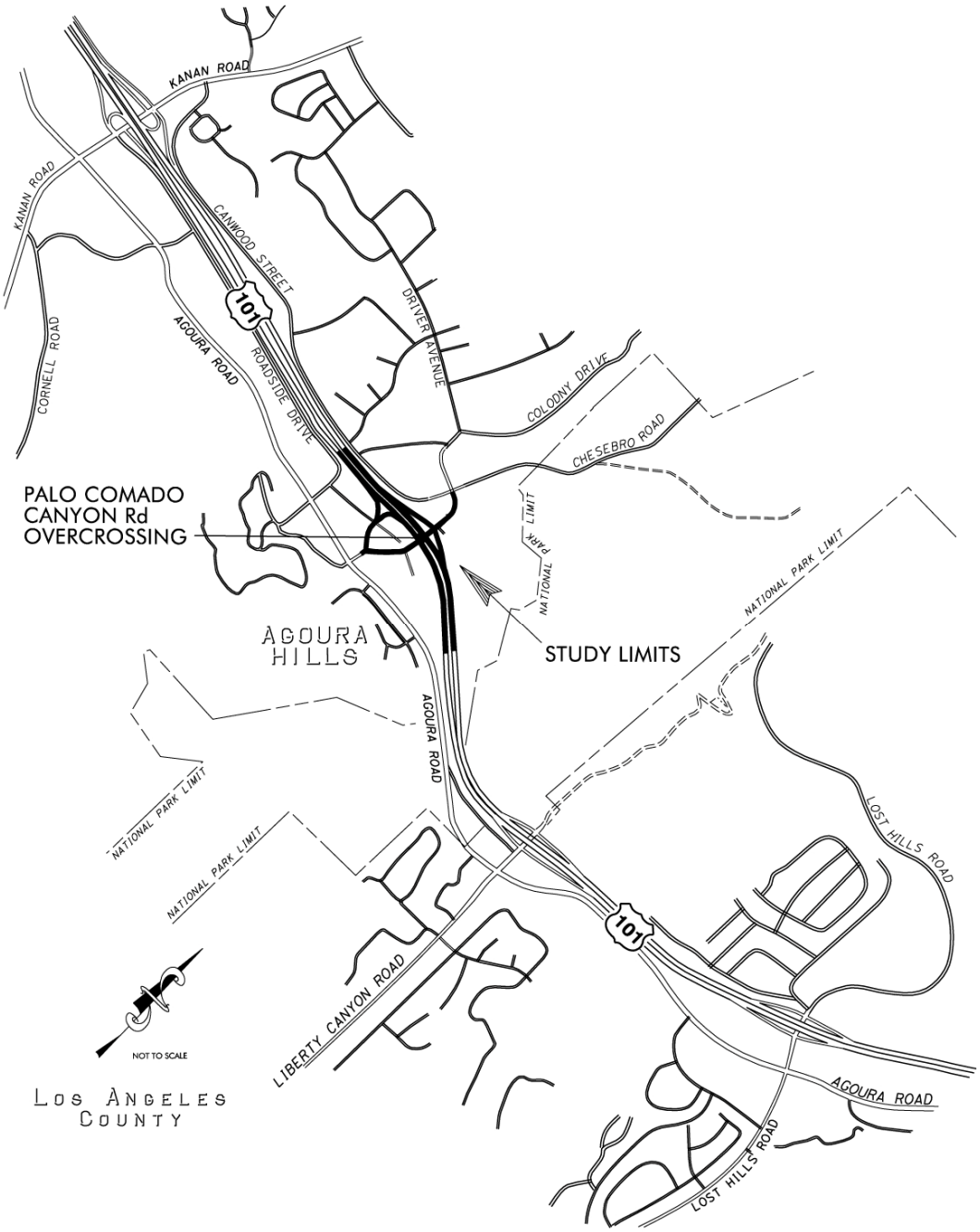
Project Location:
Agoura Hills
Los Angeles County

PROJECT NAME:
U.S. 101/Palo Comado Overcrossing
Canyon Road Interchange

LOCATION:
Palo Comado Canyon Road over U.S. Highway 101
Agoura Hills, CA

MAP NOT TO SCALE

MAP 2: PROJCT LOCATION



Map prepared by Kimley Horn

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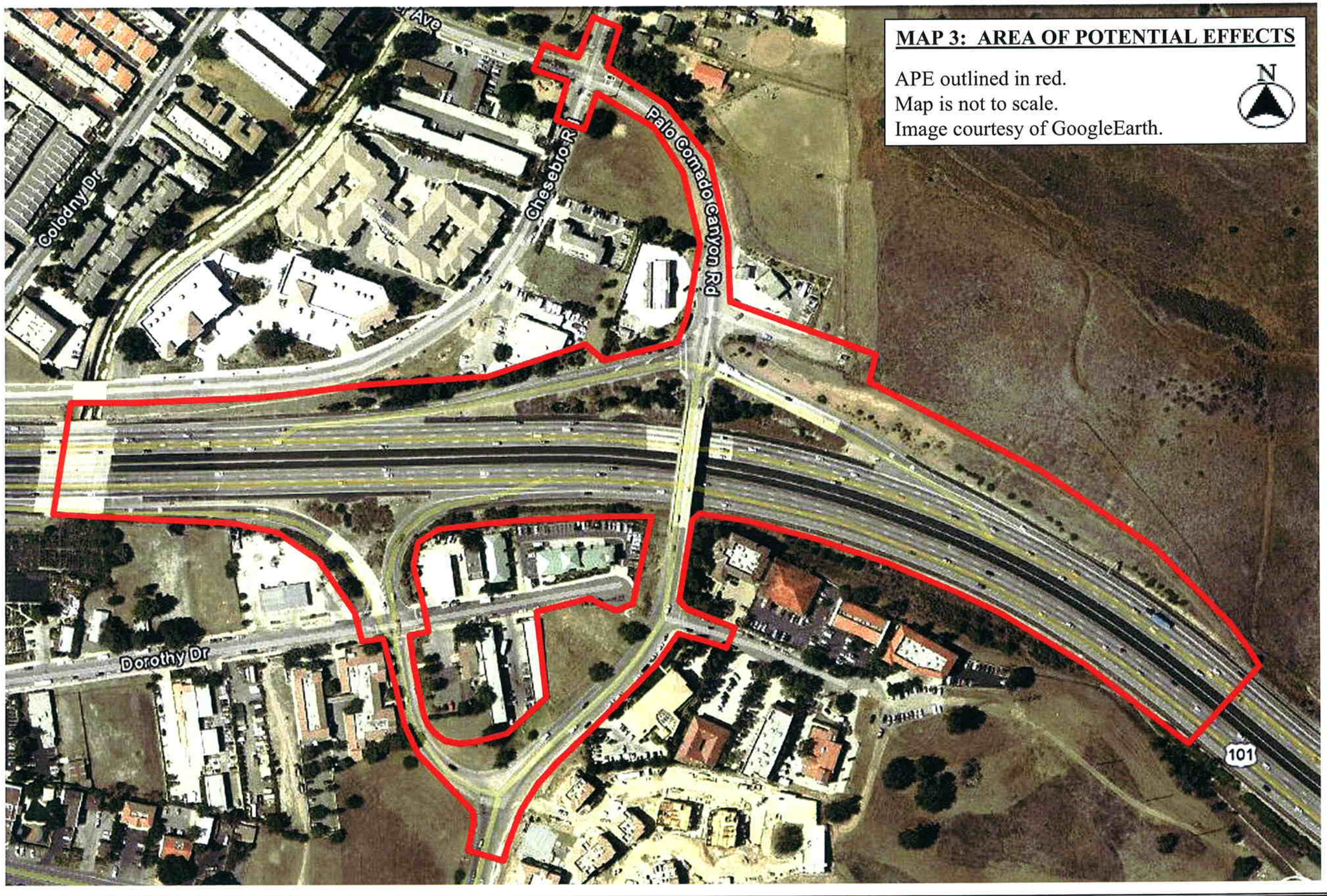

MAP 3: AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

APE outlined in red.
Map is not to scale.
Image courtesy of GoogleEarth.

Galvin Preservation Associates 1611 S. Pacific Coast Hwy., Suite 104 Redondo Beach, CA 90277 (310)792-2690	Michelle Morrison 2/22/11 Michelle Morrison, Lead Archeologist Surveyor Date	Ravi Ghate 2/22/11 Ravi Ghate, Project Manager Date	**PROJECT NAME:** U.S. 101/Palo Comado Canyon Road Bridge	**LOCATION:** Palo Comado Canyon Road over U.S. Highway 101, Agoura Hills, CA

ATTACHMENT B

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC BRIDGE INVENTORY SHEET

Structure Maintenance & Investigations

SM&I

Historical Significance - State Agency Bridges

August 2010

District 07

Los Angeles County

Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ext
53 1652	HOXIE OVERHEAD	07-LA-605-R8.23-NRW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	1993
53 1652K	HOXIE OVERHEAD	07-LA-605-R8.23-NRW	4. Historical Significance not determined	1992	
53 1652S	HOXIE OVERHEAD	07-LA-605-R8.23-NRW	4. Historical Significance not determined	1992	
53 1653	FIRESTONE BLVD UC	07-LA-605-R8.38-NRW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	1992
53 1653S	FIRESTONE BLVD UC	07-LA-605-R8.37-NRW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1992	
53 1654	CECILIA STREET UC	07-LA-605-R8.91-NRW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	1985
53 1655G	N605-N5&S5 CONNECTOR OC	07-LA-605-R9.22-DNY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
53 1656	FLORENCE AVENUE UC	07-LA-605-R9.35-DNY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	1996
53 1656G	N605-S5 CONNECTOR OC	07-LA-605-R9.35-DNY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
53 1657G	N605-N5 CONNECTOR OC	07-LA-605-R9.52-SFSP	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
53 1658S	FLORENCE AVENUE ON-RAMP OC	07-LA-005-6.65-SFSP	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
53 1659K	FLORENCE AVENUE OFF-RAMP OC	07-LA-605-R9.54-DNY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
53 1660	ROUTE 605/5 SEPARATION	07-LA-605-R9.55-SFSP	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	1996
53 1661	DAVENRICH STREET UC	07-LA-605-R9.94-SFSP	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
53 1662	TELEGRAPH ROAD UC	07-LA-605-R10.25-SFSP	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
53 1663	LOS NIETOS OH	07-LA-605-R11.2-SFSP	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
53 1664	BRADWELL OH	07-LA-605-R11.39-SFSP	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
53 1665	SLAUSON AVENUE UC	07-LA-605-R11.54-SFSP	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
53 1666	WADDELL STREET UC	07-LA-605-R11.8-SFSP	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
53 1667	WASHINGTON BLVD UC	07-LA-605-R12.05-SFSP	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
53 1668	SARAGOSA STREET UC	07-LA-605-R12.41-SFSP	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
53 1669	DUNLAP CROSSING ROAD UC	07-LA-605-R12.85-SFSP	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
53 1670	BEXLEY DRIVE UC	07-LA-605-R13.18-SFSP	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
53 1671K	BALLONA CREEK (FAIRFAX ON-RAMP)	07-LA-010-R9.13-LA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1964	
53 1672	VANOWEN STREET UC	07-LA-170-R17.75-LA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968	
53 1673M	BURBANK WEST CHANNEL	07-LA-005-30-BRB	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1960	
53 1674	WHITSETT UP	07-LA-170-R18.4-LA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968	
53 1675	ROSCOE BLVD UC	07-LA-170-R19.72-LA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968	2006
53 1676	STRATHERN STREET UC	07-LA-170-R19.3-LA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968	
53 1677	SHERMAN WAY OC	07-LA-170-R18.27-LA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968	
53 1678	PALO COMADO OC	07-LA-101-33.69-AGRH	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1963	
53 1680	PARKWAY CALABASAS OC	07-LA-101-28.29-LA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	1996
53 1681	MUREAU ROAD OC	07-LA-101-29.06	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
53 1682S	SHERMAN WY SEPARATION	07-LA-170-R18.16-LA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968	
53 1683	COLFAX AVENUE UC	07-LA-170-R15.91-LA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	
53 1684	BURBANK BLVD UC	07-LA-170-R15.99-LA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	
53 1685	OXNARD STREET UC	07-LA-170-R16.63-LA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	
53 1686	LAUREL CANYON BLVD UC	07-LA-170-R16.77-LA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	
53 1687	VICTORY BLVD UC	07-LA-170-R17.25-LA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	
53 1687K	VICTORY BLVD UC	07-LA-170-R17.25-LA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	
53 1687S	VICTORY BLVD UC	07-LA-170-R17.25-LA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	
53 1688	RYE CANYON ROAD UNDERCROSSING	07-LA-005-R54.17-SCTA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1964	2004
53 1691	HART STREET POC	07-LA-170-R18.02-LA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968	

ATTACHMENT C

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

cogstone

PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE US 101/PALO COMADO CANYON ROAD INTERCHANGE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT IN THE CITY OF AGOURA HILLS, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

PM 33.0/34.4 (KP 53.1/55.4) EA 07-257200 EFIS 07-00001840-0

Prepared for
California Department of Transportation – District 7
100 S. Main Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012

Prepared by: _____
Sherri M. Gust, Registered Professional Archaeologist
Cogstone Resource Management Inc.
1518 W. Taft Avenue, Orange, CA 92865

Authors:
Amy Glover, B.S., N. Sikes, Ph.D. and Sherri Gust, M.S.

Under subcontract to: Galvin Preservation Associates Inc. 1611 S. Pacific Coast Highway, Suite 104, Redondo Beach, CA 90277

Reviewed by: _____
Michelle Morrison, Lead Archaeological Surveyor
Caltrans District 7, Cultural Studies Division

Approved by: _____
Gary Iverson, Branch Chief
Environmental Resource Studies, Caltrans District 7

November 2010; revised January 2011

For individuals with sensory disabilities this document is available in alternative formats. Please call or write at the address above or call CA Relay Service TTY 1-800-735-2929.

Project Number: 1770; ***Type of Study:*** ASR; ***Sites:*** None
USGS Quadrangles: Calabasas 7.5' 1952; Thousand Oaks 7.5' 1978, 1981 ***Acres:*** 304 (123 hectares)
Key Words: Chumash, Ventureño, negative survey

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and the City of Agoura Hills propose to construct improvements at the U.S. Highway 101/Palo Comado Canyon Road interchange (PM 33.0/34.4), in Los Angeles County within in the City of Agoura Hills. The project would include widening the Palo Comado Canyon Road and Palo Comado Canyon Road overcrossing over U.S. Highway 101 and modification of the interchange ramps in order to improve traffic circulation, safety and bicycle/pedestrian access. Cogstone Resource Management Inc. was retained by Galvin Preservation Associates Inc. to conduct a literature search, Native American Sacred Lands search, and pedestrian survey of the approximately 304-acre area of potential effects (APE). The project falls under the regulatory authority of the Federal Highway Administration, Caltrans District 7, National Environmental Policy Act, and California Environmental Quality Act.

The records search indicates there are no known cultural resources within the APE, although 17 archaeological sites (15 prehistoric, 1 historic, 1 unknown) have previously been recorded within a one-mile radius. No prior archaeological studies have occurred within the APE while 60 prior studies have been completed within the one-mile radius. The Palo Comado Canyon Road Bridge has been inventoried by Caltrans and determined not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Paved roadways, landscaping, the bridge and vegetation resulted in poor to moderate surface visibility (0-50%) in approximately 80 percent of the APE. No archaeological resources were identified during the current survey. The potential for identifying prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic-era archaeological resources within the APE is considered low.

It is Caltrans' policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. Further investigations may be needed if the sites cannot be avoided by the project. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Additional survey will be required if the project changes to include areas not previously surveyed.

This report will be filed with Caltrans District 7, the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton and Cogstone. All field notes and other documentation related to the study are on file at the Orange, California office of Cogstone.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF STUDY

The purpose of this study was to identify prehistoric or historic archaeological resources, if any, within the proposed improvements project for the existing U.S. Highway 101/Palo Comado Canyon Road interchange and bridge overcrossing near Chesebro Road in the City of Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). The U.S. Highway 101 corridor to be affected extends for 1.4 miles between post mile marker (PM) 33.0 and 34.4 (km posts 53.1-55.4). District 7, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is the lead agency for the project under NEPA and CEQA.

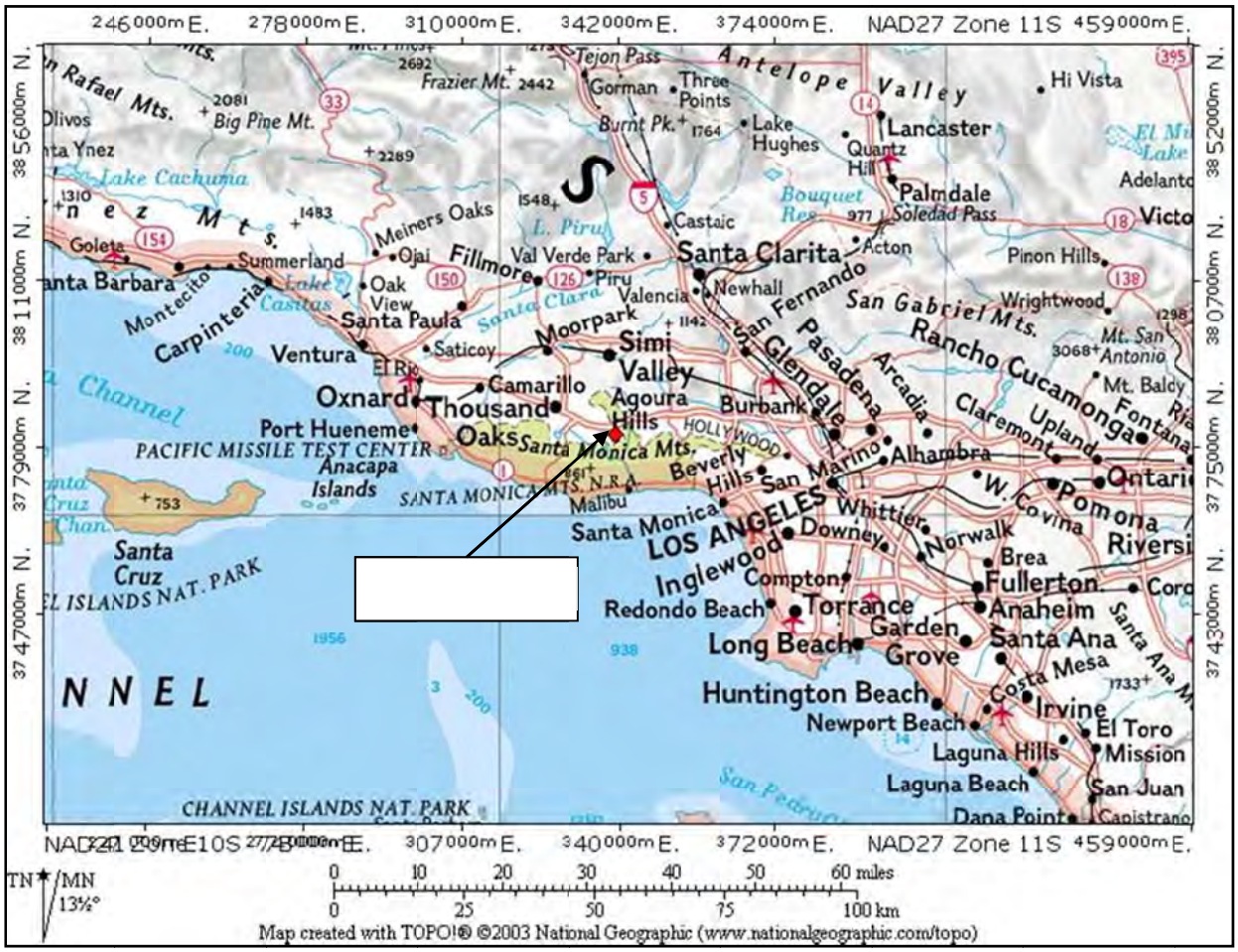

Figure 1. Project vicinity

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project is centered around the Palo Comado Canyon Road interchange and overcrossing near Chesebro Road in the City of Agoura Hills (City), Los Angeles County, California. Caltrans and the City propose to construct improvements to the interchange and bridge overcrossing (Caltrans Bridge No. 53 1678). Improvements would include widening of the Palo Comado Canyon Road and overcrossing, and modification of the interchange ramps in order to improve traffic circulation, safety, and bicycle/pedestrian access. The APE is located on the Calabasas and Thousand Oaks 7.5-minute quadrangles in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 26, Township 1 North, Range 18 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian (Figure 2).

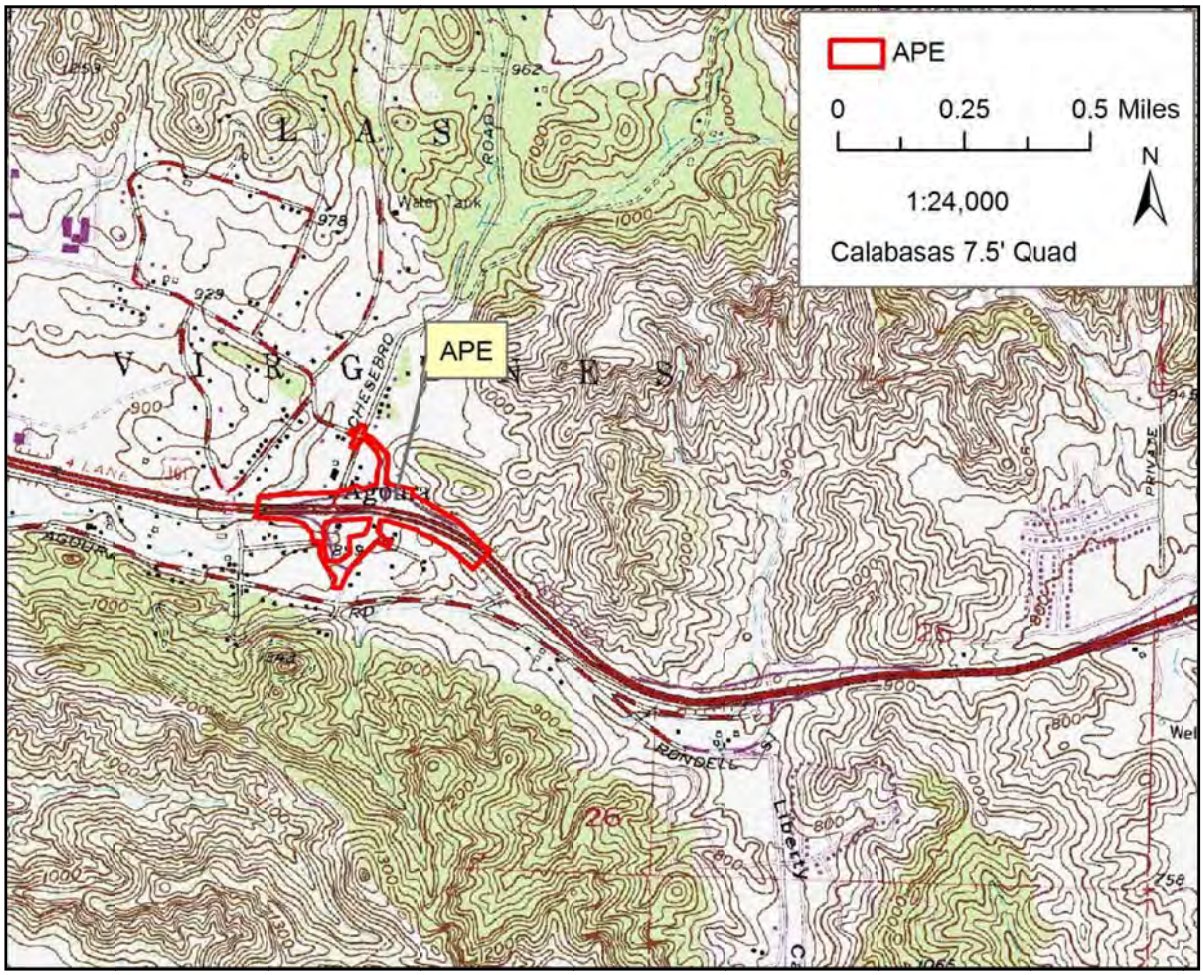

Figure 2. Project location

Existing Facility

The current US 101/Palo Comado Canyon Road overcrossing was built in 1963. It provides two 12-foot lanes and 4-foot shoulders in each direction. A 5-foot sidewalk is provided on the west side of the overcrossing. The minimum vertical clearance is 15 feet, which is located in the northeast corner of the structure over the northbound US 101 number four lane. The interchange is configured with tight diamond (L-1) ramps on the northbound side and hook ramps (L-6) on the southbound side.

The southbound hook ramps connect with Dorothy Drive and Chesebro Road at a four-point intersection south of US 101. A short section of Chesebro Road directly opposite the hook ramps provides access from the ramps to Palo Comado Canyon Road. The southbound off-ramp is a one-lane exit that widens to two lanes at its termini. The southbound on-ramp is a one-lane ramp throughout. The northbound ramps connect directly to Palo Comado Road. The northbound on-ramp has two lanes starting from the Palo Comado Road intersection and tapers to a one-lane on-ramp before joining the freeway. The northbound off-ramp begins as one lane and widens to two lanes at its termini.

The interchange does not currently have any signalized intersections. Palo Comado Canyon Road is a free-flowing street from Agoura Road in the south to Driver Avenue in the north, where the intersection is four-way stop-controlled. The Cheseboro Road/Palo Comado Canyon Road intersection and Dorothy Drive/Palo Comado Canyon Road intersection, both south of the freeway, and the US 101 northbound off-ramp intersection with Palo Comado Road, are all two-way stop-controlled. The intersection of Dorothy Drive/Chesebro Road is four-way stop-controlled.

Proposed Project

The Build Alternative proposed by Caltrans and the City would include widening Palo Comado Canyon Road from two to four lanes between Driver Avenue to the north and Chesebro Road to the south. Within these limits, the Palo Comado Canyon Road overcrossing would be widened from one lane in each direction to provide two lanes in each direction, along with dedicated left-hand turn lanes, for a total of five striped lanes. A Class II bike lane and sidewalks would be provided on both sides of the overcrossing.

The Build Alternative would maintain the existing layout of the interchange ramps; however, the northbound on- and off-ramps would be slightly re-configured, with an additional lane being provided on the northbound off-ramp at the Palo Comado Canyon Road intersection. The intersection of the northbound ramps and Palo Comado Road would be signalized; the remaining intersections would remain un-signalized.

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The archaeological APE for this project includes approximately 304-acres within which the direct and indirect impacts of project construction, including staging and temporary road construction areas, may have an effect on cultural resources (Figure 3; Figure 4). The width of the APE varies. Built environment resources, including the bridge, are covered by a separate report. The vertical extent of impacts will be minimal, a few feet, for most of the project. However, pile holes will be as much as 50 ft. deep.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Cogstone Resource Management Inc. (Cogstone) conducted the literature search, Native American Sacred Lands search, pedestrian survey, and report preparation. Sherri Gust served as the Principal Investigator for the project, supervised all work and edited this report. Gust is a Registered Professional Archaeologist. She has a M.S. in Anatomy (Evolutionary Morphology) from the University of Southern California, a B.S. in Anthropology from the University of California at Davis and over 29 years of experience in California.

Amy Glover conducted the records search, the survey and wrote and prepared portions of this report. Glover has a B.S. in Anthropology from University of California at Riverside and five years of experience in Southern California archaeology. Qualifications of Cogstone staff are detailed elsewhere (Appendix A).

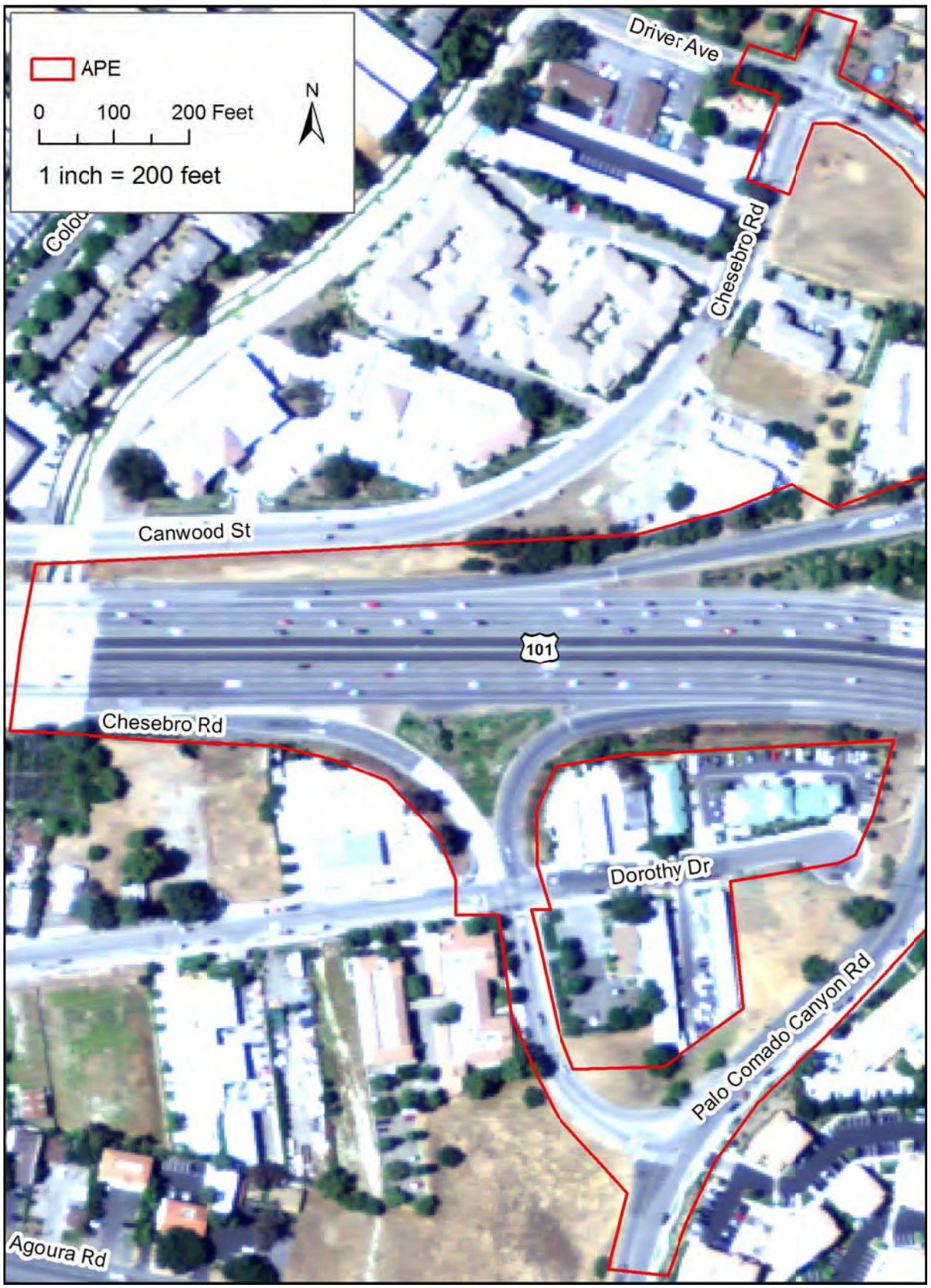

Figure 3. Project APE, Western side

Figure 4. Project APE, Eastern side

SOURCES CONSULTED

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM

A search for archaeological and historic records was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) on August 25, 2009 by Amy Glover of Cogstone. The record search was performed for the APE plus a one-mile radius. Sources consulted included the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Inventory of Historical Resources, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest.

The record search determined there are no known cultural resources within the APE. Seventeen archaeological sites (15 prehistoric, 1 historic-era, and 1 unknown) have previously been recorded within one mile of the APE (Table 1).

No previous cultural resources studies occurred within the APE, although 60 prior studies have been completed within the one-mile radius (Table 2).

Table 1. Previously recorded cultural resources within one-mile radius

Trinomial	Primary No.	Quad	Brief Description	Year Recorded	Distance from Project
CA-LAN-118	19-000118	Thousand Oaks	Unknown (records are missing from SCCIC)	1952	Within 1 mile
CA-LAN-238	19-000238	Thousand Oaks	Prehistoric village site	1962	Within 1 mile
CA-LAN-421	19-000421	Calabasas	Medium density prehistoric lithic scatter	1970	Within 1 mile
CA-LAN-862	19-000862	Calabasas	Low density prehistoric lithic scatter	1976	Within ¼ mile
CA-LAN-890	19-000890	Calabasas	Prehistoric seasonal camp or processing site with lithic and shell fragments	1978	Within 1 mile
CA-LAN-891	19-000891	Calabasas	Prehistoric seasonal camp or processing site with lithic and shell fragments	1978	Within 1 mile
CA-LAN-969H	19-000969	Calabasas	Morrison Ranch House and associated outbuilding	1978	Within 1 mile
CA-LAN-	19-000972	Calabasas	Prehistoric camp or habitation site	1978	Within ½

Trinomial	Primary No.	Quad	Brief Description	Year Recorded	Distance from Project
972			with lithic and shell fragments		mile
CA-LAN-973	19-000973	Calabasas	High density prehistoric lithic scatter	1978	Within 1 mile
CA-LAN-976	19-000976	Calabasas	High density prehistoric lithic scatter with fossils and worked bone	1978	Within 1 mile
CA-LAN-1099	19-001099	Calabasas	Medium density prehistoric lithic scatter and midden	1980	Within ¼ mile
CA-LAN-1352	19-001352	Thousand Oaks	Prehistoric midden with high density prehistoric lithic scatter	1987	Within 1 mile
CA-LAN-1580	19-001580	Calabasas	Medium density prehistoric lithic scatter	1989	Within 1 mile
CA-LAN-1581	19-001581	Calabasas	Medium density prehistoric lithic scatter	1989	Within 1 mile
CA-LAN-1582	19-001582	Calabasas	Prehistoric midden with low density prehistoric lithic scatter	1989	Within 1 mile
CA-LAN-2077	19-002077	Thousand Oaks	Low density prehistoric lithic scatter	1992	Within 1 mile
CA-LAN-2080	19-002080	Thousand Oaks	Low density prehistoric lithic scatter	1992	Within 1 mile

Table 2. Previous cultural resources studies within one-mile radius

Author	SCCIC No. (LA-)	Title	Year	Quad
Anonymous	3755	Development Concept Plan (DCP), Chesebro Canyon, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (SAMO), California	Not Availa ble	Calabasas
Gutman, Ted, et. al.	3550	UCAS-271 Site Sheets for Santa Monica Mountains Rockshelters	1970	Calabasas, Canoga Park, Malibu Beach, Newbury Park, Point Dume, Thousand Oaks, Topanga, Triunfo Pass

Author	SCCIC No. (LA-)	Title	Year	Quad
Rosen, Martin D.	81	Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources for the Areawide Facilities plan for the Las Virgenes Municipal District (Malibu Coast, Western Santa Monica Mountains, Southern Simi Hills), Los Angeles and Ventura Counties.	1975	Calabasas, Canoga Park, Malibu Beach, Newbury Park, Oat Mountain, Point Dume, Santa Susana, Thousand Oaks, Topanga, Triunfo Pass
Hinzdel, James M.	227	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Zone Case No. 6228 Tentative Tract No. 326789 Los Angeles County, California	1976	Calabasas
D'Altroy, Terence N.	926	Assessment of the Impact on Archaeological Resources of the Proposed Development of Two Parcels of Land West of Agoura, Los Angeles County	1976	Calabasas, Thousand Oaks
McIntyre, Michael J.	1046	Assessment of the Archaeological Impact by the Proposed Development of the NW ¼ of Section 36, T1N, R18W, S.B.M	1977	Calabasas
Whitley, David S.	276	Draft Environmental Impact Report Conditional Use Permit 1273 Los Angeles County	1978	Calabasas
Foster, John M.	346	Inventory of Cultural Resources of Tentative Tract No. 31126 Portion of Lot 1, Tract No. 1161, M.B. 17	1978	Calabasas
Singer, Clay A.	380	Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for Tentative Tract No. 35350 in Agoura, Los Angeles County, California	1978	Calabasas
Clewlow, William C. Jr.	393	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of Tract 7661, Agoura, Los Angeles County, California	1978	Calabasas, Thousand Oaks
Breece, William H.	8630	Archaeological Investigations at LAN-973 and LAN-969H, Oren Ranch, Agoura, California	1978	Calabasas
Clewlow, William C. Jr.	473	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of Property Described on Tentative Parcel Map No. 11254, Los Angeles County, California	1979	Calabasas
Rosen, Martin D.	531	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of the Reclaimed Water Distribution System of the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, Municipal Water District, Los Angeles	1979	Calabasas, Thousand Oaks
Drews, Michael M.	605	Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Daniel Mansir Property (Lot 33 and a Portion of Lot 34, Block 9, tract 8451), Colondy Road, Agoura, Los Angeles County, California	1979	Calabasas
Tartaglia, Louis J.	619	Cultural Resource Survey of Sone Changes Number 6497 Agoura	1979	Calabasas
Simon, Joseph M.	632	An Archaeological Assessment of Lot Eight, Block Eight, Tract No. 8451, Los Angeles County	1979	Calabasas

Author	SCCIC No. (LA-)	Title	Year	Quad
Pence, Robert L.	689	Archaeological Assessment of a One Acre Parcel in the Agoura Area of Los Angeles County, California	1979	Calabasas
Simon, Joseph M.	802	Report on an Archaeological Investigation Conducted at CA-LAN-972	1979	Calabasas
McCann, Ellen	658	Archaeological Resource Assessment for a 3.5 Acre Parcel of Land, Located in Agoura, California	1980	Calabasas
Love, Bruce	774	Archaeological Resource Survey of Part of Tract 11161	1980	Calabasas
Tartaglia, Louis J.	829	Cultural Resource Survey of Tentative Tract Number 35354, Agoura, California	1980	Thousand Oaks
Singer, Clay A.	1017	Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for Tentative Tract No. 38893 Near Liberty Canyon, Los Angeles County	1980	Calabasas
Wessel, Richard L.	950	Letter Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance of 1.7 Acres, Cup 1801	1981	Calabasas
Hawthorne, Janice G.	985	Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for a Proposed Minor Land Division in Agoura (P.M. 12689), Los Angeles County	1981	Calabasas
Clewlow, William C. Jr.	1035	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance and Assessment of Proposed Carpeteria Corporate Headquarters, Liberty Canyon Road and Ventura Freeway	1981	Calabasas
Padon, Beth	1140	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Minor Land Division Map No. 14853, Agoura, Los Angeles County, California	1982	Calabasas
Foster, John M.	1142	Rancho Palo Comado Cultural Assessment; Phase 1 the Morrison Ranch Complex	1982	Calabasas
Romani, John F.	1170	Archaeological Survey Report for the 07-LA/VEN 101 Project P.M.17.1-38.2/0.0-22.7	1982	Calabasas
Romani, John F.	3742	Archaeological Survey Report for the 07-LA/VEN 101 Project P.M. 17.1-38.2/0.0-22.7 07351 – 076620	1982	Calabasas, Thousand Oaks
Foster, John M.	1308	Archaeological Data Collection and Assessment, CA-LAN-973 and Isolate WHB-1-78, Rancho Palo Comado, Los Angeles County	1983	Calabasas
Colby, Susan M.	1345	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of the Site of Indian Hill Reclaimed Water Reservoir No. 5 at Agoura, Los Angeles County	1984	Calabasas
Romani, Gwendolyn	1597	Archaeological Investigation: 3855 Liberty Canyon Road, Agoura, Los Angeles County, California	1986	Calabasas
Toren, George A.	1655	Cultural Resources Investigation: Tentative Minor Land Division, P.M. 18632, Agoura Hills	1987	Calabasas
Wlodarski, Robert J.	126	An Archaeological Assessment of CA-LAN-1352 (the Lundin Site), Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	1988	Thousand Oaks

Author	SCCIC No. (LA-)	Title	Year	Quad
Kelly, Kathryn, R. Fraser & G. Devlaminick	1841	An Archaeological and Historical Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of the Liberty Canyon Ranch, Los Angeles County, California	1989	Calabasas
McKenna, Jeanette A., R. Hatheway & P. Langenwalter	1916	Historic Property Survey Report: the Kanan Road Interchange at Route 101 (Ventura Freeway) Project Area, Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	1989	Thousand Oaks
McKenna, Jeanette A.	2021	Archaeological and Historical Resource Survey and Investigations for the Proposed USDI-National Park Service Land Exchange Within the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, California	1989	Calabasas
Brock, James P. & J. Elliott	2675	A Cultural Resources Assessment for the Joint Venture Reclaimed Water Seasonal Storage Project	1992	Calabasas, Point Dume
Valentine-Maki, Mary	2836	Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Beautiful City Corporation Mixed-Use Project, Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	1992	Calabasas, Thousand Oaks
King, Chester	2986	Observation of Excavation of Holes For SCE Power Poles at Chesebro Canyon, Los Angeles County, California	1993	Calabasas
Singer, Clay A.	3475	Report on Archaeological Monitoring of Fence Post Installation in Chesebro Canyon, Los Angeles County, California	1996	Calabasas
Wlodarski, Robert J.	3546	A Phase 1 Archaeological Study Bikeway Gap Closure Project Cities of Calabasas, Agoura Hills, Westlake Village and Unincorporated Los Angeles County, California	1996	Calabasas, Thousand Oaks
W&S Consultants	3790	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Assessment of the City Project Area, Los Angeles County, California	1997	Calabasas, Thousand Oaks
Wlodarski, Robert J.	4246	A Phase I Archaeological Study: Agoura Hills Riverwalk EIR Project, City of Agoura Hills, County of Los Angeles, California	1998	Thousand Oaks
McKenna, Jeanette A.	4473	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Tentative Tract No. 52,738, Located in the Liberty Canyon Area of Los Angeles County, California	1998	Calabasas
Slawson, Dana N.	4474	The Morrison Ranch (CA-LAN-969H): Status Report and Recommendations	1999	Calabasas
Hale, Alice E.	4701	Archaeological Monitoring of Oleander Stump Removal at Morrison Ranch: Archaeological Monitoring of Fence Installation at Morrison Ranch	1999	Calabasas
Hale, Alice E.	4704	Archaeological Monitoring of Informational Kiosk Installation, Chesebro Canyon trail Head	1999	Calabasas
Knight, Albert	5041	Report on an Archaeological Field Survey and Archaeology Monitoring at Liberty Canyon, Immediately South of the Ventura (101) Freeway	1999	Calabasas

Author	SCCIC No. (LA-)	Title	Year	Quad
Schmidt, James J.	6591	The Morrison Ranch House Archaeological Investigations	1999	Calabasas
King, Chester & J. Parsons	6601	Archaeological Record of Settlement and Activity in the Simi Hills Malu'liwini	1999	Calabasas, Newbury Park, Thousand Oaks
Whitley, David S. & J. Simon	7159	Phase II Test Excavations and Determinations of Significance at CA-LAN-421, -2077, -2078, -2079, -2080, -2481, -2382, and -2483, Tract 52319, Los Angeles County, California	1999	Calabasas, Thousand Oaks
Christy, Juliet L.	6598	Archaeological Survey of Part of Tentative Tract No. 53100, Los Angeles County, California	2001	Calabasas
Dice, Michael H.	7136	Cultural Resource Evaluation of Sprint Telecommunications Facility LA54XC256A (Sanitation District), 5300 Los Hills Road, Agoura, Los Angeles County, California	2003	Calabasas
McKenna, Jeanette A.	7141	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Tentative Tract No. 52909, Located in the Liberty Canyon Area of Los Angeles County, California	2004	Calabasas
Singer, Clay A.	7676	Cultural Resources Reevaluation of Archaeological Site CA-LAN-1352, and Impact Assessment for the Cornerstone @ Agoura Village Project in the City of Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	2004	Thousand Oaks
Jordan, Stacey C. & J. Patterson	6631	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of One Deteriorated Pole on the Crumner A1 16kv Circuit, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, Los Angeles County, California	2006	Calabasas
McKenna, Jeanette A.	8119	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Waring-Agoura Lic Tract 7661 in the City of Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California	2006	Calabasas, Thousand Oaks
Schmidt, June A.	9464	Crater-Malibu-Valdez 66kv Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project, Los Angeles County, California	2008	Calabasas
Schmidt, James	9499	WO 4605-2270/SAP 80018893: Crater-Malibu-Valdez 66kv, Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project, Los Angeles County, California	2009	Calabasas

OTHER SOURCES

In addition to the records at the SCCIC, a variety of sources were examined by Glover in August 2009 for information regarding the APE (Table 3). Information about the APE gleaned from historic maps and aerial photographs is presented in the section on APE History.

Table 3. Additional sources consulted

Source	Results
Historic United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps	Shows houses in vicinity
Historic United States Department of Agriculture aerial photos	Shows 20th Century development
California Historic Bridge Inventory	Category 5: not NRHP eligible
Local Historical Register Listings	Negative
Bureau of Land Management General Land Office (GLO) Records	Shows two land owners

The existing Palo Comado Canyon Road bridge (No. 53 1678) was built in 1963 and is a Category 5 bridge (Caltrans 2008; Appendix A). According to Caltrans' historical significance classification system (2007:Exhibit 7.5), Category 5 bridges were determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The vast majority of extant bridges are classified as Category 5. The bridge is discussed further in the Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) for this project.

A search of the online Bureau of Land Management General Land Office records indicates two individuals had obtained land patents for the APE in 1883 and 1901 (Table 4; BLM 2007).

Table 4. BLM land patents for proposed APE

Name	Date	Acres	Section	T	R	County
John Enos	1901	147.33	26	1N	18W	Los Angeles
Maria Antonia Machado	1883	8878.76	26	1N	18W	Los Angeles

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

A Sacred Lands File search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission on August 24, 2009. On August 25, the Commission replied that there were no known sacred lands within the APE or within a half-mile radius, and provided a list of six Native American tribes or individuals to contact for further information (Appendix C). Subsequently, information on sacred lands was received by the Commission. Thus when the draft report was reviewed by the NAHC, an additional letter was sent stating that sacred lands were (Appendix C).

Letters requesting information on any heritage sites and containing maps and project information were sent by post or email on August 26, 2009 to the six Native American contacts (Appendix

D). One response was received from Beverly Salazar-Folkes representing the Chumash, Tataviam and Fernandeño. Salazar-Folkes phoned to state that she had no specific concerns regarding the APE, but stated that the area in general tends to be sensitive for cultural resources.

BACKGROUND

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The APE is located approximately 20 miles inland from the California coast within the upper reach of the Malibu Creek Watershed, which is within the Santa Monica Bay Watershed Area. Elevations along the approximately 1.25 mile corridor range from approximately 862 to 1066 feet (263-325 meters) above mean sea level. The project vicinity is characterized by modern development, including construction of highways, residences, and businesses. Commercial development closest to the highway interchange includes business parks, retail shops and gas stations. The areas north and south of the interchange are residential, with hills and some vacant land to the northeast.

Today's Mediterranean-type climate is characterized by warm dry summers and cool moist winters, with rainfall predominantly falling between November and May. Modern vegetation communities are dominated by dense coastal sage scrub and chaparral. There is a near absence of acorn-producing oaks that are characteristic of much of California. The chaparral hosts a variety of animal resources including mule deer, brush rabbits and blacktail jackrabbits.

Climatic conditions in this region varied substantially during prehistory. Research by Heusser (1978), for example, indicates pine forests were present in the Santa Barbara coastal regions between 12,000 and 8,000 years ago. As the climate then became warmer and drier, the pine forests were replaced approximately 5,700 years ago by Holocene-type grassland and oak woodland communities. Today's coastal sage scrub and chaparral communities became more pronounced by approximately 2,000 years ago. With this mosaic of ecological communities, and in view of the prehistoric record and the ethnographic descriptions of the Ventureño Chumash who historically occupied the APE (see Kroeber 1925; Grant 1978a, 1978b), it would appear the project vicinity would have provided a very productive environment for its prehistoric occupants,

one well suited to a hunting-gathering economy with a variety of shellfish, fish, sea mammals, small and large land mammals, birds and edible plant species.

Considering the prior disturbance by development of roadways, commercial businesses, and residences, the potential for discovery of archaeological deposits, including buried archaeological deposits, materials or features, by implementation of this project is considered low. With the exception of support for overcrossing structures, subsurface impact by the project will be minimal.

ETHNOGRAPHY

The Ventureño Chumash inhabited the APE and the southern-central area of Chumash territory during the historic period (Krober 1925; Grant 1978a, 1978b). The name "Chumash" is derived from a Native American word for the people living on Santa Cruz Island; now applied to the entire group of societies occupying the island, coastal, and near-coastal region between San Luis Obispo and northwestern Los Angeles County (Figure 5). "Ventureño" refers to the subgroup who lived in the general vicinity of the Mission San Buenaventura. They resided on the land that today stretches along the Ventura County and northwestern Los Angeles County coast and includes an inland area encompassing the Ventura River, Santa Clara River, and the Calleguas Creek. Their culture was similar to the Barbareño and Ynezeño Chumasn subgroups to the west, divisions that were based on linguistic variation. The Chumashan languages are no longer considered part of a wider Hokan language family but are considered an isolate stock with a deep autochthonous history (Mithun 1999:304).

The first contact the Ventureño Chumash had with European explorers occurred in 1542 at the village of *Shisholop (šišolop)* at the mouth of Santa Clara River in the present-day city of Ventura (Grant 1978b:518–519). Over 200 years later, the Spaniards and Father Junipero Serra established the second of five missions in Chumash territory. Mission San Buenaventura was founded in 1782 at *Shisholop* in Ventureño Chumash lands. At historic contact, the Ventureño region was described as well populated, especially within the large, permanent villages on the coast and smaller, inland villages along the rivers. Population estimates at the start of missionization (circa 1770) are between 2,500 and 4,200.

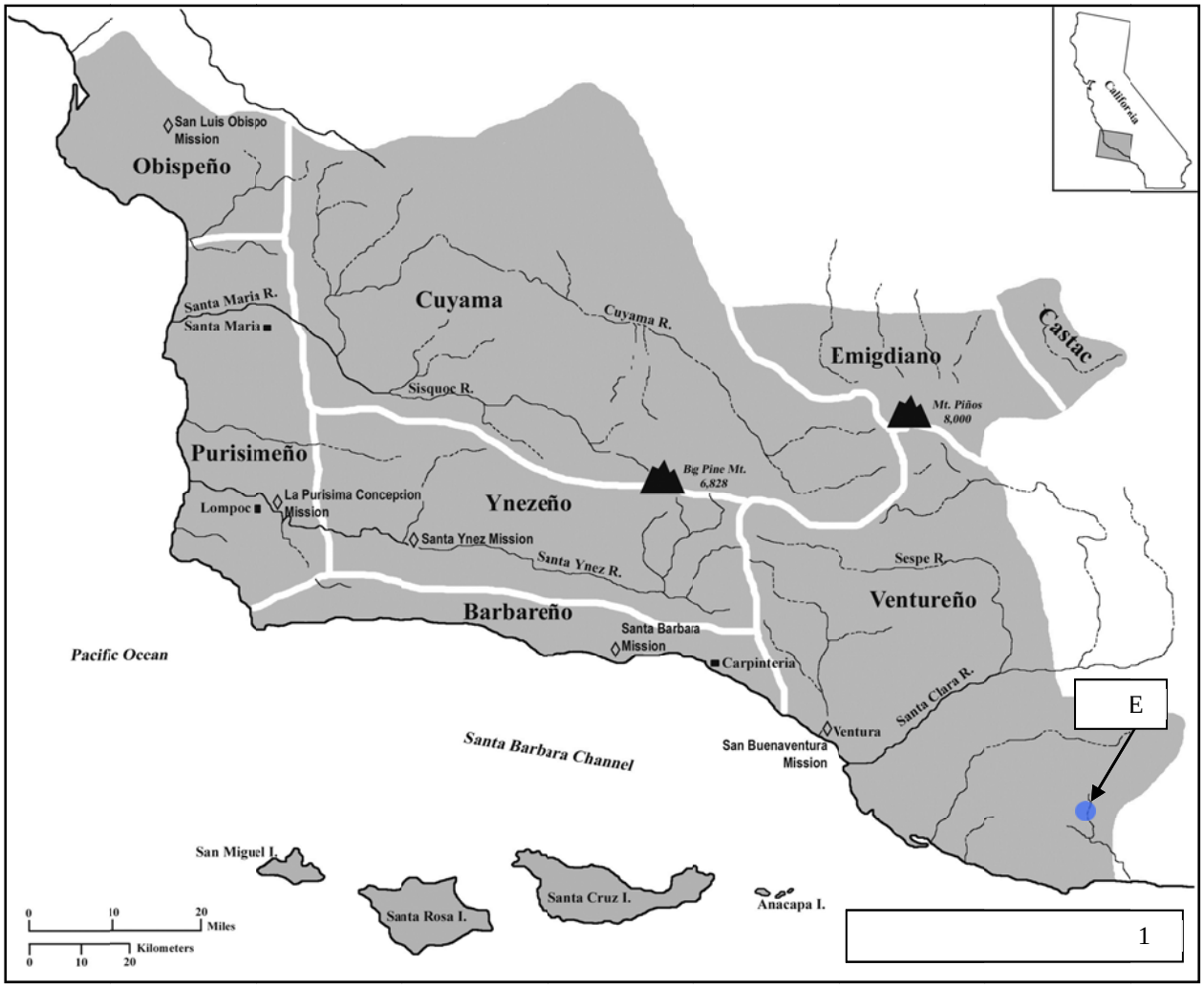

Figure 5. Chumash territory showing subgroup areas

Ventureño societies were stratified, with a headman or chief and upper, middle, and lower classes (McCall and Perry 1986:40). The chief and his assistants had political and religious ceremonial duties and along with canoe builders and owners, among other specialists, were members of the upper class. These elite groups may have been buried separate from the commoners in the formal Chumashan cemeteries. Some ethnographic data suggest that alliances between surrounding villages were maintained by military dominance or economic exchange (Glassow 1996). Extensive documentation of the baptisms, marriages and deaths recorded by

the Franciscan missionaries indicate that the Chumash were matrilineal, with social groups and relations were based on the female lineage.

For the Ventureño Chumash, the acorn was a dietary staple (Grant 1978b:516-517). They also collected pine nuts, walnuts, wild cherry (islay) and other berries, underground tubers, yucca and grass seeds, among others. They employed milling implements to process foodstuffs (manos, metates, mortars, pestles), which had been gathered using a variety of baskets, seed beaters and digging sticks. Bows and arrows, traps, snares and throwing sticks were utilized to capture terrestrial animals and birds. For marine mammals and fish, coastal Ventureño constructed plank canoes (*tomol*) and used harpoons, hook and line and nets. Shellfish were gathered from the beaches and estuaries and consumed year-round.

A well developed, regional exchange system among island and mainland Chumash villages also linked them to neighboring groups (Grant 1978b:517; Johnson 1997:5-6). This exchange system was facilitated by shell bead money, which was mass-produced by the Northern Channel Islands Chumash from the inner callus of purple *Olivella biplicata* shell (Glassow 1996; Glassow et al. 2007:207). In addition to foodstuffs such as fish and acorns, the Chumash traded steatite, basketry, bone tools, toolstone and milling implements for obsidian, pigments, salt, animal skins and pine nuts, among other items, from neighboring groups. Participating in this wide-spread exchange system were the Yokuts to the northeast in the San Joaquin Valley, Tataviam (Allikilik) of the Santa Clarita area, the Kitanemuk of the western Mojave Desert to the east and the Gabrielino (Tongva) in the Los Angeles Basin to the south. It has been argued that the introduction of the monetary system facilitated the further development of ascribed social status and wealth in some Chumash groups. At the time of historic contact, the Chumash and the neighboring Tongva had “the most complex political and economic organization in California, and, for that matter is all of western North America” (Glassow et al. 2007:210).

PREHISTORIC SETTING

Numerous chronological sequences have been devised to assess cultural changes within the Santa Barbara Channel region or Northern California Bight since the late 1920s (e.g., see Moratto 1984:Figure 4.5). In the following section, the cultural periods are summarized; the

details within each period based on Glassow et al. (2007). Dates referenced in the text have been calibrated (cal) in order to convert raw radiocarbon years to calendrical dates.

Early Period: 11,000 to 7,000 years cal B.C.

In California, some of the earliest evidence of human occupation has been uncovered in the Santa Barbara Channel region. The earliest accepted dates (approximately 11,000 cal B.C.) are from island sites; ages for the oldest dated mainland site range between 8,000 and 7,500 cal B.C. (Glassow et al. 2007:191–192). Extensive shellfish middens, mainland-site tools made from local chert, and an absence of milling implements characterize Early Period sites. Although a Paleo-Coastal Tradition dependent on marine resources and the probable use of boats has been proposed for this period, a more detailed cultural picture requires the discovery of additional sites that may now be underwater due to the rise in sea level at the end of the last glacial maximum.

Millingstone Period: 7,000 to 5,000 years cal B.C.

Sites of this age are characterized by abundant ground stone tools, particularly manos and metates (Glassow et al. 2007:192–203). The sites typically have thick midden deposits, hundreds of artifacts, and cooking features that indicate habitation was relatively long-term at some locations within a comparatively mobile foraging system. Characteristic chipped stone tools include both core and flake tools of chert, quartzite, basalt and other lithic materials. Most known Millingstone Period sites are near the coast but near-coastal inland sites have also been recorded. The ground stone tools indicate milling of plant seeds and perhaps nuts; middens contain extensive shellfish but few fish bones and highly fragmented bones of terrestrial animals like deer. The initial appearance of *Olivella* shells beads, which were used for personal adornment, in the archaeological record during this period and suggests the beginnings of regional trade networks.

Middle Period: 5,000 to 2,000 years cal B.C.

Middle Period sites are characterized by changes in the size and shape of metates and manos used to grind food and the addition of mortars and pestles used to pound food (Glassow et al. 2007:196–203). This new set of milling implements may have been used to process underground plant parts or possibly acorns and indicate the diet included a greater variety of

plant foods. Although the numbers and types of projectile points greatly increase during this period, this shift is not accompanied by dramatic increases in the amount of visible animal bone. Some sites are clearly temporary camps or specialized activity areas for stone tool production, while others appear to be long-term residential bases. Use of watercraft and trade increased between the Channel Islands and mainland; on the islands sites contains bone of offshore species, dolphins and other marine mammals. The number and diversity of ornaments and shell beads found in mortuary contexts suggests social complexity, including status differentiation, may have been greater than during the preceding Millingstone Period.

Transition Period: 2,000 years cal B.C. to cal A.D. 1

Increasing maritime orientation with intensified fishing and sea mammal hunting, reduced use of shellfish, and regional exchange characterize this period (Glassow et al. 2007:200–203). Innovations include net weights, circular shell fishhooks, use of asphaltum for attaching points and waterproofing basketry and a transition from side-notched dart points to contracting-stemmed points. The change in subsistence practices during this period included an emphasis on acorns, wild cherries, and roots, as well as small animals, many of which were processed using mortars and pestles. There is an accompanying increase in sedentism and long-term annual occupations, with evidence of semi subterranean structures and formal cemeteries, as well as more elaborate social practices. Ritual ceremonial artifacts are abundant and mortuary practices indicate more pronounced wealth and status differentiation between individuals, similar to fundamental aspects of socially and economically complex Chumash society.

Late Period: cal A.D. 1 to 1000

Many trends of the preceding Transition Period continue, including the presence of substantial midden deposits and well-developed cemeteries (Glassow et al. 2007:203–205). The most significant developments are the entry of the plank canoe (*tomol*) and the bow and arrow into the archaeological record. A seagoing vessel, the plank canoe is associated with the capture of large deep-sea fish, such as tuna and swordfish and the introduction of harpoons. Replacement of the atlatl and dart by the bow and arrow provided superior technology for hunting, as well as warfare. The style and manufacture of *Olivella* shell beads, other types of bone and stone ornaments and ritual items expanded alongside social differentiation and an increase in the coastal-mainland exchange network.

Contact Period: cal A.D. 1000 to Missionization

At the time of historic contact in 1542, the Chumash inhabited the Northern Channel Islands (San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, and Anacapa) and the coastal mainland between today's San Luis Obispo and Malibu Canyon. The major aspects of Chumashan culture and sociopolitical organization were in place by cal A.D. 1300 (Glassow et al. 2007:205–210). Large villages with high population densities of 500 to 800 individuals were present along the coast; population size in smaller inland communities ranged between 15 and 250 individuals. Seasonal migration to specific food resource areas appears to have been common. Craft specialization increased, monetary currency (*Olivella* callus beads) developed by about cal A.D. 1200, and trade between and among the islands and mainland Chumash became a highly developed regional economic exchange system. Traded commodities included steatite, basketry, bone tools, toolstone, pine nuts, milling implements and fish, among other items. Communities were interconnected by a tradition of marriage between villages. Climate changes, such as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (MCA) between cal A.D. 800 and 1400, decreased the amount of shellfish available and there was an increase in the amount of net-caught fish, such as sardines and herring, as well as aquatic birds. Human skeletal remains indicate a decline in overall health and provide evidence of increased violence.

HISTORIC SETTING

Spanish Period (1769-1821)

The earliest European explorer to make landfall near the APE was Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo claimed the land for the Spanish crown and named it Pueblo de las Canoas. He made contact with the Chumash Indians, who traded with him for glass beads (Grant 1978b:518). Not until 1769, when Gaspar de Portolá traveled from San Diego to Monterey, did the Spanish begin to actively occupy lands within southern California, inlcuding Ventura County. This expedition marked the start of active colonization, followed by the establishment of the mission system, presidios, pueblos, *estancias* (ranchos) and *asistencias* to this region.

Beginning in 1784, the Spanish crown through the government of "New Spain," as California was called at the time, granted grazing rights and permitted individuals to settle on huge tracts of land called "ranchos" that were usually connected to a specific mission. The ranchos consisted

of thousands of acres of land that were used primarily as ranch land for livestock and were awarded regardless of the presence of or traditional use by Native Americans. The cultural and institutional systems established by the Spanish continued beyond the year 1821, when California came under Mexican rule.

Mexican Period (1822-1848)

The Mexican Period included the retention of many Spanish institutions and laws. Unlike the preceding period, however, where ownership of extensive ranchos was retained by the Spanish crown, ranchos were awarded to individuals. After California's annexation to Mexico in 1822, Mexican government officials and retired Army officers, eyeing the huge tracts of mission lands, pushed for secularization of the missions. Although earlier secularization schemes called for redistribution of the lands to Native American neophytes who contributed to the success of the mission empire, following adoption of the Secularization Act of 1833 mission lands were granted to non-Native American individuals and families (Langum 1987:15–18). By 1846, 19 ranchos had been granted in Ventura County (San Buenaventura Mission 2006). These large land grants increased Mexican settlement in the interior, and the dispossessed Native Americans were used as laborers. Cattle ranching continued to dominate the agricultural industry and the development of the hide and tallow trade with the United States increased during the early part of this period.

American Period (1848 to present)

Soon after the Treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo was signed, gold was discovered in California. During the Gold Rush, the tremendous influx of immigrants from Europe, the United States and other parts of the globe additionally contributed to decimation of Native American populations from introduced diseases. Passage of the Homestead Act in 1862 also increased non-indigenous settlement beyond the coastal plain. Combined with the loss of their traditional hunting and gathering areas, the impact to Native American traditional lifeways was overwhelming. Droughts, competition from neighboring states and territories, the disruption of the Civil War, land claim disputes and other factors contributed to subdivision of most of the large ranchos during the late 1800s.

History of Agoura Hills

The APE is located in the Las Virgenes Mexican land grant. Rancho Las Virgenes, originally El Rancho de Nuestra Señora La Reina de Las Virgenes, was first granted to Miguel Ortega, and then to Maria Antonia Machado del Reyes in 1883 (Conejo Valley 2009). The title was later confirmed by American courts (California State Archives 2007). Her heirs, Jose Reyes and Maria Altgracia Reyes de Vejar, built an adobe house close to a natural spring near Strawberry Hill; the home it was last owned by Jacinta Reyes. The Reyes Adobe is still standing and is located in Agoura Hills.

By the turn of the 20th century, the area that would become Agoura Hills was a stage stop for travelers along the Camino Real (Conejo Valley 2009). One of the defining geographic features of Agoura Hills is the natural spring in the foothills of Ladyface Mountain.

In the 1920s, the community was known as Picture City; Paramount Studios owned a ranch in the area used for filming westerns (Conejo Valley 2009). In 1927, as a result of its application for a post office, the community was renamed. The post office selected one of ten submissions, misspelling the last name of “Don” Pierre Agoure, a local French Basque immigrant who had settled in the area in 1871 and became a successful sheep rancher.

As a result of the construction of Highway 101 (also known as the Ventura Freeway) through the area in the early 1960s, rapid growth began throughout the community of Agoura Hills and continued through the 1970s. In 1982, the community residents voted in favor of cityhood, making it the 83rd City in Los Angeles County (Conejo Valley 2009). The 1980s were a period of heavy growth for Agoura Hills, with large land areas being subdivided to meet the housing needs of incoming residents.

APE History

The USGS Calabasas 30-minute topographic map from 1903 does not show any development in or near the APE (Figure 6), but two structures near the APE are clearly depicted on the 1912 revised topographic map (Figure 7), as well as a 1925 revision. The route of present-day Agoura Road is shown on each of the maps, and appears to be the main east-west road through the region.

More structures, as well as Highway 101, are visible near Picture City on the USGS Calabasas 30-minute 1944 topographic map (Figure 8). Chesebro Road is a developed road by this time. A 1953 aerial photograph of the APE shows a few more structures, but the area is still largely rural residential, with no obvious agricultural development (Figure 9).

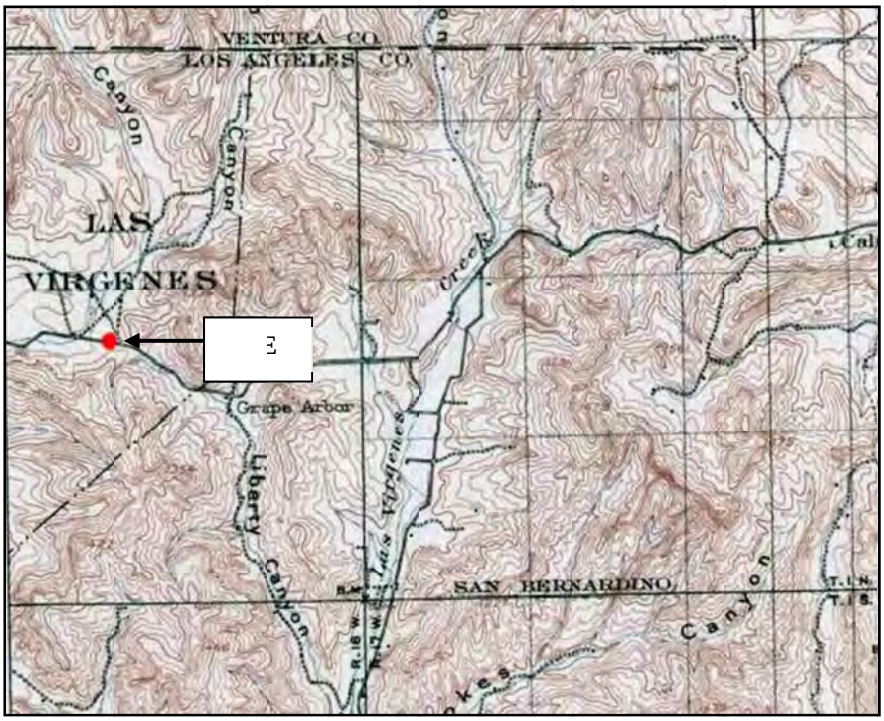

Figure 6. 1903 topographic map of APE (Meriam Library 2009)

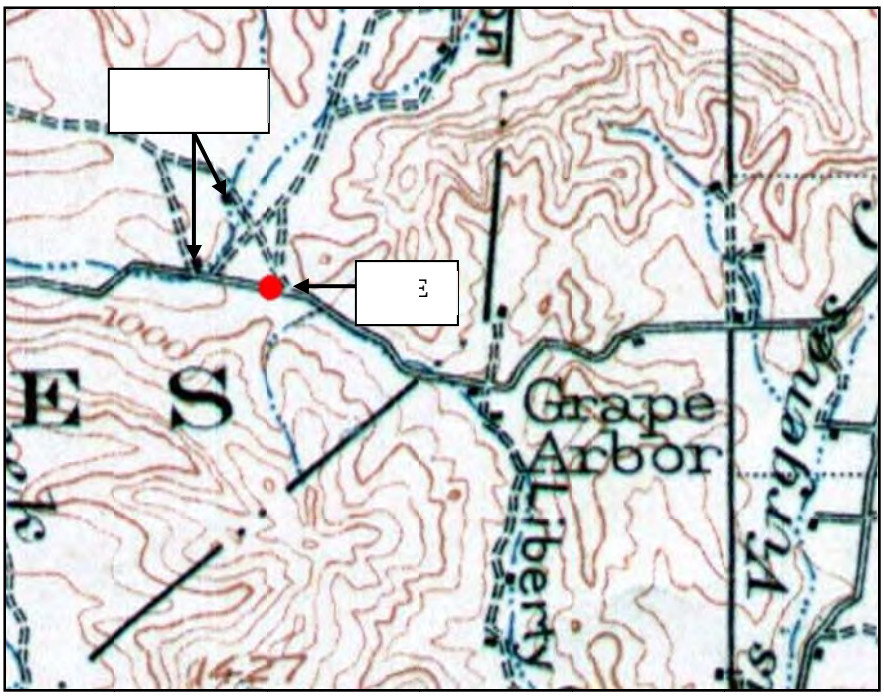

Figure 7. 1912 topographic map of APE (Meriam Library 2009)

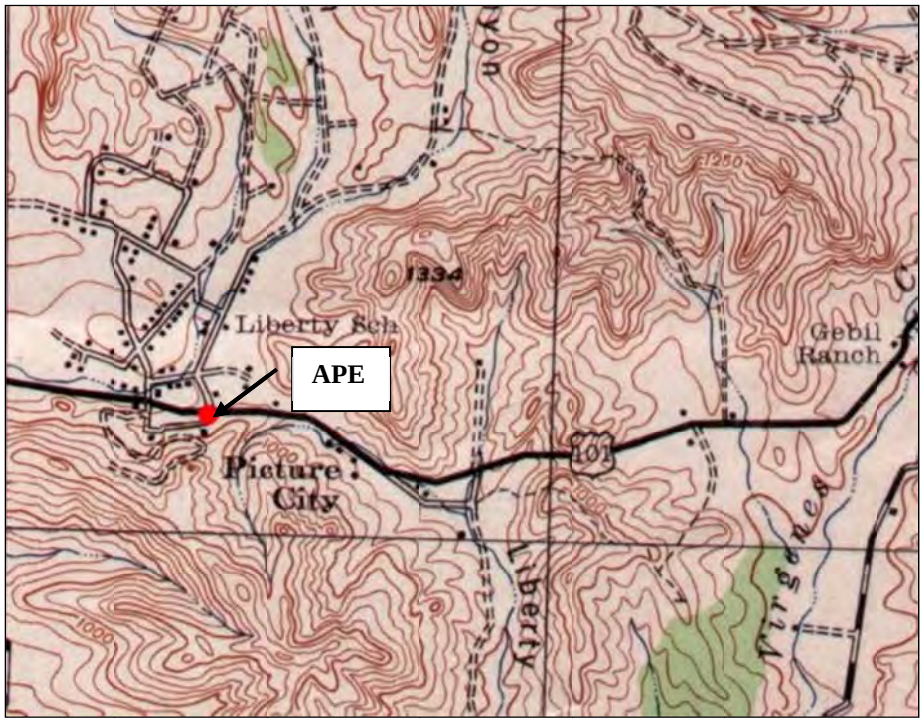

Figure 8. 1944 topographic map of APE (Meriam Library 2009)

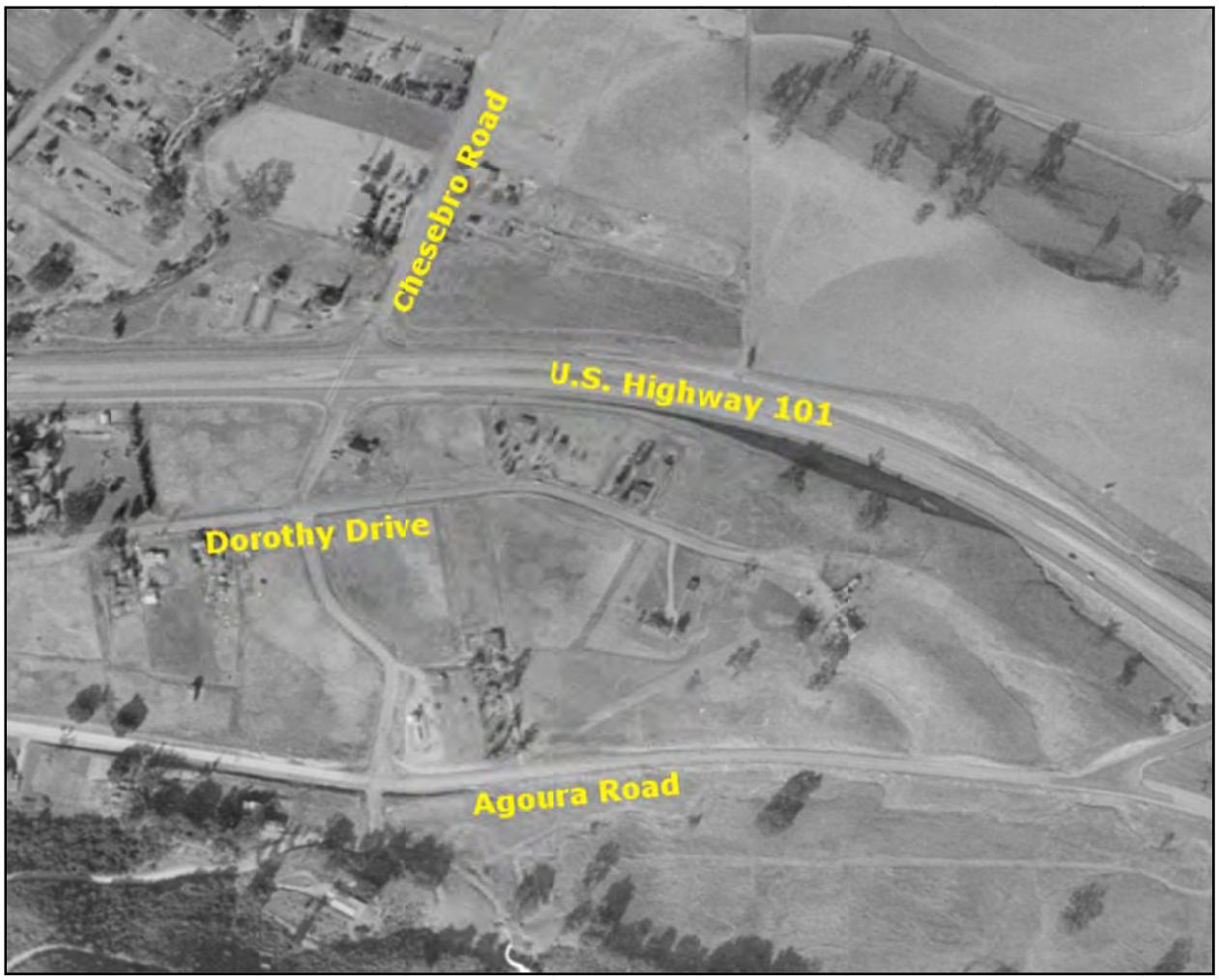

Figure 9. 1953 aerial photograph of APE

Agoura Hills grew rapidly in the late 1960s, and a 1977 aerial photograph of the APE reflects the change from the 1953 aerial, although the surrounding area remains relatively undeveloped (Figure 10). The 1977 aerial also shows the Bridge and the modern alignment of on- and off-ramps at Palo Comado Canyon Road and U.S. Highway 101.

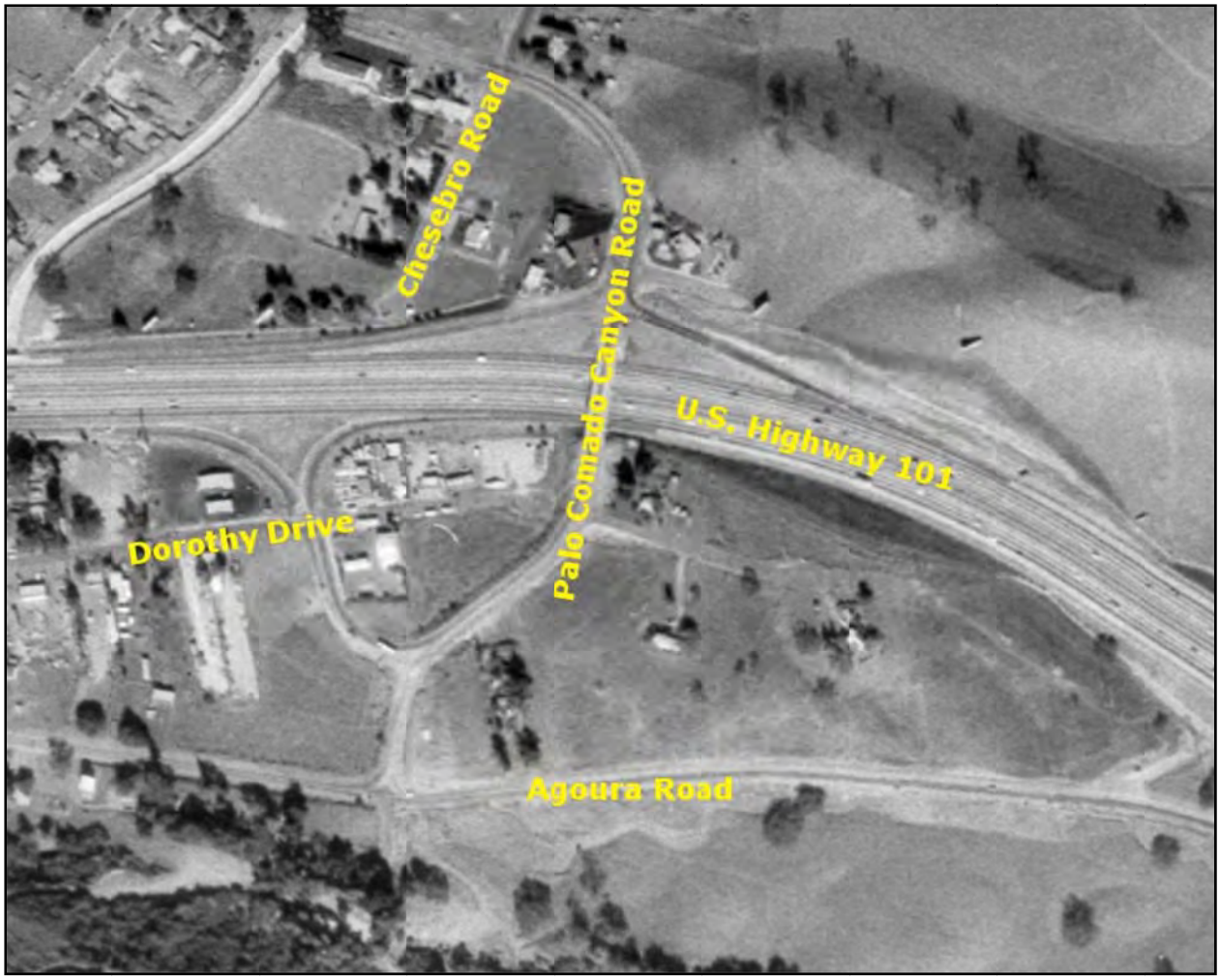

Figure 10. 1977 aerial photograph of APE

FIELD METHODS

Amy Glover of Cogstone conducted an intensive-level pedestrian survey on November 6, 2009. The survey was performed on the original APE which is larger than the final APE (Figure 11). Only results relevant to the final APE are reported below.

The survey consisted of walking in parallel transects spaced at approximately 10-meter intervals, while closely inspecting the ground surface. Ground visibility in the APE was generally poor to moderate (0 to 50%) owing to the presence of hardscape (streets, sidewalks, bridge, buildings, etc.) and dense vegetation, including modern landscaping (Figure 12). Visible ground surface was closely inspected (Figure 13). Photographs of the APE were taken with a digital camera, and the area documented using a handheld Trimble GPS unit. No cultural materials were identified or collected during the survey.

Some areas within the APE were not surveyed as they were fenced areas along U.S. Highway 101 or required crossing an on- or off-ramp in order to gain access. The areas within residential and commercial development were built within the last 40 years do not require further work.

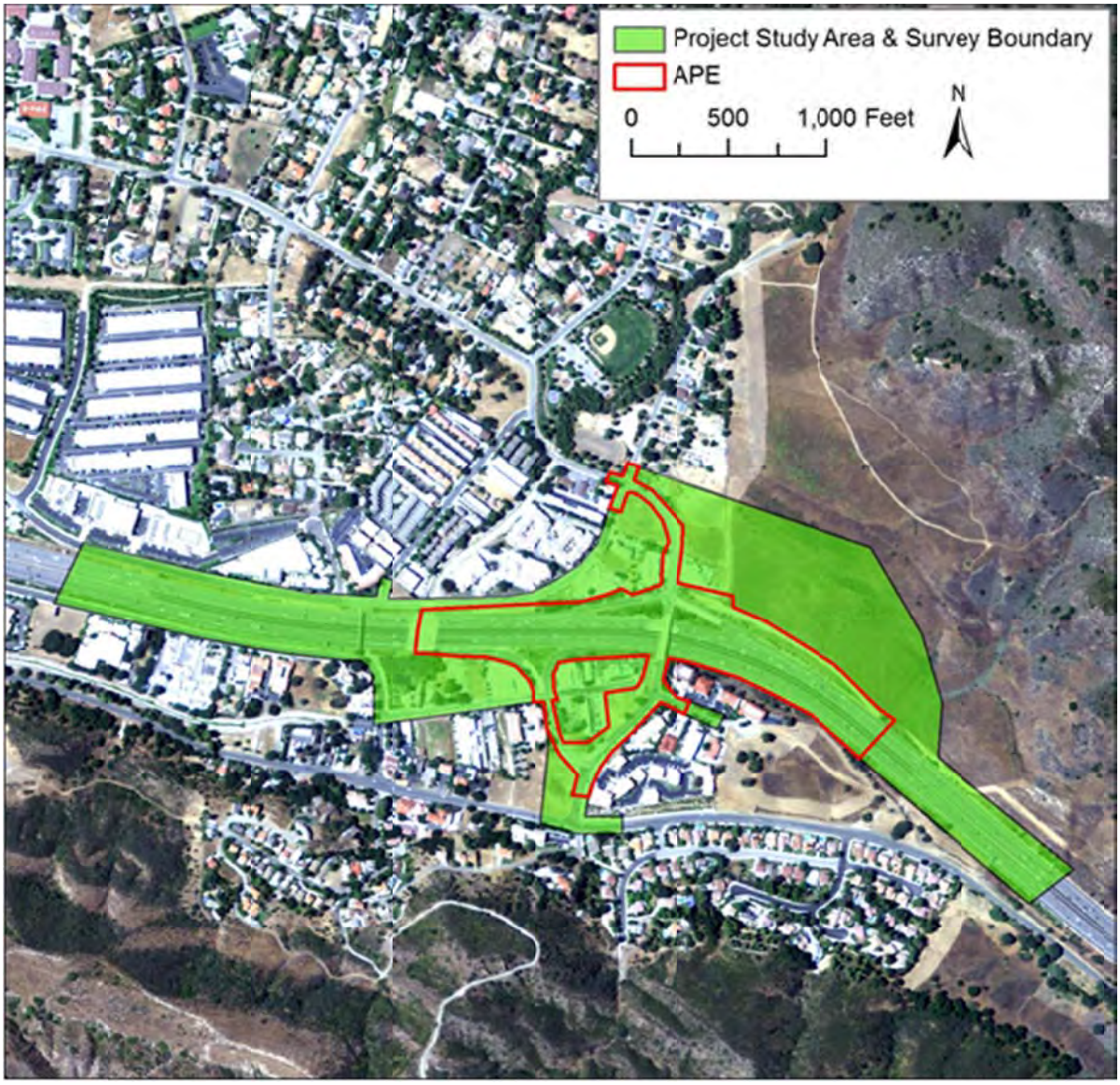

Figure 11. Survey coverage

Figure 12. Photo of Dorothy Drive to Palo Comado Canyon Road, view to the northwest

Figure 13. Photo of fair ground visibility on north side of Highway 101, view to east

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

SURVEY RESULTS

The terrain and ground visibility varied within the APE from landscaping along the sides of the freeway to the heavily developed hardscape (roads, bridge, sidewalks, and buildings) covering approximately 80 percent of the APE. Outside the areas of hardscape, ground visibility remained generally poor to fair (20 to 50%) depending on the density of vegetation cover, including modern landscaping. No cultural resources or paleontological resources were located within the APE.

North of U.S. Highway 101

Immediately north of U.S. Highway 101, ground visibility was poor and averaged less than 50 percent by modern landscaping (Figure 14). Within the flat section, ground visibility remained poor (25%) (Figure 15).

Figure 14. Photo of landscaping along U.S. Highway 101 off-ramp, view to southwest

Figure 15. Photo of surveyed area north of Highway 101, view to southeast

Further north of U.S. Highway 101, the APE contains a disturbed, asphalt and dirt lot alongside of a gas station, as well as Palo Comado Canyon Road and portions of Chesebro Road and Driver Avenue. Surface visibility in the dirt lot and along the roadsides was fair (50%) (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Photo of gas stations at northbound off-ramp, view to northwest

South of U.S. Highway 101

Like the north side of U.S. Highway 101, non-hardscaped areas along the south side of the freeway are within the APE. One vacant, recently-disced lot – located on the south of Dorothy Drive where it dead ends at Palo Comado Canyon Road – was surveyed (Figure 17). Ground visibility within the lot was fair (50%), but no archaeological resources were identified. Ground visibility within the landscaped APE was located along U.S. Highway 101, Chesebro Road, Palo Comado Canyon Road and Dorothy Drive and was fair (50%).

Figure 17. Vacant lot at dead-end of Dorothy Drive, view to south

CONCLUSIONS

SENSITIVITY OF AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Considering the results of the literature search, local ethnographic settlement patterns and the prehistory and history of the region, the APE is within an area considered to have a moderate to high sensitivity for discovery of prehistoric, ethnohistoric or historic-era cultural resources. Within a one-mile radius of the APE, however, despite 60 prior studies, only one historic, one unknown and 15 prehistoric sites, mainly lithic scatters, have been previously recorded. Of these, only two sites are known within a quarter mile and one within a half mile (all prehistoric) of the APE. No cultural resources have been recorded within the APE, either prior to or as a result of the current study. With the previous disturbance of the APE by the development of roadways, the Palo Comado Canyon Road bridge, commercial businesses and residences, the potential for discovery of archaeological deposits, including buried archaeological deposits, materials or features, by implementation of this project is considered low. The anticipated depth of ground-disturbing activities for interchange reconfiguraton and bridge replacement is dependent on the structure type. Subsurface impact by the remainder of the project will be relatively minimal.

OTHER RESOURCES

One non-archaeological linear historic resource is present within the APE. Discussed further in the HPSR, Bridge No. 53 1678, the Palo Comado Canyon Road Bridge, has been determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP (Caltrans 2008; Appendix B).

UNIDENTIFIED CULTURAL MATERIALS

If unanticipated cultural materials are unearthed during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find. Additional archaeological survey work would be needed if project limits are extended beyond the present survey limits.

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APPENDIX A: QUALIFICATIONS

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

SHERRI GUST

Project Manager & Principal Investigator, Paleontology and Archaeology

EDUCATION

1994 M. S., Anatomy (Evolutionary Morphology), University of Southern California, Los Angeles
1979 B. S., Anthropology (Physical), University of California, Davis

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Gust has more than 30 years of experience in California, acknowledged credentials for meeting national standards, and is a certified/qualified principal archaeologist and paleontologist in all California cities and counties that maintain lists. Gust is an Associate of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County in the Vertebrate Paleontology and Rancho La Brea Sections. She is a Member of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, Society for Archaeological Sciences, Society for Historical Archaeology, the Society for California Archaeology and others. She has special expertise in the identification and analysis of human, animal and fossil bone. In addition, she is a Reader at the Huntington Library and is knowledgeable about archival research.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Segments 1-3. Paleontological resources management plans, Phase I activities, archaeological and paleontological monitoring, artifact and fossil recovery, lab work, GIS mapping, multiple supplement survey and variance reports for construction of new electrical transmission facilities in Los Angeles and Kern Counties. Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist for Cogstone's work and Principal Paleontologist for entire project. 2007-9.

First Street Trunk Line Water Project. Archaeological and paleontological assessment and monitoring of installation of new water main in Los Angeles. Project Manager and Principal Paleontologist. 2006-9.

Opid's Camp. Archaeological Resource Damage Assessment for Locus 1 of Historic Archaeological Site (FS 05-01-51-82) within the Camp Hi-Hill Historic District, Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County. Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist. 2009.

Pixar Animation Studios Construction Stage 1 Project. Archaeological and paleontological monitoring of studio expansion, artifact recovery and monitoring compliance report in Emeryville, California. Project Manager and Principal Paleontologist and Archaeologist. 2009.

Irvine Business Complex. Archaeological and Paleontological Evaluation of business complex with recent high density housing additions in Irvine, California. Project Manager and Principal Paleontologist and Archaeologist. 2009.

Scattergood Olympic Line. Archaeological and Paleontological Assessment and Mitigation Plan for new 11 mile underground electrical transmission line in Los Angeles. Project Manager and Principal Paleontologist and Archaeologist. 2008-9.

Spring Trails Project. Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment of 350 acre residential development with evaluation of previous work and Mitigation Plan in San Bernardino. Project Manager and Principal Paleontologist and Archaeologist. 2008-9.

Los Angeles Gold Line Metro Project including Historic Los Angeles Cemetery. Archaeological and paleontological monitoring, testing, data recovery, identification and analysis, displays, curation and public presentations for new light rail/subway project in East Los Angeles. Project Manager and Principal Paleontologist and Archaeologist. 2004-present.

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

NANCY SIKES
Principal Archaeologist and Project Manager

EDUCATION

1995 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
1990 M.A., Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
1985 B.A. with distinction, Anthropology/Museology, University of Nevada, Reno

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Sikes is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with over fifteen years' experience as a principal investigator, senior scientist, and project manager. She has completed hundreds of projects and technical reports under compliance with federal, state, and local regulations and agencies. Sikes' research has been published in scholarly journals such as Evolutionary Anthropology and the Journal of Human Evolution among others. She currently holds Research Associate status with the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Lower Wildrose Road Repair Project. Survey and National Register eligibility assessment of historic-era sites and early 1900s roads in Death Valley National Park, Inyo County, CA. Section 106. Co-Principal Investigator. 2010

1980 **Bitter Creek Railroad Depot.** Eligibility assessment, stabilization plan, and Historic Structure Report for the historic Old Railroad Depot in Bitter Creek National Wildlife Refuge in Kern County. Preliminary assessment is for creation of Hudson Ranch Historic District. Project Manager. 2009-10.

1981 **Opid's Camp**. Damage assessment of a looting episode within Opid's Camp Historical District following test excavations and site boundary exploration in compliance with Forest Service directives and Section 106 using a National Park Service guidance document. Principal author. 2009.

Sunrise Powerlink Transmission Project Environmental Impact Report and Environmental Impact Statement. Cultural resources inventory to identify, document, and classify the presence, types, and sensitivity of cultural resources within 26 alternatives for the proposed project in Imperial, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. Over 3,800 resources were previously recorded and 124 resources newly identified. Principal Investigator. 2009.

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity for Cultural Resource Related Services. Included evaluation and eligibility investigations of archaeological sites on Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, preparation of Integrated Cultual Resources Management Plans for California Naval Weapons Stations at Seal Beach, Seal Beach Detachment Corona, China Lake, and Lemoore and survey and evaluation of historic buildings with Port Hueneme, Naval Base Point Loma, and Naval Air Station, North Island. Principal Investigator for nine task orders. 2005-9.

Naval Air Station North Island. Intensive inventory and evaluation of thirteen buildings built between 1918 and 1935 at Naval Air Station, North Island in San Diego County. Principal Investigator. 2009.

Florin Road Corridor. Completed background searches, Native American consultation, survey, and technical report for two areas within 544-acre roadway corridor improvement plan. Principal Investigator. 2009.

Cultural Resources Inventory, Folsom Transit Oriented Development, Sacramento County, California (2009): Completed background searches, Native American consultation, survey, and technical report for three areas within 400-acre planned transit-oriented development. Principal Investigator. 2009.

AMY GLOVER
Archaeologist/ Cross-Trained Paleontologist
& Laboratory Supervisor

2004 **EDUCATION**

2005 B.S., Anthropology (Biological), University of California, Riverside

2004 Archaeological Collections Management Internship, San Diego Archaeological Center

2006 SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Glover has more than four years of archaeological experience in California. She is Cogstone's laboratory supervisor and in addition performs most record searches, archival research, prepares Phase I reports, contributes to other reports and performs field work. Glover has over 48 hours of paleontology cross-training.

SELECTED PROJECTS AND REPORTS

Adolpho Street Widening, Camarillo, CA. (Caltrans D7). Field and Laboratory Supervisor. Performed archaeological survey of the roughly 2-acre, Native American Sacred Lands Search, archaeological record search , and co-authored Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) to Caltrans standards. 2010

Pacific Coast Highway Underground Utilities Project, Sunset Beach, CA. (Caltrans District 12). Field and Laboratory Supervisor. Performed archaeological record search, Native American Sacred Lands Search, and archaeological survey of roughly 11-mile project area. 2010

Pacific Rock Quarry Project, Ventura County, CA. Field and Laboratory Supervisor. Assessed potential effects of quarry activities on archaeological resources. Performed archaeological record searches, Native American Sacred Lands Search, survey of the 133-acre project area and co-authored assessment report. 2010

State Route 178 Widening, Kern County, CA. (Caltrans D6). Field and Laboratory Supervisor. Performed archaeological record searches, Native American Sacred Lands Search, four-day intensive archaeological and paleontological survey of the 8-mile project area. Relocated previously recorded lithic scatter and determined the site to be destroyed by construction activities. 2009

Santiago Bike Trail, Santa Ana, CA. (Caltrans D12). Field and Laboratory Supervisor. Performed archaeological record search, survey, and Native American Sacred Lands search. 2008

Eastside Goldline Light Rail/Subway Project & Historic Los Angeles Cemetery. Archaeology/paleontology monitor, lab supervisor. Performed archaeological/paleontological monitoring, data recovery and field lab supervision, cataloging, identification, and analysis of Euro-American and Chinese artifacts from over 150 human interments. Also co-authored the final report. 1,968 total hours on project. 2005-Present.

Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project. Installation of new electrical facilities in Los Angeles & Kern County. Archaeology/paleontology Monitor for Segments 1,2, and 3. Also performed supplemental surveys, site record preparation, and co-authored supplemental survey reports. 470 hours on project. 2008-2009

Rosedale Development /Monrovia Nursery Project. Mixed-use development of roughly 500 acres of landpreviously used as a plant nursery. Archaeology/paleontology monitor, lab supervisor. Performed cultural resources monitoring, recovery of artifacts, laboratory processing and preparation for curation. 345 hours on project. 2004-2007

APPENDIX B: CALTRANS BRIDGE INVENTORY PAGE

Structure Maintenance & Investigations

SM&I

April 2008

Historical Significance - State Agency Bridges

District 07

Los Angeles County

Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ext
53 1678	PALO COMADO OC	07-LA-101-33.69-AGRH	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1963	

APPENDIX C: NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net

August 25, 2009

Ms. Sherri Gust, Senior Archaeologist, Director of Cultural Resources
COGNSTONE HERITAGE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
1518 W. Taft Avenue
Orange, CA 92865

Sent by FAX to: 714-974-8303
Number of pages: 3

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts List **for a Proposed Chesebro Project No. 1770;** located in the Calabasas area of Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Gust:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), the State of California 'Trustee Agency' for the protection and preservation of Native American cultural resources (c.f. CA Public Resources Code §21070), was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area (APE) requested. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; CA Public Resources Code Section 21000 – 21177)) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the California Code of Regulations §15064.5(b)(c)(f) CEQA guidelines). Section 15382 of the 2007 CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ...objects of historic or aesthetic significance." The NAHC SLF search **did not indicate** the presence of Native American cultural resources within one-half - mile radius of the project area (APE) of the proposed project (APE). However, there are Native American cultural resources in close proximity to the APE.

This letter includes state and federal statutes relating to Native American historic properties of religious and cultural significance to American Indian tribes and individuals as 'consulting parties' under both state and federal law.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the names of the nearest tribes and interested Native American individuals that the NAHC recommends as 'consulting parties,' for this purpose, that may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties in the project area (e.g. APE). We recommend that you contact persons on the attached list of Native American contacts. A Native American Tribe or Tribal Elder may be the only source of information about a cultural resource.. Furthermore we suggest that you contact the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the Office of Historic Preservation Coordinator's office (at (916) 653-7278, for referral to the nearest Information Center of which there are 11..

Consultation with tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list ,should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321-43351) and Section 106 and 4(f) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 [f]*et se)*, and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013), as appropriate..

Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5

provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

The response to this search for Native American cultural resources is conducted in the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory, established by the California Legislature (CA Public Resources Code §5097.94(a) and is exempt from the CA Public Records Act (c.f. California Government Code §6254.10) although Native Americans on the attached contact list may wish to reveal the nature of identified cultural resources/historic properties. Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance' may also be protected the under Section 304 of the NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior' discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C, 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibly threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contacts List (NOTE: we further recommend that other forms of 'proof of mailing or proof of contact be utilized instead of 'Return Receipt Requested' Certified or Registered Mail.) Further, we suggest a follow-up telephone call to the contacts if the replies are not received or need clarification.

Native American Contact
Los Angeles County
August 25, 2009

Charles Cooke
32835 Santiago Road
Acton , CA 93510

(661) 733-1812 - cell
suscol@intox.net

Chumash
Fernandeno
Tataviam
Kitanemuk

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
John Valenzuela, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall , CA 91322
tsen2u@live.com
(661) 753-9833 Office
(760) 885-0955 Cell
(760) 949-1604 Fax

Fernandeño
Tataviam
Serrano
Vanyume
Kitanemuk

Beverly Salazar Folkes
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Thousand Oaks , CA 91362
805 492-7255
(805) 558-1154 - cell
folkes9@msn.com

Chumash
Tataviam
Fernandeño

Randy Guzman - Folkes
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Simi Valley , CA 93063
ndnRandy@gmail.com
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Chumash
Fernandeño
Tataviam
Shoshone Paiute
Yaqui

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
William Gonzalaes, Cultural/Environ Depart
601 South Brand Boulevard, Suite 102
San Fernando , CA 91340
rortega@tataaviam.us
(818) 837-0794 Office
(818) 581-9293 Cell
(818) 837-0796 Fax

Fernandeno
Tataviam

LA City/County Native American Indian Comm
Ron Andrade, Director
3175 West 6th Street, Rm. 403
Los Angeles , CA 90020
(213) 351-5324
(213) 386-3995 FAX

This list is current only as of the date of this document.
Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. and federal NEPA (42 USC 4321-43351), NHPA Sections 106, 4(f) (16 USC 470(f) and NAGPRA (25 USC 3001-3013)

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Chesebro Project No. 1770; located in the Calabasas area of the San Fernando Valley; Los Angeles County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net

October 6, 2010

Mr. Carlos J. Montez, Environmental Planner
California Department of Transportation – District 7
100 S. Main Street, Suite 100, MS 16A
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Sent by FAX to: 213-897-0685
No. of Pages: 4

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the **"Palo Comado/U.S. 101 Interchange (07-LA-101 [PM 33.0/34.4]);"** located in the City of Agoura Hills ; Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Montez:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), the State of California 'Trustee Agency' for the protection and preservation of Native American cultural resources. The NAHC SLF search, **did Indicate** the presence of Native American cultural resources within one-half mile of the proposed project site (APE).

Also, this letter includes state and federal statutes relating to Native American historic properties of religious and cultural significance to American Indian tribes and interested Native American individuals as 'consulting parties' under both state and federal law. State law also addresses the freedom of Native American Religious Expression in Public Resources Code §5097.9.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA – CA Public Resources Code 21000-21177, amendments effective 3/18/2010) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as 'a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ...objects of historic or aesthetic significance." In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE), and if so, to mitigate that effect.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Culturally affiliated tribes and individuals may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties in the project area (e.g. APE). We strongly recommend that you contact persons on the attached list of Native American contacts.

Furthermore we suggest that you contact the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) for pertinent archaeological data within or near the APE, at (916) 653-7278 for the nearest Information Center..

Consultation with tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C 4321-43351) and Section 106 and 4(f) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq*), 36 CFR Part 800.3 (f)(2), the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CSQ, 42 U.S.C 4371 *et seq.* and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) as appropriate. The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes.

Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery'.

To be effective, consultation on specific projects must be the result of an ongoing relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. Regarding tribal consultation, a relationship built around regular meetings and informal involvement with local tribes will lead to more qualitative consultation tribal input on specific projects. Also, the 2006 SB 1059 the state enabling legislation to the Federal Energy Policy Act of 2005, does mandate tribal consultation for the 'electric transmission corridors. This is codified in the California Public Resources Code, Chapter 4.3, and §25330 to Division 15, requires consultation with California Native American tribes, and identifies both federally recognized and non-federally recognized on a list maintained by the NAHC. Consultation with Native American communities is also a matter of environmental justice as defined by California Government Code §65040.12(e).

The response to this search for Native American cultural resources is conducted in the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory, established by the California Legislature (CA Public Resources Code 5097.94(a) and is exempt from the CA Public Records Act (c.f. California Government Code 6254.10) although Native Americans on the attached contact list may wish to reveal the nature of identified cultural resources/historic properties. Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of he NHA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

APPENDIX D: NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH

Cogstone Resource Management Inc.

Paleontology • Archaeology • History

August 25, 2009

Dear Sir or Madam,

A project is proposed to improve Palo Comado Canyon Road Bridge at Chesebro Road in Agoura Hills, CA. A map of the project location and all other information are provided.

The Native American Heritage Commission was contacted on August 24, 2009 to perform a search of the Sacred Lands file. The NAHC has no record of Native American sacred sites in the immediate vicinity of the project area. The NAHC also provided to us a list of Native American individuals/organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources within the project area and recommended that we contact you, among others.

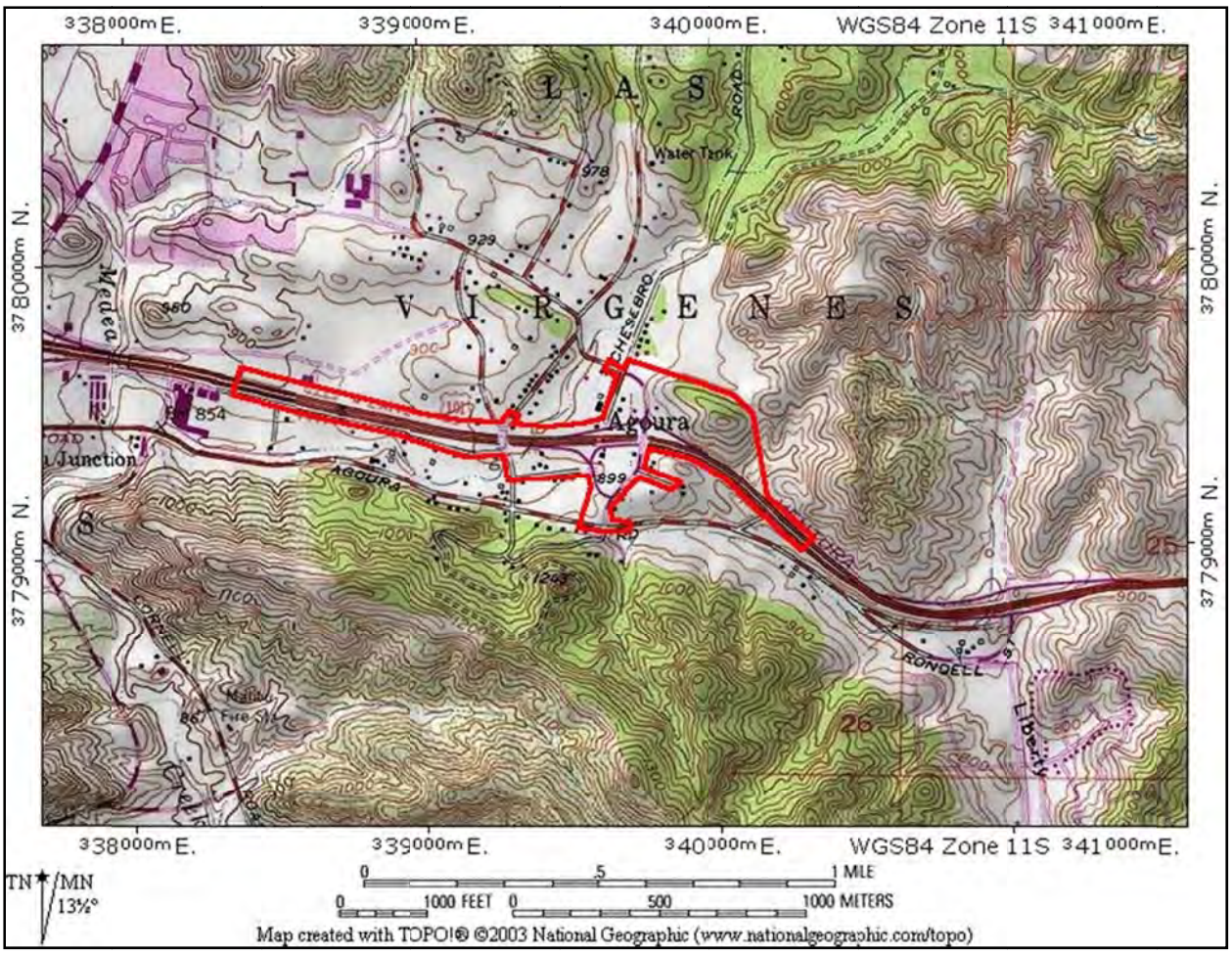
In an effort to evaluate cultural resources, I am requesting any information not contained in the present NAHC database. I would appreciate it if you could notify me if you have records of any sacred lands or other heritage sites that might be impacted by the proposed project. All information provided regarding cultural and historic sites or other areas of concern would be treated as confidential material. We need your response within 2 weeks to meet the deadline for our report. You can email or fax your response if you like (amy@cogstone.com or number below). Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Amy Glover
Lab Supervisor
Cogstone Resource Management Inc.

1518 W. Taft Ave., Orange, CA 92865 admin@cogstone.com www.cogstone.com
ph 714-974-8300 fx 714-974-8303 toll free 888-497-0700

COGSTONE HERITAGE RESOURCES INFO REQUEST	
DATE	August 24, 2009
COGSTONE PROJECT NUMBER:	1770
COGSTONE PROJECT NAME:	Chesebro
USGS 7.5' QUAD:	Calabasas
COUNTY:	Los Angeles
TOWNSHIP/SECTION:	Section 26; T1N, R18W
ACRES:	<1 linear mile
TYPE OF SEARCH:	Sacred sites
1:24000 map attached	√
Thank you.	
Please Mail to:	Sherri Gust 1518 W. Taft Ave. Orange, CA 92865 (714) 974-8303 fax admin@cogstone.com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CHESEBRO
ROAD
AGOURA
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RONDELL
Junction
Malibu
Fire Sta
TN
MN
13½°
0
.5
1 MILE
1000 FEET
500
1000 METERS
Map created with TOPO!® ©2003 National Geographic (www.nationalgeographic.com/topo)

ATTACHMENT D

CORRESPONDENCE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net

August 25, 2009

Ms. Sherri Gust, Senior Archaeologist, Director of Cultural Resources
COGNSTONE HERITAGE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
1518 W. Taft Avenue
Orange, CA 92865

Sent by FAX to: 714-974-8303
Number of pages: 3

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts List **for a Proposed Chesebro Project No. 1770:** located in the Calabasas area of Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Gust:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), the State of California 'Trustee Agency' for the protection and preservation of Native American cultural resources (c.f. CA Public Resources Code §21070), was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area (APE) requested. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; CA Public Resources Code Section 21000 – 21177)) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the California Code of Regulations §15064.5(b)(c)(f) CEQA guidelines). Section 15382 of the 2007 CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ...objects of historic or aesthetic significance." The NAHC SLF search **did not indicate** the presence of Native American cultural resources within one-half - mile radius of the project area (APE) of the proposed project (APE). However, there are Native American cultural resources in close proximity to the APE.

This letter includes state and federal statutes relating to Native American historic properties of religious and cultural significance to American Indian tribes and individuals as 'consulting parties' under both state and federal law.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the names of the nearest tribes and interested Native American individuals that the NAHC recommends as 'consulting parties,' for this purpose, that may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties in the project area (e.g. APE). We recommend that you contact persons on the attached list of Native American contacts. A Native American Tribe or Tribal Elder may be the only source of information about a cultural resource.. Furthermore we suggest that you contact the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the Office of Historic Preservation Coordinator's office (at (916) 653-7278, for referral to the nearest Information Center of which there are 11..

Consultation with tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list ,should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321-43351) and Section 106 and 4(f) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 [f]*et se)*, and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013), as appropriate. .

Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5

provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

The response to this search for Native American cultural resources is conducted in the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory, established by the California Legislature (CA Public Resources Code §5097.94(a) and is exempt from the CA Public Records Act (c.f. California Government Code §6254.10) although Native Americans on the attached contact list may wish to reveal the nature of identified cultural resources/historic properties. Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance' may also be protected the under Section 304 of the NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior' discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C, 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibly threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contacts List (NOTE: we further recommend that other forms of 'proof of mailing or proof of contact be utilized instead of 'Return Receipt Requested' Certified or Registered Mail.) Further, we suggest a follow-up telephone call to the contacts if the replies are not received or need clarification.

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Los Angeles County
August 25, 2009

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32835 Santiago Road
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suscol@intox.net

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Tataviam

LA City/County Native American Indian Comm
Ron Andrade, Director
3175 West 6th Street, Rm. 403
Los Angeles , CA 90020
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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Chesebro Project No. 1770; located in the Calabasas area of the San Fernando Valley; Los Angeles County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Cogstone Resource Management Inc.

Paleontology • Archaeology • History

August 25, 2009

Dear Sir or Madam,

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Sincerely,

Amy Glover
Lab Supervisor
Cogstone Resource Management Inc.

1518 W. Taft Ave., Orange, CA 92865 admin@cogstone.com www.cogstone.com
ph 714-974-8300 fx 714-974-8303 toll free 888-497-0700

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ACRES:	<1 linear mile
TYPE OF SEARCH:	Sacred sites
1:24000 map attached	√
Thank you.	
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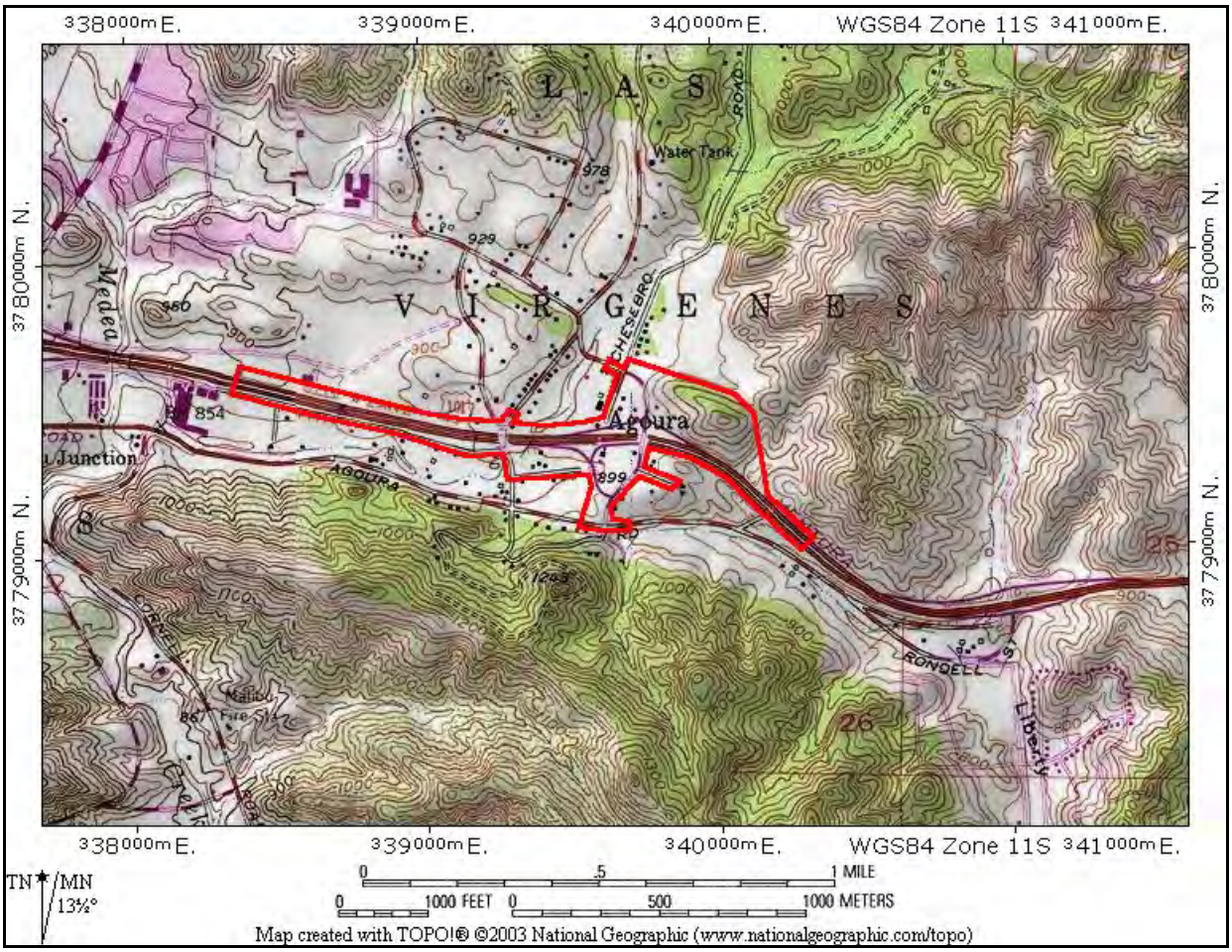
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V I R G E N E S
Water Tank
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929
Agoura
Junction
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899
AGOURA
CHESEBRO
RONDELL
Liberty
Malibu
26
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MN
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1000 METERS
Map created with TOPO!® ©2003 National Geographic (www.nationalgeographic.com/topo)

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net

October 6, 2010

Mr. Carlos J. Montez, Environmental Planner
California Department of Transportation – District 7
100 S. Main Street, Suite 100, MS 16A
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Sent by FAX to: 213-897-0685
No. of Pages: 4

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the **"Palo Comado/U.S. 101 Interchange (07-LA-101 [PM 33.0/34.4]);"** located in the City of Agoura Hills ; Los Angeles County, California

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The response to this search for Native American cultural resources is conducted in the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory, established by the California Legislature (CA Public Resources Code 5097.94(a) and is exempt from the CA Public Records Act (c.f. California Government Code 6254.10) although Native Americans on the attached contact list may wish to reveal the nature of identified cultural resources/historic properties. Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of he NHA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contacts
Los Angeles County
October 6, 2010

Charles Cooke
32835 Santiago Road
Acton , CA 93510
suscol@intox.net

(661) 733-1812 - cell
suscol@intox.net

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Fernandeno
Tataviam
Kitanemuk

LA City/County Native American Indian Comm
Ron Andrade, Director
3175 West 6th Street, Rm.
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randrade@css.lacounty.gov
(213) 351-5324
(213) 386-3995 FAX

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805 492-7255
(805) 558-1154 - cell
folkes9@msn.com

Chumash
Tataviam
Ferrnandeño

Owl Clan
Qun-tan Shup
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Bradley , CA 93426
mupaka@gmail.com
(805) 472-9536
(805) 835-2382 - CELL

Chumash

Julie Lynn Tumamait
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Ojai , CA 93023
jtumamait@sbcglobal.net
(805) 646-6214

Chumash

Randy Guzman - Folkes
655 Los Angeles Avenue, Unit E
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ndnRandy@yahoo.com
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Chumash
Fernandeño
Tataviam
Shoshone Paiute
Yaqui

Patrick Tumamait
992 El Camino Corto
Ojai , CA 93023
(805) 640-0481
(805) 216-1253 Cell

Chumash

Carol A. Pulido
165 Mountainview Street
Oak View , CA 93022
805-649-2743 (Home)

Chumash

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. Also, federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 and fed eral NAGPRA. And 36 CFR Part 800.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans for consultation purposes with regard to cultural resources impact by the proposed Palo Comado/US 101 Interchange (07-LA-101 (PM 33.0/34.4); located in the City of Agoura Hills; Los Angeles County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Native American Contacts
Los Angeles County
October 6, 2010

Melissa M. Parra-Hernandez
119 North Balsam Street Chumash
Oxnard , CA 93030
envyy36@yahoo.com
805-983-7964

Frank Arredondo
PO Box 161 Chumash
Santa Barbara Ca 93102
ksen_sku_mu@yahoo.com
805-617-6884
ksen_sku_mu@yahoo.com

Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council
Freddie Romero, Cultural Preservation Conslnt
P.O. Box 365 Chumash
Santa Ynez , CA 93460
805-688-7997, Ext 37
freddyromero1959@yahoo.
com

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. Also, federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 and fed eral NAGPRA. And 36 CFR Part 800.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans for consultation purposes with regard to cultural resources impact by the proposed Palo Comado/US 101 Interchange (07-LA-101 (PM 33.0/34.4); located in the City of Agoura Hills; Los Angeles County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

GalvinPreservationAssociates

November 18, 2010

[Name]
[Organization]
[Address]

RE: Request for Public Comments and Information Regarding the U.S. 101/Palo Comado Canyon Road Interchange Improvements Project

Dear [Name]:

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and The City of Agoura Hills (City), propose to construct improvements at the U.S. 101/Palo Comado Canyon Road Interchange (PM 33.0/34.4) in Los Angeles County, within in the City of Agoura Hills. The proposed project includes widening Palo Comado Canyon Road and Palo Comado Canyon Road Overcrossing over US 101 and modifying the interchange ramps in order to improve traffic circulation, safety, and bicycle/pedestrian access (see attached Project Components Map for details).

Because the City plans to use federal funding for this project, the City is required to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR §800). As part of the environmental process associated with compliance, Galvin Preservation Associates (GPA) is soliciting comments and information from potentially interested parties, such as your organization. In particular, we are interested in comments and information on the existing historic resources located at or adjacent to the project location. Your response allows us to identify potential concerns relating to the proposed project and to gather information on any historic buildings or resources that may be located within the project area.

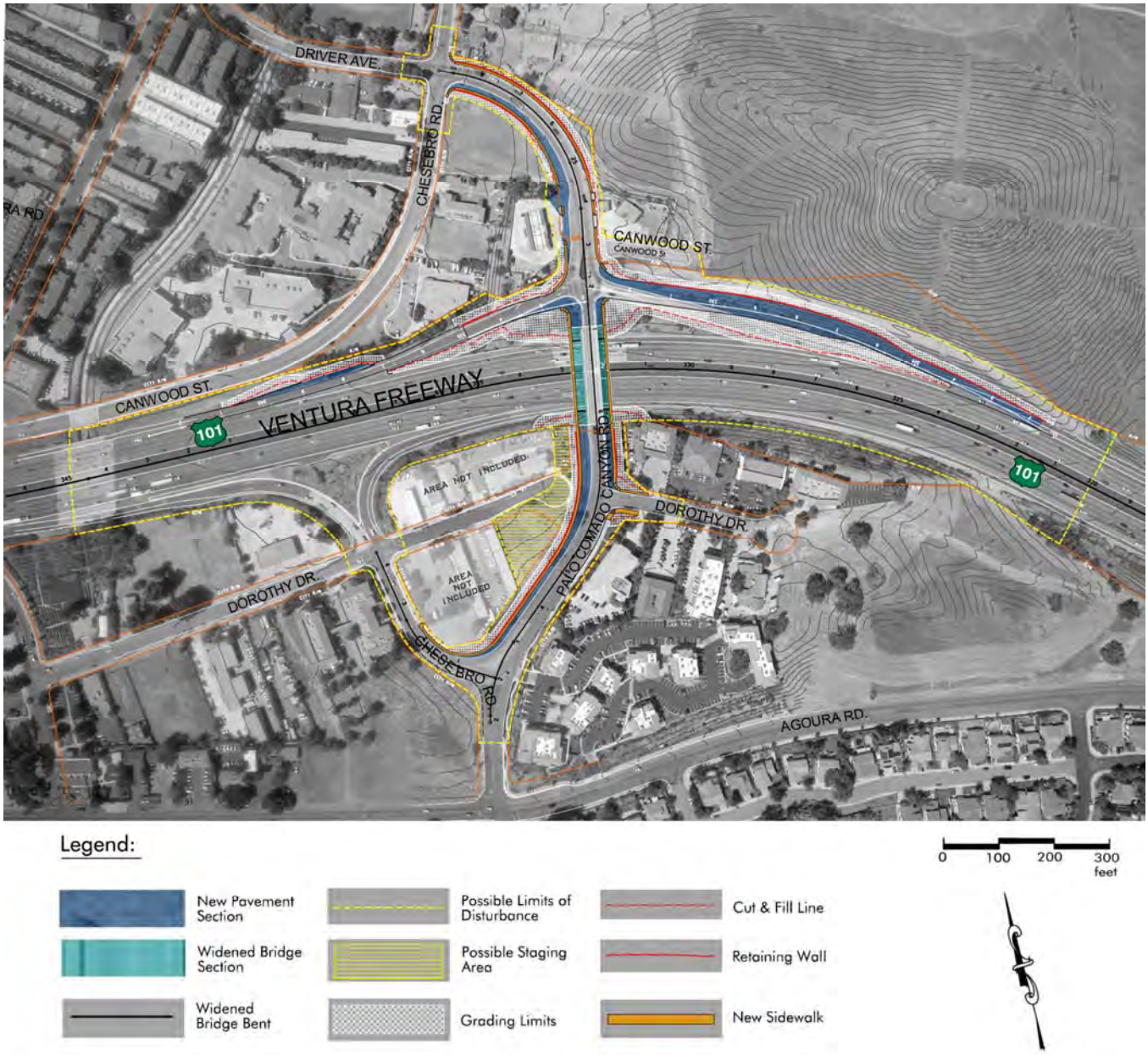
We would greatly appreciate any responses by December 15th, so we can include them in our report. We can be reached via mail at the address on the bottom of this page, via telephone at (310) 792-2690, or via e-mail at laura@galvinpreservation.com. Thank you very much for your time. We look forward to any comments you might have.

Sincerely,

Laura Vanaskie
Galvin Preservation Associates
Architectural Historian II

Encl.: Project Components Map

Project Components Map:



Legend:

- New Pavement Section
- Widened Bridge Section
- Widened Bridge Bent
- Possible Limits of Disturbance
- Possible Staging Area
- Grading Limits
- Cut & Fill Line
- Retaining Wall
- New Sidewalk

0 100 200 300 feet