Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory

for the Correctional Facility at California City

City of California City, Kern County, California

Prepared for

CoreCivic
10 Burton Hills Boulevard
Nashville, Tennessee 37215

and

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May 11, 2021

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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (NADB)

INFORMATION SHEET

Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory for the Correctional Facility at California City

City of California City, Kern County, California

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Prepared for: NEPA and CEQA Documentation
USGS Geologic Map Mojave NE, Galileo Hill, California City North 7.5-Minute Quadrangles

Psomas Project Number: 3CRC010100
Key Words: Township 32 South, Range 38 East, Section 13

EXECUTIVE/MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Purpose and Scope

This document has been prepared for compliance with Section 15064.5 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines and to satisfy Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, with respect to the identification and preservation of cultural resources. According to the *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR, Title 40, Section 1506.4, Combining documents), "Any environmental document in compliance with NEPA [National Environmental Policy Act] may be combined with any other agency document to reduce duplication and paperwork". Therefore, the format of this report follows an amended version of the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP's) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (Office of Historic Preservation 1990) to meet both CEQA and NEPA requirements.

Dates of Investigation

The South San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVC) at California State University, Bakersfield completed the cultural resources records search and literature review on February 13, 2017 and August 7, 2020 (Attachment A). On June 21, 2017, Psomas requested that the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conduct a search of its Sacred Lands File to determine if cultural resources important to Native Americans have been recorded in the project area or in the immediate vicinity of the project area. A follow-up request was made on January 2, 2018. On January 31, 2018, the NAHC responded with negative results for the project area. On February 16, 2017, a request was made to the Natural History Museum (NHM) Los Angeles County to search their paleontological records for the project area. The NHM responded in writing on April 19, 2017 (Attachment C). A pedestrian survey of the project area was conducted from May 19 through May 30, 2017. This report was completed in January 2018.

Findings of the Investigation

The records on file at the SSJVIC indicate that at least 22 cultural resources investigations have been conducted within a ½-mile radius of the project site. Of those, 11 traversed portions of the project site. The records show 17 cultural resources were recorded within a ½ -mile radius of the project site. Of these, four were recorded within the project site. The findings from the NAHC Sacred Lands Files are negative. The pedestrian survey resulted in negative results for newly identified cultural resources. Furthermore, three of the previously recorded resources within the project area were not re-located during this study. The project area is considered moderately sensitive for paleontological resources.

Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with the SSJVIC. All field notes and other documentation related to the report are on file at Psomas.

1.0 UNDERTAKING INFORMATION/INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTRACTING DATA AND AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

CoreCivic retained Psomas to conduct a Phase I cultural resources study and Phase III pedestrian field survey for the proposed Correctional Facility at California City (CFCC) on an approximate 216.5-acre project site and the off-site utility corridor alignment (which included areas where infrastructure improvements are proposed) within the City of California City in Kern County, California. This report details the findings of the investigation and offers management recommendations and mitigation measures to reduce the impact of the project on cultural resources to a less than significant level.

1.2 UNDERTAKING

The CFCC involves the construction of a correctional facility on the approximate 216.5-acre site and the associated off-site access road, sewer, gas, water, power and telecommunication lines, and improvements to the City's wastewater treatment facility and water tank site. Excavation would reach up to 40 feet below the initial grade and includes the installation of off-site utility infrastructure along local roads, such as Virginia Boulevard, Gordon Boulevard, 145th Street, and Twenty-Mule Team Parkway.

1.3 SITE LOCATION

Exhibit 1 depicts the CFCC project site and off-site utility alignment on a portion of the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS') Mojave NE, Galileo Hill, and California City North, California 7.5-minute quadrangles.

1.4 PROJECT PERSONNEL

The archaeologists and staff were specifically chosen to work on this project based on their familiarity with the site's geographic location and understanding of the archaeology discipline. The team includes experts with extensive experience in California and Mojave Desert archaeology and prehistory, cultural resources management, project administration, and other appropriate skills such as spatial analysis. Key personnel are Registered Professional Archaeologists (RPA) who also meet or exceed the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (NPS 1994) for archaeology. Project roles and responsibilities are summarized below.

1.4.1 Charles Cisneros, M.S., RPA

Charles Cisneros is a Registered Professional Archaeologist and served as the project's Principal Investigator. Together with Melissa Macias, Mr. Cisneros supervised all aspects of the archaeological project, including the preparation of this cultural resources survey report.

1.4.2 Melissa Macias, B.S.

Melissa Macias has completed coursework on Paleontology and served as the project's lead paleontologist and report co-author.

MOJAVE NE QUADRANGLE

CALIFORNIA CITY NORTH QUADRANGLE

GALILEO HILL QUADRANGLE

SANBORN QUADRANGLE

CALIFORNIA CITY SOUTH QUADRANGLE

NORTH EDWARDS QUADRANGLE

Project Site Boundary

Utility Alignment

Source: USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle

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Location Map

Exhibit 1

Correctional Facility at California City (CFCC)

N W E S

3,500 1,750 0 3,500 Feet

PSOMAS

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1.4.3 Pat Maxon, M.A., RPA

Pat Maxon is a Registered Professional Archaeologist and completed the cultural resources literature review and background research for the project, which reflects his general knowledge of California prehistory and historic archaeology.

1.4.4 Albert Knight, B.A.

Albert Knight has a Bachelor's degree in Anthropology and was responsible for performing the cultural resources survey.

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

Cultural resource laws, regulations, and guidelines set up the processes for defining what is or is not a significant cultural resource and include various agency procedures for managing these archaeological resources and accessing the information that cultural remains can provide to determine their importance. Most importantly is whether these cultural remains are eligible for inclusion in a national or state register (i.e., the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP] and California Register of Historic Resources [CRHR]. As defined by archaeologists Thomas Neumann and Robert Sanford (2001: 27), the purposes of the laws and regulations serve to do the following:

- Set forth the criteria for assessing the relative importance of cultural remains
- Outline the procedures for reviewing assessments
- Delineate the responsible parties involved in making such assessments
- Identify and then define the extent of jurisdiction and responsibility of each party in the evaluation process
- Set forth the criteria for making a determination of significance, as well as indicating which party can or cannot make such determinations
- Set forth the criteria for the archaeological and historic preservation work performed
- Set forth the criteria regarding whom can perform the archaeological and historic preservation work

A summary of both federal and state laws, regulations, and standards that govern cultural resource management within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) is provided below.

2.1 FEDERAL REGULATORY SETTING

2.1.1 Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, as required by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and with regulations contained in 36 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 800, requires that federal agencies consider the effects of proposed projects on historic properties as part of the environmental assessment process.

Section 106 of the NHPA defines "historic properties" as follows (36 CFR Part 800, Protection of Historic Properties; Section 800.16[l][1], Definitions):

> Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria.

According to 36 CFR 60.4, a resource may be considered *historically significant* if it retains integrity and meets at least one of the following criteria. A property may be eligible for the NRHP if the resource:

A. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

B. is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

For a property to be listed in the NRHP, it must meet one or more of the criteria of significance, and it must also retain integrity. The National Park Service's (1995) *How to Apply the National Register Criteria* recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. The seven aspects of integrity are described below:

- **Location:** Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- **Design:** Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- **Setting:** Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.
- **Materials:** Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- **Workmanship:** Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
- **Feeling:** Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- **Association:** Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

The steps in evaluating integrity are further described by the National Park Service (1995) as:

- Define the essential physical features that must be present for a property to represent its significance;
- Determine whether the essential physical features are visible enough to convey their significance;
- Determine whether the property needs to be compared with similar properties; and
- Determine, based on the significance and essential physical features, which aspects of integrity are particularly vital to the property being nominated and if they are present.

A point that should be noted is that *significance* is being evaluated, but not determined, in this cultural resource report. This assessment is subject to review by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the federal agency responsible for the undertaking, in this case the United States Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS).

2.1.2 Native American Graves and Repatriation Act

The Native American Graves and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) established a means for Native Americans, including Indian Tribes, to request the return of human remains and other sensitive cultural items held by federal agencies or federally assisted museums or institutions. NAGPRA also contains provisions regarding the intentional excavation and removal of, inadvertent discovery of, and illegal trafficking in Native American human remains and sensitive cultural items.

2.2 STATE REGULATORY SETTING

2.2.1 California Register of Historical Resources

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to determine whether a project would have a significant effect on one or more historical resources. According to Section 15064.5(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines, a "historical resource" is defined as a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR (*California Public Resources Code* [PRC] Section 21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (*California Code of Regulations* [CCR], Title 14, Section 15064.5[a][2]); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (14 CCR 15064.5[a][3]).

Section 5024.1 of the PRC, Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387), and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the CEQA (*California Public Resources Code,* Sections 21000-21189) were used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study. PRC Section 5024.1 requires an evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing in the CRHR. The purposes of the CRHR are to maintain listings of the State's historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The criteria for listing resources in the CRHR, which were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously-established criteria developed for listing in the NRHP (per the criteria listed at 36 CFR 60.4), are stated below.

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and that:
>
> (1) Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> (2) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> (3) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> (4) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

According to Section 15064.5(a)(3) (A–D) of the State CEQA Guidelines, a resource is considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP (as stated above) in addition to the CRHR. Impacts that affect those characteristics of the resource that qualify it for the NRHP or that would adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the

CRHR are considered to have a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to cultural resources from the proposed project are thus considered significant if the project: (1) physically destroys or damages all or part of a resource; (2) changes the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource that contributes to its significance; or (3) introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

The purpose of a cultural resources investigation is to evaluate whether any cultural resources remain exposed on the surface of the project site, or can reasonably be expected to exist in the subsurface. If resources are discovered, management recommendations would be required for evaluation of the resources for NRHP or CRHR eligibility.

2.2.2 Senate Bill 18

Senate Bill (SB) 18 (*California Government Code,* Section 65352.3) incorporates the protection of California traditional tribal cultural places into land use planning for cities, counties, and agencies by establishing responsibilities for local governments to contact, refer plans to, and consult with California Native American tribes as part of the adoption or amendment of any general or specific plan proposed on or after March 1, 2005. There is no general or specific plan amendment or adoption required for this project; therefore, formal consultation under SB 18 is not necessary; however, informal scoping was undertaken with local tribes through project notification via informational letters.

2.2.3 Assembly Bill 52

Significant impacts to tribal cultural resources are considered significant impacts to the environment. Pursuant to Senate Bill (SB) 18 (*California Government Code,* Section 65352.3), local governments are required to contact California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and extend an offer to consult with them for protection of, and/or mitigation of impacts to, cultural places as part of General Plan and Specific Plan adoption and amendments. Additionally, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 requires lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that request such consultation.

AB 52 is applicable to projects that have filed a Notice of Preparation (NOP) of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), or notice of a Negative Declaration (ND) or Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) on or after July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires that the tribes ask the lead agency to be contacted for consultation. Then, the lead agency must contact the tribes to initiate consultation with California Native American Tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project and have requested such consultation prior to determining the type of CEQA documentation that is applicable to the project. AB 52 allows Tribes 30 days after receiving notification to request consultation. The lead agency then has 30 days to initiate consultation.

2.2.4 Human Remains

Section 7050.5 of the *California Health and Safety Code* provides for the disposition of accidentally discovered human remains. Section 7050.5 states that, if human remains are found, no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains.

Section 5097.98 of the PRC states that, if remains are determined by the Coroner to be of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours which, in turn, must identify

the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descendant of the deceased Native American. The descendant shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1 CONTEMPORARY ENVIRONMENT

3.1.1 Local Environment

The CFCC project site and associated off-site utility corridor alignment are located in the northwestern, northern, and northeastern portions of California City in Kern County, California. The western end of the off-site utility corridor is at the intersection of Mendiburu Road (E-W) and Yerba Boulevard (N-S). City of California City Well No. 14 is located on the northwestern corner of this intersection. The eastern end of the project area is just under ½ -mile east of Virginia Boulevard, about 200 feet north of Twenty Mule Team Parkway. A large water tank (No. 2) is located at the eastern terminus of the project/survey area.

3.1.2 Topography

The proposed CFCC and off-site infrastructure improvements would be located in the western Mojave Desert in Kern County. The project area is situated in the western portion of the wedge-shaped alluvial plain, known as the Fremont Valley, between the Garlock and San Andreas Faults. The southern Sierra Nevada and Tehachapi Mountains form the western boundary of the valley, with the El Paso Mountains in the north and Rand Mountains in the east.

3.1.3 Climatology

The project area is subject to the rain shadow of the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains. Annual precipitation ranges from 3.1 to 31.0 centimeters (cm) (1.22 to 12.2 inches), with an annual precipitation average of 13.7 cm (5.4 inches) (USGS 2011). Seasonal precipitation patterns consist of occasional winter storms powerful enough to cross the mountains and summer monsoonal events that originate in the Gulf of Mexico.

The temperature in the Mojave Desert varies widely across the seasons and throughout individual days. Low winter temperatures can drop to below 18 degrees Celsius (°C) (0 degrees Fahrenheit [°F]) at some of the higher elevations and below -7°C (20°F) in valley bottoms. Summertime temperatures can reach highs of above 49°C (120°F) in locations such as Death Valley and are commonly above 38°C (100°F) throughout the region.

3.1.4 Geology

The El Paso Mountains are primarily granitic intrusions into metamorphosed sedimentary rocks such as quartzite, marble, schist, and gneiss (Dibblee 1967). Late Cenozoic bimodal volcanism, with rhyolite and basalt flows, formed the Coso Mountains to the north. Present-day erosion from these mountains is filling the Fremont Valley with sediments.

Surface geology in the majority of the project area consists of Quaternary alluvium, with occasional weathered outcrops of Mesozoic granitic rocks. The Quaternary alluvial sediments (Qa) in the valley floor are composed of granitic, volcanic, and metamorphic clasts in a poorly sorted, unconsolidated sand. While the valley is regionally a depositional basin, some areas on the project area are similar to pediment surfaces. These surfaces are transitional landforms between erosional and depositional environments (Dohrenwend and Parsons 2009).

3.2 PALEOENVIRONMENT

The climate of the Mojave Desert region has varied considerably over the course of human occupation, alternating from cool and moist to hot and dry conditions. Paleoenvironmental research—including the study of sediments, pollen cores, packrat middens, and fossils—has allowed researchers to paint a picture of the early Mojave landscape (Grayson 1993:117–119). To better understand the sequence of human occupation in the region, the following brief overview of climatic change in the late Pleistocene (ending approximately 10,000 thousand years before present [B.P.]) and Holocene (10,000 B.P. to present) epochs is provided. As the literature regarding climatic change of the region is extensive and varied, this overview is necessarily general and is meant to outline broad patterns currently agreed upon for the Mojave Desert region. Dates for the transitions between epochs vary by author; those presented here are meant to represent the general timing of these transitions.

Climate reconstructions based on vegetation data for the period indicate that the late Pleistocene period was, on average, warmer than previous periods and colder and wetter than subsequent periods (Spaulding 1990). This period marked the end of the Wisconsin glaciation, commonly correlated with the end of the last Ice Age. During the Wisconsin glaciation, there were numerous glacial advances and retreats, with the last glacial maximum occurring approximately 18,000 years ago (Grayson 1993:46–47). After this time, glaciers began to wane, and the environment began to change rapidly.

Prior to the end of the late Pleistocene period, the Great Basin and a large portion of the Mojave Desert, including the western Mojave Desert were marked by numerous pluvial (precipitation-filled) lakes and pluvial lake systems, such as the nearby Roger's dry lakebed located on Edwards Air Force Base. Precipitation was higher and temperatures were lower, leading to a ratio of precipitation/evaporation that allowed these lake systems to develop. In addition, vegetation later characteristic of only higher elevations (e.g., juniper or Piñon-juniper woodlands) and shrubs (e.g., Mormon tea, rabbit brush, and shadscale) were found at much lower elevations, occurring throughout much of the Mojave Desert (Grayson 1993:139–141). The late Pleistocene fauna was also significantly different, most notably because of the presence of megafauna. These very large mammals included herbivores such as mammoths, mastodons, horses, ground sloths, and camels, as well as predators like saber-toothed cats, American lions, and dire wolves. About 10,000 years ago, with the retreat of the glaciers and increasing temperatures, the pluvial lakes were nearly gone and the existing low-elevation plant communities were replaced by desert vegetation, and most late Pleistocene mammals had become, or were becoming, extinct. Ernst Antevs (1948) developed a three-age sequence for the Holocene period based on differences in temperature. The Early Holocene period (Anathermal) was thought to be warmer and wetter, the Middle Holocene period (Altithermal) hotter and drier, and the Late Holocene period (Medithermal) similar to conditions existing today. The environmental conditions during these three segments of the Holocene, as well as human responses, are described in Section 4.0.

4.0 CULTURAL SETTING FOR THE MOJAVE DESERT

4.1 PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

California's southern desert region has a long history of human occupation, with dates of the earliest evidence of settlement appearing during the early Holocene, circa (ca.) 8,000 years B.C. (Moratto 1984:96–97; Sutton et al. 2007:233–237), and is still home to several tribes—each with their own language and customs. This now arid desert region includes the Colorado and Mojave Deserts, located east of the Sierra Nevada and the Peninsular and Transverse Ranges. Prehistoric material culture in this region has been categorized according to periods or patterns that define technological, economic, social, and ideological elements. Within these periods, archaeologists have defined cultural patterns or complexes specific to prehistory within the desert region, including the project area.

Table 1 provides the chronological framework developed for the Mojave Desert (after Sutton et al. 2007: 236). This framework is divided into four major periods: Pleistocene period (ca. 10,000 to 8,000 B.C.), Early Holocene period (8000 B.C. to 6000 B.C), Middle Holocene period (7000 B.C. to 3000 B.C.), and Late Holocene period (2000 B.C. to Historic Contact). Within these broad temporal periods are variations in the timing and nomenclature of cultural complexes for the desert region. The timescales referenced in the following discussion are presented as calendar dates (years B.C./A.D.), as well as geologic era.

TABLE 1
CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR THE MOJAVE DESERT

Period	Cultural Complex	Years (B.C.–A.D.)
Pleistocene	Clovis Complex	10,000 B.C.–8000 B.C.
Early Holocene	Lake Mojave Complex and Pinto Complex	8000 B.C.–6000 B.C.
Middle Holocene	Pinto Complex	7000 B.C.–3000 B.C.
Late Holocene	Gypsum Complex, Rose Springs Complex, and Late Prehistoric Complex	2000 B.C.–Historic Contact

4.1.1 Pleistocene (10,000 B.C. – 8000 B.C.)

A firm date for the initial human occupation of the Mojave Desert has not yet been established. While several controversial claims of Pleistocene-age (pre-Clovis) finds such as the "Early Man Site" of Calico Hills (Leakey et al. 1968,) and the Lake Manix lithic industry (Simpson 1998) have been documented, most archaeologists remain unconvinced by available Mojave Desert data (Warren 1996). However, the growing acceptance of evidence for pre-Clovis occupations elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere (Bradley and Stanford 2004; Erlandson 2012: 28) suggests the possibility that such evidence may yet be found within this region as well. For the moment, the earliest broadly accepted evidence of human presence in the Mojave Desert is the Clovis Complex (Sutton et al. 2007:233).

Clovis Complex

Clovis populations consisted of small, mobile groups that hunted and gathered near permanent sources of water such as pluvial lakes. Clovis technology included large, lanceolate-shaped stone tool bifaces with distinctive fluting, used to thin and flatten the base for hafting. Other tools associated with the Clovis Complex were large side scrapers, blades struck from prepared cores, and a mixture of expedient flaked tools (Justice 2002:73).

California has yielded very few fluted points associated with confirmed Pleistocene radiocarbon dates (Arnold 2004); however, excavations at China Lake during the 1970s uncovered fluted points associated with burned, extinct mega fauna material (Davis 1975). These discoveries are among the more convincing evidence that suggests human occupation occurred during the terminal Pleistocene period (Giambastiani and Berg 2008:12). Still, some doubt remains as to whether the Clovis Complex had a temporally or geographically extensive presence in the Mojave Desert. Most of the Clovis finds have been recovered as isolated surface finds, such as the Clovis projectile points. These include points that were recovered from the foothills of the Tehachapi Mountains located in the western Mojave Desert (Sutton 1988:29) and the Tiefort Basin located in the central Mojave Desert (Sutton and Wilke 1984).

4.1.2 Early Holocene (8000 B.C. – 6000 B.C.)

The communities that lived in the Mojave Desert witnessed and were profoundly affected by great environmental changes during the gradual Pleistocene–Holocene transition. Temperatures at the time became warmer, but remained cooler and moister than today. Shallow lakes and marshes that were biologically very productive marked the Mojave Desert. These lakes and marshes were surrounded by desert vegetation typical of later time periods, most prominent being white bur-sage and, later, creosote bush (Grayson 1993:199–200). Some low-elevation locales retained juniper and sagebrush habitats. By the early Holocene period, warmer temperatures, reduced precipitation, and the eventual dehydration of the pluvial lakes are believed to have led to irregularities in the distribution and abundance of resources (Sutton et al. 2007: 237). These climatic changes created the first true “desert culture” in the region, which is known as the Lake Mojave Complex.

Lake Mojave Complex

Named for a Pleistocene lake in Southern California, the Lake Mojave Complex is characterized by the heavy, stemmed projectile points of the Great Basin Stemmed series such as Lake Mojave and Silver Lake projectile point series (Amsden 1937; Campbell and Campbell 1935). Other tools that are recognized as being part of the Lake Mojave Complex include bifaces, steep-edged unifaces, crescents, the occasional cobble-core tool, and, rarely, ground stone implements (Justice 2002:91). This tool kit represents a generalized adaptation to highly variable terrain. For example, the crescent is thought to have served as a tool with multiple functions, including use as a spear tip to hunt waterfowl (Justice 2002:116).

While the tool kit of the Lake Mojave Complex was believed to be an adaptation to lacustrine subsistence strategies, this conclusion was based on several sites discovered near extinct shorelines (Moratto 1984:93). Many of the lakes were no longer constant sources of water during the Holocene period, and recent studies (Giambastiani and Berg 2008:14) have revealed that the people of the Lake Mojave Complex occupied terrain outside the margins of the extinct shorelines. Sutton et al. (2007:237) have noted that the Lake Mojave assemblages included tools that are “consistent with long-term curation and transport.” Additionally, it is not uncommon for extra local materials (e.g., such as stone artifacts and marine shell beads) to be found in Lake Mojave cultural deposits, suggesting that the Lake Mojave people were either highly mobile or interacted with groups over long distances and had large trade networks.

The changing climate, distribution of occupational sites, and the all-terrain tool kit suggest that the inhabitants of the Mojave Desert during the early Holocene period developed a broad-ranging subsistence strategy based on patterns of “intensive environmental monitoring” (Sutton 2007:237): the people monitored the seasons and moved in the direction of known resource patches.

4.1.3 Middle Holocene (7000 B.C. – 3000 B.C.)

The Middle Holocene climate, although more arid than periods before and after, was still highly variable, with multiple oscillations between wetter and drier conditions occurring throughout the period. In addition, although the lakes and marshes of the early Holocene period had dried up, streams and springs in the Mojave Desert may have maintained enough water flow from nearby ranges, at various times and places, to provide suitable water sources to sustain human activity, albeit at low densities (Aikens 1978; Basgall 2000; Cleland and Spaulding 1992; Sutton 1996; Warren 1984). Between 7,000 B.C. and 5,000 B.C., temperatures appear to have risen and aridity appears to have increased, peaking between 6,000 B.C. and 5,000 B.C. Consequently, lowland ephemeral lakes and streams began to dry up and vegetation communities capable of supporting large game animals became limited to a few isolated contexts. Settlement patterns adapted, shifting to upland settings where sources of water still existed (Sutton 1996). This change in land-use patterns also correlated with adjustments in tool assemblage content and diversity, resulting in the emergence of what is known as the Pinto Complex.

Pinto Complex

Originally defined by Campbell and Campbell (1935), the Pinto Complex was characterized by shifts in subsistence patterns and adaptations, with greater emphasis placed on the exploitation of plants, as well as a continued focus on artiodactyls and smaller animals. It had a wider distribution throughout the Mojave Desert than the previous complexes. The pan-desert nature of the complex suggests that Pinto people practiced a settlement system with a high degree of residential mobility.

The distinctive characteristics of the Pinto Complex tool kit, as defined by Justice (2002:126) and Zyniecki (2003:12), include “indented base and bifurcate base projectile points with robust basal ears and weak shoulders.” Other diagnostic artifacts typical of this complex include large and small leaf-shaped bifaces, domed and heavy-keeled scrapers, numerous core/cobble tools, large metates and milling slabs, and shaped and unshaped hand-stones (manos).

Sutton et al. (2007:239) noted the possibility of a distinctively different complex for this period, the Deadman Lake Complex, occupying the Mojave Desert at the same time as the Pinto Complex. As currently known, the Deadman Lake Complex is unique to the Twentynine Palms region near Joshua Tree National Park and is characterized by “small-to-medium-size contracting-stemmed or lozenge-shaped points, extensive concentrations of battered cobbles and core tools, abundant bifaces, simple flake tools, and milling implements.” Sutton et al. (2007) indicate that the complexes coexisted at Twentynine Palms: The Pinto Complex people concentrated at the remnants of the pluvial lakes, while the Deadman Lake Complex occupied higher elevations. The available resources for both ecological niches during the early Middle Holocene could have supported two distinct groups. Another possibility that Sutton et al. (2007) mentioned is that the Deadman Lake Complex findings could reflect a specialized segment of the Pinto Complex tool kit.

Near the end of the Middle Holocene period, the climate became hotter and drier, marked by a period of “cultural hiatus” between 3000 B.C. and 2000 B.C. During this gap, the Mojave Desert region appears to have had little to no human occupation (Sutton et al. 2007:241).

4.1.4 Late Holocene (2000 B.C. – Historic Contact)

The climate of the prehistoric Late Holocene period approximates that of today, with cooler and moister conditions than the Middle Holocene period, but not as cool and moist as the Early

Holocene period. As with the Middle Holocene period, the climate of this period was highly variable. Many lakes once again rose to high stands, and plant communities took on their modern distribution patterns; however, these lake levels fluctuated, at times dramatically, throughout the period. At least two major droughts are thought to have occurred within the Sierras (Stine 1994), at ca. A.D. 892 to A.D. 1112 and ca. A.D. 1209 to A.D. 1350. These droughts were followed by a cooler and wetter period between 600 and 150 years ago (Cleland and Spaulding 1992:4). People returned to the region and, compared to previous settlement behavior, human subsistence strategies changed significantly. This subsistence strategy correlated with adjustments in artifact/tool assemblage content and diversity, resulting in the emergence of the Gypsum Complex.

Gypsum Complex (2000 B.C. – A.D. 200)

The Gypsum Complex was characterized by large (dart-point size) projectile points but also included points with a more refined notched (Elko), a concave base (Humboldt), and small-stemmed (Gypsum) forms. In addition to diagnostic projectile points, the Gypsum Complex sites included leaf-shaped points, rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, T-shaped drills and, occasionally, large scraper planes, choppers, and hammer stones (Warren 1984:416). Manos and milling stones were common, and the mortar and pestle were also introduced during this period. Other artifacts included split-twig animal figurines, Olivella shell beads, and Haliotis beads and ornaments. The presence of both Olivella and Haliotis shell beads and ornaments and split-twig animal figurines indicates that the California desert inhabitants were in contact with populations from the Southern California coast and the southern Great Basin (Arizona, Nevada, and Utah) where these items were more common. The increased contact with other groups likely provided the local inhabitants with storable food products in exchange for lithic materials (obsidian, chalcedony, and chert).

Rose Spring Complex (A.D. 200–A.D. 1100)

By A.D. 200, the climate in the region had become slightly cooler. Population size appears to have increased, as evidenced by a higher frequency of archaeological sites. This period in California prehistory is marked as the Rose Spring Complex.

By the onset of the Rose Spring Complex at A.D. 200, dart-size points were replaced with smaller Rose Spring projectile points, signaling the introduction of the bow and arrow (Yohe and Sutton 1998). This innovation may also correspond with the beginning of the Numic expansion, which many researchers believe emanated from southeastern California (Bettinger and Baumhoff 1982; Grayson 1993). Major villages and numerous smaller sites dating to this period have been recorded in eastern California, many containing bedrock milling features in addition to portable milling equipment. In the western Mojave's Antelope Valley near Edwards Air Force Base, cemeteries and deep cultural middens are associated with large pit house village sites. Agricultural influences in the Mojave Desert were apparently limited to the eastern portion of the desert (Sutton et al. 2007:242).

Late Prehistoric Complex (A.D. 1100–Historic Contact)

During the Late Prehistoric period (circa A.D. 1100 to A.D. 1770), Rose Spring-style points were replaced with smaller Desert Side-Notched and Cottonwood series projectile points. Resource intensification and specialization are suggested by an increased variety of tool forms; use of new technologies such as the mortar and pestle and ceramics; use of storage facilities; and increased diversity in the locations of archaeological sites. In the central Mojave Desert, the Mojave River became a primary focus of occupation, and trade networks increased along the Mojave River and

over the San Gabriel Mountains (Sutton 1996). In the western Mojave's Antelope Valley and Fremont Valley, evidence suggests obsidian for stone tools was a valuable commodity for the region. The obsidian recovered in this area most likely comes from the Coso Volcanic Fields in the northeast. How it arrived in the western Mojave is still a question for debate. Probable trade routes have been reconstructed near the project area (Sutton 1988: 70). Earlier views on the conveyance of obsidian artifacts in the region typically suggest direct access and trade/exchange were responsible for the introduction of obsidian in the region; however, different modes of material conveyance may have been employed during California's Late Prehistoric period. Archaeologist Michael Moratto notes that "population movements, seasonal mobility, exogamy, intragroup reciprocity, ethnic integration of settlements, gambling, raiding and warfare, payment of reparations, funerals, mourning rites, intertribal social gatherings, and a plethora of subtle relationships by which women exchanged food stuffs, craft materials, finished products, and services" should also be examined when seeking explanations for the observed distribution of items (Moratto 2011: 248).

4.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

According to ethnographic maps (Blackburn and Bean 1978:570; Kroeber 1925; Sutton et al. 2007:232), the project area falls within the traditional territory of the Kitanemuk and Kawaiisu groups, south and southeast of the Gabrielino/Tongva, respectively, and west of the Southern Paiute. Sutton et al. (2007) acknowledge that these boundaries are loosely defined due to the highly mobile nature of desert subsistence, and previous researchers have presented a variety of alternatives (e.g., Baksh 1997).

The Kitanemuk language is part of the Serran division of a branch of the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock (Mithun 2006:539, 543). The two Serran languages, Kitanemuk and Serrano, are closely related (Bean and Smith 1978).

Little is known about the ethnographic period in the western Mojave Desert region. Local groups continued to live in large, semi-permanent villages during the winter and during the spring, summer, and fall would separate into smaller groups to hunt and gather the locally available resources including, among others, piñon nuts, mesquite, and yucca. Most of the ethnographic groups of the area shared similar cultural traits and practices and, for the most part, maintained friendly relations with each other (Lloyd 2007).

4.2.1 Historic Overview

Post-contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish period (1769 to 1822), Mexican period (1822 to 1848), and American period (1848 to present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers made brief visits from 1529 to 1769, the Spanish period in California began with the establishment of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain marks the beginning of the Mexican period. The signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, signifying the Mexican–American War, marks the beginning of the American period, when California became a territory, and two years later in 1850 the seventeenth state, of the United States of America.

Spanish Period (1769–1822)

The first significant European settlement of California began during the Mission Period (1769 to 1822) with the founding of the first mission in San Diego and lasted until 1833–1834, when the Mexican secularization laws effectively opened the area to social and economic growth. The establishment of the Mission System had several impacts on the indigenous populations of

Southern California, including the western Mojave Desert. The mission system was dismantled after Mexican governors introduced new secularization acts between 1822 and 1833, thus freeing the Native Americans from mission control.

Mexican Period (1822–1848)

After secularization, the dominance of the large land grant ranchos became established. In 1810, the Spanish government granted the first rancho to José Antonio Yorba and his nephew Juan Pablo Peralta. The Mexican government granted ranchos throughout California to Spanish and Hispanic soldiers and settlers (Castillo 1978). During this period, the entire area was almost constantly involved in political and military revolts. The tense situation ended in 1847, when California gained independence from Mexico during the "Bear Flag" revolt. One year later, the United States gained control of the territory following the conclusion of the Mexican-American War.

American Period (1848–Present)

Although California had been under the control of the United States since 1847, the American Period did not really begin in the project area until 1851, when the Land Act required rancho dons to confirm the ownership of their lands. Many rancho dons lacked funds and legal documents to confirm land ownership. In addition to legal problems related to the Land Act and new taxes imposed by the United States, many second-generation dons experienced a disastrous two-year drought (McWilliams 1973:62). This combination of hardships resulted in many rancho families losing their lands. A steady influx of Euro-American settlers was brought in by the railroads. The Euro-Americans expanded commercial and land development primarily in farming and dairy endeavors. In the twentieth century, independent businesses began to dominate the economic strategy, much as they do today.

4.3 REGIONAL HISTORY

4.3.1 Western Mojave Desert

In 1772, Lieutenant Pedro Fages and a small force of Spanish soldiers became the first Europeans to enter the western Mojave Desert. Other explorers passed through the valley over the next century, but minor change to the pattern of life of the local populations of the valley was evident until 1876 when the Southern Pacific Railroad completed its line between the Los Angeles Basin and the San Joaquin Valley.

At the beginning of the 20th century, after a long drought, much of the western Mojave Desert was considered worthless and ownership largely reverted to the State of California. However, technological innovations in the new century, such as gasoline engines to pump well water, construction of aqueducts, and improved irrigation techniques, among other advances, brought people back into the valley. The needs of World War I brought continued agricultural expansion, and World War II caused radical changes with the completion of Edwards Air Force Base and the development of the aerospace industry (Norwood 2005).

4.3.2 Twenty-Mule Team Wagon Route

The western Mojave Desert region became an important stop for the Twenty-Mule Team wagons that operated between Death Valley and Mojave (1884 to 1889). Teams followed the route from the Harmony Borax Mining Company works to the railroad loading dock in Mojave, which was over 165 miles. The ore wagons used by the mule teams for transporting borax were also built in

Mojave. New borax discoveries in 1889 near Barstow, California halted the transportation of the mineral across the desert (Fleagle 2009). The Twenty Mule Team Borax Terminus is listed as No. 652 on the NRHP list of historic places.

5.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

Archaeology, according to Robert F. Heizer and John A. Graham (1968:4), is "a method for the recovery, study, and reconstruction of the past of man"; in short, its focus is understanding how people lived a long time ago. This is done through the analysis and interpretation of material culture and archaeological features. For prehistoric peoples, common material remains are low-fired ceramics (fired clay vessels and objects), lithics (stone-based tools and objects), and tools or objects made of other natural materials such as wood, bone, or shell. Modified or created material can provide insights into function, trade, belief, human and group interactions, use and recycling of tools and objects, and funerary practices. The density, diversity, and type of unmodified remains (seeds, charcoal, animal bones) are also important in providing understandings of diet, animal and plant processing, trade, group interactions, and seasonal cyclic travels. Finally, features made of immovable materials produced by humans (e.g., rock rings, charcoal hearths) can provide an understanding of the spatial organization of human activities, living arrangements, defense or trade-based spatial patterns, or the chronology of movement over time. For more recent history, the material remains may include historic-period trash scatters, mines, structures, and roads or trails. In addition, several new material classes may become present, such as high-fired and mass-produced ceramics, glass, metal, plastics, and other nineteenth and twentieth century synthetic materials.

By merging the material culture with historical or ethnographic documentation (if present), stronger insights and interpretations can be produced. It is within this context of material physical remains, historic or ethnographic documentation, and modern ethnographic interpretations or historical models that research designs can be constructed and tested. Often, archaeological research designs are based on the material cultural and involve understanding past cultures through defining boundaries, mapping the movement of people, determining trade interactions, and tightening chronological understandings. Such undertakings, although worthy of scientific examination, should always be placed, if possible, within a cultural, historic, and ethnographic context.

The research design presented in this section is intended to guide the evaluation of archaeological data potentials for known archaeological sites and for NRHP and CRHR eligibility status (see Section 2.0 Regulatory Setting above) that fall within the project area. The design considers several research topics relevant to interior California and, specifically, to the Mojave Desert. The cultural, historic, and ethnographic data collected from this project and from projects like it can be categorized into research domains to focus the investigation and base it on discrete levels of inquiry. These research domains are not mutually exclusive and are often linked.

5.1 PREHISTORIC RESEARCH DOMAINS

Prehistoric research designs were developed for the project area to provide a basis for evaluating whether prehistoric sites in the area are eligible for either the NRHP or the CRHR. Research topics for prehistoric sites in the region can be usefully grouped into the following research domains: chronology, settlement and subsistence, exchange and external relations, and technology.

5.1.1 Chronology

The age of a prehistoric site may be measured directly from radiometric analysis of charcoal fragments or select organic remains from the site. The age of the site may be inferred by the presence of temporally diagnostic artifacts such as projectile points, beads, or ceramics.

Objective: To document and explain changes in material culture through time that may be related to different ethnic groups and adjustments to changing environmental conditions.

- What is the temporal range of prehistoric human occupation in the project area and the Mojave Desert and can that be placed within a regional framework?
- Are materials suitable for absolute or relative dating techniques present at archaeological sites that occur in the project area?

Data Requirements: The data needed to address the research questions posed above can be summarized as follows:

- Diagnostic artifacts (e.g., projectile points and shell beads) that accurately place artifact assemblages in time
- Archaeological features (e.g., fire hearths) with datable charcoal

5.1.2 Prehistoric Settlement and Subsistence

Hunter-gatherer settlement patterns are largely dictated by the abundance of resources in a region. Typically, settlement patterns are focused around ecotones, or habitat interfaces, where access to multiple habitats provides a diversity of resources. Central, permanent, or semi-permanent habitation sites characterize patterns of settlement. These sites are supported by outlying resource extraction or specialized activity sites that are occupied only ephemerally, since the nearby resources are depleted relatively quickly, prompting a group to move on to the next known site location or to establish a new site elsewhere. These activities form seasonal rounds, and this pattern of settlement has persisted through time.

Food resource procurement must incorporate the concept of seasonality into scheduling. Some resources are perennially available to small numbers of hunter/gatherers where human competition is minimal, while others are available only seasonally. Certain flora bloom seasonally, and certain fauna would have visited the area seasonally.

Recorded sites in the region consist almost entirely of lithic scatters, resulting either from prospecting and quarrying activities or from tool production. Cryptocrystalline nodules are relatively abundant in the local alluvium and were clearly considered a valuable resource by prehistoric peoples of the area.

Objectives: To document and describe prehistoric settlement patterns and to explain changes in subsistence strategies.

- What types of sites are represented in the project area, and how do these sites fit into the local settlement system?
- Are food preparation activities present (i.e., hearths, milled stone, bone)?
- Can hunting technologies be linked to specific hunting strategies?
- The prevalence of several lithic reduction stations in the region suggests portions of the project area may have served primarily as a source for tool-quality raw lithic materials. Is there evidence in the project area for these kinds of activities?

Data Requirements: The data needed to address the research questions posed above can be summarized as follows:

- Technological data to learn site function and variability
- Faunal and floral remains for testing and analysis
- Artifacts (of stone, wood, shell, bone, fiber, or clay) that can be shown to have functioned in the procurement or processing of food stuffs
- Geologic data to relate technology to the availability of lithic resources

5.1.3 Prehistoric Exchange and External Relations

Prehistoric inhabitants of the Mojave Desert engaged in exchange, either by direct long-range contact or via down-the-line modes of resource transport. Items frequently traded included shellfish beads and other implements, ceramics, steatite, exotic lithic materials (e.g., nonlocal obsidian, turquoise, nonlocal quartz, petrified wood, fused shale), and other materials of value to the people. Demonstrating trade requires the presence of one or more of these exotic materials or objects not typically available in the region.

Objectives: To document the extent of interregional trade exchange indicated by material culture in the project area.

- Are exotic materials present at the prehistoric sites?
- Are aboriginal foot trails found in the project area?

Data Requirements: The data needed to address the research questions posed above can be summarized as follows:

- Exotic materials and artifacts
- Obsidian from the Coso Volcanic Field
- Ethnographic data to generate testable models of exchange systems

5.1.4 Prehistoric Technology

Stone tool technology is a fundamental component in the process of understanding the Mojave Desert's prehistoric past. Archaeological sites that consist of lithic debris from tool production are the most prominent type of prehistoric sites in the project area, the Mojave Desert, and the surrounding region. These types of sites provide a direct link to past technological activities and adaptations, an understanding of the raw materials used, and what types of tools were produced to accommodate for changes in environmental conditions such as changes in climate and available food and subsistence resources.

Objective: To document and explain patterns and technological adaptations associated with the accommodation for possible environmental change. Additionally, inferences can be made regarding the behaviors associated with the creation of flaked stone tool assemblages in the study area.

- What were the predominant types of projectile points and other classes of flaked stone tools found at the sites, and during what time period were these tools used?

- What is the original geologic provenance of tool stone that is being observed at the sites?

Data Requirements: The data needed to address the research questions posed above can be summarized as follows:

- Chronological data, such as identifiable characteristics of typology of projectile points, to correctly place artifact assemblages and components of them within a relative measurement of time or chronology
- Geologic data to relate technology to the availability of lithic resources

5.2 HISTORIC RESEARCH DOMAINS

Historic-period research designs are developed for the project area to provide a basis for evaluating whether historic-period sites in the area are eligible for either the NRHP or the CRHR. Research topics for prehistoric sites in the region can be usefully grouped into the following research domains: land use patterns and trade and market access.

5.2.1 Land Use Patterns

Historic-era research questions most pertinent to the project area primarily focus on data that can be extracted from refuse concentrations. The type of refuse identified can assist archaeologists in identifying how the area was used historically. For instance, refuse found in the project area can possibly be linked to homesteading activities, mining activities, or activities associated with military use. By identifying how the land was utilized, inferences about human behavior can also be made. Isolated refuse concentrations can, however, present difficulties in determining their chronology and association. These sites often represent intentionally deposited debris, but it is sometimes difficult to know exactly what activities led to their deposition and at what time, unless diagnostic items are present.

Objective: To document and describe the utilization of the lands in the project area and to determine the activities and behaviors represented by the material culture in the project area.

- What domestic or economic activities are represented in the deposit?
- What functional domains are represented in the deposit? Does it contain household, agricultural, industrial, mining, railroad, or military refuse?

Data Requirements: The data needed to address the research questions posed above can be summarized as follows:

- Diagnostic historic-period refuse
- Documentation of homesteading or mining patents

5.2.2 Trade and Market Access

Tracing the source of products to identify their origin on a local, regional, national, and even international level is another way in which to examine material found at a site. This information can be obtained by identifying maker's marks on artifacts. Similar to ethnicity, items from one particular region or nation may be used to infer participation in a trade network. For example, an evaluation of historic-era refuse (e.g. bottles, cans, porcelain) may show that most items originated from local or regional areas in the United States or from the continents of Europe or

Asia. Comparing the sources of items within the site may provide an indication of the purchasing preferences of its occupants, especially if the time when the site was used can be accurately determined. Questions relating to trade networks the inhabitants of the region may have participated in include those mentioned below.

Objective: To identify the origin of products found within historic-period sites on a local, regional, national, or international level to infer purchasing preferences of people historically within the project area.

- Do maker's marks on glass and ceramics suggest that those using the site maintained a preference for items from one or more domestic or international regions?
- Do other items from the site originate from the same locales?
- What evidence can be used to refine our understanding of human activity at historic sites in the Mojave Desert based on the material found in the area?

Data Requirements: The data needed to address the research questions posed above can be summarized as follows:

- Diagnostic historic-period refuse
- Documentation of sites located along the Twenty Mule Team Road

6.0 METHODS

6.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES

6.1.1 Cultural Resource Records Search and Literature Review

The South San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC), located on the campus of California State University, Bakersfield, houses records of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) for Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, and Tulare Counties. Psomas requested a CHRIS cultural resources records search for the project area on February 13, 2017. The records search included a 0.8-kilometer (½-mile) radius around the project area and was conducted by SSJVIC staff. The purpose of the literature search was to identify prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or historic buildings and structures previously recorded within and around the project area. SSJVIC staff also reviewed the NRHP, the CRHR, and Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, as well as the historic USGS 30-minute, Roosevelt School, California Quadrangle (1933 and 1949) and the USGS 30-minute (1: 125,000 scale), Elizabeth Lake Quadrangle (1917 and 1932) maps, for the presence of possible historic structures or archaeological site locations, covering a date range from 1917 through 1949. The records were reviewed to do the following:

- Identify cultural resources in the project area and surrounding area;
- Identify and determine the adequacy of previous cultural resources studies in the project area;
- Develop management recommendations for cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area; and
- Assess what additional cultural resources studies would need to be undertaken for the proposed project.

Information regarding the results of the SSJVIC records search is provided in Attachment A.

6.1.2 Native American Sacred Lands File Review

An inquiry was made of the NAHC located in Sacramento to request a review of the Sacred Lands File database regarding the possibility of Native American cultural resources and/or sacred places in the project vicinity that are not documented on other databases.

6.1.3 Archaeological Field Survey

Psomas' Cultural Resource Specialist Albert Knight surveyed the approximate 216.5-acre site and off-site utility corridor alignment between May 19th and May 30th, 2017. The entire project area was surveyed by walking evenly spaced transects spaced no more than 10 meters (32 feet) apart. The Cultural Resource Specialist examined all areas considered highly sensitive for cultural resources and the ground surface for the presence of the following:

- Prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools);
- Historic artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics);
- Sediment discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden; and

- Depressions and other features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., post holes, foundations).

Mr. Knight, maintained transect accuracy in the project area using a Garmin global positioning system (GPS) receiver and project maps. A field notebook and a digital camera were used to record the survey conditions and findings.

6.2 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A paleontological resources records search and scientific literature review for the project area was conducted to identify deposits and formations where significant resources might be located. The records search was conducted by Samuel McLeod of the Vertebrate Paleontology Section of the NHM on February 16, 2017. The records search documents mapped formations, fossil localities, and references to publications regarding fossil resources previously identified within and adjacent to the project site and off-site utility corridor alignment. Information regarding the results of the paleontological records search is provided in Attachment C.

7.0 REPORT OF FINDINGS

7.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES

7.1.1 South San Joaquin Valley Information Center

Previous Studies and Literature Review (2017)

The 2017 SSJVIC record search identified 22 prior cultural resources studies within the ½-mile search radius that were initiated due to planned urban and residential developments, utilities projects, and academic pursuits. The studies were completed as early as 1974 and as recently as 2014. These studies are listed in Table 2, 11 of which traversed the Project site or utility corridor alignment.

TABLE 2
2017 CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN ½-MILE OF THE APE

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Type of Study/Comments	Proximity to Site*
KE-00271	Bissell, R.M.	1997	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a Proposed Sewer and Power Line Route Near California City, Kern County, California	Archaeological, Field Study	Within
KE-00274	Robinson, R.W.	1977	Cultural Resource Investigation Concerning California City: Clean Water Grant No. C-06-1361-010, California City, California	Archaeological, Field Study	Within
KE-00300	Breece, W.H., S. Dies, T, Snyder and E. Gardner	1979	Second Community Project Site of California City in Kern County, California	Archaeological, Field Study	Outside
KE-00358	Cunkleman, S. and J. Murray	1990	Archaeological Survey of Section 12, T 32S, R 38E, a 640 Acre Parcel Near California City, California	Archaeological, Field Study	Within
KE-00372	Dillon, B.D.	1991	Archaeological Resources Investigation and Impact Assessment for the California City Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion Project, Kern County, California	Archaeological, Field Study	Within
KE-00627	Love, B. and W.H. De Witt	1990	Cultural Resources Evaluation for Tract 5340, California City, Kern County, California	Archaeological, Field Study	Within
KE-00666	Moran, S.J. and R.H. Werner	1992	Archaeological Study of the Randsburg-Mojave Road Street Improvements, in California City, Kern County, California	Archaeological, Field Study	Outside
KE-00834	Parr, R.E.	1991	Cultural Resource Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 229-020-36 and 229-020-37	Archaeological, Field Study	Within
KE-00946	Pruett, C.L.	1990	Archaeological Assessment of Ten Acres of Land in California City, Kern County, California	Archaeological, Field Study	Within

TABLE 2
2017 CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN ½-MILE OF THE APE

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Type of Study/Comments	Proximity to Site*
KE-01034	Schiffman, R.	1974	Archaeological Environmental Impact Report for the Proposed Project at California City	Archaeological, EIR	Outside
KE-01388	Schiffman, R.	1990	Archaeological Investigation of Tentative Tract #5359 Section 15, Township 32S, 37E, California City, Kern County, California	Archaeological, Field Study	Outside
KE-01611	Sutton, M.Q. and P. de Barros	1989	Class III Archaeological Inventory of 1600 Acres of Public Lands Near California City, Kern County	Archaeological, Evaluation	Outside
KE-01791	White, R.S.	1990	Archaeological Assessment of 317 + Acres Surrounding the Tierra Del Sol Golf Club in California City, Kern County	Archaeological, Field Study	Outside
KE-02111	Harry, K.G.	1992	Lithic Procurement and Rock Varnish Dating: Investigations at CA-KER-140, a Small Quarry in the Western Mojave Desert	Archaeological, Excavation	Outside
KE-02191	Bissell, R.M.	1998	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of Sewer and Power Line Route Near California City, Kern County, California	Archaeological, Field Study	Outside
KE-02319	Pritchard P., M.A., H. Wells, and H.R. Puckett	1999	Phase II Cultural Resources Evaluation of a Portion of CA-KER-5532, California City, Kern County, California	Architectural/Historical, Evaluation	Within
KE-02950	Getchell, B. and J. Atwood	2003	Cultural Resources Inventory of a 67 + Acre Property Proposed for the Development of a Mojave Unified School District High School in California City, Kern County, California	Archaeological, Field Study	Within
KE-03842	Orfila, R.S.	2007	Archaeological Survey for the Brittle Bush 12KV [Kilovolt], California City, California	Archaeological Survey	Outside
KE-04091	Orfila, R.S.	2011	Re: Archaeological Survey of Project Area for the Southern California Edison Company: New Pole Installation (#1615717E) and Capacitor Bank Replacement, California City, California (IO#314941, TD#472753 and 490374 and 490374: RSOC Consultant Work Authorization No. 95)	Archaeological, Field Study	Outside

TABLE 2
2017 CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN ½-MILE OF THE APE

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Type of Study/Comments	Proximity to Site*
KE-04093	Orfila, R.S.	2011	Archaeological Survey of Project Area for the Southern California Edison Company: New Pole Installation (#1615706E) and Capacitor Bank Replacement, California City, California (IO#314944, TD#4727780, RSOC Consultant Work Authorization No. 94)	Archaeological, Field Study	Outside
KE-04472	Honey, L.L.	2014	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Fremont Valley Preservation Project Proposed Transmission Line and Pipeline, Kern County and San Bernardino County, California	Archaeological, Field Study	Within
KE-04826	Murphy, P.B.	2008	Archaeological Survey Report Mendiburu Road Construction for Hacienda Boulevard to 96th Street California City, California – CML 5399 (009)	Archaeological, Field Study	Within
**KE-05070	Psomas	2018	Archaeological Investigations for Prehistoric Site CA-KER-2468 for the CoreCivic 35-Acre Project	Archaeological, Field Study	Outside

* - includes the utility corridor alignment

** Sourced form the 2020 Record Search conducted by Psomas

Source: Psomas 2018

Previous Studies and Literature Review (2020)

An additional record search was completed by the SSJVIC on August 17, 2020 to increase the search radius to 1-mile. The SSJVIC record search identified an additional 5 prior cultural resources studies located outside of the original ½-mile search radius, but within 1-mile of the Project boundaries (see Table 3). These studies were initiated due to planned urban and residential developments, utilities projects, and academic pursuits and were conducted between 2002-2013. One new study (KE-05070), an update and analysis of a Phase II archaeological field study of a prehistoric site (CA-KER-2468) located outside of the Project boundaries, but within ½-mile of the Project area was conducted in 2018 by Psomas.

TABLE 3
2020 CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN 1-MILE OF THE APE

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Type of Study/Comments	Proximity to Site*
KE-02719	Lewis, Don	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Site VY-001-12	Archaeological, Field Study	Outside
KE-03796	Orfila, Rebecca S.	2007	RE: Archaeological Survey for the California City High School Project, Overall 12kV, Distribution Circuit, Kern County, California; DWO 6086-2362 6-2026	Archaeological, Field Study	Outside
KE-04423	Peterson, Cher	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate CLU4442 (California City Police Department), 21130 Hacienda Boulevard, California City, Kern County, California, CASPR No. 3551608149	Archaeological, Field Study	Outside
KE-04827	Murphy, Peggy B.	2008	Archaeological Survey Report Redwood Boulevard Construction from Neuralia Road to Hacienda Boulevard, California City, Kern County, California - CML 5399 (009)	Archaeological, Field Study	Outside
KE-04828	Murphy, Peggy B.	2008	Archaeological Survey Report Neuralia Road Construction from Redwood Boulevard to Great Circle Drivem California City, Kern County, California - STPL 5399 (012)	Archaeological, Field Study	Outside
Source: Psomas 2020					

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources (2017)

The 2017 records searches identified 17 previously recorded cultural resources within the ½ -mile search radius of the project area (Table 3). The previously recorded resources include seven isolates, nine prehistoric sites, and one historic site. The prehistoric sites include lithic scatters and a habitation site. The historic site is the historic Twenty Mule Team Road. Of the 17 previously recorded cultural resources identified in the search radius, 4 are located within the project's APE. These cultural resources are described in more detail below.

TABLE 4
2017 CULTURAL RESOURCES RESULTS WITHIN ½-MILE OF THE PROJECT SITE

Primary Number	Site Number	Recorder	Year	Resource Type	Proximity to APE
P-15-000140	CA-KER-0140	Shepard, B. H., and L. Winters	1951; 1989	Prehistoric: lithic scatter, trails, and habitation debris	Outside
P-15-001098	CA-KER-1089	Breece	1979	Prehistoric: lithic scatter	Outside
P-15-002469	CA-KER-2468	Peak, A. and L. Winter	1989; 1993	Prehistoric: lithic scatter	Outside
P-15-002960	CA-KER-2960	Murray, J. and S. Cunkelman	1990	Prehistoric: lithic scatter	Within
P-15-002961	CA-KER-2961	Murray, J. and S. Cunkelman	1990	Prehistoric: lithic scatter	Outside
P-15-007240	CA-KER-7240	Bissell, R.M.	1998	Prehistoric: lithic scatter	Outside
P-15-007424	CA-KER-7424	Winter, L.	1989	Prehistoric: lithic scatter	Outside
P-15-007426	CA-KER-7426	Winter, L.	1989	Prehistoric: lithic scatter	Outside
P-15-007431	CA-KER-7431	De Witt, W.H.	1990	Prehistoric: lithic scatter	Outside
P-15-008253	–	Jackson, L.	1968	Historic: Twenty-Mule Team Road – Historic road	Within
P-15-008691	–	Winter, L.	1989	Prehistoric isolate: debitage	Outside
P-15-008692	–	Gerry, R.	1993	Historic isolate: tobacco tin	Within
P-15-008693	–	Gerry, R.	1993	Prehistoric isolate: debitage (obsidian)	Within
P-15-008694	–	Gerry, R.	1993	Prehistoric isolate: debitage	Outside
P-15-008695	–	Gerry, R.	1993	Prehistoric isolate: debitage (obsidian)	Outside
P-15-008696	–	Gerry, R.	1993	Prehistoric isolate: debitage	Outside
P-15-008697	–	Gerry, R.	1993	Prehistoric isolate: debitage	Outside

P-15-002960 (CA-KER-2960)

This archaeological site was recorded by S. Cunkelman and J. Murray in 1990 as a prehistoric lithic scatter. The site measures 400 meters by 300 meters and is situated ¼ mile east of the intersection of Twenty-Mule Team Road (Parkway) and Virginia Boulevard on land administered by the BLM. A large drainage ditch bisects the site. The cultural assemblage consists of 27 artifacts, including 25 pieces of waste flakes and 2 cores. The predominant material type is chert (cryptocrystalline sedimentary rock). Jasper (opaque form of chalcedony) and obsidian are also present. This site occurs on either side of the right-of-way of the proposed utility corridor alignment.

P-15-008252

This cultural resource is the historic Twenty Mule Team Road. The Twenty-Mule Team Road, is identified in the Historic Property Data File for the City and is currently listed as Property Number 090751 with the OHP. The road is located on the right-of-way for the proposed utility corridor alignment.

P-15-008692

This cultural resource was recorded by R. Gerry in 1993 as an isolated tobacco tin. This isolated resource occurs on the approximate 216.5-acre project site.

P-15-008693

This cultural resource was recorded by R. Gerry in 1993 as a single piece of obsidian debitage. This isolated resource occurs on the approximate 216.5-acre project site.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources (2020)

The 2020 record search also identified an additional 7 resources located outside of the original ½-mile search radius, but within 1-mile of the Project boundaries (see Table 5). These 7 resources contain a historic structure along Neuralia Road were recorded by EDAW, Inc. in 2007.

TABLE 5
2020 RECORD SEARCH CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN 1-MILE

Primary Number	Site Number	Recorder	Year	Resource Type	Proximity to Site*
P-15-018608	*	EDAW, Inc	2007	Historic Structure	Outside
P-15-018609	*	EDAW, Inc	2007	Historic Structure	Outside
P-15-018610	*	EDAW, Inc	2007	Historic Structure	Outside
P-15-018611	*	EDAW, Inc	2007	Historic Structure	Outside
P-15-018612	*	EDAW, Inc	2007	Historic Structure	Outside
P-15-018613	*	EDAW, Inc	2007	Historic Structure	Outside
P-15-018614	*	EDAW, Inc	2007	Historic Structure	Outside
* - Trinomial site number not assigned Source: Psomas 2020					

7.1.2 Native American Sacred Lands File Review Results and AB 52 Consultation

On June 21, 2017, Psomas requested that the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conduct a search of its Sacred Lands File to determine if cultural resources important to Native Americans have been recorded in the project area or in the immediate vicinity of the project area. Follow-up correspondence occurred on January 2, 2018. On January 31, 2018, the NAHC provided Psomas with the results of their review and a list of tribal groups and representatives affiliated with the project site. A review of the NAHC failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional sites/places within the project site or ½-mile buffer surrounding the site. The NAHC did note that the absence of archaeological features and Native American cultural resources does not preclude their existence and the subsurface level and recommended contacting the listed tribal groups and representatives that may have specific knowledge of the project site (see Table 4). Letters were sent to listed trial groups and representatives on March 5, 2018.

To date, responses to the March 5, 2018 letter were received from one tribal representative of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) by email on March 7, 2018. The SMBMI confirmed that the project site lies outside of their traditional use area boundaries, and as such, will not be

requesting consultation with the lead agency or requesting to participate in the scoping, development, and/or review of documents created pursuant to the legal and regulatory mandates.

Additionally, two of the tribes listed on the contact list were contacted by the City pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52 and were offered an opportunity to consult on the project. The two tribes contacted are the Kern Valley Indian Council and the Tejon Indian Tribe. To date, neither tribe has requested AB 52 consultation Documentation related to Native American consultation is found in Attachment B.

TABLE 6
NAHC TRIBAL REPRESENTATIVES CONTACT LIST

Tribal Organization	Ethnographic Affiliation	Contact(s)
Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley	Paiute Shoshone	Genevieve Jones; Danelle Gutierrez
Kern Valley Indian Community	Tubatulabal; Kawaiisu	Robert Robinson; Julie Turner
Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Teion Indians	Yowlumne; Kitanemuk	Delia Dominquez
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Serrano	Lee Clauss; Lynn Valbuena
Chumash Council of Bakersfield	Chumash	Julio Quair
Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria	Tache; Tachi; Yokut	Rueben Barrios Sr.
Tejon Indian Tribe	Kitanemuk	Octavio Escobedo
Tubatulabals of Kern Valley	Tutatulabal	Robert L. Gomez, Jr.
Tule River Indian Tribe	Yokuts	Neil Pevron
Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band	Foothill Yokuts; Mono; Wuksache	Kenneth Woodrow

7.1.3 Archaeological Field Survey Results

As indicated above, Albert Knight surveyed the approximate 216.5-acre site and off-site utility corridor alignment between May 19 and May 30, 2017.

The approximate 216.5-acre project site consists mostly of gently undulating sandy desert, which is dissected by numerous small seasonal drainages, few of which provide enough water for any desert riparian vegetation (e.g., cottonwoods), clusters of Joshua trees, or large shrubbery. The dominant vegetation is creosote bush, which varies in size from robust, and currently well-flowered, to stunted, with few or no flowers. Occasional “stands” of a small desert *Prunus* species (either desert almond, or desert plum) are sometimes seen, especially south of the Twenty Mule Team Parkway and two miles west of Cache Creek. The most common sub-shrub is rabbitbrush.

The right-of-way for the off-site utility corridor alignment follows three roads (west to east): Mendiburu Road (partially dirt and partially paved), a short segment of the Randsburg-Mojave Road (paved in the project area), and Twenty Mule Team Parkway. The Randsburg-Mojave Road and Twenty Mule Team Parkway were once part of the local Historic Mining Period routes.

The sediments observed within the approximate 216.5-acre project area and utility corridor alignment consist of coarse grain sands occasionally intermixed with quartz derived from granitic rock. Overall, the survey conditions in the project area were good with ground visibility documented at 90 percent. The pedestrian survey resulted in negative results for newly identified cultural resources. Furthermore, three of the previously recorded resources within the project area

(P-15-002960, P-15-008692, and P-15-008693) were not re-located during this study. Attachment D contains site photographs taken during the survey.

7.2 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

7.2.1 Records Search and Literature Review Results

A paleontological resources records search and scientific literature review for the project area and surrounding region was conducted on February 16, 2017, by Samuel McLeod, Vertebrate Paleontology Section of the NHM (Attachment C).

According to the review, there are no vertebrate fossil localities within APE; however, there are localities from the same sedimentary deposits that may occur on the project site. The surficial deposits on the project site consist entirely of younger Quaternary Alluvium. These sediments typically to not contain significant vertebrate fossils; however, a Pleistocene horse (*Equus* sp.) and camel (*Hemiauchenia* sp.) have been recorded in Quaternary Alluvium and Older Quaternary sediments nearby.

Shallow grading of the project area is unlikely to impact significant vertebrate fossils, but deeper excavations that extend into older deposits may unearth significant vertebrate remains.

8.0 DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

In 2017, Psomas conducted archaeological and paleontological investigations within the APE of the proposed CFCC. The work was performed under Psomas's contract with Core Civic, the property owner. Because of United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) involvement, the project is considered a federal "undertaking" and subject to the NHPA of 1966, as amended and other federal as well as state environmental laws. The main goal of the archaeological and paleontological investigations was to gather and analyze information needed to determine if the project would have an adverse effect on properties eligible for the NRHP and the CRHR and to provide mitigation measures for those resources. The results of the cultural resources records search indicated that portions of the project area had been surveyed by qualified archaeologists within the last three years. Seventeen previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the ½-mile 2017 records search radius. The 2020 record search also identified an additional 7 resources located outside of the original ½-mile search radius, but within 1-mile of the Project boundaries (see Table 5 above). The resources showed that the project area was occupied during both the prehistoric and historic eras, indicating that human occupation occurred on the project area during both the prehistoric and historic periods. Furthermore, these archaeological resources suggest the area was potentially inhabited during a period of California prehistory when the region, including the project area, was occupied during the time in history recognized for extensive trade of obsidian between culture groups from the Coso Volcanic Fields to the northwest and coastal California, suggesting intensive interregional interaction between these groups (Prehistoric Research Domain 5.1.3 and 5.1.4). The documentation of obsidian at the sites identified from the record search confirm this possible connection. Four of the 26 cultural resources were identified in the project area. However, the pedestrian survey did not relocate three of these resources.

The NAHC Sacred Lands File search was negative for sacred sites; however, due to the presence of several prehistoric cultural resources nearby and the cultural sensitivity for the western Mojave Desert it is probable that resources important to Native Americans may be present in a subsurface of the project area.

The paleontological resources records search and scientific literature review for the project area and surrounding region was negative for recorded vertebrate fossil localities within the project area boundaries; however, there are localities from the same sedimentary deposits that may occur on the project area.

8.1 NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

The 2017 field study failed to identify newly recorded cultural resources within the APE of the project area. However, previous studies conducted within the project area have provided information on past human activities within the region. These previous studies identified surface-level cultural resources, which provide evidence of tool stone production and maintenance, and interregional trade. Unfortunately, the 2017 study conducted by Psomas was unable to relocate these cultural resources; possibly because of erosion and other environmental factors. Nevertheless, earth-moving activities and disturbances associated with project-related activities have the potential to significantly affect intact prehistoric and historic resources below the surface within the project area. Therefore, it is Psomas' professional opinion that due to the past documentation of cultural resources within and in the immediate vicinity of the project area that a qualified archaeological monitor be present during all ground disturbing activities occurring within native sediment.

8.2 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT IMPACT ANALYSIS

This impact analysis is provided to assist the CEQA Lead Agency in its environmental review of the proposed project and provides a discussion regarding each significance criterion in the CEQA Checklist for analyzing impacts to cultural and tribal cultural resources.

8.2.1 Significance Criteria

Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines contains the Initial Study Environmental Checklist form, which includes questions relating to cultural resources, paleontological resources, and tribal cultural resources. The issues presented in the Initial Study Checklist have been used as significance criteria. Accordingly, a project may result in a significant environmental impact if it

- *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?*
- *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?*
- *Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?*
- *Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?*

8.2.2 Project Impact Analysis

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical or archaeological resource as defined in §15064.5?

No historic structures are present on the site and the off-site utility corridor alignment; therefore, none would be demolished by the project. No significant prehistoric archaeological resources are present on the surface of the project area, although two have been previously recorded on the project area. Previous research noted lithic scatters on the eastern portion of the project area, along Twenty Mule Team Parkway. The road itself is listed as a historical resource and State historical landmark, but needs to be re-evaluated using current standards. According to a literature review of documents on file at the SSVIC at California State University, Bakersfield, 17 prehistoric archaeological sites, including the two archaeological sites discussed above, are recorded on or near the project area.

There is a possibility that historical and/or archaeological material would be uncovered during necessary subsurface excavations for the construction of the proposed project. While there were no cultural resources observed during the field study, potential exists for significant impacts to intact cultural resources below the surface.

Therefore, implementation of Mitigation Measure (MM) 1 (see Section 9.1 below), which describes procedures to be followed if cultural resources are discovered, is recommended. MM 1 would reduce this potentially significant impact to a less than significant level.

Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

According to a paleontological resources records search and scientific literature review for the project area and surrounding region, no vertebrate fossil localities have been recorded within the project area boundaries; however, there are localities from the same sedimentary deposits that may occur on the project area. The surficial deposits of younger Quaternary Alluvium on the project area typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils; however, vertebrate fossils have been recorded in Quaternary Alluvium and Older Quaternary sediments nearby. Shallow grading of the project area is unlikely to impact significant vertebrate fossils, but deeper excavations that extend into older deposits may unearth significant vertebrate remains.

The CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist, an impact would be considered potentially significant if it would "directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site". For the purposes of this report, impacts on paleontological resources are assessed in terms of significance based upon whether these resources meet the definitions of a "unique paleontological resource" found in Section 21083.2(g) of the CEQA Guidelines; and/or by general guidelines developed by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. Specifically, a fossil is considered significant if it, according to Section 21083.2(g) of CEQA, "contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions . . ." and/or according to Section 15064.5(a)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, which states it "has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory".

The nature and extent of subsurface disturbance of the proposed project, including grading to as deep as 40 feet below the present surface, could result in impacts to Older Alluvial sediments. Therefore, implementation of MM 2 (see Section 9.2 below), which describes monitoring procedures and protocols to be followed during project construction, is required. MM 2 would reduce this potentially significant impact to a less than significant level.

Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

There is no indication that human remains are present within the project area. The records search and field survey indicate no evidence of human remains on or near the site or off-site utility corridor alignment. Project-related earth disturbance, however, has the potential to unearth previously undiscovered remains, resulting in a potentially significant impact. However, compliance with existing regulations and implementation of protocols to be followed in the event of the discovery of human remains (see Section 9.3 below) would ensure that impacts are reduced to a less than significant level.

9.0 MITIGATION AND PROTOCOLS

Psomas recommends the following mitigation measures and adherence to existing regulations and protocols for the discovery of human remains.

9.1 Mitigation Measure 1

The project developer shall retain a professional archaeologist prior to the issuance of grading permits. The task of the archaeologist shall be to monitor the initial ground-altering activities at the site and off-site utility corridor alignment for the unearthing of previously unknown archaeological and/or cultural resources. Selection of the archaeologist shall be subject to the approval of the City of California City and no grading activities shall occur at the site or within the off-site utility corridor alignment until the archaeologist has been approved by the City. The archaeological monitor shall be responsible for maintaining daily field notes and a photographic record, and for reporting all finds to the developer and the City in a timely manner. The archaeologist shall be equipped to record and salvage cultural resources that may be unearthed during grading activities. The archaeologist shall be empowered to temporarily halt or divert grading equipment to allow recording and removal of the unearthed resources.

In the event that archaeological resources are discovered at the project site or within the off-site utility corridor alignment, the handling of the discovered resources will differ. However, it is understood that all artifacts with the exception of human remains and related grave goods or sacred/ceremonial objects belong to the property owner. All artifacts discovered shall be inventoried and analyzed by the professional archaeologist. If any artifacts of Native American origin are discovered, all activities in the immediate vicinity of the find (within a 50-foot radius) shall stop and the project archaeologist shall notify the property owner, the City, and tribes identified by the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) as being affiliated with the area. A designated Native American observer from one of the tribes identified by the NAHC as being affiliated with the area shall be retained to help analyze the Native American artifacts for identification as everyday life and/or religious or sacred items, cultural affiliation, temporal placement, and function, as deemed possible. The significance of Native American resources shall be evaluated in accordance with the provisions of Section 106 and CEQA and shall consider the religious beliefs, customs, and practices of the affiliated tribes. All items found in association with Native American human remains shall be considered grave goods or sacred in origin and subject to special handling.

Native American artifacts that are relocated/ reburied at the project site would be subject to a fully executed relocation/reburial agreement with the assisting Native American tribes or bands. This shall include measures and provisions to protect the reburial area from any future impacts. Relocation/reburial shall not occur until all cataloging and basic recordation have been completed. Native American artifacts that cannot be avoided or relocated at the project site shall be prepared in a manner for curation at an accredited curation facility in Kern County that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79 and makes the artifacts available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study such as Buena Vista Museum of Natural History and Science. The archaeologist shall deliver the Native American artifacts, including title, to the accredited curation facility within a reasonable amount of time, along with the fees necessary for permanent curation.

Non-Native American artifacts shall be inventoried, assessed, and analyzed for cultural affiliation, personal affiliation (prior ownership), function, and temporal placement. Subsequent to analysis

and reporting, these artifacts will be subjected to curation or returned to the property owner, as deemed appropriate.

Once grading activities have ceased or the archaeologist, in consultation with the lead agency, determines that monitoring is no longer necessary, monitoring activities can be discontinued following notification to the City. A report of findings, including an itemized inventory of recovered artifacts, shall be prepared upon completion of the steps outlined above. The report shall include a discussion of the significance of all recovered artifacts. The report shall provide evidence that any Native American and Non-Native American archaeological resources recovered during project development have been avoided, reburied, or curated at an accredited curation facility. A copy of the report shall also be filed with the SSJVIC.

9.2 Mitigation Measure 2

Prior to the commencement of ground-disturbing activities (i.e., grading and excavation for footings and utility trenches), a qualified Paleontologist shall be retained and shall attend the pre-grade meeting.

Paleontological monitoring shall be conducted, as determined necessary by the Supervising Paleontologist during grading and other excavation work, but will typically be required during ground disturbance in sediments more than five feet in depth and when Older alluvial sediments are encountered. Recommended hours for monitoring activities shall be established by the Supervising Paleontologist based on an understanding of the proposed depth and extent of grading activities. It shall be the responsibility of the Supervising Paleontologist to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the City, the appropriate level of monitoring necessary based on the grading plan.

Any paleontological resource evaluation and salvage work at the project site and off-site utility corridor alignment shall be conducted under the direction of a qualified Paleontologist. If a fossil discovery occurs during grading operations, grading shall be diverted around the area until the Paleontologist can survey the area, evaluate the discovery, and if significant, salvage the fossil. Any fossils recovered, along with their contextual stratigraphic data, shall be donated to the City of California City, the County of Kern, or another appropriate institution with an educational and research interest in the materials. The Paleontologist shall prepare a report of the results of any findings as part of a testing or mitigation plan following accepted professional practice.

9.3 PROTOCOLS FOR THE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

All discovered human remains shall be treated with respect and dignity. California state law (California Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5) and federal law and regulations ([Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) 16 USC 470 & 43 CFR 7], [Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) 25 USC 3001 & 43 CFR 10] and [Public Lands, Interior 43 CFR 8365.1-7]) require a defined protocol if human remains are discovered in the state of California regardless if the remains are modern or archaeological in origin.

Upon discovery of human remains, all work in the area must cease immediately, nothing shall be disturbed and the area is to be secured. The County Coroner's Office of the county where the remains were located must be called. The Coroner has two working days to examine the remains after notification. The property owner of the site shall also be called and informed of the discovery. If the remains are located on federal lands, federal land managers/federal law enforcement/federal archaeologist are to be informed as well, because of complementary jurisdiction issues. It is very important that the suspected remains and the area around them

remain undisturbed and the proper authorities called to the scene as soon as possible as it could be a crime scene. Disturbing human remains is against federal and state laws and there are criminal/civil penalties including fines and/or time in jail up to several years. In addition, all vehicles and equipment used in the commission of the crime may be forfeited. The Coroner will determine if the bones are historic/archaeological or a modern legal case.

9.3.1 Modern Remains

If the Coroner's Office determines the remains are of modern origin, the appropriate law enforcement officials will be called by the Coroner to conduct the required procedures. Work will not resume until law enforcement has released the area.

9.3.2 Archaeological Remains

If the remains are determined to be archaeological in origin and there is no legal question, the protocol changes depending on whether the discovery site is located on federally or non-federally owned/managed lands.

Remains discovered on federally owned/managed lands

After the Coroner has determined the remains are archaeological or historic and there is no legal question, the appropriate Federal Agency Archaeologist must be called. The archaeologist will initiate the proper procedures under ARPA and/or NAGPRA. If the remains can be determined to be Native American, the steps as outlined in NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.6 *Inadvertent discoveries*, must be followed.

Remains discovered on non-Federally owned/managed lands

After the Coroner has determined the remains on non-federally owned/managed lands are archaeological and there is no legal question, the Coroner will make recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the remains to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative. If the Coroner believes the remains to be those of a Native American he/she shall contact by telephone within 24 hours, the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will immediately notify the person it believes to be the most likely descendant of the remains. The most likely descendant has 48 hours to make recommendations to the land owner for treatment or disposition of the human remains. If the descendant does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the land owner shall rebury the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance. If the land owner does not accept the descendant’s recommendations, the owner or the descendant may request mediation by the NAHC.

10.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibit present the data and information required for this cultural resource report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DATE: May 11, 2021 SIGNED: 

Charles Cisneros, M.S., RPA
Senior Project Manager/Senior Archaeologist

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ATTACHMENT A

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

Report Detail: KE-00271

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-00271

Other IDs:	*Type*	*Name*
	NADB-R	1141351
	Submitter	Project Number: 97-1149

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Bissell, Ronald M.

Year: 1997 (Aug)

Title: A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a Proposed Sewer and Power Line Route Near California City, Kern County, California

Affliliation: RMW Paleo Associates

No. pages: 22

No. maps: 1

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

	Primary No.	*Trinomial*	*Name*
	P-15-000002	CA-KER-000002	

No. resources: 1

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern

USGS quad(s): California City North, Galileo Hill

Address:

PLSS: T32S R38E Sec. 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 20 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	7/15/2009	ssjvic
Last modified:	11/4/2015	user1

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	7/15/2009	ssjvic	Entered Primary: CLC
	7/15/2009	ssjvic	Project areas mapped: CLC
	11/4/2015	user1	Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: KE-00274

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-00274

Other IDs:	*Type*	*Name*
	NADB-R	1141354

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Robinson, Roger W.

Year: 1977 (Mar)

Title: Cultural Resources Investigation Concerning California City: Clean Water Grant No. C-06-1361-010, California City, California

Affliliation: Archaeological Impact Services, Inc.

No. pages: 16

No. maps: 1

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

NEGATIVE

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern

USGS quad(s): California City North

Address:

PLSS: T32S R38E Sec. 18 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	7/15/2009	ssjvic
Last modified:	11/4/2015	user1

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	7/15/2009	ssjvic	Entered Primary: CLC
	11/4/2015	user1	Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: KE-00300

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-00300

Other IDs:	*Type*	*Name*
	NADB-R	1140028

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Breece, William H., Dies, Steve, Snyder, Toni, and Gardner, Edward
Year: 1979 (Nov)
Title: Second Community Project Site of California City in Kern County, California
Affliliation: WESTEC Services, Inc.
No. pages: 19
No. maps: 1
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: ~15,000 acres
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	*Trinomial*	*Name*
P-15-001096	CA-KER-001096	CCS-1
P-15-001097	CA-KER-001097	CCS-2
P-15-001098	CA-KER-001098	CCS-3
P-15-001099	CA-KER-001099	CCS-4
P-15-001100	CA-KER-001100	CCS-5
P-15-001101	CA-KER-001101	CCS-6
P-15-001102	CA-KER-001102	CCS-7
P-15-001103	CA-KER-001103	CCS-8
P-15-001104	CA-KER-001104	CCS-9
P-15-001105	CA-KER-001105	CCS-10

No. resources: 10
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern
USGS quad(s): Boron NW, Galileo Hill, Saltdale SE
Address:
PLSS: T31S R39E Sec. 3 - 11, 13 - 36 MDBM
T32S R39E Sec. 1 - 11, 14, 15, 17, 18 MDBM
T30S R39E Sec. 33 MDBM
T31S R39E Sec. 4, 6, 8, 10, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 MDB
T32S R39E Sec. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 14, 18 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	7/16/2009	ssjvic
Last modified:	11/5/2015	user1

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	7/16/2009	ssjvic	Entered Primary: CLC
	7/16/2009	ssjvic	See individual site locations
	11/5/2015	user1	Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: KE-00358

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-00358

Other IDs:	*Type*	*Name*
	NADB-R	1140078

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Cunkelman, Sarah and Murray, John
Year: 1990 (Oct)
Title: Archaeological Survey of Section 12, T 32S, R 38E, a 640 Acre Parcel Near California City, California
Affliliation: Bureau of Land Management
No. pages: 4
No. maps: 1
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: 640 acres
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

	Primary No.	*Trinomial*	*Name*
	P-15-002960	CA-KER-002960	BLM I 1
	P-15-002961	CA-KER-002961	BLM I 2

No. resources: 2
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern
USGS quad(s): Galileo Hill
Address:
PLSS: T32S R38E Sec. 12 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	7/20/2009	ssjvic
Last modified:	11/5/2015	user1

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	7/20/2009	ssjvic	Entered Primary: CLC
	7/20/2009	ssjvic	Project location mapped: CLC
	11/5/2015	user1	Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: KE-00372

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-00372

Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
NADB-R	1140083

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Dillon, Brian D.

Year: 1991 (Sep)

Title: Archaeological Resources Investigation and Impact Assessment for the California City Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion Project, Kern County, California

Affliliation: Consulting Archaeologist

No. pages: 47

No. maps: 6

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: 75 acres

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	*Trinomial*	*Name*
P-15-002783	CA-KER-002783	CA-KER-TS1

No. resources: 1

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern

USGS quad(s): California City North

Address:

PLSS: T32S R38E Sec. 18 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	7/21/2009	ssjvic
Last modified:	11/5/2015	user1

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
7/21/2009	ssjvic	Entered Primary: CLC
7/21/2009	ssjvic	Project locations mapped: CLC
11/5/2015	user1	Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: KE-00627

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-00627

Other IDs:	*Type*	*Name*
	NADB-R	1140331
	Submitter	Job #116

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Love, Bruce and De Witt, William H.
Year: 1990 (Apr)
Title: Cultural Resources Evalution for Tract 5340, California City, Kern County, California
Affliliation: Pyramid Archaeology
No. pages: 23
No. maps: 3
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: 60 acres
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	*Trinomial*	*Name*
P-15-007431		116-01

No. resources: 1
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern
USGS quad(s): California City North
Address:
PLSS: T32S R38E Sec. 16 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	8/4/2009	ssjvic
Last modified:	11/16/201	user1

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	8/4/2009	ssjvic	Entered Primary: CLC
	8/4/2009	ssjvic	Subject property mapped: CLC
	11/16/201	user1	Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: KE-00666

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-00666

Other IDs:	*Type*	*Name*
	NADB-R	1140370

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Moran, Sarah J. and Werner, Roger H.

Year: 1992 (Sep)

Title: An Archaeological Study of the Randsburg-Mojave Road Street Improvements, In California City, Kern County, California

Affliliation: Archaeological Services, Inc.

No. pages: 5

No. maps: 1

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

NEGATIVE

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern

USGS quad(s): California City North

Address:

PLSS: T32S R38E Sec. 19 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	8/5/2009	ssjvic
Last modified:	11/17/201	user1

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	8/5/2009	ssjvic	Entered Primary: CLC
	8/5/2009	ssjvic	Project location mapped: CLC
	11/17/201	user1	Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: KE-01034

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-01034
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Schiffman, Robert
Year: 1974 (Apr)
Title: Archaeological Environmental Impact Report for the Proposed Project at California City
Affliliation: Individual Consultant (Bakersfield College)
No. pages: 6
No. maps: 2
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: Approximately 640 acres
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern
USGS quad(s): California City North, California City South
Address:
PLSS: T32S R38E Sec. 24, 25, 19, 30 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	9/15/2009	ssjvic
Last modified:	12/4/2015	user1

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	9/15/2009	ssjvic	Report entered: K. Harp
	9/15/2009	ssjvic	Survey area mapped: K. Harp
	12/4/2015	user1	Updated database ST

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: KE-01611

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-01611

Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Submitter	Contract No. CA950-CT9-17

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Sutton, Mark Q. and de Barros, Philip
Year: 1989 (Oct)
Title: Class III Archaeological Inventory of 1600 Acres of Public Lands Near California City, Kern County
Affliliation: Chambers Group, Inc.
No. pages: 95
No. maps: 6
Attributes: Archaeological, Evaluation
Inventory size: 1,600 acres
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: Yes

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	*Trinomial*	*Name*
P-15-000140	CA-KER-000140	Castle Butte Quarry
P-15-002439	CA-KER-002439	
P-15-002466	CA-KER-002466	Ker/BLM - 22/4
P-15-002467	CA-KER-002467	Ker/BLM - 22/3
P-15-002468	CA-KER-002468	Ker/BLM - 14/2; PA-93-25
P-15-002469	CA-KER-002469	Ker/BLM - 22/1

No. resources: 6
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern
USGS quad(s): California City North, California City South, Galileo Hill
Address:
PLSS: T32S R38E Sec. 14, 22 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	10/7/2009	ssjvic
Last modified:	12/15/201	user1

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
10/7/2009	ssjvic	Entered Primary: CLC
10/7/2009	ssjvic	Project Area Mapped: CLC
12/15/201	user1	Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: KE-01791

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-01791
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): White, Robert S.
Year: 1990 (Oct)
Title: An Archaeological Assessment of 317+ Acres Surrounding the Tierra Del Sol Golf Club in California City, Kern County
Affliliation: Archaeological Associates, Ltd.
No. pages: 5
No. maps: 2
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: ~317 acres
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

NEGATIVE

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern
USGS quad(s): California City North, California City South
Address:
PLSS: T32S R37E Sec. 24, 25 MDBM
T32S R38E Sec. 19, 30 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	10/14/200	ssjvic
Last modified:	12/18/201	user1

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	10/14/200	ssjvic	Entered Primary: CLC
	10/14/200	ssjvic	Project Area Mapped: CLC
	12/18/201	user1	Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: KE-02111

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-02111

Other IDs:	*Type*	*Name*
	Submitter	Contract No. N651-C1-3016

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Harry, Karen G.

Year: 1992 (Jan)

Title: Lithic Procurement and Rock Varnish Dating: Investigations at CA-KER-140, a Small Quarry in the Western Mojave Desert

Affliliation: Statistical Research

No. pages: 169

No. maps: 7

Attributes: Excavation, Other research

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: Yes

General notes

Associated resources

	Primary No.	*Trinomial*	*Name*
	P-15-000140	CA-KER-000140	Castle Butte Quarry

No. resources: 1

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern

USGS quad(s): Galileo Hill

Address:

PLSS: T32S R38E Sec. 13, 14, 23 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	10/28/200	ssjvic
Last modified:	1/6/2016	user1

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	10/28/200	ssjvic	Entered Primary: CLC
	10/28/200	ssjvic	Project area mapped (over existing resource/report): CLC
	1/6/2016	user1	Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: KE-02191

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-02191

Other IDs:	*Type*	*Name*
	Submitter	97-1149

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Bissell, Ronald M.
Year: 1998 (Sep)
Title: A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of Sewer and Power Line Route Near California City, Kern County, California
Affliliation: RMW Paleo Associates
No. pages: 4
No. maps: 1
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size:
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

	Primary No.	*Trinomial*	*Name*
	P-15-007240	CA-KER-005532	Rust Prehistoric Site 1

No. resources: 1
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern
USGS quad(s): California City North
Address:
PLSS: T32S R38E Sec. 17, 18, 19, 20 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	10/30/200	ssjvic
Last modified:	1/8/2016	user1

IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	10/30/200	ssjvic	Entered Primary: CLC
	10/30/200	ssjvic	Project Area Mapped: CLC
	1/8/2016	user1	Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: KE-02319

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-02319
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Pritchard Parker, Maria A., Wells, Helen, and Puckett, Heather R.
Year: 1999 (Apr)
Title: Phase II Cultural Resources Evaluation of a Portion of CA-KER-5532, California City, Kern County, California
Affliliation: Earth Tech, Inc.
No. pages: 35
No. maps: 3
Attributes: Architectural/Historical, Evaluation
Inventory size:
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	*Trinomial*	*Name*
P-15-007240	CA-KER-005532	Rust Prehistoric Site 1

No. resources: 1
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern
USGS quad(s): California City North
Address:
PLSS: T32S R38E Sec. 17, 20 MDBM

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	11/3/2009	ssjvic
Last modified:	1/13/2016	user1

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
11/3/2009	ssjvic	Entered Primary: CLC
11/3/2009	ssjvic	Project Area Mapped: CLC
1/13/2016	user1	Entered report: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: KE-04472

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifiers

Report No.: KE-04472
Other IDs:
Cross-refs: See also KE-04740

Citation information

Author(s): Honey, Linda L.
Year: 2014 (Feb)
Title: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Fremont Valley Preservation Project Proposed Transmission Line and Pipeline, Kern County and San Bernardino County, California
Affliliation: Great Basin Sage, Inc.
No. pages: 201
No. maps: 60
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: 176 Linear Miles
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	*Trinomial*	*Name*
P-15-002221	CA-KER-002221H	Stringer Mining District
P-15-002501	CA-KER-002501H	
P-15-003366	CA-KER-003366H	Southern Pacific Railroad; SPR
P-15-013686	CA-KER-008373H	12kv-hist-1
P-15-017618	CA-KER-009730	TL-001
P-15-017619	CA-KER-009731	TL-002
P-15-017620		TL-003-ISO
P-15-017621		TL-004-ISO
P-15-017622	CA-KER-009732H	TL-007-H
P-15-017623	CA-KER-009733H	TL-008-H
P-15-017624		TL-009-ISO
P-15-017625		TL-010-ISO
P-15-017626		TL-011-ISO

No. resources: 13
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Kern
USGS quad(s): Boron, Boron NW, Cache Peak, California City North, California City South, Cantil, Cinco, El Paso Peaks, Galileo Hill, Garlock, Johannesburg, Mojave, Mojave NE, Monolith, North Edwards, Saltdale SE
Address:
PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*	
Entered:	5/22/2014	ssjvic	
Last modified:	3/4/2016	user1	
IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	5/22/2014	ssjvic	report entered: cls
	5/22/2014	ssjvic	report mapped: cls
	7/16/2014	cthomson	Edited: CT

Record status: Database Complete

Resource Detail: P-15-000140

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-15-000140
Trinomial: CA-KER-000140
Name: Castle Butte Quarry
Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Resource Name	Castle Butte Quarry

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Building, Site
Age: Prehistoric
Information base: Survey, Testing
Attribute codes: AP02 (Lithic scatter); AP13 (Trails/linear earthworks); AP15 (Habitation debris)
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

House pits

Recording events

Date	*Recorder(s)*	*Affiliation*	*Notes*
3/17/1989	B. Helman, L. Winters	Chambers Group, Inc 1761-A E. Garry Ave. Santa Ana CA 92705	
	Shepard		Originally recorded in 1951.

Associated reports

Report No.	*Year*	*Title*	*Affiliation*
KE-01611	1989	Class III Archaeological Inventory of 1600 Acres of Public Lands Near California City, Kern County	Chambers Group, Inc.
KE-01959	1991	Data Recovery Plan for CA-KER-140: A Cryptocrystalline Quarry Site in the Western Mojave Desert	Statistical Research
KE-02111	1992	Lithic Procurement and Rock Varnish Dating: Investigations at CA-KER-140, a Small Quarry in the Western Mojave Desert	Statistical Research

Location information

County: Kern
USGS quad(s): Galileo Hill
Address:
PLSS: T32S R38E Sec. 14 MDBM
T32S R38E Sec. 13 MDBM
UTMs: Zone 11 421550mE 3889540mN NAD27
Zone 11 422080mE 3889160mN NAD27
Zone 11 421290mE 3888740mN NAD27
Zone 11 420610mE 3889080mN NAD27

Management status

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	4/30/2009	ssjvic-admin
Last modified:	2/1/2015	user

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
4/30/2009	ssjvic-admi	E. Serrano

	5/28/2009	ssjvic	Resource Mapped:JL
	2/1/2015	user	Updated database ST
Record status:	Database Complete		

Resource Detail: P-15-001098

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-15-001098
Trinomial: CA-KER-001098
Name: CCS-3
Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Resource Name	CCS-3

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Site
Age: Prehistoric
Information base: Unknown
Attribute codes: AP02 (Lithic scatter)
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	*Recorder(s)*	*Affiliation*	*Notes*
10/30/1979	Breece		

Associated reports

Report No.	*Year*	*Title*	*Affiliation*
KE-00300	1979	Second Community Project Site of California City in Kern County, California	WESTEC Services, Inc.

Location information

County: Kern
USGS quad(s): Galileo Hill
Address:
PLSS: T32S R39E SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 18 MDBM
UTMs: Zone 11 423480mE 3889360mN NAD27

Management status

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	5/15/2009	ssjvic
Last modified:	3/21/2015	user

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
5/15/2009	ssjvic	Entered Primary C Reagan
4/27/2010	ssjvic	Updated attributes: CLC
4/27/2010	ssjvic	Resource mapped by UTMs: CLC
3/21/2015	user	Entered location: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Resource Detail: P-15-002468

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-15-002468
Trinomial: CA-KER-002468
Name: Ker/BLM - 14/2; PA-93-25
Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Resource Name	Ker/BLM - 14/2
Resource Name	PA-93-25

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Site
Age: Prehistoric
Information base: Survey, Testing, Excavation
Attribute codes: AP02 (Lithic scatter)
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	*Recorder(s)*	*Affiliation*	*Notes*
3/15/1989	Leonard Winter	Chambers Group, Inc.	
8/3/1993	A. Peak	Peak and Associates, Inc.	[UPDATE]

Associated reports

Report No.	*Year*	*Title*	*Affiliation*
KE-00874	1993	Cultural resource inventory of two alternative sites for the proposed California City Correctional Facility	Peak & Associates, Inc.
KE-01611	1989	Class III Archaeological Inventory of 1600 Acres of Public Lands Near California City, Kern County	Chambers Group, Inc.

Location information

County: Kern
USGS quad(s): Galileo Hill
Address:
PLSS: T32S R38E SE¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 14 MDBM
T32S R38E SW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 13 MDBM
UTMs: Zone 11 421550mE 3888630mN NAD83 (NAD not listed)
Zone 11 421660mE 3889720mN NAD83 (NAD not listed)

Management status

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*	
Entered:	6/26/2009	ssjvic	
Last modified:	4/10/2015	user	
IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	6/26/2009	ssjvic	Primary noted: K. Harp
	4/10/2015	user	Entered resource: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Resource Detail: P-15-002960

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-15-002960
Trinomial: CA-KER-002960
Name: BLM I 1
Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Resource Name	BLM I 1

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Site
Age: Prehistoric
Information base: Survey
Attribute codes: AP02 (Lithic scatter)
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	*Recorder(s)*	*Affiliation*	*Notes*
10/30/1990	J. Murray, S. Cunkelman	Bureau of Land Management	

Associated reports

Report No.	*Year*	*Title*	*Affiliation*
KE-00358	1990	Archaeological Survey of Section 12, T 32S, R 38E, a 640 Acre Parcel Near California City, California	Bureau of Land Management

Location information

County: Kern
USGS quad(s): Galileo Hill
Address:
PLSS: T32S R38E SE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 12 MDBM
UTMs: Zone 11 422140mE 3891370mN NAD27

Management status

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	7/9/2009	ssjvic
Last modified:	1/20/2016	user1

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
7/9/2009	ssjvic	Recorded by E. Serrano
4/16/2015	user	Updated database ST

Record status: Database Complete

Resource Detail: P-15-002961

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-15-002961
Trinomial: CA-KER-002961
Name: BLM I 2
Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Resource Name	BLM I 2

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Site
Age: Prehistoric
Information base: Survey
Attribute codes: AP02 (Lithic scatter)
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	*Recorder(s)*	*Affiliation*	*Notes*
10/30/1990	J. Murray, S. Cunkelman	Bureau of Land Management	

Associated reports

Report No.	*Year*	*Title*	*Affiliation*
KE-00358	1990	Archaeological Survey of Section 12, T 32S, R 38E, a 640 Acre Parcel Near California City, California	Bureau of Land Management

Location information

County: Kern
USGS quad(s): Galileo Hill
Address:
PLSS: T32S R38E NE¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 12 MDBM
UTMs: Zone 11 423100mE 3891750mN NAD27

Management status

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*	
Entered:	7/9/2009	ssjvic	
Last modified:	1/20/2016	user1	
IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	7/9/2009	ssjvic	Recorded by E. Serrano
	4/16/2015	user	Updated database ST

Record status: Database Complete

Resource Detail: P-15-007240

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-15-007240
Trinomial: CA-KER-005532
Name: Rust Prehistoric Site 1
Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Resource Name	Rust Prehistoric Site 1

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Site
Age: Prehistoric
Information base: Survey
Attribute codes: AP02 (Lithic scatter)
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Northern and southern site boundaries not established.

Recording events

Date	*Recorder(s)*	*Affiliation*	*Notes*
9/9/1998	Ronald M.Bissell	RMW Paleo Associates	

Associated reports

Report No.	*Year*	*Title*	*Affiliation*
KE-02191	1998	A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of Sewer and Power Line Route Near California City, Kern County, California	RMW Paleo Associates
KE-02319	1999	Phase II Cultural Resources Evaluation of a Portion of CA-KER-5532, California City, Kern County, California	Earth Tech, Inc.

Location information

County: Kern
USGS quad(s): California City North
Address:
PLSS: T32S R38E SE¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 17 MDBM
UTMs: Zone 11 415820mE 3888880mN NAD27 (Eastern Boundary)
Zone 11 415510mE 3888880mN NAD27 (Western Boundary)

Management status

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*	
Entered:	8/17/2009	ssjvic	
Last modified:	4/27/2015	cthomson	
IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	8/17/2009	ssjvic	Entered Resource: C Reagan
	4/27/2015	cthomson	Entry Completed: CT

Record status: Database Complete

Resource Detail: P-15-007424

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-15-007424
Trinomial:
Name: Ker/BLM - 22/5
Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Resource Name	Ker/BLM - 22/5

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Other
Age: Prehistoric
Information base: Unknown
Attribute codes: AP02 (Lithic scatter)
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	*Recorder(s)*	*Affiliation*	*Notes*
3/11/1989	Leonard Winter	Chambers Group, Inc.	

Associated reports

Location information

County: Kern
USGS quad(s): California City North
Address:
PLSS: T32S R38E NW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 22 MDBM
UTMs: Zone 11 419000mE 3880540mN NAD83 (NAD not listed)

Management status

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*	
Entered:	8/18/2009	ssjvic	
Last modified:	6/8/2015	user	
IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	8/18/2009	ssjvic	Recorded by E. Serrano
	6/8/2015	user	Entered resource: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Resource Detail: P-15-007426

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-15-007426
Trinomial:
Name: Ker/BLM - 14/3
Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Resource Name	Ker/BLM - 14/3

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Other
Age: Prehistoric
Information base: Unknown
Attribute codes: AP02 (Lithic scatter)
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	*Recorder(s)*	*Affiliation*	*Notes*
3/17/1989	Leonard Winter	Chambers Group, Inc.	

Associated reports

Location information

County: Kern
USGS quad(s): California City North
Address:
PLSS: T32S R38E SW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 14 MDBM
UTMs: Zone 11 420070mE 3889090mN NAD83 (NAD not listed)

Management status

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*	
Entered:	8/18/2009	ssjvic	
Last modified:	6/8/2015	user	
IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	8/18/2009	ssjvic	Recorded by E. Serrano
	6/8/2015	user	Entered resource: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Resource Detail: P-15-007431

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-15-007431
Trinomial:
Name: 116-01
Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Resource Name	116-01

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Other
Age: Prehistoric
Information base: Unknown
Attribute codes: AP02 (Lithic scatter)
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	*Recorder(s)*	*Affiliation*	*Notes*
4/17/1990	William H. De Witt	Pyramid Archaeology	

Associated reports

Report No.	*Year*	*Title*	*Affiliation*
KE-00627	1990	Cultural Resources Evalution for Tract 5340, California City, Kern County, California	Pyramid Archaeology

Location information

County: Kern
USGS quad(s): California City North
Address:
PLSS: T32S R38E NW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 16 SBBM
UTMs: Zone 11 416920mE 3889380mN NAD83 (NAD not listed)

Management status

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	8/18/2009	ssjvic
Last modified:	6/8/2015	user

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
8/18/2009	ssjvic	Recorded by E. Serrano
6/8/2015	user	Entered resource: MMB

Record status: Database Complete

Resource Detail: P-15-008253

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-15-008253
Trinomial:
Name: Property #090751; Twenty Mule Team Road
Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
PHI	KER-002
Resource Name	Property #090751
Resource Name	Twenty Mule Team Road

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Structure
Age: Historic
Information base: Unknown
Attribute codes: AH07 (Roads/trails/railroad grades)
Disclosure: Unrestricted
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

No documentation on file for this resource.

Recording events

Date	*Recorder(s)*	*Affiliation*	*Notes*
5/14/1968	L. Jackson		Point of Historical Interest recommendation

Associated reports

Location information

County: Kern
USGS quad(s): Boron NW, California City North, Galileo Hill
Address:
PLSS:
UTMs:

Management status

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*	
Entered:	8/21/2009	ssjvic	
Last modified:	6/27/2015	user	
IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	8/21/2009	ssjvic	Recorded by E. Serrano
	4/27/2015	cthomson	Entry Completed: CT

Record status: Database Complete

Resource Detail: P-15-008691

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-15-008691
Trinomial:
Name: KER/BLM-14/1
Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Resource Name	KER/BLM-14/1
IC Informal	IF-KER-420

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Other
Age: Prehistoric
Information base: Survey
Attribute codes: AP16 (Other) - black chert interior 'flake'
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	*Recorder(s)*	*Affiliation*	*Notes*
3/10/1989	Leonard Winter	Chambers Group, Inc.	

Associated reports

Location information

County: Kern
USGS quad(s): Galileo Hill
Address:
PLSS: T32S R38E NW¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 14 MDBM
UTMs: Zone 11 421090mE 3890150mN NAD27

Management status

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*	
Entered:	8/27/2009	ssjvic	
Last modified:	6/29/2015	user	
IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	8/27/2009	ssjvic	Recorded by E. Serrano
	6/29/2015	user	Updated database ST

Record status: Database Complete

Resource Detail: P-15-008692

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-15-008692
Trinomial:
Name: IF-93-26H
Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Resource Name	IF-93-26H
Other	IF-KER-874H

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Other
Age: Historic
Information base: Survey
Attribute codes: AH16 (Other) - Prince Albert Tobacco tin
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	*Recorder(s)*	*Affiliation*	*Notes*
8/3/1993	R. Gerry	Peak and Associates, Inc.	

Associated reports

Location information

County: Kern
USGS quad(s): Galileo Hill
Address:
PLSS: T32S R38E NW¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 13 MDBM
UTMs: Zone 11 422450mE 3860020mN NAD27

Management status

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*	
Entered:	8/27/2009	ssjvic	
Last modified:	6/29/2015	user	
IC actions:	*Date*	*User*	*Action taken*
	8/27/2009	ssjvic	Recorded by E. Serrano
	6/29/2015	user	Updated database ST

Record status: Database Complete

Resource Detail: P-15-008693

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-15-008693
Trinomial:
Name: IF-93-28
Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Resource Name	IF-93-28
IC Informal	IF-KER-875

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Other
Age: Prehistoric
Information base: Survey
Attribute codes: AP16 (Other) - obsidian 'flake'
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	*Recorder(s)*	*Affiliation*	*Notes*
8/3/1993	R. Gerry	Peak and Associates, Inc.	

Associated reports

Report No.	*Year*	*Title*	*Affiliation*
KE-00874	1993	Cultural resource inventory of two alternative sites for the proposed California City Correctional Facility	Peak & Associates, Inc.

Location information

County: Kern
USGS quad(s): Galileo Hill
Address:
PLSS: T32S R38E SW¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 13 MDBM
UTMs: Zone 11 422550mE 3889850mN NAD27

Management status

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	8/27/2009	ssjvic
Last modified:	6/29/2015	user

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
8/27/2009	ssjvic	Recorded by E. Serrano
6/29/2015	user	Updated database ST

Record status: Database Complete

Resource Detail: P-15-008694

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-15-008694
Trinomial:
Name: IF-93-29
Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Resource Name	IF-93-29
IC Informal	IF-KER-876

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Other
Age: Prehistoric
Information base: Survey
Attribute codes: AP15 (Habitation debris) - chert 'flake'
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	*Recorder(s)*	*Affiliation*	*Notes*
8/3/1993	R. Gerry	Peak and Associates, Inc.	

Associated reports

Report No.	*Year*	*Title*	*Affiliation*
KE-00874	1993	Cultural resource inventory of two alternative sites for the proposed California City Correctional Facility	Peak & Associates, Inc.

Location information

County: Kern
USGS quad(s): Galileo Hill
Address:
PLSS: T32S R38E NE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 13 MDBM
UTMs: Zone 11 422890mE 3889220mN NAD27

Management status

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	8/27/2009	ssjvic
Last modified:	6/29/2015	user

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
8/27/2009	ssjvic	Recorded by E. Serrano
6/29/2015	user	Updated database ST

Record status: Database Complete

Resource Detail: P-15-008695

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-15-008695
Trinomial:
Name: IF-93-30
Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Resource Name	IF-93-30
IC Informal	IF-KER-877

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Other
Age: Prehistoric
Information base: Survey
Attribute codes: AP16 (Other) - 2 obsidian 'flakes'
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	*Recorder(s)*	*Affiliation*	*Notes*
8/3/1993	R. Gerry	Peak and Associates, Inc.	

Associated reports

Report No.	*Year*	*Title*	*Affiliation*
KE-00874	1993	Cultural resource inventory of two alternative sites for the proposed California City Correctional Facility	Peak & Associates, Inc.

Location information

County: Kern
USGS quad(s): Galileo Hill
Address:
PLSS: T32S R38E NE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 13 MDBM
UTMs: Zone 11 423070mE 3889340mN NAD27

Management status

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	8/27/2009	ssjvic
Last modified:	6/29/2015	user

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
8/27/2009	ssjvic	Recorded by E. Serrano
6/29/2015	user	Updated database ST

Record status: Database Complete

Resource Detail: P-15-008696

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-15-008696
Trinomial:
Name: IF-93-31
Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Resource Name	IF-93-31
IC Informal	IF-KER-878

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Other
Age: Prehistoric
Information base: Survey
Attribute codes: AP16 (Other) - green chert 'flake'
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	*Recorder(s)*	*Affiliation*	*Notes*
8/3/1993	R. Gerry	Peak and Associates, Inc.	

Associated reports

Report No.	*Year*	*Title*	*Affiliation*
KE-00874	1993	Cultural resource inventory of two alternative sites for the proposed California City Correctional Facility	Peak & Associates, Inc.

Location information

County: Kern
USGS quad(s): Galileo Hill
Address:
PLSS: T32S R38E NW¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 13 MDBM
UTMs: Zone 11 422460mE 3889280mN NAD27

Management status

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	8/27/2009	ssjvic
Last modified:	6/29/2015	user

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
8/27/2009	ssjvic	Recorded by E. Serrano
6/29/2015	user	Updated database ST

Record status: Database Complete

Resource Detail: P-15-008697

SSJVIC Record Search 16-221

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-15-008697
Trinomial:
Name: IF-93-32
Other IDs:

Type	*Name*
Resource Name	IF-93-32
IC Informal	IF-KER-879

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Other
Age: Prehistoric
Information base: Survey
Attribute codes: AP16 (Other) - 2 'flakes'
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	*Recorder(s)*	*Affiliation*	*Notes*
8/3/1993	R. Gerry	Peak and Associates, Inc.	

Associated reports

Report No.	*Year*	*Title*	*Affiliation*
KE-00874	1993	Cultural resource inventory of two alternative sites for the proposed California City Correctional Facility	Peak & Associates, Inc.

Location information

County: Kern
USGS quad(s): Galileo Hill
Address:
PLSS: T32S R38E NW¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 13 MDBM
UTMs: Zone 11 422460mE 3889270mN NAD27

Management status

Database record metadata

	Date	*User*
Entered:	8/27/2009	ssjvic
Last modified:	6/29/2015	user

IC actions:

Date	*User*	*Action taken*
8/27/2009	ssjvic	Recorded by E. Serrano
6/29/2015	user	Updated database ST

Record status: Database Complete

ReportNum	DocAddlCitLetter	Status	OtherIDs	Xrefs	Authors	CitYear	CitMonth	CitTitle
KE-00271			NADB-R - 1141351; Submitter - Project Number: 97-1149		Bissell, Ronald M.	1997	Aug	A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a Proposed Sewer and Power Line Route Near California City, Kern County, California
KE-00274			NADB-R - 1141354		Robinson, Roger W.	1977	Mar	Cultural Resources Investigation Concerning California City: Clean Water Grant No. C-06-1361-010, California City, California
KE-00300			NADB-R - 1140028		Breece, William H., Dies, Steve, Snyder, Toni, and Gardner, Edward	1979	Nov	Second Community Project Site of California City in Kern County, California
KE-00358			NADB-R - 1140078		Cunkelman, Sarah and Murray, John	1990	Oct	Archaeological Survey of Section 12, T 32S, R 38E, a 640 Acre Parcel Near California City, California
KE-00372			NADB-R - 1140083		Dillon, Brian D.	1991	Sep	Archaeological Resources Investigation and Impact Assessment for the California City Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion Project, Kern County, California
KE-00627			NADB-R - 1140331; Submitter - Job #116		Love, Bruce and De Witt, William H.	1990	Apr	Cultural Resources Evalution for Tract 5340, California City, Kern County, California
KE-00666			NADB-R - 1140370		Moran, Sarah J. and Werner, Roger H.	1992	Sep	An Archaeological Study of the Randsburg-Mojave Road Street Improvements, In California City, Kern County, California
KE-00834			NADB-R - 1140505; Submitter - CRF-91-62		Parr, Robert E.	1991	Oct	Cultural Resource Assessment of Assessor's Parcels 229-020-36 and 229-020-37, California City, Kern County, California
KE-01034					Schiffman, Robert	1974	Apr	Archaeological Environmental Impact Report for the Proposed Project at California City
KE-01611			Submitter - Contract No. CA950-CT9-17		Sutton, Mark Q. and de Barros, Philip	1989	Oct	Class III Archaeological Inventory of 1600 Acres of Public Lands Near California City, Kern County
KE-01791					White, Robert S.	1990	Oct	An Archaeological Assessment of 317+ Acres Surrounding the Tierra Del Sol Golf Club in California City, Kern County
KE-02111			Submitter - Contract No. N651-C1-3016		Harry, Karen G.	1992	Jan	Lithic Procurement and Rock Varnish Dating: Investigations at CA-KER-140, a Small Quarry in the Western Mojave Desert
KE-02191			Submitter - 97-1149		Bissell, Ronald M.	1998	Sep	A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of Sewer and Power Line Route Near California City, Kern County, California
KE-02319					Pritchard Parker, Maria A., Wells, Helen, and Puckett, Heather R.	1999	Apr	Phase II Cultural Resources Evaluation of a Portion of CA-KER-5532, California City, Kern County, California
KE-02719					Lewis, Don	2002	Apr	Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Site VY-001-12
KE-02843					Lewis, Don	2002	Jun	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless VY-001-11, City Hall California City
KE-02950					Getchell, Barbie and Atwood, John	2003	May	Cultural Resources Inventory of a 67+ Acre Property Proposed for the Development of a Mojave Unified School District High School in California City, Kern County, CA
KE-03796					Orfila, Rebecca S.	2007	Jun	RE: Archaeological Survey for the California City High School Project, Overall 12kV, Distribution Circuit, Kern County, California; DWO 6086-2362 6-2026
KE-03842					Orfila, Rebecca S.	2007	Jun	Archaeological Survey for the Brittle Bush 12KV, California City, CA;
KE-04423					Peterson, Cher	2013	Aug	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate CLU4442 (California City Police Department), 21130 Hacienda Boulevard, California City, Kern County, California, CASPR No. 3551608149

ReportNum	DocAddlCitLetter	Status	OtherIDs	Xrefs	Authors	CitYear	CitMonth	CitTitle
KE-04472				See also KE-04740	Honey, Linda L.	2014	Feb	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Fremont Valley Preservation Project Proposed Transmission Line and Pipeline, Kern County and San Bernardino County, California
KE-04826			Other - CML 5399 (009)		Murphy, Peggy B.	2008	Aug	Archaeological Survey Report Mendiburu Road Construction for Hacienda Boulevard to 96th Street California City, California - CML 5399 (009)
KE-04827			Other - CML 5399 (009)		Murphy, Peggy B.	2008	Aug	Archaeological Survey Report Redwood Boulevard Construction from Neuralia Road to Hacienda Boulevard, California City, Kern County, California - CML 5399 (009)
KE-04828			Other - STPL 5399 (012)		Murphy, Peggy B.	2008	Aug	Archaeological Survey Report Neuralia Road Construction from Redwood Boulevard to Great Circle Drivem California City, Kern County, California - STPL 5399 (012)
KE-05070			Submitter - 3CRC010202		Cisneros, Charles	2018	May	Archaeological Investigations for Prehistoric Site CA-KER-2468 for the CoreCivic 35-Acre Poject

ReportNum	CitPublisher	CitPages	CitMaps	ReportType	InventorySize	InventoryDisclosure	InventoryCollections	InventoryNotes
KE-00271	RMW Paleo Associates	22	1	Archaeological, Field study		Not for publication	No	
KE-00274	Archaeological Impact Services, Inc.	16	1	Archaeological, Field study		Not for publication	No	NEGATIVE
KE-00300	WESTEC Services, Inc.	19	1	Archaeological, Field study	~15,000 acres	Not for publication	No	
KE-00358	Bureau of Land Management	4	1	Archaeological, Field study	640 acres	Not for publication	No	
KE-00372	Consulting Archaeologist	47	6	Archaeological, Field study	75 acres	Not for publication	No	
KE-00627	Pyramid Archaeology	23	3	Archaeological, Field study	60 acres	Not for publication	No	
KE-00666	Archaeological Services, Inc.	5	1	Archaeological, Field study		Not for publication	No	NEGATIVE
KE-00834	Cultural Resource Facility, California State University, Bakersfield	17	1	Archaeological, Field study		Not for publication	No	NEGATIVE
KE-01034	Individual Consultant (Bakersfield College)	6	2	Archaeological, Field study	Approximately 640 acres	Not for publication	No	
KE-01611	Chambers Group, Inc.	95	6	Archaeological, Evaluation	1,600 acres	Not for publication	Yes	
KE-01791	Archaeological Associates, Ltd.	5	2	Archaeological, Field study	~317 acres	Not for publication	No	NEGATIVE
KE-02111	Statistical Research	169	7	Archaeological, Excavation		Not for publication	Yes	
KE-02191	RMW Paleo Associates	4	1	Archaeological, Field study		Not for publication	No	
KE-02319	Earth Tech, Inc.	35	3	Architectural/Historical, Evaluation		Not for publication	No	
KE-02719	The Alaris Group, LLC.	12	1	Archaeological, Field study		Not for publication	No	NEGATIVE
KE-02843	The Alaris Group, LLC	19	1	Architectural/Historical, Field study		Not for publication	No	NEGATIVE
KE-02950	PAST, Inc.	22	1	Archaeological, Field study	approx 67 acres	Not for publication	No	
KE-03796	Center for Archaeological Research, California State University, Bakersfield	9	3	Archaeological, Field study	2.07 acres	Not for publication	No	NEGATIVE
KE-03842	Center for Archaeological Research	7	3	Archaeological, Field study	11 areas, 30 meters in di	Not for publication	No	
KE-04423	EAS	13	2	Archaeological, Field study	not identified	Not for publication	No	NEGATIVE

ReportNum	CitPublisher	CitPages	CitMaps	ReportType	InventorySize	InventoryDisclosure	InventoryCollections	InventoryNotes
KE-04472	Great Basin Sage, Inc.	201	60	Archaeological, Field study	176 Linear Miles	Not for publication	No	
KE-04826	Three Girls and a Shovel, LLC.	43	8	Archaeological, Field study		Not for publication	No	NEGATIVE
KE-04827	Three Girls and a Shovel LLC.	49	11	Archaeological, Field study		Not for publication	No	NEGATIVE
KE-04828	Three Girls and a Shovel, LLC.	44	7	Archaeological, Field study		Not for publication	No	NEGATIVE
KE-05070	Psomas	15	0	Archaeological, Field study	Unknown	Not for publication	No	

ReportNum	Resources	ResourceCount	HasInformals	Counties	Maps	Address	PLSS
KE-00271	15-000002	1	No	Kern	California City North, Galileo Hill		T32S R38E Sec. 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 20 MDBM
KE-00274		0	No	Kern	California City North		T32S R38E Sec. 18 MDBM
KE-00300	15-001096, 15-001097, 15-001098, 15-001099, 15-001100, 15-001101, 15-001102, 15-001103, 15-001104, 15-001105	10	No	Kern	Boron NW, Galileo Hill, Saltdale SE		T31S R39E Sec. 3 - 11, 13 - 36 MDBM, T32S R39E Sec. 1 - 11, 14, 15, 17, 18 MDBM, T30S R39E Sec. 33 MDBM, T31S R39E Sec. 4, 6, 8, 10, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 MDBM, T32S R39E Sec. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 14, 18 MDBM
KE-00358	15-002960, 15-002961	2	No	Kern	Galileo Hill		T32S R38E Sec. 12 MDBM
KE-00372	15-002783	1	No	Kern	California City North		T32S R38E Sec. 18 MDBM
KE-00627	15-007431	1	No	Kern	California City North		T32S R38E Sec. 16 MDBM
KE-00666		0	No	Kern	California City North		T32S R38E Sec. 19 MDBM
KE-00834		0	No	Kern	California City North		T32S R37E Sec. 14 MDBM
KE-01034		0	No	Kern	California City North, California City South		T32S R38E Sec. 24, 25, 19, 30 MDBM
KE-01611	15-000140, 15-002439, 15-002466, 15-002467, 15-002468, 15-002469	6	No	Kern	California City North, California City South, Galileo Hill		T32S R38E Sec. 14, 22 MDBM
KE-01791		0	No	Kern	California City North, California City South		T32S R37E Sec. 24, 25 MDBM, T32S R38E Sec. 19, 30 MDBM
KE-02111	15-000140	1	No	Kern	Galileo Hill		T32S R38E Sec. 13, 14, 23 MDBM
KE-02191	15-007240	1	No	Kern	California City North		T32S R38E Sec. 17, 18, 19, 20 MDBM
KE-02319	15-007240	1	No	Kern	California City North		T32S R38E Sec. 17, 20 MDBM
KE-02719		0	No	Kern	California City North, California City South		T32S R37E Sec. 26 MDBM
KE-02843		0	No	Kern	California City North		T32S R37E Sec. 25 MDBM
KE-02950		0	No	Kern	California City North		T32S R37E Sec. 23 MDBM
KE-03796		0	No	Kern	California City North		T32S R37E Sec. 23 MDBM
KE-03842		0	No	Kern	California City North		
KE-04423		0	No	Kern	California City North	21130 Hacienda Boulevard California City	T32S R37E Sec. 24 MDBM

ReportNum	Resources	ResourceCount	HasInformals	Counties	Maps	Address	PLSS
KE-04472	15-002221, 15-002501, 15-003366, 15-013686, 15-017618, 15-017619, 15-017620, 15-017621, 15-017622, 15-017623, 15-017624, 15-017625, 15-017626	13	No	Kern	Boron, Boron NW, Cache Peak, California City North, California City South, Cantil, Cinco, El Paso Peaks, Galileo Hill, Garlock, Johannesburg, Mojave, Mojave NE, Monolith, North Edwards, Saltdale SE		
KE-04826		0	No	Kern	California City North		T32S R37E Sec. 24 MDBM
KE-04827		0	No	Kern	California City South		T32S R37E Sec. 25, 26 MDBM
KE-04828		0	No	Kern	California City South		T32S R37E Sec. 26, 27 MDBM
KE-05070	15-002468	1	No	Kern	Galileo Hill		T32S R38E Sec. 13 MDBM

PrimaryString	TrinomialString	ResourceName	Status	OtherIDs	Xrefs	ResType	Age	InfoBase	Attribs	ResourceDisclosure	ResourceCollections
P-15-000140	CA-KER-000140	Castle Butte Quarry		Resource Name - Castle Butte Quarry		Building, Site	Prehistoric	Survey, Testing	AP02; AP13; AP15	Not for publication	No
P-15-001098	CA-KER-001098	CCS-3		Resource Name - CCS-3		Site	Prehistoric	Unknown	AP02	Not for publication	No
P-15-002468	CA-KER-002468	Ker/BLM - 14/2; PA-93-25		Resource Name - Ker/BLM - 14/2; Resource Name - PA-93-25		Site	Prehistoric	Survey, Testing, Excavation	AP02	Not for publication	No
P-15-002960	CA-KER-002960	BLM I 1		Resource Name - BLM I 1		Site	Prehistoric	Survey	AP02	Not for publication	No
P-15-002961	CA-KER-002961	BLM I 2		Resource Name - BLM I 2		Site	Prehistoric	Survey	AP02	Not for publication	No
P-15-007240	CA-KER-005532	Rust Prehistoric Site 1		Resource Name - Rust Prehistoric Site 1		Site	Prehistoric	Survey	AP02	Not for publication	No
P-15-007424		Ker/BLM - 22/5		Resource Name - Ker/BLM - 22/5		Other	Prehistoric	Unknown	AP02	Not for publication	No
P-15-007426		Ker/BLM - 14/3		Resource Name - Ker/BLM - 14/3		Other	Prehistoric	Unknown	AP02	Not for publication	No
P-15-007431		116-01		Resource Name - 116-01		Other	Prehistoric	Unknown	AP02	Not for publication	No
P-15-008253		Twenty Mule Team Road		PHI - KER-002; OHP Property Number - 090751; Resource Name - Twenty Mule Team Road		Structure	Historic	Unknown	AH07	Unrestricted	No
P-15-008691		KER/BLM-14/1		Resource Name - KER/BLM-14/1; IC Informal - IF-KER-420		Other	Prehistoric	Survey	AP16	Not for publication	No
P-15-008692		IF-93-26H		Resource Name - IF-93-26H; Other - IF-KER-874H		Other	Historic	Survey	AH16	Not for publication	No
P-15-008693		IF-93-28		Resource Name - IF-93-28; IC Informal - IF-KER-875		Other	Prehistoric	Survey	AP16	Not for publication	No
P-15-008694		IF-93-29		Resource Name - IF-93-29; IC Informal - IF-KER-876		Other	Prehistoric	Survey	AP15	Not for publication	No
P-15-008695		IF-93-30		Resource Name - IF-93-30; IC Informal - IF-KER-877		Other	Prehistoric	Survey	AP16	Not for publication	No
P-15-008696		IF-93-31		Resource Name - IF-93-31; IC Informal - IF-KER-878		Other	Prehistoric	Survey	AP16	Not for publication	No
P-15-008697		IF-93-32		Resource Name - IF-93-32; IC Informal - IF-KER-879		Other	Prehistoric	Survey	AP16	Not for publication	No
P-15-018608		21001 Neuralia Road		Resource Name - 21001 Neuralia Road		Building	Historic	Survey	HP02	Unrestricted	No
P-15-018609		21049 Neuralia Road		Resource Name - 21049 Neuralia Road		Building	Historic	Survey	HP02	Unrestricted	No
P-15-018610		21009 Neuralia Road		Resource Name - 21009 Neuralia Road		Building	Historic	Survey	HP02	Unrestricted	No
P-15-018611		21017 Neuralia Road		Resource Name - 21017 Neuralia Road		Building	Historic	Survey	HP02	Unrestricted	No
P-15-018612		21025 Neuralia Road		Resource Name - 21025 Neuralia Road		Building	Historic	Survey	HP02	Unrestricted	No
P-15-018613		21033 Neuralia Road		Resource Name - 21033 Neuralia Road		Building	Historic	Survey	HP02	Unrestricted	No
P-15-018614		21041 Neuralia Road		Resource Name - 21041 Neuralia Road		Building	Historic	Survey	HP02	Unrestricted	No

PrimaryString	AccessionNo	CollectionsFacility	ResourceNotes	RecordingEvents	Reports	CountyName	Maps	Address	PLSS	UTM
P-15-000140			House pits	(Shepard); 1989 (B. Helman, L. Winters, Chambers Group, Inc 1761-A E. Garry Ave. Santa Ana CA 92705)	KE-01611, KE-01959, KE-02111	Kern	Galileo Hill		T32S R38E Sec. 14 MDBM; T32S R38E Sec. 13 MDBM	Zone 11 421550mE 3889540mN NAD27; Zone 11 422080mE 3889160mN NAD27; Zone 11 421290mE 3888740mN NAD27; Zone 11 420610mE 3889080mN NAD27
P-15-001098				1979 (Breece)	KE-00300	Kern	Galileo Hill		T32S R39E SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 18 MDBM	Zone 11 423480mE 3889360mN NAD27
P-15-002468				1989 (Leonard Winter, Chambers Group, Inc.); 1993 (A. Peak, Peak and Associates, Inc.)	KE-00874, KE-01611, KE-05070	Kern	Galileo Hill		T32S R38E SE¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 14 MDBM; T32S R38E SW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 13 MDBM	Zone 11 421550mE 3888630mN NAD83 (NAD not listed); Zone 11 421660mE 3889720mN NAD83 (NAD not listed)
P-15-002960				1990 (J. Murray, S. Cunkelman, Bureau of Land Management)	KE-00358	Kern	Galileo Hill		T32S R38E SE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 12 MDBM	Zone 11 422140mE 3891370mN NAD27
P-15-002961				1990 (J. Murray, S. Cunkelman, Bureau of Land Management)	KE-00358	Kern	Galileo Hill		T32S R38E NE¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 12 MDBM	Zone 11 423100mE 3891750mN NAD27
P-15-007240			Northern and southern site boundaries not established.	1998 (Ronald M.Bissell, RMW Paleo Associates)	KE-02191, KE-02319	Kern	California City North		T32S R38E SE¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 17 MDBM	Zone 11 415820mE 3888880mN NAD27 (Eastern Boundary); Zone 11 415510mE 3888880mN NAD27 (Western Boundary)
P-15-007424				1989 (Leonard Winter, Chambers Group, Inc.)		Kern	California City North		T32S R38E NW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 22 MDBM	Zone 11 419000mE 3880540mN NAD83 (NAD not listed)
P-15-007426				1989 (Leonard Winter, Chambers Group, Inc.)		Kern	California City North		T32S R38E SW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 14 MDBM	Zone 11 420070mE 3889090mN NAD83 (NAD not listed)
P-15-007431				1990 (William H. De Witt, Pyramid Archaeology)	KE-00627	Kern	California City North		T32S R38E NW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 16 SBBM	Zone 11 416920mE 3889380mN NAD83 (NAD not listed)
P-15-008253			No documentation on file for this resource.	1968 (L. Jackson)		Kern	Boron NW, California City North, Galileo Hill			
P-15-008691				1989 (Leonard Winter, Chambers Group, Inc.)		Kern	Galileo Hill		T32S R38E NW¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 14 MDBM	Zone 11 421090mE 3890150mN NAD27
P-15-008692				1993 (R. Gerry, Peak and Associates, Inc.)		Kern	Galileo Hill		T32S R38E NW¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 13 MDBM	Zone 11 422450mE 3860020mN NAD27
P-15-008693				1993 (R. Gerry, Peak and Associates, Inc.)	KE-00874	Kern	Galileo Hill		T32S R38E SW¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 13 MDBM	Zone 11 422550mE 3889850mN NAD27
P-15-008694				1993 (R. Gerry, Peak and Associates, Inc.)	KE-00874	Kern	Galileo Hill		T32S R38E NE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 13 MDBM	Zone 11 422890mE 3889220mN NAD27
P-15-008695				1993 (R. Gerry, Peak and Associates, Inc.)	KE-00874	Kern	Galileo Hill		T32S R38E NE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 13 MDBM	Zone 11 423070mE 3889340mN NAD27
P-15-008696				1993 (R. Gerry, Peak and Associates, Inc.)	KE-00874	Kern	Galileo Hill		T32S R38E NW¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 13 MDBM	Zone 11 422460mE 3889280mN NAD27
P-15-008697				1993 (R. Gerry, Peak and Associates, Inc.)	KE-00874	Kern	Galileo Hill		T32S R38E NW¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 13 MDBM	Zone 11 422460mE 3889270mN NAD27
P-15-018608				2007 (J. Hirsch, EDAW, Inc.)		Kern	California City North	21001 Neuralia Road California City 92065 (APN 299-021-08)	T32S R37E SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 22 SBBM	
P-15-018609				2007 (J. Hirsch, EDAW, Inc.)		Kern	California City North	21049 Neuralia Road California City 92065 (APN 299-021-02)	T32S R37E SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 22 SBBM	
P-15-018610				2007 (J. Hirsch, EDAW, Inc.)		Kern	California City North	21009 Neuralia Road California City 92065 (APN 299-021-07)	T32S R37E SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 22 SBBM	
P-15-018611				2007 (J. Hirsch, EDAW, Inc.)		Kern	California City North	21017 Neuralia Road California City 92065 (APN 299-021-06)	T32S R37E SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 22 SBBM	
P-15-018612				2007 (J. Hirsch, EDAW, Inc.)		Kern	California City North	21025 Neuralia Road California City 92065 (APN 299-021-05)	T32S R37E SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 22 SBBM	
P-15-018613				2007 (J. Hirsch, EDAW, Inc.)		Kern	California City North	21033 Neuralia Road California City 92065 (APN 299-021-04)	T32S R37E SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 22 SBBM	
P-15-018614				2007 (J. Hirsch, EDAW, Inc.)		Kern	California City North	21041 Neuralia Road California City 92065 (APN 299-021-03)	T32S R37E SE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 22 SBBM	

ATTACHMENT B

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SEARCH RESULTS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710

January 31, 2018

Charles Cisneros
PSOMAS

Sent by Email: Charles.cisneros@psomas.com
Number of Pages: 2

RE: California City Correctional Development Facility Project, Kern County

Dear Mr. Cisneros:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. **Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.**

I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. **By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult**. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: Sharaya.souza@nahc.ca.gov and (916) 573-0168.

Sincerely,

Sharaya Souza
Staff Services Analyst
(916) 573-0168

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
1/31/2018

Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley
Genevieve Jones, Chairperson
P. O. Box 700
Big Pine , CA 93513
(760) 938-2003

(976) 938-2942 Fax

Paiute - Shoshone

Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley
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(760) 938-2003

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Paiute - Shoshone

Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley
Danelle Gutierrez THPO
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d.gutierrez@bigpinepaiute.org
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Paiute

Chumash Council of Bakersfield
Julio Quair, Chairperson
729 Texas Street
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chumashtribe@sbcglobal.net
661-322-0121

Chumash

Kern Valley Indian Community
Julie Turner, Secretary
P.O. Box 1010
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(661) 340-0032 Cell

Kawaiisu
Tubatulabal

Kern Valley Indian Community
Robert Robinson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1010
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brobinson@iwvisp.com
(760) 378-2915 Cell

Tubatulabal
Kawaiisu

Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians
Delia Dominguez, Chairperson
115 Radio Street
Bakersfield , CA 93305
deedominguez@juno.com
(626) 339-6785

Yowlumne
Kitanemuk

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lee Clauss, Director-CRM Dept.
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland , CA 92346
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
(909) 864-8933

(909) 864-3370 Fax

Serrano

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lynn Valbuena
26569 Community Center Dr.
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 864-8933

Serrano

Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria
Rueben Barrios Sr., Chairperson
P.O. Box 8
Lemoore , CA 93245
(559) 924-1278

(559) 924-3583 Fax

Tache
Tachi
Yokut

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was pr oduced.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed: California City Correctional Development Facility Project, Kern County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
1/31/2018

Teion Indian Tribe
Octavio Escobedo, Chairperson
1731 Hasti-acres Drive, Suite 108 Kitanemuk
Bakersfield , CA 93309
oescobedo@tejontribe.net

(661) 834-8566

(661) 834-8564 Fax

Tubatulabals of Kern Valley
Robert L. Gomez, Jr., Tribal Chairperson
P.O. Box 226 Tubatulabal
Lake Isabella , CA 93240
(760) 379-4590

(760) 379-4592 Fax

Tule River Indian Tribe
Neil Peyron, Chairperson
P.O. Box 589 Yokuts
Porterville , CA 93258
chairman@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov

(559) 781-4271

(559) 781-4610 Fax

Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band
Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
1179 Rock Haven Ct. Foothill Yokuts
Salinas , CA 93906 Mono
kwood8934@aol.com Wuksache

(831) 443-9702

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed: California City Correctional Development Facility Project, Kern County.

March 5, 2018

Mr. Rueben Barrios, Sr., Chairperson
Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe
P.O. Box 8
Lemoore, California 93245

Subject: Proposed California City Correctional Development Facility Project; Galileo Hills and California City North USGS Quadrangle, Kern County, California

Dear Mr. Barrios, Sr.:

Psomas, Inc. has been retained to provide a cultural resources study and California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File review for tribal cultural resources for the California City Correctional Development Project (proposed project) in Kern County, California in support of efforts to prepare a combined Section 106/CEQA environmental document.

The proposed project involves the construction of a correctional development facility on the 215-acre site and the associated off-site access road, sewer, gas, water, power and telecommunication lines, and improvements to the City's wastewater treatment facility and water tank site. Excavation would reach up to 40 feet below the initial grade and includes the installation of off-site utility infrastructure along local roads, such as Virginia Boulevard, Gordon Boulevard, 145th Street, and Twenty-Mule Team Parkway.

The NAHC was contacted by Psomas on January 24, 2018 and a response was received on January 31, 2018 from Ms. Sharaya Souza. The response indicated that the search was completed with negative results. Ms. Souza commented that the results of the search does not preclude the existence of a sacred place. She also provided a list of Tribal Groups and representatives affiliated with the project area and recommended we contact each of them for additional information. As one of those representatives, we are contacting you to notify you of the project and request your input, concerns, or any additional information you would like to share regarding any Native American cultural resources, cultural places, or sacred sites within or near the project area. A topographic map (1:24,000 scale) identifying the location of the proposed project is also enclosed for your review. Thank you for honoring this request.

225 South Lake Avenue
Suite 1000
Pasadena, CA 91101

Tel 626.351.2000
Fax 626.351.2030
www.Psomas.com

If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (626) 204-6520. I can also be reached via email at Charles.Cisneros@Psomas.com.

Sincerely,

PSOMAS

Charles Cisneros
Senior Project Manager/Senior Archaeologist

Attachments: Exhibit 1 – Project Site
NAHC Results

R:\Projects\CRC\3CRC010100\Cultural\CalCity_NAHC_Letters-030518.docx

March 5, 2018

Mr. Lee Clauss, Director-CRM Dept.
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, California 92346

Subject: Proposed California City Correctional Development Facility Project; Galileo Hills and California City North USGS Quadrangle, Kern County, California

Dear Mr. Clauss:

Psomas, Inc. has been retained to provide a cultural resources study and California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File review for tribal cultural resources for the California City Correctional Development Project (proposed project) in Kern County, California in support of efforts to prepare a combined Section 106/CEQA environmental document.

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Sincerely,

PSOMAS

Charles Cisneros
Senior Project Manager/Senior Archaeologist

Attachments: Exhibit 1 – Project Site
NAHC Results

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March 5, 2018

Ms. Delia Dominguez, Chairperson
Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians
115 Radio Street
Bakersfield, California 93305

Subject: Proposed California City Correctional Development Facility Project; Galileo Hills and California City North USGS Quadrangle, Kern County, California

Dear Ms. Dominguez:

Psomas, Inc. has been retained to provide a cultural resources study and California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File review for tribal cultural resources for the California City Correctional Development Project (proposed project) in Kern County, California in support of efforts to prepare a combined Section 106/CEQA environmental document.

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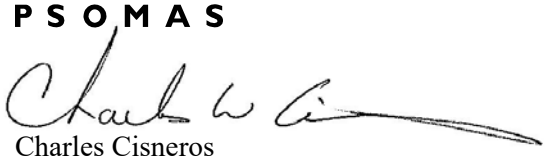

Charles Cisneros
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March 5, 2018

Mr. Octavio Escobedo, Chairperson
Tejon Indian Tribe
1731 Hasti-acres Drive, Suite 108
Bakersfield, California 93309

Subject: Proposed California City Correctional Development Facility Project; Galileo Hills and California City North USGS Quadrangle, Kern County, California

Dear Mr. Escobedo:

Psomas, Inc. has been retained to provide a cultural resources study and California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File review for tribal cultural resources for the California City Correctional Development Project (proposed project) in Kern County, California in support of efforts to prepare a combined Section 106/CEQA environmental document.

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March 5, 2018

Mr. Robert Gomez, Jr., Tribal Chairperson
Tubatulabals of Kern Valley
P.O. Box 226
Lake Isabella, California 93240

Subject: Proposed California City Correctional Development Facility Project; Galileo Hills and California City North USGS Quadrangle, Kern County, California

Dear Mr. Gomez:

Psomas, Inc. has been retained to provide a cultural resources study and California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File review for tribal cultural resources for the California City Correctional Development Project (proposed project) in Kern County, California in support of efforts to prepare a combined Section 106/CEQA environmental document.

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March 5, 2018

Ms. Danelle Gutierrez THPO
Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley
P. O. Box 700
Big Pine, California 93513

Subject: Proposed California City Correctional Development Facility Project; Galileo Hills and California City North USGS Quadrangle, Kern County, California

Dear Ms. Gutierrez:

Psomas, Inc. has been retained to provide a cultural resources study and California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File review for tribal cultural resources for the California City Correctional Development Project (proposed project) in Kern County, California in support of efforts to prepare a combined Section 106/CEQA environmental document.

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March 5, 2018

Ms. Genevieve Jones, Chairperson
Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley
P. O. Box 700
Big Pine, California 93513

Subject: Proposed California City Correctional Development Facility Project; Galileo Hills and California City North USGS Quadrangle, Kern County, California

Dear Ms. Jones:

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Attachments: Exhibit 1 – Project Site
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March 5, 2018

Mr. Neil Peyron, Chairperson
Tule River Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 589
Porterville, California 93258

Subject: Proposed California City Correctional Development Facility Project; Galileo Hills and California City North USGS Quadrangle, Kern County, California

Dear Mr. Peyron:

Psomas, Inc. has been retained to provide a cultural resources study and California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File review for tribal cultural resources for the California City Correctional Development Project (proposed project) in Kern County, California in support of efforts to prepare a combined Section 106/CEQA environmental document.

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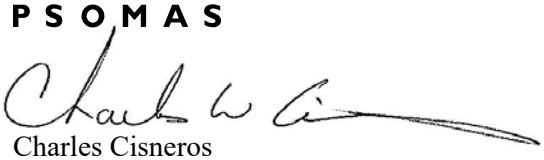

Charles Cisneros
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Attachments: Exhibit 1 – Project Site
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March 5, 2018

Mr. Julio Quair, Chairperson
Chumash Council of Bakersfield
729 Texas Street
Bakersfield, California 93307

Subject: Proposed California City Correctional Development Facility Project; Galileo Hills and California City North USGS Quadrangle, Kern County, California

Dear Mr. Quair:

Psomas, Inc. has been retained to provide a cultural resources study and California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File review for tribal cultural resources for the California City Correctional Development Project (proposed project) in Kern County, California in support of efforts to prepare a combined Section 106/CEQA environmental document.

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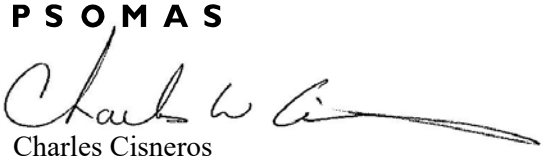

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Attachments: Exhibit 1 – Project Site
NAHC Results

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March 5, 2018

Mr. Robert Robinson, Chairperson
Kern Valley Indian Community
P.O. Box 1010
Lake Isabella, California 93283

Subject: Proposed California City Correctional Development Facility Project; Galileo Hills and California City North USGS Quadrangle, Kern County, California

Dear Mr. Robinson:

Psomas, Inc. has been retained to provide a cultural resources study and California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File review for tribal cultural resources for the California City Correctional Development Project (proposed project) in Kern County, California in support of efforts to prepare a combined Section 106/CEQA environmental document.

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March 5, 2018

Ms. Julie Turner, Secretary
Kern Valley Indian Council
P.O. Box 1010
Lake Isabella, California 93240

Subject: Proposed California City Correctional Development Facility Project; Galileo Hills and California City North USGS Quadrangle, Kern County, California

Dear Ms. Turner:

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March 5, 2018

Hon. Lynn Valbuena
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center
Highland, California 92346

Subject: Proposed California City Correctional Development Facility Project; Galileo Hills and California City North USGS Quadrangle, Kern County, California

Dear Hon. Valbuena:

Psomas, Inc. has been retained to provide a cultural resources study and California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File review for tribal cultural resources for the California City Correctional Development Project (proposed project) in Kern County, California in support of efforts to prepare a combined Section 106/CEQA environmental document.

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March 5, 2018

Mr. Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshorn Valley Band
1179 Rock Haven Ct.
Salinas, California 93906

Subject: Proposed California City Correctional Development Facility Project; Galileo Hills and California City North USGS Quadrangle, Kern County, California

Dear Mr. Woodrow:

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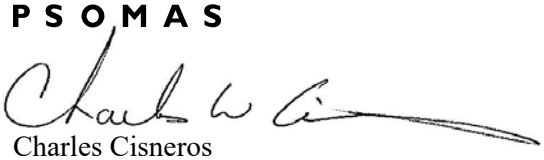

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Match-Line--Exhibit-1b

250ft Buffer of Project Features
Utility Alignment
Project Site

Source: USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle
Galileo Hill, California City North

215 Acre CCA Project

California City

Exhibit 1a

N
W E
S

3,000 1,500 0 3,000
Feet

PSOMAS

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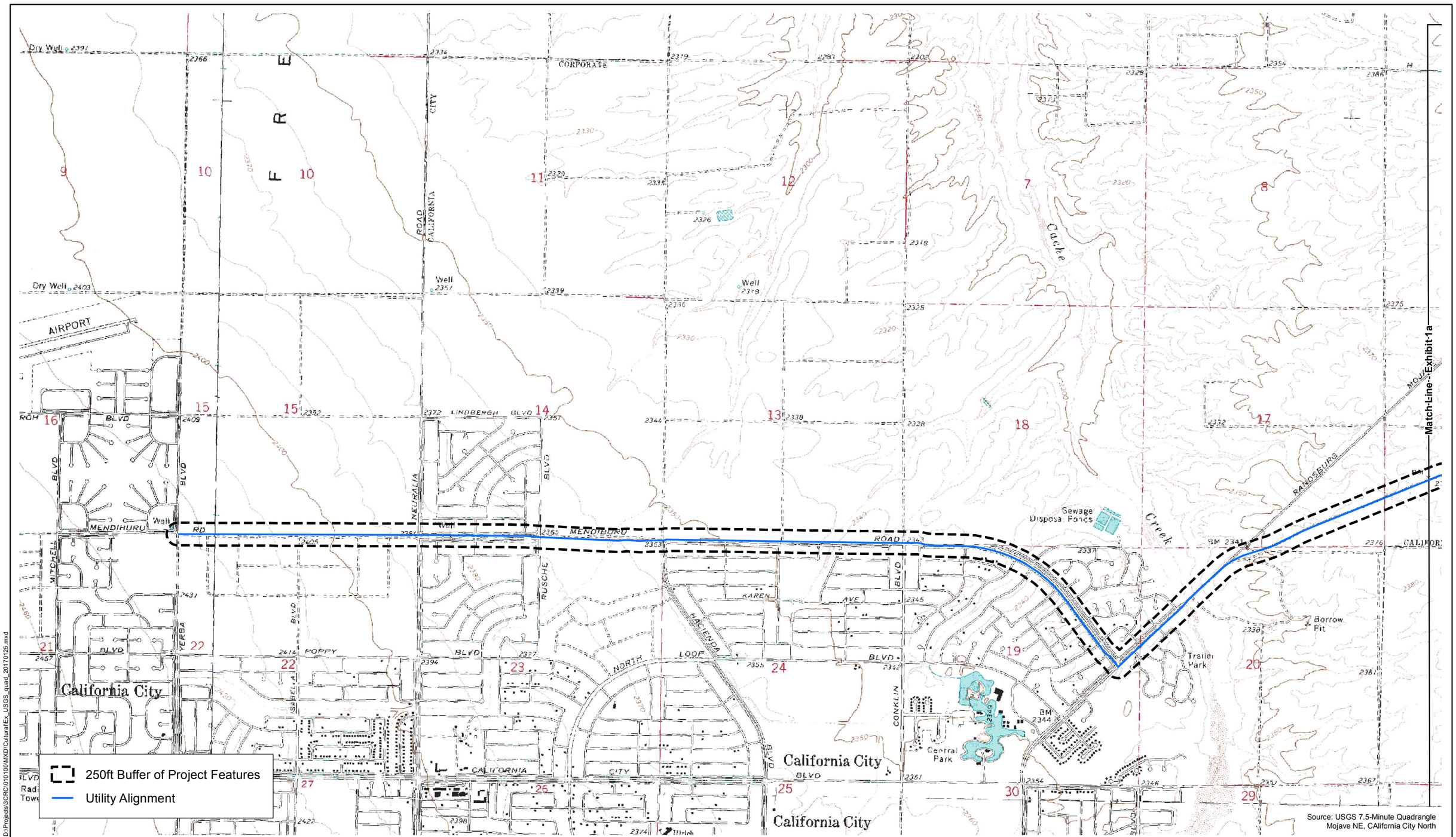

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215 Acre CCA Project

California City

Exhibit 1b

N W E S

3,000 1,500 0 3,000 Feet

PSOMAS

(Rev: 01/25/2017 CJS) R:\Projects\CRC\3CRC010100\Graphics\Cultural\Ex1_USGS_quad_20170125.pdf

ATTACHMENT C

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325

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16 February 2017

Psomas
3 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 200
Santa Ana, CA 92707-8794

Attn: Ashley McCoy, Environmental Planner

re: Paleontological Resources for the proposed 215 Acre CCA Project, in California City, Kern County, project area

Dear Ashley:

I have conducted a thorough search of our Vertebrate Paleontology records for the proposed 215 Acre CCA Project, in California City, Kern County, project area as outlined on the portions of the Mojave NE, California City North, and Galileo Hill USGS topographic quadrangle maps that you sent to me via e-mail on 25 January 2017. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area boundaries, but we do have vertebrate fossil localities somewhat nearby in the general vicinity from sedimentary deposits similar to those that occur in the proposed project area.

In the far eastern portions of the proposed project area there are exposures of intrusive igneous rocks that will not contain recognizable fossils. Most of the rest of the eastern portion of the proposed project area, from around Cache Creek eastward, has surface deposits that consist of older Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the elevated terrain to the south and east and northeast. Otherwise the proposed project area has surface deposits of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived primarily as alluvial fan deposits from the same elevated terrain but also from fluvial deposits in Cache Creek and smaller drainages. These deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality from these deposits is LACM 3722, almost due west of the proposed project area and found during excavation for a sewer line within the city of Tehachapi,

that produced a specimen of fossil horse, *Equus*. Our next closest vertebrate fossil locality from these Quaternary deposits LACM 7891, southwest of the proposed project area near the California Aqueduct between the Tehachapi Mountains and the Rosamond Hills north of Willow Springs, that produced a fossil specimen of camel, *Hemiauchenia*.

Excavations in the intrusive igneous rocks exposed in the eastern portions of the proposed project area will not uncover any recognizable fossils. Grading or shallow excavations in the uppermost few feet of the older and younger Quaternary alluvial deposits in the proposed project area probably will not uncover significant fossil vertebrate remains. Deeper excavations in the latter portions of the proposed project area that extend down into older Quaternary deposits, however, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be closely monitored to quickly and professionally collect any specimens without impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

Samuel A. McLeod

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice