

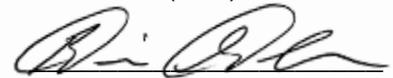
**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR THE  
LANEAST SOLAR FARM PROJECT AREA, BOULEVARD,  
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  
(Log No. 3992-11-017)**

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**October 2013**



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4250 Executive Square, Suite 770  
La Jolla, California 92037

### **Report Date:**

October 2013

### **Report Title:**

Cultural Resources Survey Report for the LanEAST Solar Farm Project Area,  
Boulevard, San Diego County, California

### **Type of Study:**

Cultural Resources Identification Survey

### **New Sites:**

CA-SDI-20576, CA-SDI-20577, CA-SDI-20578, CA-SDI-20579, CA-SDI-20580, P-  
37-032433, CA-SDI-20581  
CA-SDI-20461, LW-03, CA-SDI-20462

### **Updated Sites:**

CA-SDI-5933/6892/6903, CA-SDI-6893/16823, CA-SDI-6900/16827, CA-SDI-6901  
CA-SDI-6902/16785, CA-SDI-6904/19881, CA-SDI-16786  
CA-SDI-16824, CA-SDI-16826, CA-SDI-18921, CA-SDI-19278, CA-SDI-19901  
CA-SDI-19902, CA-SDI-20370, P-37-031313, P-37-032131

### **New Isolates:**

LE-05, LE-06, LE-08

**USGS Quad:**

Live Oak Springs & Jacumba 7.5' T17S/R7E/Section 21, 27 and 28

**Acreage:**

225 acres

**Permit Numbers:**

Log No. 3992-11-017

**Key Words:**

Boulevard, Kumeyaay, Intensive Survey, Prehistoric, Ceramics, Lithics, Bedrock Milling, Late Period, Historic Ranching, Old Highway 80, U.S. Highway 80, Positive Findings, CA-SDI-20576, CA-SDI-20577, CA-SDI-20578, LE-05, LE-06, LE-08, CA-SDI-20579, CA-SDI-20580, P-37-032433, CA-SDI-20581, CA-SDI-20461, LW-03, CA-SDI-20462, CA-SDI-5933/6892/6903, CA-SDI-6893/16823, CA-SDI-6900/16827, CA-SDI-6901, CA-SDI-6902/16785, CA-SDI-6904/19881, CA-SDI-16786, CA-SDI-16824, CA-SDI-16826, CA-SDI-18921, CA-SDI-19278, CA-SDI-19901, CA-SDI-19902, CA-SDI-20370, P-37-031313, P-37-032131

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## ACRONYMS

APE	Area of Potential Effect
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BP	(Years) Before Present
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CPV	Concentrating Photovoltaic
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPLU	Department of Planning and Land Use
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
DPW	Director of Public Works
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
GPS	Global Positioning System
kV	Kilovolt
MUP	Major Use Permit
MW	Mega Watt
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
PRC	Public Resources Code
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SDG&E	San Diego Gas & Electric
USGS	United States Geological Survey

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following reports the results of intensive cultural resources survey and archival research for the 231-acre LanEAST Solar Farm Project Area. The project is located directly east of Boulevard, an unincorporated community in eastern San Diego County, California, as depicted on the Live Oak Springs and Jacumba 7.5' United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles.

An intensive pedestrian reconnaissance survey of the project area was completed on October 10 and 11, 2011. The entire project area was surveyed using a maximum transect width of 15 meters (m). Visibility was fair to excellent with the majority of the surface exposed through previous ranching activities. Newly discovered and revisited sites were formally recorded on December 5 through 8, and 19, 2011, and January 7, 2012.

The survey was preceded by a cultural resources records search conducted by the staff of the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at the San Diego State University. The SCIC determined that 19 previous cultural resource studies had taken place within a one-mile radius of the project area. These studies identified 69 previously identified archaeological sites and 24 other cultural resources within the one-mile radius of the LanEAST project area. Research also determined that 21 previous cultural resources sites and two other cultural resources had been recorded and eight studies had taken place within the project area.

Surveys completed at the LanEAST Solar Farm site resulted in the identification of 18 previously recorded archaeological sites (2 not relocated, 1 modern, and 18 sites combined into 13 sites), 10 newly identified archaeological sites, and three isolated artifacts. Site record revisions and detailed recordings were made on all previously recorded sites. Previously recorded Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms were updated and new forms prepared for the newly identified archaeological sites and three isolated artifacts. Initial interpretations based on surface artifact distribution data indicate that 11 sites may be eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). None of the resources appear to be eligible for protection under the County's Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO).

The evaluation for the LanEAST Solar Farm is at a programmatic level. Avoidance of impacts is presumed but will be evaluated on the final design. However, if avoidance of impacts is not feasible, formal evaluation of each resource to determine their historical significance under CEQA and the RPO, eligibility for listing in the CRHR and local register is required. Following evaluation, mitigation must be proposed to reduce potential impacts to a level below significant. Additionally, under County Guidelines, all resources are considered "important" and impacts to the importance of a resource can

be mitigated through evaluation, collection of data and materials, curation of those data and materials, and monitoring during earth moving. However, the infeasibility of avoidance must first be demonstrated. The evaluation for the LanEAST Solar Farm is at a programmatic level.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Description**

The proposed project is a 22 Mega Watt (MW) Concentrating Photovoltaic (CPV) Solar Farm located on approximately 231 acres in Boulevard, California. The project has been secured through an option-to-purchase agreement that includes parcels with Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 612-030-18-00, 612-091-13-00, 613-0930-28-00 and 613-030-35-00. The majority of the project site consists of relatively flat to gently sloping land that is currently zoned agricultural and used for grazing. Several areas of granitic outcrops are located throughout the project area with the highest concentration located in the southeast portion.

The proposed project site is located directly adjacent to the unincorporated community of Boulevard in eastern San Diego County, California as depicted on the Live Oak Springs and Jacumba 7.5' United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles (Figures 1 and 2). The LanEAST Solar Farm Project Area is located within Township 17 South, Range 7 East, Sections 21, 27 and 28, San Bernardino Base Meridian, in a minor valley directly south of the greater McCain Valley surrounded by granitic hills and mountains including the Tecate Divide to the west, the Inkopah Mountains to the north, the Jacumba Mountains to the northwest and various named peaks throughout the region in all directions.

The proposed LanEAST solar farm is anticipated to provide up to 22 MW of AC generating capacity and would consist of approximately 900 trackers utilizing dual-axis tracking CPV trackers. In addition to trackers, a collector substation, and an on-site O&M annex, an overhead gen-tie would be required to connect the on-site collector substation to SDG&E's Rebuilt Boulevard Substation located approximately 0.75 mile southwest of the project boundary. Frontage improvements are not required and access would be provided by an on-site private improved driveway located off Old Highway 80. The private driveway will be improved to a commercial driveway standard.

### **1.2 Existing Conditions**

#### **1.2.1 Environmental Setting**

##### **Natural**

The project area and the surrounding area is a minor valley directly south of the greater McCain Valley, a part of the Peninsular Range physiographic province (Moratto 1984:18-19). The project area is surrounded by mountainous terrain of Cretaceous Period granitics approximately 2.75 mi (4.4 km) east of the Tecate Divide (Sharp

1976:16-19). The most prominent of the nearby peaks is Mount Tule in the Inkopah Range located approximately 3.25 mi (5.25 km) northwest of the project area. Outcrops of high quality, fine-grained quartz are located within the region.

Tule Lake, a man-made lake, is the largest local body of water, located approximately 1.2 mi (1.9 km) northwest of the project area. The lake is fed primarily by water draining through McCain Valley. The LanEAST Solar Farm Project Area and the surrounding area are drained by Walker Canyon, located to the east. Water within the project area is supplied by wells and earthen reservoirs, while the down slope area to the east of the project area is spring-fed. Bedrock outcrops within the project area and adjacent to these drainages present ideal surfaces for prehistoric milling.

Ornduff (1974:55) classifies the project area as a part of the Upper Sonoran Zone that includes a lower foothill belt and a chaparral belt. The project area falls within the chaparral belt of the Upper Sonoran Zone. The chaparral belt of the zone is “characterized by extensive brush lands. Most of the species represent extreme arid-land types and possess various markedly xerophytic structures ...” (Ornduff 1974:57).

The (hard) chaparral plant community is represented in the hills and mountains surrounding the project area. Species represented include: chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.), California lilac (*Ceanothus* spp.), scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*), laurel sumac (*Rhus laurina*), ribbonwood (*Adenostoma sparsifolium*) and yucca (*Yucca whipplei*). The project area itself is currently dominated by chaparral in the rocky areas and introduced grasses with remnant coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*). Given these remnant oaks and the valley terrain, this portion of the project area would be classified as valley/foothill woodland.

## **Cultural**

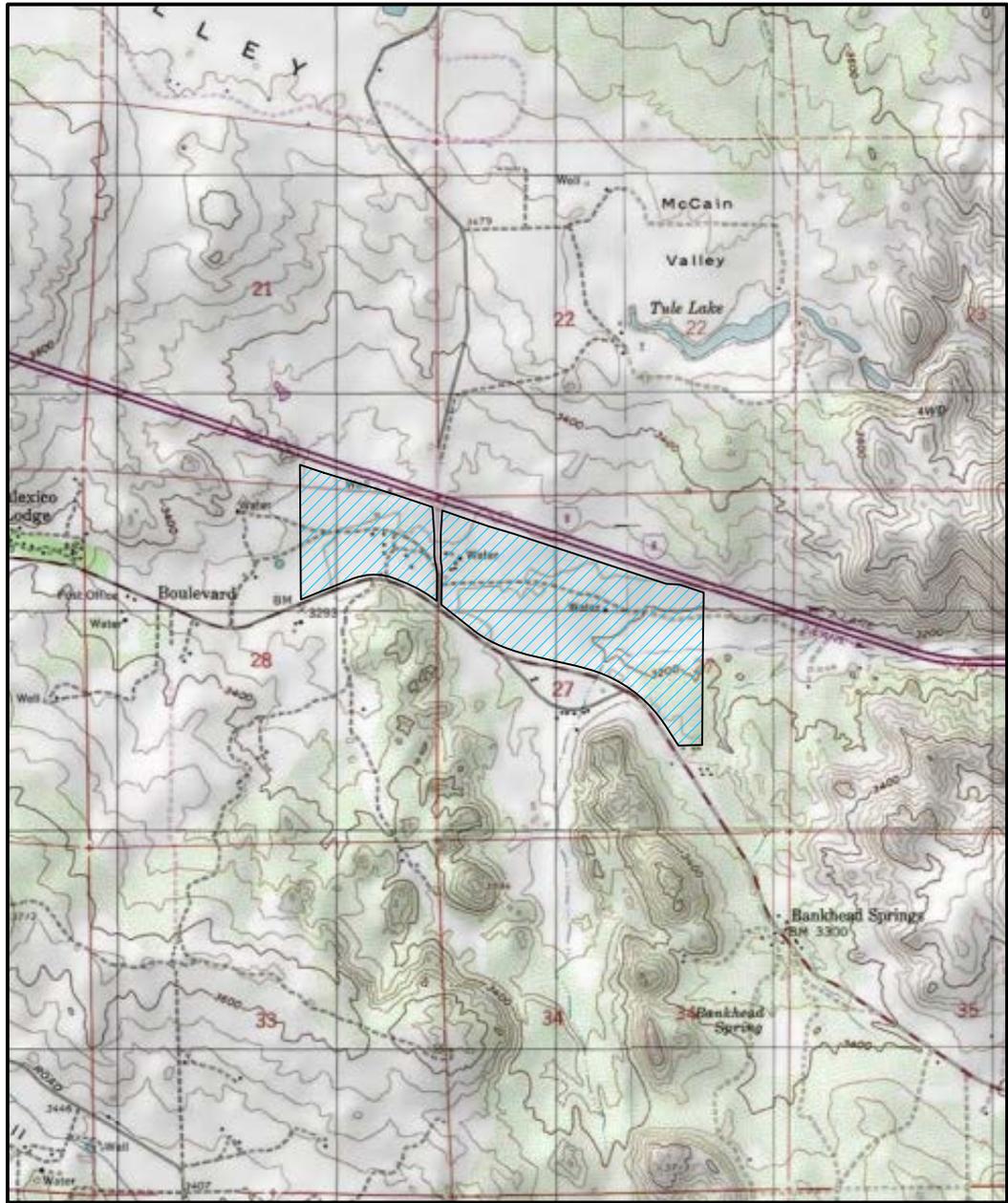
### ***Prehistoric***

The following culture history outlines and briefly describes the known prehistoric cultural traditions of San Diego County with special emphasis on the project area. A primary goal of a culture history is to provide a diachronic and developmental approach to past life ways, settlement patterns, and cultural processes. Analysis of archaeological data gathered from early in the twentieth century to present has identified three distinct temporal periods within San Diego County based on artifact assemblages and ethnohistoric data: San Dieguito, La Jolla, and Late Prehistoric (Yuman/Diegueño/Kumeyaay [Ipai and Tipai]) (Table 1).



Figure 1: LanEast Solar Farm Project Area Location within Southern California

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Name: Layers

**Legend**

 LanEAST Project Boundary

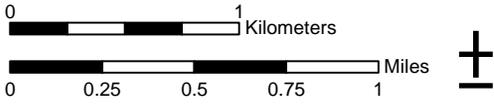


Figure 2, LanEAST Solar Farm Project Area as depicted on the Live Oak Springs and Jacumba USGS 7.5' quadrangles.

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### ***San Dieguito (ca. pre-9,000 - 8,000 BP)***

The earliest documented appearance of the San Dieguito assemblage is dated at circa 9,000 years before present (BP). This date was derived from the Harris Site (CA-SDI-149) located approximately 12.5km (7.75mi) inland along the San Dieguito River (Warren 1966). The artifact assemblage, called the Western Pluvial Lakes tradition, reflects the desert origins of the San Dieguito. Emphasis was placed on heavy scraping and chopping tools and a tradition of well-formed knives and leaf shaped points associated with hunting activities. Populations were, for the most part, highly mobile resulting in numerous, though often sparse, archaeological deposits. The Harris Site complex represents one of the few sites of San Dieguito age containing evidence of repeated occupation. Rogers identified aspects of the San Dieguito cultural tradition within Cottonwood Valley (Site W-205), north of the project area (Rogers et al. 1966).

### ***La Jolla (ca. 8,000 - 1,100 BP)***

A major shift in subsistence strategies took place around 8,000 BP. Debate continues as to whether the shift represents a modification of subsistence techniques on the part of the San Dieguito or a population replacement by immigrating peoples. Regardless of the origins of the population, the aboriginal peoples of the La Jolla Period were forced by their changing environment to rely more heavily on coastal and inland resources of plants, animals, shellfish, and fish (Moriarty 1967).

The artifact assemblage of the inland La Jolla, referred to by some as the Pauma complex, includes grinding implements (manos and metates), quarry-based tools of a greater variety than their coastal counterparts, and later in their existence, the inclusion of a limited use of projectiles (spears and/or darts). Archaeological sites of this period reflect a more sedentary lifestyle often resulting in substantial deposits of tools and subsistence remains such as bone and shell. Few sites of this time period have been documented adjacent the project area where abandonment during the period of diminished rainfall is postulated. The La Jolla life way persisted until circa 1,100 BP when a combination of population pressures from the east and rising sea level in the west once again forced adjustment to new circumstances.

### ***Late Prehistoric Period - Yuman (ca. 1,100 BP to Contact)***

The Yuman occupation of the San Diego region is, given the large number of sites and the abundance of ethnohistoric data, the best documented time period of the San Diego region (Figure 3). As with the San Dieguito/La Jolla transition, population dynamics involved in the La Jolla/Yuman transition are poorly understood.

**Table 1  
Concordance of Archaeological Units**

Years A.D./B.C.	Coastal San Diego County		Interior San Diego County		Syntheses					Years B.P.
	(Rogers 1939, 1945)	(Kortzky 1966)	(Meighan 1954; True 1938, 1966, 1970)		(Wallace 1955)	(Meighan 1959)	(Warren 1964)	(Wallace 1973)	(Hildebrand 1993)	
1500	Yuman III Culture	Diegueño II	Luiseño	Diegueño	Horizon IV - Late Prehistoric	Archaic Stage	Yuman Shoshonean	Period III: Diversified Subsistence	Late Period	500
1000	Yuman II Culture	Diegueño I	San Luis Rey	Cuyamaca Complex						
500	Yuman I Culture		La Jolla II Culture	Transition or Hiatus?		Horizon II Millingstone	Encinitas Tradition	Period I: San Dieguito	Prehistoric Phase	1500
0	La Jolla I Culture	La Jolla III		Millingstone Substratum (La Jolla/Pauma Complex)						
500		La Jolla II	La Jolla I			San Dieguito	Early Lithic Stage	San Dieguito	Period I: San Dieguito	La Jolla/Pauma Complex
1000	La Jolla I	La Jolla I		San Dieguito	Early Lithic Stage					
1500	La Jolla I		La Jolla I			San Dieguito	Early Lithic Stage	San Dieguito	Period I: San Dieguito	La Jolla/Pauma Complex
2000	La Jolla I	La Jolla I		San Dieguito	Early Lithic Stage					
2500	La Jolla I		La Jolla I			San Dieguito	Early Lithic Stage	San Dieguito	Period I: San Dieguito	La Jolla/Pauma Complex
3000	La Jolla I	La Jolla I		San Dieguito	Early Lithic Stage					
3500	La Jolla I		La Jolla I			San Dieguito	Early Lithic Stage	San Dieguito	Period I: San Dieguito	La Jolla/Pauma Complex
4000	La Jolla I	La Jolla I		San Dieguito	Early Lithic Stage					
4500	La Jolla I		La Jolla I			San Dieguito	Early Lithic Stage	San Dieguito	Period I: San Dieguito	La Jolla/Pauma Complex
5000	La Jolla I	La Jolla I		San Dieguito	Early Lithic Stage					
5500	La Jolla I		La Jolla I			San Dieguito	Early Lithic Stage	San Dieguito	Period I: San Dieguito	La Jolla/Pauma Complex
6000	La Jolla I	La Jolla I		San Dieguito	Early Lithic Stage					
6500	La Jolla I		La Jolla I			San Dieguito	Early Lithic Stage	San Dieguito	Period I: San Dieguito	La Jolla/Pauma Complex

Cultural traits associated with the Yuman population of the Gila/Colorado River drainage are documented before 2,000 BP. However, the influence of Yuman-speakers is apparent by circa 1,300 BP through the introduction of pottery, small projectile points associated with the bow and arrow, the importation of desert obsidian (volcanic glass), and the modification of burial practices from inhumation (burial) to cremation. The Yuman occupants of the area practiced exploitation of a variety of seasonally available plant and animal resources throughout the region. This resulted in the seasonal reoccupation of many "village sites" as well as many temporary, resource specific camps throughout the region.

***Ethnographic***

A general context for previous research has been presented above with early complexes distributed over wide expanses of southern California. Later complexes are better understood within a context leading to historic peoples utilizing the region at the time of Spanish contact.



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The project area is documented ethnographically to be within the Tipai branch of the Kumeyaay or Diegueño. Research into the eastern territory of the Kumeyaay has been, and continues to be, limited in comparison to the high-mountain and coastal provinces. Ethnographic and archaeological data are used to infer stronger affiliation with their desert neighbors to the east than those of the western coast.

### *Historic Era*

The major historic periods for southern California are defined by key events documented by participants, witnesses, historians, and cartographers:

**Spanish Period** (1769–1822)

**Mexican Period** (1822–1848)

**American Period** (1848–Present)

The historic era encompasses the period of occupation by European descendants. This period marked a time of disease, exploitation, and deculturation of the native peoples beginning circa 1769 with the founding of the Mission San Diego de Alcalá. The occupation and control by the Spanish was passed on to Mexico after the latter gained its independence in 1822. The Mexican period, in turn, gave way to control by the United States subsequent to the Mexican-American War and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848.

### **Spanish Period**

The Spanish Period represents exploration, establishment of the San Diego Presidio, the Missions San Diego de Alcalá, and San Luis Rey de Francia. The mission life brought with it the introduction of agriculture (corn, wheat, olive, and others), as well as herds of grazing cattle and horses. The Spanish period witnessed the introduction of adobe architecture to the area and the establishment of the Pueblo de San Diego on a hill above the location now known as Old Town San Diego. Despite the transition to the later Mexican period, the structure of the Spanish Period was retained for a time and the missions continued to operate as they had in the past.

### **Mexican Period**

Mexico's independence from Spain in 1822 ushered in the Mexican Period in *Alta California*. Mexico secularized the missions and continued the Spanish practice of granting large tracts of ranch lands to prominent soldiers, civil servants, and other settlers. Little visible evidence of the transition of power from Spain to Mexico was immediately evident in the frontiers of Alta California. Laws and practices of the earlier

government remained in place until shortly before the 1834 secularization of the missions a decade after Mexican rule began.

The secularization freed vast tracts of land for redistribution. Although several grants of land were made prior to 1834, this date marks the era of the rancho. Agriculture was overshadowed by the trade in cattle hides and tallow. It is of the trade in hides along the California coast that William Henry Dana writes in his epoch *Two Years Before the Mast*. The hide trade made the harbor at San Diego, and other coastal stops such as San Juan Capistrano, favorite ports-of-call for the sailing ships of the era. With this trade came a degree of prosperity to the region. The Pueblo de San Diego and the ranchos grew. However, this era was short-lived. The Mexican-American War of 1846-48 was to bring a close to the era of Hispanic rule. The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo would cede Alta California (along with Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas) to the United States.

### **American Period**

The American Period began with the cession of California by Mexico in 1848. However, prior to this time, Americans were well established; a number of them electing Mexican citizenship and marrying into the local families. The Mexican-American War tested the loyalty of the American emigrants to their adopted country, some of which elected to aid the American forces, while others maintained their allegiance to Mexico and, more relevant, to California.

A Lands Commission was created in responses to the Act of 1851 which provided a means of validating land ownership throughout the state through settlement of land claims. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of legal costs and a lack of what Americans considered to be sufficient evidence to provide title claims. Much of the land that once constituted rancho holdings became public land, available for settlement by emigrants to California. Those ranchos that succeeded in laying legal claim remain unsectioned land visible on maps of California.

The influx of people to California and the region was the result of various factors, including the discovery of gold in the state; conclusion of the Civil War and subsequent availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act, and importance of the country as an agricultural area supported by the construction of connecting railways. The growth and decline of towns occurred in response to an increased population and the economic "boom and bust" period of the late 1880s.

As more Americans ventured into southern California and San Diego County at the end of the 19th century, the old Spanish land grants were gradually broken up and the land changed hands many times. Agriculture and ranching were prime activities of the newcomers to the county and, by circa 1900 small towns had been created with all the

facilities necessary for future growth—post offices, schools, churches, small commercial establishments and growing residential sections.

This first general store in Boulevard was founded by Don and Vida Ruby between 1910 and 1915 along the old U.S. Army mail and 1850 to 1860 stage route (Figure 4). It operated in that location until 1919 when a new structure was built along the improved road where U.S. Highway 80 was later located. The first store was one of six structures illustrated on a 1915 photograph and the 1941 and 1959 USGS topographic maps (Figures 5, 6 and 7). The old stage route bisected the project area east-west across and down Walker Canyon to the east. A split to the south led to Jacumba along the later route of U.S. Highway 80. The old store and the majority of the structures were located to the south of the old stage road and the Ruby residence to the north in the area designated CA-SDI-16827 (see below). The Ruby's owned the property that included most of the project area.

### **1.2.2 Records Search Results**

Records search data compiled by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (Appendix A and Confidential Appendix B) indicates 69 previously identified prehistoric or historic era archaeological sites and 24 other cultural resources within the one-mile radius of the LanEAST project area (Table 2; Figure 8). Twenty-one (21) of these previously identified prehistoric or historic era resources are located within the LanEAST project area (Table 2). Descriptions of these and newly discovered cultural resources are presented in Section 4.2 of this report.

The SCIC identified 19 manuscripts referencing previous investigations within the one-mile search radius of the LanEAST project area (Figure 9); eight of the reports address all or a portion of the project area.

The SCIC further reports that review of files at the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register, California State Landmarks California Points of Interest “and other historic property lists” contain no listings for the project area or within the one-mile radius. The exception is Old Highway 80, a National Register listed property located directly south of the project area.

### **Native American Heritage Commission Consultation**

A Sacred Lands File search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on November 7, 2011. In a letter dated November 18, 2011, the NAHC stated that “Native American cultural resources were identified in the project area of potential effect (e.g. APE). The LanEAST project is evaluated at a programmatic level. As such, a project design has not been determined at present. Surveys were

conducted onsite and cultural resources were identified. Once the project design is determined a Major Use Permit will be submitted and the resources will be evaluated for significance. At that time, additional Sacred Lands consultation will be conducted.

### **1.3 Applicable Regulations**

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), and San Diego County Local Register provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

**Table 2**  
**Cultural Sites Located within One Mile of LanEAST Project Area**

<b>P-Number</b>	<b>Trinomial</b>	<b>Era</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Area (sq. meters)</b>	<b>Report Reference</b>
P-37-000087	CA-SDI-87	Prehistoric	AP10: Other (Pottery & Seed Cache)	3316	Treganza 1947; Pigniolo et al. 2005
P-37-000169	CA-SDI-169	Prehistoric	AP03: Ceramic Scatter; AP04: BRM / Bedrock Milling; AP06: Pictographs	8667	Treganza 1947; McCarthy 1975
P-37-004343	CA-SDI-4343	Prehistoric	AP04: BRM / Bedrock Milling; AP15: Habitation Debris	14927	B. Mooney 1975
P-37-004344	CA-SDI-4344	Prehistoric	AP04: BRM / Bedrock Milling; AP15: Habitation Debris; AP14: Rock Shelter / Cave	9561	B. Mooney 1975
P-37-004345	CA-SDI-4345	Prehistoric	AP04: BRM / Bedrock Milling; AP15: Habitation Debris; AP14: Rock Shelter / Cave	11118	B. Mooney 1975
P-37-004346	CA-SDI-4346	Prehistoric	AP04: BRM / Bedrock Milling; AP15: Habitation Debris; AP14: Rock Shelter / Cave	7536	B. Mooney 1975
P-37-005162	CA-SDI-5162	Prehistoric	AP14: Rock Shelter / Cave	2798	E. Ritter 1975; Hale et al. 2010
P-37-005171	CA-SDI-5171	Prehistoric	AP14: Rock Shelter / Cave	24831	E. Ritter 1975; Hale et al. 2010
P-37-005417	CA-SDI-5417	Prehistoric	AP02: Lithic Scatter	1110	Cupples 1977; Hector et al. 2006
P-37-005418	CA-SDI-5418	Prehistoric	AP03: Ceramic Scatter	1693	Hector et al. 2006
P-37-005933	CA-SDI-5933*	Prehistoric	AP02: Lithic Scatter; AP04: BRM / Bedrock Milling	90464	Chace 1979; Clifford & Smith 2003; Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009
P-37-006892	CA-SDI-6892*	Prehistoric	AP04: BRM / Bedrock Milling; AP15: Habitation Debris	9792	Chace 1979; Clifford & Smith 2003; Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009
P-37-006893	CA-SDI-6893 / CA-SDI-16823*	Both	AP15: Habitation Debris; AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps	27509	Chace 1979; Clifford & Smith 2003; Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009
P-37-006894	CA-SDI-6894	Prehistoric	AP15: Habitation Debris	5552	Chace 1979

**Table 2**  
**Cultural Sites Located within One Mile of LanEAST Project Area**

<b>P-Number</b>	<b>Trinomial</b>	<b>Era</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Area (sq. meters)</b>	<b>Report Reference</b>
P-37-006895	CA-SDI-6895	Prehistoric	AP15: Habitation Debris	17165	Chace 1979; Bowden-Renna 2010
P-37-006896	CA-SDI-6896	Prehistoric	AP02: Lithic Scatter; AP03: Ceramic Scatter	1388	Chace 1979
P-37-006897	CA-SDI-6897	Prehistoric	AP02: Lithic Scatter; AP03: Ceramic Scatter	1888	Chace 1979; Hale et al. 2010
P-37-006898	CA-SDI-6898	Both	AP02: Lithic Scatter; AP07: Architectural Features; AH16: Other	1696	Chace 1979
P-37-006899	CA-SDI-6899	Prehistoric	AP04: BRM / Bedrock Milling	1804	Chace 1979; Clifford & Smith 2003
P-37-006900	CA-SDI-6900*	Both	AP04: BRM / Bedrock Milling; AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps	1804	Chace 1979; Clifford & Smith 2003; Hale et al. 2010
P-37-006901	CA-SDI-6901*	Prehistoric	AP02: Lithic Scatter; AP03: Ceramic Scatter; AP04: BRM / Bedrock Milling	6604	Chace 1979; Clifford & Smith 2003
P-37-006902	CA-SDI-6902*	Both	AP02: Lithic Scatter; AP04: BRM / Bedrock Milling; AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps	2092	Chace 1979; Clifford & Smith 2003; Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009
P-37-006903	CA-SDI-6903*	Prehistoric	AP04: BRM / Bedrock Milling	3683	Chace 1979; Clifford & Smith 2003
P-37-006904	CA-SDI-6904*	Prehistoric	AP02: Lithic Scatter; AP03: Ceramic Scatter; AP04: BRM / Bedrock Milling	1099	Chace 1979; Clifford & Smith 2003; Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009
P-37-008217	CA-SDI-8217	Prehistoric	AP02: Lithic Scatter	4231	Flower et al. 1980
P-37-008218	CA-SDI-8218	Prehistoric	AP15: Habitation Debris	4797	Flower et al. 1980
P-37-011713	CA-SDI-11713	Historic	HP5: Hotel/motel	66134	Crull & Smith 1990
P-37-017239	CA-SDI-15188	Historic	HP21: Dam	1280	Berryman & Huett 1982

**Table 2**  
**Cultural Sites Located within One Mile of LanEAST Project Area**

<b>P-Number</b>	<b>Trinomial</b>	<b>Era</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Area (sq. meters)</b>	<b>Report Reference</b>
P-37-017240	CA-SDI-15189	Prehistoric	AP15: Habitation Debris	15660	Berryman & Huett 1982
P-37-017241	CA-SDI-15190	Prehistoric	AP15: Habitation Debris	8639	Berryman & Huett 1982
P-37-024670	CA-SDI-16367	Prehistoric	AP02: Lithic Scatter; AP03: Ceramic Scatter	990	deBarros 2002
P-37-024694	CA-SDI-16374	Historic	AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps	2934	deBarros 2002
P-37-025307	CA-SDI-16785*	Historic	AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps	1132	Clifford & Smith 2003; Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009
P-37-025308	CA-SDI-16786*	Historic	AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps	3812	Clifford & Smith 2003; Hale et al. 2010
P-37-025360	CA-SDI-16823	Historic	AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps	2336	Clifford & Smith 2003
P-37-025361	CA-SDI-16824*	Historic	AH02: Foundations/structure pads; AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps; AH5. Wells/cisterns	7468	Clifford & Smith 2003; Hale et al. 2010
P-37-025362	CA-SDI-16825	Historic	AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps	14198	Clifford & Smith 2003
P-37-025363	CA-SDI-16826*	Historic	AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps	1888	Clifford & Smith 2003
P-37-025364	CA-SDI-16827*	Historic	AH02: Foundations/structure pads; AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps	7690	Clifford & Smith 2003; Hale et al. 2010
P-37-027110	CA-SDI-17731	Historic	AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps; HP33: Farm / ranch	2190	Pignuolo & Kwiatkowski 2005
P-37-027111	CA-SDI-17732	Historic	AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps	1897	Pignuolo & Kwiatkowski 2005
P-37-027112	CA-SDI-17733	Both	AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps; AP02: Lithic Scatter	6418	Pignuolo & Kwiatkowski 2005
P-37-027346	CA-SDI-17869	Prehistoric	AP06: Pictographs	78	Anonymous

**Table 2**  
**Cultural Sites Located within One Mile of LanEAST Project Area**

<b>P-Number</b>	<b>Trinomial</b>	<b>Era</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Area (sq. meters)</b>	<b>Report Reference</b>
P-37-029586	CA-SDI-18921*	Historic	AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps	4504	Collett 2008
P-37-030280	CA-SDI-19276	Both	AP02: Lithic Scatter; AP03: Ceramic Scatter; AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps	1378	Noah & Gallegos 2008; Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009
P-37-030281	CA-SDI-19277	Historic	AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps	1842	Noah & Gallegos 2008; Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009
P-37-030282	CA-SDI-19278*	Prehistoric	AP02: Lithic Scatter	929	Noah & Gallegos 2008
P-37-030286	CA-SDI-19282	Historic	AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps	1230	Noah & Gallegos 2008; Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009
P-37-031286	CA-SDI-19855	Historic	AH11: Walls / fences	122	Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009
P-37-031287	CA-SDI-19856	Prehistoric	AP02: Lithic Scatter	154	Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009
P-37-031314	CA-SDI-19878	Prehistoric	AP02: Lithic Scatter	1789	Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009
P-37-031315	CA-SDI-19879	Prehistoric	AP03: Ceramic Scatter	119	Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009
P-37-031316	CA-SDI-19880	Prehistoric	AP02: Lithic Scatter	393	Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009
P-37-031317	CA-SDI-19881*	Prehistoric	AP02: Lithic Scatter; AP03: Ceramic Scatter	1325	Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009
P-37-031320	CA-SDI-19883	Prehistoric	AP02: Lithic Scatter; AP14: Rock Shelter / Cave	834	Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009
P-37-031338	CA-SDI-19901*	Historic	AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps	310	Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009
P-37-031339	CA-SDI-19902*	Both	AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps; AP02: Lithic Scatter	27	Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009
P-37-031340	CA-SDI-19903	Both	AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps; AP02: Lithic Scatter	122	Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009

**Table 2**  
**Cultural Sites Located within One Mile of LanEAST Project Area**

<b>P-Number</b>	<b>Trinomial</b>	<b>Era</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Area (sq. meters)</b>	<b>Report Reference</b>
P-37-031348	CA-SDI-19911	Prehistoric	AP06: Pictographs	688	Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009
P-37-031349	CA-SDI-19912	Both	AP02: Lithic Scatter; AP03: Ceramic Scatter; AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps	104	Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009
P-37-031351	CA-SDI-19914	Historic	AH10: Machinery	366	Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009
P-37-031578	CA-SDI-20030	Both	AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps; AP02: Lithic Scatter	78	Bowden-Renna 2010
P-37-031593	CA-SDI-20041	Prehistoric	AP02: Lithic Scatter; AP03: Ceramic Scatter; AP04: BRM / Bedrock Milling	3684	Hale et al. 2010
P-37-031595	CA-SDI-20042	Both	AH02: Foundations/structure pads; AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps; AH5: Wells / cisterns; AP15: Habitation Debris	50092	Hale et al. 2010
P-37-031603	CA-SDI-20049	Prehistoric	AP02: Lithic Scatter; AP03: Ceramic Scatter	413	Hale et al. 2010
P-37-031604	CA-SDI-20050	Prehistoric	AP02: Lithic Scatter; AP03: Ceramic Scatter	150	Hale et al. 2010
P-37-032168	CA-SDI-20370*	Prehistoric	AP02: Lithic Scatter; AP03: Ceramic Scatter; AP04: BRM / Bedrock Milling	1871	Hale et al. 2010
P-37-032189	CA-SDI-20391	Historic	AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps	523	Hale et al. 2010
P-37-032190	CA-SDI-20392	Historic	AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps	256	Hale et al. 2010
P-37-024023		Historic	HP37: Highway / trail	950951	Lortie 2000; Hale et al. 2010
P-37-024675		Prehistoric	AP16: Other (Isolated Flake)	314	deBarros 2002
P-37-024676		Prehistoric	AP16: Other (Isolated Projectile Point)	314	deBarros 2002
P-37-027113		Prehistoric	AP16: Other (Isolated Flake)	78	Pigniolo & Kwiatkowski 2005

**Table 2**  
**Cultural Sites Located within One Mile of LanEAST Project Area**

<b>P-Number</b>	<b>Trinomial</b>	<b>Era</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Area (sq. meters)</b>	<b>Report Reference</b>
P-37-027114		Prehistoric	AP16: Other (Isolated Flake)	78	Pignuolo & Kwiatkowski 2005
P-37-029585		Historic	HP39: Other (Property Corner Marker)	1686	Collett 2008
P-37-030227		Prehistoric	AP16: Other (Isolated Flake)	294	Noah & Gallegos 2008
P-37-030258		Prehistoric	AP16: Other (Isolated Flake)	744	Noah & Gallegos 2008
P-37-030367		Prehistoric	AP16: Other (Isolated Flake)	515	Noah & Gallegos 2008
P-37-031313*		Prehistoric	AP02: Lithic Scatter	26	Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009
P-37-031579		Historic	AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps; AH16: Other (Telephone Pole)	78	Bowden-Renna 2010
P-37-031594		Historic	AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps	512	Hale et al. 2010
P-37-031685		Historic	AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps; AH5. Wells / cisterns	1555	Hale et al. 2010
P-37-031686		Historic	AH04: Privy pits / trash scatters / dumps	3823	Hale et al. 2010
P-37-031932		Historic	HP02: Single family property	78	Ghabhláin t al. 2010
P-37-031933		Historic	HP04: Ancillary building	78	Ghabhláin t al. 2010
P-37-031934		Historic	HP02: Single family property	78	Ghabhláin t al. 2010
P-37-031935		Historic	HP03: Multiple family property	78	Ghabhláin t al. 2010
P-37-032131*		Historic	HP04: Ancillary building	78	Hale et al. 2010

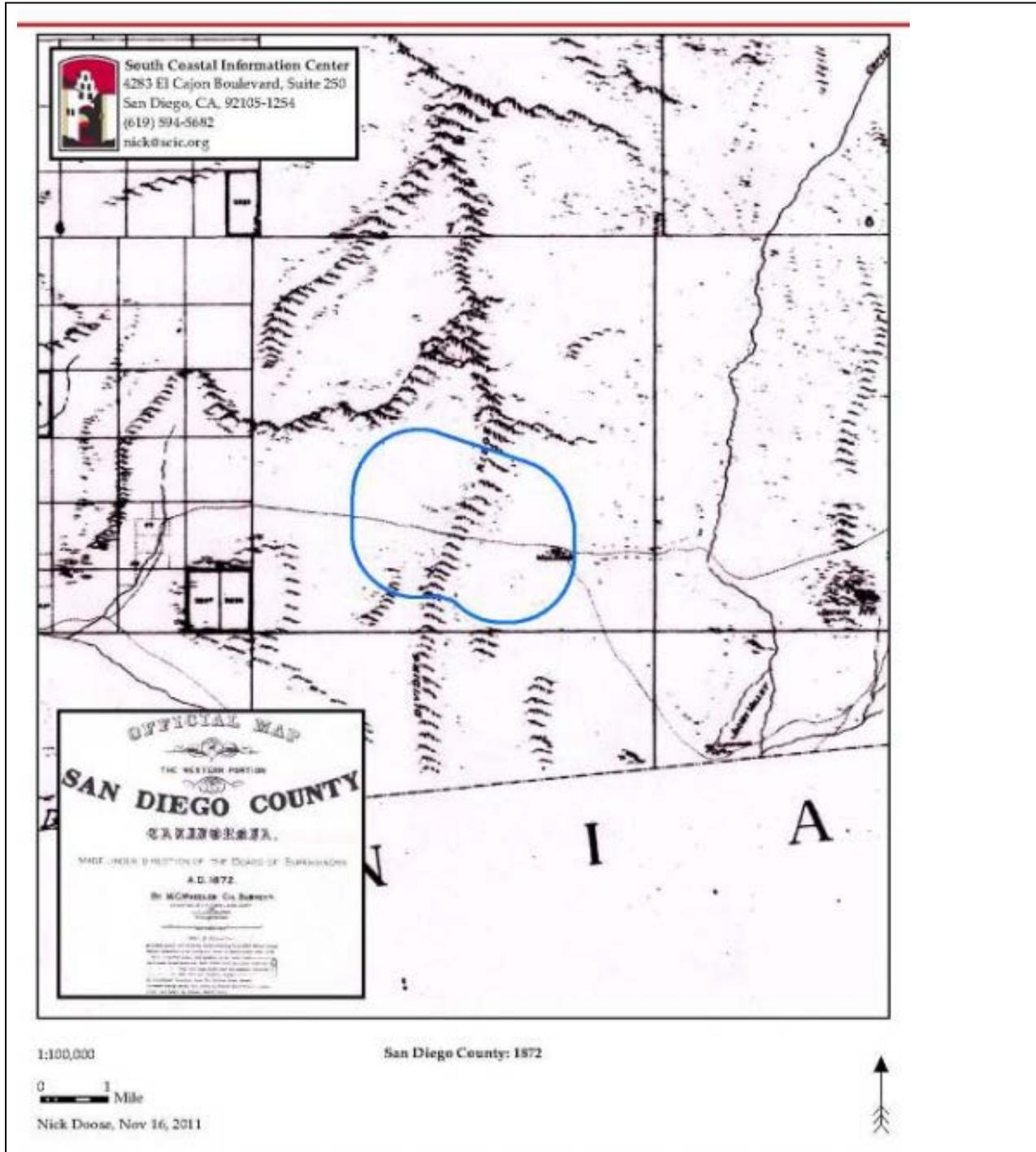
**Table 2**  
**Cultural Sites Located within One Mile of LanEAST Project Area**

<b>P-Number</b>	<b>Trinomial</b>	<b>Era</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Area (sq. meters)</b>	<b>Report Reference</b>
P-37-032132		Historic	HP02: Single family property	78	Hale et al. 2010
P-37-032133		Historic	HP02: Single family property	78	Hale et al. 2010
P-37-032134		Historic	HP02: Single family property	78	Hale et al. 2010

\* Resources located within the LanEast project area

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Figure 4 Wheeler Map of 1872 with SCIC Search Radius



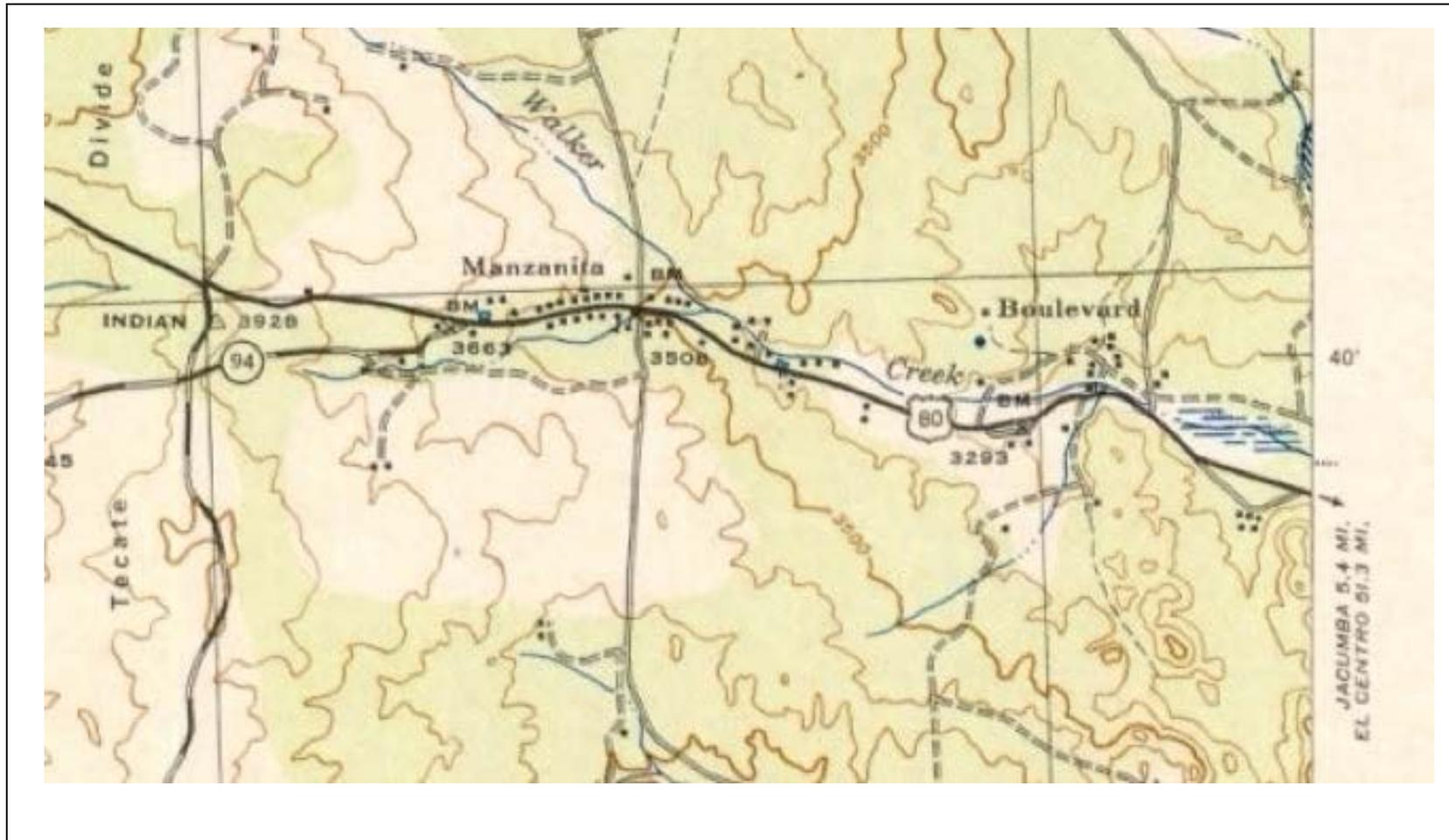
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Figure 5 1915 Photograph of the Ruby General Store, Boulevard, California  
(Courtesy of the Mountain Empire Historical Society)



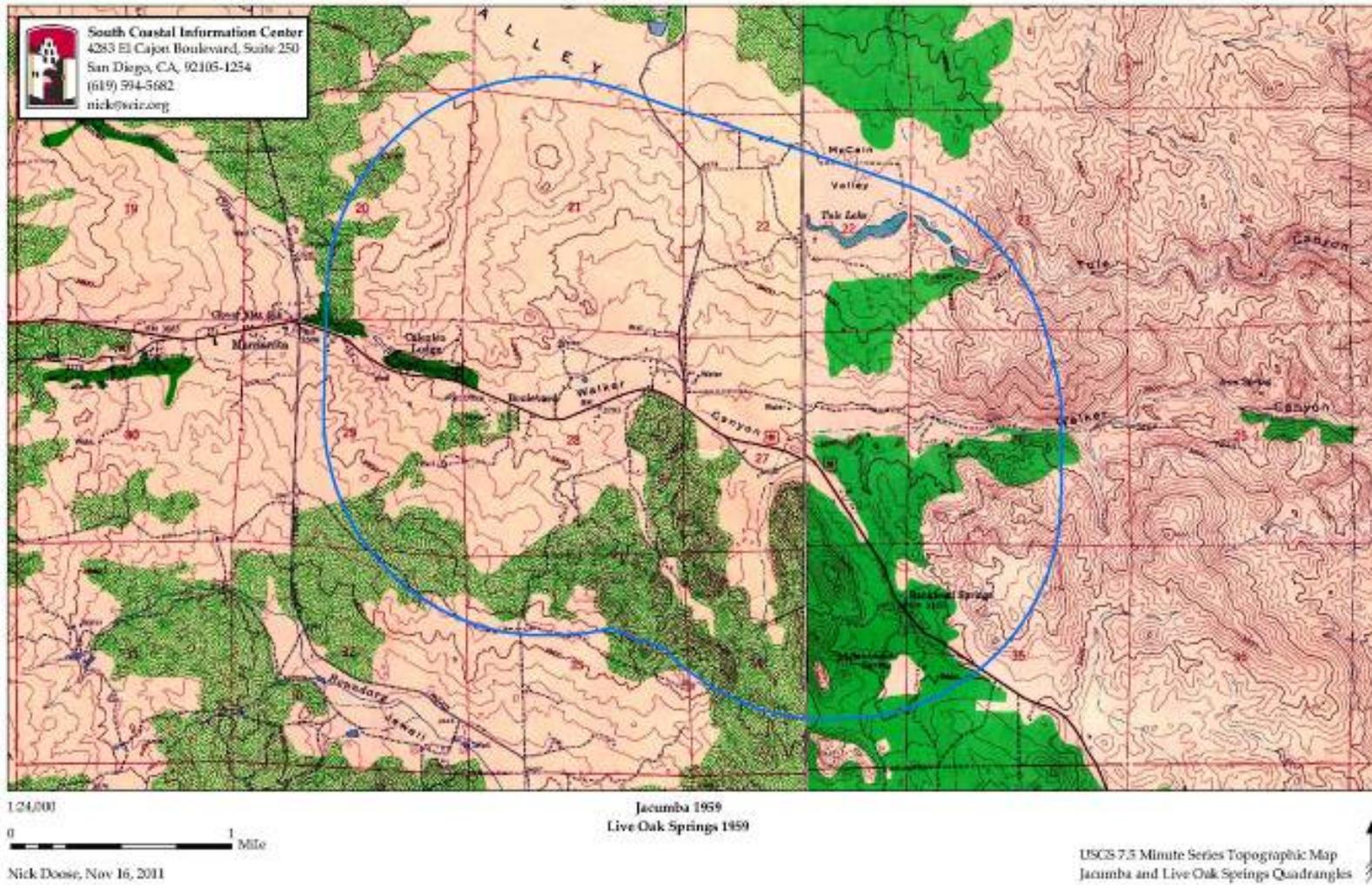
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Figure 6 A Portion of the 1941 USGS Map



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Figure 7 A Portion of the 1959 USGS Map



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Figure 8 Cultural Resources Sites Located within One Mile of the LanEAST Project Area (Live Oak Springs and Jacumba Quadrangles) (See Confidential Appendix B)

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Figure 9 Cultural Resources Reports Located within One Mile of the LanEAST Project Area (Live Oak Springs and Jacumba Quadrangles) (See Confidential Appendix B)

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## California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines (CEQA)

According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5a, the term “historical resource” or significant cultural resource includes the following:

- (1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
- (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code (PRC) or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
  - (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
  - (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
  - (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
  - (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- (4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the PRC), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5b, a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. A substantial adverse change is defined as:

- (1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- (2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
  - (A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
  - (B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
  - (C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c) of applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- (1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- (2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.
- (3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2

of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.

- (4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR [Environmental Impact Report], if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(d) & (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

- d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American heritage Commission as provided in PRC SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:
  - (1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
  - (2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

### **San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register)**

The County requires that resource importance be assessed not only at the State level as required by CEQA, but at the local level as well. If a resource meets any one of the following criteria as outlined in the Local Register, it will be considered an important resource.

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage;
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities;

- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### **San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)**

The County of San Diego's RPO protects significant cultural resources. The RPO defines "Significant Prehistoric or Historic Sites" as follows:

Sites that provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, State, or Federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to:

- (1) Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:
  - (aa) Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the keeper of the National Register; or
  - (bb) To which the Historic Resource ("H" Designator) Special Area Regulations have been applied; or
- (2) One-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources which contain a significant volume and range of data and materials, and
- (3) Any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances which is either:
  - (aa) Protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures; or
  - (bb) Other formally designated and recognized sites which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

The RPO does not allow non-exempt activities or uses damaging to significant prehistoric or historic lands on properties under County jurisdiction. The only exempt activity is scientific investigation. All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria on prehistoric and historic sites. Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards.

## **2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE**

### **Prehistoric Archaeological Resources**

For the purposes of this technical report, any of the following will normally be considered a potentially significant environmental impact to cultural resources:

- (1) The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.
- (2) The project proposes activities or uses damaging to, and fails to preserve, significant cultural resources as defined by the RPO.

The significance guidelines listed above have been selected for the following reasons:

Guideline 1 is derived directly from CEQA. Sections 21083.2 of CEQA and 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines recommend evaluating archaeological resources to determine whether or not a proposed action would have a significant effect on unique archaeological sites.

Guideline 2 was selected because the RPO requires that cultural resources be considered when assessing environmental impacts. Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, cumulative) on significant cultural resources as defined by these guidelines would be considered a significant impact.

The RPO does not allow non-exempt activities or uses damaging to significant prehistoric or historic site lands. The only exempt activity is scientific investigation. All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria on prehistoric and historic sites. Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards.

### **Historic Resources**

For the purposes of this technical report, any of the following will normally be considered a potentially significant environmental impact to cultural resources:

- (1) The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.
- (2) The project proposes activities or uses damaging to, and fails to preserve, significant cultural resources as defined by the RPO.

The significance guidelines listed above have been selected for the following reasons:

Guideline 1 is derived directly from CEQA. Sections 21083.2 of CEQA and 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines recommend evaluating historical resources to determine whether or not a proposed action would have a significant effect on unique historical sites.

Guideline 2 was selected because the RPO requires that cultural resources be considered when assessing environmental impacts. Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, cumulative) on significant cultural resources as defined by the County's Significance Guidelines would be considered a significant impact.

The RPO does not allow non-exempt activities or uses damaging to significant prehistoric or historic site lands. The only exempt activity is scientific investigation. All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria on prehistoric and historic sites. Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards.

### **Human Remains**

For the purposes of this technical report, any of the following will normally be considered a potentially significant environmental impact to cultural resources:

- (1) The project, as designed, disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.
- (2) The project proposes activities or uses damaging to, and fails to preserve, significant cultural resources as defined by the RPO.

The significance guidelines listed above have been selected for the following reasons:

Guideline 1 is included because human remains must be treated with dignity and respect and CEQA requires consultation with the "Most Likely Descendant" as identified by the NAHC for any project in which human remains have been identified.

Guideline 2 was selected because the RPO requires that cultural resources including human remains be considered when assessing environmental impacts. The RPO requires the preservation of identified human remains. In addition, County regulations provide protection for previously undocumented human remains that may be discovered during earth disturbing activities. See Section 1.3 for a discussion of the specific regulations. Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, cumulative)

on significant cultural resources as defined by the County's Significance Guidelines would be considered a significant impact.

The RPO does not allow non-exempt activities or uses damaging to significant prehistoric or historic site lands. The only exempt activity is scientific investigation. All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria on prehistoric and historic sites. Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards.

## **2.1 Theoretical Orientation**

### **2.1.1 Prehistoric Sites**

#### **2.1.1.1 *The Cultural Ecology Paradigm***

It is generally accepted that Julian Steward formalized cultural ecology models in his ethnographic and archaeological analyses of Great Basin groups (Steward 1937, 1938; Steward and Setzler 1938). That this connection was evident to earlier researchers is implicit in both their research orientation and interpretations (e.g. Uhle 1907). The utility of cultural ecological approaches is maximized in their application to economic and technological aspects of culture (Lee and Devore 1968). This is not to say that economy and technology are any less important in understanding social aspects of culture, only that this understanding, within the context of hunter-gatherer societies, is best explained through ecological relationship(s) within the techno-economic aspects of culture. Theories based on the cultural ecology paradigm have more applicability in the area of middle-range theory with subsequent articulation to general theory through more general models such as neo-Darwinian evolutionary and human ecology theory (Bettinger 1991).

Cultural ecologists do not argue that cultures are defined by environment, but that environment merely constrains the choices available to the culture. These constraints are assumed to require adaptive responses, though this is not necessarily the case. In addition, adaptive responses cannot be assumed to be optimal. Tradition, technological level, and interaction spheres may apply additional stimuli and limits beyond those resulting from environmental constraints, thus an historical perspective is necessary when evaluating adaptive responses within the framework of environmental limits. This necessity for historical perspective severely limits the ability of cultural ecology to act as a viable general theory. This is not to say that the cultural ecology paradigm is not valuable, but simply acknowledges its limitations.

The role of cultural ecology, in all its different aspects, is viewed as a critical factor in historical reconstruction. Only with a complete understanding of the environmental limitations, and the "optimal responses" to those limitations on a given culture, can we begin to perceive the "extrasomatic" aspects of human behavior. As an example, the reduction in resource availability, through environmental or cultural change, can be viewed as a catalyst to the development of aggressive tendencies and formalization of leadership roles. Likewise, emigration from a specific local and expansion of subsistence breadth are viewed as adaptive strategies, especially when the alternatives are limited (Glassow 1978). Models of homeostasis and cultural evolution are, necessarily and rightly, viable only when complete, or nearly complete, environmental data are available.

Cultural ecological models are additionally valuable in their ability to be tested through empirical observations made through environmental reconstruction, as well as artifact and ecofact analysis. A large number of methods are available for Paleo-climactic reconstructions, such as, pollen cores from both terrestrial and marine environs, dendrochronological and rainfall data from preserved wood, and ocean temperature reconstructions through radiocarbon dating and stable isotope ratio analysis of marine shell. Artifact and ecofact analyses are similarly applicable to correlation with environmental data by way of microwear analyses, phytolith and pollen analyses of tools, and faunal analyses focused on the identification and exploitation of specific environments with special attention given the availability of those environs as delimited by climactic reconstructions (Erlandson 1994).

It is through the use of these data that the environmental limitations and optimal utilization can be compared and contrasted with archaeological data. The residual of such comparisons should represent, in large part, those aspects of culture that are not a direct result of environmental limitation. Thus, this perspective can be applied to an adaptation of the systems theory approach, whereby optimal foraging models are applied to environmental reconstructions in an effort to develop positive and negative feedback loops. What should arise would be apparent inconsistencies between the optimal model and the apparent findings within the archaeological data. These inconsistencies would reflect the influence of cultural aspects of behavior, which in turn could be used to develop testable hypotheses for which the influences of environment have been accounted.

### **2.1.2 Research Questions**

The formulation of research questions pertaining to survey-level investigations are typically based on information specific to the project area under investigation and reflective of previously gathered data. Within the prehistoric research realm, typical

regimes within a cultural ecology model would focus on probability models positing a relationship between functional site types and resource location. These correlations would, naturally, be highly dependent on the time periods represented. Thus, the identification of complexes relating to specific time periods and the establishment of prehistoric context would be paramount.

- (1) Can the archaeological data supplement the prehistoric record to place the site in a local chronology?
- (2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local and regional commodities exchange?
- (3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use?
- (4) Can the site provide insight into the types of sites anticipated within the region?
- (5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

## **2.2 Historic Sites**

### **2.2.1 The Globalization Paradigm**

Historic Period research focuses on defining how the occupants of the region utilized this seemingly the local environ. Identified Historic Period resources shall be traced through documentation to an individual or group if possible. A survey-level recording of site constituents would be correlated with socio-economic, ethnic and religious identities of the registered occupants to formulate further research questions applicable to evaluation studies.

Evaluation of historic period assemblages requires a higher level of documentation than that associated with prehistoric assemblages. Analysis of historic artifacts and assemblages must, therefore, be within the context of an accurately documented group responsible for the deposit(s). The combination of artifact analysis and historic documentation should, therefore, attempt to address questions regarding the period(s) represented, ethnicity, gender and age of the group represented, functional behavioral activities of the group, relative economic status, and consumer choice within the context of the perceived economic status.

Archival materials available cover the entire historical period. The period of greatest interest is the American period, specifically circa 1880 to 1945. American era documents include various maps, chain of title back to the U.S. Patent for the land, U.S. Census, Great Register of Voters, County Lease Books etc.

Materials analyzed shall be compared with archival data regarding the persons most likely responsible for the deposit. Preliminary examination of archival records indicates few structures within the project area between 1880 and 1945.

Historic period artifacts shall be classified into both technological and functional groups. Technological classifications shall comprise grouping such as ceramics, glass, metal cans, etc. Functional classes shall reflect an analysis scheme developed by Sprague (1983) and expanded upon by Glenn and May (May 1996, 2001a, 2001b; Glenn and May 1999; May and Glenn 2003a, 2003b).

Roderick Sprague's Functional Classification Method (Sprague 1983:251-261) is widely used in the Great Basin and Northwest (Polk 1996), and has been applied to historic collections in southern California (May 2001a, 2001b; May and Glenn 2003). Within southern California, the method has been applied to study developing agricultural homesteads in the Lusardi community along the San Dieguito River and near the historic town of Linda Vista, both in San Diego County (May 2001a, 2001b). Excavations of circa 1880 to 1920 privy deposits within downtown San Bernardino permitted application of the method to a urban landscape (May and Glenn 2003). It is anticipated that data analysis of artifacts from the project area shall be sufficient in quantity, variety and integrity to be added to the growing database used in regional functional analyses. Uniformity in classification methodology is essential to generate readily comparable data useful to all archaeologists.

Analysis of the artifacts shall focus on testing for evidence of behavior activity groups that would shed light early-20th century rural life. Assigned clusters are anticipated to fall within "hyperspace communities" that reflect the variation in income and social status among those responsible for the deposit, as well as the identifying changing use and status patterns resulting from increased access to goods from San Diego that resulted from improved transportation system that took place between the World Wars. The selection of household goods, commodities, quality of selections, and personal items of consumption and recreation should be reflected in the trash deposits. Behavioral inferences include ethnic diversity, gender and economic status of the households represented. Behavioral groupings represented include Personal, Domestic, Architecture, Administrative, Domestic, Garden/Agricultural, Maritime, Personal, Transportation, Utility conveyance, Warehouse and Workshop. These data shall be compared and contrasted with expectations developed from archival research.

### **2.2.2 Research Questions**

In developing a research design, connectivity between the recovered artifacts and the research context must be established. This is done by developing specific questions that could be answered by the data. Inability to address the questions would mean the

site lacks sufficient data to meet the criterion of significance related to data potential. If there is sufficient data to address those questions in the research context, then the site would meet the criterion of significance. Site integrity is also to be considered.

Several generalized questions will be posed that can assist in determining research value under the criterion of significance related to data potential. These are as follows:

- (1) Can the archaeological data supplement the historical record to place the site in a local chronology?
- (2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local, regional, and international commodities exchange?
- (3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use or the local participants?
- (4) Can the collection provide insight into the kind of structures built at the site?
- (5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

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## **3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS**

### **3.1 Methods**

#### **3.1.1 Survey Methods**

The historic properties intensive survey was conducted, recorded and reported under the supervision of Mr. Brian K. Glenn of Pacific West Archaeology, Inc. Field personnel consisted of Mr. Kurt McLean, Mr. Charles Bouscaren, Ms. Hillary Warren, Ms. Stephanie Hernandez and Mr. Kyle Griffith. All personnel participated in the initial identification of artifacts and features. Mr. McLean and Mr. Bouscaren shared duties as Field Director. Ms. Warren focused on photography, Ms. Hernandez on field recording and Mr. Griffith on operating the Trimble Series 6000 XH sub-meter Global Positioning System (GPS).

Ms. Whitefeather Roque participated as Native American observer on the project. Ms. Roque inspected each site where prehistoric artifacts and features were identified and provided input directly to the Principal Investigator. Ms. Roque is a member of the Campo Band of Mission Indians and familiar with the project area. Her observations were forwarded to the tribal council.

The entire 231-acre project was surveyed by the team of archaeologists using standard pedestrian parallel transects spaced no greater than 15 meters (50 feet) apart (see Figures 1 and 2). All field and research activities were conducted under the supervision of the Principal Investigator, who meets Department of Interior standards and is listed on the County of San Diego approved consultants list (see Appendix C for resume of the Principal Investigator). The exception to the parallel transect method was areas of rugged terrain where staff deviated from parallel transects. Deviations occurred in areas of rock outcrops located predominantly in the southeastern extreme of the project area. Outcrops were intensively inspected for evidence of bedrock milling, rock shelters and other use.

Pedestrian reconnaissance surveys of the entire LanEAST Solar Farm Project Area were completed on October 10 and 11, 2011. Newly discovered and revisited sites were formally recorded on December 5 through 8, and 19, 2011 and January 7, 2012. GPS location data was recorded at each feature and visible diagnostic artifact within the sites. In addition, site boundaries were established using a GPS to create polygons representing the visible extent of artifact and feature distribution.

As discussed above, the project area is dominated by introduced grasses with remnant coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) in more level areas, and chaparral in the steeper rocky areas. Ground surface visibility was excellent (between 80 and 100

percent) throughout most of the elevated portions of the project area, representing approximately 65 percent of the project site. Ground surface visibility in the grassland portion of the project area, representing approximately 35 percent of the project site, was fair to good (between 25 and 80 percent). Disturbance in the central and southern portions of the project appears to be substantial due to ranch activities, roads and various support structures and features.

Surveying efforts focused on the identification and recording of historic and prehistoric period artifacts, features and sites. The GPS receiver was uploaded with data that included: project area boundaries, previously identified cultural resources, background aerial photographs and a data dictionary designed to note attributes necessary for completion of State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Forms 523A through L (DPR 523), as appropriate.

Information gathered during site recording included: the types and estimated amounts of artifacts; their distribution; an estimation of age; perceived integrity; and boundaries of each property sufficient to permit completion and/or updating of appropriate DPR 523 forms. Photographs were taken for each site area (overviews), artifact concentration, and feature. Diagnostic artifacts and boundary information were plotted using a GPS receiver, photographed and described with emphasis on chronologically sensitive attributes. No artifact collection occurred. All notes, photographs and GPS data are curated at Pacific West Archaeology and will be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center for archiving.

### **3.1.2 Testing Methods**

The LanEAST Solar Facility currently does not have a proposed project design. As such, no significance evaluations were completed for the cultural resources identified in this report. The evaluation of resources will be conducted when a final design is identified and a Major Use Permit is submitted to the County.

### **Native American Participation/Consultation**

The NAHC was contacted for a search of their Sacred Lands Files (see Confidential Appendix B). In a letter dated November 18, 2011, the NAHC stated that “Native American cultural resources were identified in the project area of potential effect (e.g. APE). The LanEAST project is evaluated at a programmatic level. As such, a project design has not been determined at present. Surveys were conducted onsite and cultural resources were identified. Once the project design is determined a Major Use Permit will be submitted and the resources will be evaluated for significance. At that time, additional Sacred Lands consultation will be conducted. Ms. Whitefeather Roque participated as Native American observer on the project. Ms. Roque is a member of the

Campo Band of Mission Indians and is familiar with the project area. She inspected each site where prehistoric artifacts and features were identified and provided input directly to the Principal Investigator. Her observations were forwarded to the Campo Band tribal council.

## **3.2 Results**

The survey resulted in recording 10 previously unrecorded archaeological sites and three isolates, and updating boundaries and observations at 21 previously recorded sites (2 sites not relocated, 1 site modern and 18 sites were combined into 13 sites based on updated artifact distributions) and one other resource (Figure 10). Table 3 provides a summary of archaeological resources in the project area.

Presented below are descriptions of these finds along with detailed site maps.

### **Isolated Finds**

Three isolated finds were discovered or recorded during the course of the survey (Figure 11).

**LE-05** is a single blue-grey, porphyritic, metavolcanic flake located 90 m west of the western edge of site CA-SDI-19902 and 70 m north of the northern edge of site CA-SDI-6902/16785 (Figure 12a).

**LE-06** is a single, reddish-brown, porphyritic, metavolcanic flake located 135 m east of the northeastern corner of site CA-SDI-20370 (Figure 12b).

**LE-08** is a quartz crystal, Desert side-notched projectile point fragment (Figure 12c).

### **Previously and Newly Recorded Archaeological Sites**

Previously recorded and newly identified sites are a combination of historic and prehistoric era materials and features (Figure 10). The pedestrian survey resulted in the combination of some sites reducing their overall number to 13. The following site pairings resulted from survey: SDI-5933, -6892 and -6903; -6900 and -16827; -6902 and -16785; and -6904 and -19881 (see Table 3). Additionally, 10 new sites were identified and recorded bringing the overall total number of recorded resources to 23 (not including 3 isolates). The historic materials and features are, in large part, associated with structural remains located to the west of McCain Valley Road and with various trash scatters/deposits to the east. Structural features on the west include (but are not limited to): the early general store (CA-SDI-16786); the residence of Don and Vida Ruby (property owners and owners of the store; CA-SDI-6900/16827); and a ranch complex located predominantly off the project area, to the west (CA-SDI-16824); and

the historic mail and stage road that runs east-west across the entire project area and beyond in both directions (CA-SDI-20462). Two previously recorded resources, CA-SDI-19278 and P-37-031313, were not relocated.

Prehistoric era resources were identified mainly on top of bedrock outcrops. Two resources were identified to the west of McCain Valley Road (CA-SDI-6900, LW-03), but the majority of the outcrops and the resources were found to the east, especially the southeast corner of the project area (see Figure 10 and Table 3).

New and revised site records are presented on DPR-523 forms within Confidential Appendix B. Additional maps and illustrations are provided where appropriate.

### ***CA-SDI-5933, CA-SDI-6892, CA-SDI-6903***

CA-SDI-5933, -6892, and -6903 have been subsumed under a single site boundary. Descriptions of site recordation history and assemblage constituents are provided below.

Site CA-SDI-5933 was first recorded by Richard Gadler for the County of San Diego in 1978 as a Late Period camp site with 10 basins, 3 mortars and 17 slicks. Artifacts listed included 100+ ceramic sherds, scrapers, a hammerstone, a portable metate fragment, a projectile point and the remains of a rock wall. Two artifact concentrations, one in the west, and another long scatter to the east of the site, were recorded. The site was mapped directly north of Old Highway 80 in the southeast portion of the eastern project parcel (Figure 13, 14).

In 1979, Chace subsequently recorded the site as temporary number FR-1, a “major campsite ... [with] midden.” Chace measured the midden area as 76 m (250 feet) north-south by 24.4 m (80 feet) east-west with an estimated depth of between 30 and 45 cm. Chace tested the site with three auger holes. Chace restricted the definition of the site to the western artifact concentration area previously defined by Gadler, while excluding the other originally recorded long scatter to the east. Chace suggested that the site represented possible agricultural pursuits by the Native American inhabitants. He recommended that further site testing be undertaken.

The site was next investigated by Brian Smith and Associates in 2003 and reported as a bedrock milling feature and a lithic scatter. Smith recorded seven bedrock milling features, four flakes, one hammerstone and 13 ceramic sherds. Smith excavated 21 shovel test pits, though only one recovered subsurface cultural materials- one ceramic sherd. Site boundaries defined on the basis of features and surface artifacts measured 165 m north-south by 69 m east-west. Based on testing, Smith recommended that site CA-SDI-5933 was not significant according to the criteria listed in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

ASM investigated the site area in 2009, but failed to identify any features in the area previously recorded.

**Table 3  
Summary of Archaeological Resources in Project Area**

<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>Size (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Potential for CRHR Listing/County Importance</b>	<b>Potential RPO Designation</b>
CA-SDI-5933/ 6892/ 6903	Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter & bedrock milling  Combined with CA-SDI-6892, and SDI-6903	Prehistoric: ceramics, debitage, flaked stone tools, rock wall, groundstone, basins, mortars and slicks	28,360	Potentially CEQA Significant - CRHR Eligible/ Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely
CA-SDI-6893/16823	Prehistoric bedrock milling, lithic and ceramic scatter/ Historic refuse  Combined with CA-SDI-16823	Prehistoric: ceramics, debitage, flaked stone tools, rock wall, groundstone, mortars and slicks. Historic; cans	31,813 (Combined with CA-SDI-16823)	Potentially CEQA Significant - CRHR Eligible/ Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely
CA-SDI-6900/16827	Prehistoric bedrock milling/ Historic ranch complex  Combined with CA-SDI-16827	Prehistoric: ceramic, debitage, mortars and slicks. Historic: glass, cans, ceramics, structural remains, workshop debris;	5,492 (Combined with CA-SDI-16827)	Potentially CEQA Significant - CRHR Eligible/ Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely
CA-SDI-6901	Prehistoric milling site	Prehistoric: ceramic, debitage, basins	2,129	Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely
CA-SDI-6902/16785	Prehistoric milling site and possible rock shelter/ Historic refuse  Combined with CA-SDI-16785	Prehistoric: debitage, slicks, rock shelter. Historic: glass, cans, ceramic	6,038 (Combined with CA-SDI-16785)	Potentially CEQA Significant - CRHR Eligible/ Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely

**Table 3  
Summary of Archaeological Resources in Project Area**

<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>Size (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Potential for CRHR Listing/County Importance</b>	<b>Potential RPO Designation</b>
CA-SDI-6904/19881	Prehistoric flaking station & milling site  Combined with CA-SDI-19881	Prehistoric: ceramics, debitage, flaked stone tools, groundstone, mortar, hearth	29,500 (Combined with CA-SDI-19881)	Potentially CEQA Significant - CRHR Eligible/ Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely
CA-SDI-16786	Historic refuse, 1 <sup>st</sup> general store	Historic: ceramic, glass, metal	3,809	Potentially CEQA Significant - CRHR Eligible/ Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely
CA-SDI-16824	Circa 1930 ranch complex	Historic: drainage ditch	10,595	Potentially CEQA Significant - CRHR Eligible/ Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely
CA-SDI-16826	Modern trash	Modern debris with plastic closures	323	Not CEQA Significant/Not Important under County Guidelines	No Potential
CA-SDI-18921	Circa 1930 refuse deposit	Historic: cans, ceramic and glass fragments	655	Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely
CA-SDI-19278	Not relocated	Prehistoric: previously recorded debitage – not relocated	929	Not CEQA Significant/Not Important under County Guidelines	No Potential
CA-SDI-19901	Historic glass	Historic: amethyst glass, ceramic	310	Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely

**Table 3  
Summary of Archaeological Resources in Project Area**

<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>Size (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Potential for CRHR Listing/County Importance</b>	<b>Potential RPO Designation</b>
CA-SDI-19902	Historic refuse  Prehistoric artifact scatter	Historic: amethyst & other glass, ceramic  Prehistoric: ceramic, debitage	1,874	Historic - Potentially CEQA Significant - CRHR Eligible/ Important under County Guidelines  Prehistoric - Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely
CA-SDI-20370	Prehistoric milling	Prehistoric: slicks, mortars, rock shelter, rock wall, ceramic, debitage, groundstone	6,616	Potentially CEQA Significant - CRHR Eligible/ Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely
P-37-031313	Not relocated	Prehistoric: debitage – not relocated	26	Not CEQA Significant/Not Important under County Guidelines	No Potential
P-37-032131	Historic structure	Historic: ancillary structure circa 1950	78	Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely
CA-SDI-20461	Circa 1930 refuse scatter	Historic: cans, ceramic, glass	1,769	Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely

**Table 3  
Summary of Archaeological Resources in Project Area**

<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>Size (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Potential for CRHR Listing/County Importance</b>	<b>Potential RPO Designation</b>
LW-03	Prehistoric milling/ Historic chiseled stone	Prehistoric: bedrock milling slicks. Historic: two dated names chiseled into rock, 1906 and 1920, glass, cans	48	Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely
CA-SDI-20462	Historic circa 1850-1920 road	Historic: graded road	2.4 miles (1.25 miles within the project area)	CEQA Significant - CRHR Eligible/ Important under County Guidelines	Potentially Significant
CA-SDI-20576	Prehistoric milling/ Historic refuse	Prehistoric: slick, debitage. Historic: cans, glass	360	Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely
CA-SDI-20577	Prehistoric milling	Prehistoric: slicks, debitage, possible groundstone	360	Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely
CA-SDI-20578	Historic earthen basin & two deposits of lumber	Historic: basin and lumber piles	3,900	Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely
CA-SDI-20579	Prehistoric milling	Prehistoric: slicks, groundstone	235	Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely

**Table 3  
Summary of Archaeological Resources in Project Area**

<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>Size (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Potential for CRHR Listing/County Importance</b>	<b>Potential RPO Designation</b>
CA-SDI-20580	Prehistoric artifact scatter/ Historic highway marker	Prehistoric: ceramic, debitage. Historic: "C" marker	50	Prehistoric - Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines  Historic – CEQA Significant - CRHR Eligible/ Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely
P-37-032433	Historic highway marker	Historic: "C" marker	1	CEQA Significant - CRHR Eligible/ Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely
CA-SDI-20581	Historic structure	Historic: cement basin, ceramics, glass	640	Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely
LE--05	Isolate - Single porphyritic, metavolcanic flake	Prehistoric isolate	NA	Not CEQA Significant/Not Important under County Guidelines	No Potential
LE-06	Isolate - Single porphyritic, metavolcanic flake	Prehistoric isolate	NA	Not CEQA Significant/Not Important under County Guidelines	No Potential
LE-08	Isolate - Quartz crystal, Desert side-notched projectile point fragment	Prehistoric isolate	NA	Not CEQA Significant/Not Important under County Guidelines	No Potential

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Figure 10 New and Updated Cultural Resources Located within the LanEAST Project Area (See Confidential Appendix B)

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Figure 11 Overview Map of Isolated Finds Located within the LanEAST Project Area  
(See Confidential Appendix B)

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Figure 12 Isolated Finds Located within the LanEAST Project Area



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Figure 13 Overview of Site CA-SDI-5933/6892/6903



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Figure 14 Detail Map of Site CA-SDI-5933/6892/6903 (See Confidential Appendix B)

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The current investigations identified 11 milling features, many with multiple elements, in an area between 60 and 125 m north of Old Highway 80. The recorded site area measures 70 m northeast to southwest by 43 m northwest to southeast. A historic era watering feature is located on the northern edge at the base of the slope. A light but continuous scatter of prehistoric artifacts including milling stones, stone tools and flakes extends from site CA-SDI-5933 southeast to site CA-SDI-6892, and subsuming CA-SDI-6903 (described below). Given the artifact distribution connection between the two previously recorded sites, they are considered to represent one continuous prehistoric occupation. Their combined site area covers 28,360 square meters.

Site CA-SDI-6892 was first recorded by Chace in 1979 as a “diffuse camp litter and two outcrops with milling features” from the Late Period. Measurements were recorded as 45.7 m (150 feet) north-south by 30.5 m (100 feet) east-west. Depth was estimated at 30 cm. The site is located to the east and southeast of CA-SDI-5933 and directly north of Old Highway 80. Artifacts recorded included pottery sherds, a portable milling basin fragment, and stone tool flakes.

The site was recorded by Brian Smith and Associates in 2003 as “a single milling slick on a boulder with no associated artifacts.” However, site dimensions were recorded as 121.9 m (400 feet) northwest to southeast by 91.4 m (300 feet) northeast to southwest.

ASM revisited the site in 2009. ASM confirmed Chace’s site boundary and description, and recorded a third milling feature containing four basins and eight slicks in a 2 by 3 m area.

The current survey expanded the previous boundary based on surface artifacts and identified a total of six bedrock milling features and a cluster of thermally altered rock. The revised site dimensions are 235 m east-west by 180 m north-south, resulting in a combination with CA-SDI-5933. Artifacts include metavolcanic and quartz flakes, a portable metate fragment, two metavolcanic cores, a metavolcanic core/hammerstone, a mano/pestle, several manos and a serrated Cottonwood triangular projectile point fragment of Obsidian Butte obsidian (see Figure 15).

Site CA-SDI-6903 was first recorded by Chace in 1979 as two outcrops of millings features and scattered artifacts. The two features consisted of two shallow mortars in one feature and a single milling basin in the other. Chace measured the site as 15.2 m (50 feet) northeast to southwest, apparently the distance between the two features.

Brian Smith and Associates updated the site record in 2003 as an isolated milling feature with site dimensions of 45.7 m (150 feet) N/S by 45.7 m (150 feet) E/W. The milling feature was described as two mortars on an outcropping of granite with no associated artifacts.

The current undertaking failed to relocate the described resources at the plotted location between sites CA-SDI-5933/6892 and CA-SDI-6904/19881 (Figure 16). However, milling elements identified as Feature 1 within the modified boundaries of the combined site CA-SDI-5933 and CA-SDI-6892 match the description provided and the photographs presented in the Chace report (Figure 17). No archaeological materials were identified at the previously plotted location for CA-SDI-6903. Therefore, SDI-6903 has been subsumed under CA-SDI-5933/6892.

### *CA-SDI-6893 and CA-SDI-16823*

Archaeological site CA-SDI-6893 was first recorded by Paul Chace and Associates in 1979. Chace recorded the site as a medium-sized prehistoric camp 36.5 m (120 feet) x 18.3 m (60 feet) (Figure 18). The site contained several bedrock mortars and basins, sherds of desert buffware and mountain redware, a quartz arrow point tip, a cobble mano, two hammerstone, flakes of basalt, felsite, quartz, and quartz crystal, and a base of triangular concave-based arrow point.” Augers identified a site depth of 30 cm.

The site record was updated by Brian F. Smith and Associates in 2003. Smith and Associates recorded the site as 137.2 X 61.0 m (450 x 200 feet), containing a single bedrock milling slick with no associated artifacts.

In addition to updating the CA-SDI-6893 site record, Smith recorded another close-by site (directly south), CA-SDI-16823 (see below). Smith records the site as “a medium-sized historic trash dump consisting of numerous pieces of historic glass, ironstone, cans and other debris.” Smith tested neither of the two sites.

ASM archaeologists during the Sunrise Powerlink project determined that artifact distributions between CA-SDI-6893 and CA-SDI-16823 justified their combination as one continuous site. The ASM crew relocated the milling features and artifacts originally cited by Chace.

Investigations conducted as part of the current survey verified the Chace and ASM findings and expanded the site boundary slightly west (Figure 19). The site area covers 31,813 m<sup>2</sup> and contains three bedrock milling features and a sparse scatter of prehistoric artifacts. The artifact assemblage includes: metavolcanic and quartz debitage; ceramic sherds (including an incised rim); a metate fragment; a mano; an edge-modified flake; and a projectile point tip of fine-grained metavolcanic. In addition, the CA-SDI-16823 portion of the site contains a historic era deposit of materials indicative of early 20th century household activity.

Figure 15 Cottonwood Style Obsidian Projectile Point found within Site CA-SDI-5933/6892/6903



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Figure 16 Overview of Feature Previously Designated Site CA-SDI-6903

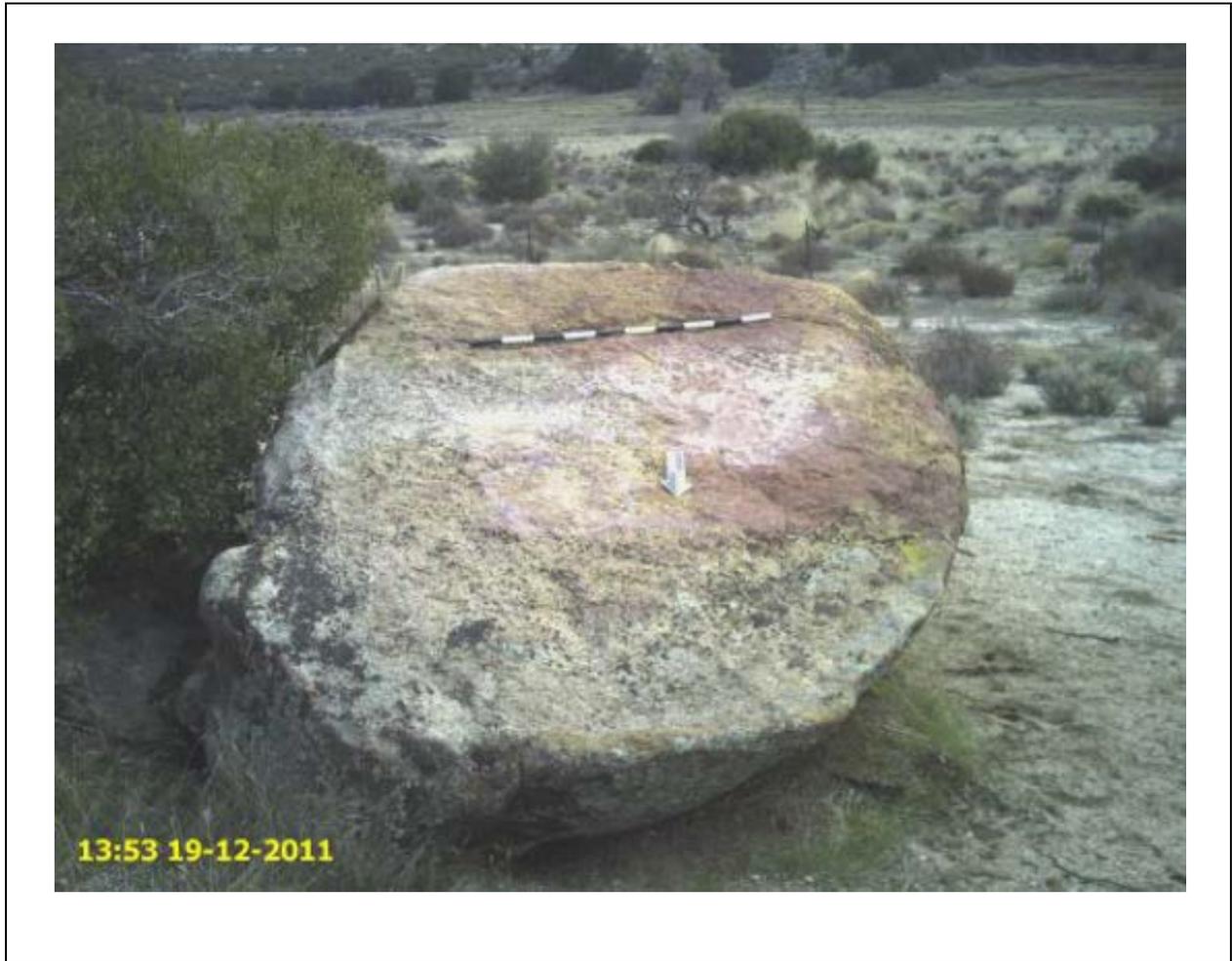


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Figure 17 Location Map of Previously Designated Site CA-SDI-6903, with updated location of features with the CA-SDI-5933/6892 boundary (See Confidential Appendix B)

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Figure 18 Overview of Site CA-SDI-6893/16823



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Figure 19 Detail Map of Site CA-SDI-6893/16823 (See Confidential Appendix B)

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Site CA-SDI-16823 was first recorded by Smith in 2003 as “a medium-sized historic trash dump consisting of numerous pieces of historic glass, ironstone, cans and other debris. The site is located directly north of the old stage road in the eastern parcel of the project area, directly south of CA-SDI-6893. Site dimensions were recorded as 30.4 m (100 feet) north-south by 54.9 m (180 feet) east-west. The site was not tested by Smith.

ASM revisited the site and identified surface prehistoric and historic artifacts extending from the site to CA-SDI-6893. The two sites CA-SDI-16823 and CA-SDI-6893 were therefore found to be one extensive cultural resource.

The current undertaking verified the boundaries defined by earlier researchers and expanded them slightly west (see Figure 18). Both prehistoric and historic era artifacts were visible on the surface, though both were extremely sparse outside the identified loci. Prehistoric finds included ceramic sherds, groundstone and debitage of metavolcanic and quartz materials. Historic materials were primarily represented by a sparse scatter of sanitary cans. Five loci were identified; three containing prehistoric milling features, and two containing historic refuse. These were in addition to the locus of historic refuse identified by Smith on the south side of the old stage road. Site dimensions and area are presented within the CA-SDI-6893 discussion, above (see Figure 18).

#### *CA-SDI-6900 and CA-SDI-16827*

CA-SDI-6900 was originally recorded by Chace in 1979 as a single bedrock milling feature with two mortars, and no associated artifacts (Figure 20). The site was located directly north of Fuquay Grove on the north edge of the old stage road west of McCain Valley Road.

The location and milling features were verified by Brian Smith in 2003 and again by ASM as part of the Sunrise Powerlink survey. ASM added one additional slick and a possible mortar start/basin. ASM also added a historic trash refuse to the record, noting hole-in-top and other sanitary can types, as well as glass fragments including one amethyst glass fragment. ASM redefined the boundaries as 60 m X 55 m.

The current survey confirmed the reported milling feature and historic refuse. More precise GPS data shifted the location approximately 40 m east of the previous plot (Figure 21). In addition, an additional milling feature was identified approximately 50 m to the east of the previously identified milling feature. Four additional milling slicks were identified on the newly discovered feature.

A combination of historic refuse, features, and prehistoric artifacts extend from CA-SDI-6900 to site CA-SDI-16827 (see below). The total combined site area is 5,492 m<sup>2</sup> (Figure 21).

Site CA-SDI-16827 was first recorded by Brian Smith and Associates in 2003 as a medium-sized historic site with dimensions of 91.4 m (300 feet) north-south by 68.6 m (225 feet) east-west. The site was located north of site CA-SDI-6900 and Fuquay Grove, described as consisting of a historic foundation and a cement trough and numerous fragments of purple glass and ironstone. Smith did not test the site.

ASM relocated the site in 2009 and expanded its eastern boundary to within 20 m of McCain Valley Road. They noted that “artifacts include dozens of small amethyst and cobalt glass fragments, barbed wire fencing, a mattress spring, sanitary cans, fuel cans and unidentifiable metal. There is also a small disarticulated pile of milled wood which likely is the remains of a windmill. An abandoned dirt road runs through the site in a U-shape. ... Soil consists of alluvial light brown silty sand and decomposing granite and is unlikely to contain a buried cultural deposit.”

Preliminary research identifies this location as the circa 1915 ranch complex of Don and Vida Ruby, the property owners and operators of the general store. The 1928 aerial photograph shows several structures, an inverted U-shaped drive cutting through the complex center and circling east and south along the eastern edge of the complex. A portion of the structures visible on the aerial have corresponding archaeological features visible on the ground (Features 1 and 2). However, most do not.

What remains in the vicinity are six large and small refuse deposits scattered around the perimeter (see Figures 20 and 21). The largest locus of refuse is distributed down slope to the east of the complex and directly adjacent to a fenced area visible on the aerial.

Features 3 and 4 correspond to the previously identified bedrock milling locus of CA-SDI-6900 and the newly identified milling locus to the east, respectively. Both features are described within the CA-SDI-6900 discussion (see above).

### ***CA-SDI-6901***

Site CA-SDI-6901 was first identified and recorded by Gadler in 1978 as a concentration within the extensive site CA-SDI-5933; Chace (1979) subsequently characterized this deposit as a separate site FR-11 (Figure 22). Chace recorded the site as a bedrock outcropping with two milling basins. The site is located directly north of Old Highway 80 and east of the intersection with McCain Valley Road. One sherd of prehistoric ceramic and two basalt flakes were found associated with the milling features.

Figure 20 Overview of Site CA-SDI-6900/16827



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Figure 21 Detail Map of Site CA-SDI-6900/16827 (See Confidential Appendix B)

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Figure 22 Overview of Site CA-SDI-6901



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The site record was updated by Brian Smith and Associates in 2003 as measuring 122 m northwest to southeast and 60 m northeast to southwest; depth was reported at 30 cm. The update included the results of testing by surface collection and excavation of 17 STPs and a single test unit. Two of the STPs had positive results and the 1 X 1m test unit was placed adjacent to one of these. Surface collection resulted in the recovery of 26 prehistoric artifacts including: 21 pieces of debitage; a mano; one prehistoric ceramic sherd; two retouched flakes; and a bifacial tool. Subsurface testing provided an additional 15 pieces of debitage. Smith concluded the site was not a significant cultural resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines criteria.

The current undertaking confirmed the two milling slicks and identified a single bedrock mortar and a sparse assemblage of debitage, lithic artifacts, groundstone and prehistoric ceramic (Figure 22). The feature and artifacts were distributed over an area measuring 60 m northwest to southeast and 35 m northeast to southwest covering an area 2,129 sq m (Figure 23).

#### *CA-SDI-6902 and CA-16785*

Site CA-SDI-6902 was first recorded by Chace in 1979 as a single milling slick on a large boulder with no associated artifacts.

The record was updated by Brian Smith and Associates in 2003. Smith recorded four slicks on the boulder and plotted the site area as a circle with a diameter of 40 m. The site was tested with five STPs in the area surrounding the feature and one at the base of the boulder. All STPs were negative. Smith concluded that CA-SDI-6902 was considered not a significant cultural resource according to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 criteria.

The site record was updated by ASM in 2009 and expanded 30 m to the north side of the road to encompass historic and prehistoric artifacts. The historic artifacts included 19th century beer bottle bases, cone-top beer cans, historic ceramic and three flakes: one quartz and two metavolcanic.

The current survey confirmed the findings of previous researchers and added an additional slick to the milling feature (Figure 24). Also noted was a possible rock shelter beneath the milling feature boulder, a historic trash scatter to the east of the milling, and a sparse scatter of prehistoric debitage that connected the site with the previously defined boundary of site CA-SDI-16785 to the southeast (see below). Comparison of site data indicates the trash scatter may be that previously defined as CA-SDI-16785, but with greater accuracy given modern GPS equipment. Prehistoric debitage finds also expanded the site to the northeast and northwest. Total combined site area is 6,038 sq m (Figure 25).

CA-SDI-16785 was first recorded and tested by Brian Smith and Associates in 2003 as a historic trash deposit containing “over 200 pieces of historic glass, as well as pieces of tin and ironstone.” The site was identified near the center of the eastern project parcel, south of the old stage road and to the southeast of site CA-SDI-6902. The site was surface collected and tested with 11 STPs and a single 1 by 1 m unit. The five central STPs were positive, as was the test unit, thus determining site dimensions of 19 m north-south by 33 m east-west. Depth was estimated at 50 cm. Analysis revealed materials dating from between the 1880s and the 1920s. Smith concluded that testing had exhausted the site’s data potential and the site was not significant according to the criteria listed in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

The site record was updated by ASM in 2009 confirming the general location and artifact constituents as described by Smith in 2003.

Regarding the relationship between CA-SDI-16785 and CA-SDI-6902, the current survey identified a continuous distribution of historic materials that connect the two sites (see Figure 24). Locus A, found between the previously identified site boundaries, contains a variety of sanitary cans, ceramics and glass. Maker’s marks on ceramic sherds indicate manufacture by Buffalo China in 1927. Green pinstripe on some of the ceramics matches that identified at other historic refuse deposits within and adjacent to the project area, including the locus identified by ASM on the north side of the old stage road.

#### ***CA-SDI-6904 and CA-SDI-19881***

Site CA-SDI-6904 was first recorded by Chace in 1979 as, a quartz flaking station near quartz seams measuring 6 m (20 feet) across (Figure 26). The site is recorded as consisting of between 100 and 200 quartz debitage flakes and three unfinished knives. No other artifacts or features were identified. Chace mapped the site northeast of Old Highway 80 and near the east boundary of the eastern project parcel.

A site update filed by Brian Smith and Associates reports a single milling feature with two mortars. The site is reported as measuring 45.7 (150 feet) in diameter. Portions of the site form refer to CA-SDI-6900 in the northern part of the project area and may therefore be erroneous with reference to the milling feature.

The site area was greatly expanded by ASM in 2009 to include three loci of lithic and ceramic scatters. Two features were recorded outside these loci, but within the overall site boundaries. Locus A contained both ceramics and debitage. Locus B contained predominantly debitage of volcanic materials, as well as a mano fragment and a quartzite core. Locus C contained the largest variety of materials that included volcanic, quartzite and obsidian debitage, a volcanic scraper and a side-notched projectile point of obsidian. None of the recorded loci are within the LanEAST project area.

Figure 23 Detail Map of Site CA-SDI-6901 (See Confidential Appendix B)

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Figure 24 Overview of Site CA-SDI-6902/16785



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Figure 25 Detail Map of Site CA-SDI-6902/16785 (See Confidential Appendix B)

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Figure 26 Overview of Site CA-SDI-6904/19881



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The general site area outside of the three loci contained prehistoric ceramic sherds and volcanic debitage. Features included a bedrock mortar and a scatter of fire affected rock, likely the remnants of a hearth. The boundary of the site, as recorded by ASM, is bisected by the LanEast project boundary. The site record is silent of the materials and features previously identified by Chace and Smith. The site has not been tested.

The current survey was restricted to the western portion of site CA-SDI-6904 as defined by ASM within the eastern project boundary (Figure 26). Investigation found a sparse, but continuous scatter of prehistoric materials that extends between site CA-SDI-6904 and CA-SDI-19881 located to the west (Figure 27). A milling slick was identified at the western edge of the previously identified boundary of CA-SDI-6904. The area around the slick contained the greatest concentration of prehistoric artifacts that included groundstone, ceramics and debitage of predominantly metavolcanic material. The combined and modified site area encompasses 29,500 m<sup>2</sup>.

Site CA-SDI-19881 was first recorded by ASM in 2009 as a lithic and ceramic scatter. ASM recorded the assemblage as consisting of “one quartzite, oval, bifacial mano fragment with pecking on the margins (Art. 1, 14.0 x 10.5 x 5.5 cm); one clear/white chert side-notched projectile point (Art. 2, 2.0 x 1.0 x 0.25 cm); and four debitage consisting of two primary volcanic flakes, one interior volcanic flake, and one quartz flake. Five brown ware ceramic fragments were also noted.” The site was located 20 m north of Old Highway 80 near the southeastern corner of the eastern project parcel. Site dimensions were recorded as 50 m north-south by 20 m east-west. The site was not tested by ASM.

The current survey verified the findings of the ASM team. The area within the previously defined site CA-SDI-19881 was dominated by ceramic sherds and debitage of both metavolcanic and quartz materials. In addition, several features were identified between this site and the previously defined boundary of CA-SDI-6904, resulting in the combination of these two sites as one continuous cultural resource (see Figure 27). These features were dominated by ceramic scatters with a scatter of thermal altered rock. Individual artifacts noted include ceramic sherds, manos and debitage.

### ***CA-SDI-16786***

Site CA-SDI-16786 was first recorded and tested by Brian Smith and Associates in 2003 as a sparse scattering of historic trash including pieces of glass and ironstone directly south of site CA-SDI-6900. Site dimensions were recorded as 106 m northwest to southeast by 46 m northeast to southwest (Figure 28).

Surface collection and excavation of 13 STPs and a single test unit identified a concentration area measuring approximately 45 m northwest to southeast by 35 m

northeast to southwest. Smith concluded that testing had exhausted the site's data potential and the site was not significant according to the criteria listed in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

The site record was updated by ASM in 2009 confirming the general location and artifact constituents as described by Smith in 2003. The ASM update noted that only a few historic artifacts remained on the surface and concluded that the majority of the surface artifacts had been collected during the 2003 testing by Smith.

The current field investigation relocated the location and found little in the way of artifacts on the surface; this matches the 2009 observations by ASM (Figure 29). No evidence of foundations or privies was found, though both may be present subsurface.

The site area of 3,809 sq. m. defined by Smith is assumed to be accurate. Further investigation may alter this assessment. Preliminary archival research conducted during the current investigation has identified this site as the location of the first general store in Boulevard (see Figure 5). The store was located along the old stage road and near the junction of the southeastern route to Jacumba. The store operated at this location from at least 1915 until it was replaced by a later structure along the route of the circa 1920 County road that would later become U.S. Highway 80.

### ***CA-SDI-16824***

CA-SDI-16824 was first recorded as by Brian F. Smith and Associates in 2003 as three historic foundations, a single well, and a sparse scattering of historic trash including pieces of purple glass (Figure 30). Recording was limited to a primary form and topographic map (DPR-523a and j, respectively [see Appendix B]).

The current survey provides greater detail and precision in identifying both the architectural constituents and associated artifacts. Seven features were identified including Feature 1, referred to locally as the Old Fuquay house (Chace 1979 [site record for CA-SDI-6899]). Various debris piles and scatters connect the features. The 1928 aerial, as well as the 1941 and 1959 USGS quadrangles, show the house and ancillary structures intact (Figure 30; also see Figures 6 and 7). Seven features were identified as a result of the survey (Figure 31). Integrity of the various features is high, with little evidence of disturbance subsequent to the removal of the Fuquay house and an ancillary building evident in aerial photographs. The bulk of features are located to the west of the project area. Only Feature 7 is located within the project area (Figure 32).

Figure 27 Detail Map of Site CA-SDI-6904/19881 (See Confidential Appendix B)

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Figure 28 Overview of Site CA-SDI-16786



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Figure 29 Detail Map of Site CA-SDI-16786 (See Confidential Appendix B)

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Figure 30 1928 Aerial Photograph of the LanEAST Project Area



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Figure 31 Detail Map of Features Identified with Site CA-SDI-16824 (See Confidential Appendix B)

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Figure 32 Overview of Feature 7 within Site CA-SDI-16824



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Feature 7 is an earthen ditch feature running approximately 426.7 m (1,400 feet) east-west between the central dirt road on the north (see CA-SDI-20462) and the meadow to the south (see Figure 32). Concrete rubble reinforces the southern edges in its western portion. The ditch is regularly shallow U-shaped across most of its length, measuring approximately 3.0 m (10 feet) across and 60–90 cm (2-3 feet) deep. The feature is bounded on the east by Fuquay Grove and on the west by CA-SDI-16824, the Fuquay house (outside the project area). The ditch appears designed to intercept surface flow from natural drainages to the north. The ditch is intentionally dammed at several locations along its length, perhaps to allow the water to spill into the meadow.

### ***CA-SDI-16826***

Site CA-SDI-16826 was first recorded by Brian Smith and Associates in 2003 as a small historic trash scatter with dimensions of 30.4 m (100 feet) north-south by 54.9 m (180 feet) east-west covering an area 323 m<sup>2</sup> (Figure 33). It was located in the western edge of the western project parcel at the juncture of two dirt roads: the historic stage road and a spur trending to the northwest. The sites consisted of numerous pieces of historic glass, cans, and ironstone. The site was not tested by Smith.

The current survey confirmed the location of site CA-SDI-16826, but identified only modern debris, some with plastic closures, at the location (Figures 33 and 34). It is recommended that the site does not warrant recording at this time. Further investigation may be able to locate and research temporally diagnostic artifacts to better define when the resource may properly reach an age when it may be necessary to evaluate, though it is unlikely that it will be recommended significant even then.

### ***CA-SDI-18921***

Site CA-SDI-18921 was first recorded in February 2008 by Arcadis as part of the Sunrise Powerlink project. It was recorded as a circa 1950 residential refuse dump containing mostly food cans, furniture springs, nail keg hoops, ceramic dishes, glass containers and drink ware.

The current survey verified the site location and constituents. The site is a moderate to high density historical refuse deposit located on a gentle slope on the south side of a dirt road (Figure 35). The irregularly shaped deposit measures approximately 64.0 m (210 feet) northwest to southeast and 35.0 m (115 feet) northeast to southwest and covers an area 655 m<sup>2</sup> (Figure 36).

Several discrete and overlapping dumping episodes are clearly visible, though most appear to be from a relatively narrow time period, circa 1925 to 1935 (earlier than the previously ascribed circa 1950 site occupation date), though minor evidence of later

occupation was noted. The deposit may be associated with site CA-SDI-16824, with one or both of the two general stores or the old Ruby residence located to the east.

Site constituents include a variety of cans (over 1,000 in number), and ceramic and glass fragments. Dishware includes white glaze porcelain rimmed with two fine green lines. A variety of dishware types in this pattern are present including cups, saucers, bowls, dishes and at least one platter. A maker's mark "Buffalo China 1925" provides a temporal marker. Other ceramics include both improved and non-improved white glaze porcelain and crockery.

Cans include Calumet baking powder, knife and rotary opened single- and multi-serve food cans, solder drop sealed condensed milk, rectangular hole-in-top meat cans, lard buckets, 5-gallon rectangular cans and key wind open sardine cans. Other metal objects include pie tins, bailing wire, barrel hoops, personal- and laundry-sized wash basins and corrugated metal.

Glass objects include pint and quart clear condiment containers, as well as hundreds of bottle fragments of clear, brown, amber, green, aqua, cobalt blue and sun tinted amethyst. Site integrity is good, though the lack of intact bottles indicates collecting has likely taken place.

#### ***CA-SDI-19278***

Site CA-SDI-19278 was first recorded by Gallegos and Associates in 2008 as site LMP-S-55, a sparse lithic scatter consisting of three porphyritic metavolcanic flakes. The site was located near the northwest corner of the eastern project parcel. Site area is recorded as 13 by 19 m covering 929 m<sup>2</sup> (Figure 37). The site was not tested by Gallegos.

The site was not relocated during the current survey. Recent use of the area as an off-road vehicle tract may have obscured or removed the flakes.

#### ***CA-SDI-19901***

Site CA-SDI-19901 was first recorded by ASM in 2009 as a scattering of seven amethyst colored glass shards measuring 38 m east-west by 10 m north-south covering an area 310 m<sup>2</sup> (Figure 38). A single piece of historic ceramic was also noted. The site was recorded along the old stage road on the western margin of the eastern project parcel, southeast of the historic ranch complex. ASM did not test the site.

The current survey verified the observations by ASM. No additional data was derived from inspection (Figure 39).

Figure 33 Overview of Site CA-SDI-16826



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Figure 34 Detail Map of Site CA-SDI-16826 (See Confidential Appendix B)

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Figure 35 Overview of Site CA-SDI-18921



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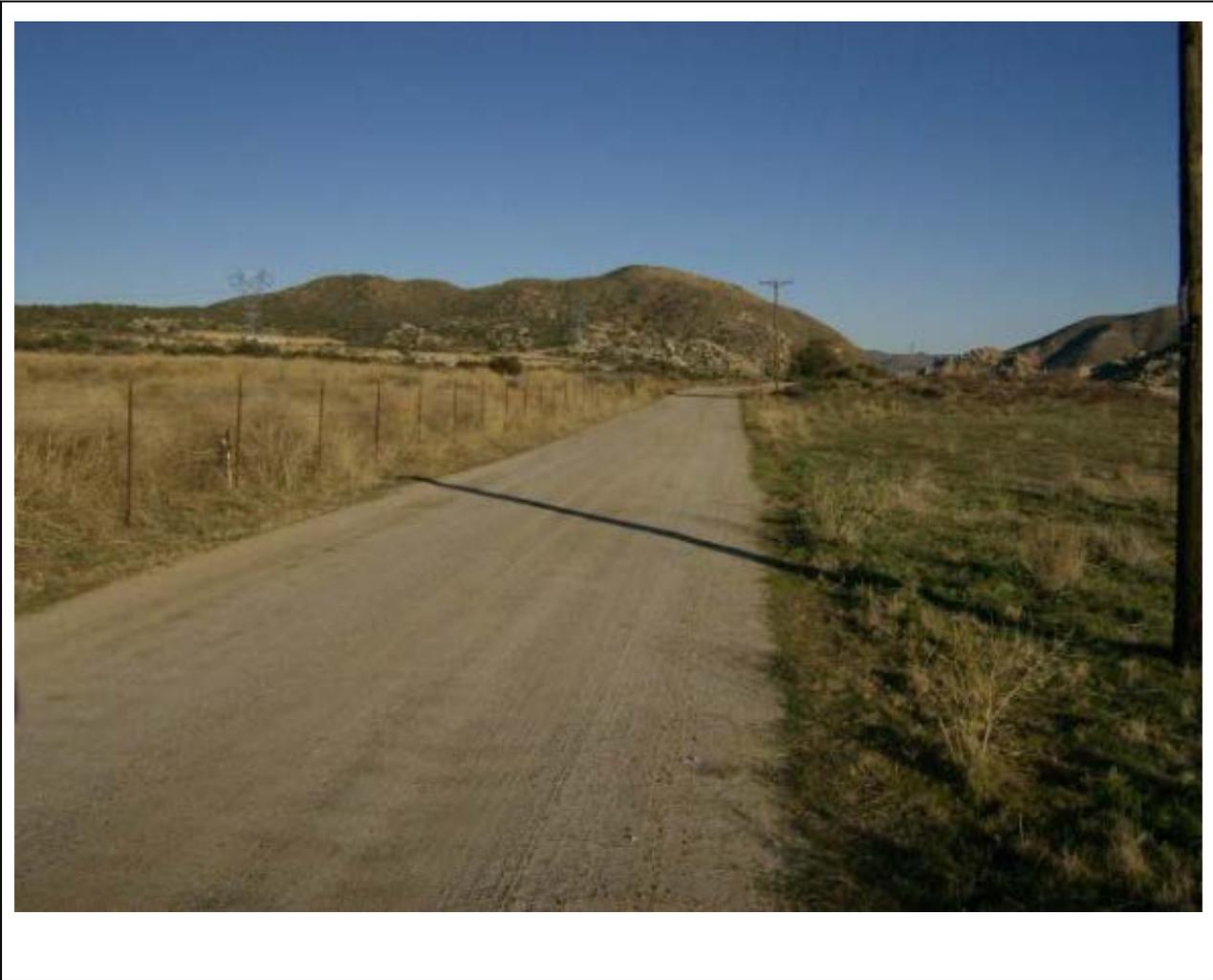
Figure 36 Detail Map of Site CA-SDI-18921 (See Confidential Appendix B)

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Figure 37 Detail Map of previously reported location of Site CA-SDI-19278 (See Confidential Appendix B)

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Figure 38 Overview of Site CA-SDI-19901



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Figure 39 Detail Map of Site CA-SDI-19901 (See Confidential Appendix B)

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### *CA-SDI-19902*

Site CA-SDI-19902 was first recorded by ASM in 2010 as a “scattering of historic ceramic and glass, and 1 prehistoric lithic flake” (Figure 40). The assemblage consisted of 28 whiteware fragments, 2 sun-colored amethyst glass fragments, 5+ cobalt glass fragments, 10+ green glass fragments, 10+ colorless glass fragments, 30+ brown glass fragments, 1 quartz debitage. Site dimensions were recorded as 5 m north-south by 5 m east-west. The site was located on the north side of the old stage road near the center of the eastern project parcel. ASM did not test the site.

The current survey verified the location and constituents of the site and expanded the locus to an area measuring 18 m north-south by 12 m east-west (Figure 40). Added to the locus constituents was a cluster of prehistoric buffware ceramic sherds, probably from a single vessel. Additional sparsely distributed prehistoric artifacts were scattered over an irregularly shaped area covering 1,874 sq m and measuring 96 m north-south by 63 m east-west (Figure 41). Artifacts included prehistoric ceramic and debitage. A concentration of tizon brownware ceramic sherds covering approximately 16 m<sup>2</sup>, recorded as LE-04, was identified 65 m north of the original locus of historic materials. A minimum of 28 sherds were identified.

### *CA-SDI-20370*

Site CA-SDI-20370 was first recorded by ASM in 2010 as a “small temporary camp site consisting of a lithic and ceramic scatter with elements of bedrock milling. ... This site consists of 17 pieces of lithic debitage, 45 pieces of ceramics and a total of six milling slicks atop two granite outcrops (Figure 42). A collector’s cache was found atop Feature 1 suggesting the site has been pot hunted.” Two loci of milling were noted. Site dimensions were recorded as “spread out over a 70-x-50-meter area.” The site was located directly east of the historic ranch complex located on the western edge of the eastern project parcel. ASM did not test the site.

The current survey verified the findings of ASM and added an additional milling feature approximately 45 m to the north of the previously identified milling complex. Five milling slicks were located within the western locus. In addition, a partially intact stone wall blocked the entrance to a sizeable rock shelter. Three mortar elements were identified within the eastern locus. The previously identified looter’s cache was also noted.

The site boundary was expanded in all directions based on surface artifacts (Figure 42). The site area now covers slightly greater than 6,600 m<sup>2</sup> and measures 125 m east-west by 90 m north-south (Figure 43). Surface artifacts included prehistoric ceramics, debitage and groundstone.

### ***P-37-031313***

Site P-37-031313 was first recorded by ASM in 2009 as a “small prehistoric lithic scatter” consisting of four volcanic flakes, possibly in secondary context. Site dimensions were recorded as 5 m north-south by 5 m east-west encompassing 26 m<sup>2</sup> (Figure 44). The site was located on the north side of the old stage road in a grove of trees south of site CA-SDI-6893 near the center of the eastern project parcel. ASM did not test the site.

The four volcanic flakes noted by ASM were not relocated during the current survey. Given their location on and immediately adjacent to a well-traveled dirt road, the artifacts may have been obscured from view, moved or collected.

### ***P-37-032131***

Site P-37-032131 was first recorded by ASM in 2011 as a circa 1950 ancillary building in a vernacular style on the southern edge of the ranch complex located on the western edge of the eastern project parcel adjacent to McCain Valley Road (Figure 45). The ancillary building identified by ASM appears unchanged from the previous recording (Figure 46). No update of the site record is warranted.

### ***CA-SDI-20461***

The site consists of an irregularly shaped, low-density (~20 objects) historical refuse scatter measuring approximately 245 feet northwest to southeast by 120 feet northeast to southwest covering an area 1,769 m<sup>2</sup> (Figures 47 and 48). The site is located almost entirely within APN 612-030-18, bordered on the south by an east-west fence line and on the north by a prominent drainage.

The site contains a variety of single and multi-serve cans opened with knife, p-38 and rotary methods, 2 ½ gallon rectangular cans with screw-top lids and soldered band handles, an oil can and a coil spring remnant of a car seat. Small amounts of glass (clear, amber, brown, aqua and sun-altered amethyst colors) and improved white glazed earthenware were observed. Embossed bottle bases include a Heinz catsup bottle and a possible condiment jar.

The site appears to date from between 1922 and 1943 based on two Heinz condiment bottles with base numbers: H. J. Heinz 1 213 H over A (Hazel Atlas) Pat <sup>D</sup>. Fragments of amethyst glass and improved white glaze earthenware were also noted.

Figure 40 Overview of Site CA-SDI-19902



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Figure 41 Detail Map of Site CA-SDI-19902 (See Confidential Appendix B)

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Figure 42

Overview of Site CA-SDI-20370



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Figure 43 Detail Map of Site CA-SDI-20370 (See Confidential Appendix B)

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Figure 44 Detail Map of previously recorded location of Site P-37-031313 (See Confidential Appendix B)

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Figure 45 Overview of Site P-37-032131



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Figure 46 Detail Map of Site P-37-032131 (See Confidential Appendix B)

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Figure 47 Overview of Site CA-SDI-20461



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Figure 48 Detail Map of Site CA-SDI-20461 (See Confidential Appendix B)

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### ***LW-03***

Temporary site LW-03 is a newly recorded site located directly north of the old stage road that contains a combination of prehistoric and historic features (Figure 49). The prehistoric feature (Feature 1) is a single bedrock milling slick measuring 24 cm by 20 cm on a boulder measuring 5.5 m north-south by 2.3 m east-west. The slick is highly eroded.

The other three features are historic and represent chiseled lettering on two boulders (Features 2 and 4) and the location of two shallow mining drill holes on another (Feature 3). Feature 2 has the initials R.M.C with the date 8 17 1906 below and the word OHIO below that. Feature 3 contains two drill holes on a small boulder. The holes are approximately 1 ¼ inch in diameter. One hole is 3 ¼ inches deep and the other ½ inch deep. The width dimension is typical of drills used for packing dynamite. Star drills could be used with a hammer or inset into pneumatic drills. Feature 4 contains the name C.M. DALE with a date of 1920 below.

The area surrounding and between the four boulders/features contains a scatter of historic bottle and can fragments. The entire site area covers 48 m<sup>2</sup> (Figure 50).

### ***CA-SDI-20462***

Newly recorded temporary site number CA-SDI-20462 is assigned to the old U.S. Army mail route and 1850 to 1860 stage route. The old road bisects the property near its center from east to west as illustrated on a portion of the 1872 Wheeler map of San Diego County and the County Assessor's 1955 "Old Roads" map provided by the SCIC (see Figure 4). The majority of the road is extant and visible on the 1928 aerial, as well as the 1941, 1959 and 1979 USGS topographic maps (see Figures 30, 6, 7 and 8, respectively).

The road enters the project area from the west, cuts through Fuquay Grove and follows the well-established dirt road through the middle of the project area (Figures 51 and 52). The remaining portions of the road extend to the west of the project area to where it intersects with and is overlain by Old Highway 80. An additional part of the road extends east of the project area where it intersects and is overlain by Interstate 8. The remains of the road extend a total of 2.4 miles, 1.25 miles of which are within the project area.

### ***CA-SDI-20576***

Newly recorded Temporary Site CA-SDI-20576 is located in the southeast corner of the eastern project parcel (Figure 53). It consists of a single bedrock milling slick measuring 23 cm by 17 cm and a light scatter of quartz and metavolcanic debitage within a 360 m<sup>2</sup> area measuring 45 m east-west by 15 m north-south (Figure 54).

The area also contains a scattering of historic materials including solder-dot condensed milk cans, an oval hinge-top tobacco tin, single- and multi-serve sanitary cans and a small number of clear glass bottle fragments.

#### ***CA-SDI-20577***

Newly recorded Temporary Site CA-SDI-20577 is located between sites CA-SDI-6903 and CA-SDI-6904 in the southeast corner of the eastern project parcel (Figure 55). The site covers 360 m<sup>2</sup> and measures 15 m north-south by 9 m east-west (Figure 56). It consists of a bedrock milling feature with five milling slicks and a sparse scatter of metavolcanic and quartz debitage. A possible metate fragment was noted on the northern periphery.

#### ***CA-SDI-20578***

Newly recorded Temporary Site CA-SDI-20578 is located directly south of the old stage road near the center of the eastern third of the eastern project parcel (Figure 57). The site covers 3,900 m<sup>2</sup> and measures 108 m north-south by 42 m east-west (Figure 58). The site consists of an oval earthen basin measuring 42 north-south by 25 m east-west with an estimated depth of 4 feet. A drain is constructed of stacked concrete rubble blocks with a forged metal gate at the base. Two loci of historic lumber are located to the northeast and north of the basin. The wood is highly weathered and fragmented. No foundation elements were visible on the surface and no model of the structure represented was possible.

#### ***CA-SDI-20579***

Newly recorded Temporary Site CA-SDI-20579 is located directly north of the residence at the west end of the eastern project parcel (Figure 59). The site covers 235 m<sup>2</sup> and measures 30 m north-south by 13 m east-west (Figure 60). The site is focused on a bedrock milling feature located on the south edge. The feature consists of four bedrock milling slicks. Other artifacts include a slab metate fragment and a well-ground mano fragment.

Figure 49 Overview of Site LW-03

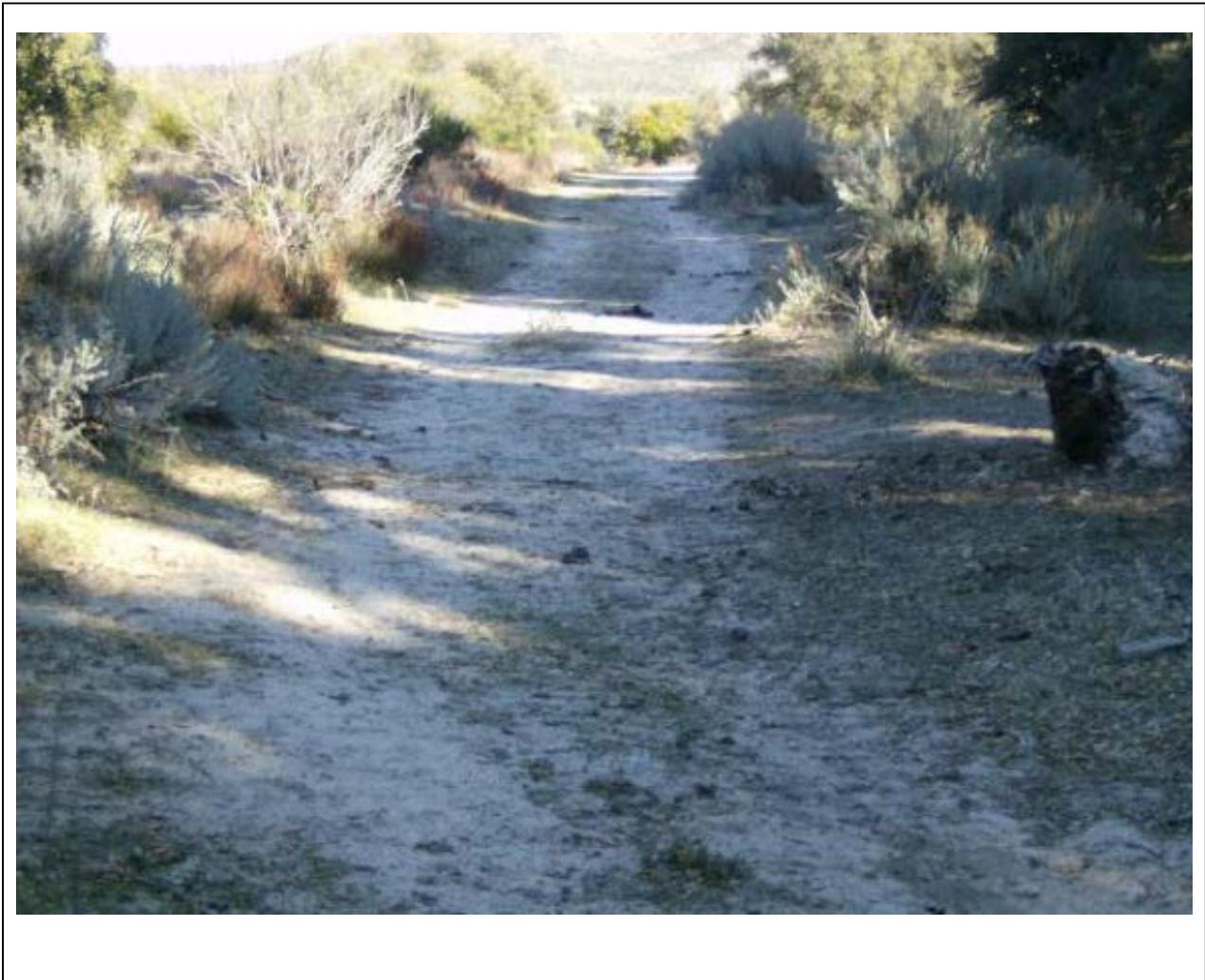


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Figure 50 Detail Map of Site LW-03 (See Confidential Appendix B)

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Figure 51 Overview of Site CA-SDI-20462



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Figure 52 Detail Map of Site CA-SDI-20462 (See Confidential Appendix B)

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Figure 53 Overview of Site CA-SDI-20576



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Figure 54 Detail Map of Site CA-SDI-20576 (See Confidential Appendix B)

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Figure 55 Overview of Site CA-SDI-20577



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Figure 56 Detail Map of Site CA-SDI-20577 (See Confidential Appendix B)

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Figure 57 Overview of Site CA-SDI-20578



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Figure 58 Detail Map of Site CA-SDI-20578 (See Confidential Appendix B)

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Figure 59 Overview of Site CA-SDI-20579



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Figure 60 Detail Map of Site CA-SDI-20579 (See Confidential Appendix B)

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### ***CA-SDI-20580***

Site CA-SDI-20580 is located along the Old Highway 80 fence line in the southeast portion of the eastern project parcel (Figures 61 and 62). The site covers 50 m<sup>2</sup> and measures 18 m east-west by 5 m north-south. The site consists of a highway “C” marker, as well as a sparse scatter of debitage and prehistoric ceramic. The base of the “C” marker has the letters I S H inscribed in the cement.

### ***P-37-032433***

Site P-37-032433 is located along the Old Highway 80 fence line in the central portion of the eastern project parcel (Figure 63). The site covers less than 1 sq m and consists solely of a highway “C” marker (Figure 64). Outside the project area (19 m southeast), but of interest is a stamp in the cement pavement of the highway. The stamp reads: MATICH BROTHERS, STA. 193-43, July 18, 1932.

### ***CA-SDI-20581***

Site CA-SDI-20581 is located near the center of the eastern project parcel, directly south of the old stage road (Figure 65). The site covers 640 m<sup>2</sup> and measures 50 m east-west by 20 m north-south (Figure 66). Two loci were identified.

Locus A consists of a curbed rectangular cement basin measuring roughly 7.3 m (24 feet) east-west by 2.74 m (9 feet) north south. The curb depth within the basin is 15 cm (6 inches). A 10-cm (4-inch) diameter drain pipe is located at the western end of the south wall. A poured cement walkway leads to the trough from the east. The feature is likely a washing station for livestock.

Locus B is located roughly 21.33 m (70 feet) to the west and measuring 15.2 m (50 feet) in diameter. It consists of a light to moderate density scatter of historic era refuse, predominately ceramics. Of note were the fragments of Asian ceramics and the green pinstriped restaurant ware found throughout the project area and at sites to the west. The restaurant ware has been dated elsewhere to circa 1925 to 1927 based on dated maker’s marks.

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Figure 61 Overview of Site CA-SDI-20580



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Figure 62 Detail Map of Site CA-SDI-20580 (See Confidential Appendix B)

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Figure 63 Overview of Site P-37-032433



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Figure 64 Detail Map of Site P-37-032433 (See Confidential Appendix B)

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Figure 65 Overview of Site CA-SDI-20581



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Figure 66 Detail Map of Site CA-SDI-20581 (See Confidential Appendix B)

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## **4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION**

### **4.1 Resource Significance**

Research questions posed prior to undertaking field investigations focused on the identification of historic and prehistoric period sites, an estimation of their age and their context within the landscape. Separate discussions of prehistoric and historic periods are presented for sites containing both components. The culmination of the current inventory resulted in the recordation of 23 resources (13 previously recorded sites and 10 newly identified sites), and three isolates.

Prehistoric era sites within the project area appear dominated by Late Period assemblages as indicated by ceramics, arrow points, and Obsidian Butte obsidian, and represent a focus on vegetal processing through bedrock mortars and slicks.

Historic period research similarly focuses on defining how the occupants of the region utilized this environment. Historic Period resources identified during this survey are, where possible, traced through documentation to an individual or group. A survey-level recording of site constituents is correlated with socio-economic, ethnic and religious identities of the occupants to formulate further research questions applicable to their significance assessment.

Where feasible based on surface data, sites are considered for their potential to yield data capable of addressing CEQA Guidelines and RPO criteria from which CRHR eligibility and RPO-designation determinations will be made. Whether a resource is considered significant or not, recommendations for formal evaluation are provided. Additionally, all resources are considered important under County guidelines and examples of mitigation are provided.

Six (6) prehistoric period sites, seven (7) sites with both historic and prehistoric components, and ten (10) historic sites were identified within the project APE (see Table 3). In addition, records search data has identified prehistoric sites adjacent to the project APE, mostly associated with bedrock outcrops and contain milling elements such as slicks, basins and mortars.

Research questions within the prehistoric realm are derived from models of cultural ecology and focus on probability models positing a relationship between functional site types and resource location. Field observations indicate Late Period sites exclusively, though earlier sites may be present or be obscured by the abundance of artifacts associated with the Late Period, such as ceramics and arrow points. This preliminary information allows greater focus of the research questions.

Ten (10) historic and seven (7) combination historic and prehistoric sites have been identified within the LanEAST project area. Preliminary research indicates the majority of the project area was owned and operated by Don and Vida Ruby between circa 1910 and 1931. Further research may extend the dates of occupation, as it is known that the Rubys operated the general stores both along the old stage route and what would become U.S. Highway 80. The Ruby house was located north of the early general store and stage route within the western LanEAST project parcel, west of McCain Valley Road.

The parcel was transferred to the Fuquay family by 1969 and possibly earlier. Previous research conducted by Paul Chace and Associates in 1979 refers to the historic era structural remains (CA-SDI-16824) to the west of the western project parcel as the Fuquay house. Additional research that includes a chain of title will clarify dates of ownership.

The research design and questions focus on defining behaviors through the analysis of artifacts and features. Presented below is a discussion of each of the identified historic era sites within the context of a behavioral analysis and each site's potential for addressing research questions.

### **CA-SDI-5933/6892/6903**

The combined site CA-SDI-5933/6892/6903 covers a large area and contains numerous milling stations. In addition, a sparse, but diverse assemblage of artifacts is found within its boundaries.

Chace (1979) indicates the presence of a "major campsite ... [with] midden" as confirmed through augers. Testing by Smith in 2003 resulted in a recommendation that the site was not significant based on the lack of a subsurface component in the tested areas. Chace recommended that further exploration be undertaken.

Presented below is a short discussion within the context of the prehistory research questions.

- (1) Can the archaeological data supplement the prehistoric record to place the site in a local chronology?

Yes; the presence of Obsidian Butte obsidian and prehistoric ceramics indicate a Late Period site. Obsidian may be used to elicit a more precise date through obsidian hydration. In addition, bone located within augers excavated by Chace (1979) may also be suitable for dating.

- (2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local and regional commodities exchange?

Yes; the presence of multiple pieces of ceramics may allow for a typological analysis. In addition, the presence of Obsidian Butte obsidian confirms the presence of exotic materials. Further, metavolcanic materials are not locally available and would have to be acquired either within the Santiago Peak formation found near the coast, or from cobble materials available in the desert to the east.

- (3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use?

Yes, the presence of an extensive milling complex reflects the use of the area for the processing of vegetal materials. Mortars are often associated with acorn processing where oaks are present. The presence of hunting implements, such as arrow points, is indicative of exploitation of the area's fauna. Analysis of faunal remains within midden soils may produce a list of exploited species.

- (4) Can the site provide insight into the types of sites anticipated within the region?

Yes; the focus on milling correlates with finds conducted by previous investigators and the current undertaking. Boulders were regularly utilized for milling slicks and mortars, and, to a lesser extent, basins.

- (5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

Surface recording and auger testing by Chace (1979), as well as subsequent research, indicates exploitation of the natural environment for both floral and faunal resources. Chace posits the possible use of the area for prehistoric agricultural pursuits based on a cache of seeds found nearby. Pollen and macrobotanical analysis of midden soils may contribute to building a model of such activities in the region.

Based on previous research and current observations, the combined site CA-SDI-5933/6892/6903 may have the potential to yield data that can address research questions used to determine site significance and CRHR eligibility. However, this site is similar to many others in the general region and does not appear to be a "unique" resource as required for an RPO designation. Formal evaluation through subsurface testing would be necessary to confirm these findings. All sites are considered "important" under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring.

## CA-SDI-6893/16823

Site CA-SDI-6893/16823 contains a combination of prehistoric and historic era materials. As such, both components are discussed below and taken into consideration with regard to site importance.

Chace (1979) first identified CA-SDI-6893 as a milling site with an abundance of surface materials including ceramics, debitage, groundstone and projectile points. The current survey verified these features and artifacts.

- (1) Can the archaeological data supplement the prehistoric record to place the site in a local chronology?

Yes, the presence of both desert and mountain ceramic styles and Cottonwood-style projectile points indicate a Late Period component. Finer resolution of the period of occupancy would require obsidian for hydration dating and/or organic materials conducive to radiocarbon dating. A carbon-stained lens to the north of the main milling feature may contribute materials for dating.

- (2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local and regional commodities exchange?

Yes; the presence of multiple types of ceramics may allow for a typological analysis. In addition, metavolcanic materials are not locally available and would have to be acquired either within the Santiago Peak formation found near the coast or from cobble materials available in the desert to the east.

- (3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use?

Yes, the presence of an extensive milling complex reflects the use of the area for the processing of vegetal materials. Mortars are often associated with acorn processing where oaks are present. The presence of hunting implements, such as arrow points, is indicative of exploitation of the area's fauna.

- (4) Can the site provide insight into the types of sites anticipated within the region?

Yes, the focus on milling correlates with finds conducted by previous investigators and the current undertaking. Boulders were regularly utilized for milling slicks and mortars, and, to a lesser extent, basins.

(5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

Surface recording by Chace (1979), as well as subsequent research, indicates exploitation of the natural environment for botanical resources. Analysis of ceramic types may yield indications as to cultural affiliations and/or trade relations. Arrow points indicate exploitation of the area's faunal resources.

Based on previous research and current observations, the prehistoric component of the combined site CA-SDI-6983/16823 may have the potential to yield data that can address research questions used to determine site significance. However, this site is similar to many others in the general region and does not appear to be a "unique" resource as required for an RPO designation. Formal evaluation through subsurface testing would be necessary to confirm these findings. All sites are considered "important" under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring.

Historic materials were predominantly associated with the portion of the site previously designated CA-SDI-16823. However, an additional locus of historic materials, as well as a sparse scatter of refuse was distributed throughout the previous CA-SDI-6893 boundary and between the two.

(1) Can the archaeological data supplement the historical record to place the site in a local chronology?

Yes; various glass and ceramic materials within the combined site are indicative of the era surrounding WWI, circa 1900 to 1930. Amethyst colored glass indicates pre-war manufacture, whereas improved white glaze porcelain with green pinstripe found elsewhere on the project area dates to circa 1925 based on marker's marks and stamped dates.

(2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local, regional, and international commodities exchange?

Yes; the presence of Buffalo China indicates participation in the national economy. Buffalo China was widely available as restaurant ware. Fine porcelain ceramics may indicate consumption of international trades good.

(3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use or the local participants?

No, nothing within the historic deposit appears to relate to regional land use.

(4) Can the collection provide insight into the kind of structures built at the site?

No, the site contains little in the way of building materials.

(5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

The presence of restaurant wares indicates use of the general store as a café in addition to its primary function of supplying the area with goods.

Based on previous research and current observations, the historic component of the combined site CA-SDI-6983/16823 may have the potential to yield data that can address research questions used to determine site significance and CRHR eligibility. However, it is likely that further analysis will determine the historic component of this site to provide only redundant data, thereby finding it not significant under CEQA. Formal evaluation through subsurface testing would be necessary to confirm these findings. All sites are considered “important” under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring.

### **CA-SDI-6900/16827**

Site CA-SDI-6900/16827 contains a combination of prehistoric and historic era materials. As such, both components are discussed below and taken into consideration with regard to site importance.

The prehistoric component, previously designated CA-SDI-6900, was defined based on the presence of mortars. Subsequent investigations identified several milling slicks, both at the previous location and at a separate locus. No prehistoric artifacts were found in association with the bedrock milling features. However, both debitage and prehistoric ceramics were found with the CA-SDI-16827 component, to the north of the features.

(1) Can the archaeological data supplement the prehistoric record to place the site in a local chronology?

Yes, the presence of prehistoric ceramic indicates a Late Period component. No other temporally diagnostic materials were identified previously or during the current survey.

(2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local and regional commodities exchange?

Yes; the exotic metavolcanic materials identified on site would have to have been acquired either within the Santiago Peak formation found near the coast, or from cobble materials available in the desert to the east.

(3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use?

Yes, the presence of a milling complex reflects the use of the area for the processing of vegetal materials. Mortars are often associated with acorn processing where oaks are present.

(4) Can the site provide insight into the types of sites anticipated within the region?

Yes, the focus on milling correlates with finds conducted by previous investigators and the current undertaking. Boulders were regularly utilized for milling slicks and mortars, and, to a lesser extent, basins.

(5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

Surface recording by Chace (1979), as well as subsequent research, indicates exploitation of the natural environment for botanical resources. Specifically, mortars are typically associated with the exploitation of acorns.

Based on previous research and current observations, the prehistoric component of the combined site CA-SDI-6900/16827, particularly the debitage and prehistoric ceramics recorded with the CA-SDI-16827 component, may have the potential to yield data that can address research questions used to determine site significance. However, this site is similar to many others in the general region and does not appear to be a “unique” resource as required for an RPO designation. Formal evaluation through subsurface testing would be necessary to confirm these findings. All sites are considered “important” under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring.

Historic materials were predominantly associated with the portion of the site previously designated CA-SDI-16827. In addition, analysis of the 1928 aerial photograph indicates the ranch complex was significantly larger than previous or the current survey reveals. The ranch complex included structures and fenced areas no longer visible from surface observations.

- (1) Can the archaeological data supplement the historical record to place the site in a local chronology?

Yes; various glass and ceramic materials within the combined site are indicative of the era surrounding WWI, circa 1900 to 1930. Amethyst colored glass indicates pre-war manufacture. Later occupation is confirmed from aerial photographs.

- (2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local, regional, and international commodities exchange?

Yes; the presence of amethyst glass indicates participation in the national and possibly international economy. Buffalo China was widely available as restaurant ware. Fine porcelain ceramics may indicate consumption of international trades good.

- (3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use or the local participants?

Yes, analysis of structural remains may yield insight into the kinds of activities in which the ranch participated.

- (4) Can the collection provide insight into the kind of structures built at the site?

Yes, the presence of structural remains and building materials may yield data that will be complemented by the historic photos and aerials.

- (5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

The presence of restaurant wares indicates use of the general store as a café in addition to its primary function of supplying the area with goods. The variety and quantity of refuse may provide substantial insight into the consumption patterns of one of Boulevard's founding families.

Based on previous research and current observations, the historic component of the combined site CA-SDI-6900/16827 may have data potential. The ability to associate the historic era deposits with individuals and their livelihood enhances the data potential of the resource. Formal evaluation through subsurface testing would be necessary to confirm these findings. All sites are considered "important" under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring.

## CA-SDI-6901

Site CA-SDI-6901 contains exclusively prehistoric features and artifacts. This milling station and artifact scatter is isolated from the rest of the sites within the project area. The closest site to CA-SDI-6901 is CA-SDI-6894, located on the south side of Old Highway 80, and contains a similar set of features and artifacts.

- (1) Can the archaeological data supplement the prehistoric record to place the site in a local chronology?

Yes, the presence of prehistoric ceramic indicates a Late Period component. No other temporally diagnostic materials were identified previously or during survey.

- (2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local and regional commodities exchange?

Yes; the presence of metavolcanic materials are not locally available and would have to be acquired either within the Santiago Peak formation found near the coast or from cobble materials available in the desert to the east.

- (3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use?

Yes, the presence of a milling complex reflects the use of the area for the processing of vegetal materials. Mortars are often associated with acorn processing where oaks are present.

- (4) Can the site provide insight into the types of sites anticipated within the region?

Yes, the focus on milling correlates with finds conducted by previous investigators and the current undertaking. Boulders were regularly utilized for milling slicks and mortars, and, to a lesser extent, basins.

- (5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

Surface recording by Chace (1979), as well as subsequent research, indicates exploitation of the natural environment for botanical resources. Specifically, mortars are typically associated with the exploitation of acorns.

Based on previous research and current observations, the prehistoric component of the combined site CA-SDI-6901 is limited to surface features; midden was not observed during previous investigations, or during the current site recording. Therefore, the site is unlikely to have the potential to yield data that can address research questions used to determine site significance and CRHR eligibility. Formal evaluation through subsurface

testing would be necessary to confirm these findings. All sites are considered “important” under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring.

### **CA-SDI-6902/16785**

Site CA-SDI-6902/16785 contains a combination of prehistoric and historic era materials. As such, both components are discussed below and taken into consideration with regard to site importance.

The prehistoric component, previously designated CA-SDI-6902, was defined based on the presence of a single milling slick. Subsequent investigations identified several additional milling slicks at the previous location, as well as a possible rock shelter. A sparse scatter of debitage defined the combined site boundary.

- (1) Can the archaeological data supplement the prehistoric record to place the site in a local chronology?

No, no temporally diagnostic materials were identified previously or during survey.

- (2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local and regional commodities exchange?

Yes; the presence of metavolcanic materials are not locally available and would have to be acquired either within the Santiago Peak formation found near the coast or from cobble materials available in the desert to the east.

- (3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use?

Yes, the presence of a milling complex reflects the use of the area for the processing of vegetal materials.

- (4) Can the site provide insight into the types of sites anticipated within the region?

Yes, the focus on milling correlates with finds conducted by previous investigators and the current undertaking. Boulders were regularly utilized for milling slicks and mortars, and, to a lesser extent, basins.

- (5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

Surface recording by Chace (1979), as well as subsequent research, indicates exploitation of the natural environment for botanical resources.

Based on previous research and current observations, the prehistoric component of the combined site CA-SDI-6902/16785 is limited and the possible rock shelter lacks any indication of use or associated artifacts. The presence of a rock shelter, however, indicates that the site may have the potential to yield data that can address research questions used to determine site significance and CRHR eligibility. However, this site is similar to many others in the general region and does not appear to be a “unique” resource as required for an RPO designation. Formal evaluation through subsurface testing would be necessary to confirm these findings. All sites are considered “important” under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring. Historic materials were predominantly associated with the portion of the site previously designated CA-SDI-16785. In addition, a second locus of refuse was identified on the north side of the old stage road.

- (1) Can the archaeological data supplement the historical record to place the site in a local chronology?

Yes; various glass and ceramic materials within the combined site are indicative of the era surrounding WWI, circa 1900 to 1930. Amethyst colored glass indicates pre-war manufacture. Later occupation is confirmed by the presence of Buffalo China with a stamp date of 1927.

- (2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local, regional, and international commodities exchange?

Yes; the presence of amethyst glass indicates participation in the national and possibly international economy. Buffalo China was widely available as restaurant ware. Fine porcelain ceramics may indicate consumption of international trades good.

- (3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use or the local participants?

No; historic materials within the two loci contain almost exclusively tableware and bottles associated with household and possibly restaurant consumption.

- (4) Can the collection provide insight into the kind of structures built at the site?

No; historic materials within the two loci contain almost exclusively tableware and bottles associated with household and possibly restaurant consumption.

(5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

The presence of restaurant wares indicates use of the general store as a café in addition to its primary function of supplying the area with goods. The variety and quantity of refuse may provide substantial insight into the consumption patterns of one of Boulevard's founding families.

Based on previous research and current observations, the historic component of the combined site CA-SDI-6902/16785 may have the potential to yield data that can address research questions used to determine site significance and CRHR eligibility. However, this site is similar to many others in the general region and does not appear to be a "unique" resource as required for an RPO designation. Formal evaluation through subsurface testing would be necessary to confirm these findings. All sites are considered "important" under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring.

#### **CA-SDI-6904/19881**

Site CA-SDI-6904/19881 combines two previously separate sites as a result of the identification of a sparse, but continuous distribution of debitage and ceramic sherds extending between the resources. Previous research identified and expanded the site boundaries through the identification of the original quartz scatter, and subsequent milling features, debitage, groundstone and ceramic sherds. Debitage included obsidian.

(1) Can the archaeological data supplement the prehistoric record to place the site in a local chronology?

Yes, the presence of ceramic allows assignment to the Late Period. Further refinement of the site's chronology may be possible through obsidian hydration analysis.

(2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local and regional commodities exchange?

Yes; the presence of metavolcanic materials are not locally available and would have to be acquired either within the Santiago Peak formation found near the coast or from cobble materials available in the desert to the east. The presence of obsidian at the site also indicates a desert association.

(3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use?

Yes, the presence of a milling complex reflects the use of the area for the processing of vegetal materials.

(4) Can the site provide insight into the types of sites anticipated within the region?

Yes, the focus on milling correlates with finds conducted by previous investigators and the current undertaking. Boulders were regularly utilized for milling slicks and mortars, and, to a lesser extent, basins. In addition, the original quartz flaking station may be indicative of locally available quartz seams, though the present data does not confirm this.

(5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

Surface recording by Chace (1979), as well as subsequent research, indicates exploitation of the natural environment for botanical resources. The presence of obsidian and metavolcanic materials indicates trade or patterns of mobility on the part of the prehistoric occupants.

Based on previous research and current observations, the prehistoric component of the combined site CA-SDI-6904/19881 may have the potential to yield data that can address research questions used to determine site significance and CRHR eligibility. However, this site is similar to many others in the general region and does not appear to be a “unique” resource as required for an RPO designation. Formal evaluation through subsurface testing would be necessary to confirm these findings. All sites are considered “important” under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring.

### **CA-SDI-16786**

Site CA-SDI-16786 is the site of the first General Store in Boulevard. Historic photographs indicate a lively and well used facility. Preliminary analysis of refuse deposits throughout the project area and adjacent properties indicate a substantial quantity of consumption possibly related to an on-site café. Previous investigation by Smith (2003) identified a minor subsurface deposit within the area investigated.

(1) Can the archaeological data supplement the historical record to place the site in a local chronology?

Yes; various glass and ceramic materials with the site are indicative of the post-WWI era, circa 1914 to 1945 (based on the Smith 2003 site form). Further analysis of the recovered remains may yield additional temporal data.

- (2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local, regional, and international commodities exchange?

Yes; though the extent of participation is unclear given the limited data provided by Smith (2003) on the site form. Further analysis of the recovered remains may yield additional data.

- (3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use or the local participants?

No; historic materials within the site contain almost exclusively tableware and bottles associated with household and possibly restaurant consumption.

- (4) Can the collection provide insight into the kind of structures built at the site?

No; historic materials within the site contain almost exclusively tableware and bottles associated with household and possibly restaurant consumption. No structural remains of the old general store were evident. Some data may be derived from analysis of historic photographs.

- (5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

The absence of detailed analysis by Smith (2003) and the lack of remaining surface artifacts hinder investigations with regard to the research questions posed.

Based on previous research and current observations, the data potential of site CA-SDI-16786 has been exhausted. However, preliminary research indicates a more substantial structure and utilization of the area than indicated by Smith (2003). The general store and possible café would likely have had formal privies and/or trash pits nearby. Identification, excavation and analysis of such features may be highly informative. The site may have the potential to yield data that can address research questions used to determine site significance and CRHR eligibility. However, this site is similar to many others in the general region and does not appear to be a “unique” resource as required for an RPO designation. Formal evaluation through subsurface testing would be necessary to confirm these findings. All sites are considered “important” under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring.

### **CA-SDI-16824**

Site CA-SDI-16824 consists of the remains of a circa 1935 house and associated ranch features (Figure 11). The house is associated with the Ruby and Fuquay families as

property owners, but the name of the residents has not been established. The initials “RR” are embossed in the chimney tiles and may refer to one or more of the Ruby family members. Occupation of the structure by the Fuquay family is anecdotal at this time. Further research into the property history is required to verify this statement.

Current (survey) data of the LanEAST project area includes only Feature 7, a 1,000-foot long drainage ditch. Research questions below are focused on Feature 7.

Specific to the research questions:

- (1) Can the archaeological data supplement the historical record to place the site in a local chronology?

Yes; there is a low potential that further research will supplement the historical record. While the ditch functioned as a part of the ranch complex, its data potential has been exhausted through recording.

- (2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local, regional, and international commodities exchange?

No; the feature does not contribute to our understanding of the regional land use or the local participants.

- (3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use or the local participants?

Yes; analysis of the ditch feature, as part of the ranch complex, has the potential to contribute to a greater understanding of regional land use.

- (4) Can the collection provide insight into the kind of structures built at the site?

Yes; the feature does have the potential to provide insight into the kind of structures built at the site.

- (5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

No; the feature has little potential to contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities.

The overall site complex CA-SDI-16824 is considered potentially significant under CEQA and CRHR significance criteria. The period of significance is circa 1930 to 1960. It is unlikely, however, that the drainage ditch (Feature 7) would be considered a contributing element to the site’s eligibility. Integrity of the ditch element is high.

The site may have the potential to yield data that can address research questions used to determine site significance and CRHR eligibility. However, this site is similar to many others in the general region and does not appear to be a “unique” resource as required for an RPO designation. Formal evaluation through subsurface testing would be necessary to confirm these findings. All sites are considered “important” under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring.

### **CA-SDI-16826**

Site CA-SDI-16826 was recorded by Smith (2003) as a “small historic trash scatter” consisting of “numerous pieces of historic glass, cans, and ironstone.” The site was not tested by Smith.

The current survey relocated the site, but determined it to be of modern age. To be consistent, the historic era research questions are addressed and conclusions drawn.

- (1) Can the archaeological data supplement the historical record to place the site in a local chronology?

No; the modern nature of the refuse cannot, at this time, address questions of history.

- (2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local, regional, and international commodities exchange?

Yes; consumer products represented by the materials identified could address patterns of exchange.

- (3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use or the local participants?

No; the refuse reflects primarily consumption.

- (4) Can the collection provide insight into the kind of structures built at the site?

No; the materials reflect solely consumer products.

- (5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

Yes; analysis of consumption may yield data regarding economic status or consumption preferences.

The remains within site CA-SDI-16826 are not of historic age (i.e., less than 45 years old). The site is, therefore, not recommended eligible for CRHR listing or RPO designation; it is not considered important under County guidelines. No further action at this site is warranted.

### **CA-SDI-18921**

Site CA-SDI-18921 is bisected by the western project boundary. The site represents a historic residential household or possibly a commercial café deposit dating from between 1925 and 1935. The deposit retains its integrity, though the absence of intact bottle specimens suggests that the site has been subject to illicit artifact collection. Multiple instances of diagnostic materials were identified among the glass, ceramic and metal assemblages.

Specific to the research questions:

- (1) Can the archaeological data supplement the historical record to place the site in a local chronology?

Yes; there is a high potential that archaeological data will supplement the historical record. Few, if any, investigations into Boulevard residences, residents and their refuse have been documented. The deposit likely represents in some form the life ways of the Ruby family and/or travelers along the old stage road or the pre-County and U.S. Highway 80 road.

- (2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local, regional, and international commodities exchange?

Surface artifacts indicate participation in the local and regional economies. Further research may indicate broader (national and international) patterns of consumption.

- (3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use or the local participants?

Yes; analysis of the refuse deposit has the potential to contribute to a greater understanding of regional land use and quite possibly the individual involved.

- (4) Can the collection provide insight into the kind of structures built at the site?

No; little information potential to address structural remains is indicated. The site is dominated by materials indicative of household consumption.

(5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

Yes; there is an excellent potential for refuse deposits to be associated with individuals and families occupying the site during Boulevard's formative years.

Based on research to date, it is likely that site CA-SDI-18921 has the potential to yield data that can address research questions used to determine CRHR eligibility. The period of significance (based on surface observations) is circa 1925 to 1935. However, this site is similar to many others in the general region and does not appear to be a "unique" resource as required for an RPO designation. Formal evaluation through subsurface testing would be necessary to confirm these findings. All sites are considered "important" under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring.

### **CA-SDI-19278**

Site CA-SDI-19278 was not relocated during the current survey. The site consisted of three metavolcanic debitage located in what is now an ATV track. Since no artifacts were relocated, the site does not have the potential to yield data that can address research questions used to determine CRHR eligibility and RPO designation, and is not considered important under County guidelines because it does not constitute a cultural resource. However, since field conditions often change and may expose buried cultural material, construction monitoring is recommended for the recorded location of this site to properly treat inadvertent discoveries.

### **CA-SDI-19901**

The site is represented by a sparse scatter of amethyst glass, possibly from a single container.

(1) Can the archaeological data supplement the historical record to place the site in a local chronology?

Yes; Amethyst colored glass indicates pre- WWI manufacture circa 1848-1914, but many specimens have been found in early post-war deposits, circa 1914-1945.

(2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local, regional, and international commodities exchange?

Yes; glass containers indicate the importation of packaged goods, possibly medicine.

(3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use or the local participants?

No, nothing within the historic deposit appears to relate to regional land use.

(4) Can the collection provide insight into the kind of structures built at the site?

No, the site contains nothing in the way of building materials.

(5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

The presence of packaged goods indicates consumption of goods from outside the immediate region and likely part of a national economy.

A small scattering of pre-WWI glass contributes little to the overall understanding of the local history. The site is not recommended eligible for CRHR listing and RPO designation. However, this site is similar to many others in the general region and does not appear to be a “unique” resource as required for an RPO designation. Formal evaluation through subsurface testing would be necessary to confirm these findings. All sites are considered “important” under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring.

### **CA-SDI-19902**

Site CA-SDI-19902 contains a combination of prehistoric and historic era materials. As such, both components are discussed below and taken into consideration with regard to site importance.

The prehistoric component, previously designated CA-SDI-19902, was defined based on the presence of a single piece of quartz debitage. The current survey expanded the site boundary, identifying a ceramic concentration and a sparse scatter of ceramics and debitage.

(1) Can the archaeological data supplement the prehistoric record to place the site in a local chronology?

Yes, the presence of prehistoric ceramics indicates a Late Period association.

(2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local and regional commodities exchange?

Yes; metavolcanic materials are not found locally, but rather in the desert or coastal plain. In addition, buffware ceramics are associated with desert production.

(3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use?

No; questions regarding land use cannot be addressed by the site assemblage.

(4) Can the site provide insight into the types of sites anticipated within the region?

Yes; lithic reduction sites are prevalent in the region and ubiquitous in hunter-gatherer societies. Ceramic scatters are present throughout the region, both as single artifact types and as part of more diverse assemblages.

(5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

The site contributes little to these research regimes.

The sparse scatter of debitage and prehistoric ceramics is common in the region. The cluster of ceramics may provide data as to the types and functions of the assemblage. However, the data potential of the prehistoric component of site CA-SDI-19902 is limited. Based on the analysis of the surface prehistoric component, the site does not appear to be recommended eligible for CRHR eligibility and RPO designation. However, this site is similar to many others in the general region and does not appear to be a “unique” resource as required for an RPO designation. Formal evaluation through subsurface testing would be necessary to confirm these findings. All sites are considered “important” under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring.

CA-SDI-19902 historic era materials are discussed below.

(1) Can the archaeological data supplement the historical record to place the site in a local chronology?

Yes; various glass and ceramic materials within the combined site are indicative of the era surrounding WWI, circa 1900 to 1930. Amethyst colored glass indicates pre-war manufacture, whereas improved white glaze porcelain with green pinstripe found elsewhere on the project area dates to circa 1925 based on marker’s marks and stamped dates.

(2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local, regional, and international commodities exchange?

Yes; the presence of Buffalo China indicates participation in the national economy. Buffalo China was widely available as restaurant ware.

- (3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use or the local participants?

No, nothing within the historic deposit appears to relate to regional land use.

- (4) Can the collection provide insight into the kind of structures built at the site?

No, the site contains nothing in the way of building materials.

- (5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

The presence of restaurant wares indicates use of the general store as a café in addition to its primary function of supplying the area with goods.

Based on previous research and current observations, the historic component of the combined site CA-SDI-19902 may have the potential to yield data that can address research questions used to determine site significance and CRHR eligibility and RPO designation. Nevertheless, it is likely that further analysis will determine the site is redundant relative to other sites in the project area, and contains fewer specimens of less diversity than other deposits. However, this site is similar to many others in the general region and does not appear to be a “unique” resource as required for an RPO designation. Formal evaluation through subsurface testing would be necessary to confirm these findings. All sites are considered “important” under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring.

### **CA-SDI-20370**

Site CA-SDI-20370 has been greatly expanded from two loci of bedrock milling and associated artifacts to three loci and an extended scatter. The presence of a rock shelter and constructed wall at the main milling locus makes the site more likely to yield data regarding the overall occupation of the area.

- (1) Can the archaeological data supplement the prehistoric record to place the site in a local chronology?

Yes, the presence of prehistoric ceramic indicates a Late Period component. No other temporally diagnostic materials were identified previously or during the current survey.

- (2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local and regional commodities exchange?

Yes; the presence of metavolcanic materials are not locally available and would have to be acquired either within the Santiago Peak formation found near the coast or from cobble materials available in the desert to the east.

- (3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use?

Yes, the presence of a milling complex reflects the use of the area for the processing of vegetal materials. Mortars are often associated with acorn processing where oaks are present.

- (4) Can the site provide insight into the types of sites anticipated within the region?

Yes, the focus on milling correlates with finds conducted by previous investigators and the current undertaking. Boulders were regularly utilized for milling slicks and mortars, and, to a lesser extent, basins.

- (5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

Surface recording by ASM (2011), as well as the current survey, indicates exploitation of the natural environment for botanical resources. Specifically, mortars are typically associated with the exploitation of acorns. The presence of a rock shelter enhance with a stone wall indicates extended occupation of the locale.

Based on previous research and current observations, the prehistoric component of the combined site CA-SDI-20370 is likely to have the potential to yield data that can address research questions used to determine CRHR eligibility. The presence of a looter's cache indicates site integrity has been compromised to an unknown extent. This site is similar to many others in the general region and does not appear to be a "unique" resource as required for an RPO designation. Formal evaluation through subsurface testing would be necessary to confirm these findings. All sites are considered "important" under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring.

### **P-37-031313**

This site, first recorded by ASM in 2009, consisted of four volcanic flakes found on or immediately adjacent to the old stage road, possibly in secondary context. The current survey failed to relocate the site. Since no artifacts were relocated, the site does not

have the potential to yield data that can address research questions used to determine CRHR eligibility and RPO designation, and is not considered important under County guidelines because it does not constitute a cultural resource. However, since field conditions often change and may expose buried cultural material, construction monitoring is recommended for the recorded location of this site to properly treat inadvertent discoveries.

### **P-37-032131**

The resource consists of a single ancillary building within one of the early ranch complexes. This building is all that remains of the complex as the remainder of the buildings have been demolished and/or replaced by modern structures. Analysis is presented within this context.

- (1) Can the archaeological data supplement the historical record to place the site in a local chronology?

No; the building, which dates from the 1950s, is known from historic maps, aerial images and photographs.

- (2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local, regional, and international commodities exchange?

Yes, analysis of building materials may provide insight into materials and hardware in use at the time of construction.

- (3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use or the local participants?

No; no detail information of the building's function can be derived from analysis.

- (4) Can the collection provide insight into the kind of structures built at the site?

Yes; data on file indicate structural details of the building and provides comparative data for the region.

- (5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

Little information can be gleaned from the structure. The construction type represented was in common use during the period.

The building recorded as P-37-032131 provides little additional insight into the construction patterns in use during the period of construction. Sufficient data has been gathered to record the relevant architectural features. In addition, the building lacks

integrity of setting as it is the only remaining structure dating to the period at the site. The building is therefore recommended not eligible for CRHR listing and RPO designation. Formal evaluation through subsurface testing would be necessary to confirm these findings. All sites are considered “important” under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring.

### **CA-SDI-20461**

Site CA-SDI-20461 is bisected by the western project boundary. The site consists of a low density (0.01 artifacts per square meter) surface scatter of historic household and workshop refuse dating between 1922 and 1943, based on limited diagnostic materials.

Specific to the research questions:

- (1) Can the archaeological data supplement the historical record to place the site in a local chronology?

No; there is a low potential that archaeological data will supplement the historical record. The deposit appears to be sparse and lacking temporally diagnostic materials.

- (2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local, regional, and international commodities exchange?

Yes; surface artifacts indicate participation in the local and regional economies. Given the lack of temporally diagnostic materials, further research is unlikely to yield indications of broader (national and international) patterns of consumption that can be associated with a specific time period.

- (3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use or the local participants?

No; analysis of the refuse deposit has a low potential to contribute to a greater understanding of regional land use or the individuals involved.

- (4) Can the collection provide insight into the kind of structures built at the site?

No; the deposit has little information potential to address structural remains. The site is dominated by materials indicative of household and workshop consumption.

(5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

There is a low potential for the refuse scatter to be associated with individuals and families occupying the site during Boulevard's formative years.

Based on the above discussion, the site has a low potential to yield data such as temporally and functionally diagnostic materials beyond those collected during survey and site recording. Therefore, CA-SDI-20461 is not likely eligible for CRHR listing and RPO designation. Formal evaluation through subsurface testing would be necessary to confirm these findings. All sites are considered "important" under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring.

### **LW-03**

Site LW-03 contains a combination of prehistoric and historic era materials. As such, both components are discussed below and taken into consideration with regard to site importance.

The prehistoric component of site LW-03 was defined based on the presence of a single milling slick. No associated prehistoric artifacts were found in proximity to the feature.

(1) Can the archaeological data supplement the prehistoric record to place the site in a local chronology?

No; bedrock milling is associated, for the most part, with the Late Period. However, insufficient data is available to assign it strictly to that period.

(2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local and regional commodities exchange?

No; no artifacts were associated with this feature. In addition, the feature provides no data regarding commodities exchange.

(3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use?

Yes, the presence of a milling reflects the use of the area for the processing of vegetal materials. Milling slicks are often associated with processing of hard seeds, such as grasses.

(4) Can the site provide insight into the types of sites anticipated within the region?

Yes, the focus on milling correlates with conclusions reached by previous investigators and the current survey. Boulders were regularly utilized for milling slicks and mortars, and, to a lesser extent, basins.

(5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

No prehistoric artifacts were associated with this feature. The site provides little insight into the ethnic, economic and other behavioral identifies of the occupants.

Given the absence of any subsurface cultural deposit, the prehistoric component of site LW-03 has no data potential beyond that acquired through site recording. Therefore, the site is likely to be found not eligible for CRHR listing and RPO designation. Formal evaluation through subsurface testing would be necessary to confirm these findings. All sites are considered “important” under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring. The historic component of site LW-03 is unique in that it reflects the recording by two individuals as they passed this location. The dates of 1906 and 1920 etched into the boulders both reflect the early history of the region.

(1) Can the archaeological data supplement the historical record to place the site in a local chronology?

Yes; the exact dates of 1906 and 1920 are etched into the boulders

(2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local, regional, and international commodities exchange?

No; no data regarding exchange can be derived from the features.

(3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use or the local participants?

Yes, the presence of drill holes in proximity to one of the names indicates participation in the local economy through mining or possibly road construction.

(4) Can the collection provide insight into the kind of structures built at the site?

No, no information regarding structures can be derived from the features.

(5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

The name, initials and dates give insight into the individuals responsible for the etching on the boulders. The drill holes may be associated with mining operations, road construction or other rock clearing activities.

Site LW-03 is unique given the name, initials, dates and origins etched into the stone. However, the site contains no additional data potential in addition to that already gathered through recording. Based on analysis of the historic component, the site is not

recommended eligible for CRHR listing and RPO designation. All sites are considered “important” under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring.

## **CA-SDI-20462**

The temporary site designation CA-SDI-20462 is assigned to the early historic mail and stage coach route through Boulevard (see Figure 4). The road led to San Diego in the west, while the junction to the east provided routes to either Jacumba or down Walker Canyon to habitations in the Colorado Desert and eastward to Yuma. Analysis of a series of historic and contemporary aerial images indicates the path of the road remains, for the most part, intact. The track of the historic road is well-established in the eastern portion of the project area. The western portion is less defined and may be one of several extant and abandoned road sections. It is likely further research will better define the route.

Approximately 2.4 miles of the old stage road remains intact to various degrees. The road is truncated on the east where it is overlain by Interstate 8 and to the west where it is overlain by Old Highway 80 and its predecessor. No further evidence of the old stage road is visible in the vicinity. The portion within the project area represents approximately one-half of the remaining road (1.25 miles; 6,600 feet), all clearly defined.

The old stage road provided a critical link between San Diego, inland San Diego County and locations to the east. It was used by the U.S. Army to deliver mail, by the Butterfield and other stage operators, as well as early migrants and travelers to the region. That it appears to be a major portion of the extant remaining section increases its importance to the community and the region.

Integrity of the resource is difficult to ascertain. The road was and remains unimproved dirt. The degree of modification through periodic maintenance and subsequent use is unclear. Further analysis of maps and aerial imagery may provide additional data regarding integrity.

Specific to the research questions:

- (1) Can the archaeological data supplement the historical record to place the site in a local chronology?

Yes; it is more the knowledge of the location of the road, rather than the actual feature, that adds to the historical record. No associated artifacts, features or sites were identified within the project area.

- (2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local, regional, and international commodities exchange?

Yes; the old stage road was integral to the growth of Boulevard. The first general store was located near the junction of the Jacumba and desert roads to San Diego. The road undoubtedly provided a route for goods to Boulevard and further east.

- (3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use or the local participants?

Yes, knowing the route of the stage road contributes data necessary to build context for early Boulevard, especially the first general store.

- (4) Can the collection provide insight into the kind of structures built at the site?

Yes; the road provides logistical insight into the location of structures on and adjacent to the project area.

- (5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

The road contributes little or nothing to understanding ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities.

Based on the above discussion, the old stage road fulfills CRHR Criterion A:

- (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

The period of significance is from circa 1850 (and possibly earlier) to 1920, when the road (in the Boulevard area) was replaced by what would eventually be designated U.S. Highway 80. The site is recommended eligible for CRHR listing; there is currently insufficient data to address its eligibility for RPO designation. Formal evaluation through additional research would be necessary to confirm significance assessments and determine the RPO status of the resource. All sites are considered "important" under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring.

### **CA-SDI-20576**

Site CA-SDI-20576 contains a combination of prehistoric and historic era materials. As such, both components are discussed below and taken into consideration with regard to site importance.

The prehistoric component of the site consists of a bedrock milling feature containing a single milling slick and a sparse scatter of metavolcanic and quartz debitage.

- (1) Can the archaeological data supplement the prehistoric record to place the site in a local chronology?

No; no temporally diagnostic materials were identified at the site.

- (2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local and regional commodities exchange?

Yes; the presence of metavolcanic materials are not locally available and would have to be acquired either within the Santiago Peak formation found near the coast or from cobble materials available in the desert to the east.

- (3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use?

Yes, the presence of a milling complex reflects the use of the area for the processing of vegetal materials. Milling slicks are often associated with processing of hard seeds.

- (4) Can the site provide insight into the types of sites anticipated within the region?

Yes, the focus on milling correlates with finds conducted by previous investigators and the current undertaking. Boulders were regularly utilized for milling slicks and mortars, and, to a lesser extent, basins.

- (5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

Surface recording as part of the current undertaking indicates exploitation of the natural environment for botanical resources. Specifically, milling slicks are often associated with processing of hard seeds.

Analysis of the limited activity prehistoric component indicates a minor locus of milling and debitage in close proximity to larger, more complex sites containing similar features and artifacts, specifically the combined site CA-SDI-6904/19881 located roughly 50 m to the north. Given the limited nature of prehistoric use and lack of diagnostic artifacts, the site is likely to be recommended not eligible for CRHR listing and RPO designation. Formal evaluation through subsurface testing would be necessary to confirm these findings. All sites are considered “important” under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring.

The historic component of site CA-SDI-20576 includes a scattering of cans and a small number of clear glass shards. Both condensed milk and tobacco cans are temporally diagnostic.

- (1) Can the archaeological data supplement the historical record to place the site in a local chronology?

Yes; both condensed milk and tobacco cans are temporally diagnostic. The site appears to date from between 1907 and 1948 based on tobacco can attributes.

- (2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local, regional, and international commodities exchange?

Yes, the various can types reflect imported products for local consumption.

- (3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use or the local participants?

No; the site data provides no insight into regional land use.

- (4) Can the collection provide insight into the kind of structures built at the site?

No; structural elements were not part of the assemblage.

- (5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

The historic artifacts reflect local consumption patterns and importation of commodities from national manufacturers. No ethnic or other behavioral identities could be elicited from the survey data.

The historic component at this site is likely to be recommended not eligible for national, state or local registers, and it is not RPO significant. Formal evaluation through subsurface testing would be necessary to confirm these findings. All sites are considered "important" under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring.

### **CA-SDI-20577**

Site CA-SDI-20577 consists of a milling feature with five slicks and a sparse scatter of metavolcanic and quartz debitage.

- (1) Can the archaeological data supplement the prehistoric record to place the site in a local chronology?

No; no temporally diagnostic materials were identified at the site.

- (2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local and regional commodities exchange?

Yes; the presence of metavolcanic materials are not locally available and would have to be acquired either within the Santiago Peak formation found near the coast or from cobble materials available in the desert to the east.

- (3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use?

Yes, the presence of a milling complex reflects the use of the area for the processing of vegetal materials. Milling slicks are often associated with processing of hard seeds.

- (4) Can the site provide insight into the types of sites anticipated within the region?

Yes, the focus on milling correlates with finds conducted by previous investigators and the current undertaking. Boulders were regularly utilized for milling slicks and mortars, and, to a lesser extent, basins.

- (5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

Surface recording as part of the current undertaking indicates exploitation of the natural environment for botanical resources. Specifically, milling slicks are often associated with processing of hard seeds.

Analysis of the limited activity site assemblage indicates a minor locus of milling and debitage in close proximity to larger, more complex sites containing similar features and artifacts, specifically combined site CA-SDI-5933/6892 and combined site CA-SDI-6904/19881. Given the limited nature of prehistoric use and lack of diagnostic artifacts, the site is likely to be found not eligible for CRHR listing and RPO designation. Formal evaluation through subsurface testing would be necessary to confirm these findings. All sites are considered "important" under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring.

## CA-SDI-20578

Site CA-SDI-20578 represents an earthen reservoir and two loci of lumber.

- (1) Can the archaeological data supplement the historical record to place the site in a local chronology?

Yes; analysis of construction materials, maps and aerial photographs will help to determine an estimate of the date of construction and the era of use.

- (2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local, regional, and international commodities exchange?

Yes, the drainage gate at the base of the reservoir is well cast and is likely imported to the region.

- (3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use or the local participants?

Yes; the earthen reservoir was likely used to water livestock and perhaps provide water for crop irrigation.

- (4) Can the collection provide insight into the kind of structures built at the site?

Yes, the reservoir is in excellent condition.

- (5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

The reservoir and its construction materials reflect participation of the occupants in the raising of livestock and possibly crops. Similar features are found to the west of the LanEAST project area on property also owned and operator by the Ruby and Fuquay families during most of the 20th century.

Analysis of the site indicates little additional data can be acquired beyond that obtained during recording. Therefore, the site is likely to be recommended not eligible for CRHR listing and RPO designation. Formal evaluation through subsurface testing would be necessary to confirm these findings. All sites are considered “important” under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring.

## CA-SDI-20579

Site CA-SDI-20579 consists of a milling station with minor groundstone artifacts in proximity.

- (1) Can the archaeological data supplement the prehistoric record to place the site in a local chronology?

No; no temporally diagnostic materials were identified at the site.

- (2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local and regional commodities exchange?

No; no spatially discrete materials were identified in association with the milling feature.

- (3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use?

Yes, the presence of a milling complex reflects the use of the area for the processing of vegetal materials. Milling slicks are often associated with processing of hard seeds.

- (4) Can the site provide insight into the types of sites anticipated within the region?

Yes, the focus on milling correlates with finds conducted by previous investigators and the current undertaking. Boulders were regularly utilized for milling slicks and mortars, and, to a lesser extent, basins.

- (5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

Surface recording as part of the current undertaking indicates exploitation of the natural environment for botanical resources. Specifically, milling slicks are often associated with processing of hard seeds.

Analysis of the limited activity site assemblage indicates a minor locus of milling and groundstone in close proximity to larger, more complex sites containing similar features and artifacts, specifically site CA-SDI-20370. Given the limited nature of prehistoric use and lack of diagnostic artifacts, the site is likely to be recommended not eligible for CRHR listing and RPO designation. Formal evaluation through subsurface testing would be necessary to confirm these findings. All sites are considered “important” under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring.

## CA-SDI-20580

Site CA-SDI-20580 contains a combination of prehistoric and historic era materials. As such, both components are discussed below and taken into consideration with regard to site importance.

The prehistoric component of the site consists of a sparse scatter of metavolcanic debitage and ceramics.

- (1) Can the archaeological data supplement the prehistoric record to place the site in a local chronology?

Yes; the presence of prehistoric ceramics indicates a Late Period site.

- (2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local and regional commodities exchange?

Yes; the presence of metavolcanic materials are not locally available and would have to be acquired either within the Santiago Peak formation found near the coast or from cobble materials available in the desert to the east.

- (3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use?

No; no data is available to ascertain land use.

- (4) Can the site provide insight into the types of sites anticipated within the region?

Yes; lithic reduction sites are prevalent in the region and ubiquitous in hunter-gatherer societies.

- (5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

Analysis of ceramics indicates desert buffware and therefore association of the occupants with that region either through production or exchange.

Analysis of the limited activity site assemblage indicates a minor locus of debitage and ceramic sherds in close proximity to larger, more complex sites containing similar artifacts, specifically between combined site CA-SDI-5933/6892/6903 and combined site CA-SDI-6904/19881. Given the limited nature of prehistoric use, the site is not likely to be eligible for CRHR listing and RPO designation. Formal evaluation through subsurface testing would be necessary to confirm these findings. All sites are considered "important" under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring.

The historic component of site CA-SDI-20580 is a highway “C” marker put in place as a survey and right-of-way marker during the construction of U.S. Highway 80. This portion of the highway is dated to 1932.

- (1) Can the archaeological data supplement the historical record to place the site in a local chronology?

Yes; construction of U.S. Highway 80 in Boulevard is firmly established at 1932 based on embossed lettering in the pavement.

- (2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local, regional, and international commodities exchange?

Yes, the construction of U.S. Highway 80 was a national endeavor with local participation. Matich Brothers is a San Bernardino-based construction company founded in 1918.

- (3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use or the local participants?

Yes; though a minor component to the highway construction, “C” markers are representative of the program to expand transportation services nation-wide.

- (4) Can the collection provide insight into the kind of structures built at the site?

Yes; “C” markers provided survey points, as well as right-of-way markers.

- (5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

The construction of U.S. Highway 80 through the community of Boulevard greatly enhanced travel through the area and provided economic opportunities through the increased access to goods and services found outside the community.

Analysis of the site indicates little additional data can be acquired beyond that obtained during recording. However, the site is part of the larger site P-37-024023, Old U.S. Highway 80. The 33-mile section of the highway from Descanso Junction to Jacumba has been recommended eligible for the National Register based on Criteria A and C. With regard to Criterion C, the highway is eligible “for its excellent state of preservation as an example of highway engineering and construction techniques before the modern freeway era” (Lortie 2000:10). As the survey and right-of-way markers were integral to the engineering of the highway, they are recommended as contributing elements to the National Register eligible resource. As such, they are also recommended eligible for CRHR listing. However, the uniqueness of the marker in relation to others in the region and to the highway itself is

insufficient to warrant RPO protection. Formal significance evaluation will be necessary to confirm these findings. Additionally, all resources are considered important under County guidelines. The importance of this resource, if impacted by project implementation, can be mitigated through formal evaluation, mitigation if found significant, and curation of materials documentation related to its evaluation.

### **P-37-032433**

Site P-37-032433 is a highway “C” marker put in place as a survey and right-of-way marker during the construction of U.S. Highway 80. This portion of the highway is dated to 1932.

- (1) Can the archaeological data supplement the historical record to place the site in a local chronology?

Yes; construction of U.S. Highway 80 in Boulevard is firmly established at 1932 based on embossed lettering in the pavement.

- (2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local, regional, and international commodities exchange?

Yes, the construction of U.S. Highway 80 was a national endeavor with local participation. Match Brothers is a San Bernardino-based construction company founded in 1918.

- (3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use or the local participants?

Yes; though a minor component to the highway construction, “C” markers are representative of the program to expand transportation services nation-wide.

- (4) Can the collection provide insight into the kind of structures built at the site?

Yes; “C” markers provided survey points, as well as right-of-way markers.

- (5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

The construction of U.S. Highway 80 through the community of Boulevard greatly enhanced travel through the area and provided economic opportunities through the increased access to goods and services found outside the community.

Analysis of the site indicates little additional data can be acquired beyond that obtained during recording. However, the site is part of the larger site P-37-024023, Old U.S. Highway 80. The 33-mile section of the highway from Descanso Junction to Jacumba has

been recommended eligible for the National Register based on Criteria A and C. With regard to Criterion C, the highway is eligible “for its excellent state of preservation as an example of highway engineering and construction techniques before the modern freeway era” (Lortie 2000:10). As the survey and right-of-way markers were integral to the engineering of the highway, they are recommended as contributing elements to the National Register eligible resource. As such, they are recommended eligible for CRHR listing. However, the uniqueness of the marker in relation to others in the region and to the highway itself is insufficient to warrant RPO protection. Formal significance evaluation will be necessary to confirm these findings. Additionally, all resources are considered important under County guidelines. The importance of this resource, if impacted by project implementation, can be mitigated through formal evaluation, mitigation if found significant, and curation of materials documentation related to its evaluation.

### **CA-SDI-20581**

Site CA-SDI-20581 consists of a ranch feature and a deposit of historic materials, predominantly ceramics of U.S. and Asian manufacture.

- (1) Can the archaeological data supplement the historical record to place the site in a local chronology?

Yes; various glass and ceramic materials within the combined site are indicative of the post- WWI era, circa 1914 to 1930. White glaze porcelain with green pinstripe found elsewhere on the project area dates to circa 1925 based on marker’s marks and stamped dates.

- (2) Does the artifact assemblage reflect participation by the occupants in local, regional, and international commodities exchange?

Yes; the presence of Buffalo China indicates participation in the national economy. Buffalo China was widely available as restaurant ware. Fine porcelain ceramics may indicate consumption of international trades good. Asian ceramics indicate international commodities exchange.

- (3) Can the site contribute to an understanding of the regional land use or the local participants?

Yes; the concrete features are likely related to livestock maintenance.

- (4) Can the collection provide insight into the kind of structures built at the site?

No, the site contains little in the way of building materials.

(5) How do the artifacts contribute to ethnic, economic or other behavioral identities?

The presence of restaurant wares indicates use of the general store as a café in addition to its primary function of supplying the area with goods. Based on historic background collected by Chace (1979), the presence of Asian ceramics may be related to Japanese truck farmers. Chace (1979:7) stated, “A fallen structure represented by a few remaining boards, said to have been occupied by Japanese truck farmers who raised vegetables in the moist bottom land, is located on a low knoll on the northern side of the lower end of the valley (in proposed Parcel 3). They supposedly were removed and relocated with the outbreak of World War II. Besides the boards, a few fragments of English tableware and some butchered food bones are all that remain of this residence.”

Based on previous research and current observations, the historic component of CA-SDI-20581 has limited potential to address questions of local history and early 20<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the area. With the exception of the Asian ceramics, it is likely that further analysis will determine the site is redundant to other sites in the project area. Therefore, the site is not recommended eligible for CRHR listing and RPO designation. Formal evaluation through subsurface testing would be necessary to confirm these findings. All sites are considered “important” under County guidelines; potential impacts to site importance can be mitigated through formal significance evaluation, documentation, collection and curation of site materials and documentation, and construction monitoring

## **4.2 Impact Identification**

Surveys completed at the LanEAST Solar Farm site resulted in the identification of 27 cultural resources within the project area (see Figure 10). This total included 3 isolated finds, 10 newly identified archaeological sites, 13 previously recorded sites and one other previously recorded resource (modern) as a result of the current survey. Adjustments and detailed recordings were made on previously recorded sites including two locations where resources were not relocated (see Table 3).

The County’s Guidelines for Determining Significance indicate that any site that yields information or has the potential to yield information is considered a significant archaeological site and “important” cultural resource. Formal evaluation, often through subsurface testing or archival research, is used to confirm or refute this designation. The three isolates are, according to County guidelines, not considered significant and shall not be addressed further.

All resources will require formal significance evaluation (archaeological testing and/or archival research for historical components) in accordance with an evaluation plan approved by the County of San Diego (although many do not appear significant based on previous and current investigations). In the event the subsurface testing indicates that the sites are significant resources under County guidelines, efforts should be made to avoid the sites through project design and they will be placed in dedicated open space areas. Should project design not be able to accommodate preservation, mitigation must be identified and implemented once the Major Use Permit is approved. Based on inventory data alone, none of the resources is likely to qualify for RPO designation and hence, preservation in open space.

### **Project-Specific Impacts**

The design of the LanEAST Solar Facility is not defined at present, and as such, no project specific impacts can be assessed. The project is evaluated at a programmatic level. Impacts will be analyzed based on a project design once determined, and mitigation will be incorporated should impacts be identified.

### **Cumulative Impacts**

As with project specific impacts, cumulative impact analysis must wait until a formal project design for this parcel has been submitted.

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## **5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

A total of 23 cultural resources (10 new, 13 previously identified) have been identified within the LanEAST project area. None of these resources have been formally evaluated to determine their historical significance pursuant to CEQA or RPO. All are considered important resources under County guidelines. Other than avoidance of all impacts, no mitigation can be proposed without first formally evaluating all cultural resources within the LanEAST project area to determine their historical significance and potential for RPO designation, as well as potential impacts. Prior to implementation of significance evaluations, an evaluation plan must be submitted to and approved by the County. Evaluation methods shall include historical archival research (i.e., chain of title searches, map and literature review, etc.) as well as archaeological test excavation, as appropriate and mitigation (data recovery, preservation, curation, temporary fencing, etc.), if required.

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**Table 4  
Archaeological Site Management Recommendations**

<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>Potential for CRHR Listing/</b>	<b>Potential for RPO Designation</b>	<b>Management Recommendation</b>
CA-SDI-5933/6892/6903	Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter & bedrock milling Combined with CA-SDI-6892 and -6903	Prehistoric: ceramics, debitage, flaked stone tools, rock wall, groundstone, basins, mortars and slicks	Potentially CEQA Significant - CRHR eligible/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely	If Avoidance is not feasible, formal evaluation to support analysis of impact significance and propose mitigation.
CA-SDI-6893/16823	Prehistoric bedrock milling, lithic and ceramic scatter/ Historic refuse Combined with CA-SDI-16823	Prehistoric: ceramics, debitage, flaked stone tools, rock wall, groundstone, mortars and slicks. Historic; cans	Potentially CEQA Significant - CRHR Eligible/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely	If Avoidance is not feasible, formal evaluation to support analysis of impact significance and propose mitigation.
CA-SDI-6900/16827	Prehistoric bedrock milling/ Historic ranch complex  Combined with CA-SDI-16827	Prehistoric: ceramic, debitage, mortars and slicks. Historic: glass, cans, ceramics, structural remains, workshop debris;	Potentially CEQA Significant - CRHR Eligible/Important under County Guidelines	Not likely	If Avoidance is not feasible, formal evaluation to support analysis of impact significance and propose mitigation.
CA-SDI-6901	Prehistoric milling site	Prehistoric: ceramic, debitage, basins	Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely	If Avoidance is not feasible, formal evaluation to support analysis of impact significance and propose mitigation.
CA-SDI-6902/16785	Prehistoric milling site and possible rock shelter/ Historic refuse Combined with CA-SDI-16785	Prehistoric: debitage, slicks, rock shelter. Historic: glass, cans, ceramic	Potentially CEQA Significant - CRHR Eligible/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely	If Avoidance is not feasible, formal evaluation to support analysis of impact significance and propose mitigation.

**Table 4**  
**Archaeological Site Management Recommendations**

<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>Potential for CRHR Listing/</b>	<b>Potential for RPO Designation</b>	<b>Management Recommendation</b>
CA-SDI-6904/19881	Prehistoric flaking station & milling site Combined with CA-SDI-19881	Prehistoric: ceramics, debitage, flaked stone tools, groundstone, mortar, hearth	Potentially CEQA Significant - CRHR Eligible/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely	If Avoidance is not feasible, formal evaluation to support analysis of impact significance and propose mitigation.
CA-SDI-16786	Historic refuse, 1 <sup>st</sup> general store	Historic: ceramic, glass, metal	Potentially CEQA Significant - CRHR Eligible/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely	If Avoidance is not feasible, formal evaluation to support analysis of impact significance and propose mitigation.
CA-SDI-16824	Circa 1930 ranch complex	Historic: drainage ditch	Potentially CEQA Significant - CRHR Eligible/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely	If Avoidance is not feasible, formal evaluation to support analysis of impact significance and propose mitigation.
CA-SDI-16826	Modern trash	Modern debris with plastic closures	Not CEQA Significant/Not Important under County Guidelines	No Potential	None.
CA-SDI-18921	Circa 1930 refuse deposit	Historic: cans, ceramic and glass fragments	Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely	If Avoidance is not feasible, formal evaluation to support analysis of impact significance and propose mitigation.
CA-SDI-19278	Not relocated	Prehistoric: previously recorded debitage – not relocated	Not CEQA Significant/Not Important under County Guidelines	Not Potential	None.

**Table 4  
Archaeological Site Management Recommendations**

<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>Potential for CRHR Listing/</b>	<b>Potential for RPO Designation</b>	<b>Management Recommendation</b>
CA-SDI-19901	Historic glass	Historic: amethyst glass, ceramic	Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely	If Avoidance is not feasible, formal evaluation to support analysis of impact significance and propose mitigation.
CA-SDI-19902	Historic refuse  Prehistoric artifact scatter	Historic: amethyst & other glass, ceramic  Prehistoric: ceramic, debitage	Historic – Potentially CEQA Significant – CRHR Eligible/Important under County Guidelines  Prehistoric - Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely	If Avoidance is not feasible, formal evaluation to support analysis of impact significance and propose mitigation.
CA-SDI-20370	Prehistoric milling	Prehistoric: slicks, mortars, rock shelter, rock wall, ceramic, debitage, groundstone	Potentially CEQA Significant - CRHR Eligible/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely	If Avoidance is not feasible, formal evaluation to support analysis of impact significance and propose mitigation.
P-37-031313	Not relocated	Prehistoric: debitage – not relocated	Not Likely CEQA Significant/Not Important under County Guidelines	No Potential	None.

**Table 4**  
**Archaeological Site Management Recommendations**

<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>Potential for CRHR Listing/</b>	<b>Potential for RPO Designation</b>	<b>Management Recommendation</b>
P-37-032131	Historic structure	Historic: ancillary structure circa 1950	Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	Not likely	If Avoidance is not feasible, formal evaluation to support analysis of impact significance and propose mitigation.
CA-SDI-20461	Circa 1930 refuse scatter	Historic: cans, ceramic, glass	Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely	If Avoidance is not feasible, formal evaluation to support analysis of impact significance and propose mitigation.
LW-03	Prehistoric milling/ Historic chiseled stone	Prehistoric: bedrock milling slicks. Historic: two dated names chiseled into rock, 1906 and 1920, glass, cans	Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely	If Avoidance is not feasible, formal evaluation to support analysis of impact significance and propose mitigation.
CA-SDI-20462	Historic circa 1850-1920 road	Historic: graded road	CEQA Significant - CRHR Eligible/Important under County Guidelines	Potentially Significant	If Avoidance is not feasible, formal evaluation to support analysis of impact significance and propose mitigation.
CA-SDI-20576	Prehistoric milling/ Historic refuse	Prehistoric: slick, debitage. Historic: cans, glass	Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely	If Avoidance is not feasible, formal evaluation to support analysis of impact significance and propose mitigation.

**Table 4**  
**Archaeological Site Management Recommendations**

Site No.	Description	Contents	Potential for CRHR Listing/	Potential for RPO Designation	Management Recommendation
CA-SDI-20577	Prehistoric milling	Prehistoric: slicks, debitage, possible groundstone	Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely	If Avoidance is not feasible, formal evaluation to support analysis of impact significance and propose mitigation.
CA-SDI-20578	Historic earthen basin & two deposits of lumber	Historic: basin and lumber piles	Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely	If Avoidance is not feasible, formal evaluation to support analysis of impact significance and propose mitigation.
CA-SDI-20579	Prehistoric milling	Prehistoric: slicks, groundstone	Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely	If Avoidance is not feasible, formal evaluation to support analysis of impact significance and propose mitigation.
CA-SDI-20580	Prehistoric artifact scatter/ Historic highway marker	Prehistoric: ceramic, debitage. Historic: "C" marker	Prehistoric - Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines  Historic—CEQA Significant - CRHR Eligible/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely	If Avoidance is not feasible, formal evaluation to support analysis of impact significance and propose mitigation.

**Table 4  
Archaeological Site Management Recommendations**

<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>Potential for CRHR Listing/</b>	<b>Potential for RPO Designation</b>	<b>Management Recommendation</b>
P-37-032433	Historic highway marker	Historic: "C" marker	CEQA Significant - CRHR Eligible/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely	If Avoidance is not feasible, formal evaluation to support analysis of impact significance and propose mitigation.
CA-SDI-20581	Historic structure	Historic: cement basin, ceramics, glass	Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	Not Likely	If Avoidance is not feasible, formal evaluation to support analysis of impact significance and propose mitigation.
LE--05	Single porphyritic, metavolcanic flake	Prehistoric isolate	Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	No Potential	None.
LE-06	Single porphyritic, metavolcanic flake	Prehistoric isolate	Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	No Potential	None.
LE-08	Quartz crystal, Desert side-notched projectile point fragment	Prehistoric isolate	Not Likely CEQA Significant/Important under County Guidelines	No Potential	None.

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## **7.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED**

### **7.1 Preparers**

Brian K. Glenn, Pacific West Archaeology

Ken Victorino, Dudek

Micah Hale, Dudek

### **7.2 Persons and Organizations Contacted**

South Coastal Information Center

Native American Heritage Commission

Chris Wray, Historian

Mountain Empire Historical Society

California Highway Society

Caltrans

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## **Appendix A-1**

**South Coastal Information Center Archaeological Records Search  
(Confidential)**



**Appendix B-1**  
**Archaeological Site Maps**  
**(Confidential)**



## **Appendix B-2**

**Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Form 523:  
New and Updated Forms (Confidential)**



## **Appendix C-1**

### **Resume of the Principal Investigators**





**BRIAN K. GLENN, M.A., RPA**  
**PRESIDENT / PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR**

**SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS**

Mr. Glenn has over 25 years of experience in archaeology. His responsibilities have included: project management and coordination of schedules, managing and leading archaeological projects, analysis of flaked stone and groundstone assemblages, marine fauna (fish and shellfish), and the preparation of technical reports (assessment, evaluation and mitigation), cultural resource management plans and EIR/EIS sections.

Mr. Glenn has worked on numerous projects throughout southern California from San Luis Obispo to San Diego County in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). His professional foci concern southern California's San Dieguito and Campbell Traditions (circa 10,000 to 5000 BCE), biface typology, the analysis of fish and shellfish remains, and the graphic display of data with emphases in exploratory data analyses, geographical information systems (GIS) and computer aided drafting (CAD).

Mr. Glenn received B.A. degrees in Anthropology and Geography from the University of California, Santa Barbara in 1986 and his M.A. in Archaeology from the University of California, Los Angeles in 1991. He has been certified on the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) since 1992 and awarded a certificate in Geographic Information Systems from San Diego Mesa College in 2010.

**PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATIONS/AFFILIATIONS/CLEARANCE**

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)  
Geographic Information Systems Specialist  
Geodatabase Development Certificate of Performance  
Society for American Archaeology  
Society for California Archaeology  
San Diego County Archaeological Society (President 1999)  
Bureau of Land Management  
Various County and City Consultant Lists

**TECHNICAL TRAINING**

Geographic Information Systems Certificate with emphasis on ArcGIS Geodatabase Development.  
San Diego Mesa College 2010.

Working with CEQA: Practical Advice for Compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act.  
Presented by Dana McGowan and Brian Ramos, SCA Annual Meeting, 2006

Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law  
U.S. General Services Administration Interagency Training Center, April 1994.

OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Training Program, 1995

## **TECHNICAL TRAINING cont.**

Advanced Training in Remote Sensing and Photographic Interpretation.  
Department of Geography, University of California, Los Angeles, 1990.

Low Altitude Large Scale Aerial Reconnaissance for Cultural Resource Managers  
National Park Service, San Juan College, Farmington, New Mexico, 1996.

Crabtree Flintknapping Field School  
Dr. Jeffrey Flenniken, Director, Stanley, Idaho 1988.

## **PAPERS & PUBLICATIONS**

Glenn, Brian K. 2010 A San Diego Museum of Man Geodatabase. Paper presented at the San Diego Museum of Man, June.

Glenn, Brian K. 2009 Spatial Analysis of a San Dieguito Site, CA-SDI-14592, Carlsbad, California. Paper presented at the Mesa College GIS Symposium, December.

Glenn, Brian K. 2001 Recent Excavations at CA-SBA-42, Santa Barbara County, California. Paper presented at the San Diego County Archaeological Society, May.

Glenn, Brian K. 1998 *A Possible Location for the Californios' Campsite following the Battle of San Pasqual*. Paper presented at the 32nd annual meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, San Diego, California, April.

Glenn, Brian K. 1996 Fish Exploitation at Several Sites near Gaviota, Santa Barbara County, California: An Alternative Analytical Method. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology*, 9(255-272) Eureka, California 1995.

Ross, Lester & Brian K. Glenn. 1991. *Using AutoCAD: Mapping Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Information at the UCLA and San Bernardino County Archaeological Information Centers*. Paper presented at the 25th annual meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Sacramento, California, March.

Glenn, Brian K. 1991 *Typological Analysis of Projectile Points Recovered from Excavations on Vandenberg Air Force Base, Santa Barbara County, California*. Unpublished Master's paper on file with the Archaeology Program, University of California, Los Angeles.

Glenn, Brian K. 1990 *A Study in the Suitability of Aerial Photography in the Identification and Analysis of Prehistoric Hunter-Gatherer Sites: A Test Case within the Area of the Goleta Slough, Santa Barbara County, California*. Manuscript on file with the author.

Glenn, Brian, Natalie Anikouchine, and Philip Walker. 1988. *Exploitation of Faunal Resources at SBA-46 (Helo)*. Paper presented at the 53rd annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Phoenix, Arizona, April.

## PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

2010-2011 **LA Plaza de Cultura y Artes.** Mr. Glenn directed excavations of a portion of the 1822-1844 La Placita Cemetery subject to impacts from the project. Excavations were conducted with the oversight and assistance of Cal State Los Angeles osteologists and the LA County Coroner's Office.

2010-2011 **Balboa Park Energy Efficiency Grant Management.** Mr. Glenn coauthored and managed \$2 million in approved American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Energy Efficiency Conservation Block Grants for 15 Balboa Park Institutions and the City San Diego.

2010 **Solar Alternative Site Study.** Mr. Glenn conducted a records search with the South Coastal Information Center for 3 alternative solar energy locations on BLM land in western Imperial County to assess the presence of previously identified cultural resources and concomitant development constraints.

2010 **Tonner Canyon Fuel Reduction Assessment: Pioneer Canyon Survey.** Mr. Glenn conducted a reconnaissance survey of Pioneer Canyon. Historic era ranch facilities were identified, recorded, mapped and reported to the Los Angeles County Fire Department so that impacts could be avoided.

2009-2010 **San Luis Rey River Trail.** Mr. Glenn managed monitoring of a 1-mile section of the San Luis Rey River Trail Extension project for the City of Oceanside. The project included daily monitoring of earth disturbing activities and formal recordation of elements of a prehistoric milling site, CA-SDI-1266.

2009 **First Solar Energy Blythe #1.** Mr. Glenn supervised construction monitoring of the 200-acre solar project in Blythe, CA and prepared the Phase IV report for the County of Riverside. A single historic era dump site was located, recorded and reported.

2008-2009 **Sterling Energy Solar 2 Project, Imperial County, CA.** Cultural Resources Group Leader for the archaeological recording phase of a 1,750-acre BLM parcel omitted from the proposed project area due to site density and preservation requirements near Plaster City, CA in support of the preparation of an Application for Certification.

2009 **Summit Drive Cultural Resources Assessment.** Mr. Glenn supervised cultural resources assessment of and reporting on a 5-acre parcel in and around a proposed road improvement project adjacent to the City of Escondido for the County of San Diego.

2009 **Viejas Bridge Replacement Project.** Mr. Glenn supervised construction monitoring of earth disturbing activities associated with the replacement of the historic bridge on Viejas Blvd., Descanso area, San Diego County for the County of San Diego and Caltrans.

2009 **Tonner Canyon Fuel Reduction Assessment.** Mr. Glenn summarized records search data obtained from the South Central Coastal Information Center for the proposed Los Angeles County Fire Department fuel reduction program.

2008 **Calnev Expansion Project, San Bernardino County, CA.** Mr. Glenn managed the 186-mile California segment of the BLM Class I records search, Class III cultural resources inventory and paleontological survey for the proposed Colton, CA to Las Vegas, NV petroleum pipeline project

including archaeology, architectural history and paleontology. BLM was Lead Agency on the project that included BLM, DOD, San Bernardino National Forest and County of San Bernardino lands.

2008 **Carson Cogeneration Plant Expansion, CEC, CEC, Los Angeles CA.** Served as archaeology lead for cultural resources assessment for a cogeneration plant expansion: performed fieldwork and co-authored Cultural Resources AFC section and technical reports.

2008 **Starwood Power Project Siting Study, Fresno County, CA.** Cultural Resources Group Leader for the fatal flaw analysis for a proposed project area.

2008 **Starwood-Midway Power Project, Fresno County, CA.** Cultural Resources Group Leader during archaeological and paleontological construction monitoring including preparation of a Cultural Resources Mitigation & Monitoring Plan (CRMMP) and a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP).

2008 **San Joaquin Solar 1 & 2 AFC, Fresno County, CA.** Cultural Resources Group Leader for a multidisciplinary analysis of a 640 acre solar hybrid power station project located near Coalinga, CA in support of the preparation of an Application for Certification.

2008 **Sterling Energy Solar 1 Project, San Bernardino County, CA.** Cultural Resources Group Leader for a multidisciplinary analysis of an 8,500 acre solar power station project located near Barstow, CA in support of the preparation of an Application for Certification.

2008 **BP Co-generator Project, Carson, Los Angeles County, CA.** Cultural Resources Group Leader for a multidisciplinary cultural resources analysis of a power station located in Carson, CA in support of the preparation of an Application for Certification

2008 **Ausra CESF, San Luis Obispo County, CA.** Archaeological project support during AFC data request submissions, public hearings and alternative analysis.

2007 **Hayes Avenue Well Project, City of Murrieta, CA.** Conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 1-acre project area and 3,000-foot pipeline corridor in the City of Murrieta that included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review for RBF Consulting.

2007 **MWD of Southern California Potholing Project, Riverside County, CA.** Conducted a pedestrian survey of six proposed potholing locations directly adjacent to the Colorado River Aqueduct for the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

2007 **Creekside Due Diligence Project, City of Perris, CA.** Conducted a historic archives review and paleontological literature review, and Native American Heritage Commission consultation for Laing-Sequoia, LLC.

2007 **Arbor Ridge, City of Beaumont, CA.** Conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 1,200-acre project area in Beaumont, Riverside County that included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review for SunCal Development/City of Beaumont.

2007 **Unique Home Center, City of San Jacinto, CA.** Conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 20,000-square foot project area in San Jacinto, Riverside County that included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review for Unique Home Center.

2007 **The Lakes Specific Plan Area, San Bernardino County, CA.** Conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 360-acre project area in the City of Ontario, San Bernardino County that included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review for RBF Consulting.

2007 **Corydon St. Blending Project., City of Lake Elsinore.** Conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 1,800 foot water replacement line corridor in the City of Lake Elsinore which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review for Carollo Engineers.

2007 **Wyndham Hotel SB 18 Consultation, City of Costa Mesa, CA.** Prepared and distributed consultation request letters to Native American groups on behalf of the City of Costa Mesa in compliance with SB 18 requirements for government-to-government consultation.

2007 **Bonita Canyon Trail Project, City of Irvine, CA.** Prepared a cultural resources assessment report for the 4,600-foot project corridor for RBF Consulting.

2007 **Oso Creek Barrier Project, City of Santa Margarita, CA.** Prepared a existing conditions report based on archival research with the archaeological and paleontological clearing houses for Santa Margarita Water District.

2007 **Jefferson Commons, Fullerton, CA.** Conducted a cultural resources assessment and SB 18 consultation of a proposed residential expansion project for the University of California, Fullerton for the City of Fullerton.

2007 **Talbert Lake Restoration Project, Huntington Beach, CA.** Conducted a cultural resources assessment of the proposed restoration project area of potential effects in compliance with Section 106 and CEQA for submission to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for PACE.

2007 **Summit Crest, Lake Forest, CA.** Conducted an archaeological and paleontological cultural resources assessment and construction monitoring of the project area for Atherton-Newport Real Estate Investments.

2007 **Hoag Hospital SB 18 Consultation, City of Newport Beach, CA.** Prepared and distributed consultation request letters to Native American groups on behalf of the City of Newport Beach in compliance with SB 18 requirements for government-to-government consultation for City of Newport Beach.

2007 **O'Neill Regional Park Cultural Resources Monitoring, County of Orange, CA.** Conducted cultural resources construction monitoring as part of a sewer conversion project for County of Orange.

2007 **Los Alamitos Retarding Station, Cities of Seal Beach and Long Beach, CA.** Prepared a cultural resources management plan for the installation of a replacement pump assembly adjacent to the San Gabriel River in the Cities of Seal Beach and Long Beach for the County of Orange.

2007 **Jamboree Avenue Pedestrian Crossing, City of Irvine, CA.** Prepared a cultural resources assessment report for the proposed pedestrian over-crossing for submission to Caltrans for RBF Consulting.

2007 **Orange Avenue PEAR, City of Orange, CA.** BonTerra Consulting prepared a cultural resources assessment report in support of the Caltrans Preliminary Environmental Assessment Report for WGZE.

2007 **Piccadilly Place Sound Wall, City of Fullerton, CA.** BonTerra Consulting prepared the cultural resources element of the Preliminary Environmental Assessment Report prior to sound wall installation at the Interstate 5/State Route 91 interchange, for submission to Caltrans for Washington Infrastructure.

2007 **Cordoba Village Development, Gorman, CA.** Supervised a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 1,000-acre project area in Gorman, Los Angeles County that included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review for Seminet Automation.

2007 **The Sherwin, Town of Mammoth Lakes, CA.** Conducted a review of a Phase I cultural resources assessment report on behalf of the Town of Mammoth Lakes, Mono County for the proposed 5.3-acre development project for RBF Consulting.

2007 **Park-Nevada Project, Redlands, CA.** Conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 5-acre project area in Redlands, San Bernardino County that included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review for VenturePoint, Inc.

2006 **Walker Canyon, County of Riverside, CA.** Conducted a due diligence constraints analysis of existing conditions for the proposed development project within the County of Riverside, north of Lake Elsinore. The study included archival research and a preliminary site inspection for SunCal Development.

2006 **Capistrano Bluffs Sewer Line Project, City of Dana Point, CA.** Prepared a cultural resources assessment of a 675-foot section of proposed sewer replacement for RBF Consulting.

2006 **Parc Anaheim Specific Plan, City of Anaheim, CA.** BonTerra Consulting prepared a cultural resources assessment report in support of an environmental impact report for a proposed multi-purpose residential/commercial project for the City of Anaheim.

2006 **World Citrus Parking Structure.** Managed preparation of the Section 106 and CEQA compliance reports for submission to Caltrans for the City of Fullerton.

2006 **I-105 Dewatering Project, City of Carson, CA.** Prepared an archaeological survey report and historic properties survey report in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for Carollo Engineering.

2006 **Scully Adobe, County of Orange, CA.** Managed National Register evaluation excavations of a middle- to late-19<sup>th</sup> Century adobe within the State Route 90 right-of-way for Caltrans.

2006 **Cabot-Camino Capistrano Overpass Project, Mission Viejo, CA.** Prepared an Archaeological Survey Report and Historic Properties Survey Report for submission to Caltrans for RBF Consulting.

2006 **Aliso Creek Restoration Project, City of Lake Forest, CA.** Conducted a cultural resources assessment of the project area in compliance with Section 106 for submission to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for RBF Consulting.

2006 **Clearwater Specific Plan, Town of Mammoth Lakes, CA.** Conducted a historic archives review and SB 18 consultation on behalf of the Town of Mammoth Lakes, Mono County for the proposed 5.7-acre development project for RBF Consulting.

2006 **Pacific Electric Inland Empire Bike Trail.** Compiled previously gathered archival and survey data, and conducted additional research and survey for the preparation of a Caltrans Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) for Parsons and the City of Fontana.

2006 **Studebaker Road Caltrans Preliminary Environmental Study (PES).** Compiled background environmental documentation with regard a street rehabilitation and storm drain installation over a one-mile segment of Studebaker Road in the City of Norwalk for KFM Engineering and City of Norwalk.

2006 **Class III: UNAVCO Seismic Sensor Project Cultural Resource Assessment.** Class III cultural resource assessment of four 1-acre sensor locations for the UNAVCO Project, Imperial County, California conducted for the Bureau of Land Management, El Centro District.

2006 **Canyon County Project Cultural Resource Assessment.** Class III cultural resource assessment of the Edd's Mini-Storage Intrusion Project, County of Los Angeles, California conducted for the Bureau of Land Management.

2006 **Sun City Medical Center.** BonTerra Consulting conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of an 8.25-acre project area in Sun City that included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review for RBF Consulting.

2006 **Central & Dexter.** Conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 4.27-acre project area in the City of Lake Elsinore that included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review for Southland Development.

2006 **Jacaranda Park, Sun City, CA.** Conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 12.54-acre project area in Sun City that included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review for Signature Capital.

2006 **Lake Nuevo Village.** Represented the client in consultation with the Native American community and the County of Riverside with regard to cultural resources within the project area for Laing-Sequoia, LLC.

2006 **Murrieta 320.** Conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 320-acre project area in the City of Murrieta that included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review for RBF Consulting.

2006 **Canyon Hills Estates.** Conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 245-acre project area in the City of Lake Elsinore that included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review for Trumark Companies.

2006 **Quail Valley Project Cultural Resource Assessment.** Class III cultural resource assessment of the Long Quail Valley Water Supply Tie-Line Replacement Improvement Project, County of Riverside, California conducted for Fiesta Development and the Bureau of Land Management.

2006 **Banning 223 Project.** Mr. Glenn conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 223-acre project area in the City of Banning which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review for Laing-Sequoia, LLC.

2006 **Los Alamitos Pump Station Project.** Mr. Glenn conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 0.6-acre expansion of the project area in the City of Long Beach which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review for RBF Consulting.

2006 **Amerige Court Project.** Mr. Glenn conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 4-acre project area in the City of Fullerton which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review for Pelican, LLC.

2006 **Casa la Quinta Project.** Mr. Glenn managed archaeological and paleontological monitoring during initial grading of the 2-acre property. Paleontological monitoring was conducted through Paleo Environmental for Borrego Resorts, LLC.

2006 **SR-74 / Interstate 215 Interchange Project.** Mr. Glenn conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 115-acre interchange project area in the City of Perris which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review for David Evans Associates.

2006 **Highland Reservoir Project.** Mr. Glenn conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of an 8.76-acre reservoir property in the City of Yorba Linda which included historic archives review and architectural evaluation, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review for Carollo Engineers.

2006 **Joy Ave Blending Project.** Mr. Glenn conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of a 1.2-mile water replacement line corridor in the City of Lake Elsinore which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey and paleontological literature review for Carollo Engineers.

2005 **McCanna Hills Outfall Project, City of Perris, Riverside County.** Mr. Glenn conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of the property which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey, paleontological literature review, and Native American consultation for Laing-Sequoia, LLC.

2005 **Cordero Development Project.** Mr. Glenn conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of the property which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey, and paleontological literature review for RBF Consulting.

2005 – 2006 **State Route 111 Widening Project, La Quinta.** Mr. Glenn supervised preparation of Caltrans-approved cultural resources documents which included a Historical Resource Compliance Report and an Archaeological Survey Report which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey, and Native American consultation for RBF Consulting.

2005 **Monitoring of the Canyon Park, Canyon Drive, Costa Mesa.** Mr. Glenn managed archaeological and paleontological monitoring during initial grading of the 2.3-acre property. Paleontological finds were identified and reported through Paleo Solutions for United Pacific Development.

2005 **Santiago Creek Bike Trail, City of Orange.** Mr. Glenn prepared Caltrans cultural resources documents which included a Historic Properties Survey Report, bridge study, and an Archaeological Survey Report which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey, Native American consultation, and paleontological literature review for KFM Engineering.

2005 – 2006 **Cultural Resource Assessment of Four Parcels in the Community of Pala, San Diego County.** Mr. Glenn conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of the four parcels, totaling approximately 400 acres, which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey, site recording, and Native American consultation for Stetson Engineering.

2005 – 2006 **Cultural Resource Assessment of a Proposed Fire Station Location in the Community of Pala, San Diego County.** Mr. Glenn conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of the one parcel, totaling approximately ten acres, which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey, and Native American consultation for Stetson Engineering.

2005 – 2006 **Hansen Dam Recreation Area Universally Accessible Playground, City of Los Angeles.** Mr. Glenn provided cultural resources monitoring during earth disturbance as required of the City of Los Angeles by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Construction activities monitored included grading, trenching, and excavation. A letter report summarized the City's compliance with USACE requirements for City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works.

2005 **Cultural Resource Assessment of TR 31596, a 14.8-acre Parcel in the Community of Pedley, Riverside County.** Mr. Glenn conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of the property which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey, site recording, and paleontological literature review for Bluefield Development.

2005 – 2006 **Interstate 15/215 Improvements Project, Cities of Temecula and Murrieta.** Mr. Glenn managed all aspects of the Caltrans cultural resources inventory and reporting process in the French Valley area of Riverside County for Moffat Nichols.

2005 **Aliso Canyon Sewer Line Project, Granada Hills, City of Los Angeles.** Mr. Glenn managed archaeological and paleontological monitoring of excavation and boring within sensitive resource areas in compliance with City of Los Angeles mandates for Khov Development.

2005 – 2006 **Black Bench Specific Plan, City of Banning, Riverside County.** Mr. Glenn conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of the property which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey, Native American consultation, and paleontological literature review for SunCal Companies.

2005 **South Pointe West Specific Plan, City of Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County.** Mr. Glenn managed paleontological review of City-mandated monitoring requirements subsequent to landslide and landslide mitigation for JCC Homes.

2005 – 2006 **McCanna Hills, Village 5 Specific Plan, City of Perris, Riverside County.** Mr. Glenn compiled an existing conditions report for cultural resources within the project area, managed site evaluation, and provided Native American consultation & coordination for Laing-Sequoia, LLC.

2005 **Interstate 10/Monterey Avenue Interchange Improvement Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County.** Mr. Glenn prepared Caltrans cultural resources documents which included a Historic Properties Survey Report, bridge study, and an Archaeological Survey Report which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey, Native American consultation, and paleontological literature review for RBF Consulting.

2005 **Las Posas Transmission Main Project, Ventura County.** Mr. Glenn supervised a Phase I cultural resources assessment of the 3-mile pipeline alignment which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey, and paleontological literature review for RBF Consulting.

2005 **State Route 73/Jamboree Avenue Bridge Improvement Project.** Mr. Glenn prepared Caltrans-approved cultural resources documents which included a Historical Resource Compliance Report, bridge study, and an Archaeological Survey Report which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey, Native American consultation, and paleontological literature review for RBF Consulting.

2005 **54<sup>th</sup> Street and Arlington Sewer Replacement Project, City of Los Angeles.** Mr. Glenn provided cultural resources monitoring during earth disturbance in association with sewer line replacement in south Los Angeles. Monitoring resulted in the discovery and documentation of a portion of the Los Angeles Redline tracks. A letter report summarized compliance with the City's requirements for Vasilj Construction.

2005 **Interstate 215/State Route 74 Interchange Improvement Project, City of Perris, Riverside County.** Mr. Glenn prepared Caltrans cultural resources documents which included a Historic Properties Survey Report, bridge study, and an Archaeological Survey Report which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey, Native American consultation, and paleontological literature review for DEA Engineering.

2005 **State Route 57 Widening Project, northern Orange County.** Mr. Glenn prepared Caltrans cultural resources documents which included a Historic Properties Survey Report, bridge study, and an Archaeological Survey Report which included historic archives review, pedestrian survey, Native American consultation, and paleontological literature review for RBF Consulting.

2005 **Canyon Park Development Project, City of Costa Mesa, Orange County.** Mr. Glenn managed archaeological and paleontological monitoring of grading and excavation within sensitive resource areas in compliance with City of Costa Mesa mandates for Pacific Rim Builders.

2005 **Lewis Retail Project Cultural Resource Assessment.** Phase I cultural resource assessment of an 9 acres, Lewis Retail project, French Valley area, County of Riverside, California for Rincon Consultants

2005 **Estrella Subdivision Cultural Resource Assessment.** Phase I cultural resource assessment of an ~150 acres, Estrella Subdivision (Parcel 6), Calexico, Imperial County, California for HDR.

2005 **Esmeralda Estates Cultural Resource Assessment.** Phase I cultural resource assessment of an ~90 acres, Esmeralda Estates (Parcel 3), Calexico, Imperial County, California for HDR.

2005 **Ashley Menifee North Cultural Resource Assessment.** Phase I cultural resource assessment of a 19 acre parcel, Community of Menifee, Riverside County, CA for Rincon Consultants.

2005 **Mesa Linda Street and Sunset Road Cultural Resource Assessment.** Phase I cultural resource assessment of 11.8 acres, Mesa Linda Street and Sunset Road, Victorville, County of San Bernardino, California for Rincon Consultants.

2005 **Berger Existing Conditions Report.** Conducted a cultural resources existing conditions review and report for ~300 acres within the Berger Project Area near Mecca, County of Riverside, California for Rincon Consultants.

2005 **Ashley Place Cultural Resource Assessment.** Phase I cultural resource assessment of an 18.4 acre parcel, Community of Menifee, Riverside County, CA for Rincon Consultants.

2005 **SoCal Gas Line 225 Overburden Removal and Pipeline Assessment.** Conducted USFS Angeles Forest mandated monitoring of the Southern California Gas Company Line 225 Overburden Removal Project, Los Angeles County, CA for Sempra Energy, H.E.A.R.T. and Rincon Consultants.

2005 **Cultural Resource Monitoring for a Portion of the Old Ridge Route.** Conducted USFS Angeles Forest mandated monitoring of the Southern California Gas Company Line 85 Temporary Relocation Project, Los Angeles County, CA for Sempra Energy, H.E.A.R.T. and Rincon Consultants.

2005 **Site Recording of a Segment of the *Zanja Madre*.** Exposure and recording of a portion of the original City of Los Angeles water supply pipeline *Zanja Madre*, adjacent to the Cornfield State Park, City of Los Angeles, CA for Cogstone Resource Management and Los Angeles Metropolitan Transit Authority.

2005 **Central Park Redevelopment Project.** Project Manager for archaeological and paleontological monitoring of the Central Park Redevelopment Project, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA for Cogstone Resource Management and Lennar Communities.

2005 **Vila Borba Site Relocation and Evaluation.** Archaeological survey, relocation and evaluation of previously identified sites within the proposed Vila Borba Development Project, City of Chino Hills, Orange County, CA for Cogstone Resource Management and The Planning Center.

2005 **Holland Road Assessment Project.** Cultural resource assessment and due diligence report of ~15 acres adjacent to Interstate 215, Menifee, Riverside County, CA for Rincon Consultants.

2005 **Tustin Villas Cultural Resources Monitoring Report.** Archaeological and paleontological monitoring report for the redevelopment of a portion of USMC Tustin Air Station, Tustin, Orange County, CA for Cogstone Resource Management and Lennar Communities.

2005 **Moffett Meadows Cultural Resources Monitoring Report.** Archaeological and paleontological monitoring report for the redevelopment of a portion of USMC Tustin Air Station, Tustin, Orange County, CA for Cogstone Resource Management and Lennar Communities.

2005 **Live Oaks and Mountain Shadows Assessment Project.** Archaeological and paleontological resource assessment of access roads and soils boring locations within two proposed development project areas, Orange County, CA for Cogstone Resource Management and PCR Environmental.

2005 **Murietta 20 Assessment Project.** Archaeological and paleontological resource assessment of a 20-acre parcel near Murrieta, Riverside County, CA for Cogstone Resource Management.

2005 **Quail Valley Archaeological and Paleontological Assessment and Mitigation Plan.** Assessment report and mitigation plan for a proposed 440 housing development project directly west of Palmdale, Los Angeles County, CA for Cogstone Resource Management and Palmdale 1000 Associates.

2005 **Additional Mitigation Guidelines for CA-RIV-6904.** County of Riverside, Department of Transportation mandated additional data recovery trenching program at CA-RIV-6904 in cooperation with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians.

2005 **San Lawrence Terrace Cultural Resource Assessment.** Archaeological and paleontological assessment of the 55-acre residential subdivision project in San Miguel, San Luis Obispo County, CA for Cogstone Resource Management and Kirk Consulting.

2005 **Santa Ysabel Ranch, Construction Phase 2, Cultural Resource Monitoring Report.** Archaeological and paleontological monitoring report for the 200-acre construction phase 2 of the Santa Ysabel Ranch development project, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, CA for Cogstone Resource Management and Weyrich Development.

2005 **Santa Ysabel Ranch, The Lake Construction Phase, Cultural Resource Monitoring Report.** Archaeological and paleontological monitoring report for the 10-acre "The Lake" construction phase of the Santa Ysabel Ranch development project, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, CA for Cogstone Resource Management and Weyrich Development.

2005 **Data Recovery Research Design for CA-SLO-2077, The Hot Springs Site.** Editing and expansion of a previously developed data recovery research design for the Hot Springs Site (CA-SLO-2077) within the Santa Ysabel Ranch project area, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, CA for Cogstone Resource Management and Weyrich Development.

2005 **Fox Studios Cultural Resource Mitigation Management Plan.** Preparation of a cultural resource management plan for archaeological and paleontological monitoring as required by the City of Los Angeles for Cogstone Resources Management and Fox Studios.

2004 **Soledad Canyon Road Archaeological Reconnaissance Report.** Cultural resource survey and assessment for proposed Caltrans road maintenance and upgrade within the USFS Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County, CA for Cogstone Resource Management and URS Corporation.

2004 **Shin-yo Lin Cultural Resource Monitoring Report.** Archaeological and paleontological monitoring report for the redevelopment of the Shin-yo Lin Temple Complex, City of Chino Hills, Orange County, CA. for Cogstone Resource Management.

2004 **Aliso Canyon Bridge Replacement Archaeological Reconnaissance Report.** Archaeological assessment of the emergency bridge replacement project, Acton area, Los Angeles County, CA for Cogstone Resource Management, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works and USFS Angeles National Forest.

2004 **Los Angeles Metropolitan Transit Authority Cultural Resource Mitigation and Monitoring Plan, MTA Goldline Project.** Preparation of a cultural resource management plan for archaeological and paleontological monitoring for the East Los Angeles Goldline Light-rail Project as required by the Los Angeles MTA and Federal Transportation Authority for Cogstone Resources Management and Ultrasystems.

2004 **MTA Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training.** Preparation and presentation of Power Point-based cultural resources sensitivity training sessions to MTA and Contractor Project and Field Managers for the Los Angeles Metropolitan Transit Authority for Cogstone Resources Management and Ultrasystems.

2003-2004 **Archaeological Monitoring, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton.** Conducting EA-required archaeological monitoring of earthmoving operations associated with construction of an Iron/Manganese Water Treatment Facility on U. S. Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, San Diego Co., CA for RQ Construction.

2004 **Vaughn Property Subdivision.** Cultural resource assessment reconnaissance survey and report for a proposed 80-acre subdivision, Campo area, San Diego County, CA for County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use.

2004 **Bolsa Chica Wetlands Line 1228 Relocation Project.** Cultural and paleontological resources monitoring of a Sempra Energy pipeline relocation project, Bolsa Chica, Huntington Beach, Orange County, CA for Rincon Consultants and Sempra Energy.

2004 **Harman Property Subdivision.** Cultural resources assessment reconnaissance survey and report for a proposed 198-acre subdivision, Ramona area, San Diego County, CA for Ecological Ventures California and County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use.

2004 **Walker Street Commercial Development Project.** Cultural resources assessment and monitoring of the 5-acre commercial development project, City of La Verne, San Bernardino County, CA for URS Corporation and WF Construction.

2004 **Big Tujunga Dam Pre-disaster Mitigation Cultural Resource Assessment.** Section 106 assessment report for the Big Tujunga Dam retrofit project, Los Angeles County, CA for URS Corporation and the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA).

2004 **Ontario Airport Redevelopment Project.** Survey and site recording for the Ontario Airport redevelopment project, San Bernardino, CA for URS Corporation and the Ontario International Airport.

2004 **Malakoff Diggins State Historic Park Pre-disaster Mitigation Cultural Resource Assessment.** Section 106 cultural resources assessment of a 3.5-mile fuel reduction corridor within the Malakoff Diggins State Historic Park, Nevada County, CA for URS Corporation and the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA).

2004 **Empire Mine Historic State Park Pre-disaster Mitigation MOA.** Preparation of a Advisory Council for Historic Preservation-approved Memorandum of Agreement regarding fuel reduction operations within the Empire Mine Historic State Park, Grass Valley, Nevada County, CA for URS Corporation and the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA).

2004 **Environmental On-Call Service for the City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power.** Program manager for two \$1.2 million on-call services agreements for various environmental studies including cultural and biological resources, and noise studies for LADWP.

2003 **Bartlett Subdivision, Lake Morena area, San Diego County, CA.** Survey of a 168-acre parcel in preparation for subdivision, recorded four prehistoric archaeological sites and provided

recommendations for evaluation and/or mitigation and monitoring plan focused on site preservation.  
Richell Bartlett

**2003 Alicante Project, Bankers Hill, City of San Diego.**

Pacific West Archaeology provided monitoring and emergency cultural resources data recovery at the Alicante development project, Bankers Hill neighborhood, City of San Diego, California. Analysis revealed a family-oriented deposit dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**2003 Class III Survey and Historic Site Recording Adjacent to the Cocopah Nursery Gas Pipeline Project.** Recording of an early-20<sup>th</sup> century highway construction camp, CA-RIV-7337H, in support of the Southern California Gas Company Cocopah Nursery Project near Desert Center, Riverside County. Rolla Queen, BLM Archaeologist.

**2003 Archaeological Monitoring of Natural Gas Pipeline Anode Installation.** Cultural resources monitoring and report preparation for a pipeline anode near Niland, Imperial County, CA for submission to the Bureau of Land Management for Sempra Energy and Rincon Consultants.

**2003 P-071 I/M Plant, Treated Water Transmission Line and Reservoir Cultural Resources Mitigation and Monitoring Plan.** Mitigation and monitoring plan for a proposed water treatment plant and associated facilities on Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA for RQ Construction.

**2003 National Register Evaluation of CA-RIV-7019H and CA-RIV-7020H.** National Register evaluation of two early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> historic trash dumps located during archaeological monitoring of the Southern California Gas Company Line 1030 Maintenance Corridor, Desert Center, Riverside County, CA for submission to the Bureau of Land Management and Sempra Energy.

**2002 National Register Evaluation at 602-666 W. 6<sup>th</sup> St., City of San Bernardino.** Archaeological monitoring and subsequent testing of late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century deposits within the proposed HUD senior housing development for TELACU Development and the City of San Bernardino.

**2002 Phase III Data Recovery of CA-SDI-14,592.** Execution of an Army Corps of Engineers- and City of Carlsbad-approved research design for data recovery of an expansive San Dieguito Period archaeological site.

**2002 MCAS Camp Pendleton ICRMP.** Production of DoD-mandated 5-year integrated cultural resource management plan for the Marine Corps Air Station, Camp Pendleton to facilitate NHPA and NEPA compliance.

**2002 National Register Evaluation of CA-RIV-2195.** Surface collection, subsurface testing and reporting on four loci of archaeological site CA-RIV-2195 within the City of La Quinta, Riverside County, CA for submission to the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the City of La Quinta. Southern California Presbyterian Homes.

2002 **Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, Alpine CA.** Pedestrian cultural resource reconnaissance survey and reporting of a 10.25-acre parcel within the Community of Alpine, CA for submission to the County of San Diego, DPLU. Crawford Street Partners.

2002 **Extended Phase I Studies at CA-INY-371, Inyo County, CA.** Surface survey and shovel test pit excavations with the Owens Dry Lake dust control pipeline corridor. The corridor running from the Los Angeles Aqueduct to the Owens Dry Lake project area contained a previously undocumented extension of prehistoric site CA-INY-371. Bishop Office BLM, Barnard Construction, CH2M Hill, Los Angeles DWP.

2002 **Owens Lake Dust Control Project, Inyo County, CA.** Archaeological survey of five areas totalling approximately 1,400 acres within Phase II construction project area. Barnard Construction, CH2M Hill, Los Angeles DWP.

2001-2002 **Owens Lake Dust Control Project, Inyo County, CA.** Archaeological monitoring of Phase II construction operations, site recording and survey. Barnard Construction, CH2M Hill, Los Angeles DWP.

2001 **Santee Town Center Community Park, San Diego County, CA.** Director of archaeological monitoring during initial grading in areas of cultural resource sensitivity, City of Santee, California.

2001 **CA-SBA-42, Santa Barbara County, CA.** Field Director/Co-Principal Investigator during site indexing excavations on a Middle Period and Historic Period archaeological site in Santa Barbara County.

2001 **Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego County, CA.** Database coordinator and report editor for historic collections analysis conducted during Section 106 National Register eligibility studies of 10 early 1900s homesteads.

2000-2001 **Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation.** Archaeologist of Record and database coordinator for the analysis of historic period materials recovered from excavations of a whaling camp of Ballast Point, San Diego, CA.

2000 **CA-SDI-316 (Historic Component).** Database coordinator for the analysis of 1880s to 1920s Historic Period homestead along the San Dieguito River, San Diego County, CA.

1999-2000 **CA-SDI-148.** Phase II CEQA evaluation of importance of CA-SDI-148 for the Olivenhain Municipal Water District, San Diego County.

1999 **Rancho Cielo, San Diego County, CA.** Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the Phase I reconnaissance survey of two parcels adjacent to the existing Rancho Cielo project area.

1999 **Starwood Development, Crosby Estate, San Diego County, CA.** Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the Section 106 Historic Properties Treatment Plan for National Register eligible and nominated sites including the C. W. Harris Site Archaeological District.

1999 **Starwood Development, Crosby Estate.** Project Manager and Principal Investigator for National Register evaluation studies at three sites: CA-SDI-11,825/H, CA-SDI-12,660, and CA-SDI-12,666.

1998 **Santa Fe Valley Effluent Treatment Plant.** Phase II analysis of CA-SDI-13,014H, an historic ranch site in Santa Fe Valley, San Diego County, California.

1998 **Talega Canyon Fish Bone Analysis.** Taxonomic identification and analysis of fish bone recovered from Phase III mitigation excavations by Brian F. Mooney Associates at CA-ORA-907A, southern Orange County, California.

1998-99 **Starwood Development, Crosby Estate.** Project Manager and Principal Investigator for a Phase II CEQA evaluation of sites CA-SDI-12,686 and CA-SDI-12,688; characterization of site CA-SDI-13,037/H, Locus A; and development of a cultural resources management plan for the C. W. Harris Site Archaeological District.

1998 **CA-SDI-48 Fish Bone Analysis.** Taxonomic identification and analysis of fish bone recovered from Phase III mitigation excavations by Brian F. Mooney Associates at CA-SDI-48 on the Naval Submarine Base, Point Loma.

1997 **Bressi Ranch.** Project Manager and Principal Investigator for a 480-acre survey and Phase II CEQA evaluation of sites CA-SDI-9,846 and CA-SDI-14,592, City of Carlsbad.

1997 **CA-SDI-48 Fish Bone Analysis.** Taxonomic identification and analysis of fish bone recovered from Phase II test excavations by Brian F. Mooney Associates at CA-SDI-48 on the Naval Submarine Base, Point Loma.

1996 **Seal Beach Naval Weapons Center, U.S. Navy Southwest Division.** Fish and shellfish analysis and report section preparation for Phase II site evaluations at ORA-298 and ORA-322.

1996 **Naval Training Center, San Diego, U.S. Navy Southwest Division.** Principal Investigator responsible for a Extended Phase I backhoe trenching program as part of the Base Realignment and Closure program with the goal of reconstructing the predevelopment landscape and evaluating the possibility of buried prehistoric and historic cultural resources according to NEPA requirements.

1996 **San Pasqual Aquatic Treatment Facility Pipeline, City of San Diego.** Field Director for Extended Phase I boundary definition and Phase II importance evaluation of nine cultural resource sites within the San Pasqual Aquatic Treatment Facility pipeline corridor. Responsible for lithic and groundstone analysis, and report preparation.

1995 **Gregory Canyon Landfill, County of San Diego.** Project Archaeologist responsible for field direction of a 600-acre survey and Phase II importance evaluation of a Late Period San Luis Rey occupation site. Project required the preparation of a CEQA cultural resources technical report, an EIR section, and various Caltrans reports.

1995-97 **Shaw Tentative Map Area, County of San Diego.** Principal Investigator responsible for Phase II evaluation of seven cultural resource sites according to CEQA and San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance criteria. Extended Phase II testing further delineated contributing elements of two important cultural resource sites. Responsibilities included project management, field direction, lithic analysis, and technical report and EIR section preparation.

1995-96 **Bernardo Lakes Tentative Map Area, County of San Diego.** Principal Investigator responsible for directing Phase II importance evaluation of five sites within the Bernardo Lakes Tentative map area. Extended Phase II testing at CA-SDI-10,493/H was undertaken to further delineate areas contributing to the CEQA importance of the site. Responsibilities included project management, field direction, lithic and groundstone analysis, and report preparation.

1995-96 **Balcor Tentative Map Area, County of San Diego.** Directed CEQA importance evaluation and boundary testing at eleven cultural resource sites within the San Dieguito River drainage including the Harris Site, the type site for the San Dieguito complex. Responsibilities included field direction, lithic and groundstone analysis, and report preparation.

1996 **Rancho San Diego Equestrian Center, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.** Project Archaeologist with responsibility for survey of 23 acres and Section 106 evaluation of three prehistoric cultural resource sites within the equestrian center facilities proposed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In addition, a negative Historic Properties Survey Report was prepared for the portion of the project within Caltrans right-of-way.

1996 **32nd Street Naval Station, U.S. Navy, Southwest Division.** Analysis and Phase II report section preparation of fish remains from CA-SDI-5931 and SDMM-W-194.

1995 **San Elijo Ranch, City of Vista.** Project archaeologist responsible for direction of alternative road alignment survey, spot-check of the San Elijo Project area, and preparation of the EIR cultural resources section.

1995 **Camp Pendleton P-529 Sewage Effluent Compliance, U.S. Navy Southwest Division.** Project archaeologist with responsibility for an archaeological survey of proposed sewage effluent disposal pipeline and treatment facilities within the San Mateo and Las Flores Creek drainages. Directed field work and report preparation according to Section 106 criteria.

1994 **San Pasqual Water Treatment Plant, City of San Diego.** Project archaeologist with responsibility for field direction of test excavations at six prehistoric sites discovered during monitoring operations. Coordinating laboratory procedures, analyses, and report preparation according to Section 106 of NHPA.

1994-96 **Santa Fe Valley Specific Plan, County of San Diego.** Project archaeologist with responsibility as survey director for an archaeological survey of 3,129-acre development parcel in northern San Diego County. Directed field work and report preparation. Coordinated GIS cultural resources database.

1994 **Sycamore Avenue Interchange Project, City of Vista.** Principal Investigator with responsibility for organization and supervision of field studies, preparation of site form and reports according to Caltrans guidelines for the implementation of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

1994 **North Mission Valley Interceptor Sewer, City of San Diego.** Assistant project archaeologist in the test excavation of three previously documented prehistoric sites located on the San Diego River within the alternative APE of the North Mission Valley Interceptor Sewer project.

1993-96 **Emergency Water Storage Program, San Diego County Water Authority.** Project archaeologist with responsibility for supervision of field studies and preparation of site records, GIS coordination, and report for alternative reservoir sites including Moosa Canyon, Guejito Ranch, Lake Wohlford, Mount Israel, and San Vincente Lake.

1993 **Highland Park Estates Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego.** Project archaeologist with responsibility for organization and supervision of field studies and preparation of site records and report according to City of San Diego and CEQA guidelines

1993 **Alvarado Water Filtration Plant, City of San Diego.** Project archaeologist with responsibility for the survey of proposed pipeline alignments, synthesis of previous data, and EIR breakout and technical report preparation.

1993 **Miramar Water Filtration Plant, City of San Diego.** Project archaeologist with responsibility for the survey of proposed pipeline alignments, synthesis of previous data, and EIR breakout and technical report preparation.

1992 **SA-680/SF-728 Highway Survey, KEA Environmental/Boyle Engineering, County of San Diego.** Project archaeologist with responsibility as field director during archaeological survey of alternative highway corridors within the area of Black Mountain Ranch and Del Dios Highway, northern San Diego County. Duties included the supervision of transect survey personnel, site recordation, and report preparation.

1991-93 **East Mission Gorge Interceptor Pump Station and Force Main Project, City of San Diego.** Assisted in the direction of data recovery excavations at CA-SDI-9,243, a multi-component occupation site along the San Diego River. Responsibilities included direction of field operations, coordinating database compilation and analysis, analysis and reporting of projectile points recovered, and editing report drafts.

1991 **Las Flores Ranch, UCLA Field School.** Field Director for excavations at CA-SBR-1624, a village site located at the headwaters of the Mojave River, San Bernardino County, California. Duties included the instruction of graduate and undergraduate students in field and laboratory techniques.

1990-91 **South Central Coastal Information Center, University of California, Los Angeles.** Acting Coordinator responsible for the overall management of the center including overseeing the preparation and dissemination of record search requests, maintenance of site and report records, assignment of state trinomials, and liaison between the SHPO and lead agencies within Ventura, Los Angeles, and Orange Counties.

1990 **Archaeological Testing at CA-SLO-993 in the City of Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, CA.** Field technician responsible for excavation of site evaluation units. For C.A. Singer and Associates.

1990 **Timber Sale Survey, Stanislaus National Forest .** Survey of approximately 400 acres of potential timber harvest land within Calaveras County, California for historic and prehistoric archaeological resources.

1990 **Barrel Springs, UCLA Field School.** Laboratory Director for excavations at CA-LAN-82, a Late Period village located in the Antelope Valley near Palmdale, California. Duties included the instruction of graduate and undergraduate students in field and laboratory techniques.

1988-91 **Space Shuttle and MX Missile Projects, Vandenberg Air Force Base.** Michael Glassow, Director. Typological analysis of projectile points recovered from excavations at sixty-three sites on Vandenberg Air Force Base, Santa Barbara County, California.

1988-90 **Mescalitan Island, CA-SBA-46, Santa Barbara County.** Species identification and analysis of fish remains recovered during Phase III excavations of a Late Period village, Santa Barbara County, California.

1988 **White Property Survey, Santa Barbara County.** Field Director for a Phase I reconnaissance survey of 600 acres located in the Santa Ynez Valley, Santa Barbara County, California.

1988 **CA-SBA-46 (Mescalitan Island), Santa Barbara County.** Lynn Gamble, Director. Preparation of house-floor contour maps using AutoCad.

1987 **Great Plains data maps.** Doug Bamforth, Director. AutoCad maps depicting shifting cultural boundaries within post-contact Great Plains (dissertation materials).

1987-88 **Hammonds Meadow, CA-SBA-1213, Santa Barbara County.** Laboratory Director for Phase II excavations of a Late Period village on the Santa Barbara coast near Montecito, California

1987 **New Frontiers in the Archaeology of the Pacific Coast of Southern Mesoamerica.** Frederick Bove and Lynette Heller, eds. Preparation of maps representing site location and environmental data.

1986 **Wilson Land Exchange, Los Padres National Forest.** Field Director for a Phase I reconnaissance survey of isolated National Forest properties slated for exchange.

1986 **Santa Barbara Island, Channel Islands National Park.** Crew Chief /Field Director during test excavations at various sites throughout the island. Excavations were carried out as part of a comprehensive management plan for the cultural resources of the park.

1986 **CA-SBA-245, Las Cruces, Gaviota State Park, Santa Barbara County.** Photo documentation of Las Cruces adobe and analysis of impacts through historical reconstruction via aerial photographs 1929 to 1979.

1986 **Archeomagnetic Evaluation.** Dan Wolfman, Director. Prepared and processed archaeomagnetic samples from various Mesoamerican sites using the UCSB, Department of Geology cryogenic magnetometer.

1985 **San Miguel Island, California, Channel Islands National Park.** Don Morris, Director. Preparation of AutoCAD basemap depicting site survey information from Greenwood and Rosaire surveys.

1984-86 **Belize River Archaeological Settlement Survey.** Anabel Ford, Director. Preparation of transect maps for two five kilometer and one 10 kilometer survey depicting contour and settlement data using AutoCad.

1983 **Fort Guijarros, Fort Rosecrans Naval Base.** Ron May, Director. Crew Chief /Field Supervisor during research excavations of a late 18th - early 19th century Spanish and Mexican Period harbor defense Ballast Point, San Diego, California for the Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation.