APPENDIX G

Cultural Resources Technical Report

G.1 Archeological Report

G.2 Built Resources Report

APPENDIX G.1

Archeological Report

BEACON SOLAR ENERGY PROJECT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT
KERN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Beacon Solar, LLC is proposing to construct a solar electric generating facility in the Fremont Valley, Kern County, California. In addition to the plant, linear facilities include a transmission line and a natural gas pipeline.

In accordance with applicable Laws, Ordinances, Regulations and Standards (LORS) an archaeological resources study was conducted for the project area and buffer areas as specified in the California Energy Commission Regulations. This report addresses the inventory and significance of archaeological sites identified within the Beacon Solar Energy Project.

Field work was conducted by EDAW, Inc. between October and December 2007. The pedestrian survey was undertaken to determine what archaeological resources are present in the project area and buffer and to determine if there would be any project effects on these resources.

Prior to the field survey, archival research was conducted, including a records search to determine if there were any previously recorded sites present within the project area. In addition, local historical societies, the Native American Heritage Commission, and local tribal representatives were contacted regarding information and concerns about cultural resources in the area.

The field survey identified 59 sites and 59 isolated finds. Of the sites encountered, 39 are prehistoric sites, 14 are historic period, and six are dual component (both historic and prehistoric). The historic period sites were primarily refuse scatters contain combinations of glass, metal and ceramics. Historic artifacts include solder top cans, square cans, side seam cans, and broken amethyst bottles. The prehistoric cultural resources varied in both artifact types and raw materials used and consisted of flake scatters of varying sizes, cores, clusters of fire-affected rock, and camps. The prehistoric and historic sites mostly contain historic trash scatters with some prehistoric artifacts present.

Assessments of the sites based on surface materials and condition, indicate that 18 of the sites are potentially eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Of these 18 sites, eight are in areas where no ground disturbance is planned. The remaining 10 sites (Site 3, Site 6, Site 8, Site 9, Site 10, Site 11, Site 12, Site 13, Site 54, and Site 59) could be impacted by the Beacon Solar Energy Project.

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

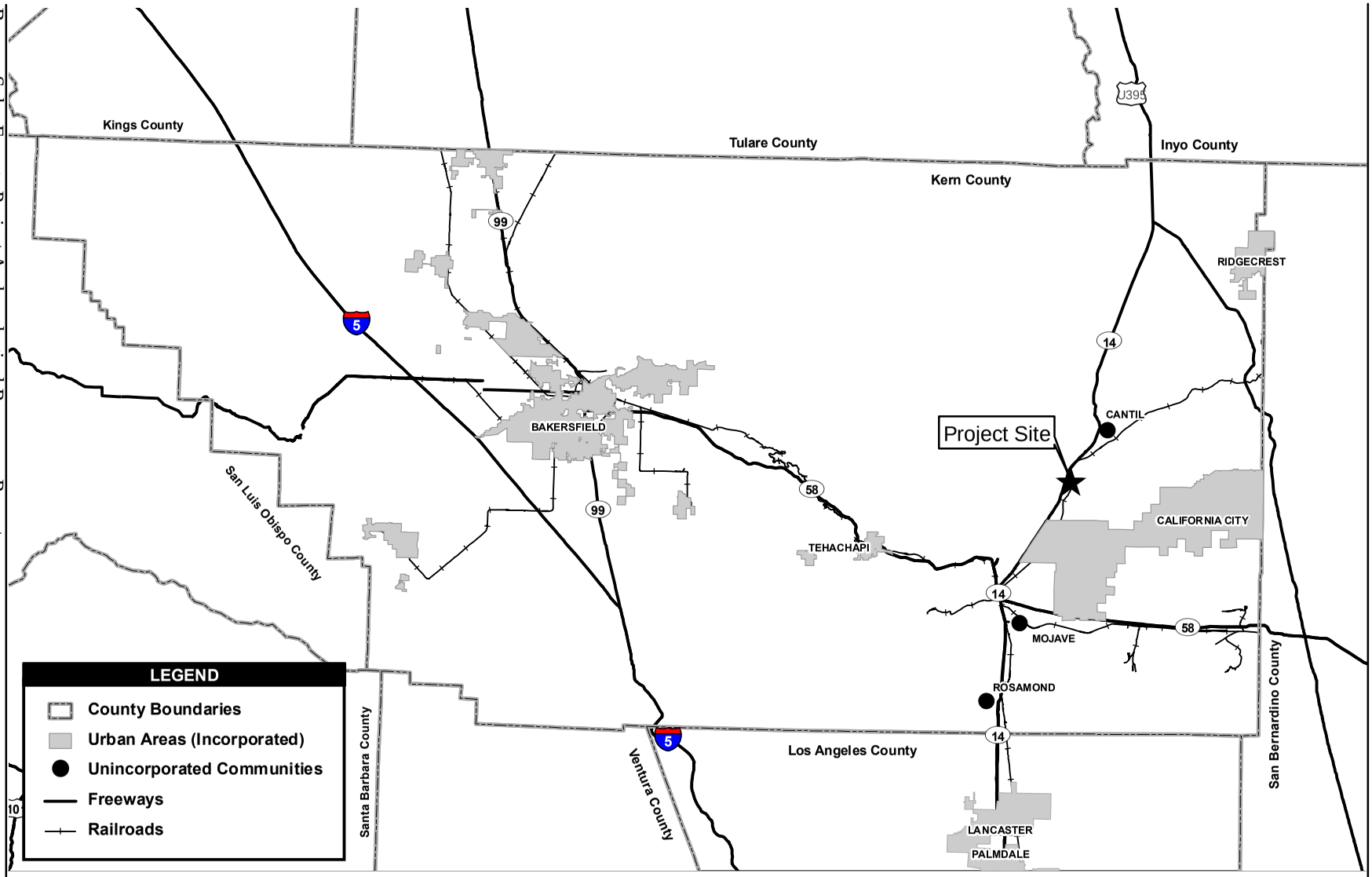
Beacon Solar, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (herein "Beacon Solar" or "Applicant"), is proposing to construct, own and operate the Beacon Solar Energy Project (herein "BSEP" or "Project"). ENSR is preparing an Application for Certification (AFC) for the California Energy Commission (CEC) for the Project. ENSR has retained EDAW, Inc. (EDAW) to conduct cultural resources studies, including an archaeological survey in support of the AFC.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project is a concentrated solar electric generating facility proposed on approximately 2,012 acres in Fremont Valley, Kern County, California. Koehn Lake is located approximately 5 miles to the east-northeast and Red Rock Canyon State park is located approximately 4 miles to the north. The BSEP plant site and its general environs are essentially undeveloped and have been significantly disturbed from past agricultural activities that occurred up to the early 1980s. There are several abandoned structures in a small developed area west of the plant site boundary and east of State Route 14 (SR 14) near the site access point from the highway. The site is relatively flat, with elevations ranging from approximately 2,220 feet above mean sea level (amsl) in the southwest to 2,025 feet amsl in the northeast. Pine Tree Creek, a dry desert wash, trends north-northeast to south-southwest through the center of the site. There is also a fault zone crossing the site from southwest to northwest resulting in up to a 10-foot step change in elevation across the fault zone.

The BSEP will use parabolic trough solar thermal technology to concentrate the sun's energy on a linear receiver located at the center point of each parabolic solar subarray. Energy collected in the array is used to generate steam, driving a turbine which generates electricity. This solar array would be located east of the railroad tracks, which run parallel to and east of SR 14. The Project's electrical generation facilities (i.e., solar array and power block) would be located on approximately 2,012 privately-owned acres.

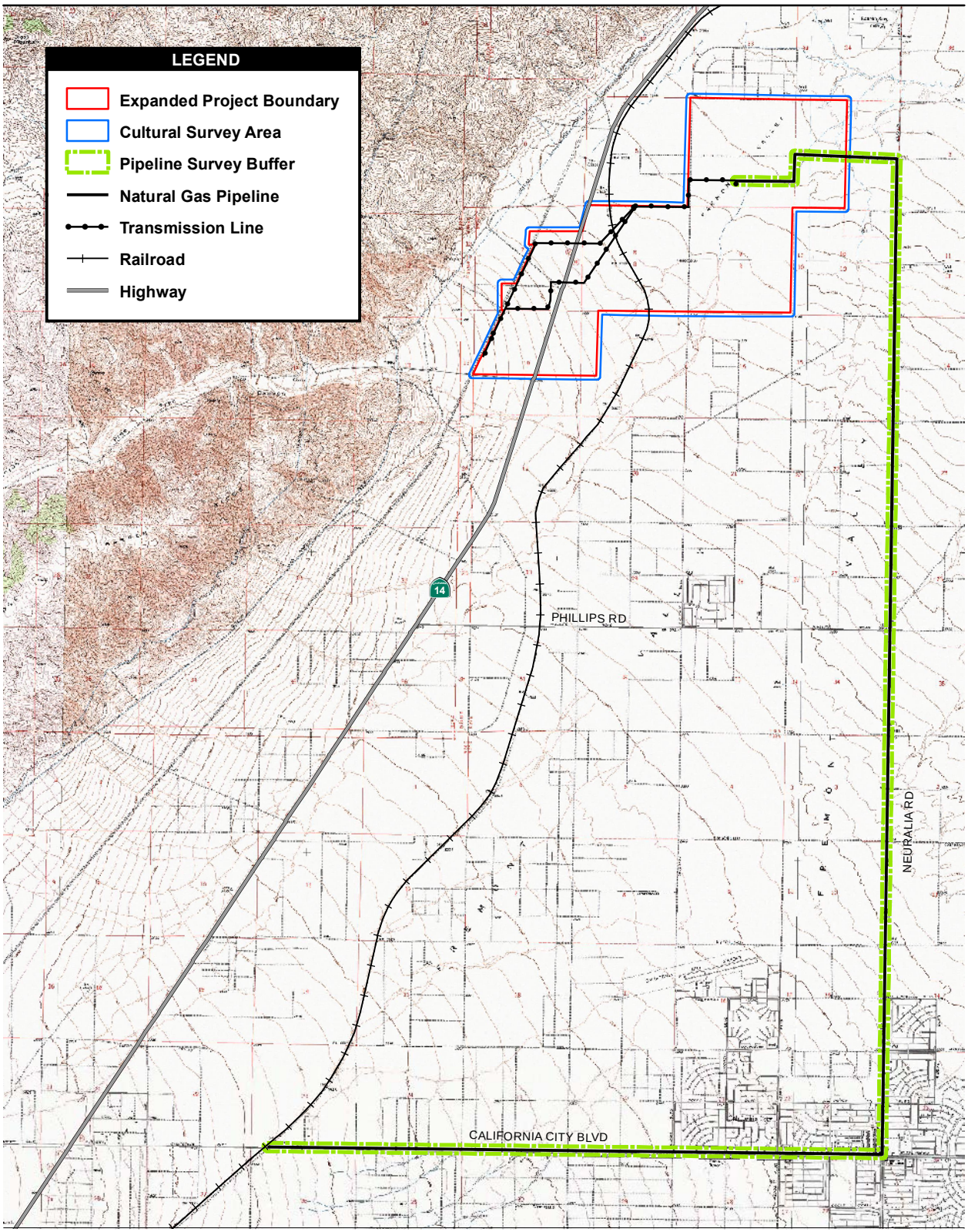
Two options are under consideration for a short transmission line which will be constructed from the solar array across SR14 to interconnect with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's (LADWP) existing transmission system west of the site. Three evaporation ponds, used



Source: ESRI 2007; Kern County 2007

10 0 10 Miles

Figure 1
Regional Setting



Source: California City North (1973), California City South (1973); Cantil (1973), Cinco (1994), and Mojave NE (1994), Sanborn (1973) Calif., USGS 7.5' Series Quadrangles

7,500 3,750 0 7,500 Feet

Scale: 1:90,000; 1 inch = 7,500 feet

Figure 2
Survey Area

Path: P:\2008\08080001 FPLE Proj Beacon Solar\5GIS\MXD\Cultural\Figures\Archaeological Resources\Figure 2 Survey Area.mxd, 03/05/08, KochertE

to manage the cooling tower blowdown stream, are planned within a highly disturbed portion of the survey area. An 17.6-mile, eight-inch natural gas line will be constructed, connecting an existing Southern California Gas pipeline west of California City with the Project, to provide fuel for startup and to provide freeze protection for the solar heat transfer fluid (HTF).

No other linear facilities are currently proposed for the Project. The Project intends to use ground water as its cooling water supply source and septic tanks for sanitary waste water disposal, which would eliminate the need for the installation of off-site water supply and sewer pipelines to the site.

REGULATORY SETTING

Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, and/or scientific importance. 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:

1. 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;

2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history;

3. 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;

4. It has yielded or has the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

All resources nominated for listing 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. It must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a resource is proposed for nomination.

Numerous laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards (LORS), on Federal, State and local levels, seek to protect and target the management of cultural resources. The BSEP will comply with applicable LORS throughout construction and operation. CEC Siting Regulations provide direction for project environmental compliance and projects licensed by the CEC are reviewed for compliance with applicable laws. For this project, where there is no federal involvement, the applicable LORS are State and local. Applicable LORS are summarized in Table 1 and briefly discussed below.

Table 1
LORS Applicable to Cultural Resources

Laws	Applicability
Antiquities Act of 1906, Title 16, United States Code, Sections 431, 432, and 433	Federal legislation for protection of cultural resources.
National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Title 16, United States Code Section 470x-6	Protects cultural resources on Federal lands; provides for inventory and assessment of resources.
Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, Title 16 United States Code Section 470aa-470mm	Provides protection for archaeological resources on public lands and Indian lands.
Executive Order 11593 of May 13, 1971, 36 Federal Register, 8921	Provides for protection and enhancement of the cultural environment.
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Title 25, United States Code Section 3001-3013	Establishes mechanism for Native Americans to claim ownership of human remains and certain cultural items.
American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Public Law 95-341; Title 42 United States Code Section 1996	Provides protection of Native American religious practices.
California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Section 21083.2	Requires public agencies to evaluate impacts to cultural resources; provides guidance for evaluating and mitigating impacts.
CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations Title 14, Section 15064.5	Addresses reburial options for Native American remains and provides for treatment of archaeological discoveries.
Public Resources Code 5020.1 (h), 5024.1, and 5097.98	Defines a “historic district” as a geographical unit that possess a significant concentration, linkages or continuity of sites, or other cultural resources associated historically or aesthetically by plan to physical development. Establishes the California Register of Historical Resources. Discusses the procedures that need to be followed upon the discovery of Native American human remains.

Laws	Applicability
Health and Safety Code 7050.5, and 8010-8011	Establishes procedures for notification in the event of the discovery of human remains. Requires construction to be halted and the County Coroner to be contacted if human remains are encountered. Makes it a misdemeanor to disturb or remove human remains found outside a cemetery. Establishes a state repatriation policy consistent with implementation of the Native American Graves and Repatriation Act.
AB 2641	Modifies the process that private land owners follow after discovering Native American human remains (set forth in California Public Resources Code 5097.98).
Kern County General Plan, Section 1.10.3, Policy 25	Provides that the County will promote the preservation of cultural and historic resources.
Kern County Code of Building Regulations 17.48	Provides historic structure definition.

Federal LORS

Antiquities Act of 1906, Title 16, United States Code, Sections 431, 432, and 433

This Act establishes the early framework for Federal protection of cultural resources.

National Historic Preservation Act, Title 16, United States Code Section 470x-6

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) sets in place a program for the preservation of historic properties. Section 106 of NHPA requires Federal agencies to take in to account the effects of projects on historic properties (resources included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It also gives the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO) an opportunity to consult. Federal agencies issuing permits for the BSEP would be required to comply with NHPA requirements.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, Title 16 United States Code Section 470aa-470mm

This Act provides protection of archaeological resources from vandalism and unauthorized collecting on Federal land. This would only apply to the BSEP if there are Federal lands included in the Project.

Executive Order 11593 of May 13, 1971, 36 Federal Register, 8921

This Executive Order focuses on the protection and enhancement of the cultural environment. It outlines responsibilities of the Federal agencies and Secretary of the Interior with regard to cultural resources.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Title 25, United States Code Section 3001-3013

This law provides for ownership of Native American graves and grave goods on Federal lands. This would only apply to the BSEP if there are Federal lands included in the Project.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Public Law 95-341; Title 42 United States Code Section 1996

This measure establishes a national policy to protect the right of Native Americans and other indigenous groups to exercise their traditional religions. This law would apply only if there was Federal involvement in the BSEP. Federal agencies issuing permits for the BSEP would be required to comply with this act if Native American identified issues regarding their right to exercise their traditional religious practices.

State LORS

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Section 21083.2

This section states that it is the responsibility of the lead agency to determine whether the project will have a significant effect on "unique" archaeological resources. A unique archaeological resource is an artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, and there is a high probability that it meets one of the following criteria: 1) Contains information needed to answer important research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information; 2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest or best example of its type; or 3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric to historic event or person.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require that reasonable efforts be taken to preserve these resources in place or provide mitigation measures. CEC licensing is a CEQA-equivalent process.

CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations Title 14, Section 15064.5

When initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC.

Public Resources Code 5020.1 (h)

This section defines a historic district. A “historic district" means a definable unified geographic entity that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Public Resources Code 5024.1

This section establishes the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). A resource may be listed as a historical resource in the CRHR if it meets National Register of Historic Places criteria or the following state criteria: 1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage; 2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; 3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or 4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. The CRHR is an authoritative guide in California to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the State's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change.

Public Resources Code 5097.98

This section discusses the procedures that need to be followed upon the discovery of Native American human remains. The NAHC upon notification of the discovery of human remains is required to contact the County Coroner pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code and shall immediately notify those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American.

Health and Safety Code 7050.5

This code establishes that any person who knowingly mutilates, disinters, wantonly disturbs, or willfully removes any human remains in or from any location without authority of the law is guilty of a misdemeanor. It further defines procedures for the discovery and treatment of Native American remains.

Health and Safety Code 8010-8011

This code establishes a State repatriation policy consistent with the implementation of the Native American Graves and Repatriation Act. The code extends policy coverage to non-federally recognized tribes, as well as federally recognized groups.

AB 2641

This section provides procedures for private land owners to follow upon discovering Native American human remains. Land owners are encouraged to consider culturally appropriate measures if they discover Native American human remains as set forth in California Public Resources Code 5097.98. AB 2641 further clarifies how the land owner should protect the site both immediately after discovery and into the future.

Local LORS

Kern County General Plan, Section 1.10.3, Policy 25

This portion of the General Plan provides that the County of Kern will promote the preservation of cultural and historic resources that provide ties with the past and constitute a heritage value to residents and visitors. There are five implementing measures (K through O). Included in these is a measure that states that the County Planning Department will evaluate the necessity for the involvement of a qualified Native American monitor for grading and other construction activities on CEQA projects.

Kern County Code of Building Regulations 17.48

Item 45 provides a definition of a historic structure as any structure that is on the National Register of Historic Places, or on a state inventory in a state with a historic preservation plan approved by the Secretary of Interior.

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The CEC provides guidelines for the inventory and documentation of cultural resources within a proposed project area. For the purposes of this report, this includes the identification and inventory of archaeological resources that are at least 45 years old.

According to the guidelines set forth by the CEC, archaeological survey is to be conducted on all proposed project sites and extend beyond project boundaries at least 200 feet. For linear facilities, the right-of -way and at least 50 feet either side of the right-of-way is to be surveyed.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Rebecca Apple MA, RPA. served as the Principle Investigator for the Project. Wayne Glenny, MS directed the field work and co-authored the report. Michael Buxton, Michael Hares, Daniel McCarthy, and Justin Sorenson participated in the field survey. Mr. Tennyson also conducted historic and archival research, and is a contributing author of the report. Jamie Cleland, PhD, RPA provided senior review. Resumes of key personnel are provided in Attachment 1.

REPORT ORGANIZATION

Chapter 1 of this report provides a description of the proposed Project Chapter 2 is a discussion of the physical and cultural setting. Next, archival research is documented in Chapter 3. Methods and the results of fieldwork are summarized in Chapter 4. Chapter 5 provides a summary of site significance and impact assessments for archaeological sites within the survey area. Once the report has been finalized, a copy will be sent to the Southern San Joaquin Valley Archaeological Information Center at California State University, Bakersfield as a permanent record.

CHAPTER 2
PROJECT SETTING

INTRODUCTION

The BSEP is located in the Fremont Valley of Kern County in the western portion of the Mojave Desert, California. The Mojave Desert forms part of the larger Basin and Range provenence which extends south to include the Sonoran and Chihuahuan deserts of Arizona and Mexico and is transitional between the lower, hotter Sonoran Desert to the south and the colder high desert of the Great Basin to the north. The Mojave is situated between two major fault lines- the Garlock Fault to the north and the San Andreas Fault to the west. Mountain ranges are visible throughout the Mojave Desert and the floor is primarily alluvial fill eroded from the surrounding mountains (Schoenherr, 1992).

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The oldest identified rock formations in the Mojave Desert consist of metamorphosed sedimentary rocks, including gneiss, marble, quartzite, mica schist, gabbro, and conglomerates of pre-Cambrian age. Rock types of the Paleozoic era (230 to 620 million years ago[mya]) include scattered sedimentary and carbonate rock, chert, limestone, sandstone gypsum and dolomite. Materials of this nature typically formed at the bottom of an ocean and yield fossils ranging from Cambrian to Permian in age. These rock materials are not abundant in the western Mojave, but substantial sections of Paleozoic rock do occur within the El Paso Mountains (Hewett, 1954).

In the El Paso Mountains and Barstow area deposits of sandstone and limestone dating to the Mesozoic era (70 to 230 mya) occur. During the Oligocene and Miocene epochs (23 to 5 mya) volcanism dominated the landscape, with volcanic activity occurring near Ridgecrest and Red Rock Canyon (Monastero, 1996). Basalt and rhyolite flows also formed north of Indian Wells Valley and into the Coso Mountains about three million years ago (Monastero, 1996). During the late Middle Pliocene the Mojave region was subjected to great erosion (Hewett, 1954) and this continued into the Pleistocene. The erosion occurring during this glacial period (beginning about 1.64 mya) formed the long southward trending Owens, Searles, Panamint and Death Valleys (Hewett, 1954). Water flowing from these valleys likely flowed south across the Mojave block, filling Owens Lake, China Lake, Searles Lake and Death Valley. At present erosion from the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range and surrounding mountains are actively filling the valleys with sediments (Monastero, 1996).

Fremont Valley is bounded by the Rosamond Hills and Antelope Valley to the south, the southern Sierra Nevada and Tehachapi Mountains to the west, the El Paso Mountains to the north and the Rand Mountains to the east (Sutton, 1991). Fremont Valley itself is deeply-filled with alluvium that originates in the El Paso and Rand mountains (Sutton, 1991). Cajon loamy sand and Rosamond clay are the most widespread soils in the valley. These soil types are most prevalent in areas that have been impacted upon by agriculture (Sutton, 1991).

HYDROLOGY

There are several main hydrologic features in the western Mojave Desert. The most notable drainage systems occur on Edwards Air Force Base (AFB), Antelope Valley and Fremont Valley (Sutton, 1991). The system on AFB consists of two sizeable dry lake beds, Rosamond and Rogers and one minor dry lake bed, Buckthorn. The Antelope Valley situated south-west of Fremont Valley is a closed basin, with all run-off water flowing to the lake-bed complex (Sutton, 1991). Six major drainages feed into this complex namely: 1) Amargosa Creek; 2) Big Rock Creek; 3) Little Rock Creek; 4) the wash complex from AFB; 5) the wash complex from the Tehachapi foothills; and 6) the drainage originating near Mojave. These drainages are capable of carrying substantial quantities of water.

Fremont Valley is a closed basin that contains one playa, Koehn Lake (Sutton, 1991). Three major drainages flow into the lake; from the west, Cottonwood and Cache creeks, and a wash enters the lake from the east, draining the eastern Rand and El Paso mountains (Sutton, 1991). Although the importance of these drainages to prehistoric population groups is uncertain, known prehistoric habitation sites in the area are located near fairly large drainages, or next to the shoreline of Koehn Lake (Sutton, 1991). This seems to indicate that water availability would have had a significant influence in determining the location of prehistoric habitation sites.

CLIMATE

Climatic History

Knowledge of the paleoenvironment is essential in understanding prehistoric human occupation patterns on the landscape. Climatic changes through time, influenced by temperature and moisture variations, would have determined the distribution and subsistence practices of these human populations. Evidence of paleoenvironmental change for the Great Basin, Mojave Desert and Sierra Nevada region has been well documented (Anderson, 1990; Anderson et al., 1985;

Mehringer, 1986). Through these studies a general picture of environmental change has emerged for the last 10,000 years.

During the Pleistocene (25,000-10,000 B.P.) temperatures in California were cool and moist resulting in widespread glaciations and the creation of numerous pluvial lakes (Antevs, 1955). The climatic conditions in the Mojave Desert and Great Basin reflect cooler and wetter conditions that supported several pluvial lake systems and associated lacustrine resources (Sutton, 1996). Archaeological evidence has shown that the settlement patterns of early human inhabitants in the Mojave Desert reflect a dependency upon these lacustrine resources (Sutton, 1991). After 13,000 years ago, climatic conditions began to change and reflect similarities to those of the present day (Weide, 1982:17). There was a general aridity in the Mojave Desert, resulting in a gradual decline of lacustrine resources.

The Holocene epoch (10,000 years ago to present) saw a general rise in temperatures, bringing warmer conditions to the desert valleys and less precipitation to the surrounding mountains (Chartkoff and Chartkoff, 1984). Conditions during the early Holocene (ca. 10,000 to 8,000) were however still somewhat cooler and moister than today. Evidence from the central Mojave has shown that water routinely traveled the entire course of the Mojave River. Although climatic conditions were becoming more arid during the early Holocene, a series of shallow lakes formed within the area of Lake Mojave (Grayson, 1993). These mesic conditions would have provided exploitable resources such as waterfowl, fish and some plant species for prehistoric populations. As conditions became more arid, lakes retreated and woodlands began to withdraw to higher elevations, being replaced by desert scrub (creosote bush) (Grayson, 1993).

The Middle Holocene (ca. 8,000 to 3,000 before present [B.P.]) saw a much warmer and drier climate than modern times. Evidence from packrat middens (Koehler and Anderson, 1995) suggest that throughout much of the Great Basin a period of high temperatures and low precipitation was evident during the middle Holocene (Grayson, 1993).

The Late Holocene (ca. 3,000 B.P. to present), is characterized by moderately cooler and wetter conditions with punctuated periods of drought (Sutton et al., 2007). Evidence from the Great Basin suggests that there was much environmental variability; including periods of rapid and severe climatic change during the past 3,000 years (Grayson, 1993).

Modern Climate

The Mojave is a warm temperature desert situated between the subtropical Sonoran Desert to the south and the cold temperature Great Basin to the north. The Mojave Desert is characterized by

extreme variations in daily temperatures and more arid conditions than other American desert regions. Freezing temperatures occur during the winter, particularly in higher elevation regions. Summers tend to be hot, dry, and windy. Precipitation in the region is highly variable from one year to the next (ranging from 3 to 5 inches per year). Almost all precipitation arrives in the winter, but the region also experiences rare, intense summer thunderstorms. It is during these rare flood events that some of the most dramatic changes take place on the desert landscape.

Fremont Valley is within the rain shadow of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The climate is semi-arid with low humidity. Temperatures have an extremely wide range with diurnal summer time temperatures from 120˚F to diurnal winter temperatures of 0˚F (Sutton, 1991). Rainfall is similar to that of Antelope Valley averaging about three inches per year on the valley floor (Stones, 1964).

FLORA AND FAUNA

Flora

The Mojave has a typical mountain-and-basin topography with sparse vegetation. Although a large portion of the Project area is marked by creosote bush (*Larrea tridentate)* which is the dominant plant species of the Mojave Desert (Warren, 1984), extant vegetative resources are characterized by moderate species diversity. Lower elevations are dominated by creosote bush, while higher elevations contain yuccas and agaves and then pinion-juniper habitats (Warren, 1984). Plant communities within proximity of springs, marshes and streambeds produce tules, cattail and various grass species (Warren, 1984).

Fauna

Large fauna species are rare in the Mojave Desert. Rodents, reptiles and birds are more common and are found along the desert floor. Rodent species include various pocket mice (*Perognathus spp.*), whitetail antelope squirrel (*Ammospermophilus leucurus*), and kangaroo rats (*Dipodomys* spp.). Reptile species present include the desert tortoise (*Xerobates agassizii*), desert iguana (*Dipsosaurus dorsalis*), common king snake (*Lampropeltis getulus*) and the Mojave rattlesnake (*Crotalus scutulatus*). More than 300 species of birds are found in the Mojave Desert. A few species more common to the open desert are the prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*) and the horned lark (*Eremophilia alpestris*). Other species found in the Mojave include the blacktail jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*) and the coyote (*Canis latrans*).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Prehistoric human settlement patterns in the Mojave Desert have been influenced by environmental change. Major climatic periods influenced prehistoric spatial settlement patterns and resource exploitation. Archaeological investigations have indicated that although the area had limited prehistoric resources and surface water, the region supported a long and occasionally dense human population (Moseley and Smith, 1962). Archaeological remains tend to be widely scattered and sparse and are usually located along the margins of pluvial lakes (Warren, 1990; Willig, 1988). Although research in the Mojave has produced a wide array of cultural sequences, for the purpose of this report, a broad terminology is used to provide temporal context to the region. The sequence consists of the Paleoindian period, Pinto period, Gypsum period, and the Protohistoric period.

Paleoindian Period (12,000 to 7000 years B.P). This period is the earliest documented evidence of human occupation in the Mojave Desert and has been referred to as the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT) (Sutton, 1991). The WPLT encompasses a broad geographic region from the western Great Basin to southern California and north to Oregon. Evidence suggests that Paleoindian period population groups were highly mobile, with settlement patterns that reflect a dependency upon lacustrine resources (Sutton 1991; Sutton et al., 2007; Warren, 1990). This cultural adaptation to pluvial conditions (e.g., lakes, marshes, and grasslands) flourished for several millennia around 10,500 B.P., but then disappeared during the warmer and more arid conditions of the Middle Holocene (Moratto, 1984).

The Lake Mojave Complex is one of the most recognized lithic complexes of the WPLT. These assemblages are typically characterized by foliated points and knives, Lake Mojave points, Silver Lake points and flaked stone crescents. Materials dating to the Paleoindian period in the western Mojave Desert are few and confined to the dry Lake beds in Antelope Valley. To date, none have been identified in Fremont Valley (Sutton, 1991).

Pinto Period (7000 to 4000 B.P.) A period of dramatic environmental change has been posited for the Pinto period. The environment changed from pluvial to arid conditions, rivers and lakes dried up and animal and plant life changed. This period is seen by Warren (1984) as marking the beginnings of cultural adaptations to the desert. Desert humans either adapted to this change or relocated to areas with more favorable environmental conditions. This depopulation of the area seems evident in the small size of Pinto period sites, which are often limited to surface deposits.

These ephemeral sites suggest temporary or seasonal occupations by small groups of people (Moratto, 1984), focusing on a forager like strategy (Sutton et al., 2007).

The most important distinction of Pinto period assemblages relates to an increase in the abundance of ground stone implements (Sutton et al., 2007). The appearance of significant numbers of milling stones in Pinto assemblages is attributed to the exploitation of hard seeds which is seen by Warren (1984) as part of the process of subsistence diversification brought on by the increased aridity and decreasing game populations. There are no confirmed Pinto period sites known in the Fremont Valley although a few Pinto-style projectile points have been identified in the Tehachapi area and other parts of the western Mojave (Sutton, 1988).

Gypsum Period (4000 to 1500B.P). The Gypsum period is marked by an increase in the number of archaeological components, and increased diversity in assemblage and site setting (York, 1995). Occupations in the Antelope Valley during this period are indicative of large permanent or seasonally occupied villages, with smaller seasonally based special purpose sites including rock rings, lithic scatters and milling stations (Sutton, 1980; Warren, 1986). The appearance of large village and special purpose sites in the Antelope Valley has been attributed by Warren (1986) to refined hunting methods and seed processing technologies that raised the regional carrying capacity and facilitated population growth.

Gypsum period assemblage sites are characterized by diagnostic projectile points, leaf shaped points, rectangular based knives, flake scrapers, T-shaped drills, large scraper-planes, choppers, and hammerstones. There is an increase in the presence of milling stones and the mortar and pestle were introduced during this period.

Rose Spring Period (ca. 1500 to 1000 B.P.). Archaeological evidence for the Rose Spring period indicates a major population increase, changes in artifact assemblages, and well developed middens (Sutton, 1988). The introduction of small projectile points into assemblages in the Mojave Desert and the Great Basin, appear to mark the introduction of the bow and arrow and the decline of the atlatl and spear weaponry (Sutton, 1995).

Subsistence strategies seem to shift towards the exploitation of small to medium sized game, including lagomorphs and rodents. The milling of plant foods was an important activity with numerous bedrock milling features at Rose Spring, including mortars and slicks (Sutton, 1988).

Protohistoric Period (1000 B.P to the time of European contact). There is an increase in the ethnic and linguistic complexity within the Mojave Desert during this period. Desert Side-

notched points and Brownware ceramics become more widely distributed throughout the Mojave Desert and the Great Basin. This development, combined with linguistic, evidence is associated with the Numic-speaking Paiute and Shoshone expansion throughout most of the area (Bettinger and Baumhoff, 1982).

Characteristic artifacts of this period include Desert series projectile points (Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular), Brownware ceramics, Lower Colorado Buff Ware, unshaped hand stones and milling stones, incised stones, mortars, pestles, and shell beads (Warren and Crabtree, 1986).

Historical Background

European and American exploration into the Fremont Valley began in the late 18th century. One of the early European visitors to the area was Francisco Garces, a Franciscan missionary tasked with exploring overland routes between Santa Fe, New Mexico and southern California. Garces traveled through the valley in 1776, staying in what is today the town of Mojave (Coues, 1900; Sutton et al., 1991). Later exploration into the valley included visits by John C. Fremont (Fremont, 1845).

European and American exploration into eastern California established trails and wagon roads utilized throughout the 19th century. Early trails were used in conjunction with mining, early commerce, and railroad development. Portions of the Owens River Road run through the Fremont Valley. The road was established as a result of intense prospecting taking place in the eastern California. Two stops along the Owens River Road are located in the Fremont Valley. The first is at Nadeau Springs, west of the town of Mojave. This was originally a wagon stop along the road between Los Angeles and the mines located at Inyo. Later the Southern Pacific Railroad established a stop north of Mojave called Nadeau station (Warren and Roske, 1981).

The Fremont Valley was a prominent thoroughfare for travelers coming to California and for as a trade route. State Historic Landmark 476 ("Desert Spring"), located near Cantil, commemorates the historic trails and early uses for the area:

> This spring was on an old Indian horse thief trail and later (1834) Joe Walker Trail. The famished Manly-Jayhawk Death Valley parties (1849-50) were revived here after coming from Indian Wells through Last Chance Canyon. This was also a station on the Nadeau Borax Freight Road. (CERES State Historical Landmarks – Kern County)

Mining had a significant influence on the development of the valley. The discovery of gold in California, including the mountains surrounding Fremont Valley, resulted in a large influx of Euroamericans into the region (Sutton, 1991). Early mining exploited borax and later efforts focused on potash (Wynn, 1963). Major mining districts were established in both the Rand and El Paso mountains (see Hall and Barker, 1975). The development of mining districts in the mountains surrounding the Mojave Desert contributed to the development of towns as stops along the roads running from the mining districts back to southern California. For instance, the 20-Mule Team Borax Road was one such road that crossed the valley (Wynn, 1963).

The next major development in the Fremont Valley is associated with the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The construction of a rail line through the valley proved to be a boon for development. Construction of rail lines often corresponds to previously established trails and wagon roads. The town of Mojave was founded in 1876 and is directly connected to the construction of the railroad (Wynn, 1963).

Farming and agricultural demands as well as the demands for water in the city of Los Angeles necessitated the construction of an aqueduct. The Owens River was identified as the best source for Los Angeles' increasing water needs and construction was begun on the First Los Angeles Aqueduct in 1908 (Bevill et al., 2003). Construction took five years and thousands of workers of various backgrounds. Construction was completed in 1913, when water was delivered to Los Angeles by a gravity flow aqueduct (LADWP, 1996). The completion of the aqueduct stands as one of the major contributing factors to the expansion of the city of Los Angeles in the early 20th century. Expansions of the First Los Angeles Aqueduct began in 1940 and extended the system 105 miles north to Mono Basin, culminating in the Second Los Angeles Aqueduct in 1970.

The history of California is reflected in Fremont Valley and the western Mojave Desert as a whole. Prevalent themes in Fremont Valley's history include transportation (i.e., historic trails, railroads, and highways), mining, agriculture, and urban development (i.e., Los Angeles Aqueduct).

Ethnohistory

Kawaiisu

The Kawaiisu occupied the southern Sierra Nevada south of the Kern River and into the northern Tehachapi Mountains. They also claimed a major portion of the western Mojave Desert, including the Fremont Valley during the ethnographic period (Sutton, 1991). Neighboring groups included the Tubatalubal to the north, the Southern Yokuts to the west and the Kitanemuk

and Serrano groups to the south. The notion of distinct cultural boundaries was foreign to the Kawaiisu, and the overlapping of groups was customary (Zigmond, 1986). Interaction and intertribal relations were peaceful and cooperative, with combined annual hunting expeditions for game drives being commonplace (Voegelin, 1938).

The Kawaiisu language belongs to the Southern Numic branch of Northern Uto-Aztecan (Sutton, 1991). The linguistic data suggests that the Kawaiisu have occupied the general area of the southern Sierra Nevada/western Mojave Desert for some time (Sutton, 1991). Kawaiisu subsistence practices focused on hunting and gathering of local plant and animal resources (Zigmond, 1986). The principal food source was acorns, which was supplemented with meat from large and small game, rodents, birds and insects (Zigmond, 1986). Acorns were further used to trade for exotic obsidian and salt. Although no agriculture was practiced, there is evidence of the pruning of tobacco plants and the burning of wild seed fields to improve plant yields for the following year (Zigmond, 1986). The Kawaiisu exploited many other plants and Zigmond (1986) identified over 250 taxa that were used.

The Kawaiisu exploited resources outside of their core area in the southern Sierra Nevada, with seasonal trips into the western Mojave Desert (Zigmond, 1986). Koehn Lake in the Fremont Valley was identified as one destination of these seasonal trips (Zigmond, 1986).

Social organization was rooted in the family group with several male leaders being accepted at any given time (Zigmond, 1986). Although families did at times live near each other and cooperate in some activities (Zigmond, 1986), there was no apparent larger formal political grouping (Sutton, 1991).

The material culture of the Kawaiisu was varied and complex (Sutton, 1991). Material cultures included the wood bow and arrow and elaborate basketry (Zigmond, 1986). Zigmond (1986) believes that pottery evident at some sites was obtained through trade with neighboring Great Basin groups rather than manufactured.

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CHAPTER 3
ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND CONTACT PROGRAM

Archival research was conducted to encompass the areas required under CEC siting regulations; the archival research included a record search (Attachment 2) through the Southern San Joaquin Valley Archaeological Information Center at California State University, Bakersfield. Information regarding previously conducted studies and site records were obtained for a study area that was defined by a 1-mile area around the project and within 0.5-mile of the linear facilities (transmission line and gas pipeline) routes.

The objective of record search and archival research was to identify known cultural resources within the project area, in order to provide a context and background from which an appropriate field strategy could be designed. SWCA had conducted a record search of the Project and a 0.5-mile buffer, and provided EDAW this information. EDAW performed a supplemental records search to expand the buffer to 1-mile and to include a 0.5-mile (0.25-mile on either side of the alignment) records search for the gas pipeline route.

Native American contacts and contacts with local historical societies were initiated. To date one response was received from Historical Society of the Upper Mojave Desert.

PREVIOUS SURVEYS

The records search identified 23 previous cultural resources investigations that are within the record search limits (Table 2). These studies beginning, in the 1980s, are mostly the result of various proposed development projects in the area. These projects include transmission line construction, highway construction, prison construction and wind turbine generator farm construction.

A records search was conducted by the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC) at California State University, Bakersfield. The records search covered a one mile buffer around the plant site and a 0.25 mile buffer around linear facilities. The study included a review of archaeological, historical, and environmental literature in addition to the site records and survey maps on file at the SSJVIC.

Of the 24 previous surveys, KE-02888 and KE-02118 were conducted within the Project area. Both were linear surveys and both parallel SR 14. In addition to the surveys on file at SSJVIC, a large survey was conducted in conjunction with the Pine Tree Wind Project located

approximately six miles southwest of the BSEP site, *Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Pine Tree Wind Development Project, Kern County, California* (Nilsson and Kelly, 2004), documenting the survey, was prepared for LADWP. The survey identified 101 sites, the majority of which were prehistoric archaeological sites.

Table 2
Summary of Previous Surveys within Records Search Limits

Report Number	Author	Title
KE-00029	Robert S. White	An Archaeological Assessment of the United Tire Recycling Corporation Project
KE-00030	Robert S. White	An Archaeological Assessment of the Cornell Corrections California City Prison Site
KE-00051	Don Laylander	Negative Archaeological Survey Report
KE-00248	Environmental Sciences Section	Cultural Resource Survey Report for Flightline Security Fence
KE-00634	Michael Macko	Sylmar Expansion Project Cultural Resources Inventory and Significance Evaluation
KE-00649	James McManus	Archaeological Survey Report for 9-KER-14
KE-01108	Robert A. Schiffman	Archaeological Investigation of Solar World's Proposed Wind Farm Near Cantil, Kern County, California
KE-01594	L. Bruce Nybo	An Archaeological Evaluation of the Six Sections in Fremont Valley, Kern County, California
KE-01595	Robert A. Schiffman	Archaeological Investigation for Six Sections of Land in Fremont Valley, Kern County, California
KE-01706	Jim Uli	Archaeological Investigation of Solar World's Proposed 40 Acre Wind Turbine Generator Farm Near Cantil, Kern County, California
KE-01763	California Department of Transportation	Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for Minor Construction Projects PM 29.3/29.9
KE-01932	Mark Q. Sutton	Archaeological Investigations at Cantil Test Track, Fremont Valley, Western Mojave Desert, California
KE-01961	Mark Q. Sutton	The Archaeology of the Cantil Test Track, Fremont Valley, Western Mojave Desert, California
KE-01967	Michael V. Spear	Historical Resource Evaluation Report for a Widening Project on 9-KER-14, Near Cinco, Kern County
KE-01968	California Department of Transportation	Historic Property Survey Report, Jawbone Canyon Expressway Project
KE-01969	Denise O'Connor	Historical Architectural Survey Report for a Proposed Highway Project on Route 14 in Kern County, California.

Report Number	Author	Title
KE-02118	Brian F. Smith and Associates	An Archaeological Survey of the Fremont Valley Pipeline Project, Mojave, California
KE-02135	McManus et al.	Negative Declaration, DOT
KE-02608	Theodoratus Cultural Research, Inc., and Archaeological Consulting and Research Services, Inc.	Cultural Resources Overview of the Southern Sierra Nevada
KE-02680	Bevill, Kelly, and Westwood	Cultural Resources Investigations of Selected Portions of the First and Second Los Angeles Aqueducts
KE-02879	Catherin Lewis Pruett	A Cultural Resources Assessment for the Rancho Seco Inc. Water System Rehabilitation Project, Near Cantil, Kern County, California
KE-02888	Mooney/Hayes Association	Cultural Resource Survey of Work Stations of the Sheep 12 kV (#325719S) and Greasewood 12 kV (#1924243E) Circuits, Southern California Edison Decorated Pole Replacement Program (2003), Kern County, California (Negative Declaration)
KE-03276	Stacy Jordan and Michael Wise	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company, LADWP Rule 15 Line Extension, Private Inholding, Kern County, California
KE-03534	URS Corporation	Archaeological Inventory of the First and Second Los Angeles Aqueducts and Selected Access Roads, Kern, Inyo, and Los Angeles Counties, California

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES

The records search identified nine resources within the 1-mile plant site buffer and the 0.5-mile buffer for linear facilities (Table 3). Two of these previously documented cultural resources are recorded within the plant site; both are historic period resources. Site CA-KER-3366H is the Southern Pacific Railroad; these tracks (now owned by Union Pacific) run north to south to the west of the western boundary of the plant site. The other resource, CA-KER-5264H, is a historic debris scatter located in the northern portion of the plant site.

P-15-002142/CA-KER-2142H

This site consists of four historic features in the northern portion of the site, two historic refuse concentrations in the central portion of the site and a large low density prehistoric lithic scatter in the southern portion of the site. Three hearth features are located within the lithic scatter area.

Table 3
Summary of Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Site P-15-	Trinomial CA-KER-	Site Type	Site Constituents	Time Period
002142	2142H	Refuse, hearths, and lithics	Bottle glass, cans, flakes, fire affected rock, and midden	Historic and Prehistoric
003366	3366H	Historic Railroad	296 features recorded along the 76 miles of railroad grade surveyed	Historic/ 1908-1910
003549	3549H	Los Angeles Aqueduct	Concrete lined canal, gateways, and spillway	Historic 1908
006415	5264H	Historic Debris Scatter	Glass fragments, unpatterned porcelain, unidentifiable iron	Historic/ Indeterminate
008781	5573H	Los Angeles Aqueduct Construction Camp	Bottle glass, ceramics, wood, wire nails, cans, saw blade, bucket, pipe, barrel and keg hoops	Historic 1908
010089	5945/H	Refuse and adit	Cans, bottle glass, button	Historic Early 1900s
012429	--	Lithic scatter	Flakes and cobbles	Prehistoric
012666	7125	Rock shelter	Midden	Prehistoric
012737	7194	Lithic scatter	Flakes, core, hammerstone	Prehistoric

P-15-003366/CA-KER-3366H

This historic site consists of a section of the Southern Pacific Railroad "Jawbone Branch" and all associated features. This line was built between Mojave and Owenyon beginning in 1908 and was completed in 1910. This section of rail line was constructed in order to logistically support the Owens Valley Project. The site consists of the railroad track, grade, and other railroad related features (culverts, bridges, trestles, and remains of stations).

P-15-006415/CA-KER-5264H

The resource is a small historic debris scatter including recent roadside trash, measuring 180 feet east-west by 90 feet north-south. Artifacts include ca. 75 glass fragments, approximately 15 pieces of unpatterned porcelain, round nails, a glove and ca. 10 pieces of unidentifiable iron. The site is slightly impacted by a faint track directly beneath the power lines; a larger more substantial power line road lies just north.

P-15-003549/CA-KER-3549H

This is the Los Angeles Aqueduct constructed between 1907 and 1913. It measures 12 feet across and 10 feet deep, with concrete walls. It was recorded in 1992 by Costello, Marvin and Tordoff as a concrete-lined open canal with associated gates and spillway, and a dynamited location and wash-out channel.

P-15-008781/CA-KER-5573H

This site consists of a large historic scatter which likely represents a camp site associated with the construction of the first Los Angeles Aqueduct, around 1910. The site contains dense concentrations of broken glass, ceramic fragments, wood, and rusted metal objects. A large wooden tar brush found within the site suggests that this was a camp associated with aqueduct construction.

P-15-010089/CA-KER-5945H

This is a historic debris scatter and features associated with a mine adit. A concentration of metal slag is present, providing evidence of blacksmithing. In addition, abundant wire nails suggest that structure may have once been present at this location. Tin-cans, bottle glass and a clothing button suggest that this may have been the location of a camp site. In addition to historic components a very sparse scatter of chert flakes and a partial milling stone fragment were noted.

P-15-002142/CA-KER-2142H

This site consists of four historic features in the northern portion of the site, two historic refuse concentrations in the central portion of the site and a large low density prehistoric lithic scatter in the southern portion of the site. Three hearth features are located within the lithic scatter area.

P-15-012666/CA-KER-7125

This is a prehistoric site found within a rock shelter on the south slope of a small canyon above an ephemeral drainage. The shelter has a visible cultural midden with associated artifacts, including a pink granite metate and a red cryptocrystalline silicate (CCS) secondary flake. Disturbances include looting.

P-15-012737/CA-KER-7194

The site is a sparse lithic scatter of six chert flakes, two obsidian flakes, three chalcedony flakes, one chalcedony core, and one jasper hammer stone with end battering. Disturbances include a road and Aqueduct construction.

P-15-012429

This resource consists of approximately 12 rhyolite debitage and two fractured cobbles. These artifacts are scattered over a 1.5 m by 2 m area. The rhyolite debitage consists primarily of long (10-15 cm) flakes from primary reduction activities. The fractured cobbles are composed of a green andesitic volcanic material and are noted primarily because of strong fractured angles along the distal ends that may represent worked surfaces.

CONTACT PROGRAM

Consultation with local Native American groups and interested parties has been initiated. A letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in October 2007, requesting information on sacred lands, traditional cultural properties and a list of Native American individuals and organizations that might have knowledge or concerns with cultural resources within the project area. At that time the NAHC files did not reveal any specific site information. Seven Native American representatives were identified by the NAHC (Table 4). Letters were sent to these individuals, along with a project map, response form, and return envelope. The letter asked for their input and concerns, Copies of the correspondence are provided in Attachment 3. To date, no responses have been received from the tribal representatives.

Local historical societies were contacted regarding the Project (Table 5). A letter was sent to various local historical societies and museums in November 2007, requesting information on any part of the project area that the historical societies or museums might have. One response was has been received to date.

A letter received from The Historical Society of the Upper Desert provided summary information about the project area and the surrounding area (see Attachment 3). The letter, dated December 7, 2007, stated that “Bullion Road” and other major stage lines crossed the project area. The letter also provided information regarding historic railroad stops at Cinco and Cantil and the role they played in the construction of the Los Angeles Aqueduct.

Table 4
Native American Contacts by Affiliation

Name/Title	Affiliation	Dates of Contact	Response
Neil Peyron Chairperson	Tule River Indian Tribe	11/20/2007	To date no response
Ron Wermuth	Tubatulabal, Kawaiisu, Koso, Yokuts	11/20/2007	To date no response
Delia Dominguez	Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians	11/20/2007	To date no response
Kathy Morgan Chairperson	Tejon Indian Tribe	11/20/2007	To date no response
Donna Begay Tribal Chairwoman	Tubatulabals Kern Valley	11/20/2007	To date no response
Robert L. Gomez	Paiute, Yokuts, Tubatulabal	11/20/2007	To date no response
Robert Robinson Historic Preservation Officer	Tubatulabal, Kawaiisu, Koso, Yokuts	11/20/2007	To date no response

Table 5
Historic Resources Contact Program

Historical Society/Museum	Dates of Contact	Response
The Historical Society of the Upper Mojave Desert	11/29/2007	12/07/2007 – C. John Di Pol, Vice President
Kern County Historical Society	11/29/2007	To date no response
East Kern Historical Society	11/29/2007	To date no response
Kern Antelope Historical Society	11/29/2007	To date no response
Boron Twenty Mule Team Museum	11/29/2007	To date no response
Kern Valley Museum	11/29/2007	To date no response
Maturango Museum of the Indian Wells Valley	11/29/2007	To date no response

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CHAPTER 4
METHODS AND RESULTS

RESEARCH ORIENTATION

Researchers are constrained with regard to the range of research questions that can answered based on survey-level data. There are however, pertinent research issues concerning site distribution, general function and complexity, and temporal placement that survey data can address. Fremont Valley is a closed basin on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada. Prehistorically it could have provided food resources such as grass seeds and other plants, as well as some game. Available surface water would have been a limiting factor at least seasonally and through much of later prehistory and the historic periods. Evidence of prehistoric habitation is expected to be limited, and would occur near the based of the mountains or on the margins of the only playa in the valley. No substantial middens are expected; although midden has been found in regions where they were not expected (Gardner 2002). Any evidence of habitation is expected to reflect temporary activities of small numbers of people. No in situ lithic outcrops are expected in the Project area and lithic material in the area is generally limited. Small reduction sites focused on cobbles from the nearby mountains are the primary site type that is expected. Limited evidence of food processing (manos and metates) is also anticipated in the Project area.

The historic themes reflected in the context for the Project area suggest that sites associated with transportation, ranching/farming, and power and water conveyance could be encountered during the survey. Structural resources are being addressed in a separate document (Hirsch and Tennyson, 2008). Anticipated historic period archaeological sites include refuse scatters, farming features and equipment, and possibly camps associated with the construction of the railroad or the aqueduct.

SURVEY METHODS

An archaeological survey of the entire project site was conducted by EDAW between October and December 2007. The survey was conducted in order to identify possible cultural resources that may be affected by the project. The survey utilized both 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps and larger scale aerial photographs.

Beacon Solar Farm Project Area

Archaeological sites were defined as a cluster of three or more artifacts within an area measuring 25 m by 25 m. Isolates were categorized as one or two artifacts within the 25 m by 25 m area. Proximity (i.e., materials within 50 m) was used to determine site delineation. Identified site boundaries, features and artifacts were recorded using a GEO-XT submeter Trimble Global Positioning System (GPS) and a sketch map was produced. Photographs were taken of selected artifacts along with a site overview with direction being noted in the photographic log. Isolates were recorded using a GEO-XT submeter Trimble GPS and were photographed.

Plant Site

The plant survey was conducted in October and November 2007. A team of six members conducted a thorough pedestrian survey, spaced at no more than 20 m. The entire proposed plant site area was covered including a 200-foot buffer zone.

Transmission Line

An area between the plant site and existing powerlines west of SR 14 was surveyed to encompass all possible transmission line route alignments. This work was conducted between October and November 2007. A thorough pedestrian survey was conducted of the potential options for the transmission line. Since a block area was surveyed, the buffer included in the survey was 200 feet.

Gas Pipeline

The BSEP pipeline survey was a linear survey conducted from December 17 through 20, 2007. The survey followed the proposed pipeline route. Survey methodology was affected by corridor width and road infrastructure in certain areas. Along Neuralia Road crew members were divided into two teams with two members placed on either side of the road walking a linear transect spaced 20 m apart. Survey methods were however adjusted when the survey team entered California City. Neuralia Road divided into a four lane road with a centre divide on the outskirts of California City. One team member then proceeded to survey along the centre divide while the others continued along the road shoulder with 20 m intervals. This method was followed throughout the city limits until the route continued as a two lane road (California City Boulevard) where the team joined up again and proceeded on either side of the road with 20 m intervals. The survey was conducted in order to identify possible cultural resources that may be

affected by construction activities. The survey utilized both 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps and larger scale aerial photographs.

RESULTS

Project archaeologists performed pedestrian surveys of the Project between October and December 2007. The ground visibility was good, ranging between 60 and 100 percent. To the east of SR 14, (the BSEP plant site) the area has been heavily disturbed by past agricultural activities, and by extensive vehicle tracks. To the west of SR 14, (Project transmission line facilities only), the area is not as heavily disturbed; although it has been impacted by dirt road formation through repeated vehicular traffic and modern trash dumps associated with the periodic dumping of refuse. Throughout the entire project area there are numerous isolated modern and historic cans. Larger refuse concentrations were identified within proximity of some dirt roads. During the course of the survey, project archaeologists identified 57 previously undocumented sites, two previously record sites, and 67 isolates. The survey area, along with site and isolate locations are provided on 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey topographical maps in Attachment 4.

Thirty-nine prehistoric sites (Sites 2; 8 through 14; 17 through 30; 39 through 44; 46 through 48; 50 through 52, and 54 through 59) and 59 prehistoric isolates were identified. The prehistoric cultural resources varied both in artifact types and raw materials used and consist of flake scatters of varying sizes, cores, clusters of fire affected rock and isolated artifacts. The predominant prehistoric artifact types identified during the survey consisted mainly of flakes and cores. Obsidian and CCS were the main source of raw materials used in the manufacture of these artifacts. A prehistoric trail (Site 59) was identified on Site 40; the trail extends north and would be crossed by Transmission Line Option 1. Although the trail itself has been damaged by off-road vehicle activities and is difficult to identify at some points on the landscape, the distribution of sites (clustered within proximity of the trail) supports the presence of a prehistoric trail.

Fourteen historic sites (26CK3366H, P-15-006415, Sites 16, 31 through 37, 45, 53 and BSPL-H-01 and BSPL-H-02) were identified. These consist of historic refuse scatters with concentrations of tin cans and broken glass. Historic artifacts include metal cans, ceramics, and bottle glass. One modern wooden cross referred to as a modern feature was identified along the gas pipeline route. This feature was only noted due to its proximity to the alignment.

Six dual component (prehistoric/historic) sites (Sites 1, 3, 6, 28, 38, 49) were identified and consist mostly of historic trash dumps with some prehistoric artifacts present. A summary of the identified sites is provided in Table 6 and site forms are included in Attachment 5.

Table 6
Archaeological Sites

P-Number/ Trinomial or Temporary Number	Site Type	Date	CRHR Status
15-003366/ CA-KER-3366H	Southern Pacific Railroad	Early 20th century	Potentially eligible
15-006415/ CA-KER-5264H	Debris scatter	20th century	Not eligible
Site 1	Lithic scatter and refuse scatter	Prehistoric/ Late 19th century	Not eligible
Site 2	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible
Site 3/4/5	Lithic scatter and refuse scatter	Prehistoric/ Late 19th to mid 20th century	Potentially eligible
Site 6/7	Lithic scatter and refuse scatter	Prehistoric/ Late 19th to early 20th century	Potentially eligible
Site 8	Fire affected rock	Prehistoric	Potentially eligible
Site 9	Fire affected rock	Prehistoric	Potentially eligible
Site 10	Camp	Prehistoric	Potentially eligible
Site 11	Fire affected rock	Prehistoric	Potentially eligible
Site 12	Fire affected rock	Prehistoric	Potentially eligible
Site 13	Fire affected rock	Prehistoric	Potentially eligible
Site 14	Camp	Prehistoric	Potentially eligible
Site 16	Refuse scatter	Early to mid 20th century	Not eligible
Site 17	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible
Site 18	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible
Site 19	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible
Site 20	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible
Site 21	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible
Site 22	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible
Site 23	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible
Site 24	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible
Site 25	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible

P-Number/ Trinomial or Temporary Number	Site Type	Date	CRHR Status
Site 26	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible
Site 27	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible
Site 28	Lithic scatter and refuse scatter	Prehistoric/ Mid 20th century	Not eligible
Site 29	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible
Site 30	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible
Site 31	Refuse scatter	Late 19th to early 20th century	Potentially eligible
Site 32	Refuse scatter	Mid 20th century	Not eligible
Site 33	Refuse scatter	Late 19th century to late 20th century	Not eligible
Site 34	Refuse scatter	Early to mid 20th century	Not eligible
Site 35	Refuse scatter	Mid 20th century	Not eligible
Site 36	Refuse scatter	Early to mid 20th century	Potentially eligible
Site 37	Refuse scatter	Late 19th to early 20th century	Not eligible
Site 38	Lithic scatter and refuse scatter	Prehistoric/ Early to mid 20th century	Not eligible
Site 39	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible
Site 40	Camp	Prehistoric	Potentially eligible
Site 41	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible
Site 42	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible
Site 43	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible
Site 44	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible
Site 45	Refuse scatter	Early to mid 20th century	Not eligible
Site 46	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible
Site 47	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible
Site 48	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible
Site 49	Lithic scatter and refuse scatter	Prehistoric/ Early to mid 20th century	Not eligible
Site 50	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Potentially eligible
Site 51	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Potentially eligible
Site 52	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible
Site 53	Refuse scatter	Late 19th to early 20th century	Not eligible
Site 54	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Potentially eligible
Site 55	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible

P-Number/ Trinomial or Temporary Number	Site Type	Date	CRHR Status
Site 56	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible
Site 57	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible
Site 58	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Not eligible
Site 59	Trail	Prehistoric	Potentially eligible
Site BSPL-H-01	Refuse	Early to mid 20th century	Not eligible
Site BSPL-H-02	Foundation and refuse scatter	20th century	Potentially eligible

Site Descriptions and Significance Assessments

CA-KER-3366H

This site consists of a section of the Southern Pacific Railroad "Jawbone Branch". This line was built between Mojave and Owenyon beginning in 1908 and was completed in 1910. The line was constructed to logistically support the Owens Valley Project. An approximately 1.9 km (1.2 mile) section of the railroad is located in the project area. The line is still operating. No historic period debris scatters were encountered along the portion of the rail line during the survey.

This portion of CA-KER-3366H is potentially significant under CRHR criterion 1 for its associations with the construction of the Los Angeles Aqueduct, a massive undertaking that was made possible with the support provided by the railroad. It is less likely that the railroad would qualify under criterion 2 or 3. Given the lack of associated cultural material in the project area, this segment does not appear eligible under criterion 4.

Infrastructure development in the area around this portion of CA-KER-3366H includes SR 14 and several transmission lines. In addition, large areas adjacent to the railroad have been cleared for agriculture and are now largely barren. The setting of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the Project area has therefore been significantly altered.

CA-KER-5264H

This site was originally recorded as a small historic debris scatter, measuring 180 feet east-west by 90 feet north-south. Artifacts include approximately 75 glass fragments, approximately 15 pieces of ceramics, round nails, a glove, and some unidentifiable metal. The site is slightly

impacted by a dirt track directly beneath the power lines. The current survey did not relocate the artifacts listed at CA-KER-5464H. It appears the material was collected as part of the Fremont Valley Pipeline Project (Smith and Raven-Jennings).

Based on proximity and the presence of a glove, this CA-KER-5264H may be associated with the placement of the utility line that crosses the site, but there is no clear indication of this. This site lacks clear or significant associations with important events or people. It does not qualify under criterion 3. The site's data content is limited and without significant associations it does not qualify under criterion 4. This site is recommended not eligible.

Site 1

This site is located 20 m west of SR 14 on an alluvial terrace, adjacent to a modern dirt road. Vegetation in the area is creosote bush scrub. Site 1 is a dual component site consisting of prehistoric lithics and a historic refuse scatter covering an area approximately 40 m by 30 m. An intermittent wash is located 30 m north of the datum. The low density lithic scatter consists of six CCS flakes. The historic refuse concentration includes a kerosene can, aqua glass sherds from a ball mason jar, four solder top cans, a wire handle, and the remnants of a 55-gallon drum, along with several modern cans.

There are no clear associations for the historic debris at the site. Given the site's location, this may be a debris scatter left by travelers, or given the assemblage, an opportunistic trash dump by a local rancher/farmer. Site 1 does not meet any of the criteria for eligibility to the CRHR.

Site 2

This site is on an alluvial terrace, adjacent to a modern dirt road. The vegetation is creosote bush scrub. Site 2 is a deflated low density lithic scatter encompassing a 20 m by 25 m area. Six CCS flakes and one core were observed. Off-road vehicles have impacted the site.

The only criterion that Site 2 might be eligible under is criterion 4. Its integrity and data content is limited, however, and based on the site's low potential to contribute to regional research Site 2 is recommended not eligible for the CRHR.

Site 3/4/5

The site is situated 25 m west of a modern dirt road and is south of Site 2. Site 3/4/5 is a dual component site, with two historic refuse concentrations and a low density lithic scatter, along

with some modern debris. The site measures 60 m by 60 m. Historic artifacts include a metal lock, ceramic sherd with polychrome flower pattern on edge, aqua glass bottle base, a Prince Albert tobacco tin, an embossed aqua glass fragment, a square bolt, a brown cork top bottle neck, a curved tobacco can and earthenware ceramic sherds. Prehistoric artifacts include eight pieces of debitage (flaked lithic debris) and a core.

Even if this site is found to be associated with a historic event, it will most likely be significant for the data it can yield (criterion 4) relative to the association. Given the variety of material at this site, additional data collection and research may be able to link it to one of the historic themes identified for the area. Testing would also establish the presence or absence of a prehistoric subsurface deposit in this sandy matrix. Based on its data potential, Site 3/4/5 is potentially eligible for the CRHR.

Site 6/7

The site is north of Site 38. Vegetation at the site is creosote bush scrub. Small north to south-trending drainages cut through the site. This is a dual component site, measuring 45 m by 60 m. The historic component consists of two ceramic scatters and a number of aqua colored glass fragments. Tan sherds and white plate fragments are present in one of the scatters. The other scatter consists includes of a plate with a Japanese makers mark. Prehistoric artifacts include eight CCS flakes, five CCS cores, a point fragment, and a utilized flake. Off-road vehicle trails are present in the vicinity.

Similar to site 3/4/5, this site does not appear to meet the threshold for CRHR-eligibility under criteria 1, 2, or 3. If an association to a particular event or theme can be established through additional research and data collection, it is probable the site would be significant under criterion 4, for its ability to provide important information not readily available in the written record. The prehistoric component is sufficiently diverse to suggest that the site was more than a reduction locus. Subsurface investigations at the site would confirm the presence or absence of a subsurface deposit. If additional prehistoric data are present the site could address questions about settlement and lithic technology. The site is potentially significant given its possible data content.

Site 8

Site 8 is situated southwest of Site 10 and is comprised of two fire-affected rock concentrations (FAR). The site measures 18 m by 35 m and has been disturbed by plowing. Little vegetation is

present and visibility was good. The FAR consists of approximately 150 subangular granitic rocks. No artifacts were observed.

Given the material present at Site 8, it does not meet CRHR criteria 1, 2 or 3. However, if an intact subsurface component exists, Site 8 could be eligible for its data content. It would be particularly significant if the site yields features or datable material. Site 8 may be eligible for the CRHR under criterion 4.

Site 9

This site is north of a dirt access road in an agricultural field and northeast of Site 10. Site 9 is a small FAR scatter measuring approximately 5 m by 7 m and consisting of 30 pieces of cracked subangular granitic rock. No other cultural material was observed. The area has been disturbed by past agricultural activities.

This site appears to be the remnants of a hearth or hearths that have been disturbed by plowing. Like Site 8, this site does not meet CRHR criteria 1, 2, or 3. If a subsurface component exists, Site 9 could be eligible for its ability to address questions of prehistoric chronology in Fremont Valley. It would be particularly significant if the site yields features or datable material. Site 9 is potentially eligible under criterion 4.

Site 10

Site 10 is a prehistoric lithic scatter measuring 60 m by 75 m. The resource is situated near the Garlock Fault. The site may be a temporary camp based on the artifact assemblage. Artifacts include approximately 50 flakes (CCS), a core, a mano fragment, two bifaces, (Plate 1) and a scraper. The area has been disturbed by agricultural activities.

Site 10 does not qualify for criteria 1, 2, or 3, but does have some potential to provide archaeological data relevant to addressing regional prehistoric research questions. If subsurface investigations are able to identify a subsurface component that has not been too severely disturbed by plowing, information could be recovered pertaining to lithic technology and settlement, and perhaps even chronology if obsidian or organic materials suitable for dating are present. Site 10 is potentially significant under criterion 4.

Plate 1. Biface at Site 10.

Site 11

This is a disturbed hearth, measuring approximately 6 m by 3 m. Site 11 is northeast of Site 10. Site 11 is characterized by a low density scatter of FAR. Approximately 25 pieces of subangular granitic FAR were observed. No artifacts were identified in the area.

Given the nature of Site 11, it does not meet CRHR criteria 1, 2, or 3. If a subsurface component exists the site could be eligible for its data content. It would be particularly significant if the site contains features or datable material. Site 11 may be eligible for the CRHR under criterion 4.

Site 12

Site 12 is a prehistoric site encompassing a 30 m by 35 m area. The site is situated east of Site 11. The site consists of a scatter of FAR and a mano fragment. This is the only one of the FAR scatters with artifacts. The FAR consists of approximately 150 pieces of subangular granitic

rock. The site has been impacted by agricultural activities that have dispersed the rock. The area is barren and has very few rocks on the surface outside of the feature (Plate 2).

Plate 2. Site 12. View to the north.

This site appears to be the remnants of a hearth or hearths that have been disturbed by plowing. Like the other FAR scatters this site does not meet CRHR criteria 1, 2, or 3. Site 12 could be eligible for its ability to address questions of prehistoric chronology in Fremont Valley. It would be particularly significant if the site yields features or datable material. Site 12 is potentially eligible under CRHR criterion 4 for its data potential.

Site 13

This is a small FAR scatter that is in poor condition. The site is south of Site 14. Site 13 measures 14 m by 11 m, and consists of 25 pieces of granitic rock ranging in size from 2 cm by 2 cm to fist-sized pieces. The FAR is widely distributed and no artifacts were observed in the area.

Site 13 does not meet CRHR criteria 1, 2, or 3. If a subsurface component exists and material suitable for dating is present, the site could be eligible for its data content. It would be particularly significant if the site contains features. Site 13 may be eligible for the CRHR under criterion 4 based on its potential to yield information important to prehistory.

Site 14

Site 14 is a large prehistoric site comprised of at least four FAR clusters in an approximately 60 m by 60 m area. Sparse creosote and grasses are on-site. The site is located adjacent to the survey buffer. In addition to the hearths, a metate fragment, a mano fragment, and four pieces of debitage were noted at the site. A two track dirt road crosses the site.

This site is a series of hearths that appear associated with shallow pans that would hold water after rains. Like the other FAR scatters, this site does not meet CRHR criteria 1, 2, or 3. Site 12 could be eligible for its ability to address questions of prehistoric chronology and settlement in Fremont Valley. It would be particularly significant if the site yields intact features along with datable material. Site 14 is potentially eligible under criterion 4 for its data potential.

Site 16

Site 16 is a debris scatter consisting of both modern and historic artifacts in a 15 m by 20 m area. The historic component contains aqua glass, green and brown glass and ceramics. The modern debris consists of some non-diagnostic metal fragments, modern auto parts, and a modern can opener. The site is situated in an old agricultural field. The area has been impacted by past agricultural activities.

The only CRHR criterion that Site 16 might be eligible under is criterion 4. The site's integrity and data content, however, are limited. Based on the site's low potential to contribute to regional research, Site 16 is recommended not eligible.

Site 17

Site 17 consists of a low density lithic scatter covering a 15 m by 20 m area. The site is situated in an old agricultural field. Artifacts include two flakes, a bifacial tool, and a utilized flake. All the items are CCS. The site has been impacted by agricultural activities and the area is deflated.

This site does not meet CRHR criteria 1, 2, or 3. The only criterion that Site 17 might be eligible under is criterion 4. However, the site's integrity and data content are limited. Based on the site's low potential to contribute to regional research, Site 17 is not eligible for the CRHR.

Site 18

Site 18 is a low density lithic scatter measuring 18 m by 45 m. The site is located in an old agricultural field in low sand dunes. Observed artifacts include a core chopper, a core fragment, and four CCS flakes. The area is deflated and barren, and has been impacted by past agricultural activities.

The only CRHR criterion that this site might be significant under is criterion 4, but the site's integrity and data content are limited. Based on Site 18's low potential to contribute to regional research, it does not appear to be an eligible resource.

Site 19

This site consists of a low density lithic scatter encompassing a 13 m by 35 m area. Six CCS flakes were observed. The site is located in an old agricultural field. The area has been impacted by past agricultural activities. The area is deflated, leaving numerous natural rocks exposed on the surface.

This site does not meet CRHR criteria 1, 2, or 3. The only criterion that Site 19 could potentially be eligible under is criterion 4. However, the site's integrity and data content are limited. Based on its low potential to contribute to regional research, Site 19 is not eligible for the CRHR.

Site 20

Site 20 is a low density lithic scatter measuring 23 m by 25 m. Observed artifacts include 2 CCS flakes and a bifacial tool. The site is located in a fallow agricultural field and has been impacted by past agricultural activities. The area is deflated, exposing numerous small non-cultural rocks on the surface.

The only CRHR criterion that this site might be significant under is criterion 4, but the site's integrity and data content are limited. Based on the site's low potential to contribute to regional research, it does not appear to be an eligible resource.

Site 21

This is a prehistoric site consisting of a low density lithic scatter. The site encompasses a 22 m by 25 m area in an abandoned agricultural field. The site has been impacted by past agricultural activities. The area is deflated and has exposed numerous non-cultural rocks on the surface. Artifacts noted include a scraper, two core fragments, and a flake.

This site does not meet CRHR criteria 1, 2, or 3. The only criterion that Site 21 would potentially be eligible under is criterion 4. However, the site's integrity and data content are limited. Based on the site's low potential to contribute to regional research, Site 21 is not eligible for the CRHR.

Site 22

Site 22 is located in an old agricultural field and is northwest of Site 23. This low density lithic scatter covers a 25 m by 45 m area. The area, including the site, has been impacted by plowing. The surface assemblage includes a biface fragment, a utilized flake, and two pieces of debitage. The area is deflated and there are numerous small natural rocks on the surface.

The only CRHR criterion that this site might be significant under is criterion 4, but the site's integrity and data content are limited. Based on Site 22's low potential to contribute to regional research, it does not appear to be an eligible resource.

Site 23

This is a prehistoric low density lithic scatter that is 6 m by 12 m in size. Artifacts noted at the site include three cores and six flakes. All the items are CCS. The Site 23 is southeast of Site 22, in a fallow agricultural field. The area is deflated has been impacted by farming activities exposing numerous small natural rocks on the surface.

This site does not meet CRHR criteria 1, 2, or 3. The only criterion that the site could potentially qualify under is criterion 4. Based on Site 23's limited integrity and data content, it is not eligible for the CRHR.

Site 24

Site 24 consists of a low density lithic scatter measuring 5 m by 15 m. The observed assemblage includes two CCS cores and four CCS flakes. The site is situated in an old agricultural field. The area is deflated with evidence of wind and water erosion, and has been impacted by past agricultural activities.

This site is not significant under CRHR criteria 1, 2, or 3. The only criterion that Site 24 might be eligible under is criterion 4. However, the site's integrity and data content are limited. Based on a low potential to contribute to regional research, Site 24 is not eligible for the CRHR.

Site 25

This is a prehistoric site that covers a 25 m by 32 m area. Observed cultural material includes a scraper, a core fragment, four pieces of debitage, and a blue glass bottle-neck. The site is located in an abandoned agricultural field. The surface of the site is deflating from wind and water erosion and there is evidence of past agricultural activities in the area. A two track road transects the site. Naturally-occurring CCS is common in the general area.

Site 25 does not meet any of the criteria for eligibility to the CRHR. It has no important associations, does not represent a type, period, region, or method of construction, or work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values, and has very limited integrity and data potential.

Site 26

Site 26 is a low density lithic scatter encompassing a 5 m by 8 m area. A scraper, a core, and three flakes were noted at the site. All of the items are CCS. The area is deflated and has been impacted by agricultural activities.

This site does not meet CRHR criteria 1, 2, or 3. The only criterion that the site could potentially qualify under is criterion 4. Based on Site 26's limited integrity and data content, it is not eligible for the CRHR.

Site 27

This low density lithic scatter covers a 25 m by 27 m area. Site 27 is located northeast of Site 28. Artifacts include one core, two CCS flakes, and a metate fragment. Site 27 is situated on a deflating surface.

This site does not meet any of the CRHR criteria. It has no important associations, does not represent a type, period, region, or method of construction, or work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values, and has limited data potential. Site 27 is recommended not eligible for the CRHR.

Site 28

This is a dual component site measuring 12 m by 17 m. The site is located in a dirt road. The surrounding vegetation consists of creosote scrub and grasses. The prehistoric component consists of one CCS core and one CCS flake. The historic component is a refuse concentration that dates to the 1950s and 1960s. Artifacts include wood, pull top cans, one polychrome flower print plate, a tooth-paste can, clear glass fragments and non-diagnostic metal fragments. The surface of the site is deflating from wind and water erosion.

The only CRHR criterion that this site might be significant under is number 4, but the site's integrity and data content are limited. Based on Site 28's low potential to contribute to regional research, it does not appear to be an eligible resource.

Site 29

Site 29 is a small, low density lithic scatter approximately 10 m by 15 m in size. The site is situated south of Site 30. Only one core and two CCS flakes were observed. The surrounding vegetation consists of creosote with some grasses. The area is deflated and there is evidence of past agricultural activities. Numerous cobbles are exposed on the ground surface.

This site does not appear to meet CRHR criteria 1, 2, or 3. The only criterion that the site could potentially qualify under is criterion 4. Based on Site 29's limited integrity and data content, it is not eligible for the CRHR.

Site 30

This is a small lithic scatter in a 5 m by 5 m area. The site is situated in an area of creosote bush scrub. The area is deflated and small drainages transect the site. Small patches of CCS cobbles are present on the surface. A CCS core and pieces of CCS debitage are present.

The only CRHR criterion that this site might be significant under is criterion 4, but the site's integrity and data content is limited. Based on the site's low potential to contribute to regional research, it does not appear to be an eligible resource.

Site 31

Site 31 is a 10 m by 18 m historic refuse disposal area. The site is located in an abandoned agricultural field. Vegetation in the area is creosote bush. The site consists of two concentrations that are separated by a drainage. Items noted include food cans, glass fragments, one assay crucible, tobacco cans, ceramics, and some modern car parts. There are large amounts of non-diagnostic metal debris in the site and approximately 250 cans. Some of the material has been affected by fire, based on the presence of melted glass. The site is well preserved. There is evidence of off-road vehicle activities in the area, but these activities have not impacted the site.

It is doubtful that this site will qualify for the CRHR under criteria 1, 2, or 3. If this site is found to be associated with a historic event, it will most likely be significant for the data it can yield (criterion 4) relative to the association. Given the variety of material at this site, additional data collection and research may be able to link it to one of the historic themes identified for the area. Based on its apparent integrity and data potential, Site 31 is potentially eligible for the CRHR.

Site 32

This is a small historic refuse concentration measuring 5 m by 6 m. The site is situated in an area with creosote, and is southeast of Site 31. A dirt road that connects to SR 14 crosses the site. The concentration is dense and includes mattress springs, galvanized metal, green and brown glass fragments and some undiagnostic metal. The site is well preserved with no apparent evidence of burning.

This site does not qualify for the CRHR. It appears to represent a single dumping episode of unknown origin. It does not appear to have any important associations, does not represent a type, period, region, or method of construction, or work of an important creative individual, or

possesses high artistic values, and has limited data potential. Site 32 is recommended not eligible for the CRHR.

Site 33

Site 33 is a low density historic refuse concentration measuring 10 m by 12 m. The vegetation consists of creosote with some desert grasses. Artifacts include approximately 25 cans, fragments of a 50 gallon drum and corrugated metal sheets. The area around the site has a low density scatter of cans that appear to be in secondary context.

This site appears to represent a single dumping episode of unknown origin. This site does not appear to meet CRHR criteria 1, 2, or 3. The only criterion that the site could potentially qualify under is criterion 4. Based on Site 33's limited data content, it is not eligible for the CRHR.

Site 34

This is a low density historic can scatter measuring 10 m by 10 m. The site is situated southwest of Site 35. Artifacts include cans, glass, ceramic fragments, and a purple cork top bottle fragment. This debris is mixed with modern refuse.

This site does not qualify for the CRHR. It appears to represent a single dumping episode of unknown origin. It does not appear to have any important associations, does not represent a type, period, region, or method of construction, or work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values, and has limited data potential. Site 34 is recommended not eligible for the CRHR.

Site 35

This is a small historic refuse concentration measuring 8 m by 12 m. The site is situated 150 m northeast of Site 34 and adjacent to a small drainage. The vegetation consists of creosote with some desert grasses. The site lies in a small drainage that transects the site in a northeast direction. Artifacts include glass, ceramics, and non-diagnostic metal. There is also some modern debris present.

The only CRHR criterion that this site might be significant under is criterion 4, but the site's data content is limited. The site is located in a drainage and may be a secondary deposit. Based on

Site 35's low potential to contribute to regional research, it does not appear to be an eligible resource.

Site 36

This site is a small historic refuse concentration measuring 7 m by 10 m. The vegetation at the site consists of creosote with desert grasses. Artifacts include over 200 historic cans (some with labels), clear and brown glass fragments and a tea cup fragment. The historic artifacts are mixed with modern debris. The artifacts are densely concentrated and the site is well preserved.

It is doubtful that this site would qualify for the CRHR under criteria 1, 2, or 3. If this site is found to be associated with a historic event, it will most likely be significant for the data it can yield (criterion 4) relative to the association. Given the variety of material at this site, additional data collection and research may be able to link it to one of the historic themes identified for the area. Based on its apparent integrity and data potential, Site 36 is potentially eligible for the CRHR.

Site 37

Site 37 is a historic refuse concentration measuring 25 m by 40 m. Melted glass, hole-in-top cans, a framework of a cot, milled lumber, and non-diagnostic metal were documented at the site.

The only CRHR criterion that this site might be significant under is criterion 4, but the site's data content is limited. Much of the material at the site is very fragmentary. The glass has been impacted by heat, making it less useful for analysis. Based on the site's low potential to contribute to regional research, it does not appear to be an eligible resource.

Site 38

This is a dual component site consisting of both prehistoric and historic artifacts. The site measures 30 m by 35 m in size. The site is situated east of Site 55. Vegetation on-site is creosote. Artifacts include purple glass fragments, two flakes, and two cores.

This site does not appear to meet CRHR criteria 1, 2, or 3. Based on Site 38's limited integrity and data content, it is also not eligible for the CRHR under criterion 4.

Site 39

This is a low density lithic scatter measuring 20 m by 25 m. The site is situated in an area of creosote. Site 39 is located northeast of Site 47. Six flakes and one core were noted at Site 39. There is evidence of off-road vehicle activities and trails in the area, but the site does not appear to have been impacted by these activities.

The CRHR only criterion that this site might be significant under is criterion 4, but the site's data content is limited. Based on the site low potential to contribute to regional research, it does not appear to be an eligible resource.

Site 40

This is a large prehistoric site measuring 100 m by 120 m. The site is on a low knoll. Vegetation in the area consists of creosote with some grasses. Several partially buried hearths are located in the eastern portion of the site. Over 70 CCS flakes, an obsidian core, a mano fragment, and a metate fragment were observed at the site. A prehistoric trail (Site 59) crosses the site.

This site is potentially eligible for the CRHR under criterion 4. Based on surface indications, Site 40 has the potential to address research issues related to lithic technology, chronology, settlement, and possibly subsistence.

Site 41

Site 41 is a low density lithic scatter in a 14 m by 22 m area. The site is located in a road cut of a modern dirt road Vegetation in the area is creosote. Two CCS cores and two CCS flakes were observed. The site has been impacted by the construction of the dirt road. There is evidence of off-road vehicle trails just east of the site.

The only CRHR criterion that this site might be significant under is criterion 4, but the site's integrity and data content is limited. Based on Site 41's low potential to contribute to regional research, it does not appear to be an eligible resource.

Site 42

This is a low density lithic scatter encompassing a 15 m by 28 m area. The vegetation consists of creosote woodland and some desert grasses. Three CCS flakes comprise the site inventory.

This site does not meet any of the CRHR criteria. It has no important associations, does not represent a type, period, region, or method of construction, or work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values, and has limited data potential. Site 42 is not eligible for the CRHR.

Site 43

Site 43 is a prehistoric site that measures 23 m by 45 m. The site is situated in creosote woodland. Ten CCS flakes and one CCS core were observed at the site.

The only CRHR criterion that Site 43 could be significant under is criterion 4. However, the site's data content is limited. Based on the site's low potential to contribute to regional research, Site 43 does not appear to be an eligible resource.

Site 44

This is a low density lithic scatter. This 12 m by 15 m resource is located north of Site 45, along a dirt road.. Vegetation in the area is creosote woodland. Observed artifacts consist of four CCS flakes.

This site does not meet any of the CRHR criteria. There is little this site can offer concerning prehistory beyond the fact that a minor amount of lithic reduction of locally available material occurred here.

Site 45

This is a historic site measuring 20 m by 95 m. A dirt road transects the site on a north-south alignment. Site 45 consists of two historic loci. Locus 1 is located in the northern part of the site and contains milled wood and porcelain. Locus 2 is located in the southern part of the site and is crossed by the dirt road. Artifacts in Locus 2 include mattress springs, tin cans, and glass fragments.

Site 45 appears to represent two dumping episodes of unknown origin. This site does not appear to meet CRHR criteria 1, 2, or 3. Based on Site 45's limited data content, it is also not eligible for the CRHR under criterion 4.

Site 46

This is a large low density lithic scatter encompassing a 25 m by 50 m area. Site 46 is situated in a creosote woodland. Four CCS cores and eight CCS flakes were observed at the site. There is evidence of off-road vehicle activities in the area.

Site 46 does not meet CRHR criteria 1, 2, or 3. It also does not qualify for the CRHR under criterion 4 based on its limited potential to address regional research issues.

Site 47

This low density lithic scatter is 18 m by 18 m in size. The site is in a creosote woodland on an alluvial terrace east of Site 46. The site inventory consists of five flakes, a core, and a tool. All of the artifacts are CCS material. There are several intermittent washes in the vicinity and there is evidence of disturbance by off-road vehicle activities.

This site does not appear to meet CRHR criteria 1, 2, or 3. Based on the site's limited integrity and data content, it is also not eligible under criterion 4.

Site 48

This is a prehistoric site that measures 18 m by 26 m. The site is located in a creosote woodland, north of Site 39. Artifacts include two cores, six pieces of debitage, and one scraper. The site has been impacted by off-road vehicle activities.

Based on the site's limited integrity and data content, it is not eligible for the CRHR.

Site 49

Site 49 is a dual component site. This refuse scatter and low density lithic scatter measures 20 m by 35 m. The site is situated in creosote woodland. Historic artifacts include a tobacco tin, fragments of purple glass, and a hole-in-top can. The prehistoric items consist of a CCS core and

10 CCS flakes. The surface of the site is deflated and there is evidence of off-road vehicle activity throughout the area.

This site does not appear to meet CRHR criteria 1, 2, or 3. The only criterion that the site could potentially qualify under is criterion 4. Based on the site's limited integrity and data content, it is not an eligible resource.

Site 50

This is a prehistoric site with lithics distributed over an area measuring 20 m by 70 m. Site 50 is located in a creosote woodland. Eight CCS flakes, one obsidian flake, two cores, and a scraper were noted. Although there is evidence of off-road vehicle activities throughout the area, the site appears to be intact.

Site 50 is potentially eligible under criterion 4. Based on surface indications, Site 50 has the potential to address research questions related to lithic technology, and with the presence of obsidian, chronology.

Site 51

This prehistoric lithic scatter measures 12 m by 18 m. The site is situated in an area of creosote. Eighteen CCS flakes were observed on the surface. There are numerous game trails in the area.

This site is potentially eligible for the CRHR under criterion 4. Based on the surface indications, Site 50 has the potential to address research questions related to lithic technology.

Site 52

Site 52 is a low density lithic scatter measuring 10 m by 25 m. The site is situated in a creosote woodland. Site 53 is located to northeast. Observed artifacts include four pieces of debitage and a utilized flake.

The only applicable CRHR criterion would be criterion 4. However, the site's data content is very limited. Based on the site's low potential to contribute to regional research, the site does not appear to be an eligible resource.

Site 53

This is a historic refuse scatter measuring 60 m by 90 m. The site is situated in creosote woodland northeast of Site 52. Artifacts include 25 cans (solder top) a lantern base, and a gallon oil can.

This site does not appear to meet CRHR criteria 1, 2, or 3. The only criterion that the site could potentially qualify under is criterion 4. Based on the site's limited data potential, it is not an eligible resource.

Site 54

This is a prehistoric site measuring 20 m by 30 m. Artifacts include 10 flakes, a modified flake, and a core. All of the artifacts are CCS.

Site 54 is potentially eligible under criterion 4. Based on surface indications, Site 54 has the potential to address research questions related to lithic technology.

Site 55

Site 55 is a low density lithic scatter measuring 50 m by 25 m. Only four pieces of CCS debitage were observed at the site. The vegetation consists of creosote woodland and the area has been impacted by off-road vehicle activities.

Based on the site's limited integrity and data content, it is not eligible for the CRHR.

Site 56

Site 56 is a large low density lithic scatter covering a 25 m by 70 m area. Observed artifacts include three CCS cores and two CCS flakes. The site is situated in an area of creosote. The site has been impacted by off road vehicle activities.

The only applicable CRHR criterion for Site 56 is criterion 4. However, the site's data content and integrity is limited. Based on a low potential to contribute to regional research, the site does not appear to be an eligible resource.

Site 57

Site 57 is a very sparse lithic scatter that measures 50 m by 60 m. The site is located northwest of Site 42. Vegetation I the area consist of creosote. Only four artifacts, all CCS flakes, were observed.

The only CRHR criterion that Site 57 could be significant under is criterion 4. However, the site's data content is limited. Based on the site's low potential to contribute to regional research, the site is not an eligible resource.

Site 58

Site 58 is a prehistoric site situated in creosote woodland. This 10 m by 20 m low density lithic scatter is comprised of two CCS flakes and a CCS core.

This site does not appear to meet CRHR criteria 1, 2, or 3. Based on the site's limited data content, it also is not eligible under criterion 4.

Site 59

This site is a prehistoric trail that crosses Site 40 and continues northward approximately 2 km and would be crossed by Transmission Line Option 1. The trail is approximately 30 cm to 35 cm in width. The portion of the trail within Site 40 is intact. North of Site 40 a dirt road obliterated a section of the trail. North of the road the preservation of the trail is variable. Segments have been obscured by erosion and off road vehicle tracks.

Trails are an important part of the prehistoric record. Ones such as Site 59 that extend through area of archaeological sites and extend for significant distances have potential to provide information regarding trade, travel destinations, and cultural affiliation. Trails are also important for non-economic functions as well (e.g., see Pigniolo et al., 1997). Site 59 is potentially eligible for the CRHR under criterion 4 for its potential to yield information important to prehistory.

Gas Pipeline

Site BSPL-H-01

This site is a historic refuse concentration with cans, glass and some undiagnostic metal fragments. The site measures approximately 20 m by 20 m and is situated in a creosote

woodland with burro grass and bottle bush. The site contains material from the 1920s through the 1960s. Observed items include white ceramics, window glass, tobacco cans, green aqua glass and some hole-in-top cans.

Site BSPL-H-01 appears to reflect more than one disposal event. None the material is very diagnostic. Given its location, it most likely represents roadside dumping. This site does not meet any of the CRHR criteria. It has no important associations, does not represent a type, period, region, or method of construction, or work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values, and has limited data potential. Site BSPL-H-01 is not eligible for the CRHR.

Site BSPL-H-02

This site is a concrete foundation with an associated cistern. The site is situated in a creosote woodland with bottle brush and burro grass. There is an associated historic refuse dump nearby that contains purple glass, hole in top cans and barbed wire.

Due to the presence of features (cistern and foundation) and associated debris dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Site BSPL-H-02 has the potential to yield information about the history of the region. Given the apparent time period of occupation based on the artifacts, privies and other features may also be present. Based on its potential to provide information not readily available in the written historic record, Site BSPL-H-02 is potentially eligible for the CRHR under criterion 4.

Other

A cross marks the site of a memorial to an individual who had passed away in a vehicle accident. The white cross measures 47 inches high and is comprised of a 3.5 inch wooden square post. The site is situated in an undeveloped area covered in creosote. This is not an eligible resource.

Isolates

The survey identified 59 isolates. The majority of the isolates are prehistoric (n=55), with a few historic period items (n=3), and one isolate with both prehistoric and historic material (Table 7). The isolate numbering is not always sequential, since some numbers were not assigned and in other cases, isolates were incorporated into sites during the recording process. Isolate forms are provided in Attachment 6.

Table 7
Isolates

Isolate Number	Description
Iso 1	2 flakes
Iso 5	Historic bottle
Iso 10	Edge modified flake
Iso 11	Flake
Iso 12	Flake
Iso 19	Plate
Iso 20	Flake
Iso 21	Flake
Iso 22	Flake
Iso 23	Core fragment and flake
Iso 24	Flake
Iso 26	Flake
Iso 27	Flake
Iso 28	Core fragment
Iso 29	Insulator fragment
Iso 31	Core
Iso 32	Flake
Iso 33	Insulator fragment
Iso 34	Flake
Iso 35	Flake
Iso 36	Mano and possible metate fragment
Iso 37	Flake
Iso 38	Core fragment
Iso 39	Flake
Iso 40	Flake
Iso 41	Flake
Iso 42	Flake
Iso 43	Flake and core
Iso 44	Flake
Iso 45	Core
Iso 46	Flake
Iso 47	Core
Iso 48	Flake
Iso 49	2 flakes
Iso 50	Flake
Iso 51	Core
Iso 52	Large flake/core
Iso 55	Flake
Iso 56	2 flakes
Iso 57	Flake
Iso 58	Flake
Iso 59	Flake

Isolate Number	Description
Iso 60	Flake
Iso 63	Flake
Iso 71	Flake
Iso 72	2 flakes
Iso 73	Flake
Iso 74	Flake
Iso 75	Flake
Iso 79	2 flakes
Iso 81	2 flakes
Iso 82	2 utilized flakes
Iso 83	Flake
Iso 84	2 flakes
Iso 85	Core
Iso 86	2 flakes
Iso 87	Core
Iso 88	Flake
Iso 89	Flake and amethyst glass

DISCUSSION

The prehistory and history of the Project area are reflected in the range of types of archaeological resources present and their condition. Both prehistoric and historic sites were documented, along with a few sites exhibiting artifacts from both time periods. Few temporally diagnostic items were recovered. This may reflect the perhaps rather marginal or ephemeral use of the area prehistorically. It is also likely that the farming of what is now the proposed plant site and recreational use of other potions of the region has fostered casual collection of items such as projectile points and whole bottles.

Most of the sites exhibit some level of disturbance. There are numerous dirt roads that provide access to transmission lines and the Los Angles Aqueduct in the Project area west of SR 14. This area is also used by off-road vehicle enthusiasts. East of SR 14 most of the project area is devoid of vegetation as the result of years of agricultural use. These conditions have significantly altered the setting of the portion of the Southern Pacific Railroad that crosses through the Project area.

Fremont Valley is within the rain shadow of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. It is an arid region with season rainfall from the mountains to the west feeding drainages that terminate in a single playa, Koehn Lake. The climate is semi-arid with low humidity, limiting the range of plant and animal life. Although the importance of these drainages to prehistoric groups is uncertain, known

prehistoric habitation sites in the area are located near fairly large drainages, or next to the shoreline of Koehn Lake (Sutton, 1991). This seems to indicate that water availability would have had a significant influence in determining the location of prehistoric habitation sites.

Not unexpectedly the only clear evidence of prehistoric habitation occurs closer to the mountains south of the Project and near the drainages and pans. Within the Project most of the evidence of prehistoric activity is in the form of disturbed low density lithic scatters. Notable exceptions to this are a trail (Site 59, that would be crossed by Transmission Line Option 1) and several scatters of FAR (Site 8, Site 9, and, Sites 11 though 13). Additional investigations proposed at these latter locations should provide data related to level of disturbance from plowing.

The only real evidence of historic period habitation is Site BSPL-H-02. While it is conceivable that some of the historic refuse scatters are associated with construction of facilities such as the railroad or the Los Angeles Aqueduct, the overall paucity of items and the domestic nature of most of the artifacts more strongly support casual discard by travelers or dumping by local inhabitants except in a few cases (i.e., Site 3/4/5, Site 6/7, and Site 36).

The Project area is situated on recent alluvium (Campbell 1965) composed of Cajon loamy sand and Rosamond clay loam (USDA 1981). Both are identified as very deep. Given these conditions, it is possible that some older archeological deposits in the Project area may be buried. In some locations, however, the high erodibility of these soils may have resulted in the deflation of some deposits, as was seen for example at Sites 26 and 27. There is no evidence to suggest that there is a high likelihood of significant buried cultural resources being affected by the Project.

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CHAPTER 5
SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY

Field investigations identified 59 archaeological sites. In addition, 59 isolates were recorded. None of the isolated finds are eligible for the CRHR. Based on surface observations, 18 sites appear potentially eligible for the CRHR. Eight of the potentially eligible sites (CA-KER-3366H, Site 14, Site 31, Site 36, Site 40, Site 50, Site 51, and Site BSPL-H-2) are in areas that will not be impacted by the Project. Of the remaining sites, four (Site 3/4/5, Site 6/7, Site 54, and Site 59) could be affected by construction of the one of the two transmission line options and six (Site 8, Site 9, Site 10, Site 11, Site 12, and Site 13) could be impacted by construction of the plant.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Preservation of cultural resources is preferred. It may be possible through careful design efforts that some of the identified cultural resources may be avoided. If avoidance is not possible then some sites will require further investigation to determine eligibility to the CRHR. Currently, a testing program is recommended for 10 sites that possess a potential to qualify for the CRHR and that will be potentially impacted by the Project. These are listed in Table 8.

Table 8
Site to be Evaluated

P-Number/ Trinomial or Temporary Number	Site Type	Date	Significance	Project Component
Site 3/4/5	Lithic scatter and refuse scatter	Prehistoric/ Late 19th to mid 20th century	Potentially significant under criterion 4 of CRHR	Transmission line Option 1 (Southern)
Site 6/7	Lithic scatter and refuse scatter	Prehistoric/ Late 19th to early 20th century	Potentially significant under criterion 4 of CRHR	Transmission line Option 1 (Southern)
Site 8	Fire affected rock	Prehistoric	Potentially significant under criterion 4 of CRHR	Plant site

P-Number/ Trinomial or Temporary Number	Site Type	Date	Significance	Project Component
Site 9	Fire affected rock scatter	Prehistoric	Potentially significant under criterion 4 of CRHR	Plant site
Site 10	Camp	Prehistoric	Potentially significant under criterion 4 of CRHR	Plant site
Site 11	Fire affected rocks scatter	Prehistoric	Potentially significant under criterion 4 of CRHR	Plant site
Site 12	Fire affected rock scatter	Prehistoric	Potentially significant under criterion 4 of CRHR	Plant site
Site 13	Fire affected rock scatter	Prehistoric	Potentially significant under criterion 4 of CRHR	Plant site
Site 54	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Potentially significant under criterion 4 of CRHR	Transmission line Option 2 (Northern)
Site 59	Trail	Prehistoric	Potentially significant under criterion 4 of CRHR	Transmission line Option 1 (Southern)

Potential Project impacts to all of the identified archaeological sites are summarized in Table 9. Many of the sites will not be impacted since they are located in the large area surveyed for potential transmission line options. Two transmission line options are currently proposed. The northern of these (Option 2) would potentially affect Site 54, a lithic scatter. The southern option (Option1) could impact Site 3/4/5 (a refuse and lithic scatter) and Site 59 (trail). Because of the location of Site 6/7 (a refuse and lithic scatter) near one of the transmission line angle points, it too could be affected. Since the majority of archaeological resources that would be impacted by the construction of the plant site are not eligible for the CRHR, no mitigation is needed for these sites.

Table 9
Summary of Project Beacon Solar Site Archaeological Sites and Impact Assessment

P-Number/ Trinomial or Temporary Number	Site Type/Historic Context	Date	Significance Potential	Project Impact
15-003366/ CA-KER-3366H	Southern Pacific Railroad/ Historic travel in the Mojave Desert	Early 20th century	Potentially significant under criterion 1 of CRHR	Not significant
15-006415	Debris scatter/Historic occupation of the Mojave Desert	20th century	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
Site 1	Lithic scatter and refuse scatter/Prehistoric and historic occupation of the Mojave Desert	Prehistoric/ Late 19th century	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided
Site 2	Lithic scatter/ Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided
Site 3/4/5	Lithic scatter and refuse/ Prehistoric and historic occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric/ Late 19th to mid 20th century	Potentially significant under criterion 4 of CRHR	Less than significant with mitigation
Site 6/7	Lithic scatter and refuse/ Prehistoric and historic occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric/ Late 19th to early 20th century	Potentially significant under criterion 4 of CRHR	Less than significant with mitigation
Site 8	Fire affected rock/ Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Potentially significant under criterion 4 of CRHR	Less than significant with mitigation
Site 9	Fire affected rock/ Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Potentially significant under criterion 4 of CRHR	Less than significant with mitigation
Site 10	Camp/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Potentially significant under criterion 4 of CRHR	Less than significant with mitigation
Site 11	Fire affected rock/ Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Potentially significant under criterion 4 of CRHR	Less than significant with mitigation
Site 12	Fire affected rock/ Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Potentially significant under criterion 4 of CRHR	Less than significant with mitigation
Site 13	Fire affected rock/ Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Potentially significant under criterion 4 of CRHR	Less than significant with mitigation

P-Number/ Trinomial or Temporary Number	Site Type/Historic Context	Date	Significance Potential	Project Impact
Site 14	Camp/Prehistoric occupation Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Potentially significant under criterion 4 of CRHR	None; site will be avoided
Site 16	Refuse scatter/Historic occupation of Mojave Desert	Early to mid 20th century	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
Site 17	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
Site 18	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
Site 19	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
Site 20	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
Site 21	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
Site 22	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
Site 23	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
Site 24	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
Site 25	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
Site 26	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
Site 27	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant

P-Number/ Trinomial or Temporary Number	Site Type/Historic Context	Date	Significance Potential	Project Impact
Site 28	Lithic scatter and refuse/ Prehistoric and historic occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric/ Mid 20th century	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided
Site 29	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided
Site 30	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided
Site 31	Refuse/Historic occupation of Mojave Desert	Late 19th to early 20th century	Potentially significant under criteria 1 and/or 4 of CRHR	None; site will be avoided
Site 32	Refuse/Historic occupation of Mojave Desert	Mid 20th century	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided
Site 33	Refuse/Historic occupation of Mojave Desert	Late 19th century to late 20th century	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided
Site 34	Refuse/Historic occupation of Mojave Desert	Early to mid 20th century	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided
Site 35	Refuse/Historic occupation of Mojave Desert	Mid 20th century	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided
Site 36	Refuse/Historic occupation of Mojave Desert	Early to mid 20th century	Potentially significant under criteria 1 and/or 4 of CRHR	None; site will be avoided
Site 37	Refuse/Historic occupation Mojave Desert	Late 19th to early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided
Site 38	Lithic scatter and refuse/ Prehistoric/historic occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric/ Early to mid 20th century	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided
Site 39	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided
Site 40	Camp/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Potentially significant under criterion 4 of CRHR	None; site located in buffer
Site 41	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided

P-Number/ Trinomial or Temporary Number	Site Type/Historic Context	Date	Significance Potential	Project Impact
Site 42	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided
Site 43	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided
Site 44	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided
Site 45	Refuse/Historic occupation of Mojave Desert	Early to mid 20th century	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided
Site 46	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided
Site 47	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided
Site 48	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided
Site 49	Lithic scatter and refuse/ Prehistoric and historic occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric/ Early to mid 20th century	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided
Site 50	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Potentially significant under criterion 4 of CRHR	None; site will be avoided
Site 51	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Potentially significant under criterion 4 of CRHR	None; site will be avoided
Site 52	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided
Site 53	Refuse/Historic occupation of Mojave Desert	Late 19th to early 20th century	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided
Site 54	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Potentially significant under criterion 4 of CRHR	Less than significant with mitigation

P-Number/ Trinomial or Temporary Number	Site Type/Historic Context	Date	Significance Potential	Project Impact
Site 55	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided
Site 56	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided
Site 57	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided
Site 58	Lithic scatter/Prehistoric occupation of Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	None; site will be avoided
Site 59	Trail/Prehistoric travel in Mojave Desert	Prehistoric	Potentially significant under criteria 1 and/or 4 of CRHR	Less than significant with mitigation
Site BSPL-H-01	Refuse/Historic occupation of Mojave Desert	Early to mid 20th century	Not significant; does not meet CRHR criteria or criteria for uniqueness	Not significant
Site BSPL-H-02	Foundation and refuse/ Historic occupation of Mojave Desert	20th century	Potentially significant under criteria 1 and/or 4 of CRHR	None; site will be avoided

If significant or potentially significant cultural resources cannot be avoided, the project owner should retain a qualified Cultural Resources Specialist to prepare and implement a data recovery program for the affected resources. The Principal Investigator for the mitigation program will meet the minimum Principal Investigator qualifications under the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Archaeology.

A designated Cultural Resources Specialist should be available during the construction to inspect and evaluate any finds of potentially significant buried cultural material. The Cultural Resources Specialist will coordinate with the project owner's construction manager and environmental compliance manager to stop all work in the vicinity of the find until it can be assessed. If the discovery is determined to be not significant through consultation with CEC staff, work will be allowed to continue.

If in consultation with the CEC a discovery is determined to be significant, a mitigation plan should be prepared and carried out in accordance with State guidelines. If the resources cannot

be avoided, a data recovery plan should be developed to ensure collection of sufficient information to address archaeological to historical research questions.

A professional technical report should be prepared documenting any assessment and data recovery investigations. The report should describe the methods and materials collected, and provide conclusions regarding the results of the investigations. The report should be submitted to the curatorial facility with the artifacts.

Cultural material collected as part of an assessment or data recovery mitigation should be curated at a qualified curation facility. Field notes and other pertinent materials should be curated along with the archaeological collection.

CHAPTER 6
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1981 Cultural Resources of the California Desert, 1776-1980: Historic Trails and Wagon Roads, Russell L. Kaldenberg, ed. Riverside: Bureau of Land Management Cultural Resources Publications: Anthropology-History.

Weide, D. L.

1982 Paleoecological Models in the Southern Great Basin: Methods and Measurement. In *Man and Environment in the Great Basin*, edited by David B. Madsen and James F. O'Connell, pp. 8-26. Society for American Archaeology Papers No. 2.

Willig, J. A.

1988 Paleo-Archaic Adaptations and Lakeside Settlement Patterns in the Northern Alkalai Basin, Oregon. In *Early Human Occupation in Far Western Northern America: the Clovis-Archaic Interface*, edited by J. A. Willig, C. M. Aikens, and J. L. Fagan, pp. 417-479. Nevada State Museum Anthropological Papers 21, Carson City.

Wynn, Marcia R.

1963 *Desert Bonanza*: *The Story of Early Randsburg Mojave Desert Mining Camp*. Glendale, CA: A.H. Clark and Co.

York, A. L.

1995 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Mead to Adelanto Transmission Line Project: Mt. General, Kramer and Adelanto Divisions. Dames & Moore. Submitted to the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.

Zigmond, M. L.

1986 Kawaiisu. In *Great Basin*, edited by Warren d'Azevedo pp. 398-411. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 11, W. G. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

ATTACHMENT 1
RESUMES

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REBECCA MCCORKLE APPLE, MA

Principal
Manager, Cultural Resources Group/Senior Archaeologist

SUMMARY

Expertise with CEQA/NEPA requirements

Experience with Section 106 compliance and mitigation programs

Over 20 years experience in cultural resource management

EDUCATION

MA, Anthropology, San Diego State University, 1990

BA, Anthropology, San Diego State University, 1978

AFFILIATIONS

Society for American Archaeology

Society for California Archaeology

CERTIFICATION

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)

Certified Archaeology Consultant, County of San Diego

ACADEMIC AWARD AND SCHOLARSHIPS

Phi Kappa Phi

Phi Beta Kappa

University Scholar, 1987 and 1988

PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS

Mapping and Managing Pathway to the Past. Paper presented at the 22nd Annual ESRI International User Conference, San Diego, California (2002).

Introduction to Recent Archeological Investigations at the Salton Sea Test Base, Imperial County California. Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology Volume 12. Fresno, California (1999).

Introduction to Recent Archaeological Investigations at Salton Sea Test Base, Imperial County, California. Paper presented at the 32nd Annual Meeting for Society for California Archaeology, San Diego (1998).

A Lake Mojave Period Site Near Silver Lake, California (with A. York). Presented at the 26th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Pasadena (1992).

Recent Archaeological Investigations in the North Las Vegas Valley (with J.H. Cleland and M.S. Kelly). In Crossing the Borders: Quaternary Studies in Eastern California and Southwestern Nevada. San Bernardino County Museum Association Special Publication (1991).

Preliminary Project Results of the San Diego County Studies for the Southwest Powerlink Transmission Project. Presented at the 17th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, San Diego (1983).

Rebecca Apple has over 20 years of experience in cultural resource management and serves as senior archaeologist for EDAW. Her experience includes managing cultural resources compliance efforts for large complex projects. She is knowledgeable in the procedures and guidelines associated with implementation of NHPA and CEQA. Ms. Apple has managed numerous cultural resource projects, including prehistoric, historic, and ethnographic studies. She has directed inventories, evaluations, data recovery efforts, and monitoring programs. She has also prepared management plans and conducted feasibility studies. Her work frequently includes consultation with municipal, state, and federal agencies, as well as Native American representatives and the public. As part of interdisciplinary teams, Ms. Apple has managed cultural resources investigations and authored cultural resource sections for ISs, EAs, EIRs, and EISs. Her experience includes cultural resource investigations for pipelines, transmission lines, power plants, highways, landfills, water resource facilities, military installations, and commercial and residential development.

WATER PROJECTS

Balboa Park Wastewater Treatment, San Diego County, CA
Archaeologist
CLIENT: City of San Diego
Participated in cultural resource documentation for a facility siting study.

Emergency Storage Project, San Diego County, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: San Diego County Water Authority
Cultural Resources Evaluation Program and Treatment Program. EDAW assisted SDCWA with Native American consultation, implementation of a programmatic agreement, and coordination with ACOE. Project involved evaluation of over 20 cultural including San Vicente Dam. Under an Historic Properties Treatment Plan prepared by EDAW, research designs were prepared and carried out for prehistoric and historic period resources. Treatment measures included data recovery, site stabilization, and preparation of Historic American Engineering Record documentation for San Vicente Dam.

Mission Valley Water Reclamation Plant, San Diego County, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: City of San Diego
Archaeological testing and monitoring program in area of potential archaeological sensitivity.

North City Water Treatment Plant, San Diego, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: City of San Diego Water Department
Cultural resource component of the North City Water Treatment Plant EIR. Project included survey and limited testing.

REBECCA MCCORKLE APPLE, MA

North Metro Interceptor Sewer, San Diego County, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: City of San Diego
Cultural resource investigations for constraints analysis of proposed sewer alignments.

Freeman Junction, Kern County, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
Survey of portions of 1st Los Angeles Aqueduct for cap strengthening project.

Eastern Sierra Hydroelectric Relicensing, Mono and Inyo Counties, CA
Field Director
CLIENT: Southern California Edison
Participated in assessment of 22 sites within 3 hydroelectric project areas.

Pit 3, 4, & 5 Hydroelectric Relicensing Project, Shasta County, CA
Project Archaeologist
CLIENT: Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Directed limited data recovery efforts at six archaeological sites threatened by shoreline erosion prior to stabilization.

Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer EIR, San Diego County, CA
Archaeologist
CLIENT: City of San Diego
Conducted windshield reconnaissance and records search and prepared overview for proposed sewer.

Pamo Dam and Reservoir, San Diego County, CA
Archaeologist
CLIENT: San Diego County Water Authority
Assisted in preparation of research design and conducted archaeological monitoring of geotechnical investigations.

Reservoir 657-2, San Diego County, CA
Archaeologist
CLIENT: Otay Water District
Supervised survey and report preparation of proposed covered reservoir site in Spring Valley.

Mokelumne River Hydroelectric Relicensing, Alpine, Amador, and Calaveras Counties, CA
Crew Chief
CLIENT: Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Participated in archaeological test excavations and NRHP evaluations.

LAND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Laborde Canyon Off-Highway Vehicle Park, Riverside County, CA
Cultural Resources Project Manager
CLIENT: State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division and Riverside County Economic Development Authority
The areas of the SVRA that would be open to some level of OHV use would cover approximately 1,480 acres within the 2,640-acre Laborde Canyon site. EDAW was contracted to conduct environmental studies for the Laborde

Canyon site, including a cultural resource records search and an intensive cultural resources pedestrian survey of the proposed OHV park. Two prehistoric sites and the Lockheed Facility (Beaumont Site No. 2) were recorded within the study area during the survey. EDAW made a preliminary assessment of the complex at Beaumont Site No. 2 for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources.

Data Recovery for Goat Canyon Retention Basin Border Field State Park, San Diego County, CA
Cultural Resources Project Manager
CLIENT: State of California Department of Parks and Recreation
EDAW conducted data recovery under stringent time constraints based on wild life issues and construction schedule. Excavation of 50 units at CA-SDI-16,047 Locus B indicated that the site was a buried temporary camp whose occupants exploited littoral, near-shore and terrestrial subsistence resources. EDAW's data recovery investigations successfully collected data important in local and regional prehistory. The identification of a single component locus dating to the Archaic-Late transition is an important contribution.

Fairbanks Country Villas, San Diego, CA
Project Manager
CLIENT: Del Mar Land Management Company
Prepared testing plan and implemented testing program for proposed residential development.

Inmate Reception Center, San Diego County, CA
Project Manager
CLIENT: County of San Diego
Testing and data recovery of half a city block in downtown San Diego.

343 Sansome Street, San Francisco County, CA
Project Archaeologist
CLIENT: Gerald D. Hines Interests
Participated in archaeological data recovery excavations at Gold Rush-period site in downtown San Francisco.

North Las Vegas Land Transfer, Clark County, NV
Project Archaeologist
CLIENT: City of North Las Vegas
Directed cultural resource survey of 4,000-acre land transfer from the BLM to the City of North Las Vegas.

Apex Industrial Park, Clark County, NV
Project Archaeologist
CLIENT: Kerr-McGee
Conducted archaeological survey and NRHP evaluations for BLM land transfer.

Walnut Hills Subdivision, San Diego County, CA
Archaeological Monitor
CLIENT: Fargo Industries
Conducted archaeological monitoring of site preparation and grading in San Marcos.

REBECCA MCCORKLE APPLE, MA

Alcoholism Service Center, San Diego County, CA
Project Archaeologist
CLIENT: Fellowship Center, Inc.
Conducted archaeological survey of proposed rehabilitation center adjacent to Mission San Luis Rey in Oceanside.

ENERGY AND TRANSMISSION PROJECTS

North Baja Pipeline Project, Ehrenberg, Arizona to Mexican Border
Project Manager
CLIENT: Foster Wheeler
Project manager for an international pipeline. Responsible for cultural services; conducting records searches, archival research, Native American consultation, survey of the preferred alignment and alternatives, site evaluation, and data recovery.

DeAnza Pipeline Constraints and Permitting Analysis, Ehrenberg, AZ to Calexico, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: AEP
Project manager for cultural services for pipeline providing the client information on distribution of natural and cultural resources along the proposed pipeline corridor in report format, with accompanying maps showing these resources and other constraints.

SEMPRA On-call Cultural Services, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: SEMPRA
Resource manager for cultural resource task orders. Most recent task order has dealt with artifact curation for a City project.

Imperial Irrigation District Cultural Survey, Imperial County, CA
Project Manager
CLIENT: Imperial Irrigation District
Cultural resources component of two transmission line studies. Survey and testing were conducted in conjunction with pole replacement along the R and L transmission lines.

Mead-Adelanto Transmission Line, Clark County, NV, and San Bernardino County, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
Cultural resource survey.

Sycamore Canyon Substation to Rancho Carmel Substation 69kV Transmission Line Project, San Diego County, CA
Project Manager
CLIENT: San Diego Gas & Electric
Cultural resources component of a PEA document for submittal to the CPUC that evaluated the potential environmental impacts of a proposed 69 kV transmission line.

REBECCA MCCORKLE APPLE, MA

Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area, Inyo County, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
Data recovery investigations at two geothermal well-pads located in the Sugarloaf Mountain Obsidian Source National Register District.

Santa Ynez Unit Development, Santa Barbara County, CA
Field Director
CLIENT: Exxon Corporation
Supervised data recovery excavations of a prehistoric coastal site.

Big Creek Expansion Project Transmission Line, South Central, CA
Data Manager
CLIENT: Southern California Edison
Cultural resource impact assessment of alternative routes for a proposed transmission line from the Big Creek Hydroelectric Project in the Sierras to the Los Angeles Basin.

Kern River Gas Transmission Project, WY, UT, NV, and CA
Task and Resource Manager
CLIENT: Kern River Gas Transmission Company
Inventory, evaluation, data recovery, and construction monitoring for California portion of this Class I overview.

Argus Cogeneration Expansion, San Bernardino and Inyo Counties, CA
Project Archaeologist
CLIENT: Kerr-McGee
Supervised cultural resource survey and documentation for a water pipeline.

Geothermal Public Power Line Project, North Central CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: Sacramento Municipal Utility District
Cultural resource surveys for a proposed transmission line from the Geysers Geothermal Area to Sacramento.

Southwest Powerlink 500-kV Transmission Line EIR/EIS, Imperial and San Diego Counties, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: San Diego Gas & Electric
Participated in Section 106 compliance activities, including data recovery, analysis, and report preparation.

MILITARY PROJECTS

Archaeological Evaluation of Sites on San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, CA
Principal Investigator
CLIENT: U.S. Navy Southwest Division and Navy Region Southwest
Responsible for National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of four sites on San Clemente Island.

Cultural Resources Survey of Six Areas on the Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial County, CA
Principal Investigator
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division and MCAS Yuma
Directed cultural resource survey of proposed Forward Air Reporting Position (FARP), range access and target areas.

REBECCA MCCORKLE APPLE, MA

Evaluation of 24 Sites at the Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial County, CA
Principal Investigator
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division and MCAS Yuma
Responsible for National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of 24 sites in the Chocolate Mountains.

Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection Plan, Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial and Riverside Counties, CA
Project Manager
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division and MCAS Yuma
Directed archival archaeological research and field visit for the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range. Prepared HARP Plan for the installation.

Evaluation of Two Sites, MCAS Yuma, AZ
Project Manager
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division and MCAS Yuma
Evaluation of two archaeological sites near the MCAS Yuma airfield.

San Clemente Island Operations Management Plan EIS, Naval Auxiliary Air Field, San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division and SRS Technologies
Assessed current cultural resource inventory and supplemented in specific areas. Project involved preparation of technical report documenting inventory efforts, including shipwreck study. Impact analysis conducted for existing and proposed military operations on San Clemente Island.

Indefinite Quantity Contract for Cultural Resource Services, CA and AZ
Project Manager
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division
Contract manager for multiple task orders on a variety of projects involving archaeological surveys and archaeological evaluations throughout California and Arizona. Tasks include managing budget, overseeing staff, acting as point of contact, and preparation of final reports.

Archaeological Support for Environmental Assessment of Wind Farm Project, Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division
Prepared cultural resource portion of the EA and placed protective signs at nine archaeological sites near or adjacent to the Wind Farm construction area.

Special Warfare Training and Range Survey, Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, CA
Senior Archaeologist
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division
Performed cultural resource survey of proposed training ranges on San Clemente Island. Prepared technical report in support of an EA.

REBECCA MCCORKLE APPLE, MA

Evaluation of Six Sites near the Missile Impact Range, Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, CA
Project Manager
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, North Island, Natural Resources Office
Provided technical assistance for the NRHP evaluation of six archaeological sites on the Central Plateau of San Clemente Island.

Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection Plan, MCAS Yuma, AZ
Project Manager
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division and MCAS Yuma
Directed archival archaeological research and building inventory for MCAS Yuma. Lead author on Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for the installation.

Pumped-Hydro Storage Wind/Energy System, Naval Auxiliary Air Field, San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division
Relocated and recorded 76 archaeological sites in proposed water storage and wind/energy development area. Prepared existing conditions report.

Tactical Aircrew Combat Training System Range Upgrade, MCAS Yuma, AZ
Project Manager
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division
Performed cultural resource survey of proposed transmission line and 17 threat emitter stations. Prepared testing plan.

Cultural Resource Inventory Survey at Salton Sea Test Base, Imperial County, CA
Project Archaeologist
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division
Conducted intensive cultural resource survey for approximately 6,000 acres and evaluation program for 170 sites. Survey and test excavations were conducted in compliance with the NHPA, NAGPRA, and other federal regulations.

Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plans, Los Angeles, Imperial, and San Diego Counties, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division
Prepared HARP plans for the following six Naval installations: Morris Dam Test Facility, Azusa; Naval Air Facility El Centro; Naval Shipyard, Long Beach; Point Loma Complex, San Diego; Naval Station, San Diego; and the Naval Radio Receiving Facility, Imperial Beach.

Cultural Resources Technical Studies, MCAS Yuma, Yuma Training Range Complex, AZ and CA
Project Archaeologist
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division
Directed cultural resource sample survey in the Chocolate Mountains Gunnery Range.

REBECCA MCCORKLE APPLE, MA

Mission Trails Regional Park Explosive Ordnance Demolition Environmental Assessment, San Diego County, CA
Project Manager
CLIENT: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Directed cultural resource survey in support of an environmental assessment addressing the removal of ordnance from the former location of Camp Elliott.

Archeological Survey of Sierra I Impact Area, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: U.S. Marine Corps
Performed cultural resource survey of approximately 2,500 acres on the northern portion of MCB Camp Pendleton.

TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS

SR-56, San Diego County, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: City of San Diego
Cultural resource evaluation program for the SR-56 EIR. Evaluated 16 sites along two alternative freeway alignments.

La Costa Avenue/I -5 Interchange, San Diego County, CA
Project Archaeologist
CLIENT: Caltrans
Directed an archaeological survey of proposed interchange improvements in the City of Carlsbad. The project requires close coordination with City and Caltrans staff.

SA 680/SF 728 Roadway Project Environmental Studies/EIR, San Diego County, CA
Project Archaeologist
CLIENT: County of San Diego
Directed the test excavation and NRHP evaluation of four sites on the proposed project alignment. These investigations addressed the potential association of the sites with the Harris Site Complex.

SR-79, Riverside County, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: Riverside County Transportation Commission
Cultural resource investigations for widening and realigning two highway segments. Prepared cultural resource sections for ISs, and coordinated archaeological survey reports, historic architectural survey reports, and historic study report.

Victorville La Mesa/Nisqually Road Overpass, San Bernardino County, CA
Project Archaeologist
CLIENT: City of Victorville
Supervised survey and prepared positive archaeological survey report and historic property survey report.

REBECCA MCCORKLE APPLE, MA

LANDFILL AND WASTE-RELATED PROJECTS

Elsmere Canyon Landfill, Los Angeles County, CA
Project Archaeologist
CLIENT: Elsmere Corporation
Directed cultural resource assessment for the EIR/EIS.

Southwest San Diego Landfill Siting Study, San Diego County, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: County of San Diego
Cultural resource assessments of potential landfill sites throughout the southwestern quadrant of San Diego County. Ranked the relative sensitivity of each potential site.

OTHER PROJECTS

Peñasquitos Park, San Diego County, CA
Archaeologist
CLIENT: County of San Diego
Participated in survey, including documentation of three adobes.

Old Town State Historic Park, San Diego County, CA
Archaeologist
CLIENT: California Department of Parks and Recreation/FIR
Participated in excavation before placement of underground utilities in San Diego.

Rancho Guajome Adobe, San Diego County, CA
Archaeologist
CLIENT: County of San Diego
Participated in excavation, cataloging, and analysis for work conducted before building stabilization efforts.

Anza Borrego Desert State Park, Riverside County, CA
Archaeologist
CLIENT: California Department of Parks and Recreation
Participated in resource inventory survey.

Glamis Imperial Project, Imperial County, CA
Archaeologist
CLIENT: Glamis Imperial Corporation
Conducted cultural resource survey for proposed gold mine.

Fort Cady Boric Acid Mining and Processing Facility,
San Bernardino County, CA
Project Archaeologist
CLIENT: Fort Cady Minerals Corporation
Directed survey, testing, and evaluation of 24 sites in Newberry Springs.

Rialto-to-El Paso Fiber Optics Cable, San Bernardino and
Riverside Counties, CA
Archaeologist
CLIENT: U.S. Sprint
Conducted cultural resource survey along western extent of project.

REBECCA MCCORKLE APPLE, MA

SELECTED REPORTS

Cultural Resources Evaluation for the North Baja Gas Pipeline (with C. Dolan, J. Underwood and J.H. Cleland). Prepared for Foster Wheeler Environmental, Inc. EDAW, INC. San Diego (2001).

Historical and Archeological Resources Protection Plan (HARP) for the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial County, California (with J.H. Cleland) Prepared for U.S. Navy Southwest Division; Naval Facilities Engineering Command, EDAW, INC. San Diego (2001).

Archaeological Resources Evaluation Report State Route 56 Between Coast and Foothill, City of San Diego, California (with J.H. Cleland, A. York, T. Wahoff, and D. James). Prepared for the City of San Diego. KEA Environmental, Inc., San Diego (1997).

Archeological Survey and Evaluation Program for the Salton Sea Test Base, Imperial County, California (with A. York, A. Pignolo, J.H. Cleland, and S. Van Wormer). Prepared for U.S. Navy, Southwest Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command. KEA Environmental, Inc., San Diego (1997).

Two Sides of the River: Cultural Resources Technical Studies Undertaken as Part of Environmental Documentation for Military Use of the MCAS Yuma Training Range Complex in Arizona and California (with G. Woodall, L. Peterson, and J.S. Bruder). Prepared for the Southwest Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command and MCAS Yuma. Dames & Moore Intermountain Cultural Resource Services Research Paper No. 5, San Diego (1993).

Bank Stabilization at Lake Britton: Limited Data Recovery (with A. MacDougall). Prepared for Pacific Gas and Electric. Dames & Moore, San Diego (1990).

Kern River Pipeline Cultural Resource Survey Report (with J.H. Cleland, A.L. York, and P. Friedman). Submitted to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Dames & Moore, San Diego (1990).

Sugarloaf Mountain in Prehistory: Archaeological Testing and Data Recovery for the Exploratory Drilling Program II and the Unit No. 1 Project (with J.H. Cleland and E. Nilsson). Prepared for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. Dames & Moore, San Diego (1990).

An Archaeological Research Design for the Evaluation of Cultural Resources in Pamo Valley, San Diego, California (with J.H. Cleland, J.R. Cook, and J. Schaefer). Wirth Environmental Services, a Division of Dames and Moore, San Diego (1985).

WAYNE GLENNY, MS
Staff Archaeologist

SUMMARY
6 years of archaeological experience

Project Manager

Advanced Degree

EDUCATION
Master of Science, Archaeology, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa, 2004-2005.

Honours, Archaeology. University of Cape Town, South Africa, 2003.

Bachelor of Arts, Archaeology/History (Double major) University Of Cape Town (UCT), South Africa, 2000-2002.

AFFILIATIONS
Society for California Archaeology

CERTIFICATION
The Natal Museum, South Africa, 2006. Commercial Class IV Dive Qualification. Required for participation in Maritime Archaeology.

Wayne Glenny has over 6 years of experience in cultural resource management and serves as a cultural resources specialist and project manager. He has lead surveys and excavations of archaeological sites, both historic and prehistoric. These included recording, mapping, monitoring, and mitigation. Mr. Glenny's areas of expertise include faunal analysis and lab analysis. He has also taught anthropology.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Grow the Force
Archaeologist
CLIENT: Marine Corps
Led archaeological surveys for multiple facilities on MCB Camp Pendleton.

FPLE Project Beacon Solar, Mojave, CA
Archaeologist
CLIENT: Florida Power and Light Energy, LLC, Kern County, CA
Led archaeological survey of an area north of Mojave for proposed solar farm.

Camp Pendleton PDL
Archaeologist
CLIENT: Marine Corps
Supervised evaluation of archaeological site on MCB Camp Pendleton in San Diego County, CA.

Institute of Cultural Resource Management, South Africa
Archaeologist
CLIENT: Natal Museum
Division Leader in the Institute of Cultural Resource Management at the Natal Museum. Supervised and participated in the completion of numerous CRM contracts throughout KwaZulu-Natal. Conducted survey, recording, mapping, monitoring and mitigation of numerous archaeological sites. Liased with local heritage resource agencies. Duties included the running of the CRM unit, composing proposals and budgets, acquiring clients, writing reports, photography, the completion of site record forms, data capture, and co-ordinating with contractors, engineers and developers.

University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa
Teaching Assistant
CLIENT: University of the Witwatersrand
Taught freshman and sophomore Anthropology courses. Teaching duties included lecturing twice a week, forming lesson plans, grading, and providing course materials. Lectures consisted of artifact identification, lithic analysis, human osteology, primate and human evolution and evolutionary theory.

Archaeological Resource Management, South Africa
Archaeologist
Participated in the completion of several CRM contracts throughout Gauteng and Northwestern Provinces. Conducted survey, recording, mapping, and excavation of numerous sites.

WAYNE GLENNY

University of Cape Town
Archaeologist
CLIENT: Archaeology Contracts Office, South Africa
Excavated numerous historic burials (for later reburial) in conjunction with a property development, over an eight-month period.

Ladysmith Sites
Archaeologist
CLIENT: Ladysmith Municipality
Contracted to conduct a cultural survey and record an Anglo-Boer War (1900-1903) site around the besieged town of Ladysmith. Recorded numerous rock walled embattlements and trenches and conducted test excavations on the site.

Bridge Construction Project
Archaeologist
CLIENT: Department of Transport , *KZN*
Contracted to conduct a cultural survey and monitor the construction of bridge footprints.

Charlestown Road Improvements
Archaeologist
CLIENT: S & N Engineering.
Contracted for the emergency excavation and relocation of five historical burials discovered during road construction.

KwaZulu-Natal Project
Archaeologist
CLIENT: Spoornet
Contracted to document the historical steam-train rail lines between numerous historic towns in KwaZulu-Natal.

Field Schools
Archaeologist
Participated in numerous archaeological field schools, including Cederburg (UCT, 2000), Eastern Cape (UCT, 2002), Makapansgat (UCT/Arizona State Univ., 2003), Sibudu (Wits, 2004), and Limpopo Valley (Wits, 2004).

University of Cape Town
Archaeologist
Honours project involved an extensive survey of shell mega-middens and stone hearths. Involved surface collection, mapping of the site with EDM, photography and drawing of several features. Project included identification and statistical analysis of shell remains from middens, an analysis of Khoisan ceramics (hunter-gatherer), and a spatial analysis of several sites and their landscape distribution.

Ottosdal Mapping Project
Archaeologist
CLIENT: R.A.R.I University of the Witwatersrand.
Mapped several hundred rock engravings. Produced several maps showing the spatial relationship of these engravings.

Steelpoort Excavation
Archaeologist
CLIENT: University of the Witwatersrand.
Served as crewmember for the excavation of two Iron Age sites. Site features included an iron smelting furnace and an early Bantu homestead.

WAYNE GLENNY

Klipriviersburg Mapping Project
Archaeologist
CLIENT: The University of the Witwatersrand
Surveyed and mapped over fourteen late Iron Age stone-walled settlements with EDM. Completed technical drawings of these homesteads and excavated several units at two of these sites.

Thabazimbi Mapping Project
Archaeologist
CLIENT: The University of the Witwatersrand.
Mapped three Iron Age sites with EDM. Completed technical drawings of distribution of site features, including stone walling, furnaces, hut floors, an iron age ochre mine, and grainbin foundations.

Zululand Roads Project
Archaeologist
CLIENT: The department of Transport KwaZulu-Natal
Contracted to conduct a cultural survey of numerous road routes for the department of Transport KwaZulu-Natal.

Greenpoint Cape Town Excavation
Archaeologist
CLIENT: The University of Cape Town.
Crew member on an excavation of a historic burial ground.

Ashburton Survey
Archaeologist
CLIENT: Smith and Green Consultants.
Contracted to survey of an archaeological sensitive area.

TECHNICAL REPORTS / PUBLICATIONS

2007. Presented results of M.Sc. research at SASQUA conference.
2006. An analysis of the micromammal assemblage from Sibudu Cave, KwaZulu-Natal. *South African Humanities* 18:279-288.
2003. Poster presentation of Honours project at SAA conference.
2002. Pacifist and Fascist views of World War I: a comparative study of 'All Quiet on the Western Front' and 'The Storm of Steel'. *Historical Approaches Vol:* 1: 71-82

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ATTACHMENT 2
RECORDS SEARCH

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ATTACHMENT 3
CONTACT PROGRAM

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EDAW | AECOM

EDAW Inc
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500, San Diego, California 92101
T 619.233.1454 F 619.233.0952 www.edaw.com

March 5, 2008

Kern County Historical Society
P.O. Box 141
Bakersfield, CA 93302

To Whom It May Concern:

EDAW, Inc. (EDAW) has been retained by FPL Energy, LLC to conduct cultural resource investigations for the Beacon Solar project. The project consists of the construction of a solar plant and associated structures. The project is located along Highway 14, northwest of California City (see enclosed map).

The purpose of this letter is to notify you of this project and to solicit your input. We would like to know if you have any questions, comments, or concerns. We would also like to know if you or your organization has any additional information on this project area that may contribute to our report. A project map and a reply form have been included for your convenience. Providing comments now does not limit your ability to comment at a later time. Please write or call by December 14, 2007 so that we may include your views in our report

Sincerely,

Matt Tennyson, M.A.
Staff Archaeologist

Enclosures: Map
Response form

EDAW | AECOM

EDAW Inc
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500, San Diego, California 92101
T 619.233.1454 F 619.233.0952 www.edaw.com

March 5, 2008

East Kern Historical Society
P.O. Box 2305
California City, CA 93504

To Whom It May Concern:

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Sincerely,

Matt Tennyson, M.A.
Staff Archaeologist
.

Enclosures: Map
Response form

EDAW | AECOM

EDAW Inc
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500, San Diego, California 92101
T 619.233.1454 F 619.233.0952 www.edaw.com

March 5, 2008

Historical Society of the Upper Mojave Desert
P.O. Box 2001
Ridgecrest, CA 93556

To Whom It May Concern:

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1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500, San Diego, California 92101
T 619.233.1454 F 619.233.0952 www.edaw.com

March 5, 2008

Kern Antelope Historical Society
P.O. Box 1255
Rosamond, CA 93560

To Whom It May Concern:

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EDAW | AECOM

EDAW Inc
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500, San Diego, California 92101
T 619.233.1454 F 619.233.0952 www.edaw.com

March 5, 2008

Boron Twenty Mule Team Museum
26962 Twenty Mule Team Road
Boron, CA 93516

To Whom It May Concern:

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Staff Archaeologist

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Response form

EDAW | AECOM

EDAW Inc
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500, San Diego, California 92101
T 619.233.1454 F 619.233.0952 www.edaw.com

March 5, 2008

Kern Valley Museum
49 Big Blue Road
P.O. Box 651
Kernville, CA 93238

To Whom It May Concern:

EDAW, Inc. (EDAW) has been retained by FPL Energy, LLC to conduct cultural resource investigations for the Beacon Solar project. The project consists of the construction of a solar plant and associated structures. The project is located along Highway 14, northwest of California City (see enclosed map).

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Staff Archaeologist

Enclosures: Map
Response form

EDAW | AECOM

EDAW Inc
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500, San Diego, California 92101
T 619.233.1454 F 619.233.0952 www.edaw.com

March 5, 2008

Maturango Museum of the Indian Wells Valley
100 E. Las Flores
Ridgecrest, CA 93555

To Whom It May Concern:

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Sincerely,

Matt Tennyson, M.A.
Staff Archaeologist

Enclosures: Map
Response form

Historical Society of the Upper Mojave Desert

P. O. Box 2001
Ridgecrest, CA 93556

RECEIVED
DEC 10 2007

December 7, 2007

EDAW Inc.
1420 Kettner Blvd. Suite 500
San Diego, CA 92101

Attn: Matt Tennyson
Staff Archaeologist

Dear Mr. Tennyson:

This is in response to your letter soliciting comments, if any, regarding the EPL Energy, LLC Beacon Solar project.

Our comments are contained in the attachment enclosed herein.

We would also be interested in receiving some general description of the proposed solar plant and associated structures in order to determine if any further comments would be appropriate.

Sincerely,

C. John Di Pol

C. John Di Pol
Vice-President

Enclosure: Response Form/Attachment

CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSE FORM
FPLE Project Beacon (08080001)

Please check all that apply:

- ☐ Please call me to discuss the project further; my day-time phone number is (760) 375-2610 or my evening phone number is (760) 375-2610 (For Reference)
- X☒ I have further comments as provided below
- ☐ I do not have any comments

Comments:

See Attached

Signature:

Historical Society of the Upper Mojave Desert

C. John DiPol

Vice-President

12-07-2007

Date

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF THE UPPER MOJAVE DESERT
P. O. Box 2001,
Ridgecrest, CA 93556
December 7, 2007

Comments re: FPLE Project Beacon.

1. The site location of the project is in an area that was traversed by major stage and freight lines in the 1860 - 1900 time frame, including the historic "Bullion Road" which connected the rich Inyo mines (Cerro Gordo, etc.) with Los Angeles. Remnants of old roadbeds, debris, etc. may be encountered.

2. The site called "Cinco" in the project area was the location of a construction camp and supply depot during the building of the Los Angeles Aqueduct (1908 - 1913). The present railroad (called the "Jawbone Division") that runs through this area was built by the Southern Pacific up from Mojave in 1909 to support aqueduct construction. The construction camp most likely was built at, or near, the Cinco siding. The specific location can probably be obtained from archives of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. Depending on the magnitude of the project infrastructure evidence of this camp may be encountered.

3. At the site of the R.R. siding (and later small community) of Cantil within the 5-mile buffer zone, was the junction with the Red Rock Railroad which was built as a spur line in 1909 to carry aqueduct supplies north up Red Rock Canyon 8 miles to the line of the aqueduct at Dove Springs. This spur was in operation for 22 months, then dismantled. The staff of Red Rock Canyon State Park, specifically Ranger Mark Faulls, have extensively researched the route of this line and published results, as we understand, in a professional paper.

4. The Desert Springs is located near Pappas Road in the Cantil area within the 5-mile buffer. This is an historic site as an important waterhole for the stage and freight lines as early as the 1860s.

5. It is self-evident that the project area was once extensively used for agricultural purposes.

6. And, the project area sits almost squarely on, or very near, the Garlock Earthquake Fault, the second largest in California. There are no recorded earthquakes on the Garlock but it is considered an active fault.

7. If available, we would very much appreciate having a bit more general description of the proposed solar plant and infrastructure.

EDAW | AECOM

EDAW Inc
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500, San Diego, California 92101
T 619.233.1454 F 619.233.0952 www.edaw.com

February 29, 2008

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

Dear Mr. Peyron:

EDAW, Inc. (EDAW) has been retained by FPL Energy, LLC to conduct cultural resource investigations for the Beacon Solar project. The project consists of the construction of a solar plant and associated structures. The project is located along Highway 14, northwest of California City (see enclosed map).

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Sincerely.

Cheryl Bowden-Renna
Staff Archaeologist

Enclosures: Map
Response form
Stamped reply envelope

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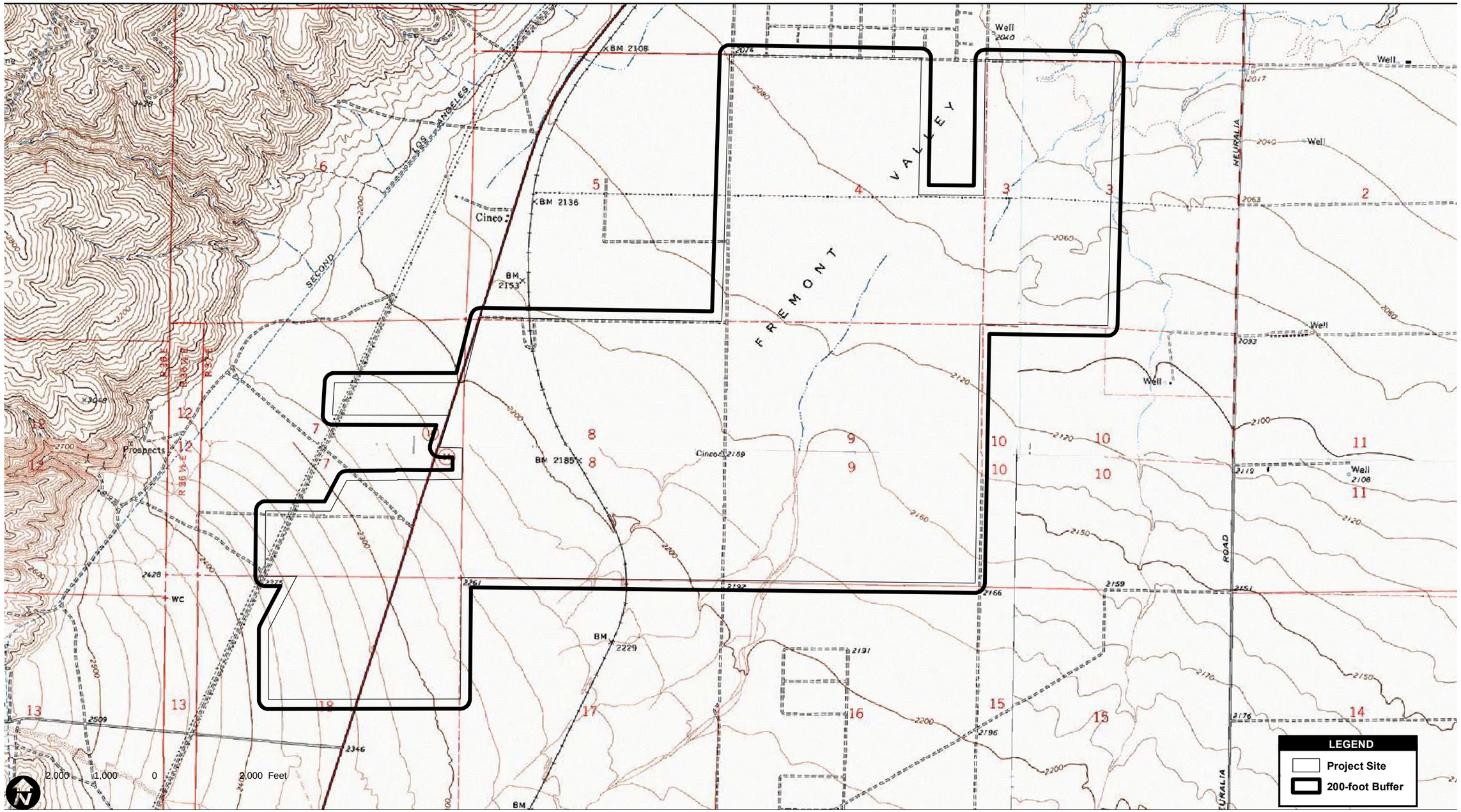

Source:

Scale: 1:24,000; 1 inch = 2,000 feet

Cultural APE

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EDAW | AECOM

EDAW Inc
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500, San Diego, California 92101
T 619.233.1454 F 619.233.0952 www.edaw.com

February 29, 2008

Ron Wermuth
P.O. Box 168
Kernville, CA 93238

Dear Mr. Wermuth:

EDAW, Inc. (EDAW) has been retained by FPL Energy, LLC to conduct cultural resource investigations for the Beacon Solar project. The project consists of the construction of a solar plant and associated structures. The project is located along Highway 14, northwest of California City (see enclosed map).

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Sincerely.

Cheryl Bowden-Renna
Staff Archaeologist

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Response form
Stamped reply envelope

EDAW | AECOM

EDAW Inc
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500, San Diego, California 92101
T 619.233.1454 F 619.233.0952 www.edaw.com

February 29, 2008

Delia Dominguez
Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians
981 North Virginia
Covina, CA 91722

Dear Ms. Dominguez:

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Staff Archaeologist

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EDAW | AECOM

EDAW Inc
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500, San Diego, California 92101
T 619.233.1454 F 619.233.0952 www.edaw.com

February 29, 2008

Kathy Morgan, Chairperson
Tejon Indian Tribe
2234 4th Street
Wasco, CA 93280

Dear Ms. Morgan:

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Staff Archaeologist

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EDAW | AECOM

EDAW Inc
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500, San Diego, California 92101
T 619.233.1454 F 619.233.0952 www.edaw.com

February 29, 2008

Robert Gomez, Jr.
2619 Driller Avenue
Bakersfield, CA 93306

Dear Mr. Gomez:

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EDAW | AECOM

EDAW Inc
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500, San Diego, California 92101
T 619.233.1454 F 619.233.0952 www.edaw.com

February 29, 2008

Robert Robinson, Historic Preservation Officer
Kern Valley Indian Council
P.O. Box 401
Weldon, CA 93283

Dear Mr. Robinson:

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Staff Archaeologist

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EDAW | AECOM

EDAW Inc
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500, San Diego, California 92101
T 619.233.1454 F 619.233.0952 www.edaw.com

February 29, 2008

Donna Begay, Tribal Chairwoman
Tubatulabals of Kern Valley
P.O. Box 226
Lake Isabella, CA 93240

Dear Ms. Begay:

EDAW, Inc. (EDAW) has been retained by FPL Energy, LLC to conduct cultural resource investigations for the Beacon Solar project. The project consists of the construction of a solar plant and associated structures. The project is located along Highway 14, northwest of California City (see enclosed map).

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Staff Archaeologist

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EDAW | AECOM

EDAW Inc
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500, San Diego, California 92101
T 619.233.1454 F 619.233.0952 www.edaw.com

Facsimile

Please deliver to		**From**	
Name	David Singleton	Name	Cheryl Bowden-Renna
Firm	Native American Heritage Commission	Direct line	619-233-1454 x 6815
Fax number	916-657-5390	Date transmitted	11/05/2007
Phone number		Total pages	03
Subject	FPLE Project Beacon Solar		
Project number	08080001		

EDAW, Inc. (EDAW) has been retained by FPL Energy, LLC to conduct cultural resource investigations for the Beacon Solar project. The project consists of the construction of a solar plant and associated structures. The project area is located in the following quadragles:

Cinco, Mojave NE and Cantil. Township 31 South, Range 37 East, Sections 4, 3, 7, 8, 9, 18 and 17.

In addition, two pipelines are proposed in associated with the solar plant. These are located in the following Qaudragles:

California City North, Sections 3,2, 10, 11 14-16, 20-26, 34, and 35; California City South, Sections 27 through 29; Mojave NE, Sections 1, 6, 11, 12-14, 19, 23, 24, 26, 20, and 31
Sanborn 25, 26, 30

A cultural resources survey will be conducted by EDAW in the weeks of the 29th October 2007 and the 5th November 2007. Record searches conducted have identified two historical archaeological sites. The first site consists of part of the old Southern Pacific railroad which was originally constructed in 1908-1910 to transport personnel, equipment and supplies for the building of the L.A. Aqueduct. The second site is a small historic debris scatter. Artifacts include glass fragments, undecorated porcelain, round nails and pieces of undiagnostic iron.

In order to help identify possible areas of concern for this project, we are requesting a search of your files for the project area indicated on the attached map.

If there are any groups or individuals you think should be contacted, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Bowden-Renna
Archaeologist

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

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

November 8, 2007

Cheryl Bowden-Renna
Archaeologist
EDAW INC.
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500
San Diego, CA 92101

Sent by FAX: 619-233-0952
Number of pages: 2

Re: Proposed FPLE Project Beacon Solar; Kern County.

Dear Ms. Bowden-Renna:

The Native American Heritage Commission was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area. The SLF failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not guarantee the absence of cultural resources in any 'area of potential effect (APE).'

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the nearest tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. A List of Native American contacts are attached to assist you. The Commission makes no recommendation of a single individual or group over another. It is advisable to contact the person listed; if they cannot supply you with specific information about the impact on cultural resources, they may be able to refer you to another tribe or person knowledgeable of the cultural resources in or near the affected project area (APE).

Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude the existence of archeological resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

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

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contacts
Kern County
November 7, 2007

Tule River Indian Tribe
Neil Peyron, Chairperson
P.O. Box 589
Porterville , CA 93258
chairman@tulerivertribe.nsn.
(559) 781-4271
(559) 781-4610 FAX

Yokuts

Robert L. Gomez, Jr.
2619 Driller Ave.
Bakersfield , CA 93306
(661) 871-4760

Paiute
Yokuts
Tubatulabal

Ron Wermuth
P.O. Box 168
Kernville , CA 93238
warmoose@earthlink.net
(760) 376-4240 - Home
(916) 717-1176 - Cell

Tubatulabal
Kawaiisu
Koso
Yokuts

Kern Valley Indian Council
Robert Robinson, Historic Preservtion Officer
P.O. Box 401
Weldon , CA 93283
brobinson@mchsi.com
(760) 378-4575 (Home)
(760) 549-2131 (Work)

Tubatulabal
Kawaiisu
Koso
Yokuts

Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians
Delia Dominguez
981 N. Virginia
Covina , CA 91722
(626) 339-6785

Yowlumne
Kitanemuk

Tubatulabals of Kern Valley
Donna Begay, Tribal Chairwoman
P.O. Box 226
Lake Isabella , CA 93240
(760) 379-4590
(760) 379-4592 FAX

Tubatulabal

Tejon Indian Tribe
Kathy Morgan, Chairperson
2234 4th Street
Wasco , CA 93280

Yowlumne
Kitanemuk

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Beacon Solar Project involving the construction of a solar plant and related pipelines and structures located in the Mojave and California City areas of the Mojave Desert in Kern County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

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ATTACHMENT 4
PROJECT MAPS

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This information is Confidential
and has been provided
to the CEC under separate cover

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ATTACHMENT 5
DPR SITE FORMS

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This information is Confidential
and has been provided
to the CEC under separate cover

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ATTACHMENT 6
DPR ISOLATE FORMS

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This information is Confidential
and has been provided
to the CEC under separate cover

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APPENDIX G.2

Built Resources Report

BEACON SOLAR ENERGY PROJECT
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES REPORT
KERN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

ENSR Corporation
1220 Avenida Acaso
Camarillo, California 93012
and
Beacon Solar, LLC
700 Universe Boulevard
Juno Beach, Florida 33408
and
California Energy Commission

Prepared by:
Jennifer Hirsch, M.S.

With contributions by:
Matt Tennyson, M.A., R.P.A
Wayne Glenny, M.S.

EDAW, Inc.
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500
San Diego, California 92101
(619) 233-1454

March 2008

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Beacon Solar, LLC is proposing to construct a solar electric generating facility in the Fremont Valley, Kern County, California. In addition to the plant, linear facilities include a transmission line and a natural gas pipeline.

In accordance with applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards, a historic resources study was conducted for the Project area and buffer areas as specified in the California Energy Commission Siting Regulations. This report addresses the inventory and significance of historical structures evaluated for the Beacon Solar Energy Project.

A field survey was completed by EDAW, Inc. in November 2007 for the proposed plant area and transmission line options. The proposed pipeline alignment was surveyed in December 2007 and January 2008. The field survey was undertaken to determine if any historic architectural resources were present within the Project area and buffer and to determine if there would be any project effects on these resources.

Prior to the field survey, historical records were referenced to determine if there were any historical structures present within the Project area. In addition, several historical societies and museums located near the Project area were contacted in an effort to learn more about the general history of the Project area and the region as a whole.

The results of the field survey found that one potentially significant historic rancho complex is present within the 0.5-mile buffer around the proposed plant site and transmission line area and 14 potentially significant historical structures along the proposed pipeline route in California City. These structures were evaluated by EDAW personnel and none of the 14 residences are eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources. Access to the ranch complex was limited. Absent closer inspection, the ranch complex is being treated as potentially eligible.

Although there is one potentially eligible ranch complex within the 0.5-mile buffer, it is sufficiently removed from the plant site that there would be no significant effect on it resulting from the construction and operation of the proposed solar energy plant. In addition, there are no significant architectural resources along the gas pipeline route or the transmission line options. Therefore, the construction and operation of the transmission line and the gas pipeline in support of the Project would not cause a significant effect on historic architectural resources.

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CHAPTER 1.0
INTRODUCTION

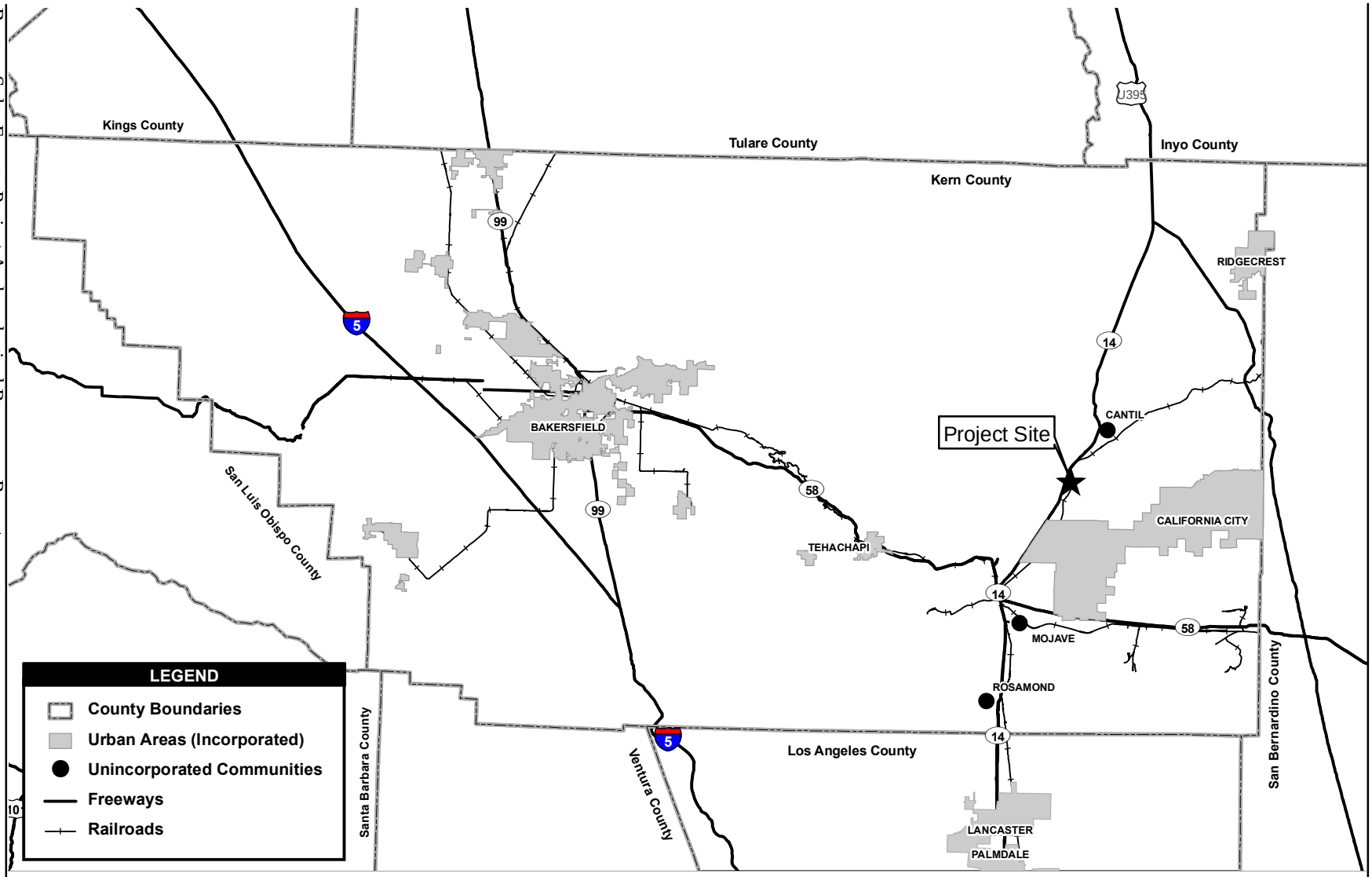
Beacon Solar, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (herein "Beacon Solar" or "Applicant"), is proposing to construct, own, and operate the Beacon Solar Energy Project (herein "BSEP" or "Project"). ENSR is preparing an Application for Certification (AFC) for the California Energy Commission (CEC) for the Project. ENSR has retained EDAW, Inc. (EDAW) to conduct environmental studies, including a historic buildings survey in support of the AFC.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project is a concentrated solar electric generating facility proposed on approximately 2,012 acres in Fremont Valley, Kern County, California (Figures 1 and 2). Koehn Lake is located approximately five miles to the east-northeast and Red Rock Canyon State park is located approximately four miles to the north. The Project and its general environs are essentially undeveloped and have been significantly disturbed from past agricultural activities that occurred up to the early 1980s. There are several abandoned structures in a small developed area east of State Route (SR) 14 and west of the plant site boundary near the plant site access point from the highway. The site is relatively flat, with elevations ranging from approximately 2,220 feet above mean sea level (amsl) in the southwest to 2,025 feet amsl in the northeast. Pine Tree Creek, a dry desert wash, trends north-northeast to south-southwest through the center of the site. There is also a fault zone crossing the site from southwest to northwest resulting in up to a 10-foot step change in elevation across the fault zone.

The Project will use parabolic trough solar thermal technology to concentrate the sun's energy on a linear receiver located at the center point of each parabolic solar subarray. Energy collected in the array is used to generate steam, driving a turbine that generates electricity. This solar array would be located east of the railroad tracks, which run parallel to and east of SR 14. The Project's primary solar energy generation facilities (i.e., solar array and power block) would be located on approximately 2,012 privately owned acres.

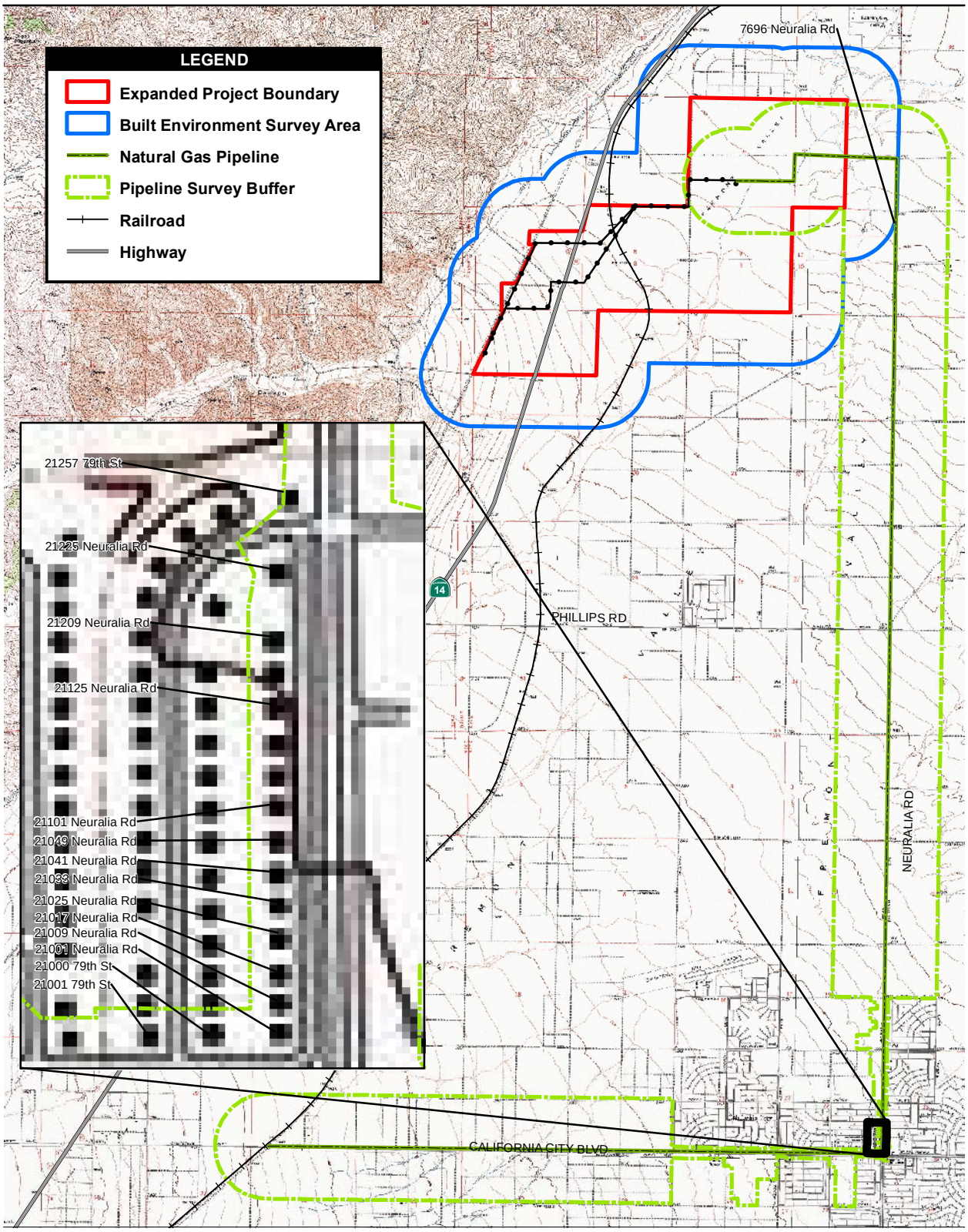
Two options are under consideration for a short transmission line, which will be constructed from the solar array across SR 14 to interconnect with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's (LADWP) existing transmission system west of the site. Three evaporation ponds, used



Source: ESRI 2007; Kern County 2007

10 0 10 Miles

Figure 1
Regional Setting



Source: California City North (1973), California City South (1973); Cantil (1973), Cinco (1994), and Mojave NE (1994), Sanborn (1973) Calif., USGS 7.5' Series Quadrangles

7,500 3,750 0 7,500 Feet

Scale: 1:90,000; 1 inch = 7,500 feet

Figure 2
Historic Architectural Survey Area

Path: P:\2008\08080001 FPLE Proj Beacon Solar\5GIS\MXD\Cultural\Figures\Historic Architectural Resources Report\Figure 2 Survey Area.mxd, 03/10/08, MorenoP

to manage the cooling tower blowdown stream, are planned within a highly disturbed portion of the survey area. An approximately 17.6-mile, eight-inch natural gas line will be constructed, connecting an existing Southern California Gas pipeline west of California City with the Project, to provide fuel for startup and emergency operations.

No other linear facilities are currently proposed for the Project. The Project intends to use ground water as its cooling water supply source and septic tanks for sanitary waste water disposal, which would eliminate the need for the installation of off-site water supply and sewer pipelines to the site.

REGULATORY SETTING

Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, and/or scientific importance. Numerous Laws, Regulations, Ordinances, and Statutes (LORS), on the Federal, State, and local levels, seek to protect and target the management of cultural resources. The BSEP will comply with applicable LORS throughout construction and operation. CEC Siting Regulations provide direction for project environmental compliance and projects licensed by the CEC are reviewed for compliance with applicable laws. Applicable LORS are summarized in Table 1 and briefly discussed below.

Table 1
LORS Applicable to Historical Resources

Laws	Applicability
Federal	
Antiquities Act of 1906, Title 16, United States Code, Sections 431, 432, and 433	Federal legislation for protection of cultural resources.
National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Title 16, United States Code Section 470x-6	Protects cultural resources on Federal lands; provides for inventory and assessment of resources.
Executive Order 11593 of May 13, 1971, 36 Federal Register, 8921	Provides for protection and enhancement of the cultural environment.

Laws	Applicability
State	
California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Section 21083.2	Requires public agencies to evaluate impacts to cultural resources; provides guidance for evaluating and mitigating impacts.
Public Resources Code 5020.1 (h), 5024.1, and 5097.98	Defines a "historic district" as a geographical unit that possess a significant concentration, linkages or continuity of sites, or other cultural resources associated historically or aesthetically by plan to physical development. Establishes the California Register of Historical Resources. Discusses the procedures that need to be followed upon the discovery of Native American human remains.
Local	
Kern County General Plan, Section 1.10.3, Policy 25	Provides that the County will promote the preservation of cultural and historic resources.
Kern County Code of Building Regulations 17.48	Provides historic structure definition.

Federal LORS

Antiquities Act of 1906, Title 16, United States Code, Sections 431, 432, and 433

This Act establishes the early framework for Federal protection of cultural resources.

National Historic Preservation Act, Title 16, United States Code Section 470x-6

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) sets in place a program for the preservation of historic properties. Section 106 of NHPA requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of projects on historic properties (resources included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It also gives the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and State Historic Preservation Offices an opportunity to consult. Federal agencies issuing permits for the BSEP would be required to comply with NHPA requirements.

Executive Order 11593 of May 13, 1971, 36 Federal Register, 8921

This Executive Order focuses on the protection and enhancement of the cultural environment. It outlines responsibilities of the Federal agencies and Secretary of the Interior with regard to cultural resources.

State LORS

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Section 21083.2

This section states that it is the responsibility of the lead agency to determine whether the Project will have a significant effect on "unique" archaeological resources. A unique archaeological resource is an artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one of the following criteria: 1) Contains information needed to answer important research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information; 2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest or best example of its type; or 3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric to historic event or person.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require that reasonable efforts be taken to preserve these resources in place or provide mitigation measures. CEC licensing is a CEQA-equivalent process.

Public Resources Code 5020.1 (h)

This section defines a historic district. A "historic district" means a definable unified geographic entity that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Public Resources Code 5024.1

This section establishes the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). A resource may be listed as a historical resource in the CRHR if it meets National Register of Historic Places criteria or the following state criteria: 1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage; 2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; 3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or 4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. The CRHR is an authoritative guide in California to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the State's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change.

Local LORS

Kern County General Plan, Section 1.10.3, Policy 25

This portion of the General Plan provides that the County of Kern will promote the preservation of cultural and historic resources that provide ties with the past and constitute a heritage value to residents and visitors. There are five implementing measures (K through O). Included in these is a measure that states that the County Planning Department will evaluate the necessity for the involvement of a qualified Native American monitor for grading and other construction activities on CEQA projects.

Kern County Code of Building Regulations 17.48

Item 45 provides a definition of a historic structure as any structure that is on the National Register of Historic Places, or on a state inventory in a state with a historic preservation plan approved by the Secretary of Interior.

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The CEC provides guidelines for the inventory and documentation of cultural and historical resources within a proposed project area. For the purposes of this report, the potential effects include the identification and inventory of historic structures that are at least 45 years old or structures that are exceptionally significant.

Historical Structures

According to the guidelines set forth by the CEC, historic architecture surveys are to be conducted on all proposed project sites and extend beyond project boundaries at least 0.5 mile in rural areas. In urban areas, historic architecture surveys are to extend beyond the project boundary to no less than one parcel's distance from all proposed plant site boundaries. In urban and suburban areas "windshield surveys" are to be undertaken along all proposed linear project routes in order to "identify, inventory, and characterize structures and districts that appear to be older than 45 years or that are exceptionally significant, whatever their age" (CEC regulations).

EDAW Project Personnel

Jennifer Hirsch, M.S. was the principal investigator on the historical resources survey, completed the field reconnaissance for the Project area footprint, oversaw field reconnaissance for other parts of the Project area, and is the lead author on the report. Cheryl Bowden-Renna and Matt Tennyson, M.A., R.P.A. assisted with the field reconnaissance. Mr. Tennyson also conducted historic and archival research and is a contributing author of the report. Wayne Glenny, M.S. also contributed to the report. Rebecca Apple, M.A., R.P.A. provided senior review for the Project and report. Resumes of key personnel are provided in Attachment 1.

REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report provides a description of the proposed Project and a discussion of the physical and historical setting. Next, archival research, methods, and the results of fieldwork are summarized. The final sections provide an evaluation, summary, and impact assessments for historical structures within the Project area and surrounding buffers. Once the report has been finalized, a copy will be sent to the Southern San Joaquin Valley Archaeological Information Center at California State University, Bakersfield as a permanent record.

CHAPTER 2.0
CONTEXT

PHYSICAL SETTING

The Project area is located in Fremont Valley of Kern County in the western portion of the Mojave Desert, California. The Mojave Desert forms part of the larger Basin and Range province, which extends south to include the Sonoran and Chihuahuan deserts of Arizona and Mexico. The Mojave is situated between two major fault lines—the Garlock Fault to the north and the San Andreas Fault to the west. Mountain ranges are visible throughout the Mojave and the floor is primarily alluvial fill eroded from the surrounding mountains (Schoenherr, 1992).

Climatic changes, influenced by temperature and moisture variations, have affected the distribution and subsistence practices of prehistoric populations in the Mojave Desert. During the Pleistocene (25,000 to 10,000 years ago), temperatures in California were cool and moist resulting in widespread glaciations and the creation of numerous pluvial lakes (Antevs, 1955).

The Holocene epoch (10,000 years ago to present) saw a general rise in temperatures, bringing warmer conditions to the desert valleys and less precipitation to the surrounding mountains (Chartkoff and Chartkoff, 1984). The present-day conditions in the Mojave range from daytime temperatures above 100˚ F during summer and 50˚ to 70˚ F in winter. Rainfall averages between four and 10 inches annually. Vegetation in the Mojave Desert is sparse, consisting mostly of desert shrubs and perennial grasses and herbs (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1986).

Fremont valley is bounded by the Rosamond Hills and Antelope Valley to the south, the southern Sierra Nevada and the Tehachapi Mountains to the west, the El Paso Mountains to the north, and the Rand mountains to the east (Sutton, 1991). Fremont Valley itself is deeply-filled with alluvium that originates in the El Paso and Rand mountains (Sutton, 1991). Cajon loamy sand and Rosamond clay are the most widespread soils in the valley. These soil types are most prevalent in areas that have been impacted by agriculture (Sutton, 1991). The valley is a closed basin that contains one playa, Koehn Lake. Three major drainages flow into the lake; from the west, Cottonwood and Cache creeks, and a wash enters the lake from the east, draining the eastern Rand and El Paso mountains (Sutton, 1991). The vegetation in Fremont Valley consists of a variety of flora with a number of plant species being represented. These species include creosote bush scrub, saltgrass, mesquite, and Joshua Trees.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Early Exploration

The European period in the Mojave Desert began when Spanish missionaries and explorers entered the area in the 18th century. Among the first Europeans in the area was Pedro Fages, who led an expedition into the western Mojave in 1772 in pursuit of Spanish soldiers who had deserted (Pourade, 1960). Later forays into the Mojave were undertaken in 1776 by Franciscan missionary Francisco Garces. Garces was tasked with exploring overland routes between Santa Fe, New Mexico, and southern California. During his expedition, he stayed in what is today the town of Mojave (Coues, 1900; Sutton, 1991). The establishment of trade routes between Santa Fe and Los Angeles and the establishment of missions in the Mojave were difficult in the 18th century because the Mohave Indians stifled Spanish expansion beyond the coastal areas of California (Bean and Bourgeault, 1989). The Old Spanish Trail, which passes through the Mojave Desert, was not firmly established as a travel route until the 1830s (Norris and Carrico, 1978).

American exploration into the Mojave Desert began in the 19th century. Jedediah Smith was the first American to enter the Mojave in 1826 and 1827. Little is known about Smith's time in the Mojave since his notes were lost in a fire (Pourade, 1961). Smith followed the Old Spanish Trail, which runs south and east of the current Project area, and ultimately reached the Pacific Ocean where Spanish authorities prevented him from continuing farther and temporarily imprisoned him (Beck and Haase, 1974; Norris and Carrico, 1978). In 1844, John C. Fremont, The Great Pathfinder, traveled through the Mojave from the north and eventually met up with the Old Spanish Trail (Beck and Haase, 1974; Fremont, 1845). Fremont was named The Great Pathfinder because his explorations helped open the West for Americans to move into California in the middle and late 19th century (Barnard, 1977).

By the 1850s, the Old Spanish Trail was established as a reliable overland route to California, and it became easier for people to move into the area. Once California was ceded to the United States, the land was open for settlement and development. With the discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevada, California's population boomed. Mining led to the creation of roads throughout the state. Later, these mining roads would be used in to establish railroads that operated in the region.

The Fremont Valley was a prominent thoroughfare for travelers coming to California and as a trade route. State Historic Landmark 476 ("Desert Spring"), located near Cantil, commemorates the historic trails and early uses for the area:

> This spring was on an old Indian horse thief trail and later (1834) Joe Walker Trail. The famished Manly-Jayhawk Death Valley parties (1849-50) were revived here after coming from Indian Wells through Last Chance Canyon. This was also a station on the Nadeau Borax Freight Road. (CERES State Historical Landmarks – Kern County)

The majority of early mining in California took place in the north, near Sacramento and San Francisco. In the Mojave, scientific exploration was being undertaken in conjunction with investigations into proposed railroads from the east (Sherer, 1994). An expedition led by Lt. Amiel Weeks Whipple in 1854 sought to survey a railroad route leading from Arkansas to Los Angeles along the 35th parallel, passing near the Fremont Valley. The proposed railroad was meant to tie into lines that originated in both the north and the south (Barnard, 1977). Whipple's expedition included scientists who recorded information about the geology, climatology, and biology of the region (Sherer 1994). A later expedition undertaken by Edward Beale in 1857 tested the feasibility of using camels for transport across the desert and established an early wagon road through the area (Norris and Carrico, 1978; Sherer, 1994).

Mining

American exploration into the Mojave Desert allowed settlers to begin to move to the region. The earliest Americans to move into the Mojave were typically suppliers for miners headed north in the 1850s. A few prospectors established mines in the Mojave region as well, but it was not until the 1860s that mining expanded in the area (Norris and Carrico, 1978). As mining increased, so did the number of permanent settlements. From the 1860s to the 1880s mining became the primary economy in the area. Mining camps grew into mining towns that were connected through a series of stage coach roads. The Owens River Road, which runs through the Fremont Valley, was one such road. Another road at Nadeau Springs was located west of the town of Mojave. This stop was originally a wagon stop along the road between Los Angeles and the mines located at Inyo. Later, the Southern Pacific Railroad established a stop north of Mojave called Nadeau Station (Warren and Roske, 1981).

Major mining districts were established in the Rand and El Paso mountains, east of the Fremont Valley (see Hall and Barker, 1975). Other large mines included Cerro Gordon in the Owens Valley north of the Project area and Darwin northeast of the Project area, where silver was

discovered (Norris and Carrico, 1978). Various materials were mined in the western Mojave Desert, including gold, silver, and iron (Coombs et al. 1979).

An important commercial mining endeavor that took place in the Mojave Desert involved the extraction of borax. Though the activity could never be described as a dominant activity in the area, it is celebrated because of its association with the 20-mule teams that carried the raw material from Death Valley into other parts of the western Mojave (Norris and Carrico, 1978). The 20-mule teams crossed the Fremont Valley on their way to the town of Mojave (Wynn, 1963). Borax mining operations were undertaken by several companies during the late 19th century. Among these were the Eagle Borax Works (founded by Francis C. "Borax" Smith), the Harmony Borax Works, Amargosa Borax, and Pacific Coast Borax Company (Coombs et al., 1979; Norris and Carrico, 1978).

Mining operations continued well into the 20th century. Mining took place near Oro Grande (near San Bernardino), Calico (near Barstow), Copper City (near China Lake), and Dale District (near Twentynine Palms). In Fremont Valley, major mining operations took place at Goler Gulch (northwest of the Project area) and Red Rock Canyon (east of the Project area). However, the majority of mining operations at the end of the 19th and early 20th centuries were at the Yellow Aster lode, where the Rand Camp and later town of Randsburg were established (Norris and Carrico, 1978).

Another result of mining involved the use of roads through the Mojave Desert. Wagon and stage coach roads were established between the mines, camps, mining towns, and Los Angeles (Beck and Haase, 1974; Coombs et al., 1979). Bullion Road ran through the current Project area and connected the Inyo mines with the roads that led to Los Angeles (Di Pol, 2007).

Into the 20th century, mining operations became more corporate, but a few prospecting claims still proved fruitful on a small scale. Resources shifted away from precious metal mining and focused more on nonprecious metals, borax, and salt (Norris and Carrico, 1978).

Railroad

Railroads developed in the Mojave Desert in response to the mining boom and the desire to move goods between the eastern states and California. Routes had been scoped by earlier expeditions, but the railroad did not arrive in the valley until 1876. This rail line ran from Tehachapi to Mojave and then to Los Angeles via the Antelope Valley as part of the Southern Pacific Railroad (Norris and Carrico, 1978). Mojave was incorporated as a town in 1886, the

same year the railroad moved through, and many of the stops on the line corresponded with previous stops on the wagon and stage coach roads (Wynn, 1963).

The Southern Pacific Railroad established stops in the Fremont Valley, including one in the town of Cinco and another at Cantil, north of the Project area. A major engineering feature associated with the Southern Pacific Railroad is the Tehachapi Loop. This is a section of track, roughly 20 miles west of the Project area where the rail line passes over itself. This allowed trains to get through the Tehachapi Pass and into Mojave and ultimately Los Angeles.

The Southern Pacific Railroad had a significant impact on the region as it allowed more people to move into the area for mining, business, and agricultural pursuits. The railroad continues to be used today, running from the town of Mojave southeast of the Project area, east of SR 14 and along the western edge of California City, and through the western portion of the Project.

Agriculture

Early homesteaders moved into the western Mojave Desert at the same time mining became the major economic pursuit in the area. The establishment of the railroad enabled homesteaders to move into the area, particularly near Lucerne Valley and Apple Valley (Coombs et al., 1979).

Water sources were always an issue affecting the rate at which agriculture could grow in the arid environment of the high desert. Farmers had to stay near rivers for dependable sources of water. Some farmers, however, found moderate success by utilizing wells and pumps to irrigate or by building near dry lake beds that periodically flooded during the rainy winter season. The need for water in association with farming made growth difficult, but several communities were able to survive on a subsistence farming lifestyle (Norris and Carrico, 1978). One dry farming area in the Fremont Valley was located at Muroc next to Rogers Dry Lake. This area is situated to the south of the Project and is currently the site of Edwards Air Force Base.

Evidence of farming is visible in the Project area as well. Much of the Fremont Valley was used for alfalfa farming in the 20th century (Di Pol, 2007; Swope, 1988). However, the lack of reliable water resources ensured that agriculture did not become a dominant industry in the region. Water resources did become a significant part of the history of the western Mojave Desert and Fremont Valley with the construction of the Los Angeles Aqueduct in the early part of the 20th century.

Los Angeles Aqueduct

The construction of the Los Angeles Aqueduct stands as one of the greatest architectural and engineering achievements in the history of southern California. The aqueduct runs past the western edge of the Project area and remains an important water source for Los Angeles and the surrounding areas. The demand for water in the growing community of Los Angeles required a solution beyond the locally available water resources in the city. Once completed, the aqueduct ran 226 miles from Owens Valley to Los Angeles. The aqueduct was considered a major engineering feat for its day and its importance to regional history cannot be overstated.

The Owens Valley had been visited by Fred Eaton in 1904. He realized that the water in the valley could be diverted to Los Angeles and began planning with William Mulholland how best to divert water from the Owens Valley to Los Angeles. Eaton speculated that the course of the aqueduct could follow the natural flow of an ancient river that ran to the mountains north of Los Angeles. The river had been blocked by a lava flow that formed the Owens Basin (LADWP, n.d.).

Construction on the aqueduct began in 1908 and was completed in 1913. The result was a gravity flow aqueduct that was able to provide a reliable source of water for Los Angeles. To obtain the land and water rights, the City of Los Angeles had to purchase tracts of land along the proposed route, leaving many in Owens Valley with the impression that Los Angeles was stealing their water (LADWP, n.d.). Over the five years the Project took to complete, thousands of workers moved through the Fremont Valley. The railroad was used to move goods and equipment from Mojave to the Lone Pine area and pumping stations and construction camps popped up along the aqueduct alignment (Norris and Carrico, 1978).

Aqueduct construction camps and rail line spurs in the Fremont Valley include those at Cinco and Cantil. The camp at Cinco was used as a supply depot to support aqueduct construction. The section of track near Cinco, called the “Jawbone Division,” was constructed by the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1909 to carry supplies needed to run the camp and build the aqueduct (Di Pol, 2007).

At the Cantil construction camp, a railroad spur was built to send supplies and building materials eight miles up Red Rock Canyon to the Dove Springs area. This rail line was built in 1909 and was in operation for 22 months and then dismantled (Di Pol, 2007).

The completion of the aqueduct stands as one of the major contributing factors to the expansion of Los Angeles in the early 20th century. In the years following the construction of the aqueduct, Los Angeles grew at unprecedented rates. Expansion of the First Los Angeles Aqueduct began in 1940 and extended the system 105 miles north to Mono Basin, culminating in the Second Los Angeles Aqueduct in 1970 (LADWP, n.d.).

The Military

The military has had a significant role in the development of the Mojave Desert in the 20th century. Prior to World War II, the western Mojave was one of the major training grounds in preparation for war. The Mojave Army Antiaircraft Range (later renamed Camp Irwin) was built near Barstow while Condor Field, a glider training base, was established near Twentynine Palms (Coombs, et al. 1979; Norris and Carrico, 1978).

South of the Project area, Muroc Bombing and Gunnery Range (later renamed Edwards Air Force Base) were established. Edwards Air Force Base has been one of the most important spots in aviation history, as many experimental aircraft have been designed and tested on the base. Edwards Air Force Base continues to operate today and is one of the landing sites for the Space Shuttle.

California City

Perhaps the most important development in relation to the area around the Project is California City itself. California City was incorporated in 1965. Nat Mendelsohn purchased what would become California City in 1958, with plans of creating a metropolis to rival Los Angeles. Construction began in the late 1950s and early 1960s on housing tracts along what is today Neuralia Road and California City Boulevard (Gagnon, 2001). Construction of the community included a Central Park with a 24-acre lake and golf course. Over the next several decades, California City grew to include several subdivisions, a sports arena, and businesses that are still in active use today, but it never grew to the metropolis Mendelsohn had originally envisioned.

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CHAPTER 3.0
METHODS AND RESULTS

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Archival research was conducted at a number of repositories to gather primary and secondary materials relevant to the Project site. Primary research was conducted online and included a review of historic photographs and maps. County government agencies, Federal agencies, and online references were examined for historic maps, aerial photographs, or information on the history of the Project area.

Institutions referenced for historical maps included the Walter Stiern Library at California State University, Bakersfield; The Kern County Library; University of California, Riverside Library; University of California, Los Angeles Library; the Los Angeles Public Library; the County of Los Angeles Library; and the San Diego State University Library.

Institutions for historic aerial photographs included the USGS EarthExplorer Aerial photography database, the USDA Aerial Photography Field Office, and the Kern County Department of Planning.

Online resources consulted typically were historic map databases and included the California Historic Topographical Map Collection through California State University, Chico; and the Historical Map Archive managed by the University of Alabama.

The dates of construction for buildings along the pipeline alignment were obtained through the Kern County Assessor and Recorder's Office property search.

The results of this research produced historical topographic maps of the Project area. The maps referenced were the 1923 Mojave 1:125000 scale topographic map, 1947 Mojave 1:50000 scale Army Service Map, 1956 Mohave 1:62500 scale topographic map, 1943 Cross Mountain 1:62500 scale topographic map, 1947 Saltdale 1:50000 Army Service Map, 1951 Searles Lake 1:25000 scale topographic map, and 1956 Castle Butte 1:65000 scale topographic map.

Records Search

A records search was conducted through the Southern San Joaquin Valley Archaeological Information Center at California State University, Bakersfield. The objective of records searches and archival research is to identify known historical properties within the Project area in order to provide a context and background from which an appropriate field strategy can be designed. Information regarding previously conducted studies was obtained for a study area that was defined by a one-mile area around the main Project area (that included the transmission line options) and 0.25 mile on either side of the pipeline route.

Previous Surveys

The records searches identified two previous historical resources investigations that either cross the pipeline or are within a mile of the Project centerline. These surveys are listed in Table 2.

Table 2
Previous Surveys

Reference	Survey Description	Report No.
California Department of Transportation	Historic Property Survey Report Jawbone Canyon Expressway Project	KE-01968
O'Connor 1987	Historical Architectural Survey Report for a Proposed Highway Project on Route 14 in Kern County, California	KE-01969

Historic Structures

Based on the results of the records searches, two previously documented historical structures are recorded within the records search limits (Table 3). These structures are the Southern Pacific Railroad (now owned by Union Pacific) and the Los Angeles Aqueduct.

Table 3
Previously Recorded Built Resources

Site Designation	Resource Type	Date Recorded/ Updated	USGS 7.5 Quad
CA-KER-3366H	Historic Structure Southern Pacific Railroad	2001	Mojave NE, CA
CA-KER-3549H	Historic Canal/Aqueduct	1992, 2000	Mojave NE, CA

CA-KER-3366H

This historic site consists of a section of the Southern Pacific Railroad "Jawbone Branch" and associated features. This line was built between Mojave and Owenyon beginning in 1908 and was completed in 1910. This section of rail line was constructed to logistically support the Owens Valley Project. The railroad crosses the western portion of the Project. This resource is addressed in the archaeological survey report for the Project.

CA-KER-3549H

This is the Los Angeles Aqueduct constructed between 1907 and 1913. It measures 12 feet across and 10 feet deep, with concrete walls. It was recorded in 1992 by Costello, Marvin and Tordoff as a concrete-lined open canal with associated gates and spillway, and a dynamited location and wash-out channel. This resource is located outside of the CEC-defined survey area.

CONTACT PROGRAM

Local historical societies were contacted regarding the Project (Table 4). A letter was sent to various local historical societies and museums in November 2007, requesting information on any part of the Project area that the historical societies or museums might have. One response has been received to date.

Table 4
Historic Resources Contact Program

Historical Society/Museum	Dates of Contact	Response
The Historical Society of the Upper Mojave Desert	11/29/2007	12/07/2007 – C. John Di Pol, Vice President
Kern County Historical Society	11/29/2007	To date no response
East Kern Historical Society	11/29/2007	To date no response
Kern Antelope Historical Society	11/29/2007	To date no response
Boron Twenty Mule Team Museum	11/29/2007	To date no response
Kern Valley Museum	11/29/2007	To date no response
Maturango Museum of the Indian Wells Valley	11/29/2007	To date no response

A letter received from The Historical Society of the Upper Desert provided summary information about the Project area and the surrounding area (see Attachment 2). The letter, dated December 7, 2007, stated that "Bullion Road" and other major stage lines crossed the Project

area. The letter also provided information regarding historic railroad stops at Cinco and Cantil and the role they played in the construction of the Los Angeles Aqueduct.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

A survey of the Project site was conducted by EDAW in November 2007 and December 2007. The intent of the survey was to identify historic (45 years old or older in 2010) buildings, structures, sites, and objects within the Project and adjacent survey areas, in addition to those resources that may have achieved significance within the past 45 years. The field investigations were conducted by architectural historian Jennifer Hirsch, M.S. Ms. Hirsch was assisted by Cheryl Bowden-Renna and Matt Tennyson, M.A.

Main Beacon Solar Farm Project Area (Plant Site and Transmission Line Options)

The survey area for built resources in the main portion of the Project included the plant site, areas for the transmission line options, and a 0.5-mile buffer. Prior to the survey, available aerial photographs and historic maps of the Project area and 0.5-mile buffer area were reviewed to identify the locations of potential historic buildings or structures. Historic 15' topographic maps reviewed include Cross Mountain (1943), Saltdale (1947), Castle Butte (1956), and Mojave (1947 and 1956). The review of these documents indicated only one potential historic resource, a ranch within the 0.5-mile buffer. Located at 7696 Neuralia Road, the property was known as Rancho Cantil. This ranch appeared on the 15' Saltdale (1947) map. This resource was photographed and recorded on Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms (Attachment 3).

Gas Pipeline

The gas pipeline survey included both rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the survey included the proposed route of the pipeline plus a 0.5-mile buffer area. In urban areas, the survey included the parcels adjacent to both sides of the proposed pipeline. For the purposes of this survey, urban areas included all parcels between the intersection of Poppy Boulevard and Neuralia Road and the intersection of Baron Boulevard and California City Boulevard. Prior to the survey, available aerial photographs and historic maps were reviewed. In addition, information obtained from the Kern County Assessor's Office was used to determine construction dates for buildings in California City. This research indicated that 14 of the buildings within the urban area of California City were 45 years old, or would be in 2010.

RESULTS

Main Beacon Solar Farm Project Area

One potential historic architectural resource over 45 years old was identified as a result of survey efforts for the main Project area. This complex at 7696 Neuralia Road is located within the 0.5-mile buffer. The building was surveyed from the public right-of-way (Figure 3). Access to the parcel was not obtained and the gate to the property was locked. Therefore, observations about the property were made from approximately 500 feet from the buildings and structures.

Figure 3. Structures at 7696 Neuralia Road

There are three buildings located at 7696 Neuralia Road, including an abandoned residential structure, a contemporary ranch home, and outbuildings. The abandoned residential structure is likely the only structure that dates to the period before 1947. This building is of wood frame construction and features a gable roof. The building is clad with horizontal wood siding; however, the siding is dilapidated and it seemed as though a fire had damaged the structure. Windows were missing and it did not appear as if anyone was living in the building. It appeared

that the building once was used as a ranch home. The contemporary home on the site was likely constructed in the last 30 years. The outbuildings on the site appeared to be of wood frame construction; however, due to the lack of accessibility to the site, it was difficult to ascertain their materials or date of construction.

Gas Pipeline

Fourteen potential historic resources were identified as a result of the pipeline survey. They are homes located at the southern end of Neuralia Road near the intersection of California City Boulevard. The potential resources include those listed in Table 5 and discussed below.

Table 5
Evaluated Resources along the Pipeline Corridor

Address	Year Built
21257 79th Street California City	1964
21225 Neuralia Road California City	1964
21209 Neuralia Road California City	1964
21125 Neuralia Road California City	1964
21101 Neuralia Road California City	1964
21049 Neuralia Road California City	1964
21041 Neuralia Road California City	1963
21033 Neuralia Road California City	1963
21025 Neuralia Road California City	1963
21017 Neuralia Road California City	1963
21009 Neuralia Road California City	1963
21001 Neuralia Road California City	1963
21000 79th Street California City	1963
21001 79th Street California City	1963

21257 79th Street

This one-story residence was constructed in 1964. L-shaped in plan, the building has a moderately pitched, clipped gable roof with open eaves. The home sits on a concrete slab. Most of the building is stuccoed, but portions are decorated with vertical wood siding. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows. The building does not reflect a distinct architectural style but rather represents typical vernacular housing built after World War II (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Structure at 21257 79th Street

21225 Neuralia Road

This one-story residence was also constructed in 1964. The L-shaped building features a low-pitched gable roof with open overhanging eaves. It has vertical wood siding on all façades. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows. The rear of the building has a shed addition. The building is not representative of a distinct architectural style but rather represents vernacular housing constructed in the post-World War II era (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Structure at 21225 Neuralia Road

21209 Neuralia Road

This one-story residence was built in 1964. The plan of the residence is a truncated L-shape that features a cross-hipped gable roof. Most of the structure is stuccoed, but the front façade features horizontal aluminum siding. The building plan creates a small porch along the front façade of the residence. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows with faux mullions. The building does not represent any architectural style but is typical of vernacular housing constructed after World War II (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Structure at 21209 Neuralia Road

21125 Neuralia Road

This one-story residence was also constructed in 1964. L-shaped in plan, the building features a low-pitched, cross-hipped gable roof with beveled timber beams extending beyond the façade. It is clad in a combination of stucco, faux stone accents, and both vertical and horizontal wood siding. Along with wood cladding, the residence features stone cladding as well. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows. The building represents typical vernacular housing constructed in the post-World War II era (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Structure at 21125 Neuralia Road

21101 Neuralia Road

Built in 1964, this one-story residence is an L-shaped building. It has a cross-hipped gable roof with beveled timber beams extending beyond the façade. There are decorative false buttresses under the overhanging eaves. Most of the building is stuccoed but the front façade features horizontal shiplap wood siding. A single door is inset, forming a front entryway. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows. The building is typical of vernacular housing constructed after World War II (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Structure at 21101 Neuralia Road

21049 Neuralia Road

This one-story residence was also built in 1964. The plan of the residence is linear and features a low-pitched gable roof with wooden shake shingles. The building has vertical wood siding and a brick veneer on the main façade while the rest of the house is stuccoed. A chimney is offset, where the garage and main residence meet. A covered porch featuring timber support beams is at the entrance. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows and a fixed picture window. The building does not reflect a distinct architectural style but is typical of vernacular residences built in the decades following World War II (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Structure at 210419 Neuralia Road

21041 Neuralia Road

This one-story residence was constructed in 1963. L-shaped in plan, the building features a cross-hipped gable roof with decorative brackets under the deep eaves. It is covered in composite shingle. The building features horizontal shiplap wood siding on the front walls and stucco on the gable ends. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows. This is another example of vernacular housing constructed in the post-World War II era (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Structure at 21041 Neuralia Road

21033 Neuralia Road

This one-story residence was also constructed in 1963. The building is L-shaped in plan and has a cross-hipped gabled roof that has a shallow to moderate pitch. The roof is covered by composite shingles. The residence features a combination of horizontal wood shiplap and stucco treatment. The front entrance is inset, forming an entryway that also features a covered porch that extends from the roofline at a slightly different pitch and is supported by narrow timber beams. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows. The building does not represent any architectural style but rather represents typical vernacular housing built after World War II (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Structure at 21033 Neuralia Road

21025 Neuralia Road

Built in 1963, this one-story residence is a truncated L-shape that features a cross-hipped gable roof with moderate eaves. It is clad in stucco and wood siding. The roof extends to meet the truncated gable, creating a shallow porch along the entire front façade of the residence. It is supported by narrow timber beams. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows with faux mullions. A chimney is located where the residence meets the garage. This vernacular building is typical of housing constructed post-World War II (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Structure at 21025 Neuralia Road

21017 Neuralia Road

This one-story residence was also constructed in 1963. L-shaped in plan, the building has a gable roof and beveled wood beams extending beyond the open eaves at the front gable end. The roof is clad in composite shingle. The building has horizontal wood shiplap siding along with stucco on the gable end not facing the street. There is a small porch overhang on the opposite end from the ell. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows. The residence is typical of houses built after World War II (Figure 13).

Figure 13. Structure at 21017 Neuralia Road

21009 Neuralia Road

Built in 1963, this one-story residence is L-shaped in plan. The building features a gable roof and is clad in stucco with accents of wood siding. The gables feature beveled wood beams that protrude from the apex. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows. The building is yet another example of vernacular housing constructed after World War II (Figure 14).

Figure 14. Structure at 21009 Neuralia Road

21001 Neuralia Road

The construction date for this one-story, L-shaped residence is 1963. The building features a gable roof with deep eaves and composite shingle. Along with stucco, the building has accents of vertical wood siding. The gable ends feature beveled wood beams that protrude from the apex. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows, several of which are boarded over. The front entryway is inset. The building does not reflect any distinct architectural style but represents vernacular housing constructed after World War II (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Structure at 21001 Neuralia Road

21000 79th Street

Built in 1963, this one-story residence is L-shaped in plan. The house features a cross-hipped gable roof and has horizontal wood siding with brick veneer accents near the entrance and associated windows. The roof is covered with composite shingle. A double door forms the entryway. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows. The building does not represent a distinctive architectural style, but is a typical style of vernacular residence constructed after the World War II (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Structure at 21000 79th Street

21001 79th Street

This one-story residence was constructed in 1963. The plan of the residence is a truncated L-shape that features a steeply-pitched, cross-hipped gable roof. It has wood shiplap siding with stucco accents near several windows. There are beveled wood planks that extend from the apex of the gable ends. A chimney sits where the main residence meets the garage. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows with faux mullions. The building does not represent a specific architectural style. It is typical of vernacular housing built in the post-World War II era (Figure 17).

Figure 17. Structure at 21001 79th Street

CHAPTER 4.0
SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

This discussion provides an assessment of the eligibility of historic architectural resources within the Project area for listing in the CRHR. One property within the Project buffer area and 14 properties along the pipeline corridor were assessed for significance under CEQA and evaluated for the CRHR.

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

A cultural resource is considered "historically significant" under CEQA if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR. The CRHR was designed to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify existing historical resources within the state and to indicate which of those resources should be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change. The following criteria have been established for the CRHR (Public Resources Code 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852). A resource is considered significant if it:

1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage; or

2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; or

3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

ASSESSMENTS

Table 6 provides a summary of the resource evaluations.

Table 6
Architectural Resource Evaluations

Address	Associated Facility	CRHR Status
7696 Neuralia Road	Plant Site Buffer	Potentially eligible
21257 79th Street California City	Gas Pipeline	Not eligible
21225 Neuralia Rd Calif City	Gas Pipeline	Not eligible
21209 Neuralia Rd Calif City	Gas Pipeline	Not eligible
21125 Neuralia Rd Calif City	Gas Pipeline	Not eligible
21101 Neuralia Rd Calif City	Gas Pipeline	Not eligible
21049 Neuralia Rd Calif City	Gas Pipeline	Not eligible
21041 Neuralia Rd Calif City	Gas Pipeline	Not eligible
21033 Neuralia Rd Calif City	Gas Pipeline	Not eligible
21025 Neuralia Rd Calif City	Gas Pipeline	Not eligible
21017 Neuralia Rd Calif City	Gas Pipeline	Not eligible
21009 Neuralia Rd Calif City	Gas Pipeline	Not eligible
21001 Neuralia Rd Calif City	Gas Pipeline	Not eligible
21000 79th St Calif City	Gas Pipeline	Not eligible
21001 79th St Calif City	Gas Pipeline	Not eligible

7696 Neuralia Road

The buildings at 7696 Neuralia Road consist of an abandoned ranch home, a contemporary ranch home, and several outbuildings. It was not possible to access the buildings and, although they do not appear to meet the criteria for the CRHR, a complete assessment could not be made.

California City Residences

None of the 14 residences in California City are eligible for the CRHR. None of the buildings can be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history; therefore, the buildings are not eligible under Criterion 1. In addition, historic research did not indicate an association with the lives of persons important in our past; therefore, the buildings are not eligible under Criterion 2. The buildings do not embody a distinctive type, period, region, or method of construction. The buildings also do not represent the work of a master architect. Therefore, the buildings are not eligible under Criterion 3. The buildings have not yielded and are not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history; therefore, the buildings are not eligible under Criterion 4.

CHAPTER 5.0
IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS

In accordance with the CEQA Guidelines 15064.5(b), a project would have a significant effect on the environment if it results in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as follows:

- Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.

The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and justify its inclusion in the CRHR or;

- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency review of the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Generally, under CEQA, a project that complies with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, and Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation is considered to have mitigated impacts to a historical resource to a less-than-significant level (CEQA Guidelines 15064.5).

Assessment of Project Impacts

The Project would not have a significant effect on historic architectural resources. There are no significant architectural resources under CEQA on the Project (including the transmission line options and gas pipeline). The only potentially significant resource is a ranch located with the 0.5-mile buffer and it is sufficiently removed from the plant site so that it should not be significantly affected by the construction or operation of the Project. The pipeline in this area will be underground and should not significantly affect the ranch complex.

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APPENDIX G.2

Attachment 1 Resumes

JENNIFER HIRSCH
Architectural Historian

SUMMARY
Eight years experience in historic preservation planning

EDUCATION
Master of City Planning, University of Pennsylvania, 2002

MS, Historic Preservation, University of Pennsylvania, 2002

BA, Architectural Studies, Brown University, 1996

TRAINING
California Preservation Foundation Conference, Finding Common Ground, Sacramento, 2006

International DOCOMOMO Conference, Import Export: Postwar Modernism in an Expanding World, 1945-1975, New York, 2004

APA National Planning Conference, Special Places, Unique Environments, Denver, 2003

CEQA and Historic Resources, California Preservation Foundation, 2003

AFFILIATIONS
California Preservation Foundation

National Trust for Historic Preservation

American Planning Association

Jennifer Hirsch has over 8 years of experience in historic preservation planning and serves as an architectural historian for EDAW. Her experience includes surveys, documentation, and evaluation of historic buildings and sites throughout the southwest. She has conducted several architectural surveys and is familiar with architectural styles and terminology for a range of structures, including institutional, commercial, military, and residential buildings. Her preservation planning experience includes the preparation of plans for municipalities as well as individual historic sites. She has completed a variety of rehabilitation plans for historic buildings as well as historic structure reports.

Ms. Hirsch is familiar with federal, state, and local historic preservation law including the Section 106 process, the National Historic Preservation Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and the California Environmental Quality Act. Ms. Hirsch also has a thorough knowledge of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

Ms. Hirsch's areas of interest include modern architectural history, the history of cities, and downtown revitalization. She maintains membership in the California Preservation Foundation, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the American Planning Association.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLANNING

University of California, Davis Landscape Heritage Plan
Historian
CLIENT: University of California, Davis
Currently managing research and documentation of the campus as part of a Getty Campus Heritage Grant project. Document will include a narrative and illustrative administrative and physical history on the landscape. Directing the work of historians and student interns assigned to the project.

South Bay Salt Ponds Restoration Project, San Francisco Bay Area
Architectural Historian
CLIENT: California Coastal Conservancy
Completed research and documentation of former salt ponds in South San Francisco Bay. Document included narrative history and graphics to illustrate development of site. Information was used to prepare environmental document on the largest tidal wetland restoration project on the west coast of the United States.

Wattles Estate and Gardens, Los Angeles, CA
Historic Preservation Specialist
CLIENT: Hollywood Heritage
Prepared conservation study for historic estate and garden. Recommended preservation strategies based on character defining features of the site. Collaborated with engineers, landscape architects, and planners on the design of compatible interventions to address drainage issues.

Hollyhock House Seismic Rehabilitation, Los Angeles, CA
Historic Preservation Specialist
CLIENT: Swinerton Management and Consulting
Assisted with construction monitoring during rehabilitation of site and buildings designed by noted architect, Frank Lloyd Wright. Prepared written reports for distribution to construction team. Compiled comprehensive report

on project including preservation issues addressed during rehabilitation project.

Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA
Preservation Planner
CLIENT: City of Pasadena
Prepared Cultural Resources Technical Report on proposed Rose Bowl Rehabilitation Project. Evaluated designs for compatibility with the historic character of the resource and for compatibility with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.

Ocean Park Survey, Santa Monica, CA
Preservation Planner
CLIENT: City of Santa Monica
Performed an inventory of properties within the historic Ocean Park neighborhood of Santa Monica. Developed criteria for evaluation to apply to mid-century buildings constructed between 1940 and 1968. Determined if structures were eligible for local landmark or National Register designation. Recorded the condition and integrity of each property and performed photo documentation. Results were summarized in a report and through a series of maps generated in GIS.

Del Mar Station, Pasadena, CA
Historic Preservation Specialist
CLIENT: Urban Partners
Compiled and prepared Part 1 of the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit Application. Composed historic context statement and architectural description for historic train station. Photo documented building and submitted the application to the State Office of Historic Preservation.

City of San Fernando Preservation Plan, San Fernando, CA
Preservation Planner
CLIENT: City of San Fernando
Researched history of city and evaluated historic preservation practices of community. Prepared technical reports on preservation programs appropriate for city. Recommended specific goals and objectives to include in future preservation plan and ordinance. Presented material to city staff and community members.

Claremont Packing House, Claremont, CA
Historic Preservation Specialist
CLIENT: City of Claremont
Prepared technical report on historic lemon packing house including evaluation of condition and integrity of character defining features. Evaluated potential for adaptive reuse of packing house as a police station for the city. Analyzed proposed design for compatibility with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.

Broadway Streetscape Improvement Project, Los Angeles, CA
Historic Preservation Specialist
CLIENT: Community Redevelopment Agency of Los Angeles
Documented mosaic ceramic tile in sidewalk located in downtown Los Angeles. Prepared photographs and drawings of features and their relationship to adjacent buildings.

JENNIFER HIRSCH, MS

Guasti Village, Guasti, CA
Historic Preservation Specialist
CLIENT: Clarke Pauley
Prepared preservation plan for historic village in Guasti, California. Evaluated potential for compatible infill construction and the preservation of character defining structures on the site. Recommended the formation of a National Historic District in order to pursue tax increment financing.

Central Waterfront/Dogpatch Historic Resource Survey, San Francisco, CA
Planning Intern
CLIENT: City of San Francisco
Assisted city planner with execution of an intensive historic resource survey of the Central Waterfront area, one of San Francisco's earliest industrial complexes and significant for the production of military vessels for the Spanish American War, World War I, and World War II. This survey also included a survey of the Dogpatch housing.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORTS

Santa Monica City Hall, Historic Structure Report, Santa Monica, CA
Preservation Planner
CLIENT: City of Santa Monica
Conducted intensive survey of exterior and interior spaces of Public Works Administration (PWA) *Moderne* style structure. This included the identification and description of character defining features and spaces. Photo documented building and developed historic structure report which included context statement, architectural description, evaluation of the resource, and recommendations for treatment and maintenance.

Point Fermin Lighthouse, Historic Structure Report, San Pedro, CA
Architectural Historian
CLIENT: Arquitectonica
Managed the preparation of a comprehensive document on the rehabilitation project completed by the City of Los Angeles. Prepared historic context statement on lighthouses with regard to local, state, and national maritime history.

First Baptist Church of Los Angeles, Historic Structure Report, Los Angeles, CA
Preservation Planner
CLIENT: First Baptist Church of Los Angeles
Conducted historic research and surveyed reinforced concreted church designed by Allison & Allison. Evaluated the condition and integrity of character defining features, spaces, and materials. Prepared historic context statement and completed architectural description.

LAND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Spa Resort Hotel Expansion, Palm Springs, CA
Architectural Historian
CLIENT: Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Completed a cultural landscape study on the historical and architectural development of Palm Springs, and the identity of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. Research focused on how the development of the City,

historic architectural styles, and the identity of the Tribe could be incorporated into a new hotel design and connected to the downtown area.

Sierra Bonita Air Treatment Facility, Los Angeles, CA
Architectural Historian
CLIENT: City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering
Surveyed and evaluated a branch library of the Los Angeles Public Library system. Designed by Honnold & Rex, this 1959 building is eligible as a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument. Conducted historical research and prepared a technical report.

Parasol Restaurant, Historical Evaluation and Technical Report, Seal Beach, CA
Architectural Historian
CLIENT: City of Seal Beach
Evaluated 1967 Googie style coffee shop for eligibility for the California Register of Historic Places. Conducted historical research and architectural assessment of the restaurant. As a result of the study, the building was rehabilitated and will be used as a restaurant in new shopping complex.

Coyote Springs Specific Plan, Clark County, NV
Architectural Historian
CLIENT: Pardee Homes
Conducted research and recommended architectural styles appropriate for a new master planned development in Clark County, Nevada. Styles recommended responded to desert environment and considered climate and topography concerns.

West Bench Master Plan, Clark County, UT
Architectural Historian
CLIENT: Kennecott Land Company
Conducted research for master planned community to be developed on 90,000 acres in Utah. Research included an analysis of historic preservation efforts in surrounding communities.

TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS

Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Bird Rock Coastal Traffic Flow Improvement Project, San Diego, CA
Architectural Historian
CLIENT: City of San Diego, Transportation Engineering
Surveyed and evaluated 5 properties in the Bird Rock area of La Jolla for the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources. Conducted research and historic evaluation for properties dating from 1920s to late 1940s. Prepared technical report on findings.

Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the State Route 90 Realignment and Admiralty Way Improvement Project, Los Angeles, CA
Architectural Historian
CLIENT: County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works
Managed survey of built environment, conducted historic research, and prepared technical report. Three properties in Marina del Rey were evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources.

JENNIFER HIRSCH, MS

Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the State Route 76 East Widening Project, San Diego, CA
Architectural Historian
CLIENT: SANDAG
Managing survey of built environment and landscape adjacent to the San Luis Rey River in San Diego County. Properties will be evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places.

San Francisquito Canyon Road Bridge Evaluation, Los Angeles, CA
Architectural Historian
CLIENT: Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works
Surveyed and evaluated twentieth-century bridges located adjacent to the St. Francis Dam site for the National Register of Historic Places. Conducted historical research and prepared technical report, including impacts evaluations.

San Diego Airport Site Selection, San Diego County, CA
Architectural Historian
CLIENT: Ricondo & Associates
Conducted research on historic use and development of proposed airport locations in San Diego County. Compiled historic context for locations and analyzed impacts to historic resources.

Powder House at Sweetwater Dam, Documentation Report, San Diego, CA
Architectural Historian
CLIENT: California Department of Transportation
Documented concrete powder house magazine located adjacent to dam. Photo documented resource, created as-built drawings, and prepared written report with historical context and architectural description. Project was completed in support of the construction of State Route 125 in San Diego County.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Golden Gate Park Equestrian Center EIR, San Francisco, CA
Architectural Historian
CLIENT: City of San Francisco
Prepared cultural resources section for the Environmental Impact Report on the rehabilitation of the equestrian center in Golden Gate Park Historic District. Provided input for design process, evaluated impacts, and assessed alternatives for compatibility with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.

Los Angeles Police Headquarters New Facility EIR, Los Angeles, CA
Architectural Historian
CLIENT: City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering
Surveyed and evaluated late 19th and early to mid-twentieth century commercial buildings. Conducted historical research on several city blocks in downtown Los Angeles. Completed technical report and historic resources section for the EIR, including impacts evaluations.

JENNIFER HIRSCH, MS

Public Safety Facilities Master Plan, Environmental Impact Report,
Los Angeles, CA
Architectural Historian
CLIENT: City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering
Prepared cultural resources section for the Environmental Impact Report on the Parker Center in downtown Los Angeles. Prepared technical report and assessed impacts to historic resources.

Hollenbeck Police Station, Environmental Impact Report,
Los Angeles, CA
Architectural Historian
CLIENT: City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering
Prepared cultural resources evaluation for the Environmental Impact Report on the Hollenbeck Police Station. Conducted historical research and evaluated proposed project and alternatives for compatibility with historic resource.

1343 Laurel Avenue, Environmental Impact Report,
West Hollywood, CA
Architectural Historian
CLIENT: City of West Hollywood
Prepared cultural resources section for the Environmental Impact Report on a Colonial-Revival style residence. Reviewed technical reports, photographs, and architectural drawings. Evaluated impacts to residence and historic landscape.

Disasters 1603-DR-LA and 1607-DR-LA, Baton Rouge and Lafayette, LA
Historic Resource Specialist
CLIENT: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region VI
Completed Section 106 review and coordinated with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to ensure that all projects funded by FEMA complied with federal regulations and the National Historic Preservation Act. Evaluated buildings, structures, roadways, and sites for NRHP eligibility. Coordinated archaeological monitoring for counties in southwestern Louisiana.

MILITARY PROJECTS

National Register Eligibility Re-evaluation for Naval Base Point Loma,
San Diego, CA
Architectural Historian
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest
Currently preparing a National Register eligibility re-evaluation study on 38 property types located on Naval Base Point Loma. Buildings and structures were constructed during the World War II era and reused in the Cold War era. Work includes research, survey, documentation, and evaluation of the resources.

National Register Eligibility Re-evaluation for Naval Station San Diego
Historic District, San Diego, CA
Architectural Historian
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest
Currently directing a National Register eligibility re-evaluation study of approximately 90 buildings and structures constructed during the World War II era.

JENNIFER HIRSCH, MS

National Register Eligibility Assessment for Naval Base Ventura County, Port Hueneme, CA
Architectural Historian
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest
Completed two National Register eligibility studies for buildings located on Naval Base Ventura County. The first study examined 37 buildings and the second study covered 9 buildings. Conducted historical research in order to provide a context on the World War II and Cold War eras. Prepared two reports on the findings.

Exterior Finishes Analysis Report for Three Historic Buildings at Marine Corp Recruit Depot, San Diego, CA
Architectural Historian
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest Command and Marine Corps Recruit Depot
Managed the report on the exterior finishes analysis of three historic buildings located in the Marine Corps Recruit Depot Historic District. The goal of the study was to assist the Marine Corps with identifying and selecting appropriate colors for repainting the buildings. Coordinated with conservator and summarized findings for report.

Navy Broadway Complex, San Diego, CA
Architectural Historian
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest
Prepared cultural resource technical report and Environmental Assessment for redevelopment of Navy Broadway Complex in downtown San Diego. Conducted record search, site visit, and summarized findings in technical report.

SELECTED REPORTS

Reevaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility for a Naval Station San Diego Historic District (with C. Gregory). Prepared for the U.S. Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest. EDAW, Inc. San Diego (2007)

Cultural Resources Report Navy Broadway Complex, San Diego, California. Prepared for the U.S. Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest. EDAW, Inc. San Diego (2006)

Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Bird Rock Coastal Traffic Flow Improvement Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for the City of San Diego, Transportation Engineering. EDAW, Inc. San Diego (2006)

Historical Resources Sections for the Environmental Impact Report for the Los Angeles Police Headquarters New Facility Project (with M. Wuellner). Prepared for the Bureau of Engineering, City of Los Angeles. EDAW, Inc. San Diego (2005)

Historical Evaluation and Technical Report for the LADWP and San Francisquito Canyon Road Bridges, Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County. Prepared for Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works. EDAW, Inc. San Diego (2005)

Historical Evaluation Report for the Sierra Bonita Air Treatment Facility, Los Angeles, California. Prepared for the Bureau of Engineering, City of Los Angeles. EDAW, Inc. San Diego (2005)

JENNIFER HIRSCH, MS

Historical Resources Sections for the Environmental Impact Report for the Laurel Place Senior Housing Project (with M. Wuellner). Prepared for the Community Development Department, City of West Hollywood. EDAW, Inc. San Diego (2005)

Evaluation of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility for Nine Buildings on Naval Base Ventura County, Port Hueneme Site, Port Hueneme, California (with C. Dolan). Prepared for the U.S. Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest. EDAW, Inc. San Diego (2005)

Documentation of the Powder House at Sweetwater Dam, San Diego, California. Prepared for California Department of Transportation. EDAW, Inc. San Diego (2004)

Historical Assessment and Technical Report for the Proposed Public Safety Facilities Master Plan (with C. Gregory and M. Wuellner). Prepared for the Bureau of Engineering, City of Los Angeles. EDAW, Inc. San Diego (2004)

Historical Resources Sections for the Environmental Impact Report for the Hollenbeck Police Station Replacement Project (with M. Wuellner). Prepared for the Bureau of Engineering, City of Los Angeles. EDAW, Inc. San Diego (2004)

Historical Resources Sections for the Environmental Impact Report for the Proposed Public Safety Facilities Master Plan (with M. Wuellner). Prepared for the Bureau of Engineering, City of Los Angeles. EDAW, Inc. San Diego (2004)

Historical Evaluation and Technical Report for the Parasol Restaurant. Prepared for the City of Seal Beach. EDAW, Inc. San Diego (2004)

Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Proposed Rehabilitation of the Rose Bowl. Prepared for the City of Pasadena. Historic Resources Group (2004)

First Baptist Church of Los Angeles Historic Structure Report. Prepared for First Baptist Church of Los Angeles. Historic Resources Group (2004)

Santa Monica City Hall Historic Structure Report. Prepared for the City of Santa Monica. Historic Resources Group. (2003)

Wattles Estate and Gardens Site Conservation Study. Prepared for Hollywood Heritage. Historic Resources Group (2003)

Point Fermin Lighthouse Historic Structure Report. Prepared for Arquitectonica. Historic Resources Group (2003)

Historic Preservation Report for the Barnsdall Park Phase I Rehabilitation Project. Prepared for the City of Los Angeles. Historic Resources Group (2003)

State of Historic Preservation in the City of San Fernando. Prepared for the City of San Fernando. Historic Resources Group (2003)

The U.S. Naval Home: An Examination of its Significance, Its Closure, and the Problems Surrounding its Reuse. University of Pennsylvania (2002)

MATTHEW TENNYSON, M.A.
Staff Archaeologist

EDUCATION
BA, Archaeology, History (Minor), Boston University

MA, Anthropology, San Diego State University

AFFILIATIONS
Society for American Archaeology

Society for Historical Archaeology

Society for California Archaeology

HONORS AND AWARDS
Phi Kappa Phi Honors Society San Diego State University Chapter

Norten Allen Scholarship, San Diego State University Department of Anthropology, Spring 2006

Ethics Bowl – Society for American Archaeology 71st Annual Meeting San Juan, Puerto Rico

Mr. Tennyson has seven years of archaeological experience and is currently a Staff Archaeologist for EDAW's San Diego office. He has spent the last five years working in California on archaeological and historical projects across California and Nevada. His experience includes archaeological data recovery, survey, monitoring, report production, and historic research for private, city, county, state, and federal clients.

Mr. Tennyson also has experience teaching Archaeology and Anthropology at the University level, teaching introductory level classes as well as instructing students in archaeological field schools. He also has experience in laboratory analysis and artifact curation of archaeological collections.

Mr. Tennyson has made public presentations regarding his archaeological work. He has authored or co-authored several articles and reports based on his work in both the academic and public sectors. He currently specializes in historical resources, including the assessment and recordation of historic archaeological sites and historic structures.

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE

Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport EIS
Client: ENSR
Staff Archaeologist for survey of proposed airport in southern Nevada. The project included surveying and recording prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in the Ivanpah Valley region of southern Nevada.

Lost Horse DMND
Client: City of Indo
Project Archaeologist responsible for historical research, survey, and report for proposed water tank and pipeline near the City of Indio.

Jolly Boy Tavern Data Recovery, Old Town, San Diego, CA
Client: California Department of State Parks
Staff archaeologist for excavation of early 19th century adobes located at the Jolly Boy Tavern in Old Town San Diego. Project duties included the excavation of trenches to uncover the historic foundations of adobes, on-site interpretations, and coordination with State Parks Archaeologists.

El Cajon Animal Shelter Survey and Testing, El Cajon, CA
Client: City of El Cajon
Staff Archaeologist of the survey and testing of milling features located near the El Cajon Animal Shelter. Project duties included locating and recording bedrock milling features and test excavation units to determine the depths of cultural materials at the site.

Testing of Lithic Quarry at CA-SDI-13655, Camp Pendleton, CA
Client: U.S. Navy, NAVFAC SW, San Diego
Staff Archaeologist for the testing of a quarry site located on Camp Pendleton USMC Base.

Talega Community Development Project, San Clemente, CA
Client: Talega Associates
Archaeological Technician for various sites at the Talega master-planned community. Project Duties included archaeological excavation of CA-ORA-907, archaeological and paleontological monitoring of construction activities,

laboratory analysis of cultural materials, and the design and installation of cultural resources display at the Vista Del Mar Elementary School.

Tijuana River Valley, San Diego, San Diego County, CA
Client: San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation
Staff Archaeologist for proposed trail alignments in the Tijuana River Valley Regional Park, San Diego, CA. Project duties included the identification and recordation of historic and prehistoric cultural resources.

Market Street Village, San Diego, CA
Client: Market Street Village Developers
Laboratory Technician and Curation Coordinator for late 19th and early 20th artifacts recovered during archaeological monitoring for a condominium in downtown San Diego.

Armstrong Ranch Development Project, Santa Ana, CA
Client: Shea Homes
Archaeological Monitor for proposed townhome development at the Armstrong Ranch in Santa Ana, CA.

Orange County Water District West End, Orange County, CA
Client: Orange County Water District
Archaeological Monitor for the installation of new water pipeline running from Orange, CA to Huntington Beach, CA.

Encino Water Quality Improvement Project, Los Angeles County, CA
Client: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Archaeological Monitor at the Encino Reservoir during construction activities in association with improvements to the reservoir.

Tustin Field 1 (Tustin PA 20) Development Project, Tustin, CA
Client: Shea Homes
Archaeological Monitor for historic and prehistoric cultural materials encountered during grading activities. Duties included construction monitoring and recordation of prehistoric artifacts encountered during grading.

Tustin Field 2 (Tustin PA 21) Development Project, Tustin, CA
Client: Shea Homes
Archaeological Monitor and lead contact with the client. Duties included construction monitoring and recordation of historic artifacts encountered during grading.

REBECCA MCCORKLE APPLE, MA

Principal
Manager, Cultural Resources Group/Senior Archaeologist

SUMMARY

Expertise with CEQA/NEPA requirements

Experience with Section 106 compliance and mitigation programs

Over 20 years experience in cultural resource management

EDUCATION

MA, Anthropology, San Diego State University, 1990

BA, Anthropology, San Diego State University, 1978

AFFILIATIONS

Society for American Archaeology

Society for California Archaeology

CERTIFICATION

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)

Certified Archaeology Consultant, County of San Diego

ACADEMIC AWARD AND SCHOLARSHIPS

Phi Kappa Phi

Phi Beta Kappa

University Scholar, 1987 and 1988

PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS

Mapping and Managing Pathway to the Past. Paper presented at the 22nd Annual ESRI International User Conference, San Diego, California (2002).

Introduction to Recent Archeological Investigations at the Salton Sea Test Base, Imperial County California. Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology Volume 12. Fresno, California (1999).

Introduction to Recent Archaeological Investigations at Salton Sea Test Base, Imperial County, California. Paper presented at the 32nd Annual Meeting for Society for California Archaeology, San Diego (1998).

A Lake Mojave Period Site Near Silver Lake, California (with A. York). Presented at the 26th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Pasadena (1992).

Recent Archaeological Investigations in the North Las Vegas Valley (with J.H. Cleland and M.S. Kelly). In Crossing the Borders: Quaternary Studies in Eastern California and Southwestern Nevada. San Bernardino County Museum Association Special Publication (1991).

Preliminary Project Results of the San Diego County Studies for the Southwest Powerlink Transmission Project. Presented at the 17th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, San Diego (1983).

Rebecca Apple has over 20 years of experience in cultural resource management and serves as senior archaeologist for EDAW. Her experience includes managing cultural resources compliance efforts for large complex projects. She is knowledgeable in the procedures and guidelines associated with implementation of NHPA and CEQA. Ms. Apple has managed numerous cultural resource projects, including prehistoric, historic, and ethnographic studies. She has directed inventories, evaluations, data recovery efforts, and monitoring programs. She has also prepared management plans and conducted feasibility studies. Her work frequently includes consultation with municipal, state, and federal agencies, as well as Native American representatives and the public. As part of interdisciplinary teams, Ms. Apple has managed cultural resources investigations and authored cultural resource sections for ISs, EAs, EIRs, and EISs. Her experience includes cultural resource investigations for pipelines, transmission lines, power plants, highways, landfills, water resource facilities, military installations, and commercial and residential development.

WATER PROJECTS

Balboa Park Wastewater Treatment, San Diego County, CA
Archaeologist
CLIENT: City of San Diego
Participated in cultural resource documentation for a facility siting study.

Emergency Storage Project, San Diego County, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: San Diego County Water Authority
Cultural Resources Evaluation Program and Treatment Program. EDAW assisted SDCWA with Native American consultation, implementation of a programmatic agreement, and coordination with ACOE. Project involved evaluation of over 20 cultural including San Vicente Dam. Under an Historic Properties Treatment Plan prepared by EDAW, research designs were prepared and carried out for prehistoric and historic period resources. Treatment measures included data recovery, site stabilization, and preparation of Historic American Engineering Record documentation for San Vicente Dam.

Mission Valley Water Reclamation Plant, San Diego County, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: City of San Diego
Archaeological testing and monitoring program in area of potential archaeological sensitivity.

North City Water Treatment Plant, San Diego, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: City of San Diego Water Department
Cultural resource component of the North City Water Treatment Plant EIR. Project included survey and limited testing.

REBECCA MCCORKLE APPLE, MA

North Metro Interceptor Sewer, San Diego County, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: City of San Diego
Cultural resource investigations for constraints analysis of proposed sewer alignments.

Freeman Junction, Kern County, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
Survey of portions of 1st Los Angeles Aqueduct for cap strengthening project.

Eastern Sierra Hydroelectric Relicensing, Mono and Inyo Counties, CA
Field Director
CLIENT: Southern California Edison
Participated in assessment of 22 sites within 3 hydroelectric project areas.

Pit 3, 4, & 5 Hydroelectric Relicensing Project, Shasta County, CA
Project Archaeologist
CLIENT: Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Directed limited data recovery efforts at six archaeological sites threatened by shoreline erosion prior to stabilization.

Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer EIR, San Diego County, CA
Archaeologist
CLIENT: City of San Diego
Conducted windshield reconnaissance and records search and prepared overview for proposed sewer.

Pamo Dam and Reservoir, San Diego County, CA
Archaeologist
CLIENT: San Diego County Water Authority
Assisted in preparation of research design and conducted archaeological monitoring of geotechnical investigations.

Reservoir 657-2, San Diego County, CA
Archaeologist
CLIENT: Otay Water District
Supervised survey and report preparation of proposed covered reservoir site in Spring Valley.

Mokelumne River Hydroelectric Relicensing, Alpine, Amador, and Calaveras Counties, CA
Crew Chief
CLIENT: Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Participated in archaeological test excavations and NRHP evaluations.

LAND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Laborde Canyon Off-Highway Vehicle Park, Riverside County, CA
Cultural Resources Project Manager
CLIENT: State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division and Riverside County Economic Development Authority
The areas of the SVRA that would be open to some level of OHV use would cover approximately 1,480 acres within the 2,640-acre Laborde Canyon site. EDAW was contracted to conduct environmental studies for the Laborde Canyon site, including a cultural resource records search and an intensive

cultural resources pedestrian survey of the proposed OHV park. Two prehistoric sites and the Lockheed Facility (Beaumont Site No. 2) were recorded within the study area during the survey. EDAW made a preliminary assessment of the complex at Beaumont Site No. 2 for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources.

Data Recovery for Goat Canyon Retention Basin Border Field State Park, San Diego County, CA
Cultural Resources Project Manager
CLIENT: State of California Department of Parks and Recreation
EDAW conducted data recovery under stringent time constraints based on wild life issues and construction schedule. Excavation of 50 units at CA-SDI-16,047 Locus B indicated that the site was a buried temporary camp whose occupants exploited littoral, near-shore and terrestrial subsistence resources. EDAW's data recovery investigations successfully collected data important in local and regional prehistory. The identification of a single component locus dating to the Archaic-Late transition is an important contribution.

Fairbanks Country Villas, San Diego, CA
Project Manager
CLIENT: Del Mar Land Management Company
Prepared testing plan and implemented testing program for proposed residential development.

Inmate Reception Center, San Diego County, CA
Project Manager
CLIENT: County of San Diego
Testing and data recovery of half a city block in downtown San Diego.

343 Sansome Street, San Francisco County, CA
Project Archaeologist
CLIENT: Gerald D. Hines Interests
Participated in archaeological data recovery excavations at Gold Rush-period site in downtown San Francisco.

North Las Vegas Land Transfer, Clark County, NV
Project Archaeologist
CLIENT: City of North Las Vegas
Directed cultural resource survey of 4,000-acre land transfer from the BLM to the City of North Las Vegas.

Apex Industrial Park, Clark County, NV
Project Archaeologist
CLIENT: Kerr-McGee
Conducted archaeological survey and NRHP evaluations for BLM land transfer.

Walnut Hills Subdivision, San Diego County, CA
Archaeological Monitor
CLIENT: Fargo Industries
Conducted archaeological monitoring of site preparation and grading in San Marcos.

Alcoholism Service Center, San Diego County, CA
Project Archaeologist
CLIENT: Fellowship Center, Inc.
Conducted archaeological survey of proposed rehabilitation center adjacent to Mission San Luis Rey in Oceanside.

REBECCA MCCORKLE APPLE, MA

ENERGY AND TRANSMISSION PROJECTS

North Baja Pipeline Project, Ehrenberg, Arizona to Mexican Border
Project Manager
CLIENT: Foster Wheeler
Project manager for an international pipeline. Responsible for cultural services; conducting records searches, archival research, Native American consultation, survey of the preferred alignment and alternatives, site evaluation, and data recovery.

DeAnza Pipeline Constraints and Permitting Analysis, Ehrenberg, AZ to Calexico, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: AEP
Project manager for cultural services for pipeline providing the client information on distribution of natural and cultural resources along the proposed pipeline corridor in report format, with accompanying maps showing these resources and other constraints.

SEMPRA On-call Cultural Services, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: SEMPRA
Resource manager for cultural resource task orders. Most recent task order has dealt with artifact curation for a City project.

Imperial Irrigation District Cultural Survey, Imperial County, CA
Project Manager
CLIENT: Imperial Irrigation District
Cultural resources component of two transmission line studies. Survey and testing were conducted in conjunction with pole replacement along the R and L transmission lines.

Mead-Adelanto Transmission Line, Clark County, NV, and San Bernardino County, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
Cultural resource survey.

Sycamore Canyon Substation to Rancho Carmel Substation 69kV Transmission Line Project, San Diego County, CA
Project Manager
CLIENT: San Diego Gas & Electric
Cultural resources component of a PEA document for submittal to the CPUC that evaluated the potential environmental impacts of a proposed 69 kV transmission line.

Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area, Inyo County, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
Data recovery investigations at two geothermal well-pads located in the Sugarloaf Mountain Obsidian Source National Register District.

Santa Ynez Unit Development, Santa Barbara County, CA
Field Director
CLIENT: Exxon Corporation
Supervised data recovery excavations of a prehistoric coastal site.

REBECCA MCCORKLE APPLE, MA

Big Creek Expansion Project Transmission Line, South Central, CA
Data Manager
CLIENT: Southern California Edison
Cultural resource impact assessment of alternative routes for a proposed transmission line from the Big Creek Hydroelectric Project in the Sierras to the Los Angeles Basin.

Kern River Gas Transmission Project, WY, UT, NV, and CA
Task and Resource Manager
CLIENT: Kern River Gas Transmission Company
Inventory, evaluation, data recovery, and construction monitoring for California portion of this Class I overview.

Argus Cogeneration Expansion, San Bernardino and Inyo Counties, CA
Project Archaeologist
CLIENT: Kerr-McGee
Supervised cultural resource survey and documentation for a water pipeline.

Geothermal Public Power Line Project, North Central CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: Sacramento Municipal Utility District
Cultural resource surveys for a proposed transmission line from the Geysers Geothermal Area to Sacramento.

Southwest Powerlink 500-kV Transmission Line EIR/EIS, Imperial and San Diego Counties, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: San Diego Gas & Electric
Participated in Section 106 compliance activities, including data recovery, analysis, and report preparation.

MILITARY PROJECTS

Archaeological Evaluation of Sites on San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, CA
Principal Investigator
CLIENT: U.S. Navy Southwest Division and Navy Region Southwest
Responsible for National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of four sites on San Clemente Island.

Cultural Resources Survey of Six Areas on the Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial County, CA
Principal Investigator
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division and MCAS Yuma
Directed cultural resource survey of proposed Forward Air Reporting Position (FARP), range access and target areas.

Evaluation of 24 Sites at the Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial County, CA
Principal Investigator
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division and MCAS Yuma
Responsible for National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of 24 sites in the Chocolate Mountains.

REBECCA MCCORKLE APPLE, MA

Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection Plan, Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial and Riverside Counties, CA
Project Manager
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division and MCAS Yuma
Directed archival archaeological research and field visit for the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range. Prepared HARP Plan for the installation.

Evaluation of Two Sites, MCAS Yuma, AZ
Project Manager
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division and MCAS Yuma
Evaluation of two archaeological sites near the MCAS Yuma airfield.

San Clemente Island Operations Management Plan EIS, Naval Auxiliary Air Field, San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division and SRS Technologies
Assessed current cultural resource inventory and supplemented in specific areas. Project involved preparation of technical report documenting inventory efforts, including shipwreck study. Impact analysis conducted for existing and proposed military operations on San Clemente Island.

Indefinite Quantity Contract for Cultural Resource Services, CA and AZ
Project Manager
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division
Contract manager for multiple task orders on a variety of projects involving archaeological surveys and archaeological evaluations throughout California and Arizona. Tasks include managing budget, overseeing staff, acting as point of contact, and preparation of final reports.

Archaeological Support for Environmental Assessment of Wind Farm Project, Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division
Prepared cultural resource portion of the EA and placed protective signs at nine archaeological sites near or adjacent to the Wind Farm construction area.

Special Warfare Training and Range Survey, Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, CA
Senior Archaeologist
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division
Performed cultural resource survey of proposed training ranges on San Clemente Island. Prepared technical report in support of an EA.

Evaluation of Six Sites near the Missile Impact Range, Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, CA
Project Manager
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, North Island, Natural Resources Office
Provided technical assistance for the NRHP evaluation of six archaeological sites on the Central Plateau of San Clemente Island.

Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection Plan, MCAS Yuma, AZ
Project Manager
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division and MCAS Yuma
Directed archival archaeological research and building inventory for MCAS Yuma. Lead author on Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for the installation.

REBECCA MCCORKLE APPLE, MA

Pumped-Hydro Storage Wind/Energy System, Naval Auxiliary Air Field, San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division
Relocated and recorded 76 archaeological sites in proposed water storage and wind/energy development area. Prepared existing conditions report.

Tactical Aircrew Combat Training System Range Upgrade, MCAS Yuma, AZ
Project Manager
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division
Performed cultural resource survey of proposed transmission line and 17 threat emitter stations. Prepared testing plan.

Cultural Resource Inventory Survey at Salton Sea Test Base, Imperial County, CA
Project Archaeologist
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division
Conducted intensive cultural resource survey for approximately 6,000 acres and evaluation program for 170 sites. Survey and test excavations were conducted in compliance with the NHPA, NAGPRA, and other federal regulations.

Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plans, Los Angeles, Imperial, and San Diego Counties, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division
Prepared HARP plans for the following six Naval installations: Morris Dam Test Facility, Azusa; Naval Air Facility El Centro; Naval Shipyard, Long Beach; Point Loma Complex, San Diego; Naval Station, San Diego; and the Naval Radio Receiving Facility, Imperial Beach.

Cultural Resources Technical Studies, MCAS Yuma, Yuma Training Range Complex, AZ and CA
Project Archaeologist
CLIENT: U.S. Navy, Southwest Division
Directed cultural resource sample survey in the Chocolate Mountains Gunnery Range.

Mission Trails Regional Park Explosive Ordnance Demolition Environmental Assessment, San Diego County, CA
Project Manager
CLIENT: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Directed cultural resource survey in support of an environmental assessment addressing the removal of ordnance from the former location of Camp Elliott.

Archeological Survey of Sierra I Impact Area, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: U.S. Marine Corps
Performed cultural resource survey of approximately 2,500 acres on the northern portion of MCB Camp Pendleton.

REBECCA MCCORKLE APPLE, MA

TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS

SR-56, San Diego County, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: City of San Diego
Cultural resource evaluation program for the SR-56 EIR. Evaluated 16 sites along two alternative freeway alignments.

La Costa Avenue/I -5 Interchange, San Diego County, CA
Project Archaeologist
CLIENT: Caltrans
Directed an archaeological survey of proposed interchange improvements in the City of Carlsbad. The project requires close coordination with City and Caltrans staff.

SA 680/SF 728 Roadway Project Environmental Studies/EIR,
San Diego County, CA
Project Archaeologist
CLIENT: County of San Diego
Directed the test excavation and NRHP evaluation of four sites on the proposed project alignment. These investigations addressed the potential association of the sites with the Harris Site Complex.

SR-79, Riverside County, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: Riverside County Transportation Commission
Cultural resource investigations for widening and realigning two highway segments. Prepared cultural resource sections for ISs, and coordinated archaeological survey reports, historic architectural survey reports, and historic study report.

Victorville La Mesa/Nisqually Road Overpass,
San Bernardino County, CA
Project Archaeologist
CLIENT: City of Victorville
Supervised survey and prepared positive archaeological survey report and historic property survey report.

LANDFILL AND WASTE-RELATED PROJECTS

Elsmere Canyon Landfill, Los Angeles County, CA
Project Archaeologist
CLIENT: Elsmere Corporation
Directed cultural resource assessment for the EIR/EIS.

Southwest San Diego Landfill Siting Study, San Diego County, CA
Resource Manager
CLIENT: County of San Diego
Cultural resource assessments of potential landfill sites throughout the southwestern quadrant of San Diego County. Ranked the relative sensitivity of each potential site.

REBECCA MCCORKLE APPLE, MA

OTHER PROJECTS

Peñasquitos Park, San Diego County, CA
Archaeologist
CLIENT: County of San Diego
Participated in survey, including documentation of three adobes.

Old Town State Historic Park, San Diego County, CA
Archaeologist
CLIENT: California Department of Parks and Recreation/FIR
Participated in excavation before placement of underground utilities in San Diego.

Rancho Guajome Adobe, San Diego County, CA
Archaeologist
CLIENT: County of San Diego
Participated in excavation, cataloging, and analysis for work conducted before building stabilization efforts.

Anza Borrego Desert State Park, Riverside County, CA
Archaeologist
CLIENT: California Department of Parks and Recreation
Participated in resource inventory survey.

Glamis Imperial Project, Imperial County, CA
Archaeologist
CLIENT: Glamis Imperial Corporation
Conducted cultural resource survey for proposed gold mine.

Fort Cady Boric Acid Mining and Processing Facility,
San Bernardino County, CA
Project Archaeologist
CLIENT: Fort Cady Minerals Corporation
Directed survey, testing, and evaluation of 24 sites in Newberry Springs.

Rialto-to-El Paso Fiber Optics Cable, San Bernardino and
Riverside Counties, CA
Archaeologist
CLIENT: U.S. Sprint
Conducted cultural resource survey along western extent of project.

SELECTED REPORTS

Cultural Resources Evaluation for the North Baja Gas Pipeline (with C. Dolan, J. Underwood and J.H. Cleland). Prepared for Foster Wheeler Environmental, Inc. EDAW, INC. San Diego (2001).

Historical and Archeological Resources Protection Plan (HARP) for the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial County, California (with J.H. Cleland) Prepared for U.S. Navy Southwest Division; Naval Facilities Engineering Command, EDAW, INC. San Diego (2001).

Archaeological Resources Evaluation Report State Route 56 Between Coast and Foothill, City of San Diego, California (with J.H. Cleland, A. York, T. Wahoff, and D. James). Prepared for the City of San Diego. KEA Environmental, Inc., San Diego (1997).

REBECCA MCCORKLE APPLE, MA

Archeological Survey and Evaluation Program for the Salton Sea Test Base, Imperial County, California (with A. York, A. Pignolo, J.H. Cleland, and S. Van Wormer). Prepared for U.S. Navy, Southwest Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command. KEA Environmental, Inc., San Diego (1997).

Two Sides of the River: Cultural Resources Technical Studies Undertaken as Part of Environmental Documentation for Military Use of the MCAS Yuma Training Range Complex in Arizona and California (with G. Woodall, L. Peterson, and J.S. Bruder). Prepared for the Southwest Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command and MCAS Yuma. Dames & Moore Intermountain Cultural Resource Services Research Paper No. 5, San Diego (1993).

Bank Stabilization at Lake Britton: Limited Data Recovery (with A. MacDougall). Prepared for Pacific Gas and Electric. Dames & Moore, San Diego (1990).

Kern River Pipeline Cultural Resource Survey Report (with J.H. Cleland, A.L. York, and P. Friedman). Submitted to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Dames & Moore, San Diego (1990).

Sugarloaf Mountain in Prehistory: Archaeological Testing and Data Recovery for the Exploratory Drilling Program II and the Unit No. 1 Project (with J.H. Cleland and E. Nilsson). Prepared for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. Dames & Moore, San Diego (1990).

An Archaeological Research Design for the Evaluation of Cultural Resources in Pamo Valley, San Diego, California (with J.H. Cleland, J.R. Cook, and J. Schaefer). Wirth Environmental Services, a Division of Dames and Moore, San Diego (1985).

APPENDIX G.2

Attachment 2 Historical Society of the Upper Mojave Desert

Historical Society of the Upper Mojave Desert

P. O. Box 2001
Ridgecrest, CA 93556

RECEIVED
DEC 10 2007

December 7, 2007

EDAW Inc.
1420 Kettner Blvd. Suite 500
San Diego, CA 92101

Attn: Matt Tennyson
Staff Archaeologist

Dear Mr. Tennyson:

This is in response to your letter soliciting comments, if any, regarding the EPL Energy, LLC Beacon Solar project.

Our comments are contained in the attachment enclosed herein.

We would also be interested in receiving some general description of the proposed solar plant and associated structures in order to determine if any further comments would be appropriate.

Sincerely,

C. John Di Pol

C. John Di Pol
Vice-President

Enclosure: Response Form/Attachment

CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSE FORM
FPLE Project Beacon (08080001)

Please check all that apply:

- ☐ Please call me to discuss the project further; my day-time phone number is (760) 375-2610 or my evening phone number is (760) 375-2610 (For Reference)
- X☒ I have further comments as provided below
- ☐ I do not have any comments

Comments:

See Attached

Signature:

Historical Society of the Upper Mojave Desert

C. John DiPol

Vice-President

12-07-2007

Date

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF THE UPPER MOJAVE DESERT
P. O. Box 2001,
Ridgecrest, CA 93556
December 7, 2007

Comments re: FPLE Project Beacon.

1. The site location of the project is in an area that was traversed by major stage and freight lines in the 1860 - 1900 time frame, including the historic "Bullion Road" which connected the rich Inyo mines (Cerro Gordo, etc.) with Los Angeles. Remnants of old roadbeds, debris, etc. may be encountered.

2. The site called "Cinco" in the project area was the location of a construction camp and supply depot during the building of the Los Angeles Aqueduct (1908 - 1913). The present railroad (called the "Jawbone Division") that runs through this area was built by the Southern Pacific up from Mojave in 1909 to support aqueduct construction. The construction camp most likely was built at, or near, the Cinco siding. The specific location can probably be obtained from archives of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. Depending on the magnitude of the project infrastructure evidence of this camp may be encountered.

3. At the site of the R.R. siding (and later small community) of Cantil within the 5-mile buffer zone, was the junction with the Red Rock Railroad which was built as a spur line in 1909 to carry aqueduct supplies north up Red Rock Canyon 8 miles to the line of the aqueduct at Dove Springs. This spur was in operation for 22 months, then dismantled. The staff of Red Rock Canyon State Park, specifically Ranger Mark Faulls, have extensively researched the route of this line and published results, as we understand, in a professional paper.

4. The Desert Springs is located near Pappas Road in the Cantil area within the 5-mile buffer. This is an historic site as an important waterhole for the stage and freight lines as early as the 1860s.

5. It is self-evident that the project area was once extensively used for agricultural purposes.

6. And, the project area sits almost squarely on, or very near, the Garlock Earthquake Fault, the second largest in California. There are no recorded earthquakes on the Garlock but it is considered an active fault.

7. If available, we would very much appreciate having a bit more general description of the proposed solar plant and infrastructure.

APPENDIX G.2

Attachment 3 DRP Forms

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #_____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 7696 Neuralia Road

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Kern
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad Date T; R; ;** S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address 7696 Neuralia Road **City** **Zip** 92065

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone: ; mE/ mN**

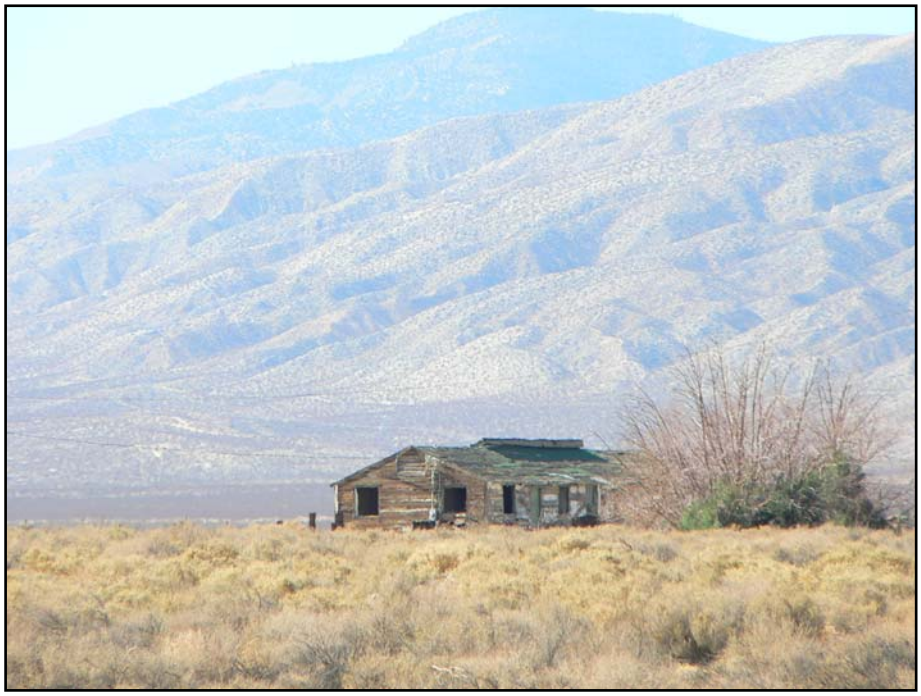
***e. Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
APN #469-01-007

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

There are three buildings located at 7696 Neuralia Road including an abandoned residential structure, a contemporary ranch home, and outbuildings. The abandoned residential structure is likely the only structure that dates to the period before 1947. This building is of wood frame construction and features a gable roof. The building is clad with horizontal wood siding, however, the siding is dilapidated and it seemed as though a fire had damaged the structure. Windows were missing and it did not appear as if anyone was living in the building. It appeared that at one time, the building was used as a ranch home. The contemporary home on the site was likely constructed in the last 30 years. The outbuildings on the site appeared to be of wood frame construction;

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP33. Farm/ranch

***P4. Resources Present:** ■ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) West, 11/7/07, 08080001-2007-D1 P1080328

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Built prior to 1947

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Tony King
P.O. Box 2065
California City, California 93504

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) J. Hirsch /EDAW, Inc.
1420 Kettner Blvd., Suite 500
San Diego, California 92101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 11/7/07

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation**: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Hirsch, J. 2008 *Beacon Solar Energy Project Historic Architectural Resources Report Kern County, California.*

***Attachments:** ☐ None ■ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ■ Continuation Sheet ■ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code**
***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 7696 Neuralia Road

B1. Historic Name: Rancho Cantil

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: Farm/Ranch

B4. Present Use: Farm/Ranch

***B5. Architectural Style:** Ranch

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The building appears on a USGS map dating to 1947; therefore, the original ranch house was likely built between 1930 and 1947.

***B7. Moved?** ■ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**

***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Unknown **B9b. Builder:** Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme** Farming/Ranching **Area** Mojave Desert, Fremont Valley
Period of Significance 1940s **Property Type** Ranch **Applicable Criteria** Undetermined
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Due to the lack of accessibility to the site, it was difficult to ascertain the construction materials and condition.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

***B12. References:**

B13. Remarks: Although it appears unlikely that the complex will be eligible for the CRHR, without closer inspection it is not feasible to make this determination.

***B14. Evaluators:** J. Hirsch

***Date of Evaluation:** 1/24/08

(This space reserved for official comments.)

***P3a. Description:**

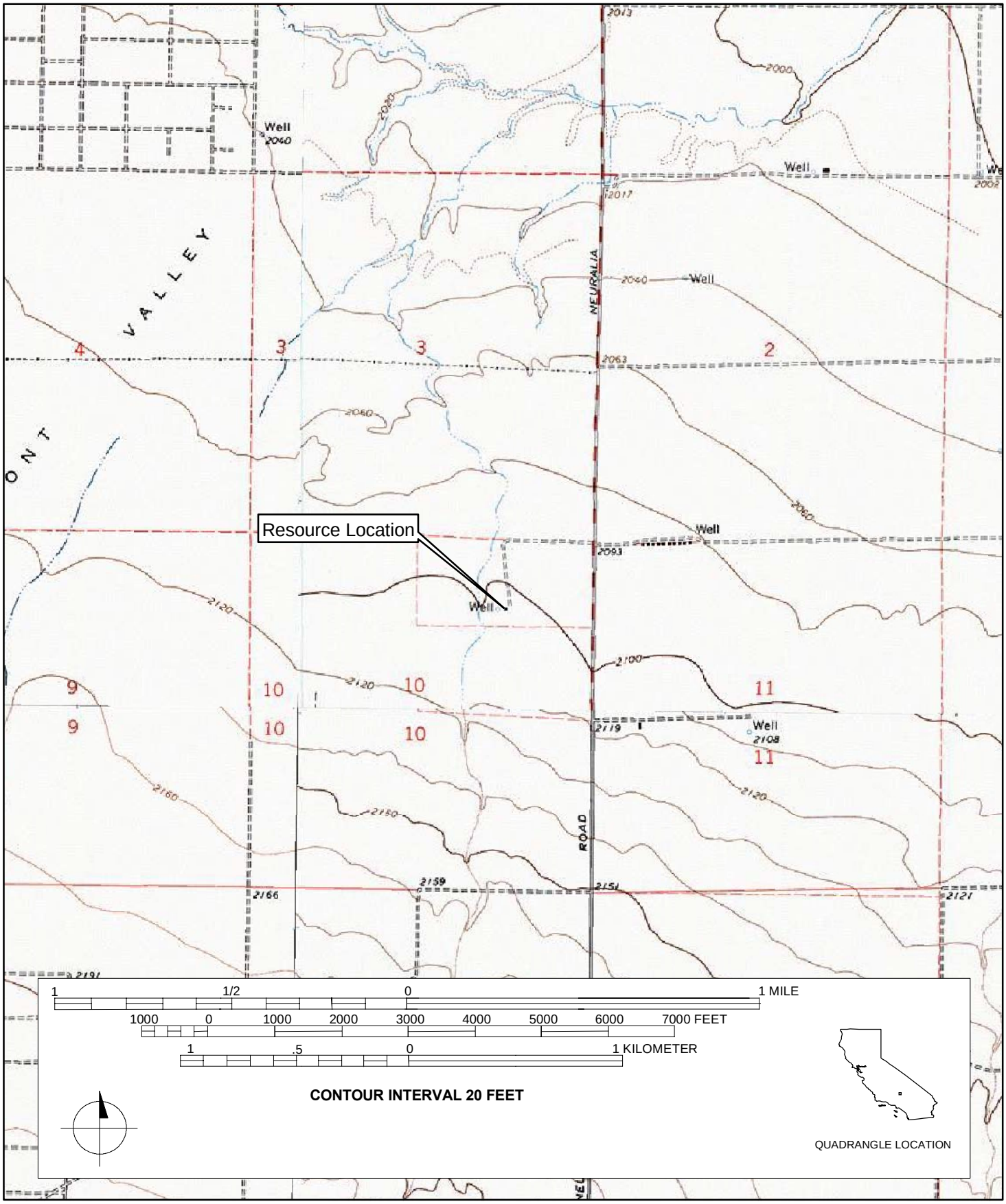
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 4 of 4 * Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 7696 Neuralia Rd.

* Map Name: Cantil, Calif. 7.5' Quadrangle * Scale: 1:24,000 * Date of Map: 1973



State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 21257 79th Street

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Kern
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad Date T; R; ;** S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address 21257 79th Street **City** California City **Zip** 92065

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone: ; mE/ mN**

***e. Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
APN #299-032-01

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This one-story residence was constructed in 1964. L-shaped in plan, the building has a moderately pitched, clipped gable roof with open eaves. The home sits on a concrete slab. Most of the building is stuccoed, but portions are decorated with vertical wood siding. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows. The building does not reflect a distinct architectural style, but rather represents typical vernacular housing built after World War II.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP33. Farm/ranch

***P4. Resources Present:** ■ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Northwest, 01/24/08, 08080001-2008-002

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Constructed in 1964

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Private

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) J. Hirsch /EDAW, Inc.
1420 Kettner Blvd., Suite 500
San Diego, California 92101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 11/7/07

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation**: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Hirsch, J. 2008 *Beacon Solar Energy Project Historic Architectural Resources Report Kern County, California.*

***Attachments:** ☐ None ■ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ■ Continuation Sheet ■ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California – The Resources Agency Primary # _____
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI# _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code**
***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 21257 79th Street

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: Residence

B4. Present Use: Residence

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

This building was constructed in 1964.

***B7. Moved?** ■ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**

***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Unknown **B9b. Builder:** Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area** Mojave Desert, Fremont Valley
Period of Significance 1960s **Property Type** Single family residence **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Due to the lack of accessibility to the site, it was difficult to ascertain the construction materials and condition.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

***B12. References:**

B13. Remarks: This building is not eligible for the CRHR as they do not meet any of the Criteria (A, B, C, or D). The building cannot be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patters of California's history. In addition, historic research did not indicate an association with the lives of persons important in our past. The building does not embody a distinctive type, period, region, or method of construction. The building also does not represent the work of a master architect. The building has not yielded and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, the building at 21257 79th Street is not eligible for the CRHR.

***B14. Evaluators:** J. Hirsch

***Date of Evaluation:** 1/24/08

(This space reserved for official comments.)

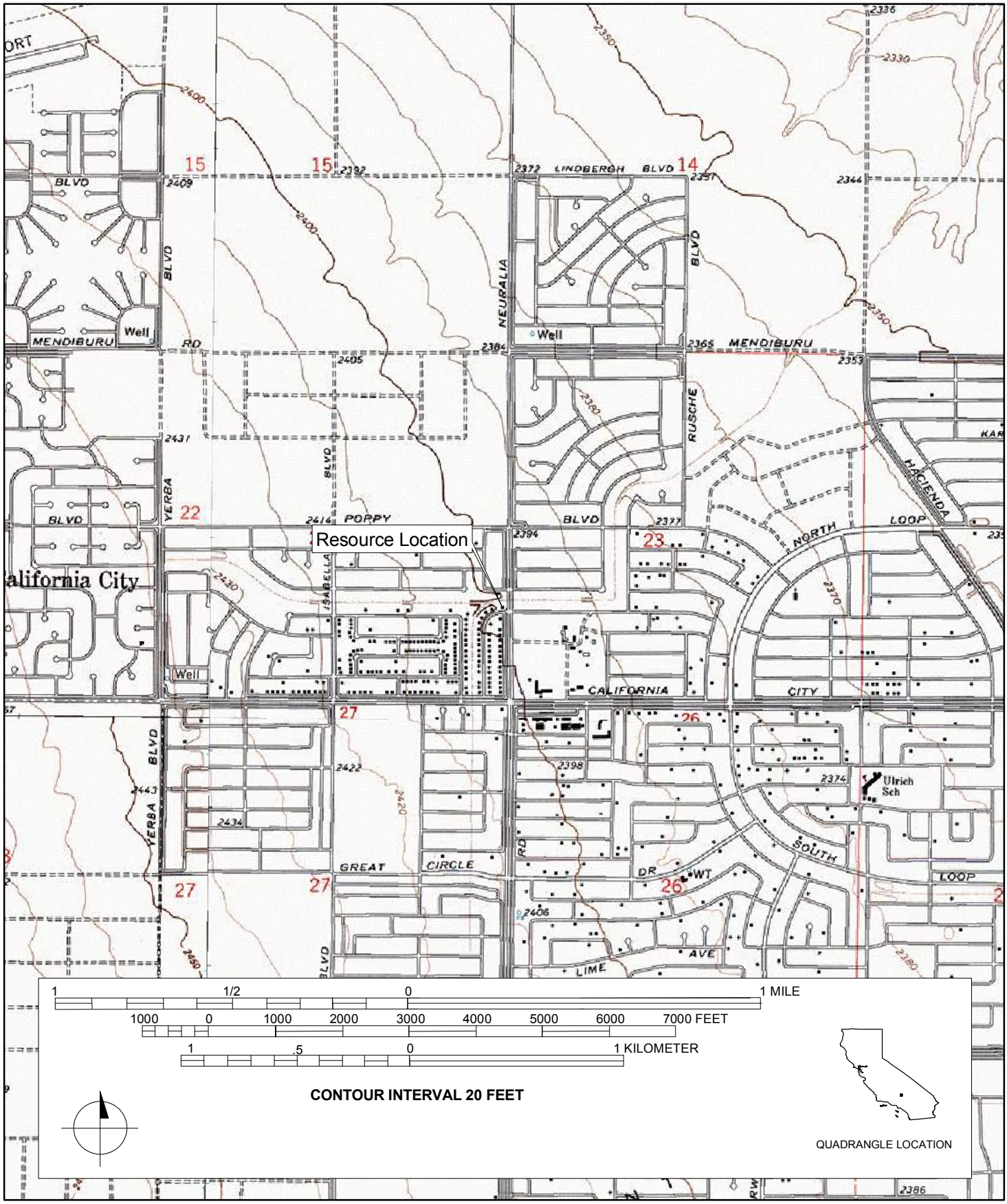
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 21257 79th St

* Map Name: California City North, Calif. 7.5' Quadrangle * Scale: 1:24,000 * Date of Map: 1973



State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #_____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 21225 Neuralia Road

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Kern
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad Date T; R; ;** S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address 21225 Neuralia Road **City** California City **Zip** 92065

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone: ; mE/ mN**

***e. Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
APN #299-031-01

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This one-story residence was also constructed in 1964. The L-shaped building features a low-pitched gable roof with open overhanging eaves. It has vertical wood siding on all facades. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows. The rear of the building has a shed addition. The building is not representative of a distinct architectural style, but rather represents vernacular housing constructed in the post-World War II era.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP33. Farm/ranch

***P4. Resources Present:** ■ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Southwest, 01/24/08, 08080001-2008-003

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Constructed in 1964

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Private

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) J. Hirsch /EDAW, Inc.
1420 Kettner Blvd., Suite 500
San Diego, California 92101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 11/7/07

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation**: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Hirsch, J. 2008 *Beacon Solar Energy Project Historic Architectural Resources Report Kern County, California.*

***Attachments:** ☐ None ■ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ■ Continuation Sheet ■ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

Primary # _____
HRI# _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 21225 Neuralia Road

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: Residential

B4. Present Use: Residential

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

This building was constructed in 1964.

***B7. Moved?** ■ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Unknown **B9b. Builder:** Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area** Mojave Desert, Fremont Valley
Period of Significance 1960s **Property Type** Single family residence **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Due to the lack of accessibility to the site, it was difficult to ascertain the construction materials and condition.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

***B12. References:**

B13. Remarks: This building is not eligible for the CRHR as they do not meet any of the Criteria (A, B, C, or D). The building cannot be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patters of California's history. In addition, historic research did not indicate an association with the lives of persons important in our past. The building does not embody a distinctive type, period, region, or method of construction. The building also does not represent the work of a master architect. The building has not yielded and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, the building at 21225 Neuralia Road is not eligible for the CRHR.

***B14. Evaluators:** J. Hirsch

***Date of Evaluation:** 1/24/08

(This space reserved for official comments.)

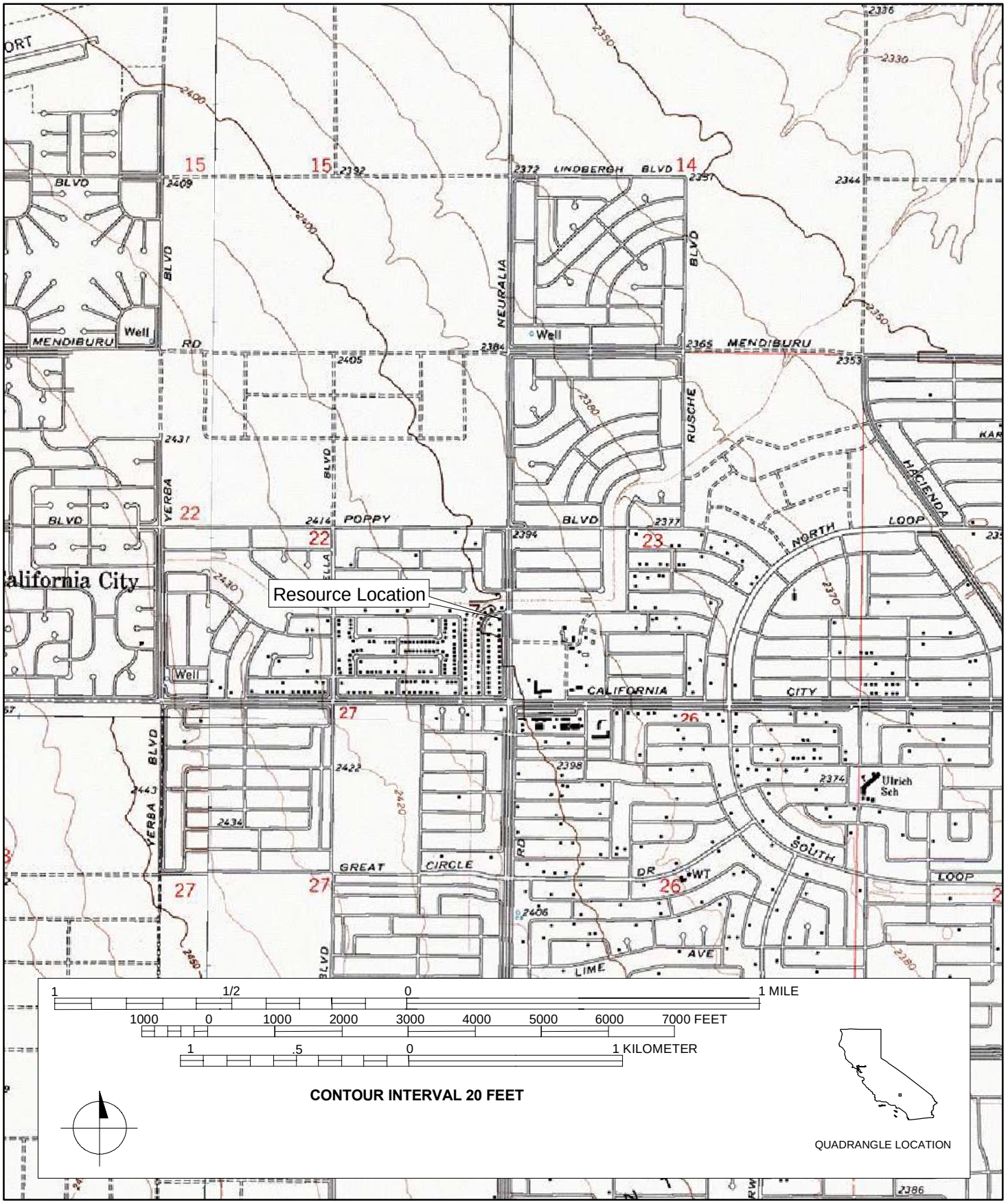
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 **of** 3 *** Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 21225 Neuralia Rd

*** Map Name:** California City North, Calif. 7.5' Quadrangle *** Scale:** 1:24,000 *** Date of Map:** 1973



State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #_____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 21209 Neuralia Road

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Kern
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad Date T; R; ;** S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address 21209 Neuralia Road **City** **Zip** 92065

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone: ; mE/ mN**

***e. Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
APN #299-031-03

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This one-story residence was built in 1964. The plan of the residence is a truncated L-shape that features a cross-hipped gable roof. Most of the structure is stuccoed, but the front facade features horizontal aluminum siding. The building plan creates a small porch along the front façade of the residence. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows with faux mullions. The building does not represent any architectural style, but is typical of vernacular housing constructed after World War II.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP33. Farm/ranch

***P4. Resources Present:** ■ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Northwest, 01/24/08, 08080001-2008-010

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Constructed in 1964

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Private

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) J. Hirsch /EDAW, Inc.
1420 Kettner Blvd., Suite 500
San Diego, California 92101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 11/7/07

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation**: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Hirsch, J. 2008 *Beacon Solar Energy Project Historic Architectural Resources Report Kern County, California.*

***Attachments:** ☐ None ■ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ■ Continuation Sheet ■ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

Primary # _____
HRI# _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code**
***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 21209 Neuralia Road

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: Residential

B4. Present Use: Residential

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

This building was constructed in 1964.

***B7. Moved?** ■ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**

***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Unknown **B9b. Builder:** Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area** Mojave Desert, Fremont Valley
Period of Significance 1960s **Property Type** Single family residence **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Due to the lack of accessibility to the site, it was difficult to ascertain the construction materials and condition.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

***B12. References:**

B13. Remarks: This building is not eligible for the CRHR as they do not meet any of the Criteria (A, B, C, or D). The building cannot be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patters of California's history. In addition, historic research did not indicate an association with the lives of persons important in our past. The building does not embody a distinctive type, period, region, or method of construction. The building also does not represent the work of a master architect. The building has not yielded and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, the building at 21209 Neuralia Road is not eligible for the CRHR.

***B14. Evaluators:** J. Hirsch

***Date of Evaluation:** 1/24/08

(This space reserved for official comments.)

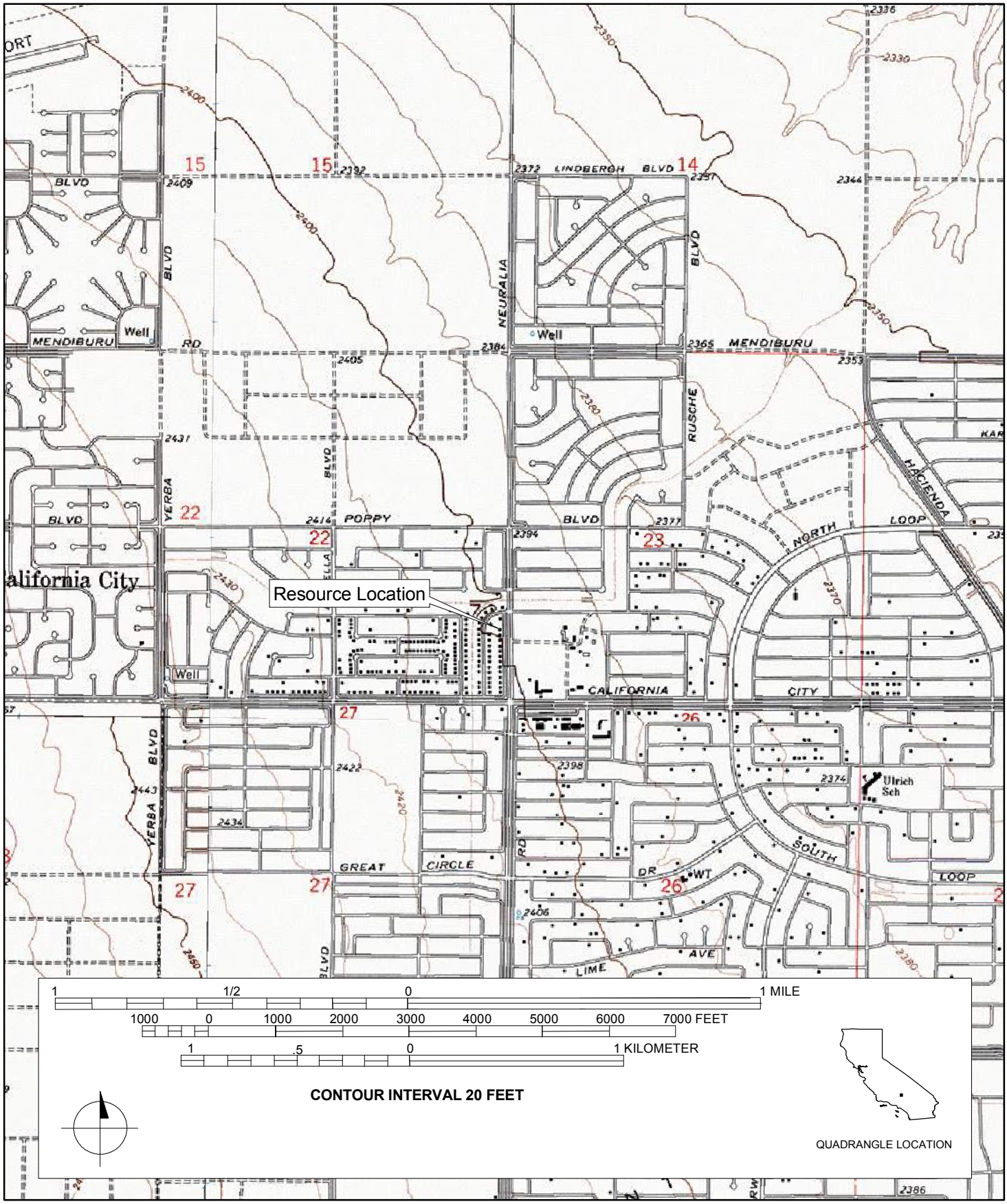
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 21209 Neuralia Rd

* Map Name: California City North, Calif. 7.5' Quadrangle * Scale: 1:24,000 * Date of Map: 1973



State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #_____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 21125 Neuralia Road

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Kern
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad Date T; R; ;** S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address 21125 Neuralia Road **City** California City **Zip** 92065

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone: ; mE/ mN**

***e. Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
APN #299-031-05

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This one-story residence was constructed in 1964. L-shaped in plan, the building features a low-pitched, cross-hipped gable roof with beveled timber beams extending beyond the façade. It is clad in a combination of stucco, faux stone accents, and both vertical and horizontal wood siding. Along with wood cladding, the residence features stone cladding as well. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows. The building represents typical vernacular housing constructed in the post-World War II era.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP33. Farm/ranch

***P4. Resources Present:** ■ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Northwest, 01/24/08, 08080001-2008-012

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Constructed in 1964

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Private

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) J. Hirsch /EDAW, Inc.
1420 Kettner Blvd., Suite 500
San Diego, California 92101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 11/7/07

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation**: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Hirsch, J. 2008 *Beacon Solar Energy Project Historic Architectural Resources Report Kern County, California.*

***Attachments:** ☐ None ■ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ■ Continuation Sheet ■ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

Primary # _____
HRI# _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 21125 Neuralia Road

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: Residential

B4. Present Use: Residential

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

This building was constructed in 1964.

***B7. Moved?** ■ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Unknown **B9b. Builder:** Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area** Mojave Desert, Fremont Valley
Period of Significance 1960s **Property Type** Single family residence **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Due to the lack of accessibility to the site, it was difficult to ascertain the construction materials and condition.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

***B12. References:**

B13. Remarks: This building is not eligible for the CRHR as they do not meet any of the Criteria (A, B, C, or D). The building cannot be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patters of California's history. In addition, historic research did not indicate an association with the lives of persons important in our past. The building does not embody a distinctive type, period, region, or method of construction. The building also does not represent the work of a master architect. The building has not yielded and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, the building at 21125 Neuralia Road is not eligible for the CRHR.

***B14. Evaluators:** J. Hirsch

***Date of Evaluation:** 1/24/08

(This space reserved for official comments.)

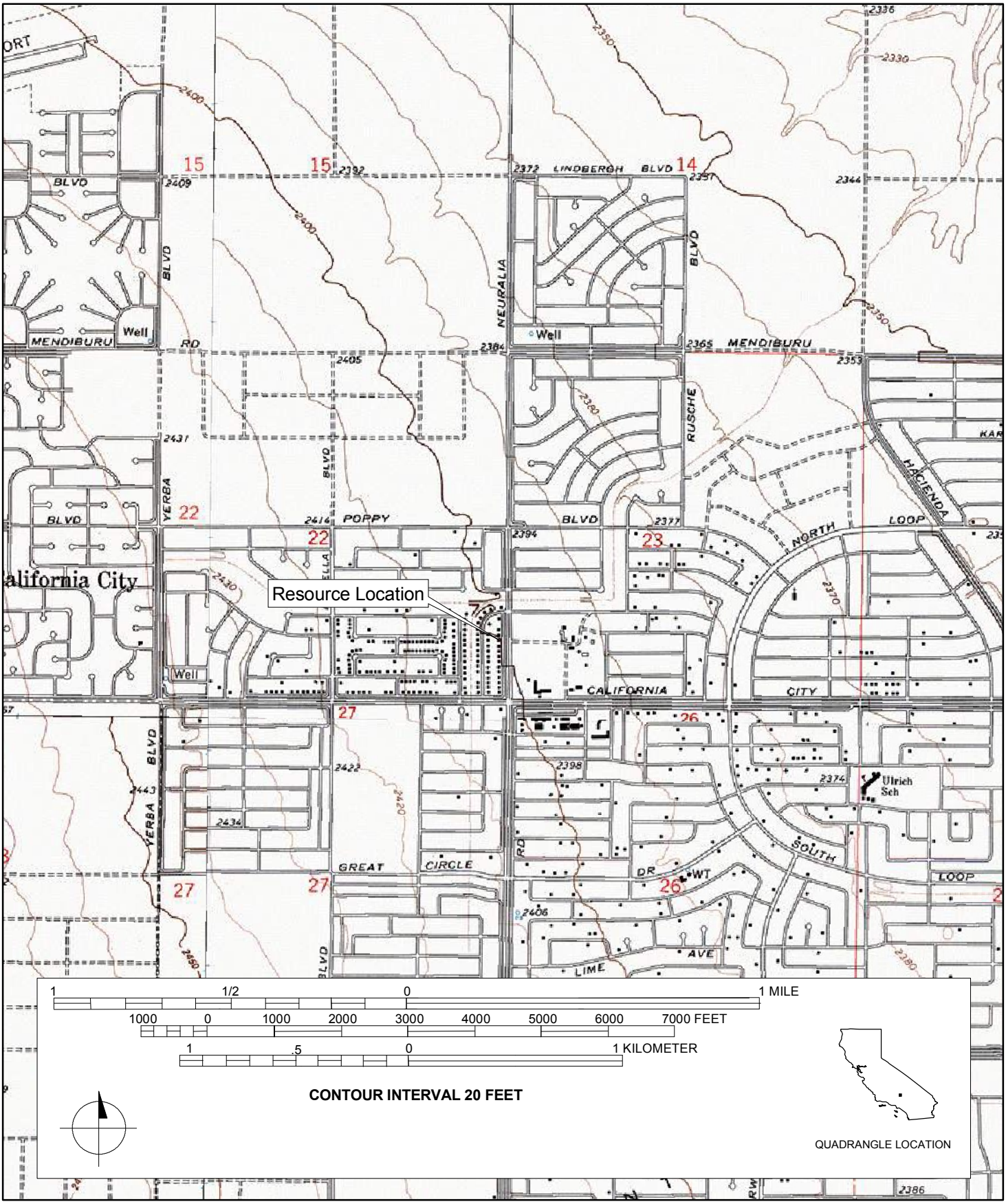
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 21125 Neuralia Rd

* Map Name: California City North, Calif. 7.5' Quadrangle * Scale: 1:24,000 * Date of Map: 1973



DPR 523J (1/95) *Required Information

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #_____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 21101 Neuralia Road

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Kern
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad Date T; R; ;** S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address 21101 Neuralia Road **City** California City **Zip** 92065

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone: ; mE/ mN**

***e. Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
APN #299-021-01

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Built in 1964, this one-story residence is an L-shaped building. It has as a cross-hipped gable roof with beveled timber beams extending beyond the façade. There are decorative false buttresses under the overhanging eaves. Most of the building is stuccoed but the front facade features horizontal shiplap wood siding. A single door is inset, forming a front entryway. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows. The building is typical of vernacular housing constructed after World War II.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP33. Farm/ranch

***P4. Resources Present:** ■ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) West northwest, 01/24/08, 08080001-2008-014

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Constructed in 1964

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Private

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) J. Hirsch /EDAW, Inc.
1420 Kettner Blvd., Suite 500
San Diego, California 92101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 11/7/07

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation**: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Hirsch, J. 2008 *Beacon Solar Energy Project Historic Architectural Resources Report Kern County, California.*

***Attachments:** ☐ None ■ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ■ Continuation Sheet ■ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 21101 Neuralia Road

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: Residential

B4. Present Use: Residential

***B5. Architectural Style:** Ranch

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

This building was constructed in 1964.

***B7. Moved?** ■ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Unknown **B9b. Builder:** Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area** Mojave Desert, Fremont Valley
Period of Significance 1960s **Property Type** Single family residence **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Due to the lack of accessibility to the site, it was difficult to ascertain the construction materials and condition.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

***B12. References:**

B13. Remarks: This building is not eligible for the CRHR as they do not meet any of the Criteria (A, B, C, or D). The building cannot be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patters of California's history. In addition, historic research did not indicate an association with the lives of persons important in our past. The building does not embody a distinctive type, period, region, or method of construction. The building also does not represent the work of a master architect. The building has not yielded and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, the building at 21101 Neuralia Road is not eligible for the CRHR.

***B14. Evaluators:** J. Hirsch

***Date of Evaluation:** 1/24/08

(This space reserved for official comments.)

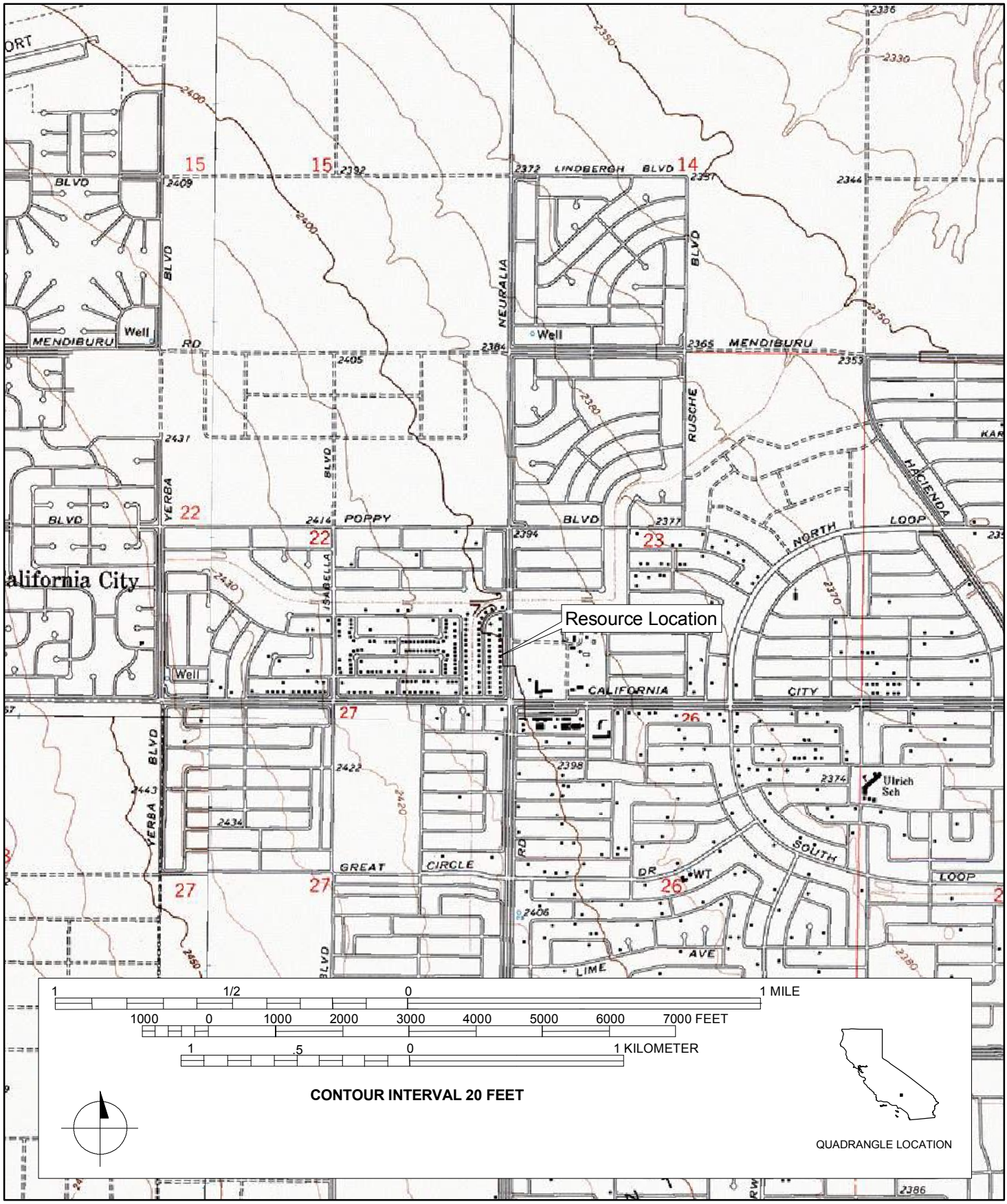
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 21101 Neuralia Rd

* Map Name: California City North, Calif. 7.5' Quadrangle * Scale: 1:24,000 * Date of Map: 1973



State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #_____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 21049 Neuralia Road

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Kern
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad Date T; R; ;** S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address 21049 Neuralia Road **City** California City **Zip** 92065

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone: ; mE/ mN**

***e. Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
APN #299-021-02

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This one-story residence was also built in 1964. The plan of the residence is linear and features a low-pitched gable roof with wooden shake shingles. The building has vertical wood siding and a brick veneer on the main facade while the rest of the house is stuccoed. A chimney is offset, where the garage and main residence meet. A covered porch featuring timber support beams are at the entrance. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows and a fixed picture window. The building does not reflect a distinct architectural style, but is typical of vernacular residences built in the decades following World War II.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP33. Farm/ranch

***P4. Resources Present:** ■ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Southwest, 01/24/08, 08080001-2008-016

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Constructed in 1964

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Private

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) J. Hirsch /EDAW, Inc.
1420 Kettner Blvd., Suite 500
San Diego, California 92101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 11/7/07

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation**: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Hirsch, J. 2008 *Beacon Solar Energy Project Historic Architectural Resources Report Kern County, California.*

***Attachments:** ☐ None ■ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ■ Continuation Sheet ■ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

Primary # _____
HRI# _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code**
***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 21049 Neuralia Road

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: Residential

B4. Present Use: Residential

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

This building was constructed in 1964.

***B7. Moved?** ■ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**

***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Unknown **B9b. Builder:** Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area** Mojave Desert, Fremont Valley
Period of Significance 1960s **Property Type** Single family residence **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Due to the lack of accessibility to the site, it was difficult to ascertain the construction materials and condition.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

***B12. References:**

B13. Remarks: This building is not eligible for the CRHR as they do not meet any of the Criteria (A, B, C, or D). The building cannot be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patters of California's history. In addition, historic research did not indicate an association with the lives of persons important in our past. The building does not embody a distinctive type, period, region, or method of construction. The building also does not represent the work of a master architect. The building has not yielded and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, the building at 21049 Neuralia Road is not eligible for the CRHR.

***B14. Evaluators:** J. Hirsch

***Date of Evaluation:** 1/24/08

(This space reserved for official comments.)

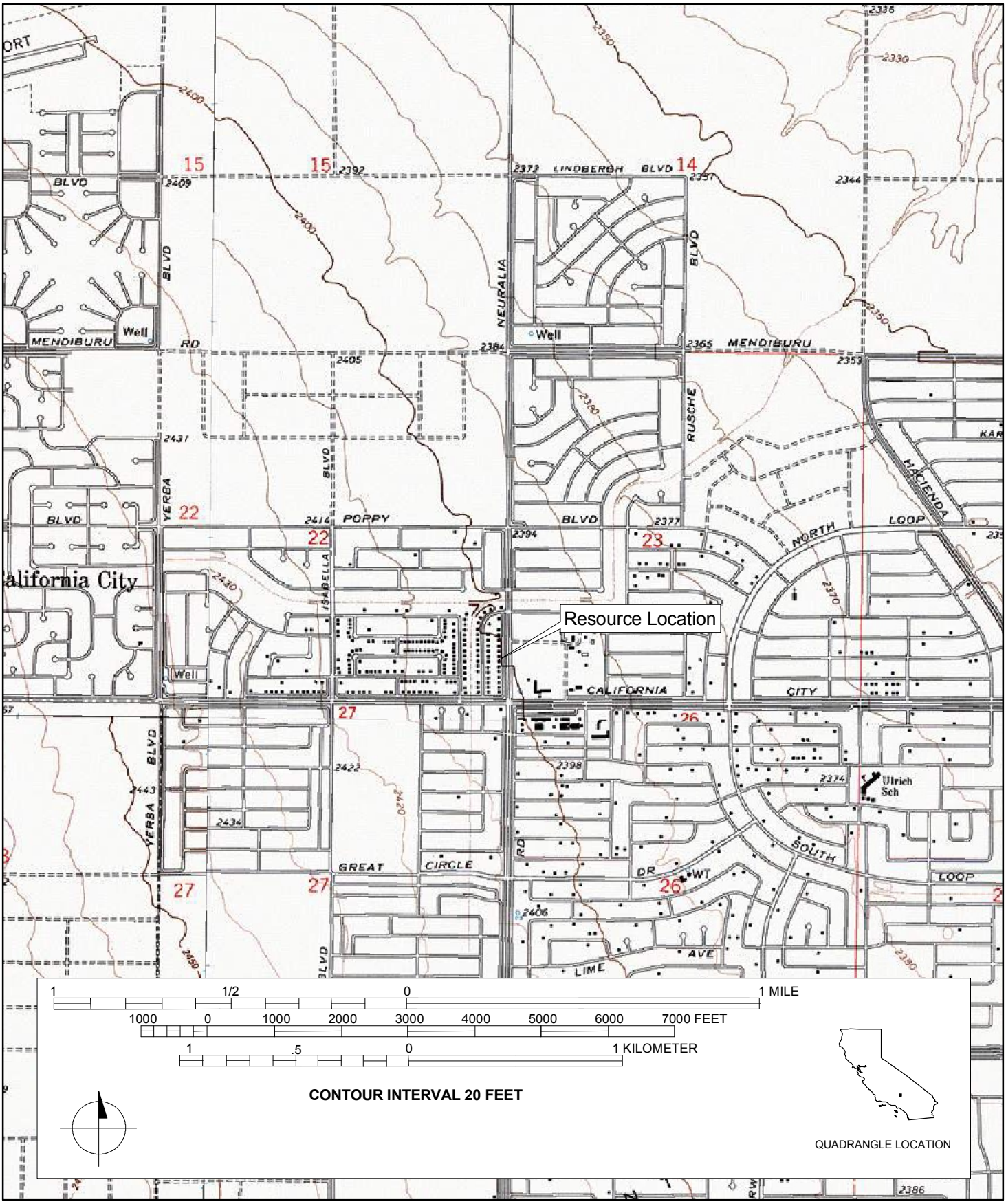
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 21049 Neuralia Rd

* Map Name: California City North, Calif. 7.5' Quadrangle * Scale: 1:24,000 * Date of Map: 1973



DPR 523J (1/95) *Required Information

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #_____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 21041 Neuralia Road

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Kern
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad Date T; R; ;** S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address 21041 Neuralia Road **City** California City **Zip** 92065

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone: ; mE/ mN**

***e. Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
APN #299-021-03

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This one-story residence was constructed in 1963. L-shaped in plan, the building features a cross-hipped gable roof with decorative brackets under the deep eaves. It is covered in composite shingle. The building features horizontal shiplap wood siding on the front walls and stucco on the gable ends. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows. This is another example of vernacular housing constructed in the post-World War II era.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP33. Farm/ranch

***P4. Resources Present:** ■ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Southwest, 01/24/08, 08080001-2008-018

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Constructed in 1963

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Private

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) J. Hirsch /EDAW, Inc.
1420 Kettner Blvd., Suite 500
San Diego, California 92101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 11/7/07

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation**: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Hirsch, J. 2008 *Beacon Solar Energy Project Historic Architectural Resources Report Kern County, California.*

***Attachments:** ☐ None ■ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ■ Continuation Sheet ■ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 21041 Neuralia Road

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: Residential

B4. Present Use: Residential

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

This building was constructed in 1963.

***B7. Moved?** ■ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Unknown **B9b. Builder:** Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area** Mojave Desert, Fremont Valley
Period of Significance 1960s **Property Type** Single family residence **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Due to the lack of accessibility to the site, it was difficult to ascertain the construction materials and condition.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

***B12. References:**

B13. Remarks: This building is not eligible for the CRHR as they do not meet any of the Criteria (A, B, C, or D). The building cannot be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patters of California's history. In addition, historic research did not indicate an association with the lives of persons important in our past. The building does not embody a distinctive type, period, region, or method of construction. The building also does not represent the work of a master architect. The building has not yielded and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, the building at 21041 Neuralia Road is not eligible for the CRHR.

***B14. Evaluators:** J. Hirsch

***Date of Evaluation:** 1/24/08

(This space reserved for official comments.)

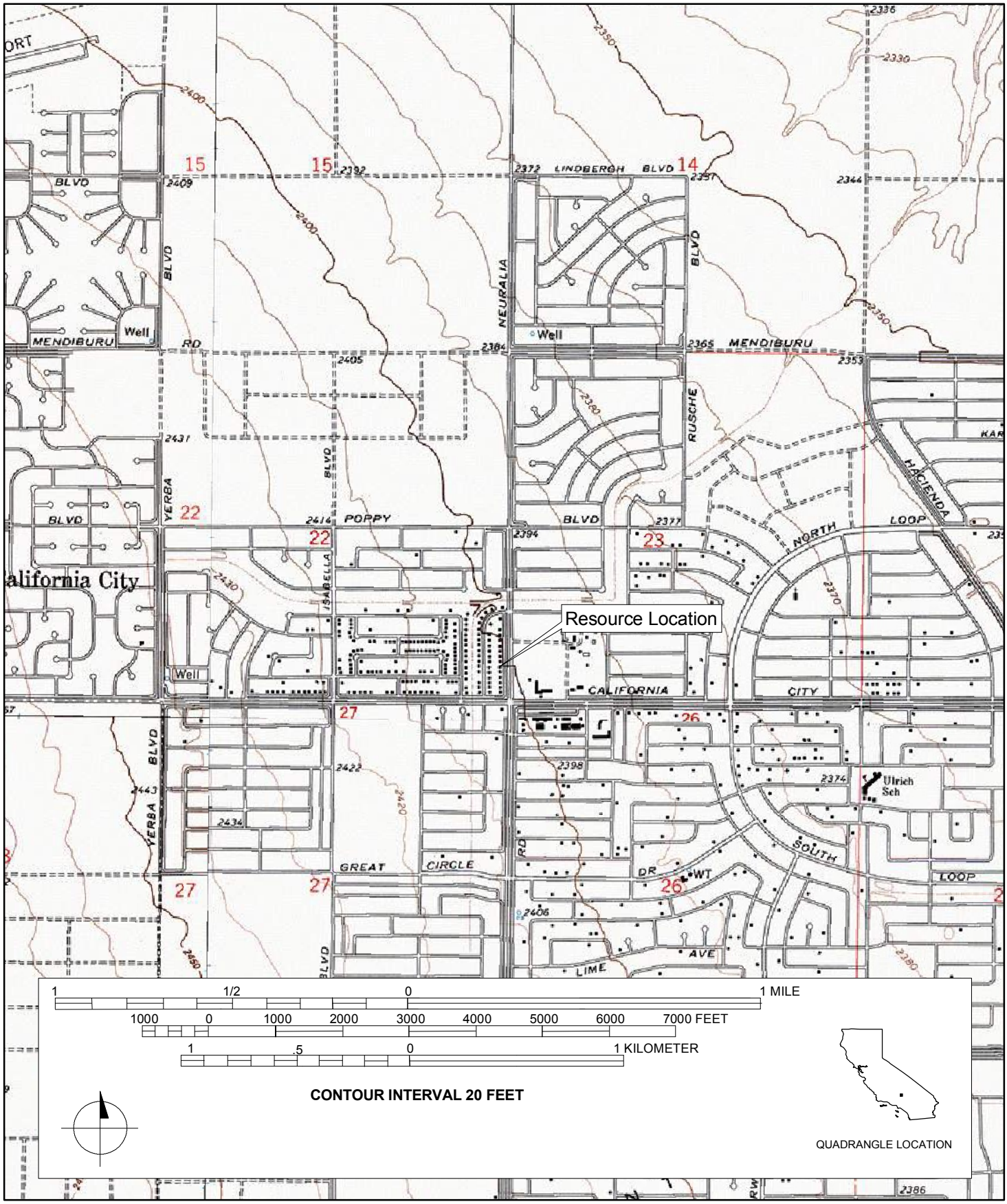
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 21041 Neuralia Rd

* Map Name: California City North, Calif. 7.5' Quadrangle * Scale: 1:24,000 * Date of Map: 1973



State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #_____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 21033 Neuralia Road

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Kern
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad Date T; R; ;** S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address 21033 Neuralia Road **City** California City **Zip** 92065

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone: ; mE/ mN**

***e. Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
APN #299-021-04

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This one-story residence was also constructed in 1963. The building is L-shaped in plan, and has a cross-hipped gabled roof that has a shallow to moderate pitch. The roof is covered by composite shingles. The residence features a combination of horizontal wood shiplap and stucco treatment. The front entrance is inset, forming an entry way that also features a covered porch that extends from the roofline at a slightly different pitch and is supported by narrow timber beams. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows. The building does not represent any architectural style, but rather represents typical vernacular housing built after World War II.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP33. Farm/ranch

***P4. Resources Present:** ■ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Northwest, 01/24/08, 08080001-2008-020

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Constructed in 1963

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Private

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) J. Hirsch /EDAW, Inc.
1420 Kettner Blvd., Suite 500
San Diego, California 92101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 11/7/07

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation**: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Hirsch, J. 2008 *Beacon Solar Energy Project Historic Architectural Resources Report Kern County, California.*

***Attachments:** ☐ None ■ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ■ Continuation Sheet ■ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

Primary # _____
HRI# _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code**
***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 21033 Neuralia Road

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: Residential

B4. Present Use: Residential

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

This building was constructed in 1963.

***B7. Moved?** ■ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**

***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Unknown **B9b. Builder:** Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area** Mojave Desert, Fremont Valley
Period of Significance 1960s **Property Type** Single family residence **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Due to the lack of accessibility to the site, it was difficult to ascertain the construction materials and condition.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

***B12. References:**

B13. Remarks: This building is not eligible for the CRHR as they do not meet any of the Criteria (A, B, C, or D). The building cannot be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patters of California's history. In addition, historic research did not indicate an association with the lives of persons important in our past. The building does not embody a distinctive type, period, region, or method of construction. The building also does not represent the work of a master architect. The building has not yielded and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, the building at 21033 Neuralia Road is not eligible for the CRHR.

***B14. Evaluators:** J. Hirsch

***Date of Evaluation:** 1/24/08

(This space reserved for official comments.)

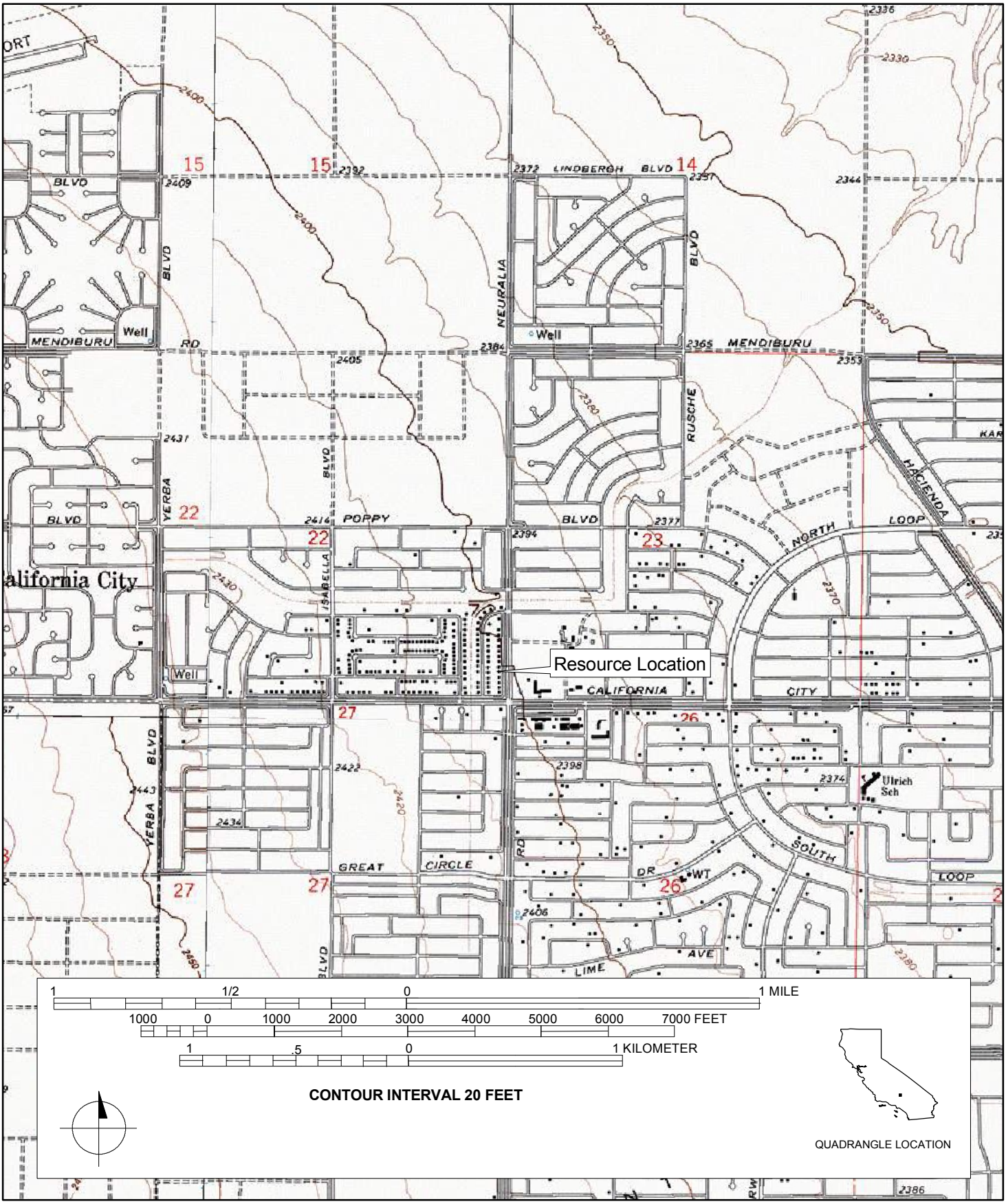
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 21033 Neuralia Rd

* Map Name: California City North, Calif. 7.5' Quadrangle * Scale: 1:24,000 * Date of Map: 1973



State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #_____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 21025 Neuralia Road

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Kern
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad Date T; R; ;** S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address 21025 Neuralia Road **City** California City **Zip** 92065

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone: ; mE/ mN**

***e. Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
APN #299-021-05

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Built in 1963, this one story residence is a truncated L-shape that features a cross-hipped gable roof with moderate eaves. It is clad in stucco and wood siding. The roof extends to meet the truncated gable, creating a shallow porch along the entire front façade of the residence. It is supported by narrow timber beams. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows with faux mullions. A chimney is located where the residence meets the garage. This vernacular building is typical of housing constructed post-World War II.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP33. Farm/ranch

***P4. Resources Present:** ■ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Southwest, 01/24/08, 08080001-2008-022

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Constructed in 1963

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Private

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) J. Hirsch /EDAW, Inc.
1420 Kettner Blvd., Suite 500
San Diego, California 92101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 11/7/07

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation**: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Hirsch, J. 2008 *Beacon Solar Energy Project Historic Architectural Resources Report Kern County, California.*

***Attachments:** ☐ None ■ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ■ Continuation Sheet ■ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

Primary # _____
HRI# _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code**
***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 21025 Neuralia Road

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: Residential

B4. Present Use: Residential

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

This building was constructed in 1963.

***B7. Moved?** ■ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**

***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Unknown **B9b. Builder:** Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area** Mojave Desert, Fremont Valley
Period of Significance 1960s **Property Type** Single family residence **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Due to the lack of accessibility to the site, it was difficult to ascertain the construction materials and condition.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

***B12. References:**

B13. Remarks: This building is not eligible for the CRHR as they do not meet any of the Criteria (A, B, C, or D). The building cannot be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patters of California's history. In addition, historic research did not indicate an association with the lives of persons important in our past. The building does not embody a distinctive type, period, region, or method of construction. The building also does not represent the work of a master architect. The building has not yielded and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, the building at 21025 Neuralia Road is not eligible for the CRHR.

***B14. Evaluators:** J. Hirsch

***Date of Evaluation:** 1/24/08

(This space reserved for official comments.)

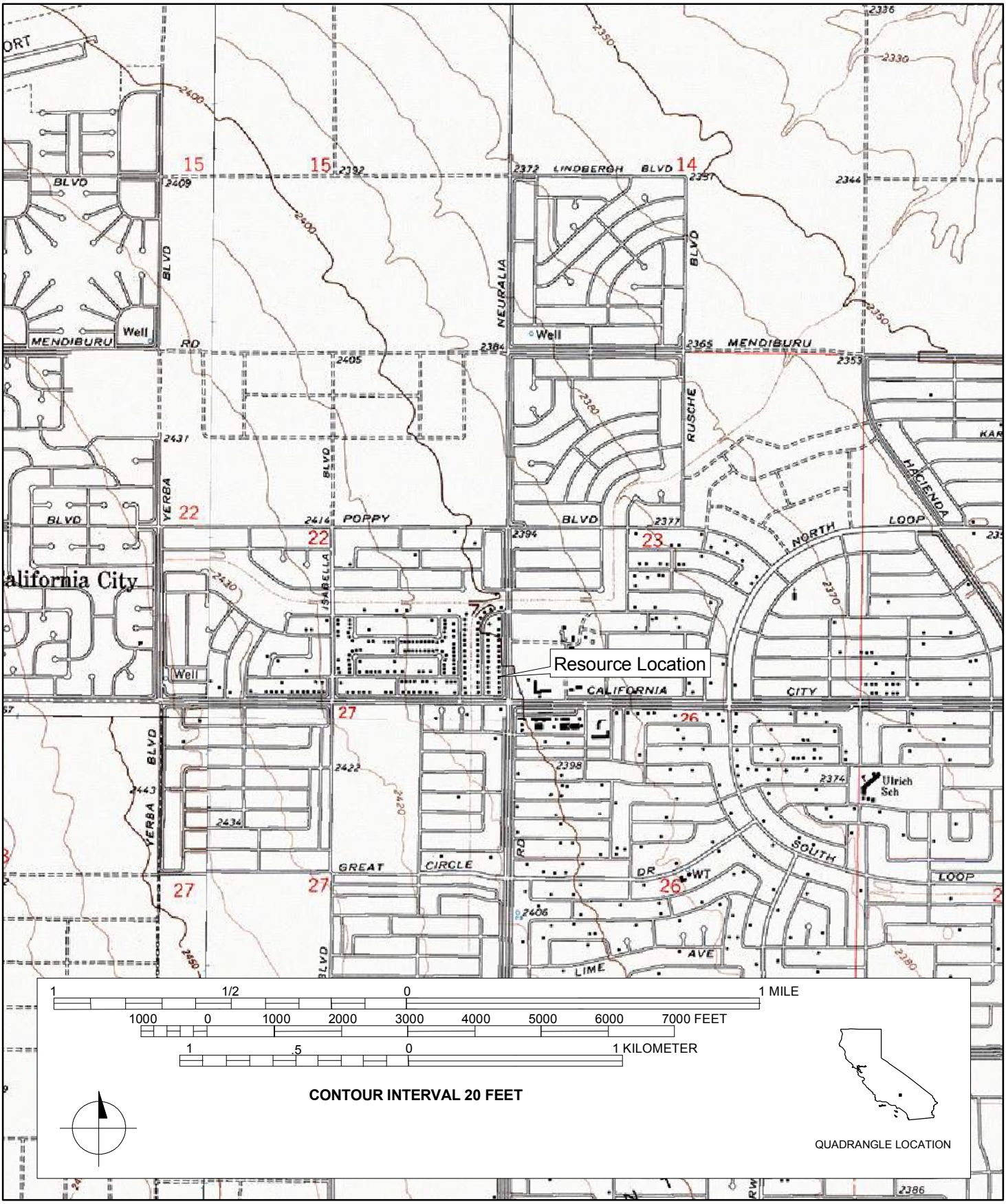
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 21025 Neuralia Rd

* Map Name: California City North, Calif. 7.5' Quadrangle * Scale: 1:24,000 * Date of Map: 1973



State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #_____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 21017 Neuralia Road

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Kern
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad Date T; R; ;** S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address 21017 Neuralia Road **City** California City **Zip** 92065

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone: ; mE/ mN**

***e. Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
APN #299-021-06

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This one-story residence was also constructed in 1963. L-shaped in plan, the building has a gable roof and beveled wood beams extending beyond the open eaves at the front gable end. The roof is clad in composite shingle. The building has horizontal wood shiplap siding along with stucco on the gable end not facing the street. There is a small porch overhang on the opposite end from the ell. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows. The residence is typical of houses built after World War II.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP33. Farm/ranch

***P4. Resources Present:** ■ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Northwest, 01/24/08, 08080001-2008-024

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Constructed in 1963

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Private

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) J. Hirsch /EDAW, Inc.
1420 Kettner Blvd., Suite 500
San Diego, California 92101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 11/7/07

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation**: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Hirsch, J. 2008 *Beacon Solar Energy Project Historic Architectural Resources Report Kern County, California.*

***Attachments:** ☐ None ■ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ■ Continuation Sheet ■ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

Primary # _____
HRI# _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code**
***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 21017 Neuralia Road

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: Residential

B4. Present Use: Residential

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

This building was constructed in 1963.

***B7. Moved?** ■ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**

***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Unknown **B9b. Builder:** Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area** Mojave Desert, Fremont Valley
Period of Significance 1960s **Property Type** Single family residence **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Due to the lack of accessibility to the site, it was difficult to ascertain the construction materials and condition.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

***B12. References:**

B13. Remarks: This building is not eligible for the CRHR as they do not meet any of the Criteria (A, B, C, or D). The building cannot be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patters of California's history. In addition, historic research did not indicate an association with the lives of persons important in our past. The building does not embody a distinctive type, period, region, or method of construction. The building also does not represent the work of a master architect. The building has not yielded and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, the building at 21017 Neuralia Road is not eligible for the CRHR.

***B14. Evaluators:** J. Hirsch

***Date of Evaluation:** 1/24/08

(This space reserved for official comments.)

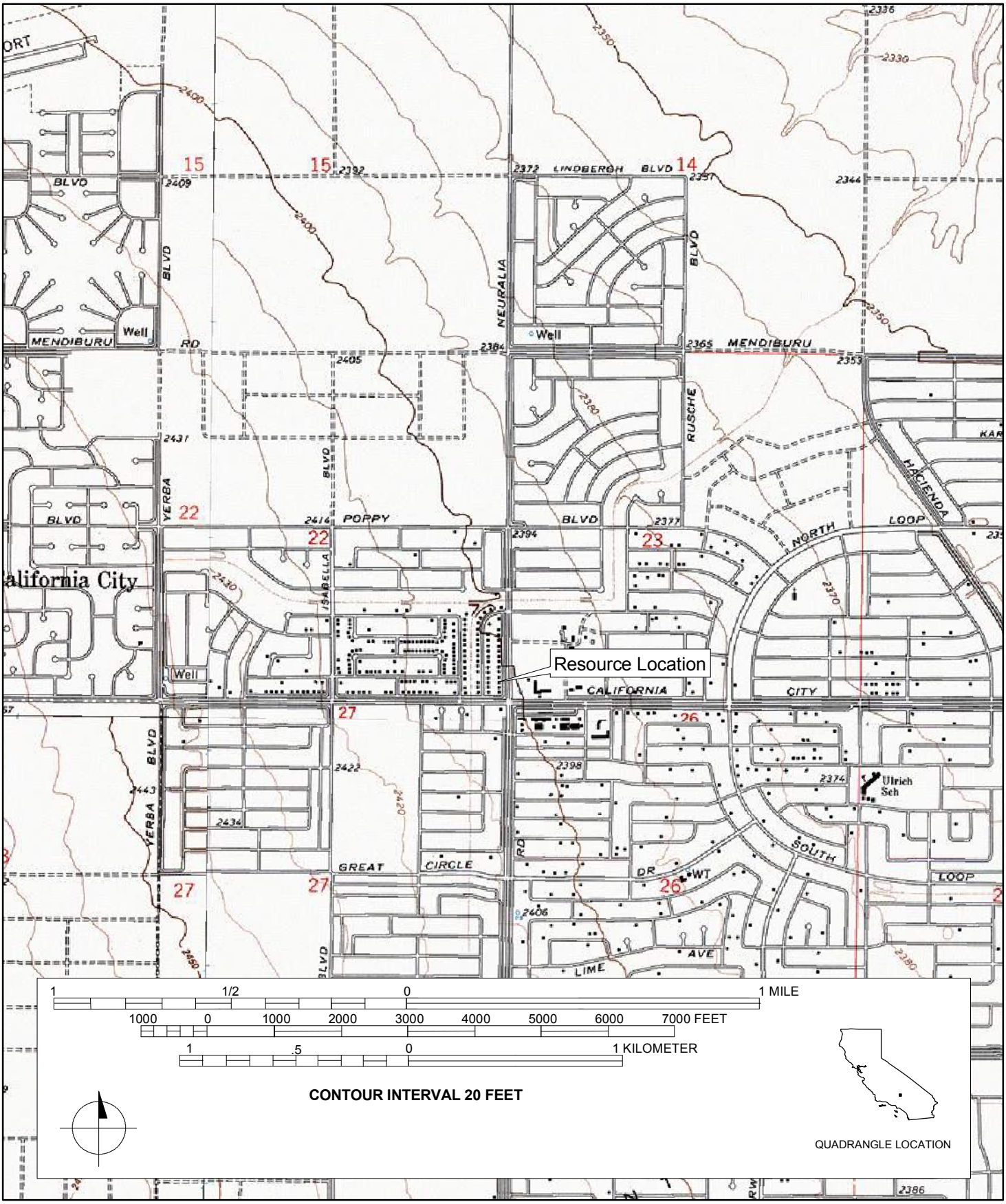
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 21017 Neuralia Rd

* Map Name: California City North, Calif. 7.5' Quadrangle * Scale: 1:24,000 * Date of Map: 1973



State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 21009 Neuralia Road

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Kern
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad Date T; R; ;** S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address 21009 Neuralia Road **City** California City **Zip** 92065

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone: ; mE/ mN**

***e. Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
APN #299-021-07

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Built in 1963, this one-story residence is L-shaped in plan. The building features a gable roof and is clad in stucco with accents of wood siding. The gables feature beveled wood beams that protrude from the apex. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows. The building is yet another example of vernacular housing constructed after World War II.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP33. Farm/ranch

***P4. Resources Present:** ■ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Northwest, 01/24/08, 08080001-2008-026

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Constructed in 1963

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Private

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) J. Hirsch /EDAW, Inc.
1420 Kettner Blvd., Suite 500
San Diego, California 92101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 11/7/07

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation**: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Hirsch, J. 2008 *Beacon Solar Energy Project Historic Architectural Resources Report Kern County, California.*

***Attachments:** ☐ None ■ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ■ Continuation Sheet ■ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

Primary # _____
HRI# _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 21009 Neuralia Road

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: Residential

B4. Present Use: Residential

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

This building was constructed in 1963.

***B7. Moved?** ■ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Unknown **B9b. Builder:** Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area** Mojave Desert, Fremont Valley
Period of Significance 1960s **Property Type** Single family residence **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Due to the lack of accessibility to the site, it was difficult to ascertain the construction materials and condition.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

***B12. References:**

B13. Remarks: This building is not eligible for the CRHR as they do not meet any of the Criteria (A, B, C, or D). The building cannot be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patters of California's history. In addition, historic research did not indicate an association with the lives of persons important in our past. The building does not embody a distinctive type, period, region, or method of construction. The building also does not represent the work of a master architect. The building has not yielded and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, the building at 21009 Neuralia Road is not eligible for the CRHR.

***B14. Evaluators:** J. Hirsch

***Date of Evaluation:** 1/24/08

(This space reserved for official comments.)

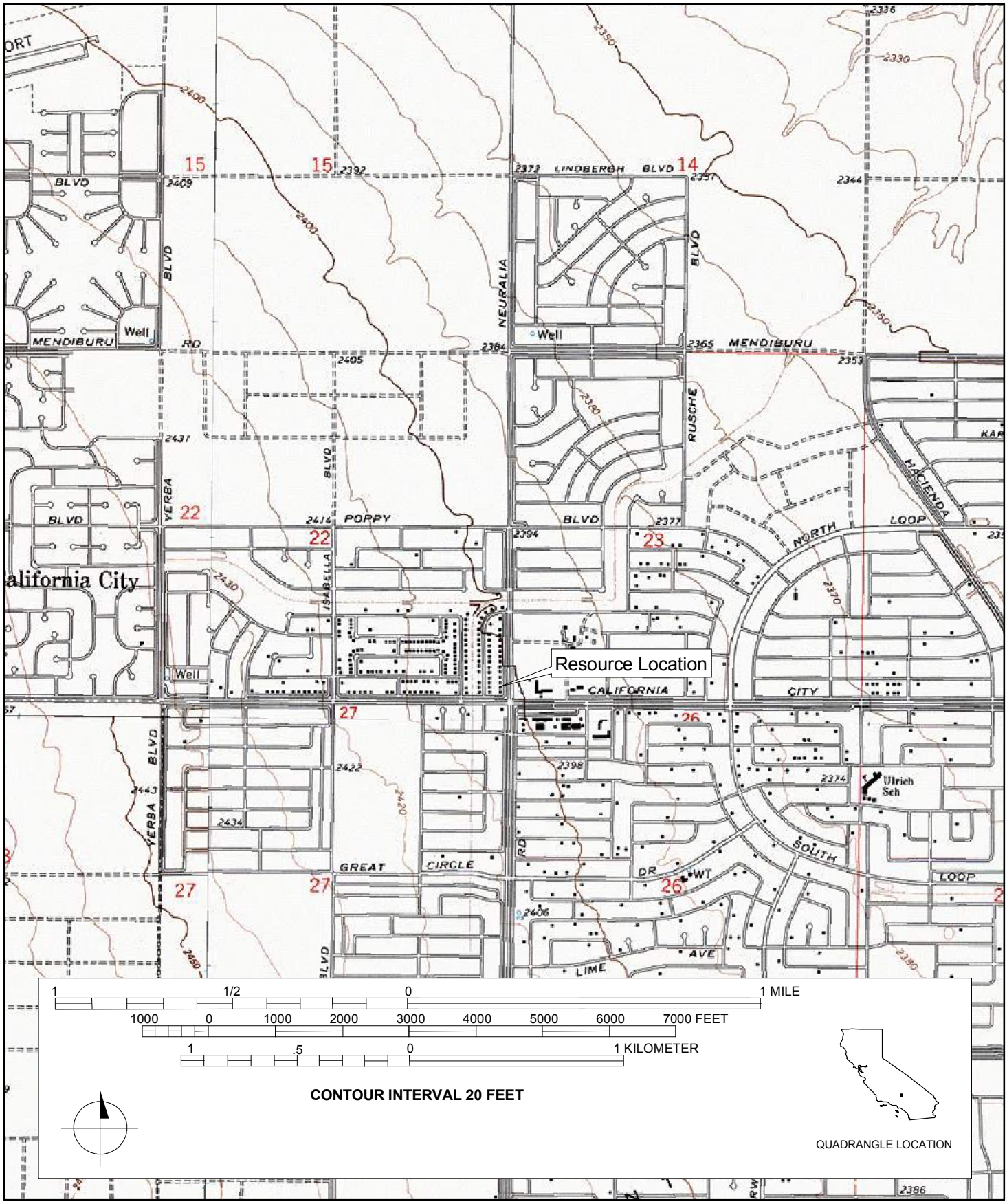
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 21009 Neuralia Rd

* Map Name: California City North, Calif. 7.5' Quadrangle * Scale: 1:24,000 * Date of Map: 1973



DPR 523J (1/95) *Required Information

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #_____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 21001 Neuralia Road

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Kern
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad Date T; R; ;** S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address 21001 Neuralia Road **City** California City **Zip** 92065

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone: ; mE/ mN**

***e. Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
APN #299-021-08

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The construction date for this one-story, L-shaped residence is 1963. The building features a gable roof with deep eaves and composite shingle. Along with stucco, the building has accents of vertical wood siding. The gable ends feature beveled wood beams that protrude from the apex. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows, several of which are boarded over. The front entryway is inset. The building does not reflect any distinct architectural style, but represents vernacular housing constructed after World War II.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP33. Farm/ranch

***P4. Resources Present:** ■ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Northwest, 01/24/08, 08080001-2008-028

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Constructed in 1963

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Private

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) J. Hirsch /EDAW, Inc.
1420 Kettner Blvd., Suite 500
San Diego, California 92101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 11/7/07

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation**: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Hirsch, J. 2008 *Beacon Solar Energy Project Historic Architectural Resources Report Kern County, California.*

***Attachments:** ☐ None ■ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ■ Continuation Sheet ■ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

Primary # _____
HRI# _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code**
***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 21001 Neuralia Road

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: Residential

B4. Present Use: Residential

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

This building was constructed in 1963.

***B7. Moved?** ■ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**

***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Unknown **B9b. Builder:** Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area** Mojave Desert, Fremont Valley
Period of Significance 1960s **Property Type** Single family residence **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Due to the lack of accessibility to the site, it was difficult to ascertain the construction materials and condition.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

***B12. References:**

B13. Remarks: This building is not eligible for the CRHR as they do not meet any of the Criteria (A, B, C, or D). The building cannot be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patters of California's history. In addition, historic research did not indicate an association with the lives of persons important in our past. The building does not embody a distinctive type, period, region, or method of construction. The building also does not represent the work of a master architect. The building has not yielded and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, the building at 21001 Neuralia Road is not eligible for the CRHR.

***B14. Evaluators:** J. Hirsch

***Date of Evaluation:** 1/24/08

(This space reserved for official comments.)

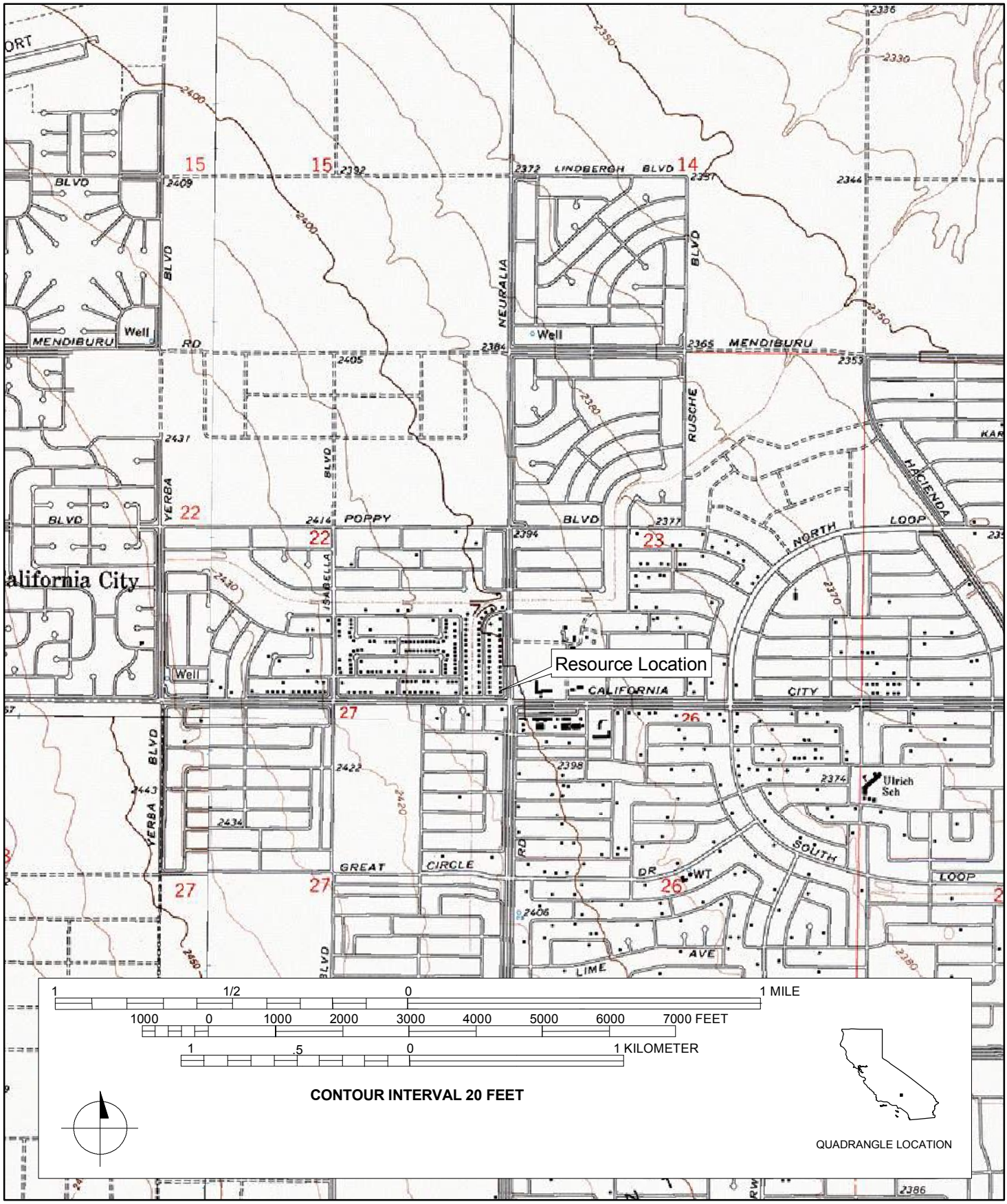
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 21001 Neuralia Rd

* Map Name: California City North, Calif. 7.5' Quadrangle * Scale: 1:24,000 * Date of Map: 1973



State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #_____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 21000 79th Street

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Kern
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad Date T; R; ;** S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address 21000 79th Street **City** California **Zip** 92065

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone: ; mE/ mN**

***e. Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
APN #299-021-09

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Built in 1963, this one-story residence is L-shaped in plan. The house features a cross-hipped gable roof and has horizontal wood siding with brick veneer accents near the entrance and associated windows. The roof is covered with composite shingle. A double door forms the entryway. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows. The building does not represent a distinctive architectural style, but is a typical style of vernacular residence constructed after the Second World War.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP33. Farm/ranch

***P4. Resources Present:** ■ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Northeast, 01/24/08, 08080001-2008-030

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Constructed in 1963

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Private

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) J. Hirsch
EDAW, Inc.
1420 Kettner Blvd., Suite 500
San Diego, California 92101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 11/7/07

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation**: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Hirsch, J. 2008 *Beacon Solar Energy Project Historic Architectural Resources Report Kern County, California.*

***Attachments:** ☐ None ■ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ■ Continuation Sheet ■ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 21000 79th Street

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: Residential

B4. Present Use: Residential

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

This building was constructed in 1963.

***B7. Moved?** ■ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Unknown **B9b. Builder:** Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area** Mojave Desert, Fremont Valley
Period of Significance 1960s **Property Type** Single family residence **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Due to the lack of accessibility to the site, it was difficult to ascertain the construction materials and condition.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

***B12. References:**

B13. Remarks: This building is not eligible for the CRHR as they do not meet any of the Criteria (A, B, C, or D). The building cannot be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patters of California's history. In addition, historic research did not indicate an association with the lives of persons important in our past. The building does not embody a distinctive type, period, region, or method of construction. The building also does not represent the work of a master architect. The building has not yielded and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, the building at 21000 79th Street is not eligible for the CRHR.

***B14. Evaluators:** J. Hirsch

***Date of Evaluation:** 1/24/08

(This space reserved for official comments.)

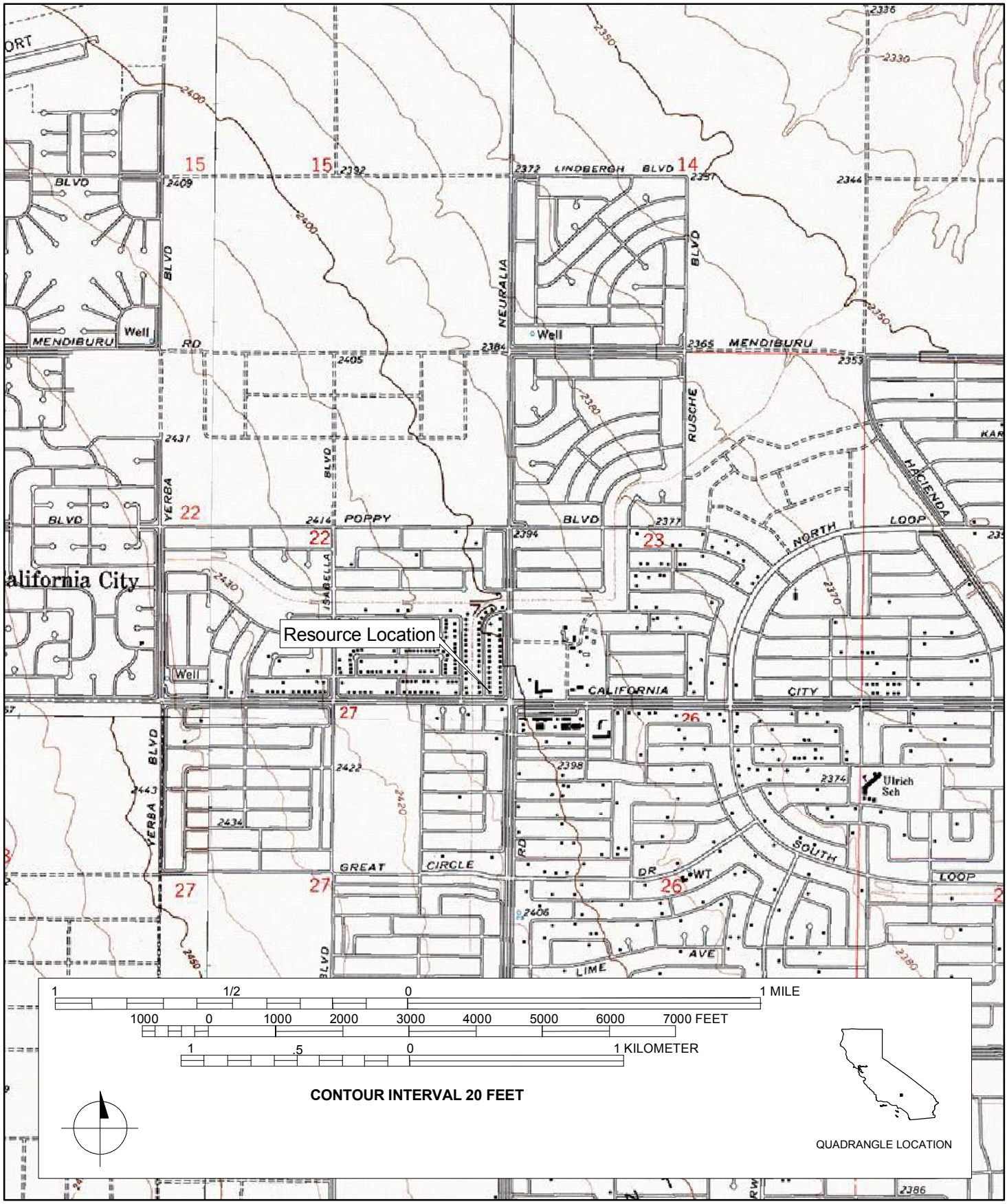
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 21000 79th St

* Map Name: California City North, Calif. 7.5' Quadrangle * Scale: 1:24,000 * Date of Map: 1973



State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #_____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 21001 79th Street

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County** Kern
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad Date T; R; ;** S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address 21001 79th Street **City** California City **Zip** 92065

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone: ; mE/ mN**

***e. Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
APN #299-022-08

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This one-story residence was constructed in 1963. The plan of the residence is a truncated L-shape that features a steeply-pitched, cross-hipped gable roof. It has wood shiplap siding with stucco accents near several windows. There are beveled wood planks that extend from the apex of the gable ends. A chimney sits where the main residence meets the garage. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows with faux mullions. The building does not represent a specific architectural style. It is typical of vernacular housing built in the post-World War II era.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP33. Farm/ranch

***P4. Resources Present:** ■ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Northeast, 01/24/08, 08080001-2008-032

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Constructed in 1963

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Private

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) J. Hirsch /EDAW, Inc.
1420 Kettner Blvd., Suite 500
San Diego, California 92101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 11/7/07

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation**: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Hirsch, J. 2008 *Beacon Solar Energy Project Historic Architectural Resources Report Kern County, California.*

***Attachments:** ☐ None ■ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ■ Continuation Sheet ■ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 21001 79th Street

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: Residential

B4. Present Use: Residential

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

This building was constructed in 1963.

***B7. Moved?** ■ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Unknown **B9b. Builder:** Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme** N/A **Area** Mojave Desert, Fremont Valley
Period of Significance 1960s **Property Type** Single family residence **Applicable Criteria** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Due to the lack of accessibility to the site, it was difficult to ascertain the construction materials and condition.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

***B12. References:**

B13. Remarks: This building is not eligible for the CRHR as they do not meet any of the Criteria (A, B, C, or D). The building cannot be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patters of California's history. In addition, historic research did not indicate an association with the lives of persons important in our past. The building does not embody a distinctive type, period, region, or method of construction. The building also does not represent the work of a master architect. The building has not yielded and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, the building at 21001 79th Street is not eligible for the CRHR.

***B14. Evaluators:** J. Hirsch

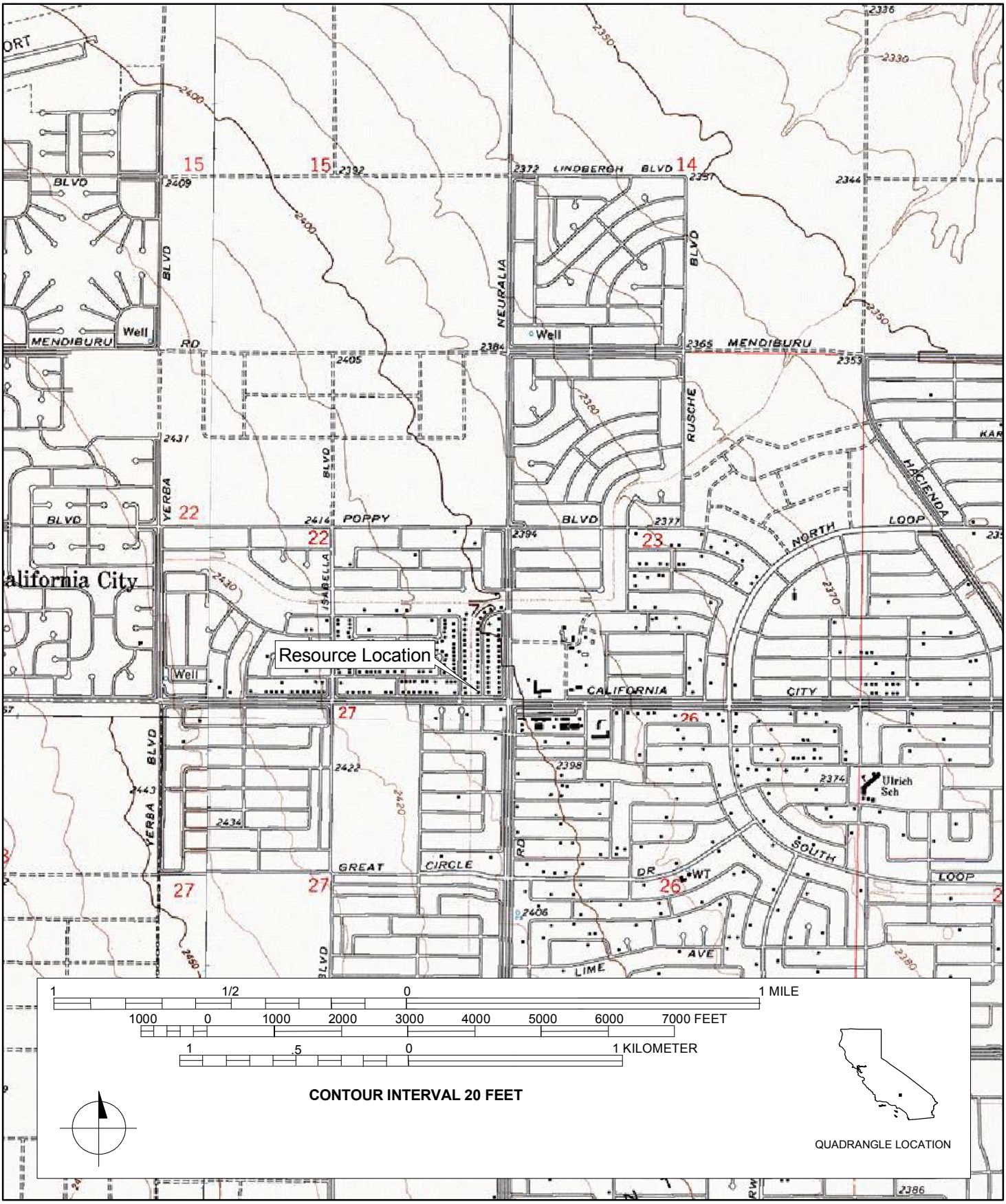
***Date of Evaluation:** 1/24/08

(This space reserved for official comments.)

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 21001 79th St

* Map Name: California City North, Calif. 7.5' Quadrangle * Scale: 1:24,000 * Date of Map: 1973