
APPENDIX D3

Cultural Resources Report

**PHASE I
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
FOR THE
CALLE REAL CAMPUS MASTER PLAN
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA**



Prepared for:

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Attn: Ashton Ellis, Assoc. DBIA, CMIT, Sr. Project Manager

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March 28, 2024

Key Words: County of Santa Barbara; *Goleta, Calif.* USGS 7.5' topo map; Historical Resources; Prehistoric Resources; Chumash tribe.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction	1-1
1.1	Overview.....	1-1
1.1.1	Methods.....	1-1
1.1.2	Disposition of Data	1-2
2.0	Background Settings	2-1
2.1	Natural Setting	2-1
2.2	Cultural Setting	2-1
2.2.1	Prehistoric Context.....	2-1
2.2.2	Ethnohistoric Context.....	2-2
2.2.3	Historic Context	2-5
3.0	Research Methods.....	3-1
3.1	Records Search.....	3-1
3.2	Field Survey.....	3-1
3.3	Native American Outreach.....	3-1
3.4	National Register of Historic Places.....	3-2
4.0	Findings	4-1
4.1	Records Search.....	4-1
4.1.1	Recorded Archaeological Sites	4-1
4.1.2	Previous Cultural Resource Investigations	4-4
4.2	Native American Outreach.....	4-19
4.3	National Register of Historic Places.....	4-21
5.0	Management Considerations	5-1
5.1	Site Evaluation Criteria.....	5-1
5.2	Potential Effects.....	5-1
6.0	Conclusions and Recommendations.....	6-1
7.0	References	7-1

TABLES

Table 4.1-1	- Known Cultural Resource Within a Half-Mile Radius of the Project Boundary	4-1
Table 4.1-3	- Known Cultural Resource Studies Within a 0.5-Mile Radius.....	4-5

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A	Project Maps
Attachment B	Personnel Background
Attachment C	Native American Heritage Commission Records Search and Native American Contacts
Attachment D	CHRIS Records Search

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory report was prepared by UltraSystems Environmental Inc. (UltraSystems) at the request of the County of Santa Barbara for the Calle Real Campus Master Plan Project ("Project"). The County of Santa Barbara is the Lead Agency for the proposed project. Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and its implementing regulations, the Lead Agency has the principal responsibility for implementing and approving a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

The proposed Project includes the development of the Calle Real Campus with the demolition of 23 buildings and the construction of 18 new structures over an estimated time period of 20 to 30 years. In the long term, the master plan aims to eliminate buildings beyond usefulness and find the best use of the county's land and properties in that area. The project location is currently occupied by five original buildings constructed in the early 1900s including a tuberculosis sanitarium, as well as hundreds of later structures ranging from small storage buildings to larger facilities associated with the juvenile hall, administration buildings, health clinics, social services, elections, Sheriff's Office headquarters and main jail, county yard, and a transfer station. In total, nearly 485,000 square feet of existing buildings will remain and be renovated, while 539,000 square feet of new or expanded space would be added. The total building square footage at complete buildout would be approximately 1,024,279 square feet. UltraSystems conducted this cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The Project is located on the Santa Barbara City/Goleta community border and is specifically located between Turnpike and El Sueno Roads (see **Attachment A, Figure 1** and **Figure 2**). It is comprised of nineteen parcels: APN: 059-120-003, -004, APN: 059-140-023, -029, APN: 061-040-012, -015, -016, -019, -020, -021, -023, -024, -030, -031, -040, -043 between the cities of Santa Barbara and Goleta, Santa Barbara County, California. This may be seen on the *Goleta, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangles, Range 28 West, Township 4 North, in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 1; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 2; N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and the entire NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 11; W $\frac{1}{2}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 12. The subject property is bordered in all directions with single family residences, and with open space also in north, south and west of the project area. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone (see **Attachment A, Figure 2** and **Figure 3**). The background research and archival study included a one-half-mile buffer surrounding the project site's Area of Potential Effect (APE) (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**).

Area of Potential Effect

The APE for the undertaking encompasses the maximum extent of ground disturbance required by the project design (see **Attachment A, Figure 2**).

1.1.1 Methods

A cultural resources records search was completed on April 5, 2023, at the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC) located at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, which is the local California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) facility. The records search was conducted to identify previously recorded cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites/isolates, historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts) within the project area and to determine if previous cultural resource surveys were conducted. The project site and a one-half-mile buffer zone are included in the search radius for archival studies. These records included a review of previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and a review of listed cultural resource survey reports within that same geographical area.

Mr. Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, who served as the Principal Investigator, qualifies as Principal Prehistoric Archaeologist and Historic Archaeologist per United States Secretary of the Interior Standards (see **Attachment B**). Mr. O'Neil prepared this report and contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search as well as a list of interested local Native American

tribal organizations and potentially affiliated Native American individuals. Ms. Megan B. Doukakis, M.A., and Mr. Brent Johnson (see **Attachment B**), also prepared portions of this report. Mr. Brent Johnson prepared the National Historic Register of Historic Places review (**Section 4.4** and **Attachment E**). The cultural resources record search was conducted on April 5, 2023, by CCIC Assistant Coordinator Rebecca Albert, Assistant Coordinator. An intensive pedestrian cultural resources survey was not conducted due to the large size of the current project area (300 acres). It will be recommended that as separate projects occur at the Calle Real Campus pedestrian surveys will need to be conducted for each.

1.1.2 Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with the Central Coast Information Center, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History; the County of Santa Barbara General Services Department; and UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., Irvine, California. All field notes and other documentation related to the study will remain on file at the Irvine office of UltraSystems.

2.0 BACKGROUND SETTINGS

2.1 Natural Setting

The Cities of Goleta and Santa Barbara are located in the central coastal portion of Santa Barbara County. The project site is located in the Pueblo Land of Santa Barbara, southeast of the San Antonio Canyon Park, west of Atascadero Creek, north of Cieneguitas Creek, and adjacent to the east of the Sueno Hill subdivision.

The Santa Barbara coastal plain is in the western Transverse Ranges physiographic province along an east-west trending segment of the southern California coastline. The coastal plain is defined by a relatively low elevation, low to moderate relief piedmont that generally slopes gently seaward from the steep Santa Ynez Mountains range. The coastal plain surface includes several mesas and hills that are geomorphic expressions of potentially active folds and partly buried oblique and reverse faults called the Santa Barbara Fold Belt (USGS 2009).

This region is relatively hilly with slopes of nine to fifty percent. The soils represented in the project area are primarily Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loams (51.2 %), Arnold loamy sand (25.7%), Ayar clay (3.7%), Camarillo fine sandy loam (3.2%), Arnold loamy sand (3.1%), and a sanitary landfill area that comprises 16.3 % of the site. The soils are derived from parent material consisting of mixed alluvium and residuum weathered from mudstone, calcareous shale or calcareous sedimentary rock, or very soft sandstone (USDA 2023).

The region's environment is characterized by summers that are warm, arid, and clear, and winters cold, wet, and partly cloudy. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 42° (Fahrenheit (F) to 77°F and is rarely below 35°F or above 84°F. The rainy period of the year lasts for six and a half months, from October 12 to April 30, with approximately 31-days of rainfall of at least 0.5 inches. The month with the most rain in Santa Barbara is February, with an average rainfall of 3.5 inches. The rainless period of the year lasts for 5.5 months, from April 30 to October 12. The topography within two miles of Santa Barbara shows significant variations in elevation with a maximum elevation change of 850 feet and an average elevation above sea level of 172 feet (WeatherSpark, 2023).

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Prehistoric Context

The term "prehistoric period" refers to the period of pre-contact Native California lifeways and traditions prior to the arrival of Euro-Americans.

It is widely acknowledged that human occupation in the Americas began about 13,000 or more years ago (all dates presented here are calibrated radiocarbon ages or calendar dates). However, recent discoveries in areas outside of California have pushed that age back several thousand years more to about 15,000 or even perhaps up to nearly 20,000 years ago (Smith and Barker, 2017).

To describe and understand the cultural processes that occurred during prehistory, archaeologists have routinely developed a number of chronological frameworks to correlate technological and cultural changes recognized in the archaeological record. These summaries bracket certain time spans into distinct archaeological horizons, traditions, complexes, and phases.

There are many such models even for the various sub-regions of Southern California (Warren, 1984; Jones and Klar, 2007). Given the variety of environments and the mosaic of diverse cultures within California, prehistory is typically divided into specific sub-regions that include: the Interior of Southeastern California and the Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree, 1986) and San Diego and the Colorado Desert (True, 1958, 1970).

Many archaeologists tend to follow the regional syntheses adapted from a scheme developed by William J. Wallace in 1955 and modified by others (Wallace, 1978; Warren, 1968; Chartkoff and Chartkoff, 1984; Moratto 1984; Sutton et al., 2007 and others). Although the beginning and ending dates vary, the general framework of prehistory in the Southern California area consists of the following four periods:

The Early Period of the Santa Barbara Channel mainland region was originally defined by Rogers (1929), who termed it "Oak Grove." His definition of this period was based on the artifacts and physical characteristics of the midden soil. The diagnostic feature of the midden soil was the milling stone. In general, Early Period sites are found on promontories, knolls and on terraces near the contact between major canyons and the shoreline. Many Early Period sites are situated about 600 to 1200 ft inland from the present shoreline (Woodman, 1986:1-4).

The Middle Period is thought to span the time between 300 B.C. and 1000 A.D. During the early Middle Period in the Santa Barbara Channel mainland region, extensive exploitation of the nearshore fishery becomes evident in midden deposits. Seine net weights, curved fishhooks of bone and shell, and inshore fish bones are common at sites of the early Middle Period. Sea mammal hunting also became important during this period. The Middle Period was a period of economic change reflected in both an expanding trade network, which included the Santa Barbara Channel Islands, the Channel coast, and interior valleys, and in larger and more permanent settlements (King, 1981; Woodman, 1986:1-5).

The Late Period culture is usually termed "Chumash" or "Canalino," and is generally agreed to have begun around 1100 A.D. This period is associated with an efflorescence of material culture, an elaboration of social, economic, and political roles and organization, an expansion of trade networks, an aggregation of the coastal population into larger villages, and a major intensification of marine resource exploitation. Much of our information about the Chumash was gathered during the latter protohistoric and historic periods (Woodman, 1986:1-5).

The Protohistoric Period of the Santa Barbara Channel Chumash (i.e., from Cabrillo's first contact with the natives of the region in 1542 to the beginning of the historic period in 1769) were a marine oriented people, and their greatest technological innovation was an ocean-going vessel made of hewn planks, called a tomolu (Kroeber, 1925:558; Blackburn, 1975:8; Grant, 1978a:515). The tomol was used for fishing, hunting sea mammals, and carrying items for trade between the islands and the mainland (Woodman, 1986:1-5).

2.2.2 Ethnohistoric Context

Starting with the first European land exploration party lead by Lt. Colonel Gaspar Portolá in 1769-1770, the Spanish took special note of the Native inhabitants of the Santa Barbara Channel area, and both the missionaries on the expedition and military officers wrote detailed descriptions of them. Historical observations and later detailed ethnographic work with the several Chumash tribes has resulted in a large body of information (Kroeber, 1925:550; Blackburn, 1975:12; Harrington 1986; Moore, 1987; Woodman, 1986: :1-6).

The Chumash speak a language isolate, potentially a language family in itself, possibly as a result of very early settlement of this coastal area from San Luis Obispo in the north to northern Los Angeles County to the south. The tribe consists of several dialect groups living on the Northern Channel Islands, along the coast, and inland (Grant 1978a and 1978b; Golla 2011).

Chumash territory was one of the most densely occupied regions of native California, reaching approximately 8.1 people per square kilometer (Glassow 1980; Brown 1967). In 1760, between Rincon Creek and Point Conception along coastal Santa Barbara County, there were at least twenty-six villages with a total of 4,300-6,700 Barbareño Chumash inhabitants (C. King 1971:30; Grant 1978a: 506-507). Five villages had populations of 350 or more people: *sukuw* at Rincon Point, *misopsno* at Carpinteria, *syuxtun* in Santa Barbara, *helo*--the largest of seven communities around the Goleta Slough, and *mikiw*, the larger of the two communities at Dos Pueblos (C. King 1971:30; Grant 1978b:510; Moore 1987:10). Apparently, the communities of *syuxtun* and *mikiw/kuyamu* were the seats of discrete sociopolitical spheres. Inter-village marriage patterns recorded in

mission records suggest that the Goleta villages were subject to *syuxtun*, the village of *Yanonalit*, the *pagwot* or paramount chief, whose authority extended over some thirteen villages (Johnson et al.1982:40; Moore, 1987; Woodman, 1986).

Interaction between villages was extensive and included not only marriage, but ceremonial activity and exchange (C. King 1971). Inter-village conflicts were primarily over resources (Martinez cited inc. King 1971:37-38), though other reasons such as witchcraft or public social insults could be reasons for raids (Landberg 1965:30; Moore, 1987:11), some of which resulted in the destruction of towns by fire to ash (Crespi 1927:164). The complex relationships between villages are mirrored in the political organization of Chumash society (Moore, 1987; Moore, 1987:11; Woodman, 1986).

The primary political unit was the village, presided over by the *wot* or chief, whose duties included caring for visitors and the poor, furnishing ceremonial property and personnel for fiestas, arranging for fiestas and other ceremonies, and representing the village on such occasions. Chieftainship was hereditary and usually involved primogeniture, although a chief's younger son or a sister or a daughter could be named to succeed him if the community concurred. The chief was assisted by a *paxa* or ceremonial leader, and two *ksen* or messengers. The *paxa* was the most important political figure in the village after the *wot*. He made announcements and gave orations at fiestas, collected offerings and fines, and presided over ceremonies. He was probably also the major link between the political hierarchy represented by the *wot* and the religious network of the '*antap* cult (Moore, 1987; Woodman, 1986).

Chumash villages were linked in a number of federations that might possibly have been coterminous with the dialect groupings. These federations may have been based on kinship relationships between the *wots* of the component villages, on membership in the '*antap* cult, or both. They seem to have been organized around a principal village (Malibu, Mugu, Santa Barbara, Dos Pueblos, etc.) whose *wot* was recognized as having some degree of authority over the villages in the federation (Blackburn 1975:12-13). The '*antap* performers were religious specialists inducted into the cult as children, the '*antap* learned songs, dances and ritual esoterica. More than a dozen '*antap* were present in each major village, and they represented village political leaders at distant ceremonies (Moore, 1987: 11-12; Woodman, 1986).

The presence of large nearshore kelp beds that were home to numerous fish species was economically important to the Chumash (Landberg 1965:69-72). The Chumash could exploit offshore resources from a protected, south facing shoreline, and this may partially account for the high population densities in the Barbareño area (Glassow et al. 1982; Moore 1987:12-13). Of course, the region contained more than marine resources; terrestrial plant and animal resources were vital elements in the subsistence system. However, the productivity of marine and terrestrial environments was enhanced by a system of exchange. The most explicitly developed group of specialists was the Brotherhood of the Tomol, the guild of plank canoe makers and owners, whose control over canoes and ocean transport gave them an extremely important position (Hudson et al 1978; Arnold 1983:19), a position manifested by their distinctive dress (Font 1933:259). Their position reflects the exertion of control over resources (Moore, 1987:15; Woodman, 1986).

The Chumash were fond of travel and commerce and traded frequently with those of the mountains, bringing them fish and beadwork, which they exchanged for seeds and robes of fox skin, and a blanket made from the fibers of a plant which resembles cotton is traded for textiles made from sea otter. In their trading they used *poncos* of strings with beads (Moore 1987:13). This word *ponco* is used for a certain measure of these strings, two turns from the wrist to the extended middle finger. The value of the *ponco* depends on the value ascribed to the beads, according to differences in fineness and color. The beads' value was derived from their cultural acceptance as currency and the effort invested in their production.

With the establishment of European colonial settlements, Chumash society started to unravel. Glass trade beads became prized commodities, devaluing and eventually replacing shell bead money (King 1982:324-325). This gave enormous economic control to the Spaniards. In 1782 Lieutenant Ortega wrote of the Chumash, "if I have enough beads to hand out to them as gifts, I feel that I should be able to finish the presidio in a short time (Geiger

1965: 14)." The use of introduced metal needles as bead drills undercut the chert bladelet industry on Santa Cruz Island (Arnold 1983: 237-238; Moore, 1987:13-14; Woodman, 1986).

Following discussion on the role of the Spanish Church and State over the Chumash, Mission Santa Barbara was established in 1786. The Chumash were resettled at the Mission, a procession termed *reducción* in which non-agrarian Native peoples were relocated to the mission establishment. These were both converts (neophytes) and laborers. They were encouraged to reside at the Mission most of the year, but on a rotating basis. Neophytes were allowed to go to their home villages one week in four--except during the wheat harvest, when they were needed at the Mission, and during the time for gathering acorns and islay, when parties left the Mission for two weeks at a time (Engelhardt 1923:79; Johnson et al 1982:20-21; [cf. Coombs and Plog 1977:314 for a different interpretation]; Moore, 1987:16; Woodman, 1986).

A surge in baptisms in 1803 placed an enormous strain on Mission housing. Beginning in 1787 a combination of communal dormitories and traditional huts provided shelter for the neophytes (O' Keefe 1886). The Santa Barbara Mission community was a crowded village containing 500-600 Indian neophytes, "who still lived in conical huts thatched with bullrushes like the other natives of the country but were clothed and maintained by the fathers" (Geiger 1965:38). In 1798 individual houses for Chumash families began to be built, and 19 family residences were completed at the end of that year. Over the next decade, the number of family structures increased by 1300% to 252 (O'Keefe 1886:20). The increase in resident population in 1803-1804 may have been stimulated by increased agricultural yields and the foodstuffs distributed by the padres (Coombs and Plog 1977; Moore, 1987:17; Woodman, 1986).

The vast majority of Chumash islanders were baptized between 1814 and 1816, and most of them from the north shore and western end of Santa Cruz Island (Johnson 1982:68-69, 100; Moore 1987:17). The demographic collapse is not immediately visible in the counts of resident neophytes because Chumash were resettled at Mission Santa Barbara to offset the decline in population there. In the Goleta Valley, the number of residents decreased from 1200 people in 1769-1770 to 593 people in 1796 (Brown 1967:77). In 1801 an epidemic of pneumonia and *dolor de costado* " ... carried away many gentiles and Christians ... " and stimulated a brief revitalization movement that called for the rejection of Christianity and the worship of the traditional Chumash deity *sup*, in order to avoid certain death from disease (Engelhardt 1923:82; Moore 1987:18). Between 1804 and 1816 almost half of the Island Chumash died from introduced European diseases, particularly during the measles epidemic of 1806 (Johnson 1982: 114 I 163). Venereal diseases caused increased infant mortality rates, leading Fr. Olbes to write in 1813, "...as a result births are few and deaths are many so that the number of deaths exceed the number of births by three to one "(Geiger and Meighan 1976:74; Moore, 1987; Woodman, 1986).

Demographic decline continued. Secularization of the mission system (1826-1835) restricted the clergy's practical ability and legal authority to maintain a resident community of Chumash. In 1839 Fr. Duran wrote to the naturalized Mexican citizen, William Hartnell: "... considering the many deaths among our Indians here, owing to the pestiferous miasmas in the [Mission Santa Barbara] rancheria, the alcaldes have proposed to abandon it and erect a new one" (quoted in Engelhardt 1923:201; Moore 1987:18). Fr. Duran supported the idea, but worried that greedy settlers would steal not only the abandoned plots, but even the roof tiles. Chumash were essentially, " ... turned loose to fend for themselves ... "(Grant 1978a:507), becoming farmhands, servants, and sources of cheap labor.

A few small communities persisted, including '*al ikon* at Indian Orchard on Maria Ygnacio Creek and the community of *kasw' a cieneguitas*. These two areas were the homes of small groups, who appear to have settled in independent households strung along the drainages. However, by the end of the 19th century these families were forcibly removed from their property and the last physical traces of Chumash society (aside from the continuing presence of the Chumash population themselves and their preserved knowledge) -- a Native Californian culture characterized by political complexity, economic interaction, and ritual sophistication—disappeared (Moore, 1987:19; Woodman, 1986).

By 1900, the Chumash community had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group. In the late 20th century, however, a renaissance of Native American activism and cultural revitalization of Chumash descendants took place. Along with the federally recognized Santa Ynez band, there are several of bands and organizations representing tribal members (see **Attachment C** for a partial list of such bands from the NAHC). Many of the Chumash bands focus on maintaining and teaching traditional knowledge, with special focus on language, place names and natural resources, as well as protecting traditional cultural resources. The tribe has retained one small, 99-acre parcel of land with the Santa Ynez Reservation (SYBMI 2024). Located near the Mission Santa Ynez, a parcel of land on mission lands was set aside in the late 1800s for several families to live on undisturbed. Eventually they were given title to the parcel and in 1901 the parcel was established as federal trust land and so fully protected. However, for many years few tribal members actually lived there due to the lack of amenities. This began to change in 1979 with development of a housing program, and in 2010 a 1,400-acre ranch was acquired and set in trust (SYBMI 2024).

The nearest ethnohistorically known, named village is the settlement of *Kaswa'* (translated as “tule”). According to Applegate (1975), it was a village at La Cienegueta, about 1.2 miles east of the Project area. The nearest ethnohistorically known named place is *Hapah* (San Antonio Creek) approximately 0.5 mile north of the Project area (Nocerino 2018:6).

2.2.3 Historic Context

2.2.3.1 Spanish/Mexican Era

As the Spanish Empire gained hegemony over the California territory, the Franciscan order established the Santa Barbara Presidio in 1782 at what is now the intersection of East Canon Perdido and Santa Barbara Streets. The Spanish established Santa Barbara as a military fort. The adobe-walled fort was composed of quarters for the soldiers, workrooms, storerooms, and a chapel. In addition, a large tract of land was assigned to the families of soldiers where they could graze stock and plant crops. The original tract extended from Goleta to Carpinteria (but outside of the missions lands) and included part of the rocky hillside later known as Mission Ridge or the Riviera. In the late eighteenth century, a settlement arose outside the confines of the fort that consisted of small adobe houses with tiles roofs, wood shutters, and no window glazing. Four years after the founding of the Presidio, the Franciscan order established a Mission at the mouth of Mission Canyon in 1786. At its height, the Mission had more than 900 neophytes and included a church, quarters for the Franciscan fathers, extensive storerooms, adobe quarters for the neophyte families, a tannery, pottery and weaving sheds that were all connected to an extensive waterworks system at the west end of Mountain Drive that included two reservoirs, a filter house, and a grist mill (Post/Hazeltine Associates 2011:4).

In 1821 the Treaty of Cordova announced Mexico’s independence from Spain, and California became a Mexican territory. During the brief but eventful Mexican era (1821 to 1849) the economy was primarily focused on raising cattle for the hide and tallow trade, making the Santa Barbara ranchers, such as the De la Guerras, Carrillos, and Ortega wealthy and politically powerful (Post/Hazeltine Associates 2011:4)

Governor Echeandia ordered the first Ayuntamiento (or “city council”) in December of 1826, which changed the Santa Barbara Presidio from a military to a civil government. Shortly after the completion of the second tower of the mission church (1831), the Mexican National Congress passed the Law of Secularization declaring the mission no longer Church property (1833). Subsequently, Governor Jose Figueroa presented a decree of secularization to the Alta California territorial assembly, which lead to ten mission pueblos and their inventory being divided amongst the Indians and majordomos; however, a rule in 1834 decreed the emancipated neophytes were not allowed to leave the former mission properties without permission (1834) (Historic Resources Group, 2018:116).

In 1845, Governor Pio Pico published a decree of sale and leasing of mission buildings and lands, which exempted the church, priest’s residence, and school. Nicholas Den and his father-in-law Daniel Hill leased the Mission Santa Barbara including the San Marcos Ranch and its agricultural tools. The Santa Barbara Mission was eventually sold to Richard S. Den for \$7,500, and Bishop Garcia Diego and Father Duran remained at the

Mission until their deaths. The ex-neophytes were also assigned small portions of land and were given their liberty (Historic Resources Group, 2018:116).

Commodore Robert Stockton anchored in Santa Barbara Harbor on August 4, 1845, and captured the town, while leaving a small garrison to secure the Presidio. The Stockton garrison was in turn captured by Mexican forces on October 1-2, which prompted Major John C. Fremont to lead American forces over the Gaviota pass to recapture the disputed territory. The American flag was raised over Santa Barbara in December of 1846 without further resistance.

2.2.3.2 The American Period - Santa Barbara County and City

The establishment of American sovereignty after the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in 1848, followed by California statehood shortly thereafter in 1850, resulted in a surge of new settlement. In 1861, the American government returned approximately 215 acres of former mission lands to the Roman Catholic Church. The population growth of Santa Barbara during this period witnessed the expansion of its economy from cattle ranching to agriculture, small crop farming of lemons, walnuts, olives, almonds, and lima beans, and real estate speculation. Shore whaling of the spring and winter whale migration, as well as asphalt mining were also important industries (Post/Hazeltine Associates 2011).

The lack of a commercial port in Santa Barbara prevented the adequate supply of goods and the transportation of passengers to the coastal village, which was enclosed by mountains to the east and was accessible only by stagecoach from Los Angeles and the Chapala Street Wharf, which was too short for large ships to tie up. The completion of the Stearns Wharf in 1872 by C.A. Storke signaled a turning point in the development of the town. Access to national and international trade through the new port transformed Santa Barbara from a Spanish colonial ranching settlement to a modern Victorian American town. The introduction of a mule trolley service in 1876 also assisted in the expansion of residential development from the downtown area to neighborhoods outside of the central business district (Post/Hazeltine Associates 2011:7-8).

The Southern Pacific railroad coastal route, also called “the Coast Line” between Los Angeles and Santa Barbara arrived in 1887, the same year that Santa Barbara’s streetcar line converted to electric power, providing access between the business district and the residential neighborhoods between Mission and Anapamu Street. However, it was not until the completion of the northern segment of the Coast Line route in 1901, which linked Santa Barbara, Summerland, and Goleta with northern California, that Santa Barbara began to witness significant development. The train service not only provided efficient passenger and freight capacity but offered reliable mail delivery and telegraph operations (Post/Hazeltine Associates 2011:7-8; Historic Resources Group 2018:28).

Although private land development by financiers such as Walter Hawley, George Batchelder, H.P. Lincoln, George S. Edwards, and Charles Edwards continued to be the driving force behind Santa Barbara’s early growth, public funded institutions such as the State Normal School, which was constructed on donated land from Charles A. Edwards in 1914, and public utilities that created the Sheffield Reservoir in 1917, began to play an increasing role in the modernization of the city. Furthermore, the purchase of the Saint Francis School by the Roman Catholic Order in 1905, and later acquisition of the St. Francis Hospital (1908) and the Quisisana Sanitarium (1905) by the Franciscan Sisters of the Sacred Hearth, represented an ecclesiastical fulfillment of needed social and medical services for indigents, who were yet unaccounted for in the emerging city (Post/Hazeltine Associates 2011:11 and 14).

In 1928, oil well Luton-Bell No. 1 struck oil at a rate of 180 barrels per hour, beginning a frenzy of drilling activity that would continue until 1937. Oil fields in Santa Barbara were among the most productive in the country. The Reservoir Hill Gasoline Company, Rio Grande Oil Company, Barnsdall Oil Company, Santa Barbara Oil Company, and others siphoned unusually high gravity oil with low traces of sulfur, which was demanded by the high precision motors of the new automobiles that were taking over private transportation throughout the countryside (Historic Resources Group, 2018:59).

As many Americans were exploring the freedoms afforded by the new motor car, pioneering airplane enthusiasts were seeking adventure in the skies. Gordon Sackett and Royce Stetson established the first flight school and 3,000-foot airstrip in a cow pasture near the corner of Hollister and Fairview Avenues in 1928. The pasture would eventually become the Santa Barbara Municipal Airport. The airfield became a locus of aircraft production where General Western Aircraft Corporation manufactured its open cockpit monoplane, the Meteor. The airport would become an important base of operation for the Marines during World War II, training new pilots and helping support the local economy during the shortages and rationing of the wartime period (Historic Resources Group, 2018:64-65).

The completion of the Cachuma Dam and reservoir in 1953 resolved one of the last impediments to Santa Barbara's growth. The guarantee of a reliable water source, which had long been a cause of concern after cycles of draught and episodes of poisoned or brackish water, made the city an obvious choice for post-war aerospace manufacturing after its successful partnership with the Marine Corps Air Station. As a consequence of industrialization, the need for highly educated technical employees demanded by the aerospace industry resulted in the opening of the University of California at Santa Barbara campus in 1954 on the grounds of the former Marine Base (Historic Resources Group, 2018:72).

Throughout the 1960s and 1970s Santa Barbara continued to flourish with an economy fueled by public sector military funding and private sector agricultural and tourism revenue. As of 2020, Santa Barbara County had 448,229 people, which was an increase of 5.7 percent from 2010, but the population has declined relative to the overall state population (SBCAG 2024).

2.2.3.3 Project Site Land Use History

USGS Topographic Maps:

USGS topographic maps available for the project area (*Goleta, Calif. 7.5' Quadrangle*) start with 1950 (USGS, 1950). The land encompassed by the project area is shown on the map as the Pueblo Lands of Santa Barbara. The area north of Foothill Boulevard (modern day Cathedral Oaks Road) is developed with the Federated Sportsman's Field and unimproved dirt roads. The approximate east boundary of the project area is El Sueno Road, which is developed with residential properties, beyond which is Atascadero Creek, St. Vincents School, and agricultural land. On the western boundary of the property north of Highway 101 and the Southern Pacific Railroad is the Santa Barbara General Hospital, which is depicted with five large buildings and several ancillary buildings. A small reservoir to the southeast of the hospital campus appears to be associated with an orchard. The land west of the General Hospital consists of agricultural land, unimproved dirt roads, and undeveloped wilderness. South of Highway 101 and the Southern Pacific Railroad is the Goleta Cemetery. On the south side of the project area in between Highway 101 and Hollister Avenue is an area marked "Lands of Mission Santa Barbara" (at the approximate location where the modern Juvenile Hall is located). South of Hollister Avenue are rural residential properties and agricultural land.

The 1967 *Goleta* topo map (USGS, 1967) indicates that the jail campus has been developed at the central portion of the property. In addition, the area formerly described as the Federated Sportsman's Field has been developed with the Cathedral Oaks County School Administration Building (4400 Cathedral Oaks). Near the intersection of Foothill Blvd. (Cathedral Oaks Road) and El Sueno Road are four buildings that comprise the Santa Barbara County Public Works facility. The County Road is depicted as a light-duty road that connects Foothill Boulevard. (Cathedral Oaks) to Calle Real. Two buildings have been added to the public health campus. The (modern day) Health Department and South County Crisis Services building (315 Camino del Remedio/345 Camino del Remedio) is represented on the map, as well as the VA Clinic and County Elections Office on Honor Farm Road (4444 Calle Real).

The 1976 *Goleta Orthophotograph* map (USGS, 1976) shows that the Santa Barbara Facilities Management (4568 Calle Real) has been constructed west of County Road and adjacent to the west side of the public works facility. Between County Road and Honor Farm Road there is a new building associated with the Sheriff Department and Santa Barbara Vehicle Operations. On the southwest side of the property in between North

San Antonio Road and Camino del Remedio is the Santa Barbara County Public Health Department (300 N San Antonio), which includes buildings for California Childrens Services (at 345 Camino de Remedio), and Child Support Services (260 N. San Antonio Road).

The 1988 *Goleta map* (USGS, 1988) shows that the South Coast Recycling Campus has been developed at the central portion of the property. In addition, the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office has been completed at 4434 Calle Real. At the northwest corner of the property near the intersection of Cathedral Oaks Road and Camino del Remedio the modern day Alpha Resource Center (4501 Cathedral Oaks Road) has been developed. The portion of the subject property that is south of Highway 101 and north of Hollister Avenue has been developed with the Santa Barbara County Search and Rescue facility (66 S. San Antonio Road) and the Santa Barbara County Fire Department Station 13 at 4570 Hollister Avenue and 4540 Hollister Avenue. To the east on the former Santa Barbara Mission Lands is the Santa Barbara Juvenile Hall at 4500 Hollister Avenue.

The 1995 *Goleta map* (USGS, 1995) is for the most part unchanged with respect to the previous 1988 *Goleta map*, with the one exception of what appears to be what may have been a former equestrian center. No other significant modifications to the property were noted.

Aerial Photos:

Historic aerial photographs are available for this project area; the earliest dating to 1947 (NETROnline 2023:1947-1953). In 1947-1953 aerial images, the general project property appears as largely undeveloped scrubland. The north portion of the property where the public safety campus currently exists has some unimproved dirt roads and some areas that have been graded. Foothill Boulevard (Cathedral Oaks Road) also appears to be an unimproved dirt road. The approximate eastern boundary of the subject property which is defined by El Sueno Road appears to be developed with rural residential properties, beyond which is Atascadero Creek and agricultural land that appears to include both row crops and orchards. The western portion of the property includes a small creek that runs north to south and agricultural land on the southwest portion of the property. The portion of the subject property that is on the south side of Highway 101/Southern Pacific Railroad and north of Hollister Avenue appears to be agricultural land.

The 1967 (NETROnline 2023:1967) aerial image shows that the Cathedral Oaks County School Administration Building has been completed at the northeast portion of the property, on the north side of Foothill Blvd. (Cathedral Oaks Road). In addition, the Santa Barbara County Public Works contractor yard, consisting of four buildings, is located at the northeast portion of the property, south of Foothill Blvd. The central portion of the subject property is a large, graded area. The south side of the graded area appears to be a large pile of rubble. The area to the west of the excavation is a seven-point star structure that is the Santa Barbara County Jail. The land at the southwest corner of the subject property consists of approximately three buildings that comprise the Santa Barabara Public Health campus. The land to the south on the opposite side of Highway 101 and north of Hollister appears to be agricultural land primarily with row crops. A group of buildings at the central portion of this strip of land is the Santa Barabara Juvenile Hall facility, and to the southwest along Hollister Avenue is a group of buildings that represent the Santa Barbara County Fire Station 13 facility.

The 1984 (NETROnline 2023:1984) aerial image shows the Santa Barbara County Fire Headquarters adjacent to the Cathedral Oaks County School Administration Building in the northeast portion of the property. The Santa Barbara County Facilities yard is also identifiable northwest of the Public Works facility. Directly south and adjacent to the original star-shaped jail building is the new Santa Barbara County Jail. Southwest of the jail is the County of Santa Barbara Elections Office. West of the Elections Office is the Santa Barbara Public Health campus. South of Highway 101/Southern Pacific Railroad on S. San Antonio Road is the Santa Barbara County Coroner building.

The 1994 (NETROnline 2023:1994) aerial image shows the South Coast Recycling Campus adjacent to the south of the County Facilities yard. There also appears to be a large oval corral to the south of the landfill, which is likely to be the Therapeutic Equestrian Center. Also visible is the large rectangular Department of Social Services Building on the Health and Government Center Campus.

The 2002-2009 (NETROnline 2023:2002, 2005, 2009) aerial images indicate that the south portion of the property, north of Hollister Avenue, has been developed with the Ben Page Youth Center.

The 2010-2020 (NETROnline 2023:2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020) aerial images indicate that the County Office of Emergency Management has been developed to the south of the Santa Barbara County Fire Department Headquarters.

3.0 RESEARCH METHODS

This cultural resources inventory and related archival research included a background cultural resources records check (archival research) at the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC), Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. Additionally, a search of their SLF was requested from the NAHC, as well as a list of local Native American groups and individuals for outreach. A pedestrian cultural resource survey of the project site was not conducted; see **Section 3.2** below.

3.1 Records Search

A cultural resource records search at the CCIC, the local CHRIS facility for Santa Barbara County maintained at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, was requested on March 13, 2023. The search was conducted on April 5, 2023, by CCIC staff member Robert Albert, Assistant Coordinator. The search was completed to identify cultural resources on or near the project site. The records were reviewed to identify resources that have been previously evaluated for historic significance, as well as to identify any previous completed cultural resources survey reports for the area.

Also searched and reviewed were the official records and maps for cultural resources and surveys in the California State Lands Commission Shipwreck Database, U.S. Geological Survey Historic Topographic Maps, National Register of Historic Places, U.S. Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records, Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California (1988), Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory, Rancho Plat Maps, Natural Resource Conservation Service Soil Survey Maps, California Historical Landmarks Listing, and Historical Soil Survey Maps.

In addition to these listings maintained at the CCIC, CRM TECH also consulted Santa Barbara County's listings of Historic Landmarks and Places of Historic Merit for known historically significant properties in or near the Calle Real Campus planning area for their historical survey and assessment report (Tang and Hogan 2024).

For the current study, the scope of the records search included a 0.5-mile buffer zone from the project's footprint (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**). The research effort was completed to assess the sensitivity of the project site for both surface and subsurface cultural resources and to assist in determining the potential to encounter such resources, especially prehistoric—i.e., Native American—cultural remains, during earth-moving activities associated with the proposed project.

3.2 Field Survey

An intensive pedestrian cultural resources survey was not conducted due to the large size of the current project area (300 acres) and the evolving nature of the Master Plan's development of differing segments over a 25-year span. It will be recommended that as the Master Plan progresses and segments are initiated at the Calle Real Campus, segment-specific pedestrian surveys will need to be conducted.

3.3 Native American Outreach

On March 13, 2023, Mr. O'Neil contacted the NAHC via email notifying them of the project, requesting a search of their SLF, and requesting a list of local tribal organizations and individuals to contact for project outreach. The NAHC replied on March 17, 2023, with a letter dated the same day reporting on the SLF search findings and a list of nine individuals to contact representing seven tribal organizations, including the Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians, Chumash Council of Bakersfield, Coastal Band of Chumash Nation, Northern Chumash Tribal Council, San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council, Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, and Barbareño Band of Chumash Indians.

Letters were sent on March 22, 2023, to all of the tribal organizations and individuals listed in the NAHC March 17, 2023, list (**Attachment C**).

3.4 National Register of Historic Places

A search of the Built Environmental Resource Directory listing NRHP properties was reviewed to determine if there are any buildings on the project site or in the immediate area had been evaluated for the Register and listed. This was conducted by Brent Johnson on June 14, 2023.

4.0 FINDINGS

4.1 Records Search

4.1.1 Recorded Archaeological Sites

Based on the cultural resource records search, it was determined there are five archaeological, prehistoric or historic resources, located within the project boundary (see **Table 4.1-1** below). Three of the resources are prehistoric in nature and may all be described as consisting of a mixture of shell midden scatters and lithic scatters with habitation debris. P-42-001539 is located in the southwest region of the project boundary and contains a light scatter of Chione shell fragments and chert flakes (Erlandson and Heinzen, 1977a). P-42-001540 is located in the west central portion of the project boundary edge along a gentle slope and is composed of shell midden, and lithics of chert flakes, including one fragment of a bifacially flaked tool, possibly a scraper. (black chert) grinding stones, projectile point of fused shale. Two burials were also encountered and disinterred by the Sheriff's Department in 1977 during grading for the Sherriff's Honor Farm and clearing for fire breaks (Erlandson and Heinzen, 1977b). P-42-001541 is located in the western portion of the project boundary along a gentle slope above a creek where a road cut exposed up to three feet of midden (Erlandson and Heinzen, 1977c). This site is a relatively intact cultural resource with a lithic scatter of green chert utilized flakes, a sandstone bowl fragment with asphaltum, projectile points, steatite pendent and taring pebbles, and a shell scatter of chione, surf clam, pecten and oyster. A human skull fragment was found at the site in 1978 during the construction of Camino del Remedio Road.

P-42-001809 is located in the west central portion of the project parcel and contains both prehistoric and historic elements that include a very light scatter of marine shells, one piece of chert as well as some 20th century ceramics that are all located on the floodplain of Hospital Creek (Rudolph 1983a).

The fifth resource, P-42-001549, located in the northeast section of the project parcel contains a historic secondary burial site of 82 individuals from between 1894 and 1901 along with sandstone headstones (Erlandson and Heinzen, 1977d). These burials appear to have been re-located from the old County Hospital property, situated on Cacique and South Salinas streets. When this property was sold (1917), approximately one hundred burials were reinterred at their present location. The parcel was leased to the Sportman's Club when bullets and later vandalism caused considerable damage to grave markers.

Nineteen further cultural resources were identified within the half-mile buffer beyond the project parcel, listed in **Table 4.1-1**, that will not be affected by the proposed new construction. Six of these resources fall outside of the project boundary to the northwest; five of those are prehistoric sites and one is unknown as the site record did not provide sufficient information to determine what it is. Five resources fall outside of the project boundary to the northeast; three are prehistoric sites and two are historic resources. Eight resources fall outside of the project boundary to the southeast; four of these are prehistoric, two are from the historic-era and two are multicomponent sites.

Table 4.1-1
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN A HALF-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT BOUNDARY

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-42-000038	David B. Rogers	1929	Prehistoric	Village and midden overlooking Cieneguitas Creek. (Lithic scatter and habitation debris)
P-42-000039	David B. Rogers	1924	Prehistoric, Historic	Shell midden habitation site occupied by Chumash at contact until ca. 1886. A mission chapel was constructed on the site in 1803 and was still standing in 1886. Cienquitas, Kaswa'a
P-42-000100	David B. Rogers	1929	Prehistoric	Canalino period, on the County Farm.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-42-001161	J. Moore	1980	Prehistoric	Low density scatter of shell and lithic debris. (Lithic scatter and habitation debris)
P-42-001206	M. Glassow, M. Perez	1972	Prehistoric	Open oak grove on gently undulating boulder strewn terrace. Except for shell, no definite evidence of aboriginal occupation. (Habitation debris)
P-42-001539	Erlandson/Heinzen	1977	Prehistoric	Light scatter of choice shell fragments in soil which appears to have high organic content. (Habitation debris)
P-42-001540	Erlandson/Heinzen	1977	Prehistoric	Site is located on a gentle slope which gradually increases in degree. The site is composed of shell midden, lithics, (chert and sandstone artifacts) and bone. Two burials were disinterred by Sheriff's Department, 1977. (Burial ground)
P-42-001541	Erlandson/Heinzen	1977	Prehistoric	Shell and lithic scatter on gentle slope above creek. Road cut exposes up to three feet of midden. This site is a relatively intact cultural resource. (Lithic scatter and habitation debris)
P-42-001549	Erlandson/Heinzen	1977	Historic	Secondary burials (reburials) from Ca. 1900. Approximately 82 sandstone, headstones closely aligned in a rectangular shape. 1894-1901, turn of century cemetery, some vandalism desecration observed. These graves may be of interest to those people responsible for appointment of historical landmarks. (Cairns/rock features, burials)
P-42-001551	Erlandson/Heinzen	1977	Prehistoric	Medium density shell scatter on small knoll to the E and above San Antonio Creek. Site appears to be largely undisturbed, hiking/equestrian trail runs through the eastern edge of the site. (Habitation debris)
P-42-001553	Erlandson/Heinzen	1977	Prehistoric	Site is on small, flat knoll situated 10m above and to the East of intermittent Hospital Creek. A similar site (SBA-1554) is located directly across creek. This site is a scatter of lithic material, mostly chert. Site contains a very low density shell and lithic scatter. Site was bisected by fence line between county and private lands. Private section was not surveyed. Northern site boundary is tentatively based on topographical considerations. (Lithic scatter, habitation debris)
P-42-001554	Erlandson/Heinzen	1977	Prehistoric	Site is on small, flat knoll, situated 10m above and to the West of intermittent Hospital Creek. Similar site (SBA-1553) is located directly across creek. This site is a scatter of lithic material, mostly chert. Site contained a very low density shell and lithic scatter. Site was bisected by fence line between county and private lands. Private section was not surveyed. Northern boundary of site is tentatively based on topographical considerations. (Habitation debris)

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-42-001582	Erlandson/Heinzen	1978	Prehistoric	Low density shell and lithic scatter on low bench above creek. Trace amounts of shell were found across the creek but this area will be excluded from site boundaries. Some areas appear to be capped with tan colored fill possibly derived from construction of Cathedral Oaks Rd. depositional history is unclear. (Habitation debris)
P-42-001649	Travis Hudson	1977	Prehistoric	Undetermined, area bulldozed. Single burial recovered in what appears to be "sterile area." Topsoil, which may have been midden, was removed. Sparse traces of Chione shell fragments remain. Burial turned over to the Quabajai Chumash Indian Association. (Burials, habitation debris)
P-42-001719	Jim Rudolph	1982	Prehistoric, Historic	Most of the material found here was historic, probably late 19th century to modern. This parcel used to be part of Hope Ranch and was also very close to the 19th century Chumash village of Kaswa'a (SBA-39). During construction, should be monitored for possible 19th century Chumash material. (Privies, dumps, trash scatters, lithic scatter)
P-42-001720	Jim Rudolph	1982	Prehistoric	A very light scatter of lithic material, found using a garden rake to expose surface below dirt and manure. (Lithic scatter)
P-42-001721	Jim Rudolph	1982	Historic	A scatter of historic debris (19th-early 20th Century). Formerly on Hope Ranch, but no record of a structure standing here until recently. Ms. Thorsen reported having found a square nail in this area. (Privies, dumps, trash scatters, lithic scatter)
P-42-001809	Jim Rudolph	1983	Prehistoric, Historic	This site is a very light scatter of shells, 1 piece of chert and some 20th century ceramics. It sits on the floodplain of Hospital Creek and lies downslope of SBA-1541, a major site found by Jon Erlandson. It is possible that the material found is actually slope wash from this site. (Habitation debris)
P-42-001820	N/A	N/A	N/A	All that is available in the site record is an image of a map with the writing: Locations of SBA-1855 and SBA-1820 plotted on a portion of the USGS 7.5' Goleta Topographic Quadrangle.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-42-002685	J.G. Costello	1994	Historic	Three routes of the San Marcos Pass Road are recorded here: Feature 1. First Stagecoach Route (1869-1880s), Feature 2. Second Stagecoach Route (1880s-1930s), 3. Modern Highway (1931-present). They extend from the foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains north of Goleta to Los Olivos in the northern Santa Ynez Valley. The earliest route (Feature 1) is less visible and lies largely on private property; it was not physically surveyed. Feature 2, although largely abandoned, can be traced for most of its length. Most of Feature 3 is still in use as state, county, or private access roads. (Roads, trails, railroad grades, highway, trail)
P-42-003491	Sean C. Hess	1997	Prehistoric	Cultural phenomena observed at the site included Franciscan chert debitage, Monterey chert debitage, quartzite debitage, two Franciscan chert flake tools, a quartzite core, and one mortar fragment. Faunal remains included Venus clam shell, large mammal remains. and small mammal remains. (Lithic scatter, habitation debris)
P-42-003498	R.O. Gibson	1998	Prehistoric	Low density of chipped stone. 14 Monterey chert flakes and one chalcedony flake recovered. (Lithic scatter, farm, ranch)
P-42-003622	M. Darcangelo, S. Mikesell	1999	Historic	Survey recording Highway 192 and associated historic features in Santa Barbara County. (Engineering structure, bridge, highway, trail)
P-42-040672	N/A	2014	Historic	Thomas Hope House.

4.1.2 Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

According to the records at the CCIC, there have been forty-five previous cultural resource studies that included some portion of the area within the project site boundaries. In addition, there were seventy-three previous cultural resource studies within a half-mile buffer of the project parcel that do not encroach upon the project site itself (**Table 4.1-1**) (see **Attachment D**).

Of the previous cultural resource studies that include a portion of the project site boundary, 18 consist of Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation Reports, two are Archaeological Evaluation Reports, one is an Assessment of Impacts Report, seven are Phase II Archaeological Investigation Reports, eight are Cultural Resources Monitoring Reports, one is a Historic Properties Survey Report, one is a Phase III Archaeological Mitigation Investigation Report, one is an FCC Packet Form 620 for Proposed New Tower Project, and two are Summaries of Cultural Resources Studies Reports.

A majority of these investigations occur in the western and southern portions of the project boundary. Twenty-three of these investigations recorded or investigated prior recorded archaeological sites in the project boundary.

Three archaeological Phase I, one Phase II and one Phase III cultural resource projects took place in the southwest region of the project boundary and recorded the lithic and shell scatter site P-42-001539 (Bittner 1990; Carbone 2001, 2003; Peak 1992; Science Applications Int'l Corp. 2002).

Two Phase I and two Phase II cultural resource projects took place in the west central portion of the project boundary which recorded the shell midden and lithic scatter site P-42-001540 (Santoro 1995, 1996; Santoro and Hazeltine 1995; Victorino 1992).

Three Phase II and three Mitigation, Evaluations and Assessments cultural resource investigations took place in the western portion of the project parcel that recorded the lithic scatter and shell scatter as well as human remains at site P-42-001541 (Craig 1982; Erlandson 1980, 1981; Moore et al. 1988a, 1988b; Woodman and Rudolph 1986).

One Phase I cultural resource investigation recorded both P-42-001540 and P-42-001541 (Coombs 1981) and an Archaeological Evaluation recorded P-42-001539, P-42-001540, and P-42-001541.

One Phase I, four Phase II and one monitoring cultural resource projects took place in the west central portion of the project parcel and recorded the light scatter of marine shell and 20th century ceramics site P-42-001809.

Table 4.1-2

KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN A 0.5-MILE RADIUS

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
SR-00064	Coombs, G.	1982	Archaeological Investigations in the Goleta Valley, California: Goleta Water District Improvements to the Water Distribution System to Comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act.	42-000037, 42-001556
SR-00100	Berry, Sarah	1986	Phase I Archaeological Assessment APN 61- 092-03	N/A
SR-00112	Coombs, G	1981	An Archaeological Resources Report for a Tract of Land above General Hospital, Santa Barbara County.	42-001540, 42-001541, 42-001551, 42-001553, 42-001554, 42-001582
SR-00118	Craig, S.	1978	Cultural Resource Assessment: Road Widening Project on Hollister Avenue Between San Antonio Road and State Highway 154 05-SB-MH 0001(3)-CR.	42-000038, 42-000039, 42-000100, 42-000116
SR-00129	Craig, S.	1982	Mitigation Planning for the Priority Homes Development, Santa Barbara, California	42-001541
SR-00141	Erlandson, J.	1979	Cultural Resources Technical Report: Proposed San Antonio Canyon Park Parking Project	42-001582
SR-00143	Erlandson, J.	1980	A Preliminary Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Santa Barbara General Hospital Affordable Housing Project.	42-001541
SR-00144	Erlandson, J.	1981	An Assessment of the Potential Archaeological Impacts of the Revised Priority Homes Plan, Santa Barbara, CA	42-001541

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
SR-00145	Erlandson, J.	1983	Final Report: Results of Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Investigations at CA-SBa- 1582, Santa Barbara County, CA.	42-001582
SR-00165	MacFarlane, Heather	1984	Archaeological Resources Evaluation Oakgrove Condominiums Project.	42-001539, 42-001540, 42-001541
SR-00173	Meacham, C.	1977	An Archaeological Site Survey of a Proposed Disposal Site in Santa Barbara County, California 05-SB-192 0.0/2.2 05201 - 224641	N/A
SR-00175	Moore, J.	1980	Phase One Archaeological Evaluation of Tract 12872 Santa Barbara, California.	42-000037, 42-001161, 42-001162, 42-001163, 42-001164, 42-001165, 42-001325
SR-00179	Moore, J.	1986	Phase II Archaeological Investigations at SBA- 1809. Santa Barbara, CA.	42-001809
SR-00185	Rudolph, J	1982	An Archaeological and Historic Evaluation of Rancho Asoleado, Santa Barbara County, California.	42-001719, 42-001720, 42-001721
SR-00187	Rudolph, J	1983	Calle Real Phase I Archaeological Project	42-001809
SR-00189	Rudolph, J	1986	Additional Phase II Investigations at SBA- 1809, Santa Barbara County, California	42-001809
SR-00191	Schaff, Gregory	1980	An ethnohistoric study for the Obern Project TPM 12,937.	N/A
SR-00209	Stone, David	1984	Phase I Archaeological Assessment for APN 59-140-07 and 08 (Thorson Forte Ranch Project).	N/A
SR-00219	Wilcoxon, Larry	1977	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Land Parcel No. 67-130-02 (The George Hughes Property)	N/A
SR-00222	Wilcoxon, Larry	1978	An Archaeological Field Reconnaissance of Land Parcel No. 61-081-01 (The Richard Volpi Property)	N/A
SR-00235	Wilcoxon, Larry	1980	An Archaeological Field Reconnaissance at the Corner of Hollister Avenue and Modoc Road, Santa Barbara, California.	N/A
SR-00237	Wilcoxon, Larry	1980	A Phase I Cultural Resources Evaluation of Shadow Hills Condominium Development Goleta, California.	42-001820, 42-001825
SR-00238	Wilcoxon, Larry	1981	An Archaeological Field Reconnaissance of the Proposed St. Vincent School Development Goleta, California.	N/A

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
SR-00240	Wilcoxon, Larry	1983	Results of an Archaeological Subsurface Boundary Definition Program for the Shadow Hills Condominium Development, Goleta, California	42-001820
SR-00241	Wilcoxon, Larry R. and Rockwell, Thomas K.	1984	Phase II Archaeological Excavations at CA-SBA-1820, an Early Period Millingstone Horizon Settlement in the Lower Foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains, Santa Barbara County, California	42-001820
SR-00247	Wilcoxon, Larry, Rockwell, Thomas K., and Peterson, Robert	1986	Results of a Subsurface Archaeological Boundary Definition Program at SBA-1720, Locus 1, and Locus 2, Rancho Asoleado Subdivision, Santa Barbara, California	42-001720
SR-00248	Woodman, Craig F. and Rudolph, James M.	1986	Phase II Archaeological Test Excavations at SBA-1541, Santa Barbara, CA	42-001541
SR-00625	Van Horn, D. and Linschied, J.	1986	Salvage Excavation of Outlying Areas of the Shadow Hills site, SBA-1820, and Test Excavation of a Portion of SBA-1855	42-001820, 42-001855
SR-00661	Cultural Resource Management Services	1988	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of APN 59-090-01 and 04, La Paloma Avenue, Santa Barbara County, California	N/A
SR-00663	Berry, S	1986	Phase I Archaeological Assessment for Vintage Ranch Co. Property (APN 61-271-04,-06,-07) in Goleta.	N/A
SR-00664	Arnold, J.	1987	Cultural Resource Monitoring in the Vicinity of SBA-1540 for the De La Guerra Power Methane Recovery Project, Santa Barbara County, California.	N/A
SR-00665	Moore, J. and Imwalle, M.	1987	Archaeological Investigations at CA-SBA- 1809, A Protohistoric Settlement in Santa Barbara County.	42-001809
SR-00666	Moore, J., Gerstle, A., Lambert, P., Moriarity, J., Bowser, B., Day-Moriarity, S., and Sehgal, L.	1988	Archaeological Investigations at CA-SBA- 1541: Prehistoric Settlement, Subsistence, and Economy	42-001541
SR-00927	Billman, B.R. and P.E. Snethkamp	1990	Letter report: CA-SBa-1809, monitoring of construction excavations, Social Services Building, Camino del Remedio, Santa Barbara, CA	42-001809

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
SR-01062	Wilcoxon, L.	1990	A phase 1 archaeological resource evaluation for three residential lots on Modoc Road	N/A

SR-01066	Bittner, J	1990	Painted Cave fire emergency projects: stream channel work and Maria Ygnacio debris basin	42-000041, 42-000169, 42-000562, 42-001205, 42-001206, 42-001324, 42-001325, 42-001548, 42-001550, 42-001551, 42-001556, 42-001560, 42-001567, 42-001569, 42-001570, 42-001582, 42-001702, 42-001704, 42-001820, 42-002150, 42-002153, 42-002338, 42-002339, 42-002340, 42-002365, 42-002366, 42-002367, 40-000840, 40-000883, 40-000968, 40-000983, 40-000987, 40-001076, 40-001077, 40-001168, 40-001189, 42-000001, 42-000006, 42-000007, 42-000012, 42-000013, 42-000016, 42-000017, 42-000018, 42-000019, 42-000028, 42-000034, 42-000038, 42-000039, 42-000054, 42-000057, 42-000060, 42-000070, 42-000071, 42-000072, 42-000073, 42-000075, 42-000076, 42-000077, 42-000078, 42-000079, 42-000080, 42-000081, 42-000082, 42-000083, 42-000084, 42-000085, 42-000086, 42-000087, 42-000088, 42-000089, 42-000090, 42-000091, 42-000092, 42-000093, 42-000094, 42-000095, 42-000096, 42-000097, 42-000100, 42-000106, 42-000108, 42-000111, 42-000116, 42-000127, 42-000131, 42-000142, 42-000144, 42-000202, 42-000203, 42-000205, 42-000208, 42-000209, 42-000210, 42-000212, 42-000213, 42-000530, 42-000534, 42-000536, 42-000539, 42-000541, 42-000542, 42-000545, 42-000546, 42-000551, 42-000552, 42-000553, 42-000600, 42-000601, 42-000610, 42-000611, 42-000626, 42-000628, 42-000629, 42-000630, 42-000637, 42-000639, 42-000643, 42-000648, 42-000651, 42-000653, 42-000654, 42-000660, 42-000661, 42-000662, 42-000666, 42-000669, 42-000670, 42-000671, 42-000673, 42-000674, 42-000677, 42-000678, 42-000679, 42-000680, 42-000682, 42-000683, 42-000690, 42-000707, 42-000708, 42-000712, 42-000722, 42-000723, 42-000724, 42-000776, 42-000777, 42-000908, 42-000931, 42-000965, 42-000986, 42-000990, 42-000991, 42-000992, 42-001001, 42-001002, 42-001017, 42-001018, 42-001040, 42-001041, 42-001053, 42-001054, 42-001055, 42-001058, 42-001078, 42-001079, 42-001080, 42-001093, 42-001100, 42-001101, 42-001105, 42-001108, 42-001110, 42-001117, 42-001121, 42-001128, 42-001129, 42-001131, 42-001133, 42-001134, 42-001139, 42-001140, 42-001145, 42-001149, 42-001151, 42-001152, 42-001156, 42-001157, 42-001166, 42-001167, 42-001168, 42-001204, 42-001322, 42-001323, 42-001326, 42-001476, 42-001477, 42-001489, 42-001491, 42-001492, 42-001493, 2-001494, 42-001495, 42-001496, 42-001500,
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Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
				42-001503, 42-001506, 42-001522, 42-001539, 42-001543, 42-001544, 42-001545, 42-001546, 42-001547, 42-001578, 42-001653, 42-001655, 42-001658, 42-001659, 42-001664, 42-001666, 42-001670, 42-001672, 42-001675, 42-001676, 42-001703, 42-001709, 42-001717, 42-001722, 42-001731, 42-001733, 42-001750, 42-001755, 42-001766, 42-001776, 42-001783, 42-001803, 42-001806, 42-001807, 42-001808, 42-001845, 42-001856, 42-001870, 42-001871, 42-001872, 42-001876, 42-001878, 42-001879, 42-001880, 42-001881, 42-001887, 42-001900, 42-001901, 42-001908, 42-001913, 42-001914, 42-001915, 42-001916, 42-001921, 42-001922, 42-001954, 42-001958, 42-001969, 42-001979, 42-001980, 42-001982, 42-001986, 42-001987, 42-001988, 42-001990, 42-001994, 42-001996, 42-002011, 42-002014, 42-002038, 42-002059, 42-002060, 42-002061, 42-002088, 42-002094, 42-002096, 42-002098, 42-002119, 42-002165, 42-002177, 42-002178, 42-002179, 42-002189, 42-002190

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
SR-01082	Peak and Associates	1988	Class I Inventory for a Proposed Fiber Optic Communication Route, San Francisco to Los Angeles.	40-000840, 40-000883, 40-000968, 40-000983, 40-000987, 40-001076, 40-001077, 40-001168, 40-001189, 42-000001, 42-000006, 42-000007, 42-000012, 42-000013, 42-000016, 42-000017, 42-000018, 42-000019, 42-000028, 42-000034, 42-000038, 42-000039, 42-000054, 42-000057, 42-000060, 42-000070, 42-000071, 42-000072, 42-000073, 42-000075, 42-000076, 42-000077, 42-000078, 42-000079, 42-000080, 42-000081, 42-000082, 42-000083, 42-000084, 42-000085, 42-000086, 42-000087, 42-000088, 42-000089, 42-000090, 42-000091, 42-000092, 42-000093, 42-000094, 42-000095, 42-000096, 42-000097, 42-000100, 42-000106, 42-000108, 42-000111, 42-000116, 42-000127, 42-000131, 42-000142, 42-000144, 42-000202, 42-000203, 42-000205, 42-000208, 42-000209, 42-000210, 42-000212, 42-000213, 42-000530, 42-000534, 42-000536, 42-000539, 42-000541, 42-000542, 42-000545, 42-000546, 42-000551, 42-000552, 42-000553, 42-000600, 42-000601, 42-000610, 42-000611, 42-000626, 42-000628, 42-000629, 42-000630, 42-000637, 42-000639, 42-000643, 42-000648, 42-000651, 42-000653, 42-000654, 42-000660, 42-000661, 42-000662, 42-000666, 42-000669, 42-000670, 42-000671, 42-000673, 42-000674, 42-000677, 42-000678, 42-000679, 42-000680, 42-000682, 42-000683, 42-000690, 42-000707, 42-000708, 42-000712, 42-000722, 42-000723, 42-000724, 42-000776, 42-000777, 42-000908, 42-000931, 42-000965, 42-000986, 42-000990, 42-000991, 42-000992, 42-001001, 42-001002, 42-001017, 42-001018, 42-001040, 42-001041, 42-001053, 42-001054, 42-001055,
SR-01198	Rudolph, T.	1992	Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Water Pipeline for the Foothill Triangle Project	N/A
SR-01250	Santoro, L., Toren, G., Santoro, L., and Toren, G	1992	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey 4299 State Street APN 61-093-05, Santa Barbara County, California	42-000039
SR-01250b	Santoro, L. and Toren, G	1992	Archaeological Monitoring Report for Remediation Activities at 4299 State Street APN 61-093-05, Santa Barbara County, California	N/A
SR-01338	Wilcoxon, L.	1992	A Phase 1 Archaeological Resource Evaluation for Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District's Proposed Consolidation Facilities, Goleta, California	N/A

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
SR-01360	Farris, G.	1992	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey for Proposed Highway 154 Construction from Los Olivos to Santa Barbara, CA. P.M. R3.1/R31.2	42-000875, 42-001324, 42-001325, 42-001654, 42-001825, 42-002108, 42-002199, 42-002203, 42-002509, 42-002510, 42-002511, 42-002512, 42-002513, 42-002514, 42-002515
SR-01419	Ann S. Peak, Melinda A. Peak, Robert A. Gerry, Neal J. Neuenschwander, and Ric Windmiller	1992	Consolidated Report: Cultural Resources Studies for the Proposed Pacific Pipeline Project	42-000001, 42-000002, 42-000012, 42-000013, 42-000016, 42-000017, 42-000018, 42-000019, 42-000023, 42-000024, 42-000028, 42-000034, 42-000038, 42-000039, 42-000054, 42-000057, 42-000060, 42-000070, 42-000093, 42-000100, 42-000116, 42-000142, 42-000190, 42-001093, 42-001156, 42-001157, 42-001489, 42-001506, 42-001539, 42-001578, 42-001653, 42-001655, 42-001703, 42-001717, 42-001750, 42-001776, 42-001856, 42-001870, 42-001915, 42-001958, 42-002179, 42-002187
SR-01446	Peak and Associates	1988	Class I Inventory for the Proposed American Telephone and Telegraph Salinas to Los Angeles Fiberoptics Communication Route	N/A
SR-01447	N/A	1992	Report on the Shovel Testing of 24 Prehistoric Period Cultural Resources and the Class 3 Reassessment-Pacific Coast Pipeline Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles Counties	42-000012, 42-000038, 42-000057, 42-000060, 42-000070, 42-000076, 42-000078, 42-000079, 42-000086, 42-000087, 42-000088, 42-000131, 42-000142, 42-000144, 42-001151, 42-001204, 42-001213, 42-001326, 42-001506, 42-001655, 42-001676, 42-001731, 42-001856, 42-001870, 42-001900, 42-001915, 42-001921, 42-002153, 42-002190
SR-01449	Peak and Associates	1993	Report on the Backhoe Trenching of Potential Cultural Resource Sites for the Pacific Pipeline Project Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, California	N/A
SR-01536	Romani, John	2001	Extended Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation: 4385 Hollister Avenue, Goleta, CA	N/A
SR-01746	Chartkoff, J.	1967	Archaeological Resources on Fourteen Stream Channels in coastal Santa Barbara County, California	42-000020, 42-000021, 42-000022, 42-000023, 42-000024, 42-000027, 42-000028, 42-000033, 42-000034, 42-000044, 42-000045, 42-000046, 42-000047, 42-000048, 42-000049, 42-000055, 42-000056, 42-000060, 42-000062, 42-000063, 42-000066, 42-000137
SR-01766	Desautels, R. and Leach, M	1978	Archaeological Survey and Inventory Report on the Goleta County Water District Wastewater Reclamation Project Located in Santa Barbara County, California	N/A

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
SR-01795	Santoro, L.	1995	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey: Santa Barbara County Detention and Correctional Facility 4434 Calle Rea, Santa Barbara County, California	42-001540
SR-01799	Santoro, L. and Hazeltine, T.	1995	Phase II Archaeological Testing Program on CA-SBA-1540, Santa Barbara County Detention and Correctional Facility, 4434 Calle Real, Santa Barbara County, California	42-001540
SR-01809	Stone, D.	1995	Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Lot Split, 4471 Hollister Avenue, Santa Barbara, Ca	N/A
SR-01811	King, C.	1993	Native American Placenames in the Vicinity of the Pacific Pipeline: Part 2: Gaviota to the San Fernando Valley	N/A
SR-01846	Cagle, C. and Stone, D.	1996	Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation for a Proposed Lot Split at 4491 La Paloma Road, Santa Barbara, California	N/A
SR-01875	Santoro, L	1995	Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey Woods Equestrian Riding Ring, Ridgewood Farm, Santa Barbara County, CA.	N/A
SR-01914	Wilcoxon, Larry R.	1996	A Phase 1 Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Proposed Campus Site for Santa Barbara Christian School, Cieneguitas Road and Calle Caridad, Santa Barbara County, California	42-003394
SR-01920	Wilcoxon, Larry R.	1996	Phase 1 Historical Resources Management Report for 1001 Cieneguitas Road (APN 059- 020-008) Santa Barbara County, California	N/A
SR-01955	Santoro, Loren J.	1996	Phase II Testing of CA-SBa-1540 for a Proposed Culvert Construction Project	42-001540
SR-01959	Stone, David	1996	Phase I Archaeological Survey for a Proposed Triplex at 4318 Modoc Road, Santa Barbara	42-000039
SR-01962	Spanne, Laurence W.	1996	Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for Victoria Management Project, APN 61-070- 10, 4525 Hollister Avenue Santa Barbara, California County of Santa Barbara	N/A
SR-02004	Wilcoxon, Larry R.	1997	A Phase 1 Cultural Resource Evaluation For Three Segments of Pacific Lightwave Incorporated's Fiber Optic Cable Network In Santa Barbara County, Santa Barbara	N/A

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
SR-02023	Wilcoxon, Larry R.	1996	A Phase 1 Cultural Resource Evaluation for a Proposed Affordable Housing Project on Assessor's Parcel No. 065-472-07 At Turnpike Road and Camino De Vida, Santa Barbara, California	N/A
SR-02041	Cesena, Charles	1985	Historic Property Survey, Route 101 Widening in and near Santa Barbara, - 05-SB- 101 - R14.2/22/5.05202 310410	42-000024, 42-000060, 42-001703
SR-02143	Mason, Roger	1998	Cultural Resources Survey Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: LA-372-01 in the city of Santa Barbara, California	N/A
SR-02190	Hess, Sean, Stone, D., and Anderson, K.	1997	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey at 1100 San Antonio Creek Road, Santa Barbara County, California	42-003491
SR-02191	Hess, Sean, Anderson, K., and Stone, D.	1998	Extended Phase 1 Survey of CA-SBA-3491 APN 59-044-21- Warkentin Lot Split 1100 San Antonio Creek Road, Goleta, Santa Barbara County, California	42-003491
SR-02269	Palmer, Kevin	1999	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Evaluation for 4410 Hollister Avenue (APN 061-083-007) Santa Barbara County, CA	N/A
SR-02370	Cupples, Sue	1977	Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Construction Project on 05-SB-192 PM 0.0/2.22 Including Disposal Sites and Haul Roads (San Roque Creek Bridge)	N/A
SR-02382	Carbone, Larry	1999	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for a Parcel Lot Split, 945 San Antonio Creek Lane, County of Santa Barbara, California	N/A
SR-02439	Wilcoxon, Larry	1999	A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation for Proposed Senior and Family Housing Facilities on the St. Vincent's School Holding, 4200 Calle Real, Santa Barbara, CA	N/A
SR-02531	Romani, John	1998	Phase II Archaeological Investigations at CA-SBA-39 4318 Modoc Road, Santa Barbara County, CA	42-000039
SR-02597	Macfarlane, Heather	1999	Extended Phase I Backhoe Testing LRW-98- 02, LRW-98-03, and LRW-98-04, St. Vincent's School Holding, 4200 Calle Real, Santa Barbara, CA	N/A

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
SR-02667	Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	2001	Draft Program Environmental Impact Report: Updated Routine Maintenance Program	N/A
SR-02735	Carbone, Larry A.	2001	A Phase II Archaeological Testing Program Conducted for Proposed Construction of an Administration Building, 260 N. San Antonio Road, County of Santa Barbara, CA	42-001539
SR-02753	David Stone	2001	Phase 1 Archaeological Resources Report: Residential Improvements at 955 Chaparral APN 059-110-011 Santa Barbara, CA	N/A
SR-02916	Science Applications Int'l Corp.	2002	Phase 3 Archaeological Mitigation Investigation General Services Building San Antonio Road, Santa Barbara County, California	42-001539
SR-02984	Larry Carbone	2003	A Phase 1 Archaeological Resource Evaluation for the Casa Del Mural Property on the Calle Real Campus, 4570 Calle Real, County of Santa Barbara, CA (APN 059-140-	42-001539
SR-03098	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2003	A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation Of The Preserve At San Marcos Project Area In Unincorporated Santa Barbara County, California.	42-000037, 42-001161, 42-001162, 42-001163, 42-001164, 42-001165, 42-001325, 42-003488
SR-03115	Luhnow, Glennda G. and Mason, Roger D.	2000	Archaeological Test Program Report Level 3 Long Haul Project: WS06 Presence/Absence Testing at CA-SBA-58 Santa Barbara County, California	42-000038
SR-03308	Dice, M.	2003	SN45XC139A (Goleta Transfer Station), 4417 Calle Real, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County, California	N/A
SR-03351	ENVICOM	2005	The Preserve at San Marcos Draft Environmental Impact Report Recirculation Document	N/A
SR-03388	ENVICOM	2004	The Preserve at San Marcos Development, Draft Environmental Impact Report Volumes I & II	N/A
SR-03437	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2005	Redacted Report for Public Review: A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Preserve at San Marcos Project Area in Unincorporated Santa Barbara County, California.	42-000037, 42-001161, 42-001164, 42-001165, 42-001325, 42-003488

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
SR-03621	Kiaha, Krista	2006	Historic Property Survey Report Mission Canyon CURE Project Santa Barbara County, California	42-003778, 42-040905
SR-03627	Schmidt, James J.	2006	DWO 6049-5899; AI NO. 6-5826: Hurst 16kV, Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project, Goleta, Santa Barbara County, California.	N/A
SR-03638	Carbone, Larry A.	2007	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Resources Assessment for a Subdivision Lot Split at 4640 Vieja Drive, City of Goleta, County of Santa Barbara, California	N/A
SR-04058	Nancy Sikes, Cindy Arrington, Bryon Bass, Chris Corey, Kevin Hunt, Steve O'Neil, Catherine Pruet, Tony Sawyer, Michael Tuma, Leslie Wagner, and Alex Wesson	2006	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California - SEE ALSO CA-SLO-6082	42-000006, 42-000007, 42-000012, 42-000018, 42-000019, 42-000024, 42-000039, 42-000054, 42-000060, 42-000076, 42-000078, 42-000080, 42-000082, 42-000086, 42-000088, 42-000089, 42-000093, 42-000094, 42-000097, 42-000106, 42-000142, 42-000144, 42-000396, 42-000553, 42-001151, 42-001156, 42-001157, 42-001204, 42-001326, 42-001492, 42-001493, 42-001494, 42-001495, 42-001506, 42-001670, 42-001676, 42-001731, 42-001766, 42-001807, 42-001808, 42-001870, 42-001872, 42-001878, 42-001879, 42-001881, 42-001887, 42-001914, 42-001916, 42-001921, 42-001958, 42-001969, 42-001990, 42-002178, 42-002179, 42-002189, 42-002441, 42-002442, 42-002586, 42-002587, 42-002588, 42-002753
SR-040581	SWCA Environmental Consultants	2006	Appendix A: Qwest Fiber Optic Cultural Resources Protocols; Appendix B: Native American Contact Table and Sample Consultation Letter	N/A
SR-04075	Bonner, Wayne H	2006	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV00629B (Santa Barbara Coroner), 66 South San Antonio Road, Santa Barbara County, California	N/A
SR-04075A	N/A	2006	New Tower Submission Packet	N/A
SR-04111	Stephen W. Yost, Ivan Strudwick, David Ing, Roger Klein, W. Randall Miller, Elisha Black, Dee Jones-Bartholomew, Joan M. Yost, and Howard H. Higgins	2001	Final Report on Cultural Resource Monitoring Level (3) Long Haul Fiber Optic Running Line, San Luis Obispo to Burbank, California, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura and Los Angeles Counties	42-000006, 42-000018, 42-000019, 42-000024, 42-000038, 42-000056, 42-000083, 42-000084, 42-000088, 42-000090, 42-000091, 42-000093, 42-000106, 42-000108, 42-000125, 42-000127, 42-000142, 42-001017, 42-001018, 42-001151, 42-001204, 42-001213, 42-001670, 42-001672, 42-001676, 42-001707, 42-001708, 42-001731, 42-001766, 42-001921, 42-001969, 42-001992, 42-001996, 42-002178, 42-002357, 42-002587, 42-003014, 42-040742

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
SR-04111A	TRC Companies Inc.	N/A	Appendix A - Cultural Resource Personnel; Appendix B - Native American Monitoring Personnel, Appendix C - Confidential - Periodic Progress Reports, Miscellaneous Correspondence, and Variances, with attachments	N/A
SR-04111B	Richard S. Shepard and Roger D. Mason	2001	Cultural Resources Records Search and Field Survey and Paleontologic Resources Literature Review Report for Level 3 Fiber Optic Project: Highway 1 Workaround, Santa Barbara County, CA	N/A
SR-04111C	Richard S. Shepard and Shannon Davis	2000	Cultural Resources Survey Report for Level 3 Long Haul Fiber Optic Project: WS06 Carpinteria Workaround, Foothill Road Alternative in the City of Carpinteria and adjacent Unincorporated Areas, Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, CA	N/A
SR-04346	Carbone, Larry	2009	A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Resources Assessment for a proposed Parcel Lot Split at the 4523 Auhay Drive Property, County of Santa Barbara, California	N/A
SR-04458	Carbone, Larry A.	2009	A Phase 1 Archaeological Survey and Resources Assessment for a Proposed Four-Way Split, 1150 San Antonio Creek Road, Goleta Community, County of Santa Barbara, CA.	N/A
SR-04552	Wayne H. Bonner and Sarah A. Williams	2009	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV00629B (XR) (Santa Barbara Coroner), 66 South San Antonia Road, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County, California.	N/A
SR-04574	Wee, Stephen and Larson, Bryan	2006	Historical Resources Evaluation Report: Masonry Features within State Right-of-Way Along State Route 192, Santa Barbara County, California	42-003622, 42-003755, 42-003756, 42-003757, 42-003758, 42-003759, 42-003760, 42-003761, 42-003762, 42-003763, 42-003764, 42-003765, 42-003766, 42-003767, 42-003768, 42-003769, 42-003770, 42-003771, 42-003772, 42-003774, 42-003775, 42-003776, 42-003777, 42-003778, 42-003779, 42-003780, 42-003781, 42-003782, 42-003783, 42-003784, 42-003785, 42-003786, 42-003787, 42-003788, 42-003789, 42-003790, 42-003791, 42-003792, 42-003793, 42-003794, 42-003795, 42-003796, 42-003797, 42-003798, 42-003799, 42-003800, 42-003801, 42-040905

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
SR-04638	Janet Wolf	2010	Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Flood Control Maintenance Activities in the Goleta Slough, Draft Subsequent EIR SCH No. 2000031092	42-000045, 42-000046
SR-04913	Ken Victorino and David Stone	2009	Letter Report for Archaeological Monitoring, Emergency Jesusita Fire Debris Rack Installation, San Antonio and San Roque Creeks	N/A
SR-04914	Ken Victorino and David Stone	2009	Letter Report for Archaeological Monitoring, Routine Creek Maintenance Activities, Hospital Creek, Santa Barbara County	N/A
SR-05025	Conway, Thor	2009	An Archaeological Surface Survey and Updated Records Search for the Goleta Slough Flood Control Dredging Project, Goleta, Santa Barbara County, California	42-000045, 42-000046, 42-001158, 42-001695
SR-05161	Robert R. Peterson, Jr.	2009	Archaeological and Native American Monitoring for the Meadows at San Marcos Preserve	42-000037
SR-05232	Denardo, Carole	2015	Historic Resource Inventory and Evaluation 440 El Sueno Road (APN 059-172-010)	N/A
SR-05276	Victorino, Ken	2012	Memorandum: Endelos Energy Calle Real Solar Project	42-001540
SR-05276A	Ken Victorino and Gil	2012	Shovel Test Pit/ Auger Forms	N/A
SR-05295	David Stone	2016	Archaeological Monitoring Report Park Hill Estates, The Boulders Project 4700 Via Los Santos, APN 059-290-041 Santa Barbara County, CA	N/A
SR-05295A	Isa Folkes, Heather McDaniel, Yesenia Garcia, and Amado Romero	2015	Native American Monitoring Form, Archaeological Monitoring Form	N/A
SR-05432	Don C. Perez	2015	Phase 1 Archaeological Resources Report South Goleta/ Ensite #27058 (309148) 4500 Hollister Avenue Santa Barbara (part of Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, for Proposed New Tower Project)	N/A
SR-05432A	Don C. Perez	2015	Appendix A: Site Plans	N/A
SR-05432B	Jessika Akmenkalns	2015	Appendix B: Documentation of Records Search at the Central Coast Information Center	N/A
SR-05432C	Central Coast Information Center	2015	Appendix C: Report List (removed)	N/A

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
SR-054321	Don C. Perez	2015	Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, for proposed New Tower Project 4500 Hollister Avenue, Santa Barbara; Attachment 1. Contact Information, Attachment 2. Site Information- Photographs, Attachment 3. Site Information- Map Requirements, Attachment 4. Additional Site Information, Attachment 6. Tribal and NHO Involvement, Attachment 7. Historic Properties Direct Effects, Attachment	N/A
SR-05566	Eric S. Nocerino	2018	Phase 1 Archaeological Study for the Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District 4678 Calle Real Project, Santa Barbara County, California	N/A
SR-05577	Christopher Duran and Meagan Szromba	2018	Archaeological Evaluation Report of CA-SBA- 39 (P-42-000039)	42-000039
SR-05898	Hillary Murphy and Kathryn Berlin	2021	2021 Bi-Annual Summary of Cultural Resources Studies Conducted for Southern California Edison's Emergency Projects (903319736 and Alisal Fire) on Private Lands, Santa Barbara County, California.	42-000085, 42-000090, 42-001554, 42-001733
SR-05911	Bradley Peacock and Kathryn Berlin	2022	Quarterly Summary of Cultural Resources Surveys and Monitoring Conducted for Southern California Edison's Operations and Maintenance Projects on Private Lands, Quarter 4 2022, Santa Barbara County, California	N/A

4.2 Native American Outreach

On March 13, 2023, Ms. Doukakis contacted the NAHC via email notifying them of the project, requesting a search of their SLF and asking for a list of local tribal organizations and individuals to contact for project outreach. The results of the search request were received March 17, 2023, at the office of UltraSystems from Mr. Cody Campagne, Cultural Resources Analyst. The NAHC letter stated that “A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive [emphasis in the original].” (See **Attachment C.**)

UltraSystems prepared letters to each of the nine tribal contacts representing six tribal organizations describing the project with a map showing the project's location, requesting a reply if they have knowledge of cultural resources in the area, including the SLF traditional resource, and asked if they had any questions or concerns regarding the project. A tenth contact provided by the NAHC indicated only the tribal name of San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council (SLOCCC) with no contact information. Upon our request for contact information Mr. Campagne indicated that the last SLOCCC chief passed away, all of the previous contact

information is out of date and they have exhausted all measures in attempting to find other points of contact with the Tribe. On March 22, 2023, Ms. Doukakis mailed the letters with accompanying maps to all eight tribal contacts in which address were provided and emails were sent to the nine email addresses provided (see **Attachment C**).

The email and letter to Barbara Lopez of the Barbareño Band of Chumash Indians was returned as “Delivery Failure.”

A phone call was received on March 22, 2023 from Chairperson Eleanor Fishburn with the Barbareño Band of Chumash Indians asking about the results of the information center search. We informed her that we had not received the CHRIS results to date. The Chairperson asked that we call her back with the other tribes.

On May 3, 2023, via email Crystal Mendoza, Administrative Assistant for the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians requested consultation on the project. Mr. O’Neil replied May 4, 2023 that AB 52 consultation will be conducted by Santa Barbara County and when the Lead Agency point of contact is known we will inform them of the Santa Ynez Band’s request.

Following up on the initial letter and email contacts, telephone calls were conducted on October 9, 2023 by Ms. Doukakis, to complete the outreach process. These calls were to the eight tribal contacts who had not already responded to the UltraSystems’ mailing and email. Six tribal contacts did not answer and messages describing the project were left: Dayna Barrios, Chairperson of the Barbareño/ Ventureño Band of Mission Indians; Gabe Frausto, Vice Chair of the Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation; Violet Walker, Chairperson of the Northern Chumash Tribal Council; Barbara Lopez with the Barbareño Band of Chumash Indians; and Eleanor Fishburn, Chairperson of the Barbareño Band of Chumash Indians. No responses have been received to date. In addition, in a call to Julio Quair, Chairperson with the Chumash Council of Bakersfield the phone line was found to be was disconnected and so a message could not be left. There have been no further responses from these tribes to date (see **Attachment C**).

Chairperson Mia Lopez with the Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation indicated that she is no longer the Chairperson and to contact Mr. Frausto who is the new Chairperson. Annette Ayala, CRM Committee Chair with the Barbareño/ Ventureño Band of Mission Indians indicated that she would like us to send her our Cultural Report to review once it is complete. She was informed that she could request a copy of the cultural resources report during AB 52 consultation with the Lead Agency.

4.3 National Register of Historic Places

A search of the Built Environmental Resource Directory (BERD) provided by the Office of Historic Preservation (2023) was conducted for this project on June 14, 2023.

It was determined that the project boundary contains a single resource that has been evaluated under the National Register. The Casa del Mural at 4570 Calle Real, which is located within the subject property boundaries, was evaluated through Section 106 during a property rehabilitation and was determined ineligible for the National Register; it was not evaluated for the California Register or local listing.

Two properties located outside of the project area, but within the 0.5-mile radius had also been evaluated for the National Register. The Thomas Hope House at 399 Nogal Drive (circa 1875) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper and is listed in the California Register. The Outrigger Cottage at 4385 Cuna Drive was determined ineligible for the NR by the SHRC or the Keeper.

Primary Number	Property Number	Property Name	Property Address	Year Constructed	California Historical Resource Status Code
468085	65926	Casa del Mural	4570 Calle Real	N/A	6Y- Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process- Not evaluated for CR or Local Listing.
474533	73688	Outrigger Cottage	4385 Cuna Drive	N/A	6X – Determined ineligible for the NR by SHRC or Keeper.
421081	18271	Thomas Hope House	399 Nogal Drive	1875	1S – Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Site Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation of significance under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) uses criteria found in eligibility descriptions from the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Generally, a resource is to be considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register [Public Resources Code § 5024.1; California Code of Regulations § 15064.5(a)(3)]. These criteria provide that a resource may be listed as potentially significant if it:

- Is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage.
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- 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 value.
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

5.2 Potential Effects

No CRHR- or NRHP-identified prehistoric or historic cultural resources are present on the project site and so will not be adversely affected by the project. However, the presence of buried cultural (prehistoric and/or historic archaeological) resources cannot be ruled out. If prehistoric and/or historic artifacts are observed during subsurface excavation, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor should be on call to assess the finds.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The CCIC resources records review indicated there are five archaeological, prehistoric and/or historic resources located within the project boundary. Nineteen further resources were identified within a half-mile zone of the project boundary.

There were two Native American tribal response to outreach contacts. The Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians requested consultation on the project and they have been included in consultation with the County. The Barbareño/ Ventureño Band of Mission Indians indicated they would like to receive the cultural report to review once it is complete. The County has included the tribe in consultation efforts for this project. (See **Section 4.2** and **Attachment C.**) No specific traditional cultural resources associated with the project parcel were noted by any of the tribes and no recommendations for monitoring were made.

An intensive pedestrian cultural resources survey was not conducted due to the large size of the current project area (300 acres) and the evolving nature of the Master Plan's development of differing segments over a twenty five year span. Given the known presence of five prehistoric and historic archaeological sites within the project boundary, the nineteen additional prehistoric and historic sites within the surrounding half-mile buffer, and the areas within the project boundary that have yet to be surveyed, the project site is regarded as having a high sensitivity for the presence of cultural resources. It is recommended that as the Master Plan progresses and segments are initiated at the Calle Real Campus, segment-specific pedestrian surveys will need to be conducted.

If human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this project, work should halt in that area and the Santa Barbara County Coroner would be notified (§ 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code). The Coroner would determine whether the remains are of recent human origin or older Native American ancestry. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, they would contact the NAHC. The NAHC would be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who would make recommendations as to the manner for handling these remains and further provide for the disposition of the remains, as required by § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. Following notification by the NAHC, the MLD would make these recommendations within 48 hours of having access to the project site following notification by the NAHC. These recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials (§ 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code).

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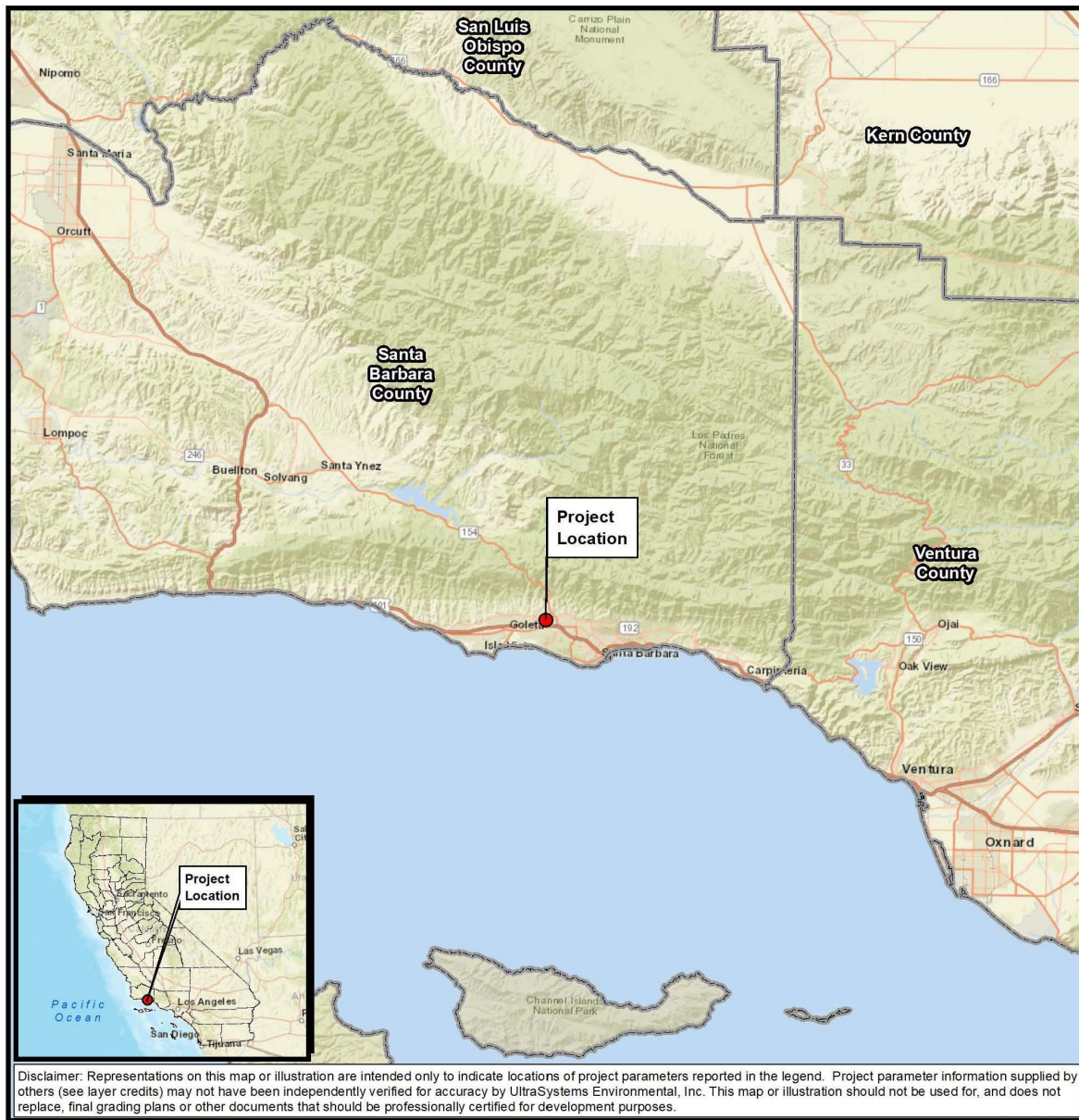
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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A
PROJECT MAPS

Figure 1
PROJECT REGIONAL LOCATION MAP



Scale: 1:663,600



0 5 10 Miles

0 5.5 11 Kilometers

Legend

● Project Location

**Calle Real Campus
Master Plan**

Regional Location



Figure 2
PROJECT STUDY AREA

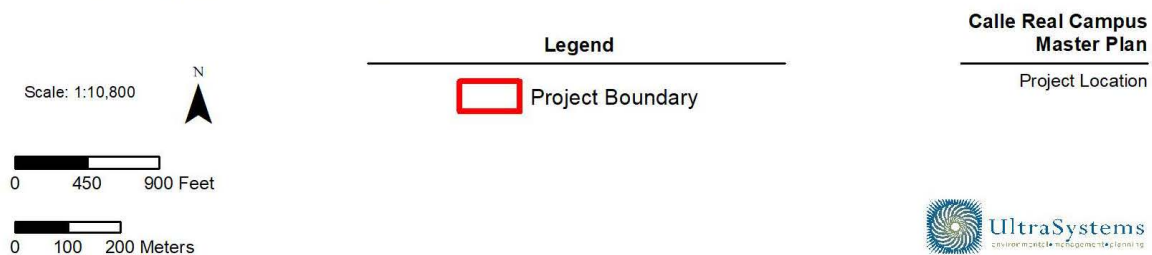
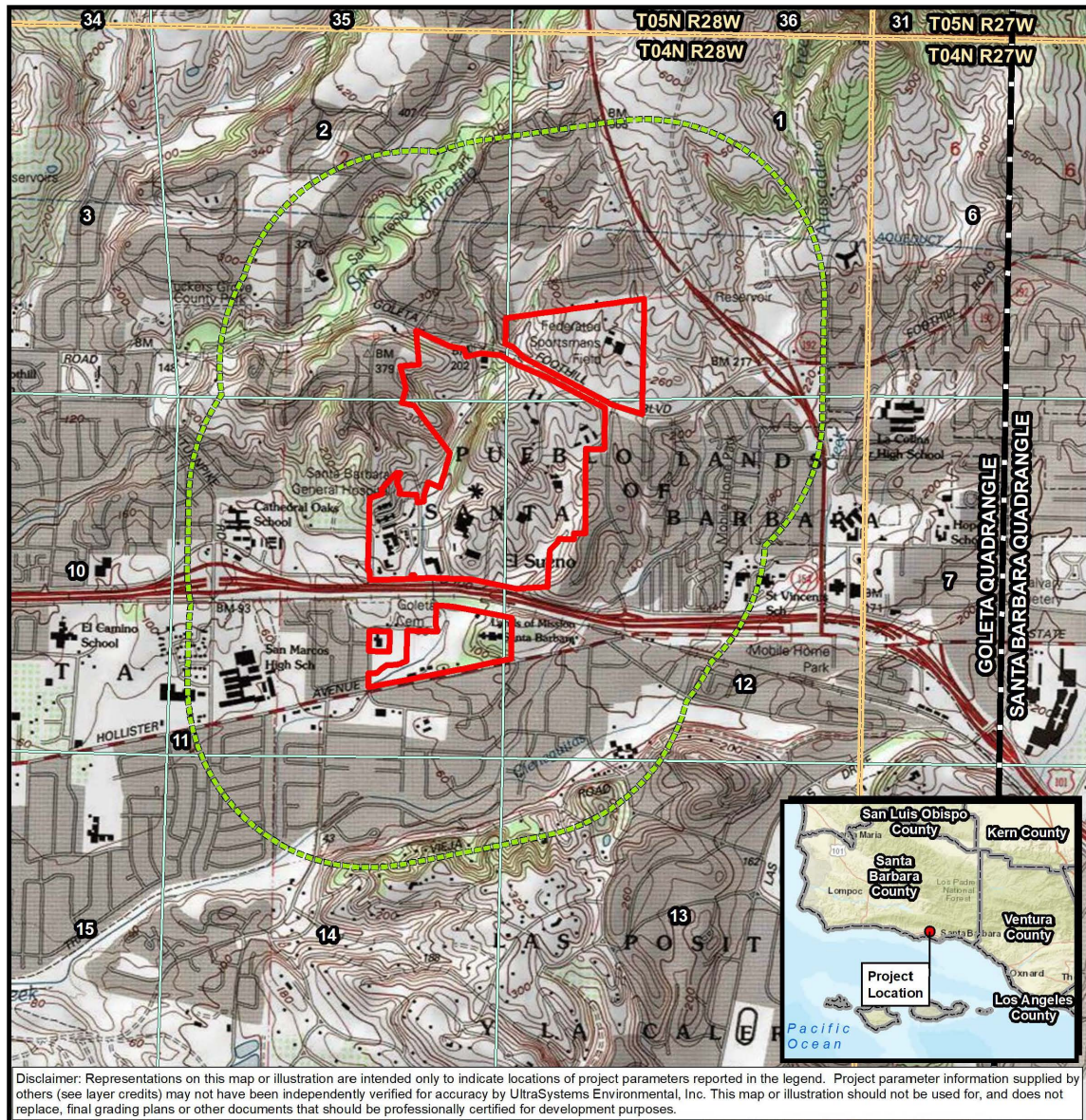


Figure 3

USGS TOPO MAP OF PROJECT STUDY AREA



Scale: 1:24,000

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Half-Mile Radius
- Quadrangle Boundary
- Township Boundary
- Section Boundary

Calle Real Campus Master Plan

Topographic Map
 USGS Quadrangle: Goleta
 Township: 4N Range: 28W
 Sections: 1, 2, 11, 12



ATTACHMENT B
PERSONNEL BACKGROUND

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA*Cultural Resources Manager, Cultural Anthropology/Archaeology***Education**

- M.A., Anthropology (Ethnography emphasis), California State University, Fullerton, CA, 2002
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, CA, 1979

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- California Mission Studies Association
- City of Laguna Beach Environmental Sustainability Committee, appointed 2012
- Orange County Natural History Museum; Board Member
- Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Board Member and Past President
- Society of California Archaeology

Professional Registrations and Licenses

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (No. 16104) (current)
- Riverside County, CA, Cultural Resource Consultant (No. 259) (current)
- Cultural Resource Field Director, BLM Permit (CA-13-19) – California, 2013
- NEPA and CEQ Consultation for Environmental Professionals; course by the National Association of Environmental Professionals, 2013

Professional Experience

Mr. O'Neil has 30 years of experience as a cultural anthropologist in California. He has researched and written on archaeology, ethnography, and history. Mr. O'Neil has archaeological experience in excavation, survey, monitoring, and lab work. Most of this has been on Native American prehistoric sites, but also includes Spanish, Mexican, and American period adobe sites. His supervisory experience includes excavation and survey crew chief and project director of an adobe house excavation. He has a wide range of expertise in Phase I & II Environmental Site Assessments, archaeological resource assessment surveys, salvage operations, and cultural background studies for various EIR projects. Mr. O'Neil has worked for cultural resource management firms as well as government agencies and Native American entities. He has prepared technical reports as well as published journal articles.

Select Project Experience***Inglewood Avenue Corridor Widening Project, City of Lawndale, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013–2014***

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. The City of Lawndale is widening Inglewood Avenue from Marine Avenue north. The project uses Caltrans funds and the cultural resources report was prepared in Caltrans format. A separate historic properties report was prepared as well. Prepared for Huitt-Zollars Engineering.

Via Ballena Storm Drain Relocation, City of San Clemente, Orange County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area has a damaged storm drain under Via Ballena that was causing earth movement and erosion. The meet requirements for state funding, and cultural resources inventory report was required. Prepared for the City of San Clemente

Pine Canyon Road – Three Points Road to Lake Hughes Road, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This nine-mile portion of Pine Canyon Road lies partially within the Angeles National Forest. A series of widening and culvert repairs is planned by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW). An assessment was made of possible cultural resources, historic and prehistoric that may be affected by the construction, and four historic sites were recorded. Prepared for LACDPW.

Alton Parkway Extension Project, Cities of Irvine and Lake Forest, Orange County, CA: 2012

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological and paleontological monitoring, archaeological excavation, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. Alton Parkway was extended 2.1 miles between the cities of Irvine and Lake Forest. For the portion within the City of Irvine, UltraSystems conducted monitoring and excavation services. One prehistoric site was excavated and reported on; a series of living features were discovered and also reported. The final monitoring report described the paleontological and archaeological findings. A separate technical report on the archaeological excavations was also prepared. Mr. O'Neil directed research into historic and prehistoric background, and prepared the final assessment of potential impacts. Prepared for the Orange County Department of Public Works.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System (LA-RICS), Los Angeles County, CA: 2011–2014

Mr. O'Neil is part of UltraSystems team currently preparing technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS, an \$800-million emergency communications system due to be operational in 2016. LA-RICS will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. Mr. O'Neil is the cultural and historical resources studies team leader, directing five researchers. These studies include coordination of field visits to all 260-plus locations for an archaeologist and/or an architectural historian with agency escorts to observe and record any onsite prehistoric and historic features, performing records and literature searches at archaeology information centers and local archives, contacting local agencies for historically listed structures and districts, coordinate public notices of the project throughout Los Angeles County, consultation with the NAHC and all local tribal organizations, and direct consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This information was compiled by Mr. O'Neil and is used to prepare FCC historical resource forms which were submitted to the SHPO for review.

Megan B. Doukakis, M.A.*Archaeological Technician***Education**

- M.A. Public Archaeology, California State University, Northridge, 2012–2018
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, 2011
- University of California, Los Angeles - Pimu Catalina Archaeological Field School, 2010
- International Scholar Laureate Program: Delegation on Anthropology and Archaeology in China, 2009
- Earthwatch Institute, “Unearthing Mallorca’s Past” archaeological excavation, Mallorca, Spain, 2005

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Society, 2011
- Sigma Alpha Lambda, National Leadership and Honor Organization, 2010
- Society for California Archaeology Membership 2012–2015

Professional Experience

Mrs. Doukakis has worked in the field of cultural resource management for seven years at environmental firms. Before this Mrs. Doukakis had participated in multiple field schools in Southern California and abroad. She has experience in survey, excavation, laboratory work, and information searches. Mrs. Doukakis holds the title of Archaeological Technician at UltraSystems Environmental. Prior to this, she completed a CRM internship at UltraSystems. These positions have provided her with the opportunity to contribute to proposals, final reports, project scheduling, archaeological record searches and paleontological, archaeological and Native American monitor organizing for projects.

Select Project Experience***Results of the Condition Assessment, Site Monitoring, and Effects Treatment Plan (CASMET) Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA******Client: Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Duration: 5/11 to 9/11***

Mrs. Doukakis conducted survey and excavation for the USMC Base Camp Pendleton condition assessment project. Areas were tested around Camp Pendleton for the presence and condition of cultural material previously recorded. She also conducted laboratory work and curation for the material collected within excavations. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the final report with background records searches and prehistoric and historic background writing for the report.

Archaeological Excavation Results Report for the Alton Parkway Extension Project, Orange County, CA***Client: Orange County Department of Public Works; Contract: \$357,170, 10/10 to 6/12***

Mrs. Doukakis participated in the Alton Parkway project, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. She was responsible for cleaning and cataloging the artifacts recovered from the excavation and surface collections. She also contributed to the final report by compiling the historical background information.

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties ADA Wheelchair Access Ramp Improvement Project, City of Lake Forest, Orange County, CA***Client: City of Lake Forest/Penco, Contract: \$2,981.62, Duration: 6/12 to 7/12***

Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the cultural resource records search, field survey, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area required wheelchair access ramps on every corner in this neighborhood. An assessment of the possible cultural resources that may be affected with this construction was made for the City of Lake Forest. Mrs. Doukakis contributed the historic and prehistoric background, and the assessment of the possible resources in the area.

Tenaska Solar Projects Imperial Solar Energy Center–South; Imperial Solar Energy Center–West; and Wistaria Ranch, Imperial County, CA***Client: Tenaska/CSOLAR Development, Contract: \$3,441,809, 10/13 to 8/15.***

Mrs. Doukakis conducted Native American contacts for field monitoring, coordinated with subcontractors to initiate cultural and paleontological field surveys, for the several solar energy projects being handled by UltraSystems Environmental in the El Centro area, Imperial County, CA. She contributed different parts of the survey report and monitoring program documents, including historic and prehistoric background, editorial review. At ISEC- West, Mrs. Doukakis was responsible for contacting and organizing Tribal monitors for this project. She contacted tribal organizations and inquired about their interest in providing tribal monitors for this project, directly organized with Native American groups to sign agreements, and fill out tax paperwork. She was also responsible for organizing and keeping track of and gathering field log from monitors from six tribal groups. She also recovered previously recorded artifacts in the field before the start of the project.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System -Long Term Evolution, Los Angeles County, CA***Client: LARICS Joint Powers Authority, Contract: \$3,051,312, 1/12 to 1/15.***

UltraSystems' team prepared technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS-LTE, an \$800-million emergency communications system that will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. For this project Mrs. Doukakis conducted record searches at the South Central Coastal Information Center for the Department of Commerce on over 300 project sites throughout the County of Los Angeles. She helped prepare letters to the NAHC and tribal organizations associated with the project area. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to contacting, organizing, and scheduling architectural historians to conduct historical research around the project areas. Letters were written for contact to local agencies and cities. A public notice was constructed and published in three local newspapers. Mrs. Doukakis also constructed hundreds of Federal Communications Commission 620 and 621 forms for submission to California State Historic Preservation Office.

Newton Canyon Monitoring Project, CA***Client: County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Contract: \$2,930.00, Duration: 7/13 to 12/13***

Mrs. Doukakis was an archaeological monitor for this project. She monitored all ground disturbing activities as well as lightly surveying the area for cultural material. Mrs. Doukakis also conducted the records center research at the South Central Coastal Information Center at CSUF. Through email, letter, and telephone correspondence, Mrs. Doukakis contacted the NAHC and associated tribal groups.

Brent Johnson

Historian



Years of Experience

22

Years with Firm

1

Education

- M.A. History of Science: California State University, Fullerton, 1998
- B.A. History of Science, University of California, San Diego, 1991

Professional Registrations

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Section 106 Essentials, Certificate
- Asbestos Building Inspector, Initial Course DOSH CA-015-05, Certificate 8BII0518150008N6786
- Lead Inspector / Risk Assessor, Lead-Related Construction Certificate ID# 31233
- CPR, First Aid & AED Certification, Issued 11/12/2015 with Renewal on 11/2017
- RF Safety 101 Certification, Issued 12/17/2015
- Remote Pilot Certification, 3980697, Issued March 2017
- NAUI Certified Scuba Diver, 1992

PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

Mr. Johnson has significant experience in due diligence assessments for a variety of property types and the needs and requirements of a varied number of reporting standards, including ASTM standards, EPA's All Appropriate Inquiry (AAI), and customized client formats. Specifically, Mr. Johnson has performed Architectural Historian Evaluations, Phase I Environmental Site Assessments, Environmental Transaction Screens, Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) preliminary environmental assessments, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Phase I and Phase II assessments, Floodplain Evaluation reports, and Lead and Asbestos Inspections and Sampling.

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Architectural Historian Evaluation (DPR 523 Form), Mar Vista Apartments, Port Hueneme CA (2021)

The International Style, Mar Vista Apartments was evaluated to determine whether it is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The building was designed by master architects Roy C. Wilson, John F. Stroh, and George Wilson, AIA. So successful was their architectural practice that by the 1920s few of the buildings constructed on Main Street in Santa Paula were designed by anyone other than Roy Wilson. Prominent architect Roy E. Colbert and apprentice of Wilson and Stroh was interviewed for this project, providing insights into the practical considerations of designing residential, commercial, and industrial architectural for a new community.

CEQA – Laguna Beach Cliff Drive Access, Laguna Beach CA (2018)

This cultural resources records search and site visit evaluated the potential impact of improvements to the public right-of-way to include the removal of wood and concrete stairs and a retaining wall, and new construction of a drainage system, slope stabilization, and pedestrian lighting. The assessment determined that the project would not impair the historic viewshed; however, its proximity to the Heisler Park prehistoric encampment, prompted a recommendation for archaeology site monitoring during the demolition phase.

Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (2003- 2004)

Mr. Johnson conducted field investigations and historical research for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) to determine the potential for release of hazardous, toxic radioactive waste, munitions constituents, and unexploded ordnance resulting from previous military activities. Extensive archival research and oral historical interviews with veterans were used to identify areas of potential hazard. Mr. Johnson also assisted in authoring a number of preliminary assessments for the USACE Los Angeles District including: Van Nuys Army Airfield, CA; Ontario

Army Air Field, CA; U.S. Air Force Plant 16 (NASA), CA; U.S. Air Force Plant 14 (NASA), CA; Marquardt Ramjet Development Facility, CA; Pomona Quartermaster Depot, CA; Naval Supply Depot (NSD) Clearfield, UT; Mira Loma Quartermaster Depot, CA; Corona Annex Naval Surface Warfare Center, CA; Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, AZ; and the former Los Angeles Nike Missile Sites located at: Magic Mountain/Lang/Saugus, LA-98, Pointe Vicente (Palos

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Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com

Brent Johnson



Verdes), LA-55, Barley Flats – Mt. Disappointment, LA-09, Van Nuys – Sepulveda, LA-96, Los Pinetos/Newhall, LA-94. Most recently, Mr. Johnson authored the historic context statement for the Fort Irwin National Training Center in San Bernardino, CA.

FCC NEPA Wireless Telecommunications Sites (2005 – 2016)

Mr. Johnson has provided NEPA compliance consulting for the Bechtel Cingular Program, Sprint-Nextel, Verizon Wireless, American Tower Corporation, Global Tower LLC, Cricket Wireless, T-Mobile USA, Horizon Tower LLC, Clearwire, AT&T Mobility, and MetroPCS environmental contracts, which included over 1,000 sites between 2005 and 2016.

Phase II Cultural Resources Historic Building Inventory, Penmar, Venice CA (2011)

The purpose of the cultural resource survey report for the Penmar Water Quality Improvement and Runoff Reuse Project was to provide an historic architectural assessment for several historic period structures in the city of Venice. The project included an architectural history of Venice; intensive-level evaluation of five historic buildings and determination of eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources; and an oral presentation of the project methodology and conclusions to the Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering.

Built Environment Survey for Silverleaf Solar Project, El Centro CA (2011)

The goal of this investigation was to determine whether built environment resources exist within project areas associated with the proposed Silverleaf Solar Project and the associated transmission line, and if so, to determine their eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The collections of both the South Coast Information Center and the Pioneers Park Museum archives were reviewed, and interviews with the Imperial County Historical Society and resident of 85 years, Mr. Jack Strobel were conducted to establish the historic context of the site and surrounding vicinity. An architectural history of El Centro was written as part of the introductory material for the report, and during the site walk seven buildings were identified with the area of potential effect. Each building was evaluated using the DPR Primary Record Form and were determined ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Alon Bakersfield Refinery Crude Flexibility Project, Bakersfield CA (2013)

Proposed improvements to the 427-acre Alon Bakersfield Oil Refinery, which included the expansion of railroad, transfer and storage facilities, and process units, presented a potential impact to a historic refinery that may have significance to the early development of the petroleum industry in California. A direct assessment of four historic-period (circa 1940) buildings including the original laboratory, fire house, maintenance and planning building, and warehouse was conducted using the DPR523 form set. It was determined that the buildings were ineligible for the NR, CR, or Local designation and a status code of 6Z was assigned to each building.

USC Historic Campus - Crown Castle DAS Communications Project, Los Angeles CA (2013)

The Crown Castle development of eight externally-mounted DAS wireless antennas within the historic core of the USC campus required an evaluation of potential impacts to the USC Historic District. Direct assessments using the DPR Primary Record and Building, Structure, and Object Record forms were performed for the Social Science Building, designed by Edward Durell Stone; Booth Ferris Rehearsal Hall, designed by William L. Pereira; Neely Petroleum & Chemical Engineering Building, designed by Smith, Powell & Morgridge; Edward L. Doheny Jr. Memorial Library, designed by Samuel E. Lunden; Robert Glenn Rapp Engineering Building, designed by Smith, Powell & Morgridge; Physical Education Building, designed by Parkinson & Parkinson; and the Norris Dental Science Center.

Alamitos Park Project-HSIPL-5108, Long Beach CA (2013)

This Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER) and Historic District Evaluation of the Saint Anthony's Parish involved the assessment of approximately 50 residential and commercial buildings, in addition to the Saint Anthony's Catholic Parish. The purpose of the report was to determine potential impacts and suggest possible mitigation associated with the development of the proposed Alamitos Park Project. The project involved a records search at the South Central Coastal California Information Center (SCCIC); review of Long Beach City building permits and city directories; a summary of Long Beach historic architecture; and direct assessment of every building older than 45 years within the proposed area of impact along Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, 6th Street, and 7th Street.

ATTACHMENT C

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION RECORDS

SEARCH AND NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS



March 13, 2023

Government Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95691

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Program EIR Calle Real Campus Master Plan Project #21010 City of Santa Barbara/Goleta, Santa Barbara County, California. No. 7208.

Dear NAHC Staff,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the County of Santa Barbara to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Program EIR Calle Real Campus Master Plan Project. The Project consists of the development of the Calle Real Campus on the Santa Barbara City and Goleta City border, Santa Barbara County, California. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary. I am requesting a Native American contact list of interested tribes, organizations and individuals in the general Project area, and a search of the Sacred Lands File for potential traditional cultural sites.

The proposed project would include the development the Calle Real Campus with the demolition of 23 buildings and the construction of 18 new structures. In the long term, the master plan aims to eliminate buildings beyond usefulness and find the best use of the county's land and properties in that area. The project location is currently occupied by five original buildings constructed in the early 1900's including a tuberculosis sanitarium, as well as hundreds of later structures ranging from small storage buildings to larger facilities associated with the juvenile hall, administration buildings, health clinics, social services, elections, Sheriff's Office headquarters and Main Jail, county yard and a transfer station. The project site is approximately 300 acres.

The Project is located on the Santa Barbara City/Goleta City border, and is specifically located between Turnpike and El Sueno Roads. It is comprised of nineteen parcels: APN: 059-120-003, -004, APN: 059-140-023, -029, - APN: 061-040-012, -015, -016, -019, -020, -021, -023, -024, -027, -030, -031, -038, -040, -043, -047, in the City of Goleta, Santa Barbara County, California. This may be seen on the *Goleta, Calif.* USGS topographical quadrangles, Range 28 West, Township 4 North, in the SW ¼ of Section 1; SE ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 2; N ½ and SW ¼ of the SE ¼ and the entire NE ¼ of Section 11; W ½ and NE ¼ of the NW ¼ and the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 12. The subject property is bordered in all directions with single family residences, with open space also in north, east and west of the project area. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

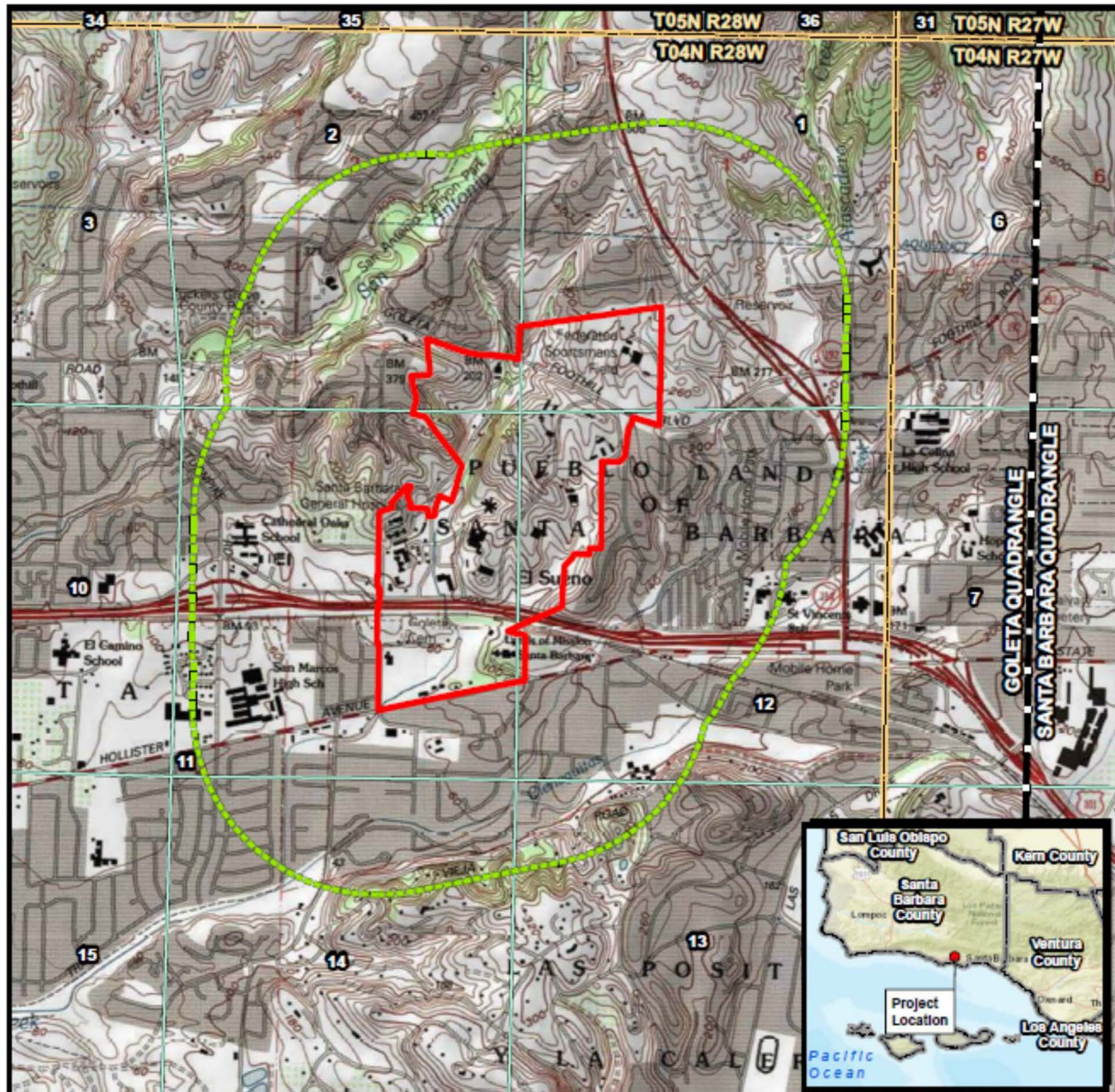
If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

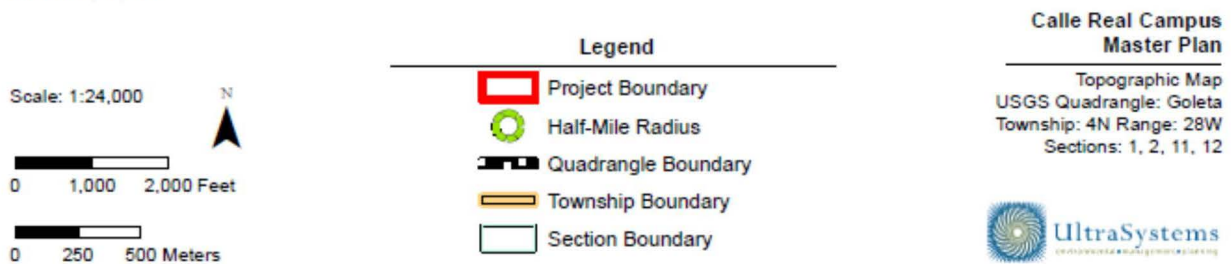
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Website: www.ultrasystems.com



Disclaimer: Representations on this map or illustration are intended only to indicate locations of project parameters reported in the legend. Project parameter information supplied by others (see layer credits) may not have been independently verified for accuracy by UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. This map or illustration should not be used for, and does not replace, final grading plans or other documents that should be professionally certified for development purposes.

Path: \\GIS\SVR\GIS\Projects\7208_Santa_Barbara_MP_EIR\MXDs\7208_CalleRealCampus_4_S_Topo_2023_03_09.mxd
 Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed, California Department of Conservation, 2019; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2023

March 09, 2023





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Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C.
Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
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California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 17, 2023

Stephen O'Neil
UltraSystems Environmental

Via Email to: sonell@ultrasystems.com

Re: Calle Real Campus Master Plan Project, Santa Barbara County

Dear Mr. O'Neil:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the tribes on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Cody.Campagne@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cody Campagne

Cody Campagne
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Santa Barbara County
3/17/2023

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians

Dayna Barrios, Chairperson
Phone: (805) 890 - 6855 Chumash
barrios_dayna@yahoo.com

Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians

Annette Ayala, CRM Committee Chair
188 S. Santa Rosa Street Chumash
Ventura, CA, 93001
Phone: (805) 515 - 9844
annetteayala78@yahoo.com

Chumash Council of Bakersfield

Julio Quair, Chairperson
729 Texas Street Chumash
Bakersfield, CA, 93307
Phone: (661) 322 - 0121
chumashtribe@sbcglobal.net

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation

Mia Lopez, Chairperson
P. O. Box 40653 Chumash
Santa Barbara, CA, 93140
Phone: (805) 324 - 0135
cbcntribalchair@gmail.com

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation

Gabe Frausto, Vice Chair
P.O. Box 40653 Chumash
Santa Barbara, CA, 93140
Phone: (805) 324 - 0135
cbcn22vicechair@gmail.com

Northern Chumash Tribal Council

Violet Walker, Chairperson
P.O. Box 6533 Chumash
Los Osos, CA, 93412
Phone: (760) 549 - 3532
violetsgewalker@gmail.com

San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council

Chumash

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians

Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson
P.O. Box 517 Chumash
Santa Ynez, CA, 93460
Phone: (805) 688 - 7997
Fax: (805) 686-9578
Chairman@chumash.gov

Barbareno Band of Chumash Indians

Barbara Lopez,
PO Box 61041 Chumash
Santa Barbara, CA, 93160
Phone: (805) 689 - 9528
chumashangles@aol.com

Barbareno Band of Chumash Indians

Eleanor Fishburn (nee Arellanes),
Chairperson
PO Box 5687 Chumash
Ventura, CA, 93005
Phone: (805) 701 - 3246
eleanor@spiritinthewind.net

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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Calle Real Campus Master Plan Project, Santa Barbara County.



March 22, 2023

Eleanor Fishburn, Chairperson
Barbareno Band of Chumash Indians
PO Box 5687
Ventura, CA, 93005

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Program EIR Calle Real Campus Master Plan Project #21010 City of Santa Barbara/Goleta, Santa Barbara County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7208.

Chairperson Fishburn,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by County of Santa Barbara to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Program EIR Calle Real Campus Master Plan Project. The Project consists of the development of the Calle Real Campus on the Santa Barbara City and Goleta City border, Santa Barbara County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project would include the development the Calle Real Campus with the demolition of 23 buildings and the construction of 18 new structures. In the long term, the master plan aims to eliminate buildings beyond usefulness and find the best use of the county's land and properties in that area. The project location is currently occupied by five original buildings constructed in the early 1900's including a tuberculosis sanitarium, as well as hundreds of later structures ranging from small storage buildings to larger facilities associated with the juvenile hall, administration buildings, health clinics, social services, elections, Sheriff's Office headquarters and Main Jail, county yard and a transfer station. The project site is approximately 300 acres.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated March 17, 2023, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Barbareno Band of Chumash Indians.

The Project is located on the Santa Barbara City/Goleta City border, and is specifically located between Turnpike and El Sueno Roads. It is comprised of nineteen parcels: APN: 059-120-003, -004, APN: 059-140-023, -029, - APN: 061-040-012, -015, -016, -019, -020, -021, -023, -024, -027, -030, -031, -038, -040, -043, -047, in the City of Goleta, Santa Barbara County, California. This may be seen on the *Goleta, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangles, Range 28 West, Township 4 North, in the SW ¼ of Section 1; SE ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 2; N ½ and SW ¼ of the SE ¼ and the entire NE ¼ of Section 11; W ½ and NE ¼ of the NW ¼ and the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 12. The subject property is bordered in all directions with single family residences, with open space also in north, east and west of the project area. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

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**Calle Real Campus Master Plan, County of Santa Barbara, California.
[UEI #7208]
Native American Contact Log**

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter Contact	E-mail Contact	Phone Contact	Comments
Cody Campagne Cultural Resources Analyst	Native American Heritage Commission	N/A	March 13, 2023; March 17, 2023	N/A	Request for Sacred Lands File search and local Native American representatives contact information. Responded March 17, 2023 with positive results and a tribal contact list.
Dayna Barrios, Chairperson	Barbareno/ Ventureño Band of Mission Indians	Address not provided.	March 22, 2023	October 9, 2023	Email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent March 22, 2023. A phone call was made October 9, 2023 and a phone message was left. No response has been received to date.
Annette Ayala, CRM Committee Chair	Barbareno/ Ventureño Band of Mission Indians	March 22, 2023	March 22, 2023	October 9, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent March 22, 2023. A phone call was made October 9, 2023 and Ms. Ayala indicated that we can send her our Cultural Report to review once it is complete.
Julio Quair, Chairperson	Chumash Council of Bakersfield	March 22, 2023	March 22, 2023	October 9, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent March 22, 2023. A phone call was made October 9, 2023 and the line was disconnected. No response has been received to date.
Mia Lopez, Chairperson	Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation	March 22, 2023	March 22, 2023	October 9, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent March 22, 2023. A phone call was made October 9, 2023 and Ms. Lopez indicated that she was no longer the Chairperson and to contact Mr. Frausto who is the new Chairperson.
Gabe Frausto, Vice Chair	Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation	March 22, 2023	March 22, 2023	October 9, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent March 22, 2023. A phone call was made October 9, 2023 and a phone message was left. No response has been received to date.
Violet Walker, Chairperson	Northern Chumash Tribal Council	March 22, 2023	March 22, 2023	October 9, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent March 22, 2023. A phone call was

❖ ATTACHMENTS ❖

Name	Tribe/ Affiliation	Letter Contact	E-mail Contact	Phone Contact	Comments
					made October 9, 2023 and a phone message was left. No response has been received to date.
Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson	Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians	March 22, 2023	March 22, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent March 22, 2023. An email response was received on May 3, 2023, from Crystal Mendoza, Administrative Assistant for the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians requesting consultation on the project. We indicated that we will include the tribes response in the Cultural Report and that AB52 consultation will be taken care of by Santa Barbara County.
Barbara Lopez,	Barbareno Band of Chumash Indians	March 22, 2023	March 22, 2023	October 9, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent March 22, 2023. The email and letter sent was returned as 'Delivery Failure'. A phone call was made October 9, 2023. The individual who answered indicated that Ms. Lopez was not available to take my call and to call back and leave a message. A message was left.
Eleanor Fishburn Chairperson	Barbareno Band of Chumash Indians	March 22, 2023	March 22, 2023	March 22, 2023; October 9, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent March 22, 2023.. A phone call was received on March 22, 2023 from Chairperson Eleanor Fishburn asking about the results of the information center search. We told her that we had not received the results to date. The Chairperson asked that we call her back with the other tribes. A phone call was made October 9, 2023, and a phone message was left. No response has been received to date.

From: Crystal Mendoza <cmendoza@chumash.gov>

Sent: Wednesday, May 3, 2023 4:53 PM

To: mblack@ultrasystems.com

Cc: soneil@ultrasystems.com

Subject: RE: {EXTERNAL} Proj# 7208-Program EIR Calle Real Campus Master Plan Project #21010 City of Santa Barbara/Goleta, Santa Barbara County

Good afternoon,

Please see attached formal letter requesting consultation on the above mentioned project.

I can assist in setting up the consultation meeting with Dr. Wendy Teeter, please provide the days and times for the meeting.

Thank you,

Crystal Mendoza

Administrative Assistant | Cultural Resources

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians | Tribal Hall

Phone: 805-325-5537

cmendoza@chumash.gov

www.syculture.com



*Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
Tribal Elders' Council*

*P.O. Box 517 ♦ Santa Ynez ♦ CA ♦ 93460
Phone: (805) 688-7997 ♦ Fax: (805) 688-9578*

May 3, 2023

UltraSystems Environmental
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618

Att.: Megan Black Doukakis, Archaeological Technician

Re: Calle Real Campus Master Plan Project #21010

Dear Ms. Doukakis:

Thank you for contacting the Tribal Elders' Council for the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians. We would like to have a formal consultation with regards to the above-mentioned project.

Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Sincerely Yours,

Crystal Mendoza

Crystal Mendoza
Administrative Assistant | Cultural Resources
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians | Tribal Hall
(805) 325-5537
cmendoza@chumash.gov

From: [Steve O'Neil](#)
To: [Crystal Mendoza](#); [Megan Black](#)
Subject: RE: {EXTERNAL} Proj# 7208-Program EIR Calle Real Campus Master Plan Project #21010 City of Santa Barbara/Goleta, Santa Barbara County
Date: Thursday, May 4, 2023 8:55:03 AM
Attachments: [image001.jpg](#)

Good morning Ms. Mendoza,

Thank you for your reply on behalf of the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians concerning the Santa Barbara Calle Real Campus project. Your response will be included in the cultural resources report.

If you are referring to AB 52 consultation, that will be conducted by Santa Barbara County, not UltraSystems. As soon as we know who the point of contact will be for that process, we will forward your email and letter to them, and let you know who that is and their contact information.

Respectfully yours,

Steve O'Neil

Stephen O'Neil | Cultural Resources Manager | M.A./RPA

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618
Office **949.788.4900 ext. 276**
Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 949.677.2391

ATTACHMENT D

CHRIS RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SR-00064		1982	Coombs, G.	Archaeological Investigations in the Goleta Valley, California: Goleta Water District Improvements to the Water Distribution System to Comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act.		42-000037, 42-001556
SR-00100		1986	Berry, Sarah	Phase I Archaeological Assessment APN 61-092-03.		
SR-00112		1981	Coombs, G.	An Archaeological Resources Report for a Tract of Land above General Hospital, Santa Barbara County.		42-001540, 42-001541, 42-001551, 42-001553, 42-001554, 42-001582
SR-00118		1978	Craig, S.	Cultural Resource Assessment: Road Widening Project on Hollister Avenue Between San Antonio Road and State Highway 154 05-SB-MH 0001(3)-CR.		42-000038, 42-000039, 42-000100, 42-000116
SR-00129		1982	Craig, S.	Mitigation Planning for the Priority Homes Development, Santa Barbara, California		42-001541
SR-00141		1979	Erlandson, J.	Cultural Resources Technical Report: Proposed San Antonio Canyon Park Parking Project		42-001582
SR-00143		1980	Erlandson, J.	A Preliminary Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Santa Barbara General Hospital Affordable Housing Project.		42-001541
SR-00144		1981	Erlandson, J.	An Assessment of the Potential Archaeological Impacts of the Revised Priority Homes Plan, Santa Barbara, CA		42-001541
SR-00145		1983	Erlandson, J.	Final Report: Results of Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Investigations at CA-SBa-1582, Santa Barbara County, CA.		42-001582
SR-00165		1984	Heather MacFarlane	Archaeological Resources Evaluation Oakgrove Condominiums Project.	None given	42-001539, 42-001540, 42-001541
SR-00173		1977	Meacham, C.	An Archaeological Site Survey of a Proposed Disposal Site in Santa Barbara County, California 05-SB-192 0.0/2.2 05201 - 224641		
SR-00175		1980	Moore, J.	Phase One Archaeological Evaluation of Tract 12872 Santa Barbara, California.		42-000037, 42-001161, 42-001162, 42-001163, 42-001164, 42-001165, 42-001325
SR-00179		1986	Moore, J.	Phase II Archaeological Investigations at SBa-1809. Santa Barbara, CA.		42-001809

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SR-00185		1982	Rudolph, J.	An Archaeological and Historic Evaluation of Rancho Asoleado, Santa Barbara County, California.		42-001719, 42-001720, 42-001721
SR-00187		1983	Rudolph, J.	Calle Real Phase I Archaeological Project		42-001809
SR-00189		1986	Rudolph, T.	Additional Phase II Investigations at SBA-1809, Santa Barbara County, California		42-001809
SR-00191		1980	Schaff, Gregory	An ethnohistoric study for the Obern Project TPM 12,937.		
SR-00209		1984	Stone, David	Phase I Archaeological Assessment for APN 59-140-07 and 08 (Thorson Forte Ranch Project).	Santa Barbara County Resource Management Department	
SR-00219		1977	Wilcoxon, Larry	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Land Parcel No. 67-130-02 (The George Hughes Property)	Archaeological Consultant	
SR-00222		1978	Wilcoxon, Larry	An Archaeological Field Reconnaissance of Land Parcel No. 61-081-01 (The Richard Volpi Property)	Archaeological Consultant	
SR-00235		1980	Wilcoxon, Larry R.	An Archaeological Field Reconnaissance at the Corner of Hollister Avenue and Modoc Road, Santa Barbara, California.	Archaeological Consultant	
SR-00237		1980	Wilcoxon, Larry R.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Evaluation of Shadow Hills Condominium Development Goleta, California.	Archaeological Consultant	42-001820, 42-001825
SR-00238		1981	Wilcoxon, Larry R.	An Archaeological Field Reconnaissance of the Proposed St. Vincent School Development Goleta, California.	Archaeological Consultant	
SR-00240		1983	Wilcoxon, Larry R.	Results of an Archaeological Subsurface Boundary Definition Program for the Shadow Hills Condominium Development, Goleta, California	Archaeological Consultant	42-001820
SR-00241		1984	Wilcoxon, Larry R. and Rockwell, Thomas K.	Phase II Archaeological Excavations at CA-SBA-1820, an Early Period Millingstone Horizon Settlement in the Lower Foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains, Santa Barbara County, California	Archaeological Consultant	42-001820
SR-00247		1986	Wilcoxon, Larry, Rockwell, Thomas K., and Peterson, Robert	Results of a Subsurface Archaeological Boundary Definition Program at SBA-1720, Locus 1, and Locus 2, Rancho Asoleado Subdivision, Santa Barbara, California	Consulting Archaeologist	42-001720

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SR-00248		1986	Woodman, Craig F. and Rudolph, James M.	Phase II Archaeological Test Excavations at SBA-1541, Santa Barbara, CA	Consulting Archaeologist	42-001541
SR-00625		1986	Van Horn, D. and Linschied, J.	Salvage Excavation of Outlying Areas of the Shadow Hills site, SBA-1820, and Test Excavation of a Portion of SBA-1855		42-001820, 42-001855
SR-00661		1988	Cultural Resource Management Services	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of APN 59-090-01 and 04, La Paloma Avenue, Santa Barbara County, California		
SR-00663		1986	Berry, S.	Phase I Archaeological Assessment for Vintage Ranch Co. Property (APN 61-271-04,-06,-07) in Goleta.		
SR-00664		1987	Arnold, J.	Cultural Resource Monitoring in the Vicinity of SBA-1540 for the De La Guerra Power Methane Recovery Project, Santa Barbara County, California.		
SR-00665		1987	Moore, J. and Imwalle, M.	Archaeological Investigations at CA-SBA-1809, A Protohistoric Settlement in Santa Barbara County.		42-001809
SR-00666		1988	Moore, J., Gerstle, A., Lambert, P., Moriarity, J., Bowser, B., Day-Moriarity, S., and Sehgal, L.	Archaeological Investigations at CA-SBA-1541: Prehistoric Settlement, Subsistence, and Economy		42-001541
SR-00927		1990	Billman, B.R. and P.E. Snethkamp	Letter report: CA-SBA-1809, monitoring of construction excavations, Social Services Building, Camino del Remedio, Santa Barbara, CA		42-001809
SR-01062		1990	Wilcoxon, L.	A phase 1 archaeological resource evaluation for three residential lots on Modoc Road		
SR-01066		1990	Bittner, J.	Painted Cave fire emergency projects: stream channel work and Maria Ygnacio debris basin		42-000041, 42-000169, 42-000562, 42-001205, 42-001206, 42-001324, 42-001325, 42-001548, 42-001550, 42-001551, 42-001556, 42-001560, 42-001567, 42-001569, 42-001570, 42-001582, 42-001702, 42-001704, 42-001820, 42-002150, 42-002153, 42-002338, 42-002339, 42-002340, 42-002365, 42-002366, 42-002367

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SR-01082		1988	Peak and Associates	Class I Inventory for a Proposed Fiber Optic Communication Route, San Francisco to Los Angeles.	Peak & Associates, Inc.	40-000840, 40-000883, 40-000968, 40-000983, 40-000987, 40-001076, 40-001077, 40-001168, 40-001189, 42-000001, 42-000006, 42-000007, 42-000012, 42-000013, 42-000016, 42-000017, 42-000018, 42-000019, 42-000028, 42-000034, 42-000038, 42-000039, 42-000054, 42-000057, 42-000060, 42-000070, 42-000071, 42-000072, 42-000073, 42-000075, 42-000076, 42-000077, 42-000078, 42-000079, 42-000080, 42-000081, 42-000082, 42-000083, 42-000084, 42-000085, 42-000086, 42-000087, 42-000088, 42-000089, 42-000090, 42-000091, 42-000092, 42-000093, 42-000094, 42-000095, 42-000096, 42-000097, 42-000100, 42-000106, 42-000108, 42-000111, 42-000116, 42-000127, 42-000131, 42-000142, 42-000144, 42-000202, 42-000203, 42-000205, 42-000208, 42-000209, 42-000210, 42-000212, 42-000213, 42-000530, 42-000534, 42-000536, 42-000539, 42-000541, 42-000542, 42-000545, 42-000546, 42-000551, 42-000552, 42-000553, 42-000600, 42-000601, 42-000610, 42-000611, 42-000626, 42-000628, 42-000629, 42-000630, 42-000637, 42-000639, 42-000643, 42-000648, 42-000651, 42-000653, 42-000654, 42-000660, 42-000661, 42-000662, 42-000666, 42-000669, 42-000670, 42-000671, 42-000673, 42-000674, 42-000677, 42-000678, 42-000679, 42-000680, 42-000682, 42-000683, 42-000690, 42-000707, 42-000708, 42-000712, 42-000722, 42-000723, 42-000724, 42-000776, 42-000777, 42-000908, 42-000931, 42-000965, 42-000986, 42-000990, 42-000991, 42-000992, 42-001001, 42-001002, 42-001017, 42-001018, 42-001040, 42-001041, 42-001053, 42-001054, 42-001055, 42-001058, 42-001078, 42-001079,

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
						42-001080, 42-001093, 42-001100, 42-001101, 42-001105, 42-001108, 42-001110, 42-001117, 42-001121, 42-001128, 42-001129, 42-001131, 42-001133, 42-001134, 42-001139, 42-001140, 42-001145, 42-001149, 42-001151, 42-001152, 42-001156, 42-001157, 42-001166, 42-001167, 42-001168, 42-001204, 42-001322, 42-001323, 42-001326, 42-001476, 42-001477, 42-001489, 42-001491, 42-001492, 42-001493, 42-001494, 42-001495, 42-001496, 42-001500, 42-001503, 42-001506, 42-001522, 42-001539, 42-001543, 42-001544, 42-001545, 42-001546, 42-001547, 42-001578, 42-001653, 42-001655, 42-001658, 42-001659, 42-001664, 42-001666, 42-001670, 42-001672, 42-001675, 42-001676, 42-001703, 42-001709, 42-001717, 42-001722, 42-001731, 42-001733, 42-001750, 42-001755, 42-001766, 42-001776, 42-001783, 42-001803, 42-001806, 42-001807, 42-001808, 42-001845, 42-001856, 42-001870, 42-001871, 42-001872, 42-001876, 42-001878, 42-001879, 42-001880, 42-001881, 42-001887, 42-001900, 42-001901, 42-001908, 42-001913, 42-001914, 42-001915, 42-001916, 42-001921, 42-001922, 42-001954, 42-001958, 42-001969, 42-001979, 42-001980, 42-001982, 42-001986, 42-001987, 42-001988, 42-001990, 42-001994, 42-001996, 42-002011, 42-002014, 42-002038, 42-002059, 42-002060, 42-002061, 42-002088, 42-002094, 42-002096, 42-002098, 42-002119, 42-002165, 42-002177, 42-002178, 42-002179, 42-002189, 42-002190
SR-01198		1992	Rudolph, T.	Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Water Pipeline for the Foothill Triangle Project		

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SR-01250		1992	Santoro, L., Toren, G., Santoro, L., and Toren, G.	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey 4299 State Street APN 61-093-05, Santa Barbara County, California		42-000039
SR-01250b		1992	Santoro, L. and Toren, G.	Archaeological Monitoring Report for Remediation Activities at 4299 State Street APN 61-093-05, Santa Barbara County, California		
SR-01338		1992	Wilcoxon, L.	A Phase 1 Archaeological Resource Evaluation for Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District's Proposed Consolidation Facilities, Goleta, California		
SR-01360		1992	Farris, G.	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey for Proposed Highway 154 Construction from Los Olivos to Santa Barbara, CA. P.M. R3.1/R31.2		42-000875, 42-001324, 42-001325, 42-001654, 42-001825, 42-002108, 42-002199, 42-002203, 42-002509, 42-002510, 42-002511, 42-002512, 42-002513, 42-002514, 42-002515
SR-01419		1992	Ann S. Peak, Melinda A. Peak, Robert A. Gerry, Neal J. Neuenschwander, and Ric Windmiller	Consolidated Report: Cultural Resources Studies for the Proposed Pacific Pipeline Project	Peak and Associates	42-000001, 42-000002, 42-000012, 42-000013, 42-000016, 42-000017, 42-000018, 42-000019, 42-000023, 42-000024, 42-000028, 42-000034, 42-000038, 42-000039, 42-000054, 42-000057, 42-000060, 42-000070, 42-000093, 42-000100, 42-000116, 42-000142, 42-000190, 42-001093, 42-001156, 42-001157, 42-001489, 42-001506, 42-001539, 42-001578, 42-001653, 42-001655, 42-001703, 42-001717, 42-001750, 42-001776, 42-001856, 42-001870, 42-001915, 42-001958, 42-002179, 42-002187
SR-01446		1988	Peak and Associates	Class I Inventory for the Proposed American Telephone and Telegraph Salinas to Los Angeles Fiber Optics Communication Route	Peak & Associates	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SR-01447		1992	None given	Report on the Shovel Testing of 24 Prehistoric Period Cultural Resources and the Class 3 Reassessment-Pacific Coast Pipeline Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles Counties	Peak and Associates	42-000012, 42-000038, 42-000057, 42-000060, 42-000070, 42-000076, 42-000078, 42-000079, 42-000086, 42-000087, 42-000088, 42-000131, 42-000142, 42-000144, 42-001151, 42-001204, 42-001213, 42-001326, 42-001506, 42-001655, 42-001676, 42-001731, 42-001856, 42-001870, 42-001900, 42-001915, 42-001921, 42-002153, 42-002190
SR-01449		1993	Peak and Associates	Report on the Backhoe Trenching of Potential Cultural Resource Sites for the Pacific PipeLine Project Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, California		
SR-01536		2001	Romani, John	Extended Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation: 4385 Hollister Avenue, Goleta, CA		
SR-01746		1967	Chartkoff, J.	Archaeological Resources on Fourteen Stream Channels in coastal Santa Barbara County, California		42-000020, 42-000021, 42-000022, 42-000023, 42-000024, 42-000027, 42-000028, 42-000033, 42-000034, 42-000044, 42-000045, 42-000046, 42-000047, 42-000048, 42-000049, 42-000055, 42-000056, 42-000060, 42-000062, 42-000063, 42-000066, 42-000137
SR-01766		1978	Desautels, R. and Leach, M.	Archaeological Survey and Inventory Report on the Goleta County Water District Wastewater Reclamation Project Located in Santa Barbara County, California		
SR-01795		1995	Santoro, L.	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey: Santa Barbara County Detention and Correctional Facility 4434 Calle Rea, Santa Barbara County, California		42-001540
SR-01799		1995	Santoro, L. and Hazeltine, T.	Phase II Archaeological Testing Program on CA-SBA-1540, Santa Barbara County Detention and Correctional Facility, 4434 Calle Real, Santa Barbara County, California		42-001540
SR-01809		1995	Stone, D.	Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Lot Split, 4471 Hollister Avenue, Santa Barbara, Ca		

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SR-01811		1993	King, C.	Native American Placenames in the Vicinity of the Pacific Pipeline: Part 2: Gaviota to the San Fernando Valley		
SR-01846		1996	Cagle, C. and Stone, D.	Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation for a Proposed Lot Split at 4491 La Paloma Road, Santa Barbara, California		
SR-01875		1995	Santoro, L.	Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey Woods Equestrian Riding Ring, Ridgewood Farm, Santa Barbara County, CA.		
SR-01914		1996	Wilcoxon, Larry R.	A Phase 1 Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Proposed Campus Site for Santa Barbara Christian School, Cieneguitas Road and Calle Caridad, Santa Barbara County, California	Wilcoxon Archaeological Consultants	42-003394
SR-01920		1996	Wilcoxon, Larry R.	Phase 1 Historical Resources Management Report for 1001 Cieneguitas Road (APN 059-020-008) Santa Barbara County, California	Architectural Research Consultants	
SR-01955		1996	Santoro, Loren J.	Phase II Testing of CA-SBa-1540 for a Proposed Culvert Construction Project		42-001540
SR-01959		1996	Stone, David	Phase I Archaeological Survey for a Proposed Triplex at 4318 Modoc Road, Santa Barbara		42-000039
SR-01962		1996	Spanne, Laurence W.	Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for Victoria Management Project, APN 61-070-10, 4525 Hollister Avenue Santa Barbara, California County of Santa Barbara		
SR-02004		1997	Wilcoxon, Larry R.	A Phase 1 Cultural Resource Evaluation For Three Segments of Pacific Lightwave Incorporated's Fiber Optic Cable Network In Santa Barbara County, Santa Barbara		
SR-02023		1996	Wilcoxon, Larry R.	A Phase 1 Cultural Resource Evaluation for a Proposed Affordable Housing Project on Assessor's Parcel No. 065-472-07 At Turnpike Road and Camino De Vida, Santa Barbara, California	Wilcoxon Archaeological Consultants	
SR-02041		1985	Cesena, Charles	Historic Property Survey, Route 101 Widening in and near Santa Barbara, - 05-SB-101 -R14.2/22/5.05202 310410		42-000024, 42-000060, 42-001703

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SR-02143		1998	Mason, Roger	Cultural Resources Survey Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: LA-372-01 in the city of Santa Barbara, California		
SR-02190		1997	Hess, Sean, Stone, D., and Anderson, K.	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey at 1100 San Antonio Creek Road, Santa Barbara County, California		42-003491
SR-02191		1998	Hess, Sean, Anderson, K., and Stone, D.	Extended Phase 1 Survey of CA-SBA-3491 APN 59-044-21- Warkentin Lot Split 1100 San Antonio Creek Road, Goleta, Santa Barbara County, California		42-003491
SR-02269		1999	Palmer, Kevin	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Evaluation for 4410 Hollister Avenue (APN 061-083-007) Santa Barbara County, CA		
SR-02370		1977	Cupples, Sue	Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Construction Project on 05-SB-192 PM 0.0/2.22 Including Disposal Sites and Haul Roads (San Roque Creek Bridge)	Office of Environmental Planning, Caltrans	
SR-02382	Other - Job Number WP-037-99	1999	Carbone, Larry	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for a Parcel Lot Split, 945 San Antonio Creek Lane, County of Santa Barbara, California	Western Points	
SR-02439		1999	Wilcoxon, Larry	A Phase I Archaeological Resource Evaluation for Proposed Senior and Family Housing Facilities on the St. Vincent's School Holding, 4200 Calle Real, Santa Barbara, CA	Wilcoxon Archaeological Consultants	
SR-02531		1998	Romani, John	Phase II Archaeological Investigations at CA-SBA-39 4318 Modoc Road, Santa Barbara County, CA		42-000039
SR-02597		1999	Macfarlane, Heather	Extended Phase I Backhoe Testing LRW-98-02, LRW-98-03, and LRW-98-04, St. Vincent's School Holding, 4200 Calle Real, Santa Barbara, CA		
SR-02667		2001	Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Draft Program Environmental Impact Report: Updated Routine Maintenance Program	Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	
SR-02735		2001	Carbone, Larry A.	A Phase II Archaeological Testing Program Conducted for Proposed Construction of an Administration Building, 260 N. San Antonio Road, County of Santa Barbara, CA	Western Points	42-001539

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SR-02753		2001	David Stone	Phase 1 Archaeological Resources Report: Residential Improvements at 955 Chaparral APN 059-110-011 Santa Barbara, CA	Stone Archaeological Consulting	
SR-02916		2002	Science Applications Int'l Corp.	Phase 3 Archaeological Mitigation Investigation General Services Building San Antonio Road, Santa Barbara County, California		42-001539
SR-02984		2003	Larry Carbone	A Phase 1 Archaeological Resource Evaluation for the Casa Del Mural Property on the Calle Real Campus, 4570 Calle Real, County of Santa Barbara, CA (APN 059-140-029)		42-001539
SR-03098		2003	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation Of The Preserve At San Marcos Project Area In Unincorporated Santa Barbara County, California.		42-000037, 42-001161, 42-001162, 42-001163, 42-001164, 42-001165, 42-001325, 42-003488
SR-03115		2000	Luhnow, Glenna G. and Mason, Roger D.	Archaeological Test Program Report Level 3 Long Haul Project: WS06 Presence/Absence Testing at CA-SBA-58 Santa Barbara County, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	42-000038
SR-03308		2003	Dice, M.	SN45XC139A (Goleta Transfer Station), 4417 Calle Real, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County, California		
SR-03351		2005	ENVICOM	The Preserve at San Marcos Draft Environmental Impact Report Recirculation Document		
SR-03388		2004	ENVICOM	The Preserve at San Marcos Development, Draft Environmental Impact Report Volumes I & II		
SR-03437		2005	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Redacted Report For Public Review: A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Preserve at San Marcos Project Area in Unincorporated Santa Barbara County, California.		42-000037, 42-001161, 42-001164, 42-001165, 42-001325, 42-003488
SR-03621		2006	Kiaha, Krista	Historic Property Survey Report Mission Canyon CURE Project Santa Barbara County, California	California Department of Transportation	42-003778, 42-040905
SR-03621						

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SR-03627		2006	Schmidt, James J.	DWO 6049-5899; AI NO. 6-5826: Hurst 16kV, Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project, Goleta, Santa Barbara County, California.	Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.	
SR-03638		2007	Carbone, Larry A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Resources Assessment for a Subdivision Lot Split at 4640 Vieja Drive, City of Goleta, County of Santa Barbara, California	Western Points Archaeology	
SR-04058		2006	Nancy Sikes, Cindy Arrington, Bryon Bass, Chris Corey, Kevin Hunt, Steve O'Neil, Catherine Pruett, Tony Sawyer, Michael Tuma, Leslie Wagner, and Alex Wesson	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California - SEE ALSO CA-SLO-6082	SWCA Environmental Consultants	42-000006, 42-000007, 42-000012, 42-000018, 42-000019, 42-000024, 42-000039, 42-000054, 42-000060, 42-000076, 42-000078, 42-000080, 42-000082, 42-000086, 42-000088, 42-000089, 42-000093, 42-000094, 42-000097, 42-000106, 42-000142, 42-000144, 42-000396, 42-000553, 42-001151, 42-001156, 42-001157, 42-001204, 42-001326, 42-001492, 42-001493, 42-001494, 42-001495, 42-001506, 42-001670, 42-001676, 42-001731, 42-001766, 42-001807, 42-001808, 42-001870, 42-001872, 42-001878, 42-001879, 42-001881, 42-001887, 42-001914, 42-001916, 42-001921, 42-001958, 42-001969, 42-001990, 42-002178, 42-002179, 42-002189, 42-002441, 42-002442, 42-002586, 42-002587, 42-002588, 42-002753
SR-040581		2006	none given	Appendix A: Qwest Fiber Optic Cultural Resources Protocols; Appendix B: Native American Contact Table and Sample Consultation Letter	SWCA Environmental Consultants	
SR-04075		2006	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV00629B (Santa Barbara Coroner), 66 South San Antonio Road, Santa Barbara County, California	Michale Brandman Associates	
SR-04075A		2006		New Tower Submission Packet		

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SR-04111		2001	Stephen W. Yost, Ivan Strudwick, David Ing, Roger Klein, W. Randall Miller, Elisha Black, Dee Jones-Bartholomew, Joan M. Yost, and Howard H. Higgins	Final Report on Cultural Resource Monitoring Level (3) Long Haul Fiber Optic Running Line, San Luis Obispo to Burbank, California, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura and Los Angeles Counties	TRC	42-000006, 42-000018, 42-000019, 42-000024, 42-000038, 42-000056, 42-000083, 42-000084, 42-000088, 42-000090, 42-000091, 42-000093, 42-000106, 42-000108, 42-000125, 42-000127, 42-000142, 42-001017, 42-001018, 42-001151, 42-001204, 42-001213, 42-001670, 42-001672, 42-001676, 42-001707, 42-001708, 42-001731, 42-001766, 42-001921, 42-001969, 42-001992, 42-001996, 42-002178, 42-002357, 42-002587, 42-003014, 42-040742
SR-04111A			various	Appendix A - Cultural Resource Personnel; Appendix B - Native American Monitoring Personnel, Appendix C - Confidential - Periodic Progress Reports, Miscellaneous Correspondence, and Variances, with attachments	TRC	
SR-04111B		2001	Richard S. Shepard and Roger D. Mason	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND FIELD SURVEY AND PALEONTOLOGIC RESOURCES LITERATURE REVIEW REPORT FOR LEVEL 3 FIBER OPTIC PROJECT: HIGHWAY 1 WORKAROUND, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY, CA	Chambers Group, Inc.	
SR-04111C		2000	Richard S. Shepard and Shannon Davis	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR LEVEL 3 LONG HAUL FIBER OPTIC PROJECT: WS06 CARPINTERIA WORKAROUND, FOOTHILL ROAD ALTERNATIVE, IN THE CITY OF CARPINTERIA AND ADJACENT UNINCORPORATED AREAS, SANTA BARBARA AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CA	Chambers Group, Inc.	
SR-04346		2009	Carbone, Larry	A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Resources Assessment for a proposed Parcel Lot Split at the 4523 Auhay Drive Property, County of Santa Barbara, California	Western Points Archaeology	
SR-04458		2009	Carbone, Larry A.	A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Resources Assessment for a Proposed Four-Way Split, 1150 San Antonio Creek road, Goleta Community, County of Santa Barbara, CA.	Western Points Archaeology	42-001206

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SR-04552		2009	Wayne H. Bonner and Sarah A. Williams	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV00629B (XR) (Santa Barbara Coroner), 66 South San Antonio Road, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	
SR-04574		2006	Wee, Stephen and Larson, Bryan	Historical Resources Evaluation Report: Masonry Features within State Right-of-Way Along State Route 192, Santa Barbara County, California	JRP Historical Consulting	42-003622, 42-003755, 42-003756, 42-003757, 42-003758, 42-003759, 42-003760, 42-003761, 42-003762, 42-003763, 42-003764, 42-003765, 42-003766, 42-003767, 42-003768, 42-003769, 42-003770, 42-003771, 42-003772, 42-003774, 42-003775, 42-003776, 42-003777, 42-003778, 42-003779, 42-003780, 42-003781, 42-003782, 42-003783, 42-003784, 42-003785, 42-003786, 42-003787, 42-003788, 42-003789, 42-003790, 42-003791, 42-003792, 42-003793, 42-003794, 42-003795, 42-003796, 42-003797, 42-003798, 42-003799, 42-003800, 42-003801, 42-040905
SR-04638		2010	Janet Wolf	Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Flood Control Maintenance Activities in the Goleta Slough, Draft Subsequent EIR SCH No. 2000031092	Padre Associates	42-000045, 42-000046
SR-04913		2009	Ken Victorino and David Stone	Letter Report for Archaeological Monitoring, Emergency Jesusita Fire Debris Rack Installation, San Antonio and San Roque Creeks	Dudek	
SR-04914		2009	Ken Victorino and David Stone	Letter Report for Archaeological Monitoring, Routine Creek Maintenance Activities, Hospital Creek, Santa Barbara County	Dudek	
SR-05025		2009	Conway, Thor	An Archaeological Surface Survey and Updated Records Search for the Goleta Slough Flood Control Dredging Project, Goleta, Santa Barbara County, California	Heritage Discoveries Inc	42-000045, 42-000046, 42-001158, 42-001695
SR-05161		2009	Robert R. Peterson, Jr.	Archaeological and Native American Monitoring for the Meadows at San Marcos Preserve	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	42-000037
SR-05232		2015	Denardo, Carole	Historic Resource Inventory and Evaluation 440 El Sueno Road (APN 059-172-010)	Provenience Group	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SR-05276		2012	Victorino, Ken	Memorandum: Endelos Energy Calle Real Solar Project	Dudek	42-001540
SR-05276A		2012	Ken Victorino and Gil Unzueta	Shovel Test Pit/ Auger Forms	Dudek	
SR-05295		2016	David Stone	Archaeological Monitoring Report Park Hill Estates, The Boulders Project 4700 Via Los Santos, APN 059-290-041 Santa Barbara County, CA	Dudek	
SR-05295A		2015	Isa Folkes, Heather McDaniel, Yesenia Garcia, and Amado Romero	Native American Monitoring Form, Archaeological Monitoring Form	Dudek	
SR-05432	Agency Nbr - EBI Project No. 6115005426	2015	Don C. Perez	Phase 1 Archaeological Resources Report South Goleta/ Ensite #27058 (309148) 4500 Hollister Avenue Santa Barbara (part of Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, for Proposed New Tower Project)	EBI Consulting	
SR-05432A		2015	Don C. Perez	Appendix A: Site Plans	EBI consulting	
SR-05432B		2015	Jessika Akmenkalns	Appendix B: Documentation of Records Search at the Central Coast Information Center	Central Coast Information Center	
SR-05432C		2015	n/a	Appendix C: Report List (removed)	Central Coast Information Center	
SR-05432I		2015	Don C. Perez	Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, for proposed New Tower Project 4500 Hollister Avenue, Santa Barbara; Attachment 1. Contact Information, Attachment 2. Site Information- Photographs, Attachment 3. Site Information- Map Requirements, Attachment 4. Additional Site Information, Attachment 6. Tribal and NHO Involvement, Attachment 7. Historic Properties Direct Effects, Attachment 8. Historic Properties for Visual Effects, Attachment 9. Local Government Involvement, Attachment 10. Public Involvement, Attachment 11. State-Specific Forms	EBI Consulting	
SR-05566		2018	Eric S. Nocerino	Phase 1 Archaeological Study for the Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District 4678 Calle Real Project, Santa Barbara County, California	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SR-05577		2018	Christopher Duran and Meagan Szromba	Archaeological Evaluation Report of CA-SBA-39 (P-42-000039)	Rincon Consultants, Inc.	42-000039
SR-05898	Other - SCE Project Number 903319736; Other - SWCA Project No. ES00004/1273; 700122/01	2021	Hillary Murphy and Kathryn Berlin	2021 Bi-Annual Summary of Cultural Resources Studies Conducted for Southern California Edison's Emergency Projects (903319736 and Alisal Fire) on Private Lands, Santa Barbara County, California.	SWCA Environmental Consultants	42-000085, 42-000090, 42-001554, 42-001733
SR-05911		2022	Bradley Peacock and Kathryn Berlin	Quarterly Summary of Cultural Resources Surveys and Monitoring Conducted for Southern California Edison's Operations and Maintenance Projects on Private Lands, Quarter 4 2022, Santa Barbara County, California	SWCA	