

Appendix D: Cultural Resources Report

Bouquet Canyon Road Project

Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment

May 2019 | IPQ-25



Stacie Wilson
Senior Archaeologist

Prepared for:

Integral Communities
888 San Clemente Drive, Suite 100
Newport Beach, CA 92660

Prepared by:

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
7578 El Cajon Boulevard
La Mesa, CA 91942

Bouquet Canyon Road Project

Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment

Prepared for:

Integral Communities

888 San Clemente Drive, Suite 100
Newport Beach, CA 92660

Prepared by:

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.

7578 El Cajon Boulevard
La Mesa, CA 91942

May 2019 | IPQ-25

National Archaeological Database Information

Authors: Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA and Catherine A. Wright

Firm: HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.

Client/Project: Integral Communities / Bouquet Canyon Road Project

Report Date: May 2019

Report Title: Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment for the Bouquet Canyon Road Project, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California

Type of Study: Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment

New Sites: P-19-004853; P-19-004854 (CA-LAN-4854); P-19-192514; P-19-004855

Updated Sites: None

USGS Quad: Mint Canyon 7.5-minute Quadrangle

Acreage: Approximately 94 acres

Key Words: Los Angeles County; Township 4 North, Range 15 West; Santa Clarita; Bouquet Canyon; Bouquet Canyon Road; New Era School; Fernandeño Tatavium Band of Mission Indians; P-19-004853, P-19-004854 (CA-LAN-4854), P-19-192514, and P-19-004855; Martin Ruiz Adobe.

This page intentionally left blank

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ES-1
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project Location and Description.....	1
1.2 Study Area.....	1
1.3 Regulatory Framework	2
1.3.1 City of Santa Clarita General Plan and Municipal Code.....	3
1.3.2 Native American Heritage Values	4
1.4 Project Personnel.....	5
2.0 PROJECT SETTING.....	5
2.1 Natural Setting.....	5
2.2 Cultural Setting	6
2.2.1 Prehistoric Period	6
2.2.2 Ethnohistory.....	7
2.2.3 Historical Background	8
3.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND CONTACT PROGRAM	12
3.1 Records Search.....	12
3.1.1 Previous Surveys	13
3.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources.....	14
3.2 Other Archival Research	15
3.3 Native American Contact Program	17
4.0 METHODS.....	17
4.1 Survey Methodology.....	17
4.1.1 Documentation	19
5.0 RESULTS	19
5.1 Site Descriptions	20
5.1.1 P-19-004853.....	20
5.1.2 P-19-004854 (CA-LAN-4854).....	20
5.1.3 P-19-192514.....	22
5.1.4 P-19-004855.....	23
5.2 Other Locations of Activities, Objects, or Infrastructure.....	24
6.0 SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS.....	26
6.1 Eligibility Recommendations.....	26
6.1.1 P-19-004853.....	27
6.1.2 P-19-004854 (CA-LAN-4854).....	27
6.1.3 P-19-192514.....	28
6.1.4 P-19-004855.....	29
6.2 Management Recommendations	29

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
7.0 REFERENCES.....	31

LIST OF APPENDICES

A	Resumes
B	Records Search Results (Confidential, bound separately)
C	Native American Correspondence (Confidential, bound separately)
D	DPR Site Forms (Confidential, bound separately)
E	Figure 9 and Burial Site Correspondence (Confidential, bound separately)

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Follows Page</u>
1	Regional Location.....	2
2	USGS Topography	2
3	Aerial Photograph	2
4	Proposed Project.....	2
5	1932 Humphreys (1:24,000) Topographic Map.....	16
6	1947 Aerial Photograph	16
7	Land Patents Granted Within or Adjacent to Project Area	16
8	Cultural Resources Identified within Project Area	20
9	Potential Burial Site Location..... (Confidential, bound separately)	
10	Areas of Young Alluvium or Colluvium Deposits.....	30

LIST OF TABLES

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Previous Studies within One Mile of The Project Area	13
2	Previously Recorded Resources within One Mile of The Project Area	15
3	Land Patents Within or Adjacent to The Project Area	16
4	Cultural Resources Identified Within The Project Area	19
5	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Recommendations of Cultural Resources.....	27

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
AMSL	above mean sea level
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CRM	Cultural Resources Management
GLO	General Land Office
HELIX	Helix Environmental Planning, Inc.
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SLF	Sacred Lands File
TCP	Traditional Cultural Properties
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

This page intentionally left blank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) was contracted by Integral Communities to provide cultural resources services for the Bouquet Canyon Road Project (project) in the City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California. The project is a proposed private residential development. A cultural resources study including a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and a pedestrian survey was conducted for the project. This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with City of Santa Clarita guidelines and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The cultural resources study area for the project has been defined as the area proposed for residential development and additional areas of off-site improvements, totaling approximately 94 acres.

The records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) indicated that 24 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project, none of which occurred within the project site. The records search results also indicated that nine cultural resources have been previously recorded within a one-mile radius of project; however, no cultural resources have been recorded within the study area prior to this survey.

The field investigations included intensive pedestrian survey of the study area by a team of HELIX archaeologists and a Native American observer from the Fernandeño Tatavium Band of Mission Indians. The survey resulted in the identification of four newly recorded historic-period cultural resources: P-19-004853, P-19-004854 (CA-LAN-4854), P-19-192514, and P-19-004855. The resources include a concrete foundation that may represent the remnants the “New Era School” from the early twentieth century (P-19-004853), the remnants of a ranch dating to the early- to mid-twentieth century (CA-LAN-4854), a residential structure constructed between 1952 and 1959 (P-19-192514), and the remnants of a residence from the turn of the twentieth century (P-19-004855). None of the resources meet the criteria for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Based on the results of the current study, no historical resources will be affected by the project and no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated. However, during the course of the cultural resources study, research indicated a family burial plot may be located within the project site. While no physical evidence of the burials was observed during the pedestrian survey other than a fenced-off area, it is recommended that additional studies be undertaken to locate the potential burial sites through the use of cadaver dogs or other non-invasive means.

Much of the original ground surface could not be observed due to thick vegetation and alluvial and flood plain fluvial soils covering most of the ground surface. Furthermore, the project is located in a culturally sensitive landscape with numerous important resources in the vicinity. Based on the potential for buried cultural resources in the flood plain area of the study area, it is recommended that an archaeological and Native American monitoring program be implemented for the initial ground disturbing activities in areas underlain by young alluvium and colluvium.

The monitoring program would include attendance by the archaeologist and Native American monitor at a preconstruction meeting with the grading contractor and the presence of archaeological and Native American monitors during initial ground disturbing activities. Both archaeological and Native American monitors would have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect grading and other ground-disturbing activity in the event that cultural resources are encountered. If significant cultural material is encountered, the monitors will coordinate with the applicant and City of Santa Clarita staff to develop and implement appropriate mitigation measures.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) was contracted by Integral Communities to provide cultural resources services for the Bouquet Canyon Road Project (project) in the City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California. The project is a proposed private residential development. A cultural resources study including a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and a pedestrian survey was conducted for the project. This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as well as City of Santa Clarita guidelines.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project is located in the Saugus Community of the City of Santa Clarita (City) in west-central Los Angeles County, within Section 6 of Township 4 North, Range 15 West, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Mint Canyon topographic quadrangle (Figure 1 and 2, *Regional Location* and *USGS Topography*, respectively). The project site is generally located 6.9 miles to the east of Interstate (I-) 5 and 3.8 miles to the northwest of California State Route (SR) 14 and is bordered by Bouquet Canyon Road along the northern and western project boundaries (Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph*). The proposed development is located within Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 2812-008-003, 2812-008-013, 2812-008-022, and 2812-008-031.

The project site is presently vacant and includes a significant ridgeline along the western portion of the project boundary; the northern portion of the site is bisected by a seasonal wash. The proposed development will consist of a gated residential community comprising several neighborhoods and four distinct for-sale residential property types including: detached single-family lots, auto court detached bungalow units, attached row townhomes, and attached motor court condominiums (Figure 4, *Proposed Project*). The site plan anticipates grading on the ridgeline to provide the cut and fill required to establish the new Bouquet Canyon Road alignment, proposed along the east border of the project site. The new road alignment would be constructed approximately 1,500 feet north of Plum Canyon Road on the south end to a connection point at the existing Bouquet Canyon Road approximately 700 feet south of Shadow Valley Lane. Roadway improvements would include widened lane and shoulder areas, a full-width bridge over the seasonal creek, pedestrian walkways, and a multi-use trail accessible to both existing neighborhoods and the proposed development. The project would also require some slope stabilization and the implementation of fuel modification zones, and a flood control channel would be constructed to south of existing Bouquet Canyon Creek. Downstream flows within Bouquet Canyon Creek would feed into the flood control channel, which would ultimately tie into the existing concrete-lined portion of Bouquet Canyon Creek to the northwest of the proposed project.

1.2 STUDY AREA

The cultural resources study area for the project totals approximately 94 acres, consisting of the four project-owned parcels (APNs 2812-008-003, 2812-008-013, 2812-008-022, and 2812-008-031), and areas of proposed off-site improvements (see Figures 3 and 4). Additionally, APN 2812-008-002, which is a private in-holding with an occupied residence situated within the western portion of the project, is included in the cultural resources study area, as it will potentially be part of the project.

1.3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, and/or scientific importance (Office of Historic Preservation 1995). Significant resources are those resources which have been found eligible to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as applicable.

CEQA, Public Resources Code (PCR) 21084.1, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14 Section 15064.5, address determining the significance of impacts to archaeological and historic resources and discuss significant cultural resources as “historical resources,” which are defined as:

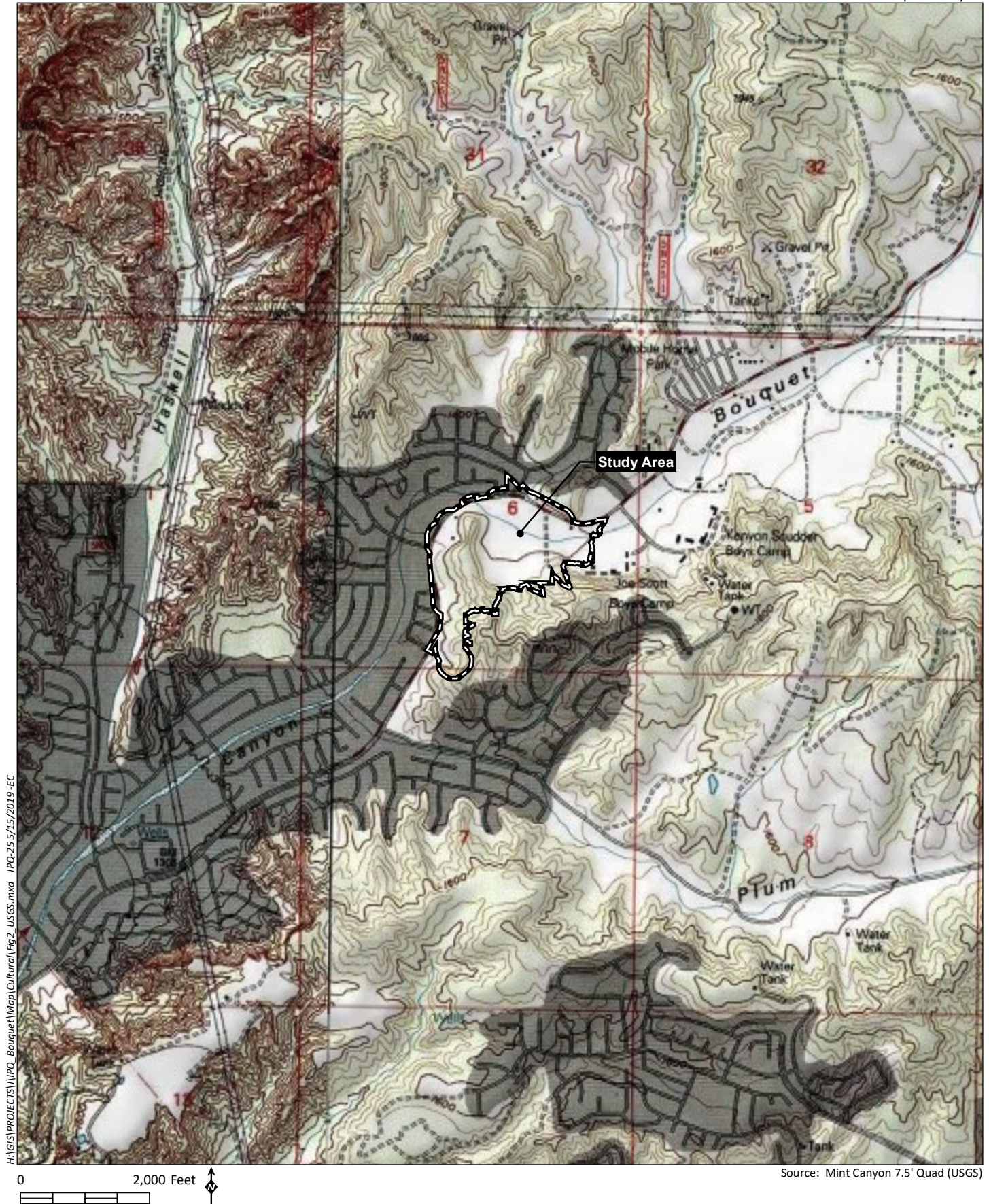
- resource(s) listed or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the CRHR (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][1])
- resource(s) either listed in the NRHP or in a “local register of historical resources” or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PCR, unless “the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant” (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][2])
- resources determined by the Lead Agency to meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][3])

For listing in the CRHR, a historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

- A. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
- B. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- C. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values;
- D. It has yielded or has the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

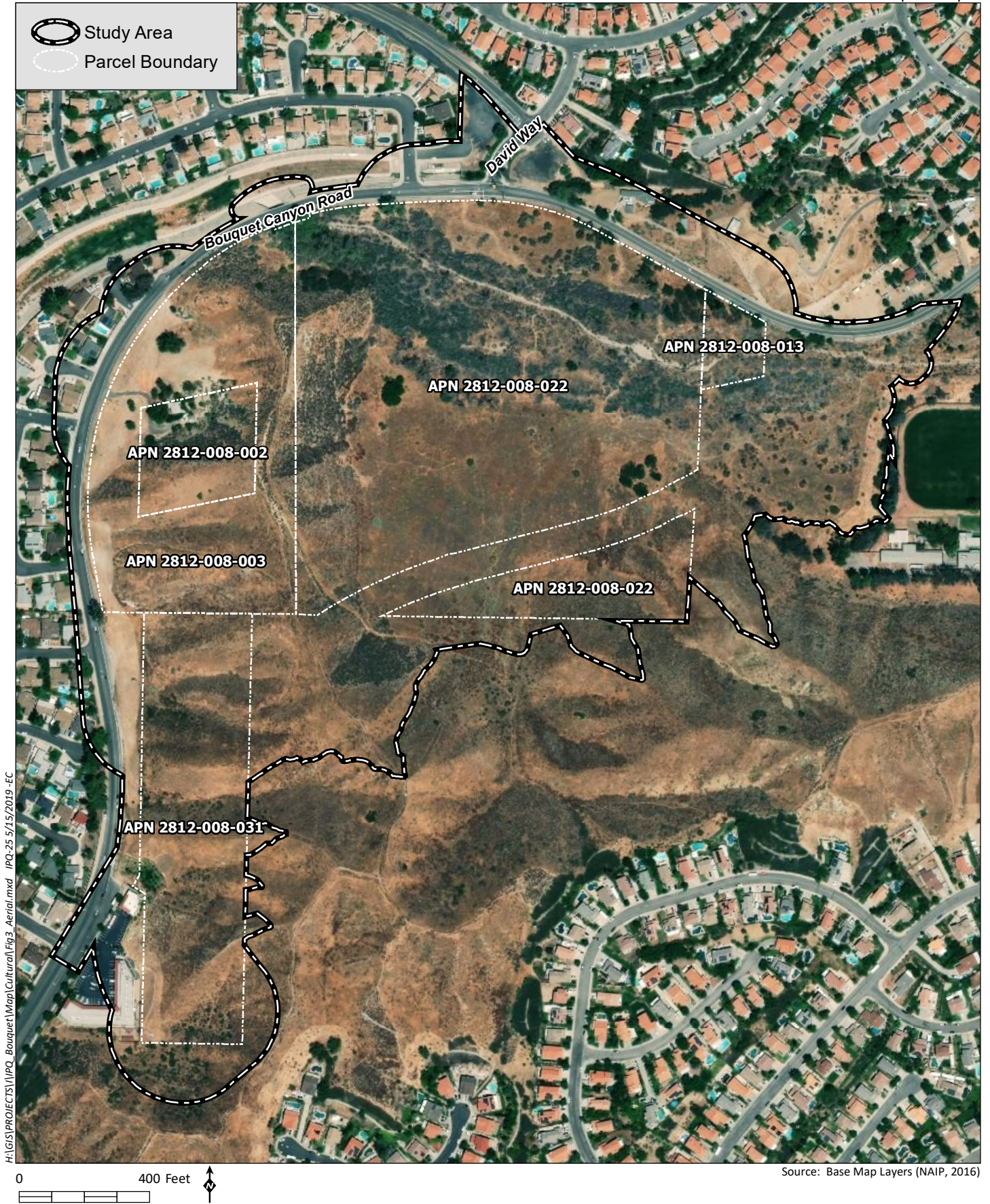
Under 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a)(4), a resource may also be considered a “historical resource” for the purposes of CEQA at the discretion of the lead agency.

All resources that are eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR must have integrity, which is the authenticity of a historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance. Resources, therefore, must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In an archaeological deposit, integrity is assessed with reference to the preservation of material constituents and their culturally and historically meaningful spatial relationships. A resource must also be judged with reference to the specific criteria under which it is proposed for nomination. Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA),



H:\GIS\PROJECTS\IPQ_Bouquet\Map\Cultural\Fig2_USGS.mxd IPQ-25 5/15/2019-EC

Source: Mint Canyon 7.5' Quad (USGS)



H:\GIS\PROJECTS\IPO_Bouquet\Map\BTR\Fig4_PropProject.indd FEI-01 3/25/19 -EC



BOUQUET CANYON SITE CALCULATIONS

PLANNED AREA

SPLIT SUMMARY

PA 1

118,264

SF

PA 1A

10,004

+

PA 2

286,468

SF

PA 3

186,015

SF

PA 4

118,182

SF

Submittal Score Percentage:

100.00%

%

Pavement

2.29

AC

Driveway

0.29

AC

SPLIT 1: BACK WITH DEVELOPMENTS

Area

4.19

Acres

Total Area

5.38

Acres

Avg. Slope Ft.

1.313

Driveway

0.41

DUAC

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

100

Percent

Plan

BOUQUET CANYON

SANTA CLARITA | CALIFORNIA

DATE 01 | 29 | 19



Source: Urban Arena, 2019

actions that alter any of the characteristics that qualify a property for eligibility for listing in the NRHP “in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association” (36 CFR 800.5[a]) constitute an adverse effect to the historic property.

1.3.1 City of Santa Clarita General Plan and Municipal Code

The Conservation and Open Space Element of the General Plan for the City of Santa Clarita (2011) includes the following goals, objectives, and policies related to cultural resources that would be applicable to the proposed project:

Goal CO 5: Protection of historical and culturally significant resources that contribute to community identity and a sense of history.

Objective CO 5.1: Protect sites identified as having local, state, or national significance as a cultural or historical resource.

Policy CO 5.1.1: For sites identified on the Cultural and Historical Resources Map (Exhibit CO-6), review appropriate documentation prior to issuance of any permits for grading, demolition, alteration, and/or new development, to avoid significant adverse impacts. Such documentation may include cultural resource reports, environmental impact reports, or other information as determined to be adequate by the reviewing authority.

Policy CO 5.1.2: Review any proposed alterations to cultural and historic sites identified in Table CO-1 or other sites which are so designated, based on the guidelines contained in the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Properties (Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter 1, Part 68, also known as 36 CFR 68), or other adopted City guidelines.

Policy CO 5.1.3: As new information about other potentially significant historic and cultural sites becomes available, update the Cultural and Historical Resources Inventory and apply appropriate measures to all identified sites to protect their historical and cultural integrity.

Objective CO 5.3: Encourage conservation and preservation of Native American cultural places, including prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial sites on both public and private lands, throughout all stages of the planning and development process.

Policy CO 5.3.1: For any proposed general plan amendment, specific plan, or specific plan amendment, notify and consult with any California Native American tribes on the contact list maintained by the California Native American Heritage Commission that have traditional lands located within the City’s jurisdiction, regarding any potential impacts to Native American resources from the proposed action, pursuant to State guidelines.

Policy CO 5.3.2: For any proposed development project that may have a potential impact on Native American cultural resources, provide notification to California Native American tribes on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage

Commission that have traditional lands within the City's jurisdiction, and consider the input received prior to a discretionary decision.

Policy CO 5.3.3: Review and consider a cultural resources study for any new grading or development in areas identified as having a high potential for Native American resources, and incorporate recommendations into the project approval as appropriate to mitigate impacts to cultural resources.

Chapter 17.64 of the City of Santa Clarita's Municipal Code, Historic Preservation, seeks preservation and protection of "public and private historic, cultural, and natural resources which are of special historic or aesthetic character or interest, or relocating such resources where necessary for their preservation and for their use, education, and view by the general public" (City of Santa Clarita 2018).

A building, structure, or object may be designated by the Planning Commission as a historic resource if it possesses sufficient character-defining features and integrity, and meets at least one of the following criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the historical, archaeological, cultural, social, economic, aesthetic, engineering, or architectural development of the City, State or Nation; or
2. is associated with persons significant in the history of the City, State or Nation; or
3. embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship; or
4. has a unique location, singular physical characteristic(s), or is a landscape, view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City; or
5. has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the history or prehistory of the City, State, or Nation.

1.3.2 Native American Heritage Values

Federal and state laws mandate that consideration be given to the concerns of contemporary Native Americans with regard to potentially ancestral human remains, associated funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony. Consequently, an important element in assessing the significance of the study site has been to evaluate the likelihood that these classes of items are present in areas that would be affected by the proposed project.

Potentially relevant to prehistoric archaeological sites is the category termed Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) in discussions of cultural resource management (CRM) performed under federal auspices. According to Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King (1998), "Traditional" in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. Cultural resources can include TCPs, such as gathering areas, landmarks, and ethnographic locations, in addition to archaeological districts. Generally, a TCP

may consist of a single site, or group of associated archaeological sites (district or traditional cultural landscape), or an area of cultural/ethnographic importance.

In California, the Traditional Tribal Cultural Places Bill of 2004 requires local governments to consult with Native American Tribes during the project planning process, specifically before adopting or amending a General Plan or a Specific Plan, or when designating land as open space for protecting Native American cultural places. The intent of this legislation is to encourage consultation and assist in the preservation of Native American places of prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial importance. State Assembly Bill (AB) 52, effective July 1, 2015, introduced the Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR) as a class of cultural resource and additional considerations relating to Native American consultation into CEQA. As a general concept, a TCR is similar to the federally defined TCP; however, it incorporates consideration of local and state significance and required mitigation under CEQA. A TCR may be considered significant if included in a local or state register of historical resources; or determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PCR §5024.1; or is a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; or is a historical resource described in PCR §21084.1, a unique archaeological resource described in PCR §21083.2; or is a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

1.4 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA served as principal investigator and primary author of this report. Catherine A. Wright, B.A. is the coauthor of this technical report. Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A., RPA provided overall project management support and senior technical review. Julie Roy, B.A. archaeological field director, led the field survey and served as report contributor. Ms. Roy was assisted by Mary Villalobos, B.A. and Dominique Diaz de Leon, B.A. in completing the survey. Lorence Orosco (Native American monitor) from Fernandeno Tatavium Band of Mission Indians participated in the pedestrian survey. Resumes for key project personnel are presented in Appendix A.

2.0 PROJECT SETTING

2.1 NATURAL SETTING

The project site is located in the foothills of the Sierra Pelona Mountains. The topography in the southern and western portions of the study area is characterized by steep hillsides, while the northern portion of the study area is within the primarily flat valley floor of Bouquet Canyon (Figure 2). Elevations on the project site range from a low of approximately 1,365 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) near the northwest corner of the project site to a high of approximately 1,720 feet AMSL along the ridgeline on the southern edge of the site.

Bouquet Canyon wash is an ephemeral drainage that runs from east to west near the northern boundary of the project site (Figure 3). The headwaters of the Bouquet Canyon drainage originate approximately 10 miles northeast of the project site in the Sierra Pelona Mountains. The wash is a tributary to the Santa Clara River, which ultimately drains into the Pacific Ocean approximately 35 miles to the southwest of the project.

The hills within the central area of the project area are underlain by the Castaic Formation, which contains marine limestone and shale with interbedded pebbly sandstone dating to the late Miocene.

The hillsides in the southern area of the project site are underlain by the Saugus Formation, which is comprised of sandstone, pebble conglomerate, and sandy siltstone dating from the Pleistocene to the late Pliocene. The remainder of the study area within the valley floor of Bouquet Canyon contains young alluvium and colluvium from the Holocene and late Pleistocene (Campbell et al. 2014).

Seven soil types are mapped within the project site, including Hanford sandy loam, Metz loamy sand, Mocho loam, Ojai loam, Saugus loam, Sorrento loam, and Yolo loam. Ojai loam and Saugus loam are located within the hills situated in the western and southern areas of the project. Ojai loam is found on terraces and derives from alluvium from sedimentary rock. Saugus soils are on dissected terraces and foothills and derives from weakly consolidated alluvium. Yolo loam, Mocho loam, and Metz sandy loam are the predominate soils within the remainder of the project site. Yolo loam and Mocho loam are found on alluvial fans, and like Ojai loam, derive from sedimentary rock. Metz loamy sand, found within the Bouquet Canyon wash, is alluvium deriving from sedimentary material and is located in alluvial fans and in flood plains. Small areas of Hanford sandy loam are present along the western border of the project site, along Bouquet Canyon Road. This soil is alluvium derived from granite. Lastly, an area of Sorrento loam, which is alluvium derived from mixed parent materials, is found in the flat area in the northwestern portion of the project (Web Soil Survey 2018).

The steep hills throughout the southern and western portions of the project site are predominantly characterized by upland sage scrub, while the flatter portions of the site within the valley floor are dominated by non-native grassland. Characteristic species of the upland sage scrub in the study area include California buckwheat, California sagebrush, and black sage (*Salvia melifera*). In addition, biological surveys conducted by HELIX identified several other vegetation communities within the project site, including big sagebrush scrub, cottonwood riparian stand, mule fat scrub, southern willow scrub, and chamise chaparral (HELIX 2018). Many of the plant species naturally occurring in the study area and vicinity are known to have been used by native populations for food, medicine, tools, ceremonial, and other uses (Bean and Smith 1978). Many of the animal species living within these communities (such as antelope, rabbits, deer, and small mammals) would have been used by native inhabitants as well (King and Blackburn 1978).

2.2 CULTURAL SETTING

2.2.1 Prehistoric Period

The project is located within an area in which scant research for early human occupation has been conducted; however, it is possible to infer the prehistory of the area by consulting that of neighboring regions in Southern California. The most widely recognized timeline for the prehistory of Southern California was proposed by Wallace (1955) and divides the region's prehistory into four main periods, or "horizons": Early, Milling Stone (Archaic Period), Intermediate, and Late horizons. The best example of Early Prehistoric Period archaeological evidence for Native Americans in Southern California is in the San Dieguito complex of San Diego County, dating to over 9,000 years ago (Warren 1967; Warren et al. 2004). The San Dieguito Tradition is thought by most researchers to have an emphasis on big game hunting and coastal resources (Warren 1967). The material culture of the San Dieguito complex consists primarily of scrapers, scraper planes, choppers, large blades, and large projectile points. In some areas of California, the Early Prehistoric Period is often referred to as the Paleo-Indian period and is associated with the last Ice Age occurring during the Terminal Pleistocene (pre-10,000 years ago) and the Early Holocene, beginning circa 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1994, 1997).

The Millingstone Horizon, or Archaic Period, dates from 7,000-8,600 to 1,300-3,000 years ago and is generally consistent with the Oak Grove complex of Santa Barbara, the Topanga complex of Los Angeles, and the La Jolla complex of San Diego (Van Horn 1980; Warren et al. 2004). The Millingstone Horizon is also referred to as the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968). The Encinitas tradition is generally “recognized by millingstone assemblages in shell middens, often near sloughs and lagoons” (Moratto 1984:147). Basin metates, manos, discoidals, a small number of Pinto series and Elko series points, and flexed burials are also characteristic of the tradition. The Millingstone Horizon gains its name from the dominance of milling stones within site assemblages which were used for processing hard seeds.

Dates for the Intermediate Horizon vary by locale but can generally be dated to between 4,000 years ago and AD 500 (Elsasser 1978). The Intermediate Horizon is consistent with the Hunting Culture of Santa Barbara County and is characterized by the presence of Pinto style points, named after the Pinto Basin in Riverside County, an increased use of the mortar and pestle, and the consumption of fleshier foods such as acorns as opposed to small, hard seeds (Stickel 1978). This change resulted in the adoption of a more sedentary lifestyle as seen in the presence of seasonal campsites (Owen 1995). The Intermediate Horizon “is well represented in the Upper Santa Clara River Valley region, with major site complexes located along the Piru and Castaic drainage systems, Escondido Canyon and at Vasquez Rocks” (City of Santa Clarita 2003:4.12-1).

The Late Prehistoric period in southern California is characterized by the incursion of Uto-Aztecan - speaking people who occupied large portions of the Great Basin and an area stretching from southern Arizona and northwest and central Mexico into Nevada, Oregon, and Idaho (Miller 1986). The expansion of the Takic group into southern California is unrefined, but several scholars have hypothesized as to when and how the so-called “Uto-Aztecan wedge” occurred. Sutton (2009) argues that the Takic group expanded into southern California from the San Joaquin Valley about 3,500 years ago, while Golla (2007) suggests an expansion of Uto-Aztecan speakers into southern California at approximately 2,000 years ago. While the exact chronology of Takic-speaking groups’ immigration to southern California remains uncertain, the beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period is marked by evidence of a number of new tool technologies and subsistence shifts in the archaeological record and is characterized by higher population densities and intensification of social, political, and technological systems. The changes include the production of pottery and the use of the bow and arrow for hunting instead of atlatl and dart, a reduction of shellfish gathering in some areas, and an increase in the storage of foodstuffs such as acorns, and new traits such as the cremation of the dead (Gallegos 2002; McDonald and Eighmey 2004). The Late Horizon inhabitants of the project vicinity are believed to be the same as those recorded ethnohistorically, namely the Tataviam, who occupied the Santa Clara River Valley beginning in approximately AD 450 (City of Santa Clarita 2011).

2.2.2 Ethnohistory

The Santa Clarita Basin is the core territory of the Tataviam people, a distinct linguistic and ethnic group first identified by the Spanish missionary Francisco Garces in 1776 (King and Blackburn 1978). Their territory spanned from the Piru Creek on the west to the Liebre Mountains and the southern edge of Antelope Valley on the north; the eastern extent of their territory has yet to be refined (King and Blackburn 1978; Johnson and Earle 1990; Szabolcsi 2000).

The Tataviam people were hunter-gatherers whose economy focused on small game as well as seeds, berries, and native plants such as yucca. Campsites and habitation areas were focused on permanent reliable water sources in the region, including streams, rivers and lakes (Fernandeño Tataviam Band of

Mission Indians 2018; King and Blackburn 1978). Several major Tatavium villages were located in areas surrounding present-day Newhall Ranch. One of which, *Chaguayanga (Tsawayng)*, was situated within the Santa Clara River Valley at the confluence with Castaic Creek (Fernandeño Tatavium Band of Mission Indians 2018). Other village sites with known names are were located in the San Francisquito, Piru, Camulos, Castaic Reservoir, Piru Creek, and Elizabeth Lake areas (City of Santa Clarita 2011; Johnson and Earle 1990).

Prior to missionization, bands (or tribelets or villages) were formed into single patrilineal lineages. Each lineage included a headman or leader, assistants, and ceremonial leaders. These lineages held land, engaged in collective social and economic activities, and intermarried with other lineage groups, thereby forming a highly complex network of social, religious, and economic ties (Fernandeño Tatavium Band of Mission Indians 2018). Considerable evidence exists that widespread regional trade occurred between the Tatavium and surrounding cultural groups, including the Chumash, Serrano/Vanyume, Tongva, and western Mojave Desert cultural groups, including the Chemehuevi and Mohave. As a result of early Spanish contact, much of the specific culture history of the Tatavium people was lost, but their material culture was similar to surrounding groups and included elaborate basketry; ornamental items made from bone, shell, and stone; projectile points and tools made from lithic materials; and shell inlaid wooden vessels (ESA 2008). They resided in a *Ki'j*, made of bundles of grass tied to a framework of sycamore poles that formed a permanent family dwelling (Fernandeño Tatavium Band of Mission Indians 2018). Unlike some of their neighbors, the Tatavium people favored cremation of the dead rather than interment.

2.2.3 Historical Background

2.2.3.1 Spanish Period

The Spanish Period in southern California commenced in 1769, when Spain escalated its involvement in California from exploration to colonization. In this year, Gaspar de Portolá led an expedition traveling north through the San Fernando Valley, seeking suitable locations to establish military presidios and religious missions up the coast (Breschini 2000). The expedition camped near a watering place that later became the site of the Mission San Fernando Rey de España (which translates to Saint Ferdinand, King of Spain), named after King Ferdinand III of Castile. They named the river cutting through the area the little Santa Clara after Saint Clare.

Mission San Fernando Rey de España was founded in September 1797, the seventeenth of 21 missions located in California. Built between 1769 and 1821, the missions stood, literally and figuratively, as symbols of Spanish colonialism, importing new systems of labor, demographics, settlement, and economies to the area. Missions were typically established within or near permanent indigenous habitation sites in order to access the most potential converts to Christianity. Ten children were baptized on the property the same day that the Mission San Fernando Rey de España was founded (Johnson 1997). By October of 1797, 13 adults had been baptized, and one marriage had taken place (Englehardt 1897). By 1810, the majority of the Tatavium people had been baptized at the mission, with Native American converts at the Mission numbering more than 900 (Johnson 1997; King and Blackburn 1978).

Agriculture and animal husbandry were the main pursuits of the missions, and subsequently ranchos (estancias) and mission outposts called *asistencias* were established in the outlying areas of the missions, increasing the amount of Spanish contact in each region. In 1804, Mission San Fernando Rey

de España established a rancho, Estancia de San Francisco Xavier, within the Santa Clara River Valley, which had been increasingly used for cattle ranching. The Estancia was constructed at the location of the Tataviam village of *Chaguayanga* (*Tsawayng*), at the confluence of the Santa Clara River and Castaic Creek.

While the Tataviam people living at Mission San Fernando Rey de España appear to have adapted to mission life, accepted Christianity, and gained new work skills, they also retained their traditional language along with aspects of their traditional social, economic, religious, and political lives (Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians 2018).

2.2.3.2 Mexican Period

Although Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, Spanish patterns of culture and influence remained for a time. The missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained for a time. Following secularization of the missions in 1834, large ranchos were granted to prominent and well-connected individuals, ushering in the Rancho Era, with the society making a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos.

Mexican Lieutenant Antonio del Valle was assigned to inventory Mission San Fernando Rey de España's lands and was subsequently granted the Estancia de San Francisco Xavier ("Rancho San Francisco") in 1839 by Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado, who was a friend of del Valle's. The rancho, located approximately 1.5 miles south of the project, totaled 48,000 acres surrounding the Santa Clara River Valley. Antonio del Valle passed away a couple of years later, and the ownership of the rancho transferred to his son, Ygnacio del Valle, who was the mayor of Los Angeles (City of Santa Clarita 2011). In 1846, Governor Pío Pico took ownership of the Mission San Fernando Rey de España, making the mission his headquarters and naming the lands surrounding it Rancho Ex-Mission San Fernando. However, shortly after, Pico traveled to Baja California during the Mexican–American War (1846-1848) and did not return to California until after the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed, which ceded California to the United States. During this time, John C. Fremont and his Buckskin Battalion traveled through Santa Clara River Valley before crossing into the San Fernando Valley and accepting the surrender of California from General Andres Pico (City of Santa Clarita 2010).

2.2.3.3 American Period

The United States' acquisition of California substantially increased the growth of the population in the region. The California gold rush, the end of the Civil War, and the passage of the Homestead Act implementing the United States' manifest destiny to occupy and exploit the North American continent brought many people to California. In 1842, the initial discovery of gold in California was made in Placerita Canyon, approximately five miles south of the project (City of Santa Clarita 2011). The promise of gold brought prospectors to the area, but gold production had dwindled towards the later part of the decade. However, the discovery of gold spurred other mining endeavors throughout the Santa Clarita Valley, including copper, silver, and other minerals. In addition, oil seeps were discovered in 1865 in Pico Canyon, located approximately 7 miles southwest of the project. This led to the area becoming the first oil drilling location in southern California (City of Santa Clarita 2011).

While the American system required that the newly acquired land be surveyed prior to settlement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo bound the United States to honor the land claims of Mexican citizens who

had been granted ownership of ranchos by the Mexican government. The Land Act of 1851 established a board of commissioners to review land grant claims, and in 1852, Ygnacio del Valle and Jacopa Feliz, Antonio del Valle's widow, both petitioned for title of the Rancho San Francisco (Perkins 1957). Although Antonio del Valle had transferred ownership to his estranged son, Ygnacio, from his first marriage, Jacopa Feliz filed several cases with the Probate Court of Los Angeles County to settle del Valle's estate and divide the rancho up among his children with Feliz. The probate petition filed by Feliz was granted, and the rancho was divided between del Valle heirs. In 1875, a land patent was issued to Jacoba Feliz and six of del Valle's children, including Ygnacio. The accompanying Plat, surveyed in 1874 and approved in 1875, indicated Bouquet Canyon, located at the northeast edge of the rancho, as the "Dry Bed of Arroyo Cañada Los Muertos" (U.S. Surveyor General 1875). This same name for the canyon, Cañada de Los Muertos, is given on the survey plats undertaken for Township 4 North and Range 15 and 16 West in 1877.

The population growth of California during the initial years of the American period precipitated the need for mail and freight travel. Beginning in the 1850s several local stage coaches were established, such as the line begun in 1852 by Phineas Banning running between Los Angeles and San Diego (Stott 1968). In 1854, Banning cut a 30-foot swath through what is now known as Newhall Pass to allow the first stagecoach to pass through the area for travel to Fort Tejon (City of Santa Clarita 2010). In 1857, John Butterfield was awarded a \$600,000 per year, six-year contract to transport mail twice a week between St. Louis, Missouri, and San Francisco (Helmich 2008). Butterfield used the same pass through the mountains between 1858 and 1861. Several stations cropped up along the stagecoach route, including Lyons Station, located on the north side of pass (City of Santa Clarita 2010). In the early 1860s, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors contracted with General Edward F. Beale, who cut a 90-foot-deep passageway through the pass and for over 20 years, collected a toll to use the pass (City of Santa Clarita 2010).

While stagecoaches were successful at transporting gold, people, and mail, the need for a railroad to California was imperative. In the 1850s, surveys were initiated by the federal government to determine a railroad route to the Pacific coast (Lech 2004). Although the first transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869 to northern California, in the 1870s the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, incorporated in 1865 and consolidated in 1870, began to construct a southern route that would traverse the state (Fickewirth 1992). In the late 1850s and early 1860s, Jacopa Feliz and her husband, José Salazar, had run into financial difficulties, and their portion of the Rancho San Francisco came under the ownership of William Wolfskill, who transferred it to Ygnacio del Valle in a payoff for the Salazar's debts (Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society 2018a). However, del Valle ran into his own financial troubles, and the land grant was again sold, passing through several owners until purchased by Henry Mayo Newhall in 1875. Soon after gaining ownership of the Rancho San Francisco, Newhall sold a portion of the land for one dollar to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for their transcontinental railroad, which was constructed through the area in 1876 (Ballard n.d.; City of Santa Clarita 2017a). The Newhall Depot was established near Bouquet Junction, approximately 3.3 miles south of the project, at the confluence of Bouquet Canyon and the Santa Clara River Valley.

That same year, in 1876, an older oil well, Pico No. 4, within the Santa Susana Mountains was deepened, which produced a "gusher" and began pumping up to 30 barrels a day (City of Santa Clarita 2011; Perkins 1962). Pico No. 4 became the oldest oil well in the world before being taken out of service in 1990. The Newhall oil field and the Pioneer Oil Refinery (which was the predecessor of Chevron Oil) were established within Newhall's land holdings and were the center of an oil boom in the area

(City of Santa Clarita 2017a). The Pioneer Oil Refinery was the earliest productive refinery in the region and remained in operation until the late 1880s.

With the rail line connecting Santa Clarita to Los Angeles and San Francisco running across Newhall Ranch, the new town that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company named after him, Newhall, sprung up over the following years, and Santa Clarita became a travel hub. After Newhall's death in 1882, his heirs formed The Newhall Land and Farming Company (City of Santa Clarita 2017b).

The early twentieth century witnessed the rise of the movie industry in the region, with Santa Clarita serving as the backdrop for westerns starring Tom Mix, Harry Carey, William S. Hart, and John Wayne (Reynolds 1998). Unfortunately, Santa Clarita was also the site of one of the worst civil engineering disasters in California to date. In March of 1928, the William Mulholland-built St. Francis Dam collapsed, sending flood waters all the way to the Pacific Ocean and killing upwards of 600 people (City of Santa Clarita 2011; Pollack 2010). Later, in the early 1930s, an earthen dam was built in Bouquet Canyon by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (City of Santa Clarita 2011).

In the 1950s, Atholl McBean, Newhall's grandson-in-law shifted the focus of Newhall Ranch from open land to master-planned communities, following the trend in southern California in the post-World War II era (City of Santa Clarita 2017b).

2.2.3.4 Bouquet Canyon and the Project Site

While Bouquet Canyon was undoubtedly utilized by prehistoric populations and the Spanish, little information is available about the canyon until the Mexican period, when it became known as Cañada de Los Muertos (Deadman Canyon). During the time of Ygnacio del Valle's occupation of the Rancho San Francisco during the Mexican Period a band of horses was stolen, and the bandits were pursued into the canyon "from which at least one rustler had not emerged alive" (Parks 1929). On the 1875 survey plat for the Rancho San Francisco, the 1877 survey plats for Township 4 North and Range 15 and 16 West, and the 1900 Fernando 1:62,500-scale topographic map, the name Cañada de Los Muertos and Deadman Canyon are indicated. However, by the 1930 reprint of the San Fernando topographic map, the name is changed to Bouquet Canyon, reflecting the ranching efforts of Francisco Chari.

François "Francisco" Chari was a Frenchman who established a ranch in the canyon in the mid- or late-1800s. One account of Chari states that he purchased several hundred acres of the Rancho San Francisco from Jacopa Feliz and José Salazar in 1843 and established the El Rancho del Buque (Ship Ranch) to settle down "to raise cattle and children" (Reynolds 1998). Another account, as told to Marion Parks by José Jesus Lopez of Rancho El Tejon in the early 1900s, has Francisco Chari encouraged by Chico López to purchase land in the canyon in the 1870s (Parks 1929). López owned a ranch in the region and used the canyon to pasture his horses; after the passage of the Homestead Act in 1862 and the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad through the area in the 1876, he told Chari to "take up some land before the settlers come in and claim everything" (Parks 1929: 196). Before settling in California, Chari had been a sailor, and told "endless yarns of adventure on the seas, and tales of his buque, or ship" around the campfire and eventually the canyon became known as El Rancho del Buque (Parks 1929:196). Later, buque was mis-interpreted, or mis-spelled, by mapmakers and changed to "Bouquet" on maps of the region.

Chico López's ranch was located on the north end of Bouquet Canyon, in Leona Valley; the southern end, near where the San Francisquito and Bouquet canyons empty into the Santa Clara River Valley, was

settled by Martin Ruiz. Ruiz and his sons established several adobe homes in the vicinity, possibly including the "Martin Ruiz Adobe" that was previously located on the project site to the east of what is now Bouquet Canyon Road (Park 1929). However, it is unclear when, and by whom, this adobe was originally built. Images of the adobe on file with the Los Angeles Public Library state in the description that the adobe was built in 1865, and a 1929 newspaper article indicates that in approximately 1870 the adobe was nearly new (The San Fernando [Calif.] Sun, 1929). However, A.B. Perkins and Jerry Reynolds, historians associated with the Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society, claim that the adobe was constructed by Chari in 1845 and was later sold to Ruiz (Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society 2018b). A newspaper article from 1990 written by Reynolds asserts that Chari contracted Ruiz to construct the adobe in 1845, with Ruiz acquiring the property a few years later (Reynolds 1990). This same article also claims that 'Deadman Canyon' was a briefly used name for the canyon and came from 1898, when a Dave Chormicle was hung from an oak tree for stealing cattle or horses; however, as indicated on the survey plats from 1875 and 1877, the reference to the canyon as Cañada de Los Muertos was much earlier than this.

In 1874, Ruiz sold the adobe and part of his ranch lands to Gianbubista ("Gianbatista" or "Juan Batista") Suraco, an Italian who had come to California in 1859 at the age of 20 (Parks 1929). For approximately 40 years, Suraco lived and raised a family in the adobe with his wife, Dominga Garla (Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society 2018b). In 1882, Suraco was granted a land patent under the Homestead Act for 160 acres that included the adobe. Suraco passed away in 1915 and, according to his death certificate, was buried in Bouquet Canyon (Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society 2018c).

One of Suraco's sons, Joseph Antonio "Tony" Suraco, married in 1917 and also lived and raised a family on the adobe property (Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society 2018b). However, the adobe had fallen into disrepair, with winter floods weakening its walls, and Tony Suraco and his family resided in a wood frame house located to the north of the adobe (Parks 1929; Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society 2018b). The house may have been constructed as early as the 1890s (Reynolds 1990).

The Suraco ranch was purchased by the Benz family in the early 1940s; Charles Benz, who was born in 1935, grew up on the alfalfa and hog farm and later married Barbara A. Suraco, Tony Suraco's granddaughter. According to Benz, what was left of the adobe ruins was graded in the 1940s, and the wood frame house to the north was demolished in approximately 1990 after that portion of the ranch had been sold (Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society 2018c).

3.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND CONTACT PROGRAM

3.1 RECORDS SEARCH

HELIX staff conducted a record search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University Fullerton on June 12, 2018. The records search covered a one-mile radius around the project and included archaeological and historical resources, locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies, and a review of the state Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directory. The records search summary and map are included as Appendix B (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

3.1.1 Previous Surveys

The records search results identified 24 previous cultural resource studies completed within the records search limits, none of which occurred within the project site (Table 1, *Previous Studies within One Mile of the Project Area*). Twenty-one of the studies consisted of cultural resource inventories and/or assessments. The remaining three studies include a cultural resources evaluation for the City of Santa Clarita's Circulation Element Environmental Impact Report, a reconnaissance survey, and one report for which no information was available.

Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report No. (LA-00000)	Report Title	Author, Date
00016	Assessment of the Archaeological Impact by the Development of Tract 27973	Gates, 1973
00615	Cultural Resources Investigation Re: Tentative Minor Land Division Map Number 11518	Robinson, 1979
00904	Report title not available	Not available
00932	Cultural Resource Survey Tentative Parcel Map Number 00000, Saugus, Los Angeles County, California	Tartaglia, 1980
01114	Assessment of the Archaeological Impact by the Proposed Development of Tract No. 32615 in Valencia, California	Toren, 1976
01141	An Evaluation of the Potential Impacts to Cultural Resources Located on Portions of Tentative Parcel Map 14813 Bouquet Canyon, Los Angeles, California	Wlodarski, 1982
02170	Cultural Resource Survey for Tentative Tract Map No. 49688, 38 Acres in Santa Clarita, California	Norwood, 1990
02500	Cultural Resources Archaeological Survey Wildwood Hills II Project Tentative Tract 46183	Tartaglia, 1991
02590	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Tract 31803, a 220 Acre Parcel in Plum Canyon, Los Angeles County	Rasson and Greenwood, 1992
02775	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for Vesting Tentative Tract Map No. 47657, Haskell Canyon, Los Angeles County, California	Singer et al., 1992
03690	Cultural Resources Evaluation City of Santa Clarita Circulation Element EIR	Wlodarski, 1997
04057	Cultural Resources Re-assessment of the Bouquet Canyon Project, County of Los Angeles (VT 52192, 52193, and 52194)	Allen and Wakerfield, 1998
04104	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the LADWP Power Plant 1-Olive Line 1 Transmission Line Maintenance Project Los Angeles County, California	Macko, 1993
04843	Addendum to Cultural Resources Re-assessment of the Bouquet Canyon Project, County of Los Angeles (VTT 52192, 52193, and 52194)	Allen, 1999
05137	Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment of the Camp Joseph Scott Project	Applied Earth Works, Inc., 1999
08993	SCE Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Shoofly Corridor, Santa Clarita Area, Los Angeles County, California	Schmidt, 2007

Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report No. (LA-00000)	Report Title	Author, Date
09769	Supplemental Cultural Resources Assessment, Segment 1, Section 1, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Variance for Wire Stringing Location near Construction Tower 25, Los Angeles County, California	Gust and Glover, 2008
09770	Supplemental Archaeological and Paleontological Assessment, Segment 1, Section 1, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Variance for Increased Disturbance Space at WSS 13, Los Angeles County, California	Harper and Gust, 2009
09920	Results of the Class III Cultural Resources Investigation for the Southern California Edison Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project (TRTP) Segment 1, Angeles National Forest and Adjacent Lands, Los Angeles County, California, ARR No. 05-01-01079	Schmidt, Schmidt, and Romani, 2008
10205	Archaeological Investigation for Meadow Peak Project, Vesting Tentative Tract Map 47760 with Final Report	Messick, 2003
10210	Cultural Resources Survey Report for Antelope-Pardee 500-KV Transmission Project	Ahmet and Mason, 2006
10559	Archaeological Impact Analysis: Vesting Tentative Tract Map 43589, 7.5 Acres in Bouquet Canyon Area, Los Angeles County	Schmidt, 2000
11002	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company's Proposed Replacement of One Deteriorated Pole Structure on the Bouquet 16kV Distribution Circuit (TD517593), Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Switalski, 2011
12691	Class III Inventory / Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Fire Station 128 Alternate Site, Los Angeles County, California	W&S Consultants, 2010

3.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The SCCIC has a record of nine previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project, none of which have been recorded within the study area (Table 2, *Previously Recorded Resources within One Mile of the Project Area*). In general, the cultural resources recorded within the records search limits are historic; they include trash deposits and refuse scatters, structural features, a transmission line, a ranch site, and the remains of a historic hog farm. One small prehistoric rock shelter was also documented within the one-mile search radius.

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Resource Number (P-19-#)	Resource Number (CA-LAN-#)	Description	Recorder, Date
000295	295	Prehistoric site. Small rock shelter.	Riddell, 1963
002040	2040H	Historic site. Trash deposit.	Rasson and LeCount, 1992
002041	2041H	Historic site. Scatter of domestic refuse.	Rasson and LeCount, 1992
002042	2042H	Historic site. Cluster of historic features comprising a dwelling with associated activity and trash disposal areas.	Rasson and LeCount, 1992
002043	2043H	Historic site. Three concrete slabs, two concrete footings, and other features in a light density scatter of modern artifacts.	Rasson and LeCount, 1992
002044	2044H	Historic site. Scatter of domestic refuse.	Rasson and LeCount, 1992
002132	2132H	Historic structure. LADWP Transmission Line constructed in 1917 as an adjunct to the Los Angeles Aqueduct.	Dice, 2014; Simon, 2010; Tsunoda, 2007; Whitley, 2004; Macko, 1993; Cole et al., 1992
003534	3534H	Historic site. Ranch site that consists of two small earthen dams, two cattle watering tanks, and a barn foundation.	Ahmet, 2006
004720	4720H	Historic site. Two loci, both of which represent the last physical vestiges of the Agajanian Hog Farm.	Dice, 2014

3.2 OTHER ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Various archival sources were also consulted, including historic topographic maps, aerial imagery (NETR Online 2018), and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) Records. Historic aerials from 1947, 1952, 1959, 1969, 1974, and 1977 were reviewed (NETR Online 2018). Plat maps reviewed included the 1875 survey plat for the Rancho San Francisco and the 1877 survey plats for Township 4 North and Range 15 and 16 West. Topographic maps reviewed included the 1900 Fernando (1:62,500); the 1900 (1930 reprint), 1940, and 1945 San Fernando (1:62,500); the 1932 and 1946 edition of the Humphreys (1:24,000); and the 1960 and 1974 Mint Canyon (1:24,000) topographic maps. The purpose of this research was to identify historic structures and land use in the area.

On the 1900 Fernando and San Fernando maps, one structure appears within the northwestern portion of the study area on the east side of Bouquet Canyon Road, which is shown as a curving road around the northern bend of the project site. On the 1900 Fernando map, the canyon is labeled as Cañada de Los Muertos; by the 1930 reprint of the topographic map, the name has been changed to Bouquet Canyon.

On the 1932 Humphreys map, one structure is shown in the approximate location as the structure indicated on the 1900 and 1930 maps (Figure 5, *1932 Humphreys (1:24,000) Topographic Map*). In addition, a dirt road or driveway is shown extending south from Bouquet Canyon Road in the northern portion of the project site, leading to a structure situated against the hillside, south of Bouquet Canyon wash. The “New Era School” is also shown to the east of the driveway, along Bouquet Canyon Road. Bouquet Canyon Road itself travels in straight, zig-zagged lines along the bend of the canyon around the northern bend of the project. However, by the 1946 reprint of the same map, noted as revised in 1942, the road has been rerouted to curve around the bend in its current, smoother route. Additionally, two

structures are seen in the northwestern portion of the project site, and the school is no longer present. The 1940 and 1945 San Fernando maps, which are indicated as revised from aerial photographs taken between 1938 and 1940, show both the smoother, modern route of the road and “light-duty” remnants of the older, curvier route of the road in the northwestern portion of the study area. On this map, three structures are indicated in the northwestern area of the project site, as well as two structures against the hillside in the north-central area of the project, and a structure where the New Era School was indicated on the 1932 map. No changes are shown on the 1945 version of the San Fernando map.

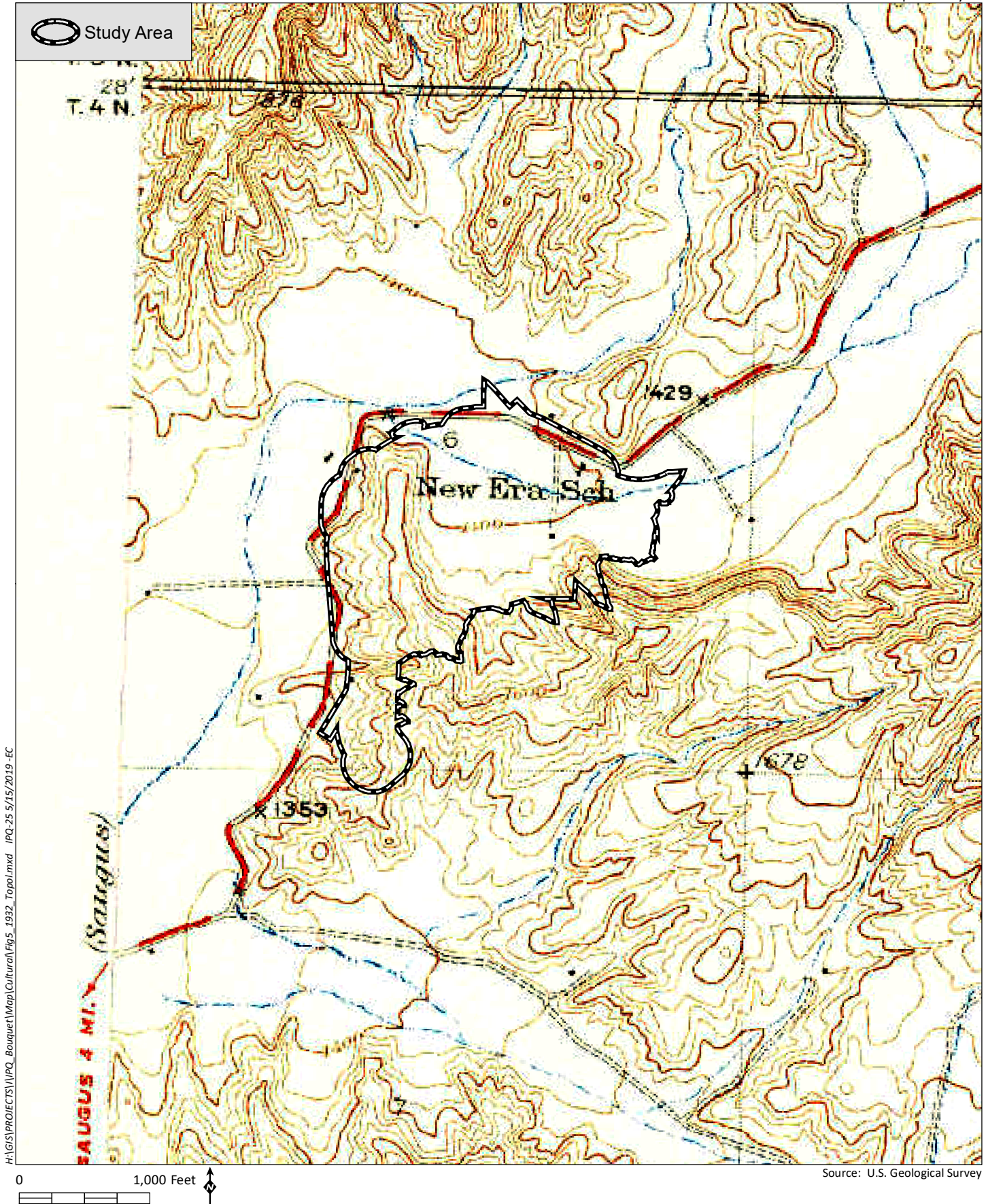
On the 1960 Mint Canyon map, two structures are indicated in the northwestern portion of the project site, one structure at the end of driveway along the hillside, and one structure in the approximate location that the New Era School was indicated on the 1932 map. In addition, the Joe Scott and Kenyon Scudder boys’ camps are present and named as such to the east of the project, south of Bouquet Canyon Road.

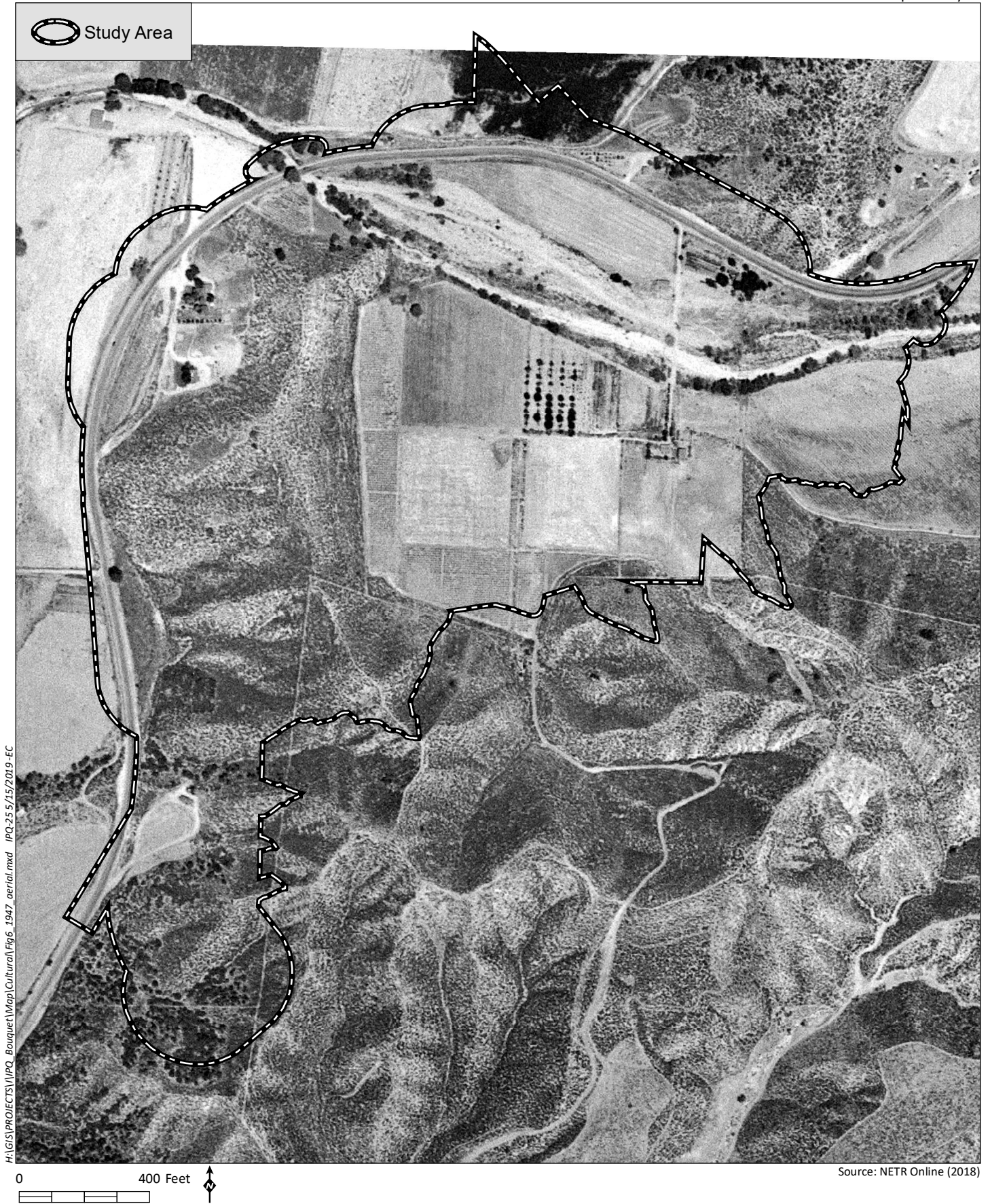
The 1947 aerial photo of the study area shows two structures in the northwestern portion of the project site, two structures and agricultural activities in the central area of the northern portion of the project site, and what appears to potentially be a structure in the approximate location of the New Era school (Figure 6, *1947 Aerial Photograph*). On the 1952 and 1959 aerials all of the structures are still observed. Sometime between the 1959 and 1969 aerials the Bouquet Canyon wash flood plain expanded south into the ranch property, and the school is no longer visible. Furthermore, the original ranch house is no longer standing, and another building has been built just north of where it stood. By the 1974 aerial, only one structure remains in the northwestern portion of the project site, while the ranch appears to have been abandoned.

A land patent search of the BLM’s GLO Records was undertaken to identify the historic ownership of the study area. The land owner, the year of the patent, the authority the patent was granted under, and a legal description of the patent location are provided in Table 3, *Land Patents within or Adjacent to the project Area*, and shown on Figure 7, *Land Patents Granted Within or Adjacent to the Project Area*. The earliest patent issued for the study area was to Gianbatista “Juan Batista” Suraco, in 1882, which covered the northwestern portion of the project site. Of the 10 patents, nine were granted under the Homestead Act between 1882 and 1922. Interestingly, several of the legal descriptions for the patents overlap, indicating patents granted to different landowners for the same lands.

Table 3
LAND PATENTS WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE PROJECT AREA

Name(s) On Patent	Year Issued	Authority	Aliquots	Section (T4N/R15W)
Gianbatista Suraco	1882	May 20, 1862: Homestead EntryOriginal (12 Stat. 392)	N½SW¼ SE¼NW¼ SW¼NE¼	6
Jose Maria Orduno	1893	May 20, 1862: Homestead EntryOriginal (12 Stat. 392)	Lot/Trct 4 (of NWNW) Lot/Trct 5 (of SWNW)	6
William H. Delano	1895	May 20, 1862: Homestead EntryOriginal (12 Stat. 392)	NE¼SE¼ SE¼NE¼ Lot/Trct 1 (NE¼NE¼)	6
Lewis A. Gremminger	1897	May 20, 1862: Homestead EntryOriginal (12 Stat. 392)	S½SW¼ W½SE¼	6





H:\GIS\PROJECTS\IPQ_Bouquet\Map\Cultural\Fig 7 LandPatents.mxd IPC-25 5/15/2019 -EC

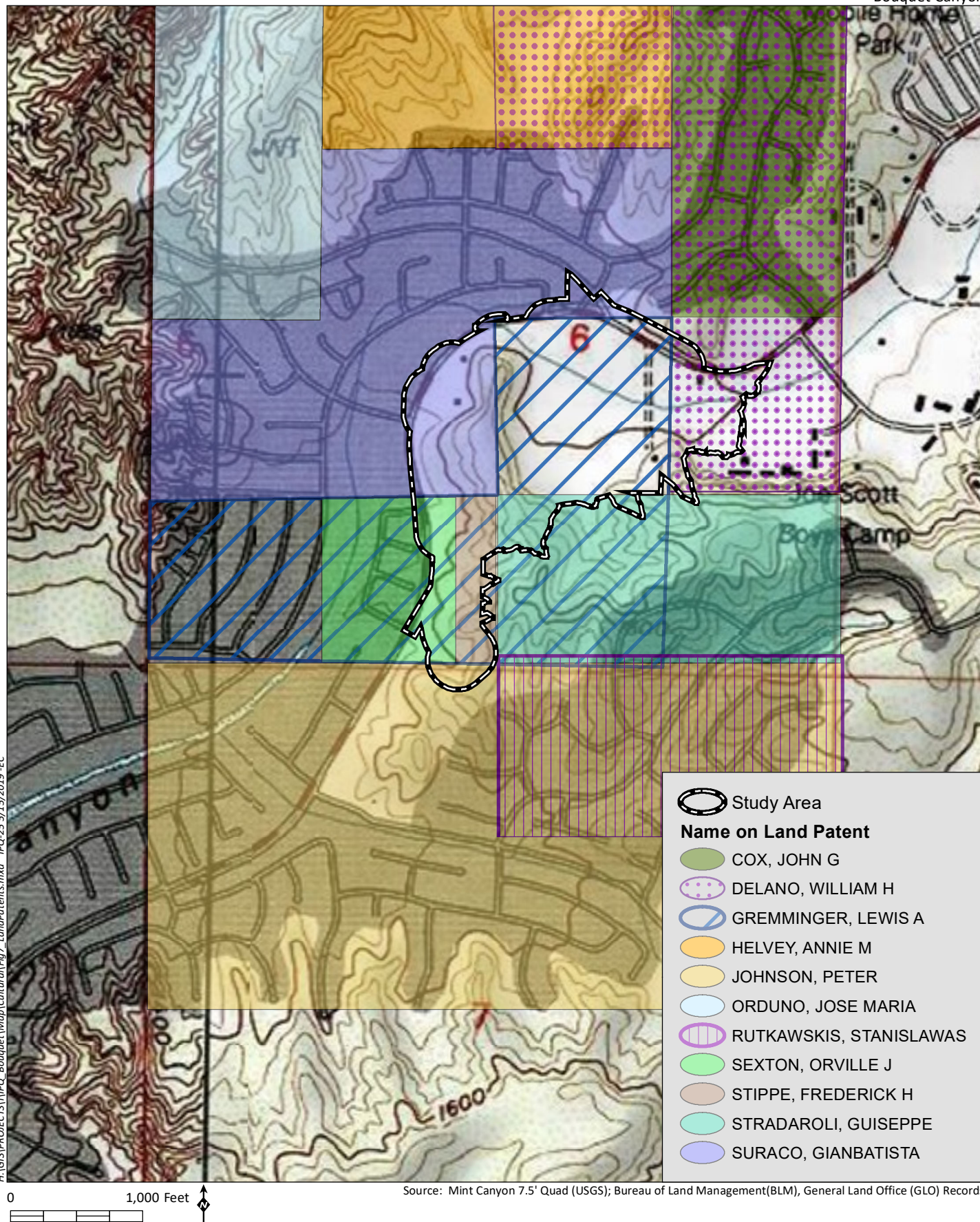


Table 3 (cont.)
LAND PATENTS WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE PROJECT AREA

Name(s) On Patent	Year Issued	Authority	Aliquots	Section (T4N/R15W)
Peter Johnson	1899	April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)	N½ W½, SW¼	7
John G. Cox	1915	May 20, 1862: Homestead EntryOriginal (12 Stat. 392)	SE¼NE¼ Lot/Trct 1 (NE¼NE¼)	6
Orville J. Sexton	1916	May 20, 1862: Homestead EntryOriginal (12 Stat. 392)	W½SE¼SW¼ W½E½SE¼SW¼	6
Annie M. Helvey	1919	May 20, 1862: Homestead EntryOriginal (12 Stat. 392)	Lot/Trct 2 (NW¼NE¼) Lot/Trct 3 (NE¼NW¼)	6
Frederick H. Stippe	1919	May 20, 1862: Homestead EntryOriginal (12 Stat. 392)	E½E½SE¼SW¼	6
Guiseppe Stradaroli	1922	May 20, 1862: Homestead EntryOriginal (12 Stat. 392)	S½SE¼	6

3.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on May 31, 2018 for a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and list of Native American contacts for the project area. The NAHC indicated in a response dated June 22, 2018 that the search of the SLF was completed for the project area with negative results. Letters were sent on June 29, 2018 to Native American representatives and interested parties identified by the NAHC. No responses have been received to date. If any responses are received, they will be forwarded to City of Santa Clarita staff.

A Native American monitor from the Fernandeano Tatavium Band of Mission Indians accompanied the survey crew during the fieldwork, and upon coordination for the survey, Jairo Avila responded in an email dated June 22, 2018 that their records show the presence of a Tatavium Village and Native burial site less than four miles west of the project.

Native American correspondence is included as Appendix C (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

A pedestrian survey of the study area was conducted on June 29, 2018 by HELIX Field Director Julie Roy, staff archaeologists Mary Villalobos and Dominique Diaz de Leon, and Native American monitor Lorence Orosco from the Fernandeano Tatavium Band of Mission Indians. A reconnaissance survey of additional off-site improvement areas by Senior Archaeologist Stacie Wilson and Dominique Diaz de Leon occurred on November 14, 2018. During the pedestrian survey, the study area was walked in transects spaced approximately 10 meters (m) apart where possible. Slopes greater than 25 degrees were visually assessed but were not surveyed. The top of the ridgeline on the west side of the project site was surveyed; however, the ridgeline was very narrow and systematic transects were not feasible.

Visibility was poor throughout the study area (Plates 1 and 2). Flood plain sands have been deposited over the entirety of the valley area within the project site, and the ridgelines and slopes are highly eroded (Plate 3). The vegetation within the study area includes mainly non-native plants, including foxtail, mustard grass, *Arundo*, eucalyptus, black locus, and juniper trees, with native vegetation consisting of sagebrush, buckwheat, elderberry plants, and sparse white and black sage on the slopes, with mule fat scrub along the creek. Visibility throughout the survey area was less than 10 percent in the low areas and down to zero percent along the creek banks. The slopes allowed for up to 30 to 40 percent visibility; however, most of the slopes were not surveyed due to the slope angles being more than 25 degrees.



Plate 1. Overview of the project site, view to the northwest.



Plate 2. Overview of the project site, view to the west.



Plate 3. Overview of the ridgeline within the project site, view to the west.

4.1.1 Documentation

Cultural resources identified during the survey were recorded on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms. All completed DPR site forms were submitted to the SCCIC.

5.0 RESULTS

A total of four cultural resources were documented within the study area and include the remnants of an early twentieth century school house (P-19-004853), a ranch complex and associated features (P-19-004854 [CA-LAN-4854]), a residential structure from the 1950s (P-19-192514), and the remnants of a residence from the turn of the twentieth century (P-19-004855) (Table 4, *Cultural Resources Identified Within the Project Area*). Maps of the cultural resource locations are provided on Figure 8, *Cultural Resources Identified within Project Area*. Copies of the DPR forms for the cultural resources are included in Appendix D (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

Table 4
CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

Resource Number	Age	Description	Status
P-19-004853	Historic	Concrete foundation; possibly the remnants of the New Era School	Newly documented
P-19-004854 (CA-LAN-4854)	Historic	Ranch complex remnants	Newly documented
P-19-192514	Historic	Residential structure (circa 1950s)	Newly documented
P-19-004855	Historic	Remnants of a residential structure	Newly documented

5.1 SITE DESCRIPTIONS

5.1.1 P-19-004853

Resource P-19-004853 consists of a concrete foundation (Plate 4). The foundation is in the flood plain of the Bouquet Canyon wash, approximately 55 feet south of Bouquet Canyon Road, and has been highly disturbed. The foundation is a small rectangular raised pad with two steps on the west side. However, more steps may be buried under the fluvial soils. The foundation has been cracked and is uplifted in numerous places by tree roots. Two 4-by-4-inch post holes are located on each end of the pad on the side with the steps. The foundation is in the approximate location of the “New Era School,” observed on the 1932 Humphreys (1:24,000) topographic map, and may represent the remnants of the school structure (see Figure 5).



Plate 4. Overview of P-19-004853, view to the east.

A local resident, Minnie Ann Helvey Murphy, who was born in 1918 in Bouquet Canyon, said in a televised interview in approximately 2004 that her father had built the school in 1924 (Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society 2018d). However, an Automobile Club of Southern California map from 1922 shows a school in this location, indicating an earlier date for the school’s construction. The school may have been in use until at least the 1940s (Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society 2018d). Charles Benz, who was born in 1935 and whose family purchased the Suraco ranch in the early 1940s, noted in an interview that he attended “primary school at a schoolhouse around the bend to the north, up Bouquet Canyon Road” (Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society 2018b).

5.1.2 P-19-004854 (CA-LAN-4854)

Resource P-19-004854 (CA-LAN-4854) includes the remnants of a ranch complex from the early- to mid-twentieth century located in the central area of the study area, south of Bouquet Canyon wash. Five features were observed and include two small concrete foundations or pads, a corrugated piece of sheet metal that was possibly used as a burn bin, various segments of a cast iron water conveyance pipeline, and a rock wall situated along the base of the east facing hill with the remnants of a barbed wire fence below the rock wall (Plates 5 and 6).



Cultural Resources Identified within Project Area

Figure 8



Plate 5. Overview of P-19-004854 (CA-LAN-4854) (concrete pad), view to the east.



Plate 6. Overview of P-19-004854 (CA-LAN-4854) (rock wall), view to the north.

No structures are shown in the location of ranch on the 1900 Fernando (1:62,500) and 1900 (and 1930 reprint) San Fernando topographic maps, the earliest maps available for the study area. On the 1932 Humphreys (1:24,000) map, a dirt road extending south from Bouquet Canyon Road is shown leading to a single structure at the approximate location of the concrete pads (Figure 5). On the 1940 and 1945 San Fernando (1:62,500) maps, two structures are shown. On the 1947 aerial, the entire area within the valley is cleared and cultivated, and two structures can be seen (Figure 6). The structures are still

present on the 1959 aerial photograph but appear to have been demolished by 1969 (NETR Online 2018).

The ranch complex is situated within the northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of the southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6 of Township 4 North and Range 15 West; the land patent for this area was granted to Lewis A. Gremminger in 1897, under the authority of the Homestead Act of 1862. The initials "B.R." are etched into the concrete of one of the concrete pads, and the initials "RB", "BLB", and "JAB" are etched into the side wall of the other concrete pad (Plate 7). Unfortunately, none of these initials could be correlated to Gremminger, suggesting that the ranch was developed by a different owner later in the twentieth century.



Plate 7. Overview of initials etched into side wall of a concrete pad, view to the north.

5.1.3 P-19-192514

Resource P-19-192514 is an occupied residence located at 28402 Bouquet Canyon Road, within APN 2812-008-002 (Plate 8). According to a review of historic aerial photographs, the house appears to have been constructed between 1952 and 1959. The house has asphalt roofing shingles, exterior stucco walls, and louvered windows (Plate 9). There is a detached two-car garage that also has a stucco exterior.



Plate 8. Overview of P-19-192514 (28402 Bouquet Canyon Road), view to the west.



Plate 9. Front view of P-19-192514 (28402 Bouquet Canyon Road), view to the northeast.

5.1.4 P-19-004855

Site P-19-004855 is the remnants of a residence from the turn of the twentieth century. On the 1900 Fernando (1:62,500) and the 1900 (1930 reprint) San Fernando (1:62,500) topographic maps, a single structure is shown in this approximate location. On the 1932 Humphreys (1:24,000) map, one structure is shown in the same general location (Figure 5). However, by the 1946 reprint of the same map, noted

as revised in 1942, two structures are seen, the northern of which is in the location of P-19-004855. The structure continues to appear on all of the available years (1960, 1974, 1988, and 1995) of the Mint Canyon (1:24,000) topographic map.

On the 1947 aerial photograph, two residential areas can be observed (Figure 6). It appears that the northern residence is the structure observed on the historic topographic maps. According to Charles Benz, a wood frame house was constructed around the turn of the twentieth century by the Suraco family to the north of the Martin Ruiz Adobe, which by that time had fallen into disrepair (Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society 2018b). Benz also indicated that the house was demolished in approximately 1990; however, although difficult to ascertain for certain, a review of aerial imagery suggests the house may have been demolished as early as the 1970s. Between 1969 and 1974 the area appears to have become overgrown with vegetation with little evidence of a structure remaining (NETR Online 2018).

During the current survey, several glass and ceramic sherds were observed in the area surrounding an existing pepper tree, which appears to be the approximate location where the house once stood (Plate 10).



Plate 10. Overview of P-19-004855, view to the north.

5.2 OTHER LOCATIONS OF ACTIVITIES, OBJECTS, OR INFRASTRUCTURE

Numerous points of interest were noted during the survey, including two abandoned vehicles within Bouquet Canyon wash; an old truck bed or cart, also within the wash; and a telephone pole with a 1941 date nail located on top of the ridgeline. above P-19-192514. These features were not documented as cultural resources, nor recorded on DPR 523 forms.

Based on archival research conducted for the study, it appears that the location of the residential house situated within the private in-holding in the western portion of the study area (P-19-192514), was previously occupied by the "Martin Ruiz Adobe" (Plate 11). The adobe was built in the mid-nineteenth century and had fallen into disrepair by the turn of the twentieth century. At that time, the Suraco family, who had occupied the adobe, built a new wood frame house located to the north of the adobe (Site P-19-004855). According to a 1920s account documenting the 'Extant Historic Adobe Houses of Los Angeles County,' the road through Bouquet Canyon ran "between the two houses, scarcely ten feet from the back door of the adobe" (Parks 1929:198). As shown on the 1932 Humphreys (1:24,000) topographic map, the road at that time curved around the bend in the canyon closer to the hillside than its current alignment (Figure 5). As discussed in Section 3.2 above, by the 1946 reprint of the same map (noted as revised in 1942), the road has been rerouted to curve around the bend in its current, smoother route located further to the west. Both road alignments are shown on the 1940 and 1945 San Fernando maps, which is indicated as revised from aerial photographs taken between 1938 and 1940. On the 1947 aerial photograph, two residential areas can be observed, as well as both the modern and old road alignments (Figure 6). It is probable that the southern residence observed in this area on the 1947 aerial was the adobe, as it would have been located immediately adjacent to the old road alignment, the remnants of which can be observed on the aerial photograph (Figure 6). This location is the same location of the existing structure from the 1950s is currently situated (within the private in-holding). According to Charles Benz, what remained of the adobe was graded in the 1940s (Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society 2018c); however, on the 1952 aerial photograph, the area of the adobe appears to be in a similar condition as in 1947 (NETR Online 2018). But by 1959, as seen on the aerial photography, the area looks newly graded, and a newly constructed house (P-19-192514) is observed in the same location, as well as a newly graded dirt driveway extending west to Bouquet Canyon Road. As such, it appears that the current existing residential structure, located within the private in-holding, is in the same location as where the adobe once stood, and that what would have remained of the adobe was destroyed by the construction of the house in the 1950s.



Plate 11. Martin Ruiz Adobe (Parks 1929:199).

One other potential point of interest was identified during the course of the cultural resources study: the burial locations of "Juan Batista" Suraco, his wife, and several others, including, potentially, three members of the Chakanaka family. Suraco passed away in 1915, and according to his death certificate,

was buried in Bouquet Canyon (Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society 2018c). The City's 2009 Historic Preservation Survey & Planning Analysis states the following:

A family graveyard was established on a low hill to the South where Juan, his wife Dominga Carla and others, including some Indians, were buried; five additional graves of Typhoid victims are located on a ridge to the east; the adobe home is gone, marked by a large palm tree; the Suraco cemetery is marked by 4 oleanders (once there were six) and the headstones are no longer extant; shallow depressions suggest perhaps six burials with two or three outside of the oleander line; no evidence of the ridgetop interments has been found (Historic Resources Group 2009).

No reference is given for the information provided in the Historic Preservation Survey & Planning Analysis; as such, it is unclear where this information was obtained. According to the Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society:

In a 2010 interview conducted at the site, [Charles] Benz pointed out the location of a family graveyard on a low hill behind the former adobe where some six members of the Suraco and Chacanaca families (and perhaps other Californios) are buried. He remembered that the graves were marked with crude wooden stakes when he was a child, and he was not allowed to play there (Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society 2018b).

In the Fernandeno Tatavium Band of Mission Indians' 2009 Federal Recognition Petition, a footnote with the text of an interview with Ernest Ortega quotes him as saying "I remember my father taking us to Newhall and that's where a lot of Indians, the relatives came from—the (Chakanakas?) and the Cooks—they were from that area" (Fernandeno Tatavium Band of Mission Indians 2009).

Further documentation regarding the burials is provided in Appendix E (Confidential Appendices, bound separately). During the survey, an area enclosed by a wire fence with one live oleander bush and one dead bush on the south fence line was observed (Figure 9, *Potential Burial Site Location* [Confidential, bound separately]). This area, which is situated to the northeast of the existing structure within the private in-holding, may be the location of the purported graves.

6.0 SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

A study was undertaken to identify cultural resources that are present in the Bouquet Canyon Road Project study area, and to determine the effects of the project on historical resources. The cultural resources survey documented a total of four newly identified cultural resources within the study area, all relating to twentieth century activities; no prehistoric cultural resources were identified.

6.1 ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resources located within the study area include a foundation, possibly representing the remnants of the New Era School; the remains of a ranch complex and associated features; a mid-twentieth century residential structure, and the remnants of a structure seen on historic topographic maps. Potential project effects to the cultural resources and their eligibility recommendations are

discussed below and provided in Table 5, *NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Recommendations of Cultural Resources*. In summary, the four documented cultural resources within the study area do not meet the criteria for listing in the CRHR or the NRHP, and thus are not considered historical resources, per CEQA.

Table 5
NRHP/CRHR ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

Resource Number	Description	NRHP/CRHP Eligibility Recommendation	Potential Effects
P-19-004853	Concrete foundation; possibly the remnants of the New Era School	Not eligible	No effect
P-19-004854 (CA-LAN-4854)	Ranch complex and associated features	Not eligible	No effect
P-19-192514	Residential structure (circa 1950s)	Not eligible	No effect
P-19-004855	Remnants of a residential structure	Not eligible	No effect

6.1.1 P-19-004853

P-19-004853 consists of a concrete foundation that may represent the remnants of the New Era School, as observed on the 1932 Humphreys (1:24,000) topographic map. P-19-004853 does not appear to meet the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR, as addressed below.

Criterion A: While the New Era School may have played a role in the development of the local Newhall and Bouquet Canyon communities, the foundation remnants cannot be positively associated to the school and do not represent a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the local, regional, or national history.

Criterion B: The school house has no known significant association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

Criterion C: The foundation is a concrete feature and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master, or possess artistic value.

Criterion D: The concrete pad does not contain further potential to contribute important information about human history.

In addition, the foundation is located in the flood plain of the Bouquet Canyon wash and has been highly disturbed and retains little integrity. Therefore, P-19-004853 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR.

6.1.2 P-19-004854 (CA-LAN-4854)

P-19-004854 (CA-LAN-4854) consists of the remains of a ranch complex from the early- to mid-twentieth century; features include two small concrete foundations or pads, a corrugated piece of sheet metal that was possibly used as a burn bin, various segments of a cast iron water conveyance pipeline, and a rock wall. P-19-004854 (CA-LAN-4854) does not appear to meet the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR, as addressed below.

Criterion A: The ranch has no known association with an event that has made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history or cultural heritage of California.

Criterion B: The ranch has no known significant association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history. Initials etched into the concrete foundations could not be correlated to the original American Period owner of the land, Lewis A. Gremminger, who obtained a land patent in 1897 under the authority of the Homestead Act, nor are the initials associated with any known persons, places, or events of significance.

Criterion C: The remains of the ranch are common building features made of concrete, cast iron, and rock that was probably locally sourced; they do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor do they represent the work of a master, or possess artistic value.

Criterion D: The ranch remnants do not contain further potential to contribute important information about human history; the potential to yield information appears to have been exhausted by recordation.

As such, P-19-004854 (CA-LAN-4854) is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR.

6.1.3 P-19-192514

P-19-192514 consists of a residential structure constructed between 1952 and 1959. The structure does not appear to meet the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR, as addressed below.

Criterion A: Given the mid-twentieth century date of construction, the house does not represent the pioneering phase of Santa Clarita's development in the nineteenth century and is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or national history.

Criterion B: The house and associated garage appear to have been built at the same location as the "Martin Ruiz Adobe" that was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century and occupied by the Suraco family. The Suraco ranch was purchased by the Benz family in the 1940s, who were local alfalfa and hog farmers. Charles Benz, born in 1935, later married Barbara A. Suraco (born in 1939), who was a descendant of Gianbubista ("Gianbatista" or "Juan Batista") Suraco (Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society 2018b). It is not clear who built the current structure located at 28402 Bouquet Canyon Road, but it is was likely a member of the Suraco or Benz family. However, while the Suraco and Benz families have a long history of occupation in the canyon, the house was constructed at a far later date than Juan Batista Suraco's initial ownership of the land in the nineteenth century and after the initial ownership of the ranch by the Benz family in the early 1940s. As such, the structure has no known significant association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

Criterion C: The one-story residential structure is a common example of a postwar-era Ranch house, popular in the mid-twentieth century, and does not embody distinctive architectural characteristics, represent the work of a master, or possess artistic value.

Criterion D: The structure does not appear to have the potential to yield important information about historic construction materials or technologies and would not be considered significant as a source of information important in history.

Additionally, the residential structure and detached garage are in a state of deterioration such that they lack integrity, and the original character of the buildings is no longer evident. Therefore, P-19-192514 is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR.

6.1.4 P-19-004855

P-19-004855 represents the location of a late nineteenth or early twentieth century wood frame house observed on historic topographic maps and aerial photographs. All that currently remains of the residence is a pepper tree and the a few fragments of glass and ceramic artifacts. P-19-004855 does not appear to meet the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR, as addressed below.

Criterion A: The resource is the remnants of a residential wood frame structure that did contribute to the broad patterns of the local, regional, or national history.

Criterion B: Research conducted during the course of this study indicates that the house was originally built by the Suraco family once the "Martin Ruiz Adobe" fell into disrepair. However, as with P-19-192514, while the Suraco family has a long history of occupation in Bouquet Canyon, the resource has no known significant association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

Criterion C: The residential structure is no longer extant and as such, does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master, or possess artistic value.

Criterion D: Recordation has exhausted the research potential of the resource. The structure has been demolished, and all that remains is a pepper tree and fragments of non-diagnostic historic artifacts.

In addition, the resource contains little integrity, as the entire area appears to have been graded at some point in the past, and as described above, the wood-frame residential structure is no longer existing. As such, P-19-004855 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR.

6.2 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

In summary, four historic-period cultural resources were documented within the study area. The four resources, a concrete foundation (P-19-004853), the remnants of a ranch (P-19-004854 (CA-LAN-4854)), a residential structure (P-19-192514), and the remnants of a residential structure (P-19-004855) are recommended as ineligible for listing on the NRHP or the CRHR.

Based on the results of the current study, no historical resources, per CEQA, will be affected by the Bouquet Canyon Project. However, as discussed in Section 5.2 above, research conducted for the study indicates that a historic family burial plot may be located within the project site. Although no physical indication of the potential burial locations was identified during the pedestrian survey other than an area fenced off with a wire fence, it is recommended that in coordination with the City and the Fernandeano Tatavium Band of Mission Indians non-invasive studies be undertaken to locate the plot, if it exists. This could be accomplished through the use of cadaver dogs or remote sensing. In the event that human remains are discovered, the County Coroner shall be contacted. If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted

in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains. All requirements of Health & Safety Code §7050.5 and PCR §5097.98 shall be followed.

The project site was covered by thick vegetation and the original ground surface could not be observed throughout the study area. In addition, the majority of the project site is located within young alluvial soils, where there is a potential for buried cultural resources. Also, while no Native American cultural resources have been identified within the study area, there are important cultural resources in the vicinity. The Native American monitor from the Fernandeano Tatavium Band of Mission Indians recommended archaeological monitoring, given the proximity of known cultural resources, and indicated that several cultural sites and Tatavium Place Names are located within proximity to the project.

Due to these concerns and the potential for buried cultural material to be present within the study area, it is recommended that an archaeological and Native American monitoring program be implemented for the project in areas of young alluvium and colluvium (Figure 10, *Areas of Young Alluvium or Colluvium Deposits*). Specific excavation depths have not yet been provided for the project. Although the areas of young alluvium are proposed to be raised up to approximately 60 feet with the use of fill, some grading, compaction, and/or scarification will occur prior to the placement of the fill.

The monitoring program would include attendance by the archaeologist and Native American monitor at a preconstruction meeting with the grading contractor and the presence of archaeological and Native American monitors during initial ground disturbing activities within the areas of young alluvium and colluvium. Both archaeological and Native American monitors would have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect grading and other ground-disturbing activity in the event that cultural resources are encountered. If significant cultural material is encountered, the monitors will coordinate with the applicant and City of Santa Clarita staff to develop and implement appropriate mitigation measures.

Should the project limits change to incorporate new areas of proposed disturbance, archaeological survey of these areas will be required.



Areas of Young Alluvium or Colluvium Deposits

Figure 10

7.0 REFERENCES

Ballard, Michael

- n.d. Santa Clarita Railroad History Timeline. Electronic document, available at: <http://socalregion.com/railroads/northern-los-angeles-county-railroads/santa-clarita-railroad-history-timeline/>, accessed June 2018.

Bean, Lowell John and Charles R. Smith

- 1978 Gabrielino. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 538-549. *Handbook of North American Indians* vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Breschini, Gary S.

- 2000 The Portolá Expedition of 1769. Prepared for the Monterey County Historical Society, Monterey, CA.

Campbell, Russell H., Chris J. Wills, Pamela J. Irvine, and Brian J. Swanson

- 2014 *Preliminary Geologic Map of the Los Angeles 30 x 60-Minute Quadrangle, California*. Digital preparation by: Carlos I. Gutierrez and Matt D. O'Neal. California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey.

City of Santa Clarita

- 2003 Gate-King Industrial Park, Final Environmental Impact Report. State Clearinghouse Number 2001021121. Prepared with the assistance of Impact Sciences, Inc., Camarillo, CA.
- 2010 Draft Program EIR for the City of Santa Clarita's Proposed One Valley One Vision General Plan. State Clearinghouse Number 2008071133.
- 2011 City of Santa Clarita General Plan. Electronic document, available at: <https://www.codepublishing.com/CA/SantaClarita/html/SantaClaritaGP/SantaClaritaGP.html>, accessed September 12, 2018.
- 2017a Lyons Avenue/Dockweiler Drive Extension Project Draft Environmental Impact Report. State Clearinghouse Number 2013082016. Prepared with the assistance of Parker Environmental Consultants, Valencia, CA.
- 2017b Sand Canyon Plaza Mixed-Use Project Draft Environmental Impact Report. State Clearinghouse Number 2015051005.
- 2018 Santa Clarita Municipal Code, current through Ordinance 18-8, passed June 26, 2018. Electronic document, available at: <https://www.codepublishing.com/CA/SantaClarita/>, accessed September 12, 2018.

Elsasser, A.B.

- 1978 Development of Regional Prehistoric Cultures. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 37-57. *Handbook of North American Indians* vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Englehardt, Zephyrin

- 1897 *The Franciscans in California*. Published by Holy Childhood Indian School, Harbor Springs, MI.

Erlandson, Jon M.

- 1994 *Early Hunter-Gatherers of the California Coast*. New York, Plenum Press.
- 1997 The Middle Holocene along the California Coast. In *Archaeology of the California Coast during the Middle Holocene*, edited by J. M. Erlandson and M. A. Glassow. pp. 61–72. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Vol. 4, J. E. Arnold, series editor. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

ESA

- 2008 North Los Angeles/Kern County Recycled Water Project Final Project Environmental Impact Report. Prepared for Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40 Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40.

Fernandeño Tatavium Band of Mission Indians

- 2009 Federal Recognition Petition. Electronic document, available at https://www.bia.gov/sites/bia.gov/files/assets/as-ia/ofa/petition/158_ferntv_CA/pet_narr/158_NARR_2009_FullNarrativePostSQL.pdf, accessed October 30, 2018.
- 2018 *Heritage*. Electronic document, available at <http://www.tataviam-nsn.us/heritage/>, accessed June 2018.

Fickewirth, A. A.

- 1992 *California Railroads*. Golden West Books, San Marino, California.

Gallegos, Dennis R.

- 2002 Southern California in Transition. In *Catalysts to Complexity: Late Holocene Societies of the Southern California Coast*, edited by J. M. Erlandson and T. L. Jones, pp. 27–40. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Vol. 6, J. E. Arnold, series editor. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Golla, Victor

- 2007 Linguistic Prehistory. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by T. L. Jones, and K. A. Klar, pp. 71–82. AltaMira Press, New York.

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX)

- 2018 *Jurisdictional Delineation Report for the Bouquet Canyon Project*. Prepared for Integral Communities.

Helmich, Mary A.

- 2008 *The Butterfield Overland Mail Company*. California State Parks, Interpretation and Education Division.

Historic Resources Group

- 2009 *City of Santa Clarita Historic Preservation Survey & Planning Analysis*. Prepared for the City of Santa Clarita.

Johnson, John R.

- 1997 The Indians of Mission San Fernando. *Southern California Quarterly*.

Johnson, John R., and David D. Earle

- 1990 Tataviam Geography and Ethnohistory. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology*, Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 191-214 (1990).

King, Chester and Thomas C. Blackburn

- 1978 Tataviam. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 535-537. *Handbook of North American Indians* vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Lech, Steve

- 2004 *Along the Old Roads: A History of the Portion of Southern California That Became Riverside County, 1772–1893*. Steve Lech, Riverside, California

McDonald, Meg, and James D. Eighmey

- 2004 Late Period Prehistory in San Diego. In *Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology of Metropolitan San Diego: A Historic Properties Background Study*. Prepared for the Metropolitan Wastewater Department, City of San Diego. ASM Affiliates, Encinitas, CA.

Miller, Wick R.

- 1986 Numic Languages. In *Great Basin*, edited by W. L. D'Azevedo, pp. 98–112. *Handbook of North American Indians* vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Moratto, Michael J.

- 1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press: New York.

NETR Online

- 2018 *Historic Aerials*. Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. Electronic document available at: <http://www.historicaerials.com>, accessed June 2018.

Office of Historic Preservation

- 1995 Instructions for Recording Historical Resources. California Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento, CA.

Owen, Shelley Marie

- 1995 *Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the Cajon/EPTC Pipeline Project Located in Portions of Los Angeles, San Bernardino and Orange Counties, California*. EIP Associates, Pasadena. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center. California State University, Fullerton.

Parker, Patricia L. and Thomas F. King

- 1998 *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Parks, Marion

- 1929 In Pursuit of Vanished Days: Visits to the Extant Historic Adobe Houses of Los Angeles County. *Historical Society of Southern California Annual*, Vol. 14 No 2. Electronic document available at: <https://scvhistory.com/scvhistory/files/hssc1929parks/hssc1929parks.pdf>, accessed October 1, 2018.

Perkins, Arthur B.

- 1957 Rancho San Francisco: A Study of a California Land Grant. *The Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly*, June.
- 1962 The Pico Ghost Camp. *Newhall Signal and Saugus Enterprise*, Newhall, CA.

Pollack, Alan

- 2010 President's Message. *The Heritage Junction Dispatch*, vol. 36, issue 2.

Reynolds, Jerry

- 1990 [unknown title]. *Newhall Signal & Saugus Enterprise* 22 June 1990: 1 and 5. Santa Clarita.
- 1998 *History of the Santa Clarita Valley*. Electronic document available at: <https://scvhistory.com/scvhistory/signal/reynolds/contents.html>, accessed October 1, 2018.

Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society

- 2018a *Ygnacio del Valle, Landowner*. Electronic document available at: <https://scvhistory.com/scvhistory/lw2052.htm>, accessed on September 17, 2018.
- 2018b *Ruiz-Suraco Adobe*. Electronic document available at: <https://scvhistory.com/scvhistory/us3001.htm>, accessed on October 1, 2018.
- 2018c *Juan Bautista Suraco*. Electronic document available at: <https://scvhistory.com/scvhistory/tlp1501.htm>, accessed on October 1, 2018.
- 2018d Locator Map: New Era School. Electronic document available at: <https://scvhistory.com/scvhistory/lw2118d.htm>, accessed on October 29, 2018.

- Stickel, E. Gary
1978 *Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor Areas Prehistory and Early History, Los Angeles County, California*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District.
- Stott, K. W.
1968 Fifty Years of Stagecoaching in Southern California. In *Brand Book Number One: The San Diego Corral of the Westerners*, edited by R. Brandes.
- Sutton, Mark Q.
2009 People and Language: Defining the Takic Expansion into Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 41(2&3):31-93.
- Szabolcsi, Katalin
2000 Searching for Tataviam Answers. *The Signal*, October 29, 2000.
- The San Fernando [Calif.] Sun
1929 Old Suraco Hacienda is Relic of Pioneer Days. Date approximate. San Fernando, CA.
- U.S. Surveyor General
1875 Plat of the Rancho San Francisco. Electronic document available at:
<http://gis.ventura.org/RecordMaps/mr/001/001-amr001.pdf>, accessed September 17, 2018.
- Van Horn, David M.
1980 *Archaeological Survey Report: The 2,575-Acre Tres Hermanos Ranch in San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California*. Archaeological Associates, Costa Mesa. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center. California State University, Fullerton.
- Wallace, William J.
1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11:214-230.
- Warren, Claude N.
1967 The San Dieguito Complex: A Review and Hypothesis. *American Antiquity* 32:168-185.

1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by C. Irwin-Williams, pp. 1–14. Eastern New Mexico Contributions in Anthropology 1(3). Portales, New Mexico.
- Warren, C.N., G. Siegler, and F. Dittmer
2004 Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods. In *Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology of Metropolitan San Diego: A Historic Properties Background Study*. Prepared for the Metropolitan Wastewater Department, City of San Diego. ASM Affiliates, Encinitas, California.

Web Soil Survey

2018 Natural Resource Conservation Service- Soil Map. United States Department of Agriculture. Electronic document, available at <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>, accessed June 18, 2018.

Appendix A

Resumes

Stacie Wilson, MS, RPA

Project Manager

Summary of Qualifications

Ms. Wilson has been professionally involved in CRM for 15 years and has more than 17 years of unique experience in both archaeology and GIS. She has served as principal investigator on numerous cultural resources management projects, and regularly coordinates with local, state, and federal agencies and Native American tribal representatives. She is skilled in project management, archaeological inventories and excavation, and report documentation and has broad experience on private, municipal, federal, utility, and renewable energy projects. Her years of experience also encompass an understanding of CEQA and NEPA compliance regulations. She is proficient at creating, organizing, and analyzing GIS data; her technical skills include ArcGIS 10.4, Spatial Analyst, Geostatistical Analyst, and working with datasets in Microsoft Word and Excel. Ms. Wilson is detail oriented and has strong organizational and coordination capabilities. She has managed large-scale surveys and site evaluations and designed and implemented site mitigation programs throughout southern California.

Selected Project Experience

Apple Valley Airport Detention Basin IS/MND (2017-2018). Project Manager for the preparation of an IS/MND for the acquisition of an approximately 18-acre property at the airport for construction of a detention basin to address stormwater runoff. Work performed for C&S Companies, with San Bernardino County as the lead agency.

Roripaugh Ranch - Phase 2 Project (2018-2018). Principal Investigator for a records search and background research, Native American coordination and contacting the NAHC, field survey, coordination with USACE, and preparation of a report addressing the NHPA Section 106 compliance

Cactus II Feeder Transmission Pipeline IS/MND (2017-2018). Senior Archaeologist overseeing cultural resources survey and report for this proposed pipeline project, including background research and Native American outreach. Assisted EMWD with Native American consultation under AB 52. The project will construct five miles of new transmission pipeline to serve planned development in Moreno Valley. Work performed for EMWD

Southern California Edison (SCE) As-Needed Environmental Compliance Support (2015-2016). Principal Investigator and Field Director for various as-needed projects located within SCE territory throughout several counties. Duties included coordination of cultural records searches, surveys, and reporting efforts for Capital Improvement and Transmission Line Rating Remediation (TLRR) program projects.

Valley South Subtransmission Project (2012- 015). Field Director and report author for a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Valley South Subtransmission Project located in

Education

Master of Science,
Applied Geographical
Information Science,
Northern Arizona
University, 2008
Bachelor of Arts,
Anthropology,
University of
California, San Diego,
2001
Bachelor of Science,
Biological
Psychology,
University of
California, San Diego,
2001

Registrations/ Certifications

Register of
Professional
Archaeologists, The
Register of
Professional
Archaeologists
#16436, 2008,
Riverside County
Approved Cultural
Resources
Consultant, 2017

Professional Affiliations

Society for California
Archaeology

Stacie Wilson, MS, RPA

Project Manager

western Riverside County. Covering over 20 miles, the Phase I inventory and field survey project included compilation of record searches, a Native American contact program, field surveys, and completion of a Cultural Resources Survey Report and Proponent's Environmental Assessment section. Work performed for SCE, with the California Public Utilities Commission as the lead agency.

Path 42 Transmission Line Project (2012-2013). Field Director for a cultural resources survey of the proposed Path 42 Transmission Line Project in Riverside County. Covering 233 acres, the Class III study included compilation of record searches, a Native American contact program, field surveys, and completion of a cultural resources Class III report. Work performed for Imperial Irrigation District (IID), with BLM as the lead agency.

Antelope Valley Solar Project (2011-2012). Field Director, GIS Specialist, and report author for solar electric-generating facilities proposed on an approximately 5,000-acre site in Kern and Los Angeles counties. The project included the organization of a records search, Native American contact program, archaeological and built environment surveys, the recordation of cultural resources, and the preparation of cultural resources reports. Work performed for Renewable Resources Group, Inc., with the County of Kern as the lead agency.

Bureau of Land Management National Historic Trails Inventory, AZ, CA, CO, NM, NV, UT, WY (2010-2012). GIS Task Lead for a multi-state initiative that focused on identifying, field inventorying, and assessing the cultural and visual resources of six National Historic Trails located on land owned by BLM. The inventory included examining high potential route segments and high potential historic sites of the Old Spanish, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, California, Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, and Pony Express National Historic Trails. Task lead duties included technical guidance, development of methodology, establishment of protocols and standards for field work, and reviewing of technical work for the GIS-related tasks.

Mojave Solar Project and Lockhart Substation Connection & Communication Facilities (2010-2011). Project Manager, Field Director, and Class III report author for a cultural resources survey of the Lockhart Substation Connection & Communication Facilities for the proposed Mojave Solar Project. The project was located on private, BLM, and Edwards Air Force Base lands in San Bernardino County and included surveying 85 linear miles in the Mojave Desert region of California. Work performed for Mojave Solar, LLC, with BLM as the lead agency.

Blythe and Palen Solar Power Projects (2009-2014). GIS Analyst and Field Archaeologist for concentrated solar electric-generating facilities proposed on approximately 2,000-acre and 7,000-acre sites. Proposed facilities were to be located on land in eastern Riverside County owned by the BLM. The projects, under a Fast-Track The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 funding schedule, will use well-established parabolic trough solar thermal technology to produce electrical power using a steam turbine generator fed from a solar steam generator. Work included extensive resource and project GIS data management. Work performed for Solar Millennium, LCC, with the BLM as the lead agency.

Catherine A. Wright

Assistant Project Manager

Summary of Qualifications

Ms. Wright has 22 years of experience performing cultural resource management in the West. She has performed the full range of archaeological and historic resource studies in California, Arizona, and Nevada. This includes background research, surveys, site evaluations, and mitigation through data recovery and monitoring. She has prepared numerous cultural resource survey reports, site overviews, background summaries, survey and testing plans, and Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans (ICRMPs). She acted as Quality Assurance Manager for numerous large cultural resources contracts with the Department of Defense, including the Navy, Air Force, Army Corps of Engineers, and the Department of the Army.

Ms. Wright has considerable experience with the cultural resource requirements of CEQA and with CEQA Plus. Ms. Wright has worked with various private project proponents and land developers, including McMillin Companies, Pardee Homes, KB Home, Sunroad Development, Wakeland Housing, Hillcrest Homes, Toll Brothers, San Diego Military Family Housing, and others. She has also developed close working relationships with Native American representatives and Tribal consultants. She has also worked with the City and County of San Diego, City of Chula Vista, Bureau of Land Management, City and County of Riverside, California State Parks, Caltrans, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Corps, Imperial Irrigation District (IID), Coachella Valley Water District, and Caltrans.

Selected Project Experience

Braverman Drive Residential Development Site Mitigation and Salvage (2016).

As Archaeologist, assisted with the salvage of late prehistoric cremations and associated burial goods after the completion of data recovery mitigation of a prehistoric site along the San Diego River in the City of Santee. Screened soil and collected diagnostic and unique artifacts and human remains for repatriation with the Kumeyaay Indians. Reviewed portions of the technical report. Work performed for KB Home.

Castlerock Archaeological Site Testing Project (2004). As Archaeologist, conducted archaeological site evaluation testing on three small lithic scatters for a proposed residential development project north of Mast Boulevard in the City of Santee. Coordinated with UXO specialist to perform surveys on the property prior to excavation to ensure no unexploded ordnance associated with the former Camp Elliot (now MCAS Miramar) would be disturbed. Prepared portions of the technical report. Work performed for Pardee Homes.

Castlerock Archaeological Survey (2004). As Associate Archaeologist, conducted pedestrian survey of 120 acres for a proposed development project along Mast Boulevard in the City of Santee. Identified two lithic scatters and relocated three

Education

Bachelor of Science,
Anthropology,
University of
California, Riverside,
1998

Catherine A. Wright

Assistant Project Manager

previously recorded archaeological sites. Prepared site records and portions of the technical report. Work performed for Pardee Homes.

Pankey Ranch Archaeological Site Evaluations (2003). As Archaeologist, conducted archaeological site testing to delineate the subsurface cultural deposits related to a known significant site, SDI-686, in support of a proposed residential development project and development of a new campus for Palomar College in San Diego County. Coordinated with Native American monitors to observe excavation. Work performed for Pardee Homes.

City of Santee Master Plan Update (2002). As Assistant Project Manager, conducted records search at the South Coastal Information Center and edited archaeological report incorporating records search and GIS information for updating Santee's master plan. Numerous significant sites are known to be located within the City. Work performed for the City of Santee.

MCAS Miramar ICRMP (2007 - 2009). As Technical Editor, reviewed this management planning document, which covers regulatory requirements and status of knowledge information for archaeological resources and historic built environment resources on the MCAS Miramar base in San Diego County. Work performed for NAVFAC SW.

Archaeological Testing at the SoCalGas Goleta Facility (2016 - 2017). As Project Manager, prepared a proposal to complete archaeological testing within the boundaries of a known prehistoric habitation site located within the Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) facility located along Goleta Slough, Santa Barbara County. Prepared mapping of STP locations for approval by the County prior to the commencement of testing. Coordinated the exact placement of excavation locations with the field director. Coordinated site access and project work with the SoCalGas archaeologists and environmental personnel. Reviewed technical report prior to submission. Work performed for SoCalGas.

Archaeological Studies at the Sanchez Adobe (2016 - 2017). As Project Manager, coordinated archaeological monitoring during the replacement of a waterline within a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP-) listed historic district in San Mateo County. The five-acre property includes archaeological remains attributable to every major habitation period in California, from the prehistoric through WWII. Coordinated with San Mateo County to provide Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) studies to determine if intact subsurface cultural deposits are present within the site boundaries; edited resulting GPR report and utilized the results to prepare a proposal for performing an Extended Phase I testing program within the boundaries of an area slated for the construction of an interpretive center. Coordinated the preservation in place of human remains discovered during testing through placement of a cap with Park personnel, the construction contractor, and Native American representatives. Work performed for San Mateo County Parks Department.

Work Plan for the Orcutt Specific Plan Area Archaeological Testing Project (2016 - 2017). As Senior Archaeologist, drafted the testing plan for a small lithic scatter located at the confluence of three streams in San Luis Obispo County. Work plan included the methods for testing the site with shovel test pits (STPs) and test excavation units (TEUs) to determine the CRHR eligibility of the site. Work performed for Ambient Communities, LLC.

Catherine A. Wright

Assistant Project Manager

Archaeological Testing for the 6th Avenue Suites Project (2016). As Senior Archaeologist, monitored mechanical trenching to test a previously developed property for subsurface archaeological deposits. Monitored geotechnical testing and boring being performed by the project geologist. No sites were identified. Coordinated with City of San Diego personnel to provide paleontological monitors during deeper excavations on the property. Prepared technical report. Work performed for the Narven Partners.

Archaeological Survey and Testing of the Quarry Creek Development (2012). As Project Manager, worked with the developer to complete survey of the Quarry Creek property, located south of SR-78 in Oceanside, near Carlsbad. Directed archival review of the Marron Adobe, which is located on the property. Consulted with the San Luis Rey Band to determine the tribal significance of a natural waterfall on the property considered to be a sacred site to the Luiseño. Coordinated attendance at public meetings for the project with the assigned Principal Investigator and McMillin staff. 35 sites were identified during survey; significance evaluations were then completed. Work performed for McMillin Companies.

Preparation of Publications for the Journal of California and Great Basin Archaeology (2006). As Peer Reviewer, edited two technical reports prepared by CalFire for submission to the Journal of California and Great Basin Archaeology. One of the papers provides the basis for identifying and describing Cuyamaca Oval basin metates (Hector et al. 2006). Work performed for CalFire.

Archaeological Survey of the Canyon Trails Project (2006). As Associate Archaeologist, conducted survey of an 80-acre parcel located in the northeast portion of Hemet, Riverside County. Identified 20 previously undocumented archaeological sites, most of which are bedrock milling loci. Prepared site documentation and CRHR eligibility evaluations based upon surface components of the sites. Human remains were identified on the property during subsequent archaeological testing for the project. Work performed for T&B Planning.

Salt Creek Ranch Archaeological Monitoring (2004). As Project Coordinator, coordinated construction monitoring for a large development parcel located in Chula Vista, San Diego County. Coordinated between developers, construction crews and staff for archaeological testing to evaluate the significance of one prehistoric site discovered during monitoring. Prepared technical report. Work performed for McMillin Companies.

Amtrak O' Neil to Las Flores Archaeological Evaluation (2004). As Field Archaeologist, excavated archaeological deposits within the North County Transit District (NCTD) right-of-way along Interstate 5 on MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County to evaluate a potential significant site. Work performed for NCTD.

Native American Consultation for Balboa Avenue Geronimo Canyon and Miramar Trunk Sewers (2003). As Native American Coordinator, consulted with the NAHC and with Native American representatives on the impacts of implementation of proposed sewer installations located throughout San Diego County. Prepared consultation report for the City of San Diego Metropolitan Wastewater Department.

Catherine A. Wright

Assistant Project Manager

Archaeological Monitoring for the Otay River Pump Station Construction Project (2002 - 2003).

As Archaeological Monitor, monitored mechanical excavation on a 1,500-foot-long section of sewer line replacement along the tidal flats of San Diego Bay in Imperial Beach, San Diego County. Intact cultural deposits were identified, and samples collected. Testing of the sites through coring determined they were not eligible for NRHP listing. Coordinated with construction contractor, engineering firm, and other environmental firms, including biologists and soils specialists. Prepared portions of technical report. Work performed for City of San Diego Metropolitan Wastewater Department.

Eastgate Mall Testing (2001). As Field Archaeologist, conducted archaeological testing of a small prehistoric lithic scatter near Nobel Drive in La Jolla. Work performed for the City of San Diego Metropolitan Wastewater Department.

Archaeological Evaluation of SDI-14258 and 14624 (2001). Conducted archaeological survey and evaluation of two previously recorded prehistoric sites near a firing range on MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County. Work performed for The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District and NAVFAC SW.

Base-wide Archaeological Evaluations on MCB Camp Pendleton (1999 - 2000). Participated in a base-wide site evaluation project on MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County. Testing occurred on more than 25 prehistoric sites distributed across the installation and led to the recovery of large collections of artifacts, which were then analyzed and curated. Work performed for NAVFAC SW.

SA Line Archaeological Site Evaluation (2001). As Associate Archaeologist, conducted evaluation of archaeological sites within the SA Line right-of-way in Imperial County. Work performed for Imperial Irrigation District.

Archaeological Assessment of the Anthony Robbins' Residence (2000 - 2001). As Associate Archaeologist, conducted archaeological testing to assess the significance of archaeological deposits identified at a private residence in the La Jolla Colony. Work performed for Robert Trown Associates.

Haul Road Data Recovery (2000). As Field Archaeologist, conducted excavation, soil profiling and collecting of special samples (flotation and micromorphology) on the northernmost portion of MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County. Work performed for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District and NAVFAC SW.

Locus O Data Recovery (2000). As Associate Archaeologist, conducted excavation of large rock ring with associated human remains at CA-RIV-45 located in Palm Springs, Riverside County. Work performed for Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.

Levee Bridge Archaeological Data Recovery (1999 - 2000). As Field Archaeologist, conducted data recovery of three archaeological sites along the Santa Margarita River (MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County) in support of the construction of a levee for the river and edited technical report. Work performed for Engineering Environmental Management (e2m).

Mary Robbins-Wade, RPA

Director of Cultural Resources

Summary of Qualifications

Ms. Robbins-Wade has over 35 years of experience in both archaeological research and general environmental studies. She oversees the management of all of HELIX's archaeological, historic, and interpretive projects; prepares and administers budgets and contracts; designs research programs; supervises personnel; and writes reports. Ms. Robbins-Wade has managed or participated in hundreds of projects under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as well as numerous archaeological studies under various federal jurisdictions, addressing Section 106 compliance and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) issues. She has an excellent relationship with the local Native American community and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Ms. Robbins-Wade has worked in Southern California archaeology for most of her robust career. Her clients regularly include numerous government agencies, including the counties of San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, Orange, and Los Angeles and the cities of San Diego, Vista, Oceanside, Chula Vista, Carlsbad, La Mesa, Poway, Santee, Escondido, and others. She has conducted studies for many water districts/water agencies, Caltrans, SANDAG, U.S. Navy, SDG&E, UC San Diego, San Diego Community College District, various non-profits, and a variety of other entities. Although Ms. Robbins-Wade has extensive experience with public sector projects, most of her work has been for private developers. She has managed projects from monitoring of single-family home remodels to survey and data recovery programs for Specific Plan areas, large residential developments, and a variety of commercial projects. Work for public projects has ranged from constraints studies for pipeline alternatives to survey, testing, and monitoring programs for public projects, such as parks, roadways, and various utilities. Ms. Robbins-Wade has also managed a range of monitoring projects in the public sector, including the installation of a manhole in Old Town State Historic Park, an emergency pipeline repair in a culturally sensitive area, monitoring improvements to Highway 76 along the San Luis Rey River, and lengthy monitoring programs for sewer/water/storm water projects.

Selected Project Experience

Moulton Niguel Water District Regional Lift Force Main Replacement (2017 - 2018). Cultural Resources Task Lead for the replacement of a regional lift station force main operated by Moulton Niguel Water District (MNWD). The project comprises an approximately 9,200 linear foot alignment within Laguna Niguel Regional Park in Orange County, in an area that is quite sensitive in terms of cultural resources. HELIX is supporting Tetra Tech throughout the preliminary design, environmental review (CEQA), and final design, including permitting with applicable state and federal regulatory agencies. The cultural resources survey will inform project design, in order to avoid or minimize potential impacts to cultural resources. Overseeing background research and constraints analysis, Native American

Education

Master of Arts,
Anthropology, San
Diego State
University, California,
1990

Bachelor of Arts,
Anthropology,
University of
California, Santa
Barbara, 1981

Registrations/ Certifications

Register of
Professional
Archaeologists
#10294, 1991
County of San Diego,
Approved CEQA
Consultant for
Archaeological
Resources
Orange County
Approved
Archaeologist, 2016
Riverside County
Approved Cultural
Resources
Consultant, 2017
NCTD, Roadway
Worker ID #C02943,
2015

Professional Affiliations

Society for American
Archaeology

Mary Robbins-Wade, RPA

Director of Cultural Resources

coordination, cultural resources survey, coordination with MNWD and Tetra Tech, and report preparation. Work performed for MNWD, as a subconsultant to Tetra Tech.

Moulton Niguel Water Dis Pipeline Align (2017 - 2018). Cultural Resources Task Lead for the replacement of existing potable water (PW) and recycled water (RW) pipelines by Moulton Niguel Water District (MNWD). The study area is situated within the Mission Viejo Country Club on the east side of the I-5 and MNWD's Wastewater Plant 3A in the western portions. The general area is sensitive for cultural resources. Overseeing background research and constraints analysis, Native American coordination, cultural resources survey, coordination with MNWD and Tetra Tech, and report preparation. Work was a subconsultant to GHD, with MNWD as the lead agency.

Orange County Sanitation District Newhope-Placentia TSR, No. 2-72 B (2016). Cultural Resources Task Leader/Principal Investigator for the cultural resources study for this sewer replacement project in Anaheim. The cultural resources study included a records search/literature review, field visit, Native American outreach, and preparation of a report. Work performed as a subconsultant to Lee & Ro, Inc., with Orange County Sanitation District as the lead agency.

Santa Margarita Water District 3A Water Reclamation Plant Tertiary Treatment Expansion (2016). Cultural Resources Task Leader/Principal Investigator for the cultural resources study for proposed improvements to an existing water reclamation facility in Mission Viejo. The cultural resources study included a records search/literature review, Native American Heritage Commission correspondence, preparation of a report, and assisting the District with Native American outreach.

Euclid and Broadway Project (2016). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for the cultural resources study for the redevelopment of a commercial property into residential uses in the City of Anaheim. The cultural resources study included a records search and literature review, historic evaluation, Native American outreach, field visit, and preparation of a report. Work performed for KB Home.

Orange County Sanitation District Newhope-Placentia Trunk Sewer Replacement, No. 2-72A (2015 - 2016). Cultural Resources Task Leader/Principal Investigator for the cultural resources study for this sewer replacement project in Fullerton and Anaheim. The cultural resources study included a records search/literature review, field visit, Native American outreach, and preparation of a report. Work performed as a subconsultant to Lee & Ro, Inc., with Orange County Sanitation District as the lead agency.

28th Street between Island Avenue and Clay Avenue Archaeological Monitoring (2014 - 2018). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a utilities undergrounding project in a historic neighborhood of East San Diego. Responsible for project management; coordination of archaeological and Native American monitors; coordination with forensic anthropologist, Native American representative/Most Likely Descendent, and City staff regarding treatment of possible

Mary Robbins-Wade, RPA

Director of Cultural Resources

human remains; oversaw identification of artifacts and cultural features, report preparation, and resource documentation. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

30th St Pipeline Replacement (2014 - 2015). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a 3.4-mile City of San Diego pipeline replacement project that traverses several historic neighborhoods in North Park, South Park, Golden Hill, and Southeastern San Diego. Oversaw background research and report preparation. Work performed for Rick Engineering.

Balboa Station Specific Plan Area First Screencheck PEIR (2016 - 2017). Cultural Resources Task Manager for a Specific Plan that would provide the policy framework to establish transit-oriented development and multi-modal improvements within the Specific Plan area. One of the main objectives of the Specific Plan is to improve access to existing and future transit facilities. Oversaw background research, Native American outreach, cultural resources survey, and technical report in support of the PEIR. Work performed for RRM Design Group, with City of San Diego as the lead agency.

Buena Sanitation District Green Oak Sewer Replacement Project (2016 - 2017). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources testing program in conjunction with a proposed sewer replacement project for the City of Vista. Oversaw background research, fieldwork, site record update, Native American coordination, and report preparation. Work performed for Harris & Associates, Inc.

El Camino Real Road Widening-Archaeological Monitoring (2015 - 2016). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for an archaeological monitoring project for the City of Carlsbad in a culturally sensitive area. Project requires close coordination with Native American representatives, City staff, construction crews, and another cultural resources firm to ensure that there are no impacts to significant cultural resources. Work performed for the City of Carlsbad.

Heritage Bluffs II (2014 - 2015). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey of approximately 170 acres and testing program at two archaeological sites, for a proposed residential development in the City of San Diego. Worked with project applicant and Red Tail on project design that would avoid impacts to a site area with cultural features and cremated human remains. Much of the work was completed prior to coming to HELIX, between 2007 and 2014. Work performed for Project Design Consultants.

Lake Wohlford Dam (2015 - 2015). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey for proposed dam replacement for the City of Escondido. Oversaw background research; field survey; recording eight previously undocumented sites and five isolates, as well as updating 14 previously recorded sites; report preparation; and Native American outreach. Provided input for location of

Mary Robbins-Wade, RPA

Director of Cultural Resources

staging areas and access routes. Coordinating with City, engineering consultant, and environmental consultant. Work performed for AECOM.

Lilac Hills Ranch (2014 - 2017). Project Manager/Principal Investigator of a cultural resources survey and testing program for an approximately 608-acre mixed-use development in the Valley Center area. Oversaw background research, field survey, testing, recording of archaeological sites and historic structures, and report preparation. Responsible for development of the research design and data recovery program, preparation of the preservation plan, and Native American outreach and coordination. The proposed Specific Plan includes residential and commercial use, Town Center, park and private recreation areas, senior center, school site, waste recycling facility, wastewater reclamation facility, active orchards, and other supporting infrastructure. The project also included recording historic structures, development of a research design and data recovery program for a significant archaeological site, and coordination with the Native American community and the client to develop a preservation plan for a significant cultural resource. The project changed over time, so additional survey areas were included, and a variety of off-site improvement alternatives were addressed. Work performed for Accretive Investments, Inc. with County of San Diego as the lead agency.

Southwest Sewer Realignment Project - Monitoring Services (2016 - 2018). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for cultural resources monitoring during construction of a sewer realignment project in western Escondido, adjacent to an ethnohistoric village site. The project is located in an area that is sensitive to both the Kumeyaay and Luiseño people, requiring close coordination with Native American monitors from both groups. Oversaw monitoring program; responsible for Native American outreach/ coordination, site record updates to reflect the finding of additional bedrock milling features, and report preparation. Work performed for the City of Escondido

SR-76 East Mitigation Monitoring - Cultural Monitoring (2015 - 2018). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources monitoring project for roadway improvements at the SR-76/I-15 Interchange and on SR-76 along the San Luis Rey River in the Bonsall area of San Diego County. The area along the San Luis Rey River is quite sensitive in terms of cultural resources. Overseeing field monitoring, report preparation, and monitor coordination with Caltrans field staff. Responsible for Native American coordination and coordination with Caltrans cultural resources staff. Work is being conducted for Caltrans and SANDAG.

Summary of Qualifications

Ms. Roy has over 20 years of experience as an archaeologist, field lead, and supervisor on more than 130 projects throughout California, Nevada, Arizona, and Guam. She has conducted archaeological studies for a wide variety of development and resource management projects including work on military installations, energy and transmission projects, commercial and residential developments, historic archaeology projects, and water projects. Ms. Roy is competent in all areas of archaeology and efficient in report preparation for a range of cultural resource studies including monitoring projects and archaeological Phase I, II, and III studies. She is proficient in laboratory activities including artifact preparation, cataloging, identification, and illustration and accomplished in the initiation, coordination and completion of field assignments including survey, site testing, dry and wet screening, and data recovery projects. She is also knowledgeable in the preparation of proposals and report writing and research, client, contractor and subcontractor correspondence, laboratory, computer software including Microsoft, Adobe, GIS/ArcView, CADD, GPS and total-station operations, as well as in the illustration of archaeological features, artifacts, and burials.

Selected Project Experience

Lake Elsinore MEBO Resort Project (2018-2018). Field Director for survey of off-site parcels for a proposed resort development in Lake Elsinore. Coordinated testing of a significant site to determine its extent within the project and off-site parcels. Conducted background research and field survey. Work performed for LK Investment Group, with the City of Lake Elsinore as the lead agency

On-call Archaeological Services (Ongoing). Field Director for San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) infrastructure operations and transmission line maintenance activities for over 12 years. Projects include survey, testing, excavations, and data recovery of both historic and prehistoric resources including Native American burial sites. Approved to monitor for projects throughout San Diego and Imperial counties. Other duties include records search, survey, site documentation and investigations, and preparation of reports under CEQA and NEPA guidelines. Work performed for SDG&E

On-Call Archaeological Services (Ongoing). Field Director for County Parks infrastructure and maintenance activities for San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation. Responsible for communication with County supervisors and contractors, and the coordination of project activities with cultural and Native American monitors for projects throughout San Diego County. Other duties included records searches, field survey, archaeological documentation and investigations including testing, excavations and data recovery projects, and preparation of reports following CEQA and NEPA guidelines.

Education

Master of Arts, in Progress, University of Leicester, England, 2015

Bachelor of Arts, Anthropological Archaeology, University of California San Diego, 2002

Registrations/Certifications

Technical Safety Institute, HAZWOPER 40-Hour, Issue No. F183291: Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response, 2018

Professional Affiliations

Society for California Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
Association of Environmental Professionals

Fire Resource Cultural Resources Mitigation (Ongoing). Monitoring Coordinator and Lead Archaeologist on this Fire Resource Mitigation Initiative (FiRM) project for SDG&E. Monitoring Coordinator duties consisted of close communication with SDG&E supervisors and staff, liaisons, and contractors in conjunction with the coordination of FiRM project activities associated with cultural and Native American archaeological and monitoring efforts. Archaeological Supervisor duties consists of record searches, survey, archaeological site documentation, testing, excavations, and data recovery projects, and preparing reports following CEQA and NEPA guidelines.

Blythe to Eagle Mountain TLRR Survey (2017). Field Director for this SCE survey project, which included supervising two field crews over a two-week period. Conducted survey, mapping, recording new cultural resources and updating previously recorded sites along the transmission line corridor. Other responsibilities included report writing and completion of site records for distribution to SCE and the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC).

Monitoring, Genesis Solar Power Project (2011-2012). Supervisor-in-Charge of over 20 cultural monitors on this solar power project located in Blythe, California. Conducted safety meetings and coordinating cultural monitors to all areas of the project site and led test excavations of discovered resources during construction. Represented firm during onsite meetings with Nextera officials, Bureau of Veritas, BLM, and safety liaisons for the project. Communicated directly with Native American supervisors and monitors. Recorded and collected artifacts located during construction activities with the use of GPS. Completed daily field notes and collection logs for collected artifacts, and reviewed staff monitoring logs prior to daily submission to the California Energy Commission (CEC). Work performed for Nextera.

Survey and Monitoring for the Palen Solar Power Project (2009-2010). Archaeologist for survey and cultural monitoring in Desert Center, California. Monitored contract and personnel activities, including trenching and testing within project areas. Work performed for Solar Millennium.

Ridgecrest Solar Power Project (2009-2010). Archaeologist for surveys of the project area undertaken to determine if cultural resources are present and if there would be any project effects on these resources. Monitored contractor activities during the testing phase of the project to ensure that sites were not impacted during work activities. Work performed for Solar Millennium.

Archaeological Monitoring, Water Pipeline Project (2008). Archaeological Monitor for construction of a 3.3-mile-long pipeline for compliance with project guidelines and to ensure the preservation of cultural sites in the area. This project was conducted in compliance with CEQA and Imperial County guidelines. Work performed for Western Mesquite Mine.

Chicken Bones Race Survey (2006). Archaeologist for a survey to redirect the proposed race route when cultural areas were determined to be within the planned route, located in El Centro, California. This project was performed for the BLM and conducted in compliance with CEQA and Imperial County guidelines.

Race Survey, Phase 2A and 2B (2006). Archaeologist to establish a route for the race that would avoid cultural resources located in El Centro, California. This project was performed for the BLM and conducted in compliance with CEQA and Imperial County guidelines.