PHASE I SURVEY, ZONE CHANGE NO. PP-ZC-24-0003 PROJECT, BAKERSFIELD, KERN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

Adam Stubbs
DeWalt Corporation
1930 22nd Street
Bakersfield, California 93301

Prepared by:

Peter A. Carey, M.A., RPA

And

Dustin Merrick, M.A., RPA

ASM Affiliates
4800 Stockdale Hwy, Ste 405
Bakersfield, CA 93309

August 2025
PN 48480.00

Page is intentionally blank

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter **Page**

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY ..... **iii**

1. INTRODUCTION AND REGULATORY CONTEXT **1**
1.1 PROJECT LOCATION 1
1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION 1
1.3 REGULATORY CONTEXT 2
1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act 2

2. ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND **5**
2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND AND GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY 5
2.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND 5
2.3 PRE-CONTACT ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND 7
2.4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 10

3. RECORDS SEARCH **13**
3.1 RECORDS SEARCH 13

4. METHODS AND RESULTS **17**
4.1 FIELD METHODS 17
4.2 SURVEY RESULTS 17

5. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS **21**
5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS 21

REFERENCES **23**

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES **27**

LIST OF FIGURES

Page

Figure 1. Location of the Zone Change No. PP-ZC-24-0003 Project, Kern County, California. 3
Figure 2. Project site overview, facing southeast. 18
Figure 3. Project site overview, facing south. 18
Figure 4. Project site overview, facing east. 19
Figure 5. Project site overview, facing east. 19

LIST OF TABLES

Page

Table 1. Previous Reports within 0.5 mi. of the Project site. 13
Table 2. Previously Recorded Resources within 0.5 mi. of the Project site 15

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A Phase I survey was conducted for the Zone Change (ZC) No. PP-ZC-24-0003 Project (Project), Kern County, California. The Project is within the City of Bakersfield, Kern County, California, approximately 6.5 miles (mi.) northeast of the city center. This places the Project on the open flats of the San Joaquin Valley. Specifically, the Project is within Sections 13 and 18, Township 29 South, Range 28 East (T29S/R28E) and T29S/R29E, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (MDBM), as illustrated on the Oil Center USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. The proposed Project site consists of undeveloped lands and unpaved, unmaintained roads. Elevations within the Project area, which is mostly flat, range from 750 feet (ft.) above mean sea level (amsl) to 780 ft. asml. ASM Affiliates (ASM) conducted this study with Peter A. Carey, MA, RPA, serving as principal investigator and Senior Archaeologist Dustin Merrick, MA, RPA, as lead author. The study was undertaken to assist with compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Staff at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC), California State University, Bakersfield, conducted a records search of site files and maps on May 19, 2025. According to the SSJVIC, four previous studies (KE-03011, KE-03039, KE-03073, and KE-03475) had been conducted within the Project site, and 31 previous studies were identified within the 0.5 mi. buffer. Based on SSJVIC data, approximately 95 percent of the Project site was surveyed by previous studies; however, all of these studies are over 20 years old. The SSJVIC results identified a single isolated prehistoric resource (P-15-011596) within the Project site. The resource consists of an isolated chalcedony flake and was recommended not eligible as a historic resource (KE-03073). An additional 11 cultural resources were identified within the 0.5 mi. buffer, with the nearest located approximately 0.1 mi. from the Project site. The results of the SSJVIC records search are available in Confidential Appendix A.

The Phase I survey fieldwork was conducted in June 2025 with parallel transects spaced at 15-meter (m) maximum intervals walked throughout the Project site. The proposed Project site consists largely of undeveloped lands and unpaved dirt roads. The southern portion of the Project site appears to have been disturbed by the excavation of pits and from the grading of surface soils. Due to the previous disturbances, ground surface visibility within the Project site varied from excellent (85 percent) to poor (approximately 15 percent) for the Phase I survey. Soil consisted of tan to brown sandy loam throughout the Project site. Non-native vegetation inhibited visibility. Modern debris (plastics, clothing, cardboard, glass, and numerous large piles of structural debris) was observed in the Project site. No archaeological resources of any kind were identified within the Project site. A single isolate (P-15-011596), potentially previously recorded within the Project site according to the SSJVIC geospatial data sets, was not relocated. Coordinate data provided in the resource record for Resource P-15-011596 locates the resource outside and south of the Project site.

Based on the above analyses and findings, the proposed Project will not result in adverse impacts or effects to historic properties or historical resources, and a determination of ***no significant impact*** under CEQA is recommended. It is further recommended that, in the unlikely event that previously unrecorded cultural resources are identified during Project construction, work be halted within a

100 ft. radius of the find and a qualified archaeologist be contacted to evaluate the newly discovered resource.

1. INTRODUCTION AND REGULATORY CONTEXT

ASM Affiliates (ASM) was retained by DeWalt Corporation to conduct a Phase I survey for the Zone Change (ZC) No. PP-ZC-24-0003 Project (Project), in Kern County, California (Figure 1). The study was undertaken to assist with compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The investigation was conducted, specifically, to ensure that significant impacts to historical resources do not occur as a result of Project construction.

This current study included:

- A background records search and literature review to determine if any known cultural resources were present in the project zone and/or whether the area had been previously and systematically studied by archaeologists;
- An on-foot, intensive inventory of the Project site to identify and record previously undiscovered cultural resources and to examine known sites; and
- A preliminary assessment of any such resources found within the subject property.

Director Peter A. Carey, MA, RPA, served as principal investigator, and ASM Associate Archaeologist Robert Azpitarte, BA, conducted the fieldwork. Senior Archaeologist Dustin Merrick, MA, RPA, was the main author of this report.

This document constitutes a report on the Phase I survey. Subsequent chapters provide background to the investigation, including historic context studies; the findings of the archival records search; a summary of the field surveying techniques employed; and the results of the fieldwork. We conclude with management recommendations for the Project.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project is within the City of Bakersfield, Kern County, California, approximately 6.5 miles (mi.) northeast of the city center. This places the Project on the open flats of the San Joaquin Valley. Specifically, the Project is within Sections 13 and 18, Township 29 South, Range 28 East (T29S/R28E) and T29S/R29E, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (MDBM), as illustrated on the Oil Center USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. The proposed Project site consists of undeveloped lands and unpaved, unmaintained roads. Elevations within the Project area, which is mostly flat, range from 750 feet (ft.) above mean sea level (amsl) to 780 ft. asml.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project consists of a zone change to construct approximately 320 apartment units over three phases. The Project development will consist of site clearing, grading, vertical construction of units, as well as the easement of a gas pipeline. Phase 1 of the Project's construction will consist of 100 to 110 apartments. During this phase the proposed Project will install roads, utilities (water, sewer, electricity, gas), and stormwater management systems, as well as construct

leasing office and common amenities that will serve the entire complex. Phase 2 of the Project's construction will consist of an additional 100-110 apartments. Finally, Phase 3 will consist of the remainder of the apartment units to reach a total of 320 units.

1.3 REGULATORY CONTEXT

1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is applicable to discretionary actions by state or local lead agencies. Under CEQA, lead agencies must analyze impacts to cultural resources. Significant impacts under CEQA occur when "historically significant" or "unique" cultural resources are adversely affected, which occurs when such resources could be altered or destroyed through project implementation. Historically significant cultural resources are defined by eligibility for or by listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). In practice, the federal NRHP criteria (below) for significance applied under Section 106 are generally (although not entirely) consistent with CRHR criteria (see PRC § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852 and § 15064.5(a)(3)).

Significant cultural resources are those archaeological resources and historical properties that:

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

(2) Are associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

(3) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values; or

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

Unique resources under CEQA, in slight contrast, are those that represent:

> An archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:
>
> (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
>
> (2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
>
> (3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC § 21083.2(g)).

Preservation in place is the preferred approach under CEQA to mitigating adverse impacts to significant or unique cultural resources.

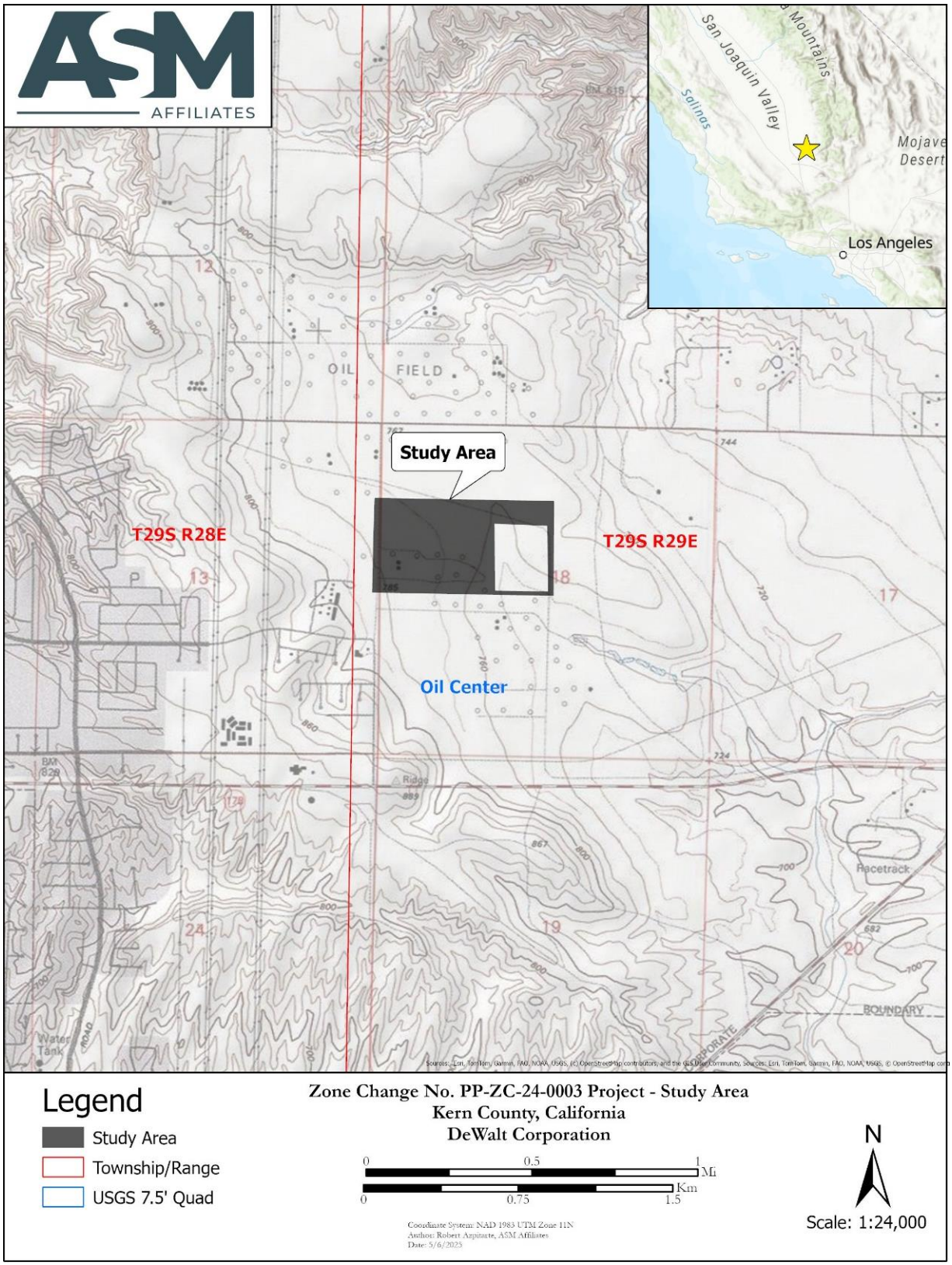


Figure 1. Location of the Zone Change No. PP-ZC-24-0003 Project, Kern County, California.

Page is intentionally blank

2. ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND

2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND AND GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

As noted above, the Project is at an average elevation of approximately 765 ft. amsl, within the City of Bakersfield on the open flats of the San Joaquin Valley. Before the appearance of agriculture, this location would have been prairie grasslands, grading into tree savannas in the foothills to the east (Preston 1981). The Project site and immediate surroundings have been farmed and grazed for many years, and no native vegetation is present, with the Project site now consisting largely of undeveloped land and a reservoir and associated access road. Perennial bunchgrasses such as purple needlegrass and nodding needlegrass most likely would have been the dominant plant cover in the region prior to cultivation.

The Project site is within the southern extent of the San Joaquin Valley. A Caltrans geoarchaeological study (Meyer et al. 2010) that included the Project site was consulted to identify the potential for buried archaeological sites in the vicinity of the Project area. This study involved first determining the location and ages of late Pleistocene (>25,000 years old) landforms in the southern San Joaquin Valley. These were identified by combining a synthesis of 2,400 published paleontological, soils and archaeological chronometric dates with geoarchaeological field testing. The ages of surface landforms were then mapped to provide an assessment for the potential for buried archaeological deposits. These ages were derived primarily from the Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO) and the State Soils Geographic (STATSGO) database. A series of maps were created from this information that ranked locations in seven ordinal classes for sensitivity for buried soils, from Very Low to Very High.

According to the geoarchaeological model developed by Meyer et al. (2010), the general vicinity of the Project site has soils that date to the Older Pleistocene and, as such, a Very Low potential for buried archaeological deposits. Based on the observable data, intact buried sites and cultural resources are considered unlikely within the Project site.

2.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

Penutian-speaking Yokuts tribal groups occupied the southern San Joaquin Valley region and much of the nearby Sierra Nevada. Ethnographic information about the Yokuts was collected primarily by Powers (1971, 1976 [originally 1877]), Kroeber (1925), Gayton (1930, 1948), Driver (1937), and Harrington (n.d.). For a variety of historical reasons, existing research information emphasizes the central Yokuts tribes which occupied both the valley and particularly the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. The northernmost tribes suffered from the influx of Euro Americans during the Gold Rush and their populations were in substantial decline by the time ethnographic studies began in the early twentieth century. In contrast, the southernmost tribes were partially removed by the Spanish to missions and eventually absorbed into multi-tribal communities on the Sebastian

Indian Reservation (on Tejon Ranch), and later the Tule River Reservation and Santa Rosa Rancheria to the north. The result is a scarcity of ethnographic detail on southern Valley tribes, especially in relation to the rich information collected from the central foothills tribes where native speakers of the Yokuts dialects are still found. Regardless, the general details of indigenous lifeways were similar across the broad expanse of Yokuts territory, particularly in terms of environmentally influenced subsistence and adaptation and with regard to religion and belief, which were similar everywhere.

This scarcity of specific detail is particularly apparent for southern valley tribal group distribution. According to Kroeber (1925:478), the Tulamni occupied the edges of Buena Vista Lake and the southwestern end of the San Joaquin Valley, the Hometwoli lived in and around Kern Lake to the south, the Tuhohi (or Chuxoxi) resided near the mouth of the Kern River as it drained north into Tulare Lake, and Yauelmani territory comprised the southeastern side of the San Joaquin Valley. The Project site is likely within Yauelmani territory. Kroeber identifies six Yauelmani villages; Tsineuhiu, west of Bakersfield on the Kern River; Woilo, in Bakersfield; Kuyo, to the south of Bakersfield; Tulamniu, at the northwestern edge of Buena Vista Lake; Hoschiu, on Bitter Water Creek; and Wogitiu, near McKittrick. None of these villages are within the vicinity of the Project site.

The Yokuts settlement pattern was largely consistent, regardless of the specific tribe involved. Winter villages were typically located along lakeshores and major stream courses (as these existed circa 150 years before present [YBP]), with dispersal phase family camps at elevated spots on the valley floor and near gathering areas in the foothills.

Most Yokuts groups, again regardless of specific tribal affiliation, were organized as a recognized and distinct tribelet; this circumstance almost certainly pertained to the tribal groups noted above. Tribelets were land-owning groups organized around a central village and linked by shared territory and descent from a common ancestor. The population of most tribelets ranged from about 150 to 500 people (Kroeber 1925).

Each tribelet was headed by a chief who was aided by a variety of assistants, the most important of whom was the *winatum*, a herald or messenger and assistant chief. A shaman also served as a religious officer. While shamans did not have any direct political authority, as Gayton (1930) has illustrated, they maintained substantial influence within their tribelet.

Shamanism is a religious system common to many Native American tribes. It involves a direct and personal relationship between the individual and the supernatural world enacted by entering a trance or hallucinatory state (usually through the ingestion of psychotropic plants, such as jimsonweed or more typically native tobacco). Shamans were considered individuals with an unusual degree of supernatural power, serving as healers or curers, diviners, and controllers of natural phenomena (such as rain or thunder). Shamans also produced the rock art of this region, depicting the visions they experienced in vision quests believed to represent their spirit helpers and events in the supernatural realm (Whitley 1992, 2000).

The centrality of shamanism to the religious and spiritual life of the Yokuts was demonstrated by the role of shamans in the yearly ceremonial round. The ritual round, performed the same way

each year, started in the spring with the jimsonweed ceremony, followed by rattlesnake dance and (where appropriate) first salmon ceremony. After returning from seed camps, fall rituals began in the late summer with the mourning ceremony, followed by first seed and acorn rites, and then bear dance (Gayton 1930:379). In each case, shamans served as ceremonial officials responsible for specific dances involving a display of their supernatural powers (Kroeber 1925).

Subsistence practices varied from tribelet to tribelet based on the environment of residence. Throughout Native California, and Yokuts territory in general, the acorn was a primary dietary component, along with a variety of gathered seeds. Valley tribes augmented this resource with lacustrine and riverine foods, especially fish and wildfowl. As with many Native California tribes, the settlement and subsistence rounds included the winter aggregation into a few large villages, where stored resources (like acorns) served as staples, followed by dispersal into smaller camps, often occupied by extended families, where seasonally available resources would be gathered and consumed.

Although population estimates vary and population size was greatly affected by the introduction of Euro-American diseases and social disruption, the Yokuts were one of the largest, most successful groups in Native California. Cook (1978) estimates that the Yokuts region contained 27 percent of the aboriginal population in the state at the time of contact; other estimates are even higher. Many Yokuts people continue to reside in the southern San Joaquin Valley today.

2.3 PRE-CONTACT ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The southern San Joaquin Valley region has received minimal archaeological attention compared to other areas of the state. In part, this is because the majority of California archaeological work has been concentrated in the Sacramento Delta, Santa Barbara Channel, and central Mojave Desert areas (see Moratto 1984). Although knowledge of the region's prehistory is limited, enough is known to determine that the archaeological record is broadly similar to south-central California as a whole (see Gifford and Schenk 1926; Hewes 1941; Wedel 1941; Fenenga 1952; Elsasser 1962; Fredrickson and Grossman 1977; Schiffman and Garfinkel 1981). Based on these sources, the general prehistory of the region can be outlined as follows.

Initial occupation of the region occurred at least as early as the *Paleoindian Period*, or prior to about 10,000 YBP. Evidence of early use of the region is indicated by characteristic fluted and stemmed points found around the margin of Tulare Lake, in the foothills of the Sierra, and in the Mojave Desert proper.

Both fluted and stemmed points are particularly common around lake margins, suggesting a terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene lakeshore adaptation similar to that found throughout western North America at the same time; little else is known about these earliest peoples. More than 250 fluted points have been recovered from the Witt Site (CA-KIN-32), located along the western shoreline of ancient Tulare Lake, west of the Project site, demonstrating the importance of this early occupation in the San Joaquin Valley (see Fenenga 1993). Additional finds consist of a Clovis-like projectile point discovered in a flashflood cut-bank near White Oak Lodge in 1953 on Tejon Ranch (Glennan 1987a, 1987b). More recently, a similar fluted point was found near Bakersfield (Zimmerman et al. 1989), and a number are known from the Edwards Air Force Base

and Boron area of the western Mojave Desert. Although human occupation of the state was well-established during the Late Pleistocene, relatively little can be inferred about the nature and distribution of this occupation with a few exceptions. First, little evidence exists to support the idea that people at that time were big-game hunters like those found on the Great Plains. Second, the western Mojave Desert evidence suggests small, very mobile populations that left a minimal archaeological signature. The evidence from the ancient Tulare Lake shore, in contrast, suggests much more substantial population and settlements which, instead of relying on big-game hunting, were tied to the lacustrine lake edge. Variability in subsistence and settlement patterns is thus apparent in California, in contrast to the Great Plains.

Substantial evidence for human occupation across California, however, first occurs during the middle Holocene, roughly 7500 to 4000 YBP. This period is known as the *Early Horizon*, or alternatively as the Early Millingstone, along the Santa Barbara Channel. In the south, populations concentrated along the coast with minimal visible use of inland areas. Adaptation emphasized hard seeds and nuts with toolkits dominated by mullers and grindstones (manos and metates). Additionally, little evidence for Early Horizon occupation exists in most inland portions of the state, partly due to a severe cold and dry paleoclimatic period occurring at this time, although a site deposit dating to this age has been identified along the ancient Buena Vista shoreline in Kern County to the south (Rosenthal et al. 2007). Regardless of specifics, Early Horizon population density was low with a subsistence adaptation more likely tied to gathering edible plants than hunting.

Environmental conditions improved dramatically after about 4000 YBP during the *Middle Horizon* (or Intermediate Period). This period is known climatically as the Holocene Maximum (circa 3800 YBP) and was characterized by significantly warmer and wetter conditions than previously experienced. It was marked archaeologically by large population increase and radiation into new environments along coastal and interior south-central California and the Mojave Desert (Whitley 2000). In the Delta region to the north, this same period of favorable environmental conditions was characterized by the appearance of the Windmiller culture which exhibited a high degree of ritual elaboration (especially in burial practices) and perhaps even a rudimentary mound-building tradition (Meighan, personal communication, 1985). Along with ritual elaboration, Middle Horizon times experienced increasing subsistence specialization, perhaps correlating with the appearance of acorn-processing technology. Penutian-speaking peoples (including the Yokuts) are also posited to have entered the state roughly at the beginning of this period and, perhaps, to have brought this technology with them (cf. Moratto 1984). Likewise, it appears the so-called "Shoshonean Wedge" in southern California, the Takic-speaking groups that include the Gabrielino/Fernandeño, Tataviam, and Kitanemuk, may have moved into the region at that time (Sutton 2009), rather than at about 1500 YBP as first suggested by Kroeber (1925).

Evidence for Middle Horizon occupation of interior south-central California is substantial. For example, in northern Los Angeles County along the upper Santa Clara River, to the south of the San Joaquin Valley, the Agua Dulce village complex indicates occupation extending back to the Intermediate Period, when the population of the village may have been 50 or more people (King et al. n.d.). Similarly, the inhabitation of the Hathaway Ranch region near Lake Piru, and the Newhall Ranch near Valencia, appears to date to the Intermediate Period (W&S Consultants 1994). To the west, little or no evidence exists for pre-Middle Horizon occupation in the upper Sisquoc

and Cuyama River drainages; populations first appear there at roughly 3500 YBP (Horne 1981). The Carrizo Plain, the valley immediately west of the San Joaquin, experienced a major population expansion during the Middle Horizon (W&S Consultants 2004; Whitley et al. 2007), and recently collected data indicates the Tehachapi Mountains region was first significantly occupied during the Middle Horizon (W&S Consultants 2006). A parallel can be drawn to the inland Ventura County region where a similar pattern has been identified (Whitley and Beaudry 1991), as well as the western Mojave Desert (Sutton 1988a, 1988b), the southern Sierra Nevada (W&S Consultants 1999), and the Coso Range region (Whitley et al. 1988). In all of these areas a major expansion in settlement, the establishment of large site complexes and an increase in the range of environments exploited appear to have occurred sometime roughly around 4000 YBP. Although most efforts to explain this expansion have focused on local circumstances and events, it is increasingly apparent this was a major occurrence throughout southern California, and any explanation must be sought at a larger level of analysis (Whitley 2000). Additionally, evidence from the Carrizo Plain suggests the origins of the tribelet level of political organization developed during this period (W&S Consultants 2004; Whitley et al. 2007). Whether this same demographic process holds for the southern San Joaquin Valley, including the current Project site, is yet to be determined.

The beginning of the *Late Horizon* is set variously at 1500 and 800 YBP, with a growing archaeological consensus for the shorter chronology. Increasing evidence suggests the importance of the Middle-Late Horizons transition (AD 800 to 1200) in the understanding of south-central California prehistory. This corresponds to the so-called Medieval Climatic Anomaly, followed by the Little Ice Age, and this general period of climatic instability extended to about AD 1860. It included major droughts matched by intermittent "mega-floods," and resulted in demographic disturbances across much of western North America (Jones et al. 1999). It is believed to have resulted in major population decline and abandonments across south-central California, involving as much as 90 percent of the interior populations in some regions, including the Carrizo Plain (Whitley et al. 2007). It is not clear whether site abandonment was accompanied by a true reduction in population or an agglomeration of the same numbers of peoples into fewer but larger villages in more favorable locations. Population along the Santa Barbara coast appears to have spiked at about the same time that it collapsed on the Carrizo Plain (Whitley et al. 2007). Along Buena Vista Lake, in Kern County, population appears to have been increasingly concentrated toward the later end of the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (Culleton 2006), and population intensification also appears to have occurred in the well-watered Tehachapi Mountains during this same period (W&S Consultants 2006).

What is clear is that Middle Period villages and settlements were widely dispersed across the south-central California landscape, including in the Sierra Nevada and the Mojave Desert. Many of these sites are found at locations that lack existing or historically known freshwater sources. Late Horizon sites, in contrast, are typically concentrated in areas where fresh water was available during the historical period, if not currently.

One extensively studied site that shows evidence of intensive occupation during the Middle-Late Horizons transition (~1500–500 YBP) is the Redtfeldt Mound (CA-KIN-66/H), located west of the Project site, near the north shore of ancient Tulare Lake. There, Siefkin (1999) reported on human burials and a host of artifacts and ecofacts excavated from a modest-sized mound. He found

that both Middle Horizon and Middle-Late Horizons transition occupations were more intensive than Late Horizon occupations, which were sporadic and less intensive (Siefkin 1999:110-111).

The Late Horizon can then be understood as a period of recovery from a major demographic collapse. One result is the development of regional archaeological cultures as the precursors to ethnographic Native California, suggesting that ethnographic lifeways recorded by anthropologists extend roughly 800 years into the past.

The position of southern San Joaquin Valley prehistory relative to patterns seen in surrounding areas is still somewhat unknown. The presence of large lake systems in the valley bottoms appears to have mediated some of the desiccation seen elsewhere. But, as the reconstruction of Soda Lake in the nearby Carrizo Plain demonstrates (see Whitley et al. 2007) environmental perturbations had serious impacts on lake systems too. Identifying certain prehistoric demographic trends for the southern San Joaquin Valley, and determining how these trends (if present) correlate with those seen elsewhere, is a current important research objective.

2.4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Spanish explorers first visited the San Joaquin Valley in 1772, but its lengthy distance from the missions and presidios along the Pacific Coast delayed permanent settlement for many years, including during the Mexican period of control over the region. It was not until the American annexation of California in 1848 that the exploitation of the San Joaquin Valley truly began (Pacific Legacy 2006). The near simultaneous discovery of gold in northern California in 1849 resulted in a dramatic increase of population, and some new immigrants began ranching in the San Joaquin Valley to supply the miners and mining towns (JRP Historical Consulting 2009). Mining would remain the most important economic use of water in California for three decades, even though during this time there were already thoughts of the potential of the Central Valley region as an agrarian landscape. (Kelley 1979). As a result, during the Gold Rush decade, grazing sheep and cattle remained the principal land use on the pasture lands of the Great Central Valley (JRP Historical Consulting 2019).

Following the passage of state-wide “No Fence” laws in 1874, ranching practices began to decline while farming expanded in the San Joaquin Valley in both large land holdings and smaller subdivided properties. As the farming population grew, so did the demand for irrigation. Settlers began reclaiming swampland in 1866, building small dams across rivers to divert water into the fields (Pacific Legacy 2006).

Three competing partnerships developed during this period which had a great impact on control of water, land reclamation, and, ultimately, agricultural development in the San Joaquin Valley: Livermore and Chester; Haggin and Carr; and Miller and Lux (Morgan 1914). Miller and Lux ultimately became one of the biggest private property holders in the country, controlling the right to more than 22,000 square miles, and their impacts were widespread. They recognized early on that control of water would have important economic implications, used generous federal and state land laws to monopolize land ownership in the Central Valley, and played a major role in the water development of the state as a result. They controlled, for example, more than 100 mi. of the San

Joaquin River with the San Joaquin and Kings River Canal and Irrigation System including some of the lands surrounding the Project site (Morgan 1914).

In the mid-to-late 1860s, the rise of wheat farming emerged as an increasingly prominent use of land in the Central Valley and contributed to the decline and eventual demise of the open-range cattle industry in the area during its three-decade reign (JRP Historical Consulting 2019). For a number of reasons, wheat crops in the Central Valley were not sustainable, and farmers increasingly turned to irrigated crops. As this transition took place, irrigation grew steadily. In 1860, 60,000 acres (ac.) were irrigated, growing to 400,000 ac. in 1880. By the early years of the twentieth century, irrigated landscapes became the dominant feature of the Central Valley and California at large with 2,644,000 ac. under irrigation.

However, in the Central Valley, problems were made apparent as the demand for water grew over time. Namely, the Central Valley's great acreage allowed for regional differences in water supply, and the Mediterranean-type climate of prolonged dry summers necessitated irrigation of summer crops, differing from other climates where rainfall during summer months is more common (JRP Historical Consulting 2019).

To combat this, irrigation systems were initially developed by individuals under private initiative and financing, using the natural flow of local streams. These early projects were concerned with local issues and irrigated relatively small tracts of land. These early irrigation projects were more common in the southern portion of the San Joaquin Valley, where growing crops without the aid of irrigation systems was much more difficult (JRP Historical Consulting 2019). In 1880, State Engineer William Hammond Hall conducted California's first state-wide irrigation survey and found that the San Joaquin Valley was the most heavily irrigated region of the state with 188,000 irrigated ac., which was 47 percent of irrigated acreage state-wide.

Irrigation of the San Joaquin Valley continued using surface water supplies flowing in creeks and rivers, artesian waters, and groundwater. During the late nineteenth century, large areas of land were amassed within Mexican land grants, swamp and overflow land, railroad grant land, and others under public land laws, and some private companies began to deliver water to farmers, creating land and water monopolies. (JRP Historical Consulting 2019). These companies enjoyed only limited success, and the largest projects undertaken ultimately failed. The high rate of failure for a much-needed system popularized a proposal for a unified, coordinated, and centralized canal system constructed and operated by the state (JRP Historical Consulting 2019).

In 1873, the Central Valley's irrigation system problem caught the attention of the United States Congress, and the "Alexander Commission" was led by Lt. Barton Stone Alexander, a U.S. Army engineer, who organized and conducted the first federally funded irrigation survey and plan for coordinated irrigation development of the Central Valley. The State Engineers Office, the first state water agency, worked from 1878 to 1888 to implement many of the basic recommendations suggested by the Alexander Commission.

The Commission predicted 8.5 million ac. could be irrigated in the Great Central Valley, with the potential for 12 million ac. should the foothills surrounding the valley be included, and proposed a complex network of canals (JRP Historical Consulting 2019). A network was ultimately

preferred over a single large canal, as the many streams flowing in different directions and areas from the Sierra Nevada would necessitate siphons or aqueducts at high expense. Because of California's then limited population and tax base, it was predicted at the time that the project would proceed at a slow pace and could potentially take as long as 50 years to complete.

In 1878, after California's legislature passed an act providing for an investigation of the subject of irrigation, William Hammond Hall was appointed as the first State Engineer. During his term from 1878 to 1889, he published a report on the subject of irrigation and proposed regional and statewide water planning for development of water resources and prepared a detailed map of the San Joaquin Valley which revealed the extent of actual irrigation (JRP Historical Consulting 2019). After Hall's 1889 resignation, he went on to serve under the United States Geological Survey (USGS), which continued stream gaging and topographic mapping in the Central Valley area.

By the early twentieth century, the southern section of the San Joaquin River exhibited a complicated situation as streams had been developed early by multiple diverters, leading to an adjustment of water rights and financing of storage facilities. Between 1919 and 1929 in the southeastern San Joaquin Valley, as land irrigated by underground water sources increased, groundwater was increasingly relied upon as the capacity of pumped wells nearly tripled. From the Kaweah River south and in the area from Mendota to Kettleman City, there were few available local surface water supplies (JRP Historical Consulting 2019).

As California entered the first decades of the twentieth century, the state's population increase brought an increase in tax revenue. After a long drought from 1917 to 1920, California state government began to exhibit an interest in comprehensive water planning, as it felt that it finally had the support it needed to complete such an expansive project. In 1921, the governor directed the State Engineer to produce a statewide water management proposal addressing conservation, flood control, storage, distribution, and uses for California water and an estimated cost for implementation of the plan and approved $200,000 to investigate a development and management plan (JRP Historical Consulting 2019). The state plan was officially presented in 1923, and was revised in 1925, 1927, and 1929. These investigations led the state to consider plans for a coordinated water management and development program in 1931, which began construction in the San Joaquin Valley after the adoption of the Central Valley Plan (CVP). The CVP is composed of 20 dams and reservoirs, 11 powerplants, and 500 miles of major canals as well as conduits, tunnels, and related facilities (Bailey 2018).

3. RECORDS SEARCH

3.1 RECORDS SEARCH

In order to determine whether the Project site had been previously surveyed for cultural resources, and/or whether any such resources were known to exist within or near to it, staff of the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC) conducted an archival records search on May 19, 2025. The records search was completed to determine: (i) if pre-contact or historic-era cultural resources had previously been recorded within the Project site; (ii) if the Project site had been systematically surveyed by archaeologists prior to the initiation of this fieldwork; and/or (iii) whether the area surrounding the proposed Project was known to contain archaeological sites or built environment resources and to thereby be culturally sensitive. Records examined included archaeological site files and maps, the NRHP, Historic Property Data File, California Inventory of Historic Resources, and the California Points of Historic Interest. The records search included the Project site and a 0.5 mi. buffer.

According to the SSJVIC, four previous studies (KE-03011, KE-03039, KE-03073, and KE-03475) have been conducted within the Project site, and 34 previous studies were identified within the 0.5 mi. buffer (Table 1). Based on SSJVIC data, approximately 95 percent of the Project site was surveyed by previous studies; however, all of these studies are over 20 years old.

The SSJVIC results identified a single isolated prehistoric resource (P-15-011596) within the Project site. The resource consists of an isolated chalcedony flake and was recommended not eligible as a historic resource (KE-03073). An additional 11 cultural resources were identified within the 0.5 mi. buffer, with the nearest located approximately 0.1 mi. from the Project site (Table 2). The results of the SSJVIC records search are available in Confidential Appendix A.

Table 1. Previous Reports within 0.5 mi. of the Project site

Report #	Year	Author/Affiliation	Title	APE Relationship
KE-00253	1982	Macko, Michael E. and Weil, Edward B.	Cultural Resource Survey: Proposed Kern River Field Cogeneration Project	Outside
KE-00387	1994	Fleagle, Dorothy J.	An Archaeological Assessment of the Bear Mountain Meter Station and Proposed Easements, Bakersfield, Kern County, California	Outside
KE-00626	1990	Love, Bruce and De Witt, William H.	Cultural Resources Evaluation for Tract No. 5301, Bakersfield, Kern County	Outside
KE-00642	1990	McGuire, Kelly	A cultural resources inventory of the proposed Mojave Pipeline Corridor, the Mesa Marin Reroute, Kern County, California	Adjacent
KE-00842	1992	Parr, Robert E.	An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Morning Drive Extension, City of Bakersfield, Kern County, California	Outside
KE-00965	1988	Pruett, Catherine Lewis and Acker, Karen	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Survey of the Kern Bluff Limited Cogeneration Plant East of Bakersfield	Outside
KE-01744	1993	Valdez, Sharynn-Marie	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Northeast Sewer Line, City of Bakersfield, Kern County, California	Outside

Report #	Year	Author/Affiliation	Title	APE Relationship
KE-02148	1998	Pruett, Catherine Lewis	An Archaeological Assessment for the City of Bakersfield Bike Path, Holding Ponds, 36 Inch Water Pipe, and 40 Acre Water Facility, Bakersfield, Kern County, CA	Outside
KE-02266	1999	Pruett, Catherine Lewis	An Archaeological Assessment for the City of Bakersfield Northeast Bike Path, Kern County, California	Outside
KE-02315	1999	Schiffman, Robert A.	Archaeological Investigation for Tentative Tract No. 5929, Kern County, California	Outside
KE-02316	1999	Schiffman, Robert A.	Archaeological Investigation for Kern Canyon Ranch, Kern County, California	Outside
KE-02877	2003	Pruett, Catherine Lewis and Jeppson, Patrice L.	Addendum to A Cultural Resources Assessment for Approximately 840 Acres and Corresponding Road Alignment Located In Northeast Bakersfield, Kern County, California	Outside
KE-03011	2004	Schiffman, Robert A. and Gold, Alan P.	Cultural Resource Survey for Tract No. 6426, an 80 Acre Parcel Near the Corner of Morning Drive and Paladino Drive in NE Bakersfield, Kern County, California	**Within**
KE-03039	2005	Jackson, Thomas L.	Cultural Resources Inventory for Morning Drive/ Panorama Drive Development Project	**Within**
KE-03073	2005	Pruett, Catherine Lewis	A Cultural Resources Assessment for 77.41 Acres Located in Northeast Bakersfield, Kern County, California	**Within**
KE-03074	2003	Fleagle, Dorothy	A Cultural Resources Assessment for 640 Acres in Northeast Bakersfield, Kern County, California	Outside
KE-03075	2005	Pruett, Catherine Lewis	A Cultural Resources Assessment for 56.61 Acres Located in Northeast Bakersfield, Kern County, California	Outside
KE-03076	2005	Pruett, Catherine Lewis	A Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract No. 6539, 70 Acres Located in Northeast Bakersfield, Kern County, California	Outside
KE-03095	2005	Pruett, Catherine Lewis	A Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Panorama Drive Extension, Located in Northeast Bakersfield, Kern County, California	Outside
KE-03215	2005	Jackson, Thomas L. and O'Neill, Mary M.	Cultural Resources Inventory for Cal-Kern II LLC Project	Outside
KE-03270	2005	Schiffman, Robert A. and Gold, Alan P.	Cultural Resource Survey for a 147-Acre Parcel Northwest of Palandino Drive and Morning Drive in Northeast Bakersfield, Kern County, California	Outside
KE-03307	2005	Hudlow, Scott	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for APN 531-01-017, North of Highway 178 and East of Morning Drive City of Bakersfield, CA	Outside
KE-03313	2005	Hudlow, Scott	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Barry Farah, City of Bakersfield, CA	Outside
KE-03314	2005	Hudlow, Scott	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for a Residential Project at Morning Drive and Paladino Road, City of Bakersfield, CA	Outside
KE-03365	2006	Schiffman, Robert A. and Gold, Alan P.	Cultural Resource Survey for a 10 Acre Parcel on Vineland Street in East Bakersfield, Kern County, California	Outside
KE-03440	2005	Hudlow, Scott M.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Tract 6645, City of Bakersfield, California	Outside
KE-03475	2003	Hudlow, Scott M.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Tentative Tract 6191, City of Bakersfield, California	**Within**
KE-03478	2003	Hudlow, Scott M.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Tentative Tracts 6202 and 6256, City of Bakersfield, California	Outside
KE-03524	2004	Hudlow, Scott M.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Tract 6338 on Paladino Drive, Kern County, California	Outside
KE-03535	2006	Jackson, Thomas	Cultural Resources Inventory for Trimco, LLC Project, Kern County, CA	Outside

Report #	Year	Author/Affiliation	Title	APE Relationship
KE-04082	2011	Glentis, Dionisios	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company's Corroded Transmission Tower Footing Rehabilitation Program on the Antelope-Magunden #2 220 kV and Springville-Magunden #1 220 kV Transmission Circuits, Bakersfield, Kern County, California (WO SAP800366774 and SAP900268662)	Outside
KE-04870	2015	Campbell, Breana and Duran, Christopher	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Magunden-Springville #1 & #2 220 kV Transmission Line Project, Kern and Tulare Counties, California	Outside
KE-04889	2017	Foglia, Shannon, Cooley, Theodore, and Miller, Chandra	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Proposed Southern California Edison North of Magunden Transmission Line Rating Remediation Project, Kern and Tulare Counties, California	Outside
KE-04905	2016	Lloyd, Jay	Documentation and Evaluation of the Magunden-Vestal No. 1 and No. 2 Transmission Lines for Kern Tulare Water District's Oil Field Water Conservation Project, Kern County, California	Outside
KE-05180 KE-05180A	2010	Gust, Sherri	Morning Drive/State Route 178 Interchange Project Historic Property Survey Report	Outside

Table 2. Previously Recorded Resources within 0.5 mi. of the Project site

Primary #	Type	Description	NRHP Eligibility Status	APE Relationship
P-15-004736	Historic-era site	Earthen ditch	Unevaluated	Outside
P-15-004737	Historic-era structure	Earthen ditch	Unevaluated	Outside
P-15-004738	Historic-era structure	Oil well	Unevaluated	Outside
P-15-004739	Historic-era structure	Earthen ditch	Unevaluated	Outside
P-15-011141	Prehistoric isolate	Chalcedony biface	Categorically not eligible	Outside
P-15-011151	Historic-era site	Refuse scatter	Unknown	Outside
P-15-011596	Prehistoric isolate	Chalcedony flake	Categorically not eligible	**Within**
P-15-011602	Prehistoric isolate	Chalcedony core	Categorically not eligible	Outside
P-15-012655	Historic-era structure	Oil tank complex	Unevaluated	Outside
P-15-017243	Historic-era structure	SCE Big Creek Hydroelectric System, Vincent 220kV Transmission	Determined eligible for NRHP	Outside
P-15-017582	Historic-era structure	Magunden-Mesa Transmission Line	Recommended not eligible for NRHP, CRHR or Local designation through survey evaluation	Outside
P-15-019115	Historic-era structure	SCE Big Creek Hydroelectric System East & West Transmission Line	Determined eligible for NRHP	Outside

Page is intentionally blank

4. METHODS AND RESULTS

4.1 FIELD METHODS

An intensive Class III inventory/Phase I survey of the Project site was conducted by ASM Associate Archaeologist Robert Azpitarte, BA, on June 4, 2025. The Class III inventory/Phase I survey included a review of the Project site for the presence of built environment features. The field methods employed also included intensive pedestrian examination of the ground surface for evidence of archaeological sites in the form of artifacts, surface features (such as bedrock mortars, historical mining equipment), and archaeological indicators (e.g., organically enriched midden soil, burnt animal bone); the identification and location of any discovered sites, should they be present; tabulation and recording of surface diagnostic artifacts; site sketch mapping; preliminary evaluation of site integrity; and site recording, following the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Instructions for Recording Historic Resources using California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms. Parallel survey transects spaced at maximum intervals of 15 m apart were employed for pedestrian survey of the 60 ac. Project site.

4.2 SURVEY RESULTS

The proposed Project site consists largely of undeveloped lands and unpaved dirt roads. The southern portion of the Project site appears to have been disturbed by the excavation of pits and grading of surface soils (Figure 2 and Figure 3). Due to the previous disturbances, ground surface visibility within the Project site varied from excellent (85 percent) to poor (approximately 15 percent) for the Phase I survey (Figure 4 and Figure 5). Soil consisted of tan to brown sandy loam throughout the Project site. Non-native vegetation inhibited visibility. Modern debris (plastics, clothing, cardboard, glass, and numerous large piles of structural debris) was observed in the Project site. No archaeological resources of any kind were identified within the Project site. A single previous isolate (P-15-011596) was previously recorded within the Project site but was not relocated; however, coordinate data provided in the resource record for Resource P-15-011596 located the resource outside and south of the Project site.



Figure 2. Project site overview, facing southeast.



Figure 3. Project site overview, facing south.



Figure 4. Project site overview, facing east.



Figure 5. Project site overview, facing east.

Page is intentionally blank

5. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A Phase I survey was conducted for the Project, Kern County, California. A records search was conducted at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield. Based on SSJVIC data, approximately 95 percent of the Project site had been surveyed by previous studies, and an isolated chalcedony flake was located; however, this resource was previously recommended not eligible as a historic resource, and isolated resources are categorically not eligible.

Phase I survey fieldwork of the Project site was conducted in June 2025 with parallel transects spaced at 15 m intervals. A single isolated resource (P-15-011596) was potentially previously recorded within the Project site according to the SSJVIC geospatial data sets. The isolated resource was not relocated. Coordinate data provided in P-15-011596's record locates the resource outside, and south, of the Project site. In summary, no built environment resources and no archaeological resources were identified within the Project site.

5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above analyses and findings, the proposed Zone Change No. PP-ZC-24-0003 Project will not result in adverse impacts to historical resources, and a determination of ***no significant impact*** under CEQA is recommended. It is further recommended that, in the unlikely event that previously unrecorded cultural resources are identified during Project construction, work be halted within a 100 ft. radius of the find and a qualified archaeologist be contacted to evaluate the newly discovered resource.

Page is intentionally blank

REFERENCES

Bailey, Jim
2018 "National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: Central Valley Project: Planning and Construction of the First Four Divisions, 1935-1956." Updated 2018.

Cook, S. F.
1978 Historical Demography. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California*, R. F. Heizer, editor, pp. 91-98. Washington, D.C., Smithsonian Institute.

Culleton, Brendan J.
2006 Implications of a Freshwater Radiocarbon Reservoir Correction for the Timing of the Late Holocene Settlement of the Elk Hills, Kern County, California. *Journal of Science* 33:1331-1339.

Driver, H.E.
1937 Cultural Element Distributions: VI, Southern Sierra Nevada. *University of California Anthropological Records* 1(2):53-154. Berkeley

Elsasser, A.
1962 *Indians of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks*. Three Rivers: Sequoia Natural History Association.

Fenenga, F.
1952 The Archaeology of the Slick Rock Village, Tulare County, California. *American Antiquity* 17:339-347.

Fenenga, G.
1993 Test Excavations at the Witt Site (CA-KIN-32). In W.J. Wallace and F.A. Riddell, editors, pp. 25-38, *Finding the Evidence: The Quest for Tulare Lake's Archaeological Past. Contributions to Tulare Lake Archaeology II*. Redondo Beach, Tulare Lake Archaeological Research Group.

Fredrickson, D.A., and J. Grossman
1977 A San Dieguito component at Buena Vista Lake, California. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 4:173-190.

Gayton, A.H.
1930 Yokuts-Mono Chiefs and Shamans. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 24. Berkeley, 361-420.
1948 Yokuts and Western Mono Ethnography. *University of California Anthropological Records* 10:1–290. Berkeley.

Gifford, E.W., and W.E. Schenck
1926 Archaeology of the Southern San Joaquin Valley. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 23(1):1-122.

Glennan, W.S.
1987a Concave-Based Lanceolate Fluted Projectile Points from California. *Prehistory of the Antelope Valley, California: An Overview*, R.W. Robinson, ed., Antelope Valley Archaeological Society, Occasional Papers No.1: 21-24.
1987b Evidence for Paleoeastern Culture Type in the Southwestern Great Basin. *Prehistory of the Antelope Valley, California: An Overview*, R.W. Robinson, ed., Antelope Valley Archaeological Society, Occasional Papers No.1:11-20.

Harrington, John Peabody
n.d. Yokuts ethnographic notes. National Anthropological Archives.

Hewes, G.
1941 Archaeological reconnaissance of the central San Joaquin Valley. *American Antiquity* 7:123-133.

Horne, S.P.
1981 *The Inland Chumash: Ethnography, Ethnohistory and Archaeology*. Ph.D. dissertation, UCSB. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor.

Jones. T.L., G.M. Brown, L.M. Raab, J.L. McVickar, W.G. Spaulding. D.J. Kennett, A. York, and P.L. Walker
1999 Demographic Crisis in Western North America during the Medieval Climatic Anomaly. *Current Anthropology* 40:137-170.

JRP Historical Consulting Services
2009 North Kern Water Storage District, Lateral Canal 8-1: Inventory and Evaluations, Kern County, California. Prepared for North Kern Water Storage District.
2019 *Historic Property Survey Report: Friant Kern Canal*.

Kelley, Robert
1979 *Gold vs. Grain: The Hydraulic Mining Controversy in California's Sacramento Valley.* Glendale, CA. Greenwood Press.

King, C., C. Smith, and T. King
n.d. *Archaeological Report Related to the Interpretation of Archaeological Resources Present at the Vasquez Rocks County Park*. Report on file, SCCIC.

Kroeber, A.L.
1925 Handbook of the Indians of California. *Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 78*. Washington, D.C.

Meighan, Clement

1985 Personal communication between David Whitley and Clement Meighan.

Meyer, J., D. Craig Young, and Jeffrey S. Rosenthal
2010 *Volume I: A Geoarchaeological Overview and Assessment of Caltrans Districts 6 and 9.* Submitted to California Department of Transportation.

Moratto, M.
1984 *California Archaeology*. New York: Academic Press.

Morgan, W.A.
1914 *History of Kern County, California with Biographical Sketches*. Los Angeles: Historic Record Company.

Pacific Legacy, Inc.
2006 *Southern San Joaquin Valley Oil Fields Comprehensive Study*. Manuscript on file, BLM Bakersfield office.

Powers, Stephen
1971 The Yokuts Dance for the Dead. In *The California Indians: A Source Book* (second edition), edited by R.F. Heizer and M.A. Whipple, pp. 513-519. Berkeley, University of California Press (original 1877).
1976 *Tribes of California*. Berkeley, University of California Press (original 1877).

Preston, William L.
1981 *Vanishing Landscapes: Land and Life in the Tulare Lake Basin*. Berkeley, University of California Press.

Rosenthal, J. S., White, G. G., & Sutton, M. Q.
2007 The Central Valley: A View from the Catbird's Seat. *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*(50):147-164.

Schiffman, R.A., and A.P. Garfinkel
1981 Prehistory of Kern County: An Overview. *Bakersfield College Publications in Archaeology, Number 1*.

Siefkin, Nelson
1999 Archaeology of the Redfeldt Mound (CA-KIN-66), Tulare Basin, California. M.A. Thesis, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, California State University, Bakersfield.

Sutton, M.Q.
1988a An Introduction to the Archaeology of the Western Mojave Desert, California. Archives of California Prehistory, No. 14. Salinas: Coyote Press.
1988b On the Late Prehistory of the Western Mojave Desert. Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly 24(1):22-29.

2009 People and Language: Defining the Takic Expansion into the Southern California. Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly 40(2, 3): 31-73.

W&S Consultants
1994 Phase II Test Excavations and Determinations of Significance at CA-LAN-2133, -2233, -2234, -2235, -2236, -2240, -2241 and -2242, Los Angeles County, California. Manuscript on file, CSUF AIC.
1999 Class III Inventory/Limited Archaeological Testing Program for the Manuscript on file, CSUB AIC.
2004 Class II Inventory of the Carrizo Plain National Monument, San Luis Obispo County, California. Report on file, BLM Bakersfield office.
2006 *Phase II Test Excavations and Determinations of Significance for the Tejon Mountain Village Project, Kern County, California*. Report on file, Tejon Ranch Company.

Wedel, W.
1941 Archaeological Investigations at Buena Vista Lake, Kern County, California. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 130.

Whitley, D.S.
1992 Shamanism and Rock Art in Far Western North America. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 2(1):89-113.
2000 *The Art of the Shaman: Rock Art of California*. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press.

Whitley, D.S., and M.P. Beaudry
1991 Chiefs on the Coast: The Development of Complex Society in the Tiquisate Region in Ethnographic Perspective. In *The Development of Complex Civilizations in Southeastern Mesoamerica*, edited by W. Fowler, pp. 101-120. Orlando: CRC Press.

Whitley, D.S., G. Gumerman IV, J. Simon, and E. Rose
1988 The Late Prehistoric Period in the Coso Range and Environs. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 24(1):2-10.

Whitley, D.S., J. Simon, and J.H.N. Loubser
2007 The Carrizo Collapse: Art and Politics in the Past. In *A Festschrift Honoring the Contributions of California Archaeologist Jay von Werlhof*, edited by R.L. Kaldenberg, pp. 199-208. Ridgecrest: Maturango Museum Publication 20.

Zimmerman, K.L., C.L. Pruett, and M.Q. Sutton
1989 A Clovis-Like Projectile Point from the Southern Sierra Nevada. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 11:89-91.

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES

Page is intentionally blank

Confidential Appendix A:

Record Search

Page is intentionally blank

California Historical Resources Information System



Fresno
Inyo
Kern
Kings
Madera
Tulare

Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center
California State University, Bakersfield
Mail Stop: 72 DOB
9001 Stockdale Highway
Bakersfield, California 93311-1022
(661) 654-2289
Email: ssjvic@csub.edu
Website: www.csub.edu/ssjvic

5/19/2025

Peter Carey
ASM Affiliates
4800 Stockdale Highway, Suite 405
Bakersfield, CA 93309

Re: Zone Change No. PP-ZC-24-0003 Project (PN: 48480.00)
Records Search File No.: 25-207

The Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on Oil Center USGS 7.5' quads. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and the 0.5 mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☐ Custom GIS Maps ☒ GIS Data ☐ Hand Drawn Maps (Inyo County Only)

Resources within project area:	1 resource – see attached list
Resources within 0.5 mile radius:	11 resources – see attached list
Reports within project area:	4 reports – see attached list
Reports within 0.5 mile radius:	31 reports – see attached list

Resource Database Printout (list):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Database Printout (details):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Digital Database Records:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (list):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Digital Database Records:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Copies:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed

Caltrans Bridge Survey: Not available at SSJVIC; please see https://dot.ca.gov/programs/environmental-analysis/cultural-studies/california-historical-bridges-tunnels

Ethnographic Information: Not available at SSJVIC

Historical Literature: Not available at SSJVIC

Historical Maps: Not available at SSJVIC; please see http://historicalmaps.arcgis.com/usgs/

Local Inventories: Not available at SSJVIC

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: Not available at SSJVIC; please see http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx#searchTabIndex=0&searchByTypeIndex=1 and/or http://www.oac.cdlib.org/view?docId=hb8489p15p;developer=local;style=oac4;doc.view=items

Shipwreck Inventory: Not available at SSJVIC; please see https://www.slc.ca.gov/shipwrecks/

Soil Survey Maps: Not available at SSJVIC; please see http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Invoices for Information Center services will be sent under separate cover from the California State University, Bakersfield Accounting Office.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,

Jeremy E David
Assistant Coordinator

Reports in PA:	Reports in .5 Mi:	Resources in PA:	Resources in .5 Mi:
KE-03011	KE-00253	P-15-011596	P-15-004736
KE-03039	KE-00387		P-15-004737
KE-03073	KE-00626		P-15-004738
KE-03475	KE-00642		P-15-004739
	KE-00842		P-15-011141
	KE-00965		P-15-011151
	KE-01744		P-15-011602
	KE-02148		P-15-012655
	KE-02266		P-15-017243
	KE-02315		P-15-017582
	KE-02316		P-15-019115
	KE-02877		
	KE-03074		
	KE-03075		
	KE-03076		
	KE-03095		
	KE-03215		
	KE-03270		
	KE-03307		
	KE-03313		
	KE-03314		
	KE-03365		
	KE-03440		
	KE-03478		
	KE-03524		
	KE-03535		
	KE-04082		
	KE-04870		
	KE-04889		
	KE-04905		
	KE-05180		

Report List

SSJVIC Record Search 25-207

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
KE-00253	NADB-R - 1140009	1982	Macko, Michael E. and Weil, Edward B.	Cultural Resource Survey: Proposed Kern River Field Cogeneration Project	Applied Conservation Technology, Inc.	15-001437, 15-001438
KE-00387	NADB-R - 1140688; Submitter - CRF-94-24	1994	Fleagle, Dorothy J.	An Archaeological Assessment of the Bear Mountain Meter Station and Proposed Easements, Bakersfield, Kern County, California	Cultural Resource Facility, California State University, Bakersfield	
KE-00626	NADB-R - 1140330; Submitter - Job #121	1990	Love, Bruce and De Witt, William H.	Cultural Resources Evaluation for Tract No. 5301, Bakersfield, Kern County	Pyramid Archaeology	
KE-00642	NADB-R - 1140343	1990	McGuire, Kelly	A cultural resources inventory of the proposed Mojave Pipeline Corridor, the Mesa Marin Reroute, Kern County, California	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	
KE-00842	NADB-R - 1140511; Submitter - CRF-91-74	1992	Parr, Robert E.	An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Morning Drive Extension, City of Bakersfield, Kern County, California	Cultural Resource Facility, California State University, Bakersfield	
KE-00965	NADB-R - 1141474; Submitter - CRF-88-25	1988	Pruett, Catherine Lewis and Acker, Karen	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Survey of the Kern Bluff Limited Cogeneration Plant East of Bakersfield	Cultural Resource Facility, California State University, Bakersfield	
KE-01744	NADB-R - 1140592; Submitter - CRF-93-16	1993	Valdez, Sharynn-Marie	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Northeast Sewer Line, City of Bakersfield, Kern County, California	Cultural Resource Facility, California State University, Bakersfield	15-003551, 15-003552, 15-003553
KE-02148		1998	Pruett, Catherine Lewis	An Archaeological Assessment for the City of Bakersfield Bike Path, Holding Ponds, 36 Inch Water Pipe, and 40 Acre Water Facility, Bakersfield, Kern County, CA	Three Girls and a Shovel	
KE-02266	Submitter - 98-07	1999	Pruett, Catherine Lewis	An Archaeological Assessment for the City of Bakersfield Northeast Bike Path, Kern County, California	Three Girls and a Shovel	
KE-02315		1999	Schiffman, Robert A.	Archaeological Investigation for Tentative Tract No. 5929, Kern County, California	Individual Consultant	
KE-02316		1999	Schiffman, Robert A.	Archaeological Investigation for Kern Canyon Ranch, Kern County, California	Individual Consultant	15-009770, 15-009771, 15-009772, 15-009773, 15-009774, 15-009775, 15-009776, 15-009777, 15-009778, 15-009779
KE-02877	Submitter - Project #020306	2003	Pruett, Catherine Lewis and Jeppson, Patrice L.	Addendum to A Cultural Resources Assessment for Approximately 840 Acres and Corresponding Road Alignment Located In Northeast Bakersfield, Kern County, California	Three Girls and a Shovel	15-011141, 15-011142, 15-011143, 15-011144, 15-011145, 15-011146, 15-011147, 15-011148, 15-011149, 15-011150

Report List

SSJVIC Record Search 25-207

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
KE-03011		2004	Schiffman, Robert A. and Gold, Alan P.	Cultural Resource Survey for Tract No. 6426, an 80 Acre Parcel Near the Corner of Morning Drive and Paladino Drive in NE Bakersfield, Kern County, California	Archaeological Associates of Kern County	
KE-03039		2005	Jackson, Thomas L.	Cultural Resources Inventory for Morning Drive/ Panorama Drive Development Project	Pacific Legacy, Inc.	
KE-03073	Submitter - Project # 050516	2005	Pruett, Catherine Lewis	A Cultural Resources Assessment for 77.41 Acres Located in Northeast Bakersfield, Kern County, California	Three Girls and a Shovel, LLC	
KE-03074	Submitter - McIntosh & Associates, Inc. Project #00-92; Submitter - TG&S Project #100327	2003	Fleagle, Dorothy	A Cultural Resources Assessment for 640 Acres in Northeast Bakersfield, Kern County, California	Three Girls and a Shovel, LLC	15-011597, 15-011598, 15-011599, 15-011600, 15-011601, 15-011602, 15-011603, 15-011604, 15-011605, 15-011606, 15-011607, 15-011608, 15-011609, 15-011610
KE-03075	Submitter - Project #050516	2005	Pruett, Catherine Lewis	A Cultural Resources Assessment for 56.61 Acres Located in Northeast Bakersfield, Kern County, California	Three Girls and a Shovel, LLC.	
KE-03076	Submitter - Project #050513	2005	Pruett, Catherine Lewis	A Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract No. 6539, 70 Acreas Located in Northeast Bakersfield, Kern County, California	Three Girls and a Shovel, LLC.	
KE-03095	Submitter - Project #070521	2005	Pruett, Catherine Lewis	A Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Panorama Drive Extension, Located in Northeast Bakersfield, Kern County, California	Three Girls and a Shovel, LLC.	
KE-03215		2005	Jackson, Thomas L. and O'Neill, Mary M.	Cultural Resources Inventory for Cal-Kern II LLC Project	Pacific Legacy, Inc.	
KE-03270		2005	Schiffman, Robert A. and Gold, Alan P.	Cultural Resource Survey for a 147-Acre Parcel Northwest of Palandino Drive and Morning Drive in Northeast Bakersfield, Kern County, California	Archaeological Associates of Kern County	
KE-03307		2005	Hudlow, Scott	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for APN 531-01-017, North of Highway 178 and East of Morning Drive City of Bakersfield, CA	Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates	
KE-03313		2005	Hudlow, Scott	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Barry Farah, City of Bakersfield, CA	Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates	
KE-03314		2005	Hudlow, Scott	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for a Residential Project at Morning Drive and Paladino Road, City of Bakersfield, CA	Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates	

Report List

SSJVIC Record Search 25-207

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
KE-03365		2006	Schiffman, Robert A. and Gold, Alan P.	Cultural Resource Survey for a 10 Acre Parcel on Vineland Street in East Bakersfield, Kern County, California	Archaeological Associates of Kern County	
KE-03440		2005	Hudlow, Scott M.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Tract 6645, City of Bakersfield, California	Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates	
KE-03475		2003	Hudlow, Scott M.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Tentative Tract 6191, City of Bakersfield, California	Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates	
KE-03478		2003	Hudlow, Scott M.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Tentative Tracts 6202 and 6256, City of Bakersfield, California	Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates	
KE-03524		2004	Hudlow, Scott M.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Tract 6338 on Paladino Drive, Kern County, California	Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates	15-012655
KE-03535		2006	Jackson, Thomas	Cultural Resources Inventory for Trimco, LLC Project, Kern County, CA	Pacific Legacy, Inc.	
KE-04082		2011	Glentis, Dionisios	Archaeological Survey Report for Souther California Edison Company's Corroded Transmission Tower Footing Rehabilitation Program on the Antelope-Magunden #2 220 kV and Springville-Magunden #1 220 kV Transmission Circuits, Bakersfield, Kern County, California (WO SAP800366774 and SAP900268662)	Southern California Edison Company, Rosemead, CA	
KE-04870		2015	Campbell, Breana and Duran, Christopher	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Magunden-Springville #1 & #2 220 kV Transmission Line Project, Kern and Tulare Counties, California	Rincon Consultants	
KE-04889		2017	Foglia, Shannon, Cooley, Theodore, and Miller, Chandra	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Proposed Southern California Edison North of Magunden Transmission Line Rating Remediation Project, Kern and Tulare Counties, California	AECOM	15-001438, 15-006489, 15-019110, 15-019111, 15-019112, 15-019113, 15-019114
KE-04905		2016	Lloyd, Jay	Documentation and Evaluation of the Magunden-Vestal No. 1 and No. 2 Transmission Lines for Kern Tulare Water District's Oil Field Water Conservation Project, Kern County, California	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	15-019115
KE-05180	Caltrans - 06-0C9400	2010	Gust, Sherri	Morning Drive/State Route 178 Interchange Project Historic Property Survey Report	Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.	

Report List

SSJVIC Record Search 25-207

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
KE-05180A		2010	Gust, Sherri	Morning Drive/State Route 178 Interchange Project Archaeological Survey Report	Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.	

Resource List

SSJVIC Record Search 25-207

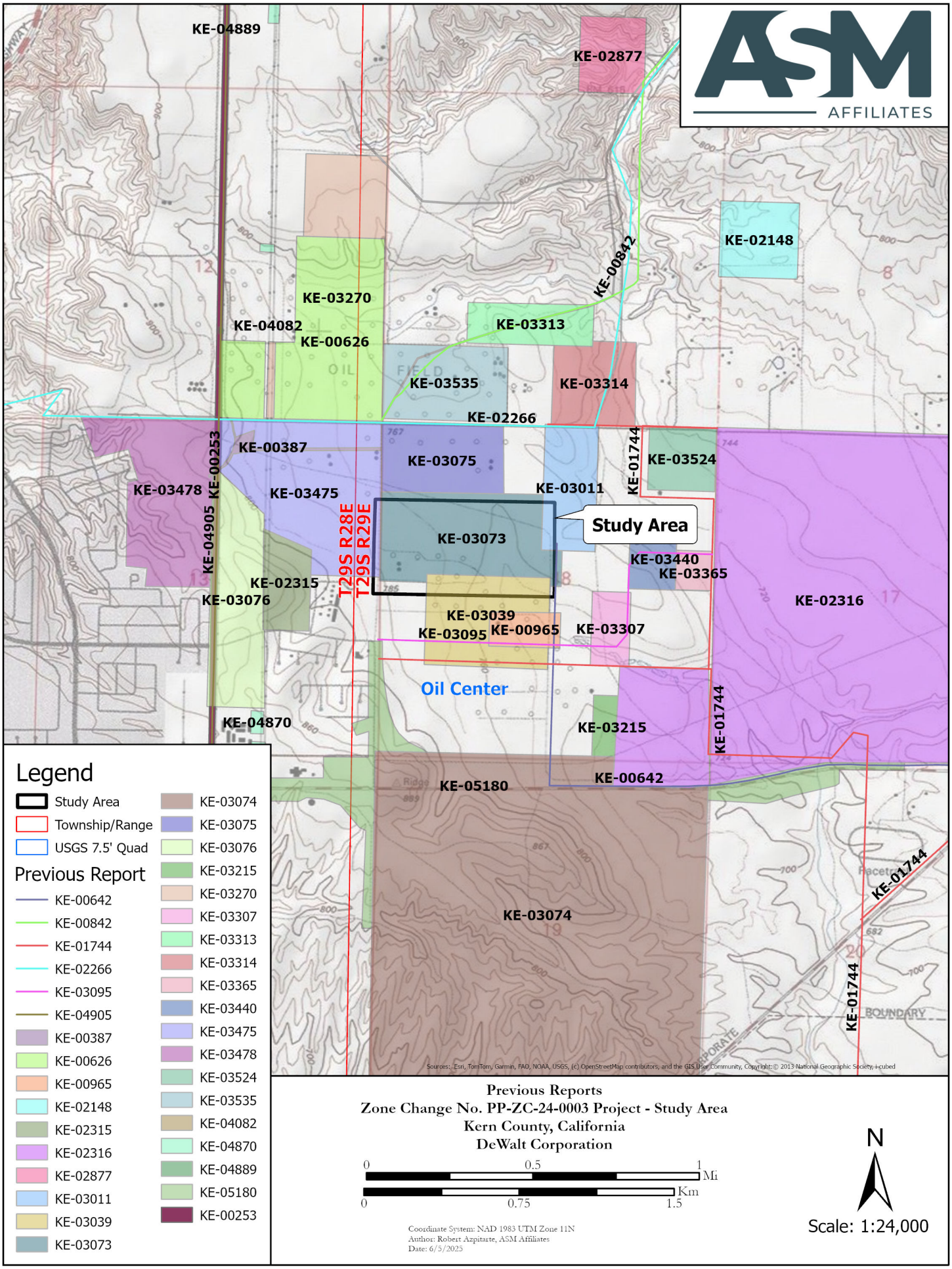
Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-15-004736		Resource Name - 4-11-AS-8	Site	Historic	HP20	1995 (Ann Samuelson, Bryan Mischke, John Yelding-Sloan, Charlane Gross, WSA)	
P-15-004737		Resource Name - 4-11-AS-9	Structure	Historic	HP20	1995 (Ann Samuelson, Bryan Mischke, John Yelding-Sloan, Charlane Gross, WSA)	
P-15-004738		Resource Name - 4-11-AS-11	Structure	Historic	HP39	(Ann Samuelson, Bryan Mischke, John Yelding-Sloan, Charlane Gross, WSA)	
P-15-004739		Resource Name - 4-11-AS-13	Structure	Historic	HP20	1995 (Ann Samuelson, Bryan Mischke, John Yelding-Sloan, Charlane Gross, WSA); 2003 (D. Fleagle, C. Pruett); 2008 (Steven McCormick)	
P-15-011141		Resource Name - Isolate #1	Other	Prehistoric	AP02	2009 (Catherine Lewis Pruett, Three Girls and a Shovel)	KE-02877
P-15-011151	CA-KER-006500H	Resource Name - RMK-historic	Site	Historic	AH04	2003 (Catherine Lewis Pruett, Three Girls and a Shovel)	
P-15-011596		Resource Name - Griffin-1	Other	Prehistoric	AP02	2005 (Catherine Lewis Pruett, Dorothy Fleagle, Peggy Murphy, Three Girls and a Shovel, LLC.)	
P-15-011602		Resource Name - S&J 6	Other	Prehistoric	AP02	2003 (Dorothy Fleagle, Three Girls and a Shovel, LLC.)	KE-03074
P-15-012655		Resource Name - PR-1; Resource Name - Signal Hill Petroleum	Building	Historic	HP08	2004 (S. Hudlow, Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates)	KE-03524
P-15-017243		Resource Name - SCE Big Creek Hydroelectric System Company Vincent 220kV Transmission Line; Other - Big Creek #3-Springville; Other - Magunden-Springville #1; Other - Antelope-Magunden #2; Other - Antelope-Vincent; Other - Antelope-Eagle Rock; Other - Pardee - Vincent; Other - Eagle Rock-Pardee 220kV Transmission Lines; OTIS Resource Number - 483252; OHP Property Number - 085107	Structure	Historic	HP11	2011 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation and Planning); 2019 (Unknown, Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC)	KE-05504

Resource List

SSJVIC Record Search 25-207

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-15-017582		Resource Name - SCE Antelope-Magunden #1 220kV Transmission Line; Other - Magunden-Mesa 220kV TL; Other - Antelope-Mesa TL	Structure	Historic	HP11	2011 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Heather Crane, Urbana Preservation and Planning LLC); 2017 (Audry Williams, Southern California Edison); 2019 (Unknown, Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC)	KE-05504
P-15-019115		Resource Name - Big Creek East & West Transmission Line; National Register - 16000468; OTIS Resource Number - 670303	Structure	Historic	HP11	2016 (Audry Williams, Southern California Edison); 2019 (Unknown, Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC)	KE-04905

Page is intentionally blank



Legend

- Study Area
- Township/Range
- USGS 7.5' Quad

Previous Report

- KE-00642
- KE-00842
- KE-01744
- KE-02266
- KE-03095
- KE-04905
- KE-00387
- KE-00626
- KE-00965
- KE-02148
- KE-02315
- KE-02316
- KE-02877
- KE-03011
- KE-03039
- KE-03073
- KE-03074
- KE-03075
- KE-03076
- KE-03215
- KE-03270
- KE-03307
- KE-03313
- KE-03314
- KE-03365
- KE-03440
- KE-03475
- KE-03478
- KE-03524
- KE-03535
- KE-04082
- KE-04870
- KE-04889
- KE-05180
- KE-00253

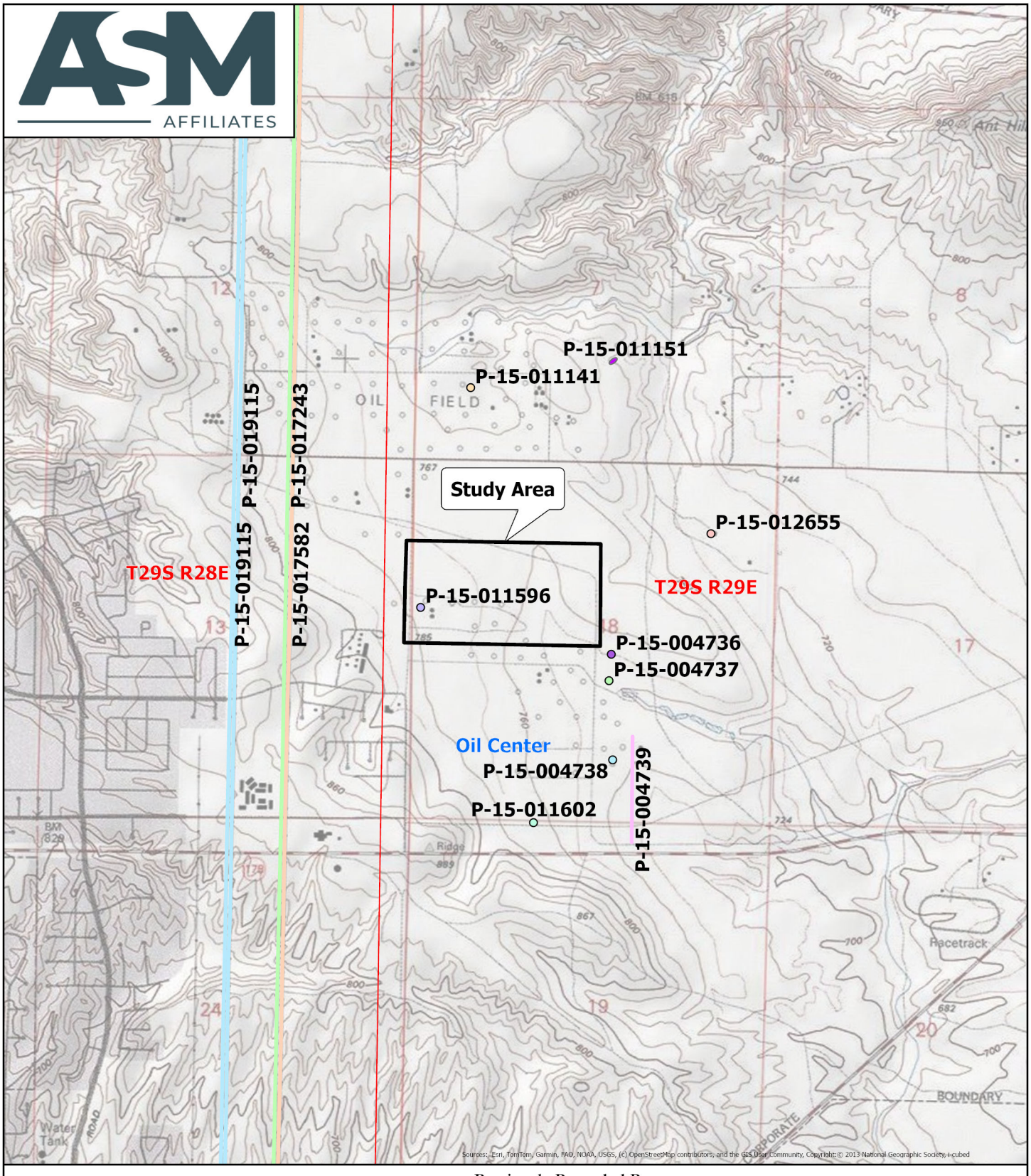
Previous Reports
Zone Change No. PP-ZC-24-0003 Project - Study Area
Kern County, California
DeWalt Corporation

0 0.5 1 Mi
0 0.75 1.5 Km

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Author: Robert Azpitarte, ASM Affiliates
Date: 6/5/2025

N

Scale: 1:24,000



Legend

- Study Area
- Township/Range
- USGS 7.5' Quad

Previously Recorded Resources

- P-15-004736
- P-15-004737
- P-15-004738
- P-15-011141
- P-15-011596
- P-15-011602
- P-15-012655
- P-15-004739
- P-15-017243
- P-15-017582
- P-15-019115
- P-15-011151

Previously Recorded Resources
Zone Change No. PP-ZC-24-0003 Project - Study Area
Kern County, California
DeWalt Corporation

0 0.5 1 Mi

0 0.75 1.5 Km

N

Scale: 1:24,000

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Author: Robert Azpitarte, ASM Affiliates
Date: 6/5/2025