

# **APPENDIX I**

## **PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION**

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**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION  
OF APPROXIMATELY 30 ACRES FOR  
THE TAJIGUAS LANDFILL RESOURCE RECOVERY PROJECT  
AND PROPOSED ALTERNATIVES  
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

(USGS 7.5' Gaviota, Goleta & Santa Barbara Quadrangles)

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**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT  
TAJIGUAS LANDFILL RESOURCE RECOVERY  
& EXPANSION PROJECT  
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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## **1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

The Santa Barbara County Public Works Department, Resource Recovery and Waste Management Division (RRMWD) is the Lead Agency responsible for preparation of a Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed Tajiguas Landfill Resource Recovery & Expansion Project (Project) in Santa Barbara County. The Tajiguas Landfill is an existing County-owned and operated municipal solid waste (MSW) facility located approximately 26 miles west of the City of Santa Barbara, and about 490 meters (1,600 ft.) north of U.S. Highway 101 in Santa Barbara County. RRMWD proposes to modify the operation of the Tajiguas Landfill to further recover recyclable materials and organics from the MSW through construction of a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF), Anaerobic Digestion Facility (ADF) and Composting Area. The project is proposed to be located at the Tajiguas Landfill (preferred project location see Exhibit 1). In addition to the preferred project location, two additional sites are being considered for the MRF component of the project. An additional alternative, expansion of the landfill without the construction of the project is also analyzed. The three alternatives are the focus of this report (Exhibit 2).

The Alternative 1 Project consists of the horizontal and vertical expansion of the landfill footprint (and associated 12 acre increase) associated with the north borrow soil stockpile area as an alternative to constructing the MRF, ADF and Composting Area (Exhibit 3). Under Alternative 1 the landfill expansion would be within the existing disturbed areas of the landfill property, but there would be additional disturbance associated with the increased area needed to stockpile soils. The Alternative 2 Project site is owned by MarBorg Industries, Inc. (MarBorg). This approximate 6-acre site is located at 620 Quinientos Street, Santa Barbara, and would be used as an alternative location for the MRF (Exhibit 4). The Alternative 3 Project site is the existing County-owned and operated South Coast Recycling and Transfer Station (SCRSTS), located at 4430 Calle Real in Santa Barbara (Exhibit 5). The Alternative 3 site is approximately 10 acres in size and is also being analyzed as an alternative MRF location.

At the request of Padre Associates (Padre) Conejo Archaeological Consultants (Conejo) conducted a Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation for the Project alternatives. This investigation consisted of a record search at the Central Coastal Information Center (CCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System and a sacred lands file check by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Native American notification was undertaken with individuals and groups recommended by the NAHC. Finally, an archaeological survey of the project's areas of potential impact (API) was conducted at the alternatives sites, and at three small locations within the landfill where the infrastructure (e.g., tanks, pipes, etc.) associated with the Preferred Project could extend into previously undisturbed areas. This study complies with Section 21083.2 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Santa Barbara County's *Environmental Thresholds Guidelines Manual*

and the City of Santa Barbara Master Environmental Assessment Guidelines for Archaeological Resources and Historic Structures and Sites (2002).

The CCIC records search identified one archaeological site within a 0.5-mile radius of the Preferred Project and Alternative 1 API. Three archaeological sites are recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the Alternative 2 API, while ten archaeological sites are recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the Alternative 3 API. No archaeological sites are located within the three Alternative APIs or within the Preferred Project API. The NAHC failed to identify any sacred lands within the Preferred Project API or three Alternative APIs. Two comments were received from Native Americans. Freddy Romero of the Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians recommended that the Alternative 1 location be avoided if possible. Patrick Tumamait concurred with the recommendations in this report. Conejo's archaeological survey did not identify any prehistoric or historic resources within the Preferred Project API or three Alternative APIs. However survey results were limited due to steep slopes and dense vegetation within the Alternative 1 API, while development and pavement covered all of the ground surface within Alternative 2's API and the majority of the Alternative 3 API was also paved. Previous disturbances within the Preferred Project API includes landfill construction and associated operations. The Alternative 1 API is relatively undisturbed, while the Alternative 2 & 3 APIs are highly disturbed by the existing recycling facilities.

One potential historic structure, a railroad warming hut, is located within the Alternative 2 API. The historic significance of this structure has not been evaluated.

The results of the archaeological investigation indicate that no cultural resource impacts would occur and no further archaeological investigation is warranted for the Preferred Project. The steep terrain and lack of a reliable water source reduce the likelihood of cultural resources occurring within the Alternative 1 API. However given the poor visibility in this area due to dense vegetation, it is recommended that an archaeologist resurvey this area after initial brush clearance with particular attention paid to the possibility of rock shelters and/or rock art. The Alternative 2 API is located in an area of both prehistoric and historic sensitivity. Recommendations for the Alternative 2 API includes an Extended Phase 1 Subsurface Investigation and an evaluation of the potential historic structure on the MarBorg site. Conejo's survey findings and the extent of previous ground disturbances within the Alternative 3 API reduce the likelihood of intact cultural resources occurring within the SCRTS. However, given the identification of Native American burials within a 0.25-mile radius, it is recommended that a cultural resources orientation be provided to the construction crew and any earth disturbing activities that potentially extend into previously undisturbed soils be monitored by an archaeologist and Native American. No matter where Project related earth disturbances occur, halt work orders must be in place in the event that prehistoric or historic resources are exposed during construction. Work within the vicinity of the find may resume once the find has been evaluated and mitigated as necessary. If

Native American resources are discovered, a Chumash representative should be retained to monitor any further ground disturbing work in the area. Project recommendations are detailed in Section 5.0.

## 2.0 BACKGROUND

### 2.1 PROPOSED PROJECT

The Tajiguas Landfill Resource Recovery Project will further the recovery of recyclable material from the waste stream and to provide an alternative to burying organic waste. The prime components of the project would be the construction of a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) and a Anaerobic Digestion Facility (ADF), and the establishment of a composting area. Implementation of the project would provide a host of benefits to the region in addition to assisting the South Coast, and Santa Ynez and Cuyama Valleys in meeting many state mandates associated with solid waste management.

The MRF would be comprised of a single approximately 60,000 square foot (sf) building that would include:

1. Tipping floor/waste delivery area (14,000 sf) to receive an estimated maximum delivery volume of 800 tons of MSW per day (250,000 tons/year);
2. MRF waste processing and recyclable storage area (31,000 sf);
3. Load-out waste transfer area (1,300 sf) where the mixed MSW residual waste fraction (residue) would be top loaded in a partially enclosed loading bay area into County transfer trailers for delivery to the working face of the Landfill for disposal. The load out area would also include a scale to measure the tonnage of the residual waste material sent to the Landfill for disposal;
4. Loading dock area with dock-high capacity for container trailers and/or enclosed trucks to receive baled recyclable material for transport to markets;
5. Office/administration/employee/control room areas (7,200 sf);
6. Visitor/education/viewing area (2,400 sf);
7. Additional waste processing area (10,000 sf) would be added to the MRF building if the *optional CSSR material* were processed at the MRF facility.

The proposed ADF includes approximately 63,000 sf of enclosed building space including the following components:

1. Sixteen digesters totaling approximately 38,000 sf;
2. Mixing area of approximately 16,600 sf;



3. Mixed MSW organic waste delivery area of approximately 2,300 sf;
4. Compost load out area of approximately 7,000 sf;
5. Two engine rooms of approximately 1,100 & 1,600 sf; and
6. Control room, office, bio-gas cleanup, maintenance and employee rooms totaling approximately 1,500 sf.

The approximate five acre composting area would be located on the closed top deck area of the Landfill waste footprint outside of the coastal zone. The composting area would be asphalt paved to facilitate access, drainage, leachate collection and storage, equipment operations, and compost pile management.

The street address for the Tajiguas Landfill is 14740 Calle Real, Goleta, California. The Tajiguas Landfill Expansion Area (Alternative 1) is located on the northwestern edge of the landfill and falls within Township 5N, Range 31W within the historic boundaries of the Nuestra Senora Del Refugio Land Grant (Exhibit 6). The landfill expansion alternative would provide 3,700,000 cubic yards of additional air space. The location would be used as an additional borrow area and stockpile area.

The Alternative 2 Project Site consists of the existing MarBorg property located at 620 Quinientos Street, Santa Barbara, California (Exhibits 7 & 8). Alternative 2 lies within T4N and R27W, within the Pueblo Lands of Santa Barbara.

The Alternative 3 Project Site is the existing County-owned and operated SCRTS located at, 4430 Calle Real Santa Barbara, California. Alternative 3 lies within T4N and R28W, within the Pueblo Lands of Santa Barbara (Exhibit 9 & 10)

The Preferred Project layout is shown in Exhibit 2, with those areas adjacent to undisturbed locations outlined. These locations were also surveyed by Conejo. The Tajiguas Landfill is located in a coastal canyon known as Canada de la Pila, located approximately 26 miles west of the City of Santa Barbara and about 490 meters (1,600 ft.) north of U.S. Highway 101 in Santa Barbara County. Like Alternative 1, the Preferred Project falls within Township 5N, Range 31W within the historic boundaries of the Nuestra Senora Del Refugio Land Grant

## **2.2 PROJECT PERSONNEL**

The records search, NAHC and Native American consultation, and pedestrian survey were conducted by Mary Maki, who also authored this report. She has 23 years professional archaeological experience in California (RPA I.D. # 10389). Matt Ingamells served as the Padre Project Manager, while Joddi Leipner was the Santa Barbara County RRMWD lead contact.

### 3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

#### 3.1 ECOLOGICAL SETTING

The general study area is located in the western half of the Santa Barbara Channel region, which supports a wide variety of habitats. There is a general elevational zonation of the upland vegetation from the beach through the coastal plain and foothills up the southern slopes of the Santa Ynez Mountains. Native vegetative habitats in the area include coastal strand, coastal bluff, coastal sage scrub, grassland, oak savanna, oak woodland, chaparral, and riparian woodland. Non-native habitats include ruderal vegetation (non-native weeds growing in disturbed areas) and cultivated areas. The various vegetation habitats in turn support a wide array of wildlife species.

The marine environment of the Santa Barbara Channel also supports a wide variety of habitats that include kelp beds, sandy beaches, rocky intertidal, bays, estuaries, and lagoons. Historically, the largest kelp beds on the California coast occurred between Point Conception and Rincon Point. Kelp beds support a large invertebrate community including abalone, crabs, clams, oysters, shrimp, lobster, and squid. Kelp beds also feed and provide shelter for numerous species of fish. Seals and sea lions feed in the kelp beds and haul out and breed on adjacent sandy beaches. The bays, estuaries, and lagoons are important habitats for resident bird species as well as migrating waterfowl.

The Mediterranean climate of the project area is typified by long, hot summers, and wet, mild winters. Perennial and seasonal drainages run down the slopes of the Santa Ynez Mountains and foothills to the coast.

The rich plant and animal resources of the surrounding terrestrial and marine environments, availability of fresh water, and Mediterranean climate combined to make the Santa Barbara Channel region a desirable location for prehistoric habitation and supported one of the highest prehistoric population densities among hunter-gatherers anywhere in the world. These same attributes would later encourage settlement of the Santa Barbara Channel region by the Spanish, Mexican, and American cultures.

##### Site Specific Setting

The Tajiguas Landfill is located on the upper reaches of Canada de la Pila, a narrow coastal canyon within the Santa Ynez Mountain range. Pila Creek is seasonal and dry most of the year. The landfill has been in use since 1967 and its operation has resulted in major modifications and disturbances to the canyon. Los Padres National Forest is located to the north of the landfill, while U.S. Highway 101, the Union Pacific Railroad tracks and the Pacific Ocean are located to the south. The lands to the east and west of the project site are primarily open space or used for agriculture. The Preferred Project is located within the existing Tajiguas

Landfill property boundary in areas that have been extensively disturbed by landfill associated activities.

The Alternative 1 API is relatively undisturbed and includes riparian and coastal sage scrub habitats. It is bordered by the existing Tajiguas Landfill to the east and south.

The Alternative 2 API is located on MarBorg property in downtown Santa Barbara bordered by S. Calle Cesar Chavez to the southwest, by Quinientos St. to the northwest, by commercial and industrial uses to the southeast, and by a parking lot to the south. The MarBorg property is currently used as a concrete batch plant, and for concrete and dirt recycling.

Alternative 3 is the County owned and operated SCRTS, which is bordered by a County General Services Association facility to the north, County Road to the east, the Sheriff's Department to the south, and a ridgeline to the west. The SCRTS site was extensively disturbed by past landfill activity and by construction of the existing facility.

## **3.2 CULTURAL SETTING**

### **3.2.1 Regional Prehistoric Overview**

This section briefly summarizes the regional and cultural history of the Santa Barbara coastal area. For detailed information on the description of time frames, establishment, organization, and cultural or physical affinities of earlier populations the reader is referred to Moratto (1984), King (1990), and Grant (1978).

The archaeological record indicates that sedentary populations occupied the coastal regions of California more than 9,000 years ago (Greenwood 1972). Several chronological frameworks have been developed for the Chumash region. One of the most definitive works on Chumash chronology is that of King (1990). King postulates three major periods -- Early, Middle and Late. Based on artifact typologies from a great number of sites, he was able to discern numerous style changes within each of the major periods.

The Early Period (8000 to 3350 Before Present [B.P.]) is characterized by a primarily seed processing subsistence economy. The Middle Period (3350 to 800 B.P.) is marked by a shift in the economic/subsistence focus from plant gathering and the use of hard seeds, to a more generalized hunting-maritime-gathering adaptation, with an increased focus on acorns. The full development of the Chumash culture, one of the most socially and economically complex hunting and gathering groups in North America, occurred during the Late Period (800 to 150 B.P.).

### **3.2.2 Regional Ethnographic Overview**

The project area lies within the historic territory of the Native American Indian group known as the Chumash. The Chumash occupied the region from San Luis Obispo County to Malibu Canyon on the coast, and inland as

far as the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley, and the four northern Channel Islands (Grant 1978). The Chumash are subdivided into factions based on distinct dialects. The Barbareño Chumash occupied the narrow coastal plain from Point Conception to Punta Gorda in Ventura County Grant (1978). The name Barbareño is derived from the mission with local jurisdiction, Santa Barbara.

Chumash society developed over the course of some 9,000 years and achieved a level of social, political and economic complexity not ordinarily associated with hunting and gathering groups (Morrato 1984). The protohistoric Chumash are believed to have maintained one of the most elaborate bead money systems in the world, as well as one of the most complex non-agricultural societies (King 1990).

The Chumash aboriginal way of life ended with Spanish colonization. As neophytes brought into the mission system, they were transformed from hunters and gatherers into agricultural laborers and exposed to diseases to which they had no resistance. By the end of the Mission Period in 1834, the Chumash population had been decimated by disease and declining birthrates. Population loss as a result of disease and economic deprivation continued into the next century.

Today many people claim their Chumash heritage in Santa Barbara County. In general, they place high value on objects and places associated with their past history, especially burials, grave goods, and archaeological sites.

### 3.2.3 Regional Historic Overview

In 1769 Gaspar de Portola and Father Junipero Serra departed the newly established San Diego settlement and marched northward toward Monterey, with the objective to secure that port and establish five missions along the route. The combined sea and land 1769-1770 Portola expedition, which passed through Santa Barbara County on its way to Monterey, was the prelude to systematic Spanish colonization of Alta California. A Spanish military fortress, the Santa Barbara Royal Presido was established in 1782. The Santa Barbara Mission was established four years later in 1786.

In 1795, Jose Francisco Ortega (the original founder of the Santa Barbara Presidio) was granted 6 leagues known as the *Rancho Nuestra Senora del Refugio* (Cowan 1977). This was the only land grant licensed under Spanish Rule in what today is known as Santa Barbara County. The Tajiguas Landfill falls within the historic boundaries of this grant. The Ortegas built adobes at Refugio and later at Tajiguas Canyon, Arroyo Hondo, and Canada del Corral. They grew wheat, maintained a vineyard, and ran large herds of cattle and horses on the rancho.

In 1822, Mexico gained its independence from Spain, and in 1834, the Missions were secularized and their lands granted as rewards for loyal service or in response to an individual's petition. The MarBorg property and the SCRTS both falls within the historic boundaries of the Pueblo Lands of Santa Barbara.

Following conquest of California by the United States in 1847, California became a state in 1850. Declining cattle prices and a serious four-year drought in the 1860s led to the selloff of various rancho lands throughout the Santa Barbara area. The town of Santa Barbara continued to grow through the Mexican and American Periods. The City of Santa Barbara acquired the Pueblo Lands from the United States of America in 1872.

### 3.2.4 Site Specific Historic Land Use

The approximate 400 acre Tajiguas Landfill opened in 1967, and has been in continual use since then. Waste placement takes place approximately 0.25-mile from U.S. Highway 101 in a 118-acre permitted area. Prior to the construction of the landfill, historic use of the area included livestock grazing and some agricultural activity. A gas station formerly stood near the southern end of the property by U.S. Highway 101.

The Alternative 1 API is located adjacent to the Tajiguas Landfill and is currently undeveloped and there is no indication that it was previously developed.

The Alternative 2 API is currently used as a concrete batch plant, for greenwaste processing and for concrete and dirt recycling. MarBorg purchased the Alternative API from Union Pacific in 2002. The Alternative 2 API is located within the immediate vicinity of the historic El Estero, which was filled in the late 1800s. By 1886, the Agricultural Fair Park and racetrack were constructed over the filled in Estero. A portion of the original race track crossed the Alternative 2 API. The fair complex burnt down in 1898. By 1892, Southern Pacific Railroad had built a depot east of Salsipuedes, which appears to have extended in the Alternative 2 API. Several railroad spurs ran across and adjacent to the Alternative 2 API. A warming hut for railroad workers is reportedly located within the northwest corner of the Alternative 2 API.

The Alternative 3 API includes a portion of the closed Foothill Landfill, which closed in 1967. Currently the Alternative 3 API includes the SCRTS, which opened in 1967 and processes up to 550 tons of waste per day. This transfer station serves as a central collection point for a large portion of the non-hazardous waste generated on the South Coast.

## 4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION/METHODS

### 4.1 RECORDS SEARCH

Ms. Maki conducted a records search at the Central Coastal Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System on June 5, 2013. The records search included a review of archaeological site records and investigative reports within a 0.5-mile radius of the three Alternative APIs.

#### 4.1.1 Archaeological Sites

##### **Preferred Project & Alternative 1 -Tajiguas Landfill Expansion Area**

There is one archaeological site, CA-SBa-3494, recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the Preferred Project and the Alternative 1 API. Site CA-SBa-3494 is located approximate 50 meters (164ft.) to the east of the Alternative 1 API and described below.

**CA-SBa-3494** is recorded as “...*light density shell scatter (chione, oyster, turritella, razor clam) and a Monterey chert flake near the mouth of the canyon. This scatter could be a secondary deposit. A rock shelter is approximately 50’ (15 meters) above the canyon in the north wall and 20’ (6 meters) east of the scatter...The shelter measures about 6’ (2 meters) in depth (front to back) by 7’ (2 meters in width and is about 5’ (1.5 meters) in height. The ceiling is blackened. No indication of pictographs or petroglyphs was observed... (Brown 1998).*”

In 2004, Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) conducted an Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation at CA-SBa-3494. *"The results of this investigation determined that the shell scatter was a secondary, disturbed deposit...Further, the rockshelter has no evidence for prehistoric or historic use. CA-SBa-3494, therefore, consists of a light shell scatter of material that originated from an unknown source. Although the shell remains may have once been associated with a prehistoric deposit, they were all found in conjunction with recent trash materials. As the shell fragments were uncovered from a disturbed context, the site does not have the ability to "answer important scientific research questions" and does not constitute an unique archaeological resource under Public Resources Code (PRC) 21083.2. No additional site significance testing, archaeological monitoring, or other mitigation is recommended prior to or during the implementation of the expansion project" (Foster 2004:1).*

CA-SBa-3494 is not within the Preferred Project or Alternative 1 API.

### Alternative 2-MarBorg Site

Four archaeological sites are recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the Alternative 2 API. Three of which, CA-SBa-3636, CA-SBa-3938, and P-42-049023, are located within close proximity to the Alternative 2 API. Descriptions of the two prehistoric sites and historic site are provided below:

**CA-SBa-3626** consists of a buried prehistoric deposit. Five artifacts and marine shell was discovered during trenching. The cultural deposit was found below the water table and beneath current fill. Shepard (2001) suggests that this may be a possible Early Period site, as the site could have formed on a shoreline during lower sea levels.

Macfarlane & Imwalle (2007:24) excavated a trench to the immediate north of CA-SBa-3626 and found no evidence of the prehistoric site, but did discover some historic railroad foundations.

CA-SBa-3626 is located approximately 40 meters (130 ft.) south of the Alternative 2 API.

**CA-SBa-3938** consists of a disturbed historic trash scatter comprised of glass and ceramic bottles, window glass and dishware, interspersed with modern soils and debris. The cultural materials are the result of historic infilling of El Estero drainage. The cultural material has limited data potential; however, collected artifacts can be used as a comparative collection for future studies (Black & Leftwich 2008:1,2).

The northeastern corner of CA-SBa-3938 is located directly across Calle Cesar Chavez from the southwest corner of the Alternative 2 API.

**P-42-040923** consists of two in situ concrete pads and a concentration of railroad ties, which appear to be related to the 1892 SPRR alignment. Other railroad-related artifacts were also found immediately north of the existing Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way (Imwalle 2007).

P-42-040923 is located approximately 30 meters (100 ft.) south of the Alternative 2 API.

### Alternative 3 - SCRTS

Ten archaeological sites are recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the Alternative 3 API. None of these sites are within or immediately adjacent to the Alternative 3 API, but the following four sites surround the project area.

**CA-SBa-1540** consists of shell midden and lithic artifacts. Prehistoric human remains were also discovered at this site (Erlandson & Heinzen 1977). Construction of the Sheriff's Honor Farm probably destroyed a portion of this site. Phase 2 excavations conducted in 1995 determined that the site was located to the east of the Honor Farm (County of Santa Barbara 2011). CA-SBa-1540 is located approximately 200 meters (656 ft.) southwest of the Alternative 3 API.

**CA-SBa-1541** was recorded as a shell and lithic scatter on a gentle slope above a creek by Erlandson & Heinzen in 1977. The site record is updated to note that a fragment of a human skull was found at the site in 1978, making this site an extremely sensitive area. Up to 3-ft. depth of midden was exposed in a road cut.

CA-SBa-1541 is located on the west side of Hospital Creek approximately 200 meters (656 ft.) west of the Alternative 3 API.

**CA-SBa-1553** was recorded as a low density lithic and shell scatter by Erlandson & Heinzen in 1978. Artifacts observed included a projectile point and utilized flake.

CA-SBa-1553 is located north of Foothill Road.

**CA-SBa-1554** consists of a very low density shell and lithic scatter atop a small knoll, which was recorded by Erlandson & Heinzen in 1977.

CA-SBa-1554 is located north of Foothill Road.

#### 4.1.2 Archaeological Investigations

##### **Preferred Project & Alternative 1 -Tajiguas Landfill Expansion Area**

Four archaeological investigations have been conducted within the Tajiguas Landfill property and are described below:

Portions of the Alternative 1 API was surveyed by Billman in 1986, as part of a much larger survey of the Tajiguas Landfill. Billman's survey efforts within the Alternative 1 API were determined based on topography. No cultural resources were identified within the areas surveyed.

In 1998, RMW Paleo Associates conducted a ten-acre survey within the Tajiguas Landfill, which was located just east of the current Alternative 1 API. One rock shelter and associated small shell scatter, CA-SBa-3494, was identified during this survey (Brown 1998:9,10). CA-SBa-3494 is within 50 meters (164 ft.) of the Alternative 1 API. Brown (1998:10) recommended that the rock shelter be subjected to Extended Phase 1 archaeological testing.

In 2004, Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) conducted an Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation at CA-SBa-3494 and determined the site did not qualify as a unique resource under (PRC) 21083.2 for two reasons. First, the rockshelter had no evidence for prehistoric or historic use and, second, the light shell scatter of material represented a redeposit from an unknown source (Foster 2004:1). No further archaeological investigation or monitoring was recommended for CA-SBa-3494.



Conejo conducted a survey of 62 acres for the Tajiguas Landfill Reconfiguration & Baron Ranch Restoration Project in 2008, a portion of the surveyed area was located to the south of the Alternative 1 API. No prehistoric or historic resources were identified during Conejo's survey of the landfill area (Maki 2008:18).

### **Alternative 2-MarBorg Site**

One-hundred & forty-one archaeological investigations have been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the Alternative 2 API, including six surveys to the immediate north and south of the Alternative 2 API. Two archaeological investigations have been conducted within the Alternative 2 API and are described below.

Archaeological Research Consultants (ARC) conducted a Phase 1 Archaeological Survey for the proposed New Batch Plant at 3 South Salsipuedes Street (now South Calle Cesar Chavez) in 1992. The survey revealed no prehistoric or historic cultural resources, but the lack of ground surface visibility made the survey efforts inconclusive. So ARC recommended that a qualified archaeological consultant monitor the demolition of the existing structures and other improvements and then resurvey the property impact area (ARC 1992:2).

Compass Rose conducted a Phase 1 and Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation at 620 Quinientos Street in 2007. No cultural resources were identified. Compass Rose's report concluded:

*"No significant cultural resources were encountered during the Extended Phase I investigation conducted in the area of the proposed building addition. However, there is the potential for the existence of small, discrete historical features and deposits (i.e. privies, trash pits), based on historical use of this area by the Santa Barbara Agricultural Fair and the Southern Pacific Railroad since the 1889's. Such discrete deposits may elude detection during a limited subsurface testing program as described above. It is therefore recommended that initial soil excavations be monitored by a qualified archaeologist "(Toren 2007:7,8).*

Macfarlane and Imwalle conducted an Extended Phase 1 subsurface testing on the parcel immediately to the south of the Alternative 2 API. The excavation exposed intact railroad concrete pads and a concentration of railroad ties, which appear to be related to the SPRR 1892 alignment. This find and other railroad-related artifacts located immediately north of the existing Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way were recorded as archaeological site P-42-040923. The Extended Phase 1 Excavation did not find evidence of prehistoric resources but concludes:

*"No indications of a prehistoric site, artifacts of other remains were located in the trenching. However, given the fact that the area borders a portion of the Estero which the Chumash used as a hunting and gathering resource, such resources may occur within the project parcels buried under the 4 to 6-ft. (1.0 to 1.7 m) of fill. In addition such sites may occur along the fringes (dry land or sand*

*dune deposits) of the Estero or were inundated when the Estero was created. It is the conclusion of the extended Phase I backhoe testing that further historic remains may occur in-situ at this location"* (Macfarlane & Imwalle 2007:35).

### **Alternative 3 - South Coast Recycling and Transfer Station**

Eleven archaeological investigations have been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the Alternative 3 API. None of these surveys were within the Alternative 3 API. Michael Brandman Associates conducted a site visit for a potential Sprint telecommunications facility near SCRTS. The letter report concluded:

*...We recommend that a Phase 1 archaeological survey of the candidate and its nearby environs take place prior to construction. In addition, because the candidate is located near two large villages, both of which exhibited burials, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor all excavation-related construction processes...(Dice 2003:2).*

#### **4.1.3 Federal, State, County & City Listings**

The listings of the National Register of Historic Places (National Park Service 2013), California Historical Landmarks (Office of Historic Preservation 2013) and California Points of Historical Interest (Office of Historic Preservation 1992) include no properties within or adjacent to the three Alternative APIs. The California State Historic Resources Inventory also lists no historic properties within or adjacent to the Alternative APIs (Office of Historic Preservation 2012). There are no Santa Barbara County Historical Landmarks within or adjacent to the Alternative APIs (Santa Barbara County 2012). There are no City of Santa Barbara Landmarks within or adjacent to the Alternative 2 API (City of Santa Barbara 2004, 2006).

#### **4.1.4 Historic Maps**

### **Preferred Project- Tajiguas Landfill & Alternative 1-Tajiguas Landfill Expansion Site**

No Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were found for the Preferred Project or Alternative 1 APIs.

The 1947 USGS 7.5' Gaviota Quadrangle shows no roads or structures within the Preferred Project or Alternative 1's API. Pila Creek/Canyon is not labeled on the map.

The 1963 USGS 7.5' Gaviota Quadrangle labels Canada de la Pila and plots a road extending up the canyon. Highway 101 is shown. Three structures and a water tank are present north of U.S. Highway 101 at the mouth of the canyon. No structures are shown within the Preferred Project or Alternative 1 APIs.

The Tajiguas Landfill opened in 1967.

### **Alternative 2 -MarBorg Site**

The **1853 U.S. Coast Survey Preliminary Sketch of Santa Barbara, California** shows no buildings in the project area, which appears to lie on the periphery of El Estero.

The **1877 Bird's Eye View of Santa Barbara, California** indicates that much of El Estero is filled. Salsipudes Street is present and it appears that a ranch house and smaller structure are on or adjacent to the project site.

The **1886 Sanborn Fire Insurance Santa Barbara map index** indicates that the eastern portion of the Santa Barbara Agricultural Park's Race Track oval extends into the Alternative 2 API. The Agricultural Park also contains a Pavilion building in the northwest corner of the property and a Grandstand in the southwest corner of the property. The Agricultural Park has been built over the filled El Estero.

The **1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map** indicates that the racetrack was reduced in size and that a Railroad Depot was present within the Alternative 2 API.

The **1907 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map** no longer shows the Railroad Depot within the Alternative 2 API, but there are nine Southern Pacific Railroad tracks in and adjacent to the Alternative 2 API. The 1907 map shows a Southern Pacific Milling Company structure and one other structure, within the Alternative 2 API.

The **1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map** shows the Consolidated Rock Products Company occupying the western half of the Alternative 2 API. A small structure is shown in the northeast corner of the Alternative 2 API, which corresponds with the potential historic structure (warming hut) noted previously. Railroad spurs and other SPRR related structures are located within the Alternative 2 API.

A Santa Barbara City Department of Public Works building permit dated 1959 is on file for the concrete batch plant located on the western half of the subject property. That same year a permit was issued to the SPRR to build a 10,220 sq. ft., one story steel warehouse and office on the eastern half of the Alternative 2 API. The eastern half of the Alternative 2 API was listed as vacant at the time of the permit. Additional permits found for the eastern portion of the Alternative 2 API, include a 1988 permit to remove a 500-gallon gas storage tank and in 1990 a permit was issued to use the property as a recycling center.

### **Alternative 3 - South Coast Recycling and Transfer Station**

No Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were found for the Alternative 3 API.

The **1943 USGS Goleta 7.5' Quadrangle** shows no development in or adjacent to the Alternative 3 API. Foothill Road is present to the north and a road is present adjacent to Hospital Creek to the west.

The **1951 USGS Goleta 7.5' Quadrangle** shows no development within SCRTS. Santa Barbara General Hospital is present to the southwest.

The **USGS 1976 Goleta 7.5' Quadrangle aerial** shows the SCRTS site graded.

#### **4.2 FIELD RECONNAISSANCE**

The objective of the field survey was the visual detection of the presence or absence of surface historical resources, including lithic debris and aboriginal artifacts, midden deposits, archaeological features, historical-era foundations or refuse, and other evidence of past land use.

##### **Preferred Project, Tajiguas Landfill**

The Preferred Project API is primarily limited to areas within the existing landfill footprint that have been highly disturbed with the exception of three locations where construction could extend into previously undisturbed areas. These three areas, which included two small water tank sites and a slope cut-back area, were surveyed by Conejo on June 12, 2013 (Exhibits 1 & 6). Travis Spier (Interim Operations Manager) pointed out the Preferred Project's potential area of impacts. Both water tanks sites are located on ridges and encompass an approximate 0.5 acre impact area. Linear transects spaced at approximately 10 meters (33 ft.) were used to survey the tank locations. Due to vegetative cover ground surface visibility was approximately 35 percent overall. Survey methodology for the steep slope that will be cut back included walking the top ridge and base of the slope, with some scrambling over the landslide slump area. This area has been highly impacted by the original slope cutting. No evidence of prehistoric or historic resources was observed at either tank location or in the vicinity of the slope cut back area. Exhibits 11, 12 & 13 are photographic overviews of the three Preferred Project locations surveyed.

##### **Alternative 1 -Tajiguas Landfill Expansion Area**

Ms. Maki conducted an archaeological survey of Alternative 1 API, covering approximately 12 acres, on June 12, 2013 (Exhibits 3 & 6). Survey boundaries were determined using an aerial map provided by the client and project boundaries were pointed out by Travis Spier, Interim Operations Manager. Survey methodology within the Alternative 1 API varied from intensive systematic transects spaced at 5-10 meter intervals to opportunistic survey where dense vegetation limited ground surface visibility. Steep slopes were not systematically surveyed, but topographic features such as rock outcrops and boulders were examined for evidence as having been used as shelter and also for signs of rock art and/or grinding. Ground surface visibility was best along existing dirt roads.

The most interesting geologic feature in this area was a rock outcrop located on a slope above the northern edge of the existing landfill. A possible small rock shelter was noted and inspected. The ceiling showed no

evidence of smoke blackening and no evidence of prehistoric or historic usage was observed, although one marine shell fossil was noted in the side wall of the small outcrop. No evidence of prehistoric or historic resources was observed within the Alternative 1 API. However, dense vegetation limited ground surface visibility to less than 15 percent. Exhibits 14 & 15 show photographic overviews of the Alternative 1 API.

#### **Alternative 2-MarBorg Industries Site**

Conejo's site visit on June 17, 2013, noted that the Alternative 2 API was completely paved over (Exhibits 4, 8, 16 & 17). Two Vulcan Materials Company employees indicated that a structure in the northwest corner of the property was an old warming hut used by the SPRR workers (Exhibit 18). Derek Carlson, business manager at MarBorg Industries, provided access to the project site.

#### **Alternative 3 - South Coast Recycling and Transfer Station**

Conejo surveyed the approximate 10-acre Alternative 3 API on June 17, 2013 (Exhibits 5 & 10). SCRTS Manager Keith Stoodley pointed out the Project's boundaries. The majority of the SCRTS was paved over with the only areas affording ground surface visibility being the slope along the western edge of the facility and some of the landscaped areas bordering Country Road. To survey the slope, three transects were walked; one at the base, one along the middle of the slope and one along ridge top. Ground surface visibility was good along the slope and atop the ridge, which was vegetated by sparse non-native grasses, weedy vegetation and scattered trees (oak, palm and pine). Some fossilized shell was noted including complete shells and shell fragments. Modern trash was noted in the slope too, which was cut by grading. No prehistoric or historic resources were noted. Tight transects spaced approximately 3 meters (10 ft) apart were used to survey the facility's landscaped areas, which fronted County Road. No prehistoric or historic resources were observed. The eastern portion of SCRTS overlies the Foothill Landfill. Exhibits 19 & 20 show views of the Alternative 3 API.

### **4.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION**

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) sacred lands file search failed to identify any cultural resources within the immediate project area, but recommended the following list of Native American individuals and organization be contacted (Singleton 2013):

The following NAHC list of recommended Chumash contacts were emailed or mailed a project description letter dated June 4, 2013, and asked to respond with any comments or concerns regarding the project:

- Alva-Padilla, Adelina, Chair Woman, Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council
- Armenta, Vincent, Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians
- Arredondo, Frank

- Baker, Crystal, Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
- Banuelos, Raudel Joe Jr., Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians
- Cordero, Michael, Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
- DeSoto, Ernestine
- Folkes, Beverly Salazar
- Garcia, Janet, Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
- Guzman-Folkes, Randy
- Miller, Stephen William
- Owl Clan
- Pappo, Kathleen, Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians
- Parra, Charles
- Parra-Hernandez, Melissa
- Pulido, Carol
- Romero, Freddy, Cultural Preservation Consultant, Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council
- Ruiz, John
- Tumamait, Julie, Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians
- Tumamait, Patrick
- Tribal Administrator, Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians
- Unzueta, Gilbert M., Jr.
- Unzueta, Regina, Barbareño Chumash
- Vigil, Chief Mark Steven, San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council

To date, two Native American response has been received. On June 10, 2013, Mr. Romero of the Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council emailed:

*Thank you for the notice of this proposed project. I do have some concern given the fact that there is a known rock shelter within the landfill area itself. But even beyond that given the cultural landscape of the area, there is the possibility for impact to unidentified cultural material.*

*I was wondering if you have noticed the local tribes and requested their input? I'm leaning more towards one of the 2 alternatives. That would be my recommendation. I don't know how much investigation has taken place or exhausted in terms of utilizing these alternatives, but I would rather see one of those areas utilized for this purpose.*

*I would very much like to see what the local tribes have to say about this project and hear their concerns. Should you receive any, would you share them with me?*

On June 19, 2013, Conejo emailed Mr. Romero a copy of the CA-SBa-3494 site record and a copy of SAIC's 2004 Extended Phase 1 Report. On June 27, 2013, Mt. Romero responded that the tribe did not concur with the findings of the SAIC report. He also noted that the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians' Elders Council would not be commenting on this project.

Mr. Tumamait indicated the project alternatives are all located in areas sensitive for Native American cultural resources. On June 26, 2013, Mr. Tumamait and Ms. Maki discussed the recommendations that Conejo was providing for this project. Mr. Tumamait concurred with Conejo's recommendations.

Any future Native American responses received shall be forwarded to Padre Associates, attention Matt Ingamells, Senior Project Manager. See Exhibit 21 for the NAHC's Sacred Lands File Search Results.

## **5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Conejo's Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation for the Tajiguas Landfill Resource Recovery Project focused on the Project's three Alternatives, and three small locations associated with the Preferred Project where infrastructure could extend into undisturbed areas. The Preferred Project Site is located within highly disturbed areas of the Tajiguas Landfill (previously analyzed for cultural resource impacts in an earlier EIR), with the exception of two proposed water tanks locations and the expansion of an existing cut slope that could extend into previously undisturbed areas. Alternative 1 is a proposed horizontal and vertical expansion of the landfill which would increase the disturbance area associated with landfill operations by approximately 12 acres to the west in the back canyon area of the landfill property. The Alternative 2 Project location for the MRF would be on MarBorg property currently used for recycling and other uses off Quinientos Street in the City of Santa Barbara. The Alternative 3 location of the MRF would be the existing County-owned and operated SCRTS. Conejo's investigation included a records search at the Central Coast Information Center, a NAHC Sacred Lands File Check, Native American notification, historic map and records review, and field survey.

In regards to cultural resources, the Preferred Project is the preferred option as it has the least potential to impact cultural resources and requires no further archaeological investigation. Additional archaeological investigation and/or monitoring is warranted at the three alternative sites as noted in the recommendations below.

### **Preferred Project, Tajiguas Landfill & Alternatives 1, 2 & 3**

The following two recommendations should be incorporated as conditions of Project approval for whichever alternative is selected:

1. In the event that archaeological resources are exposed during construction, all earth disturbing work within the vicinity of the find must be temporarily suspended or redirected until a professional archaeologist has been retained to evaluate the nature and significance of the find. The RRMWD shall be notified immediately of any such find. After the find has been appropriately mitigated, work in the area may resume. A Chumash representative should monitor any mitigation work

associated with Native American cultural material.

2. If human remains are unearthed, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC. The RRMWD shall be notified immediately of any such find.

### **Alternative 1 -Tajiguas Landfill Expansion Area**

The new disturbance area associated with this alternative would be in an area which is currently undeveloped and located along seasonal Pila Creek. The area is densely vegetated and includes steep slopes. Conejo's survey of the Alternative 1 API was inconclusive as to the absence of prehistoric or historic resources because of the overall lack of ground surface visibility. The steep terrain and lack of a reliable water source reduce the likelihood of cultural resources occurring within the Alternative 1 API. However, there are rock outcrops in the area, which could potentially be used as shelters or as rock art sites. If the Alternative 1 site is developed the following recommendation is made:

3. A professional archaeologist should be retained to resurvey this area after initial brush clearance with particular attention paid to the possibility of rock shelters and rock art. The need for additional work or lack thereof shall be dictated by the results of the survey. A survey report documenting methodology and findings, with appropriate recommendations shall be provided to the RRMWD and CCIC.

### **Alternative 2-MarBorg Industries Site**

The Alternative 2 API is paved over and afforded no ground surface visibility. It is within the vicinity of the historic El Estero, which provided numerous floral and faunal resources for the native inhabitants. The area's historic use dates back to the 1880s when the Estero was filled and the Santa Barbara Agricultural Fair Complex built, followed closely by construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad. A potentially historic railroad era warming structure is located within the Alternative 2 API. If the MarBorg Property is selected than the following archaeological investigations should be undertaken prior to project approval in accordance with the City of Santa Barbara Master Environmental Assessment Guidelines for Archaeological Resources and Historic Structures and Sites (2002:26-27).

4. An Extended Phase 1 Subsurface Investigation, consisting of a series of backhoe trenches, should be excavated within the area of proposed construction to determine if the project would potentially have an effect on significant cultural resources. The results of this investigation shall determine the need or lack thereof for additional archaeological investigation.



5. A qualified historian should be retained to evaluate the historical significance of the railroad era warming structure located within the project API.

**Alternative 3 - South Coast Recycling and Transfer Station**

Conejo's survey efforts were limited to hillsides and landscaped areas at the SCRTS as the majority of the facility was paved over. The extent of previous ground disturbances within the Alternative 3 API reduce the likelihood of intact cultural resources occurring within the SCRTS. However, given the high cultural resources sensitivity of the general area (ten archaeological sites are recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of SCRTS) and in particular the identification of Native American burials within two village sites located within a 0.25-mile radius of Alternative 3, the following recommendations are made:

6. At the commencement of the construction, an archaeologist shall provide workers associated with earth-disturbing procedures an orientation on cultural resources and directions as to what steps are to be taken if a find is encountered.
7. Any Project related earth disturbing activities that potentially extend into previously undisturbed soils shall be monitored by an archaeologist and Native American.
  - a. The archaeologist shall have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect project construction in the event that potentially significant cultural resources are exposed. Based on monitoring observations and the actual extent of project disturbance, the lead archaeologist shall have the authority to refine the monitoring requirements as appropriate (i.e., change to spot checks, reduce or increase the area to be monitored) in consultation with the RRWMD.
  - b. A report shall be prepared upon completion of monitoring and provided to the RRMWD and the CCIC.

***If the Project's impact area expands beyond its current limits within the Preferred Project or the three Alternatives evaluated, then additional archaeological investigation may be required.***

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Owl Clan, project letter dated June 4, 2013.

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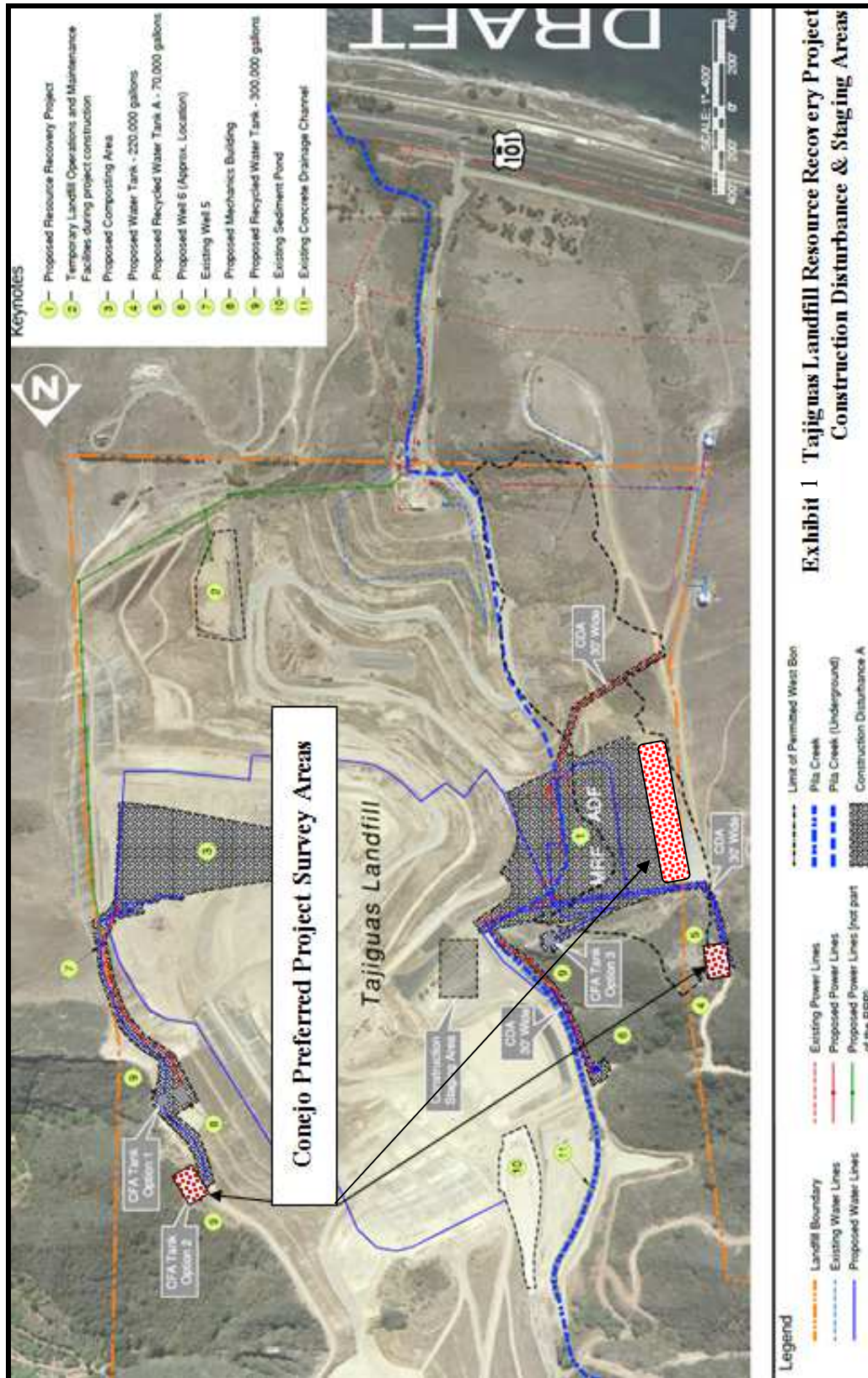
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Vigil, Chief Mark Steven, San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council, project letter dated June 4, 2013.



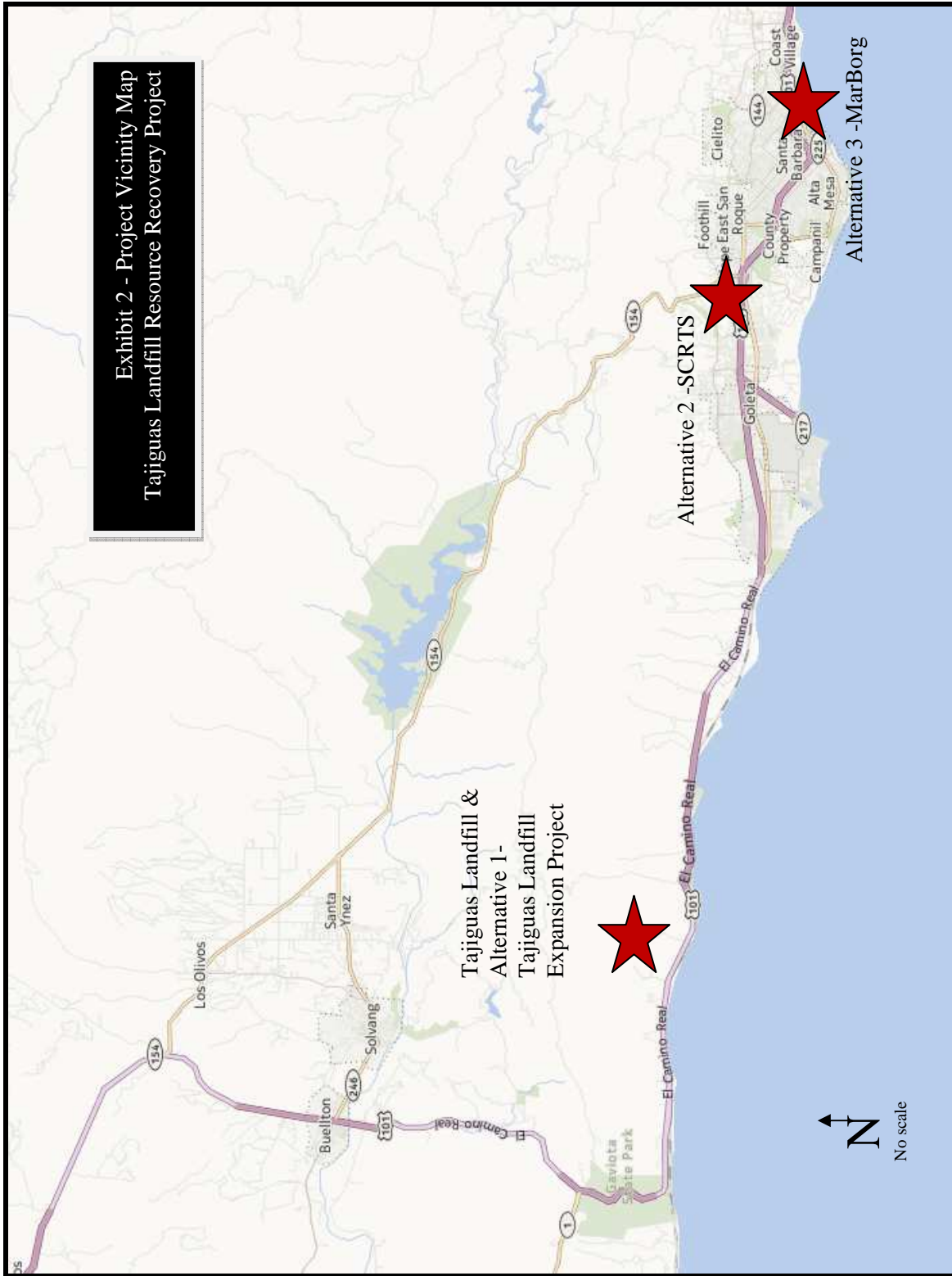
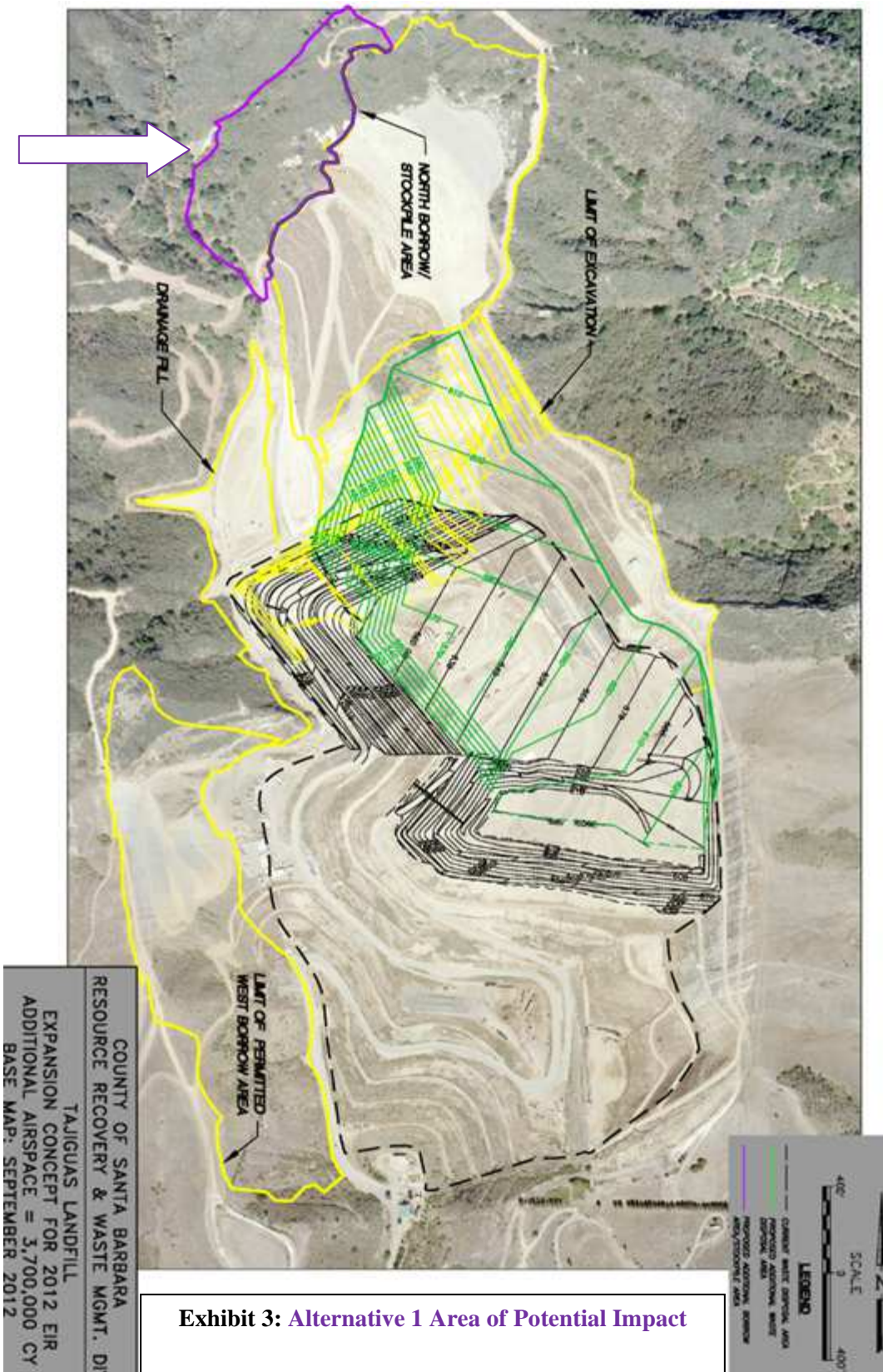


Exhibit 2 - Project Vicinity Map  
Tajiguas Landfill Resource Recovery Project

Source: Yahoo Maps





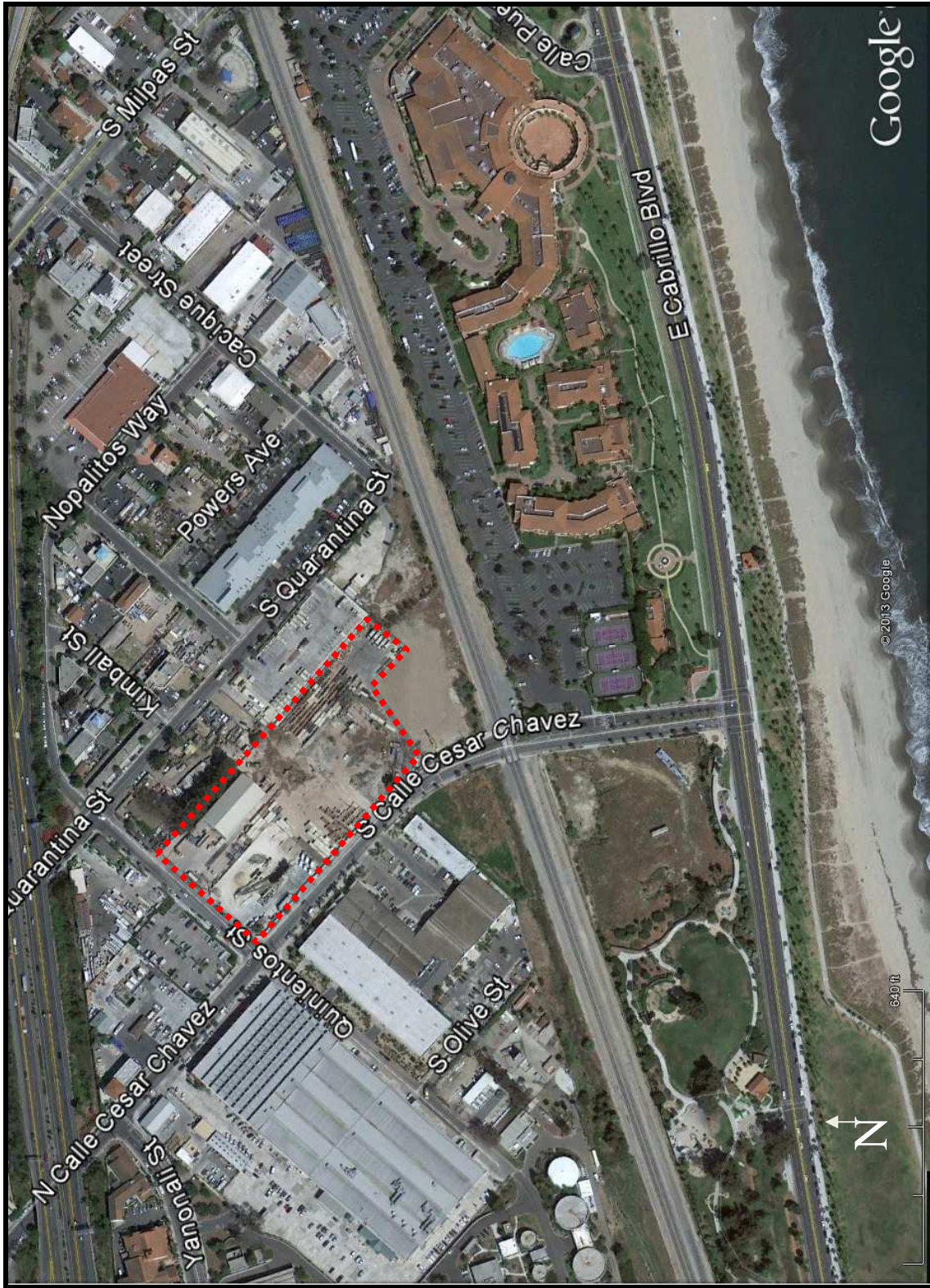
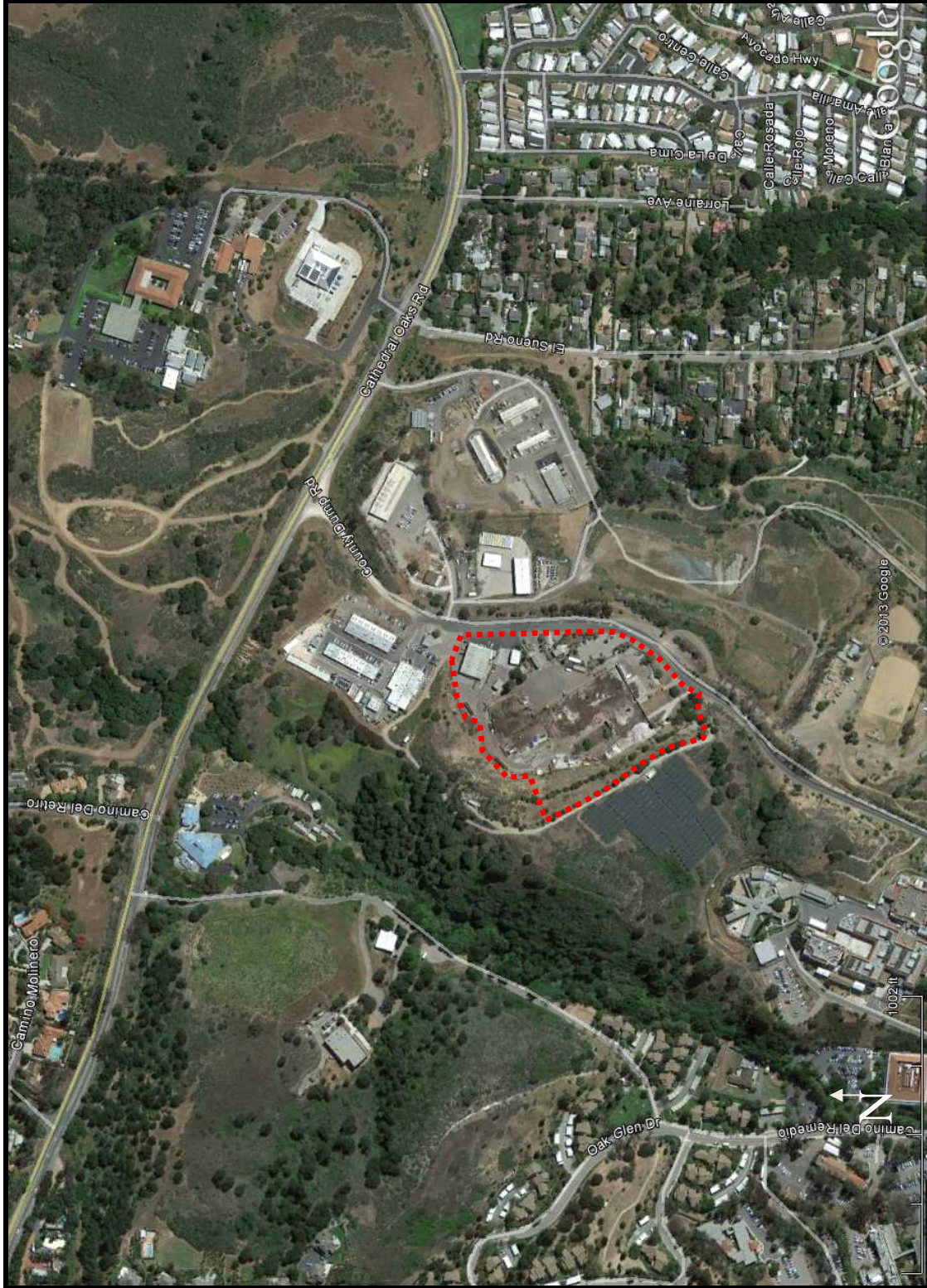
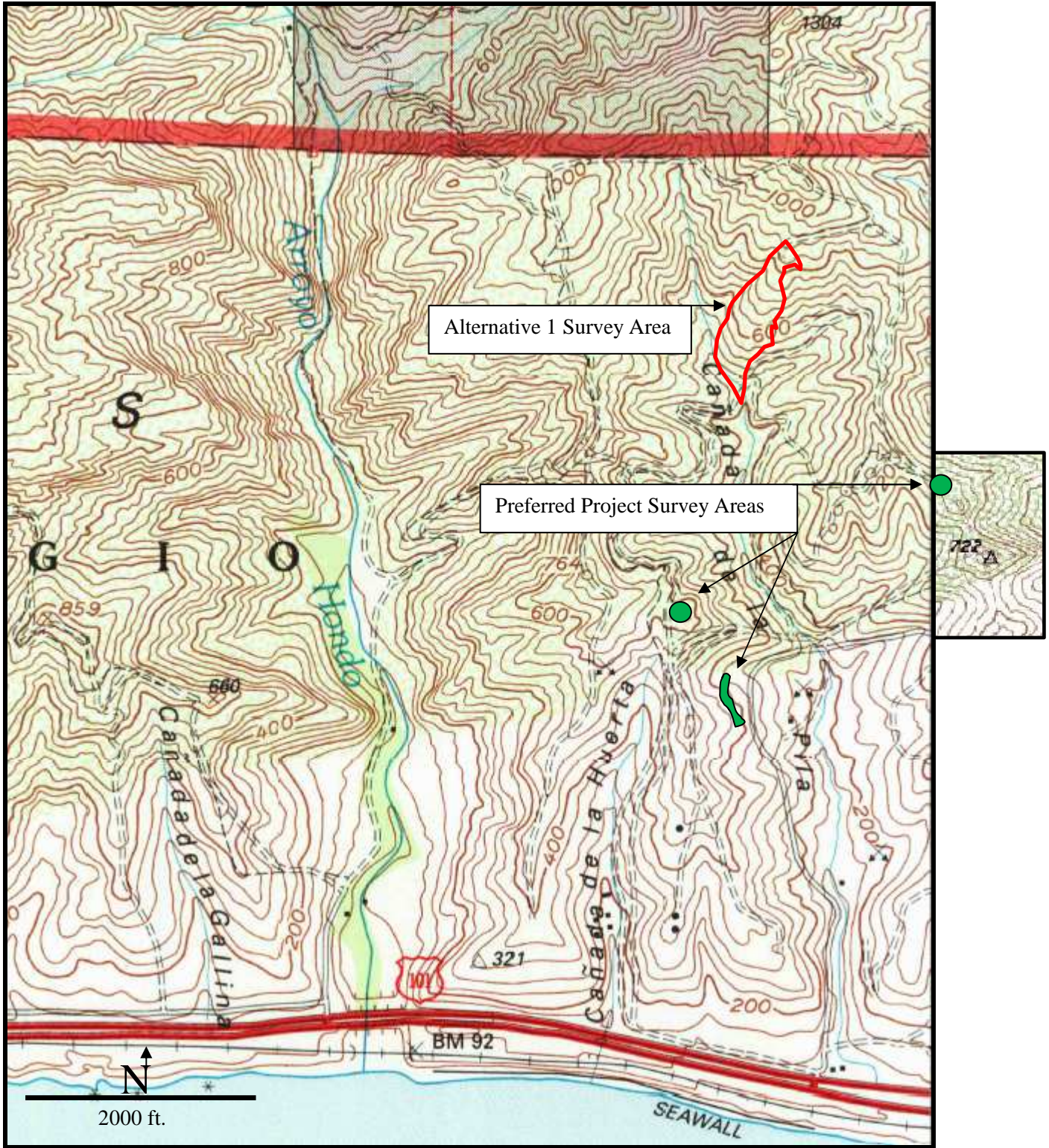


Exhibit 4: Alternative 2 Area of Potential Impact



**Exhibit 5: Alternative 3 Area of Potential Impact**



Source: USGS 7.5' Gaviota & Tajiguas Quadrangles

Exhibit 6: Archaeological Survey Area for Preferred Project & Alternative 1

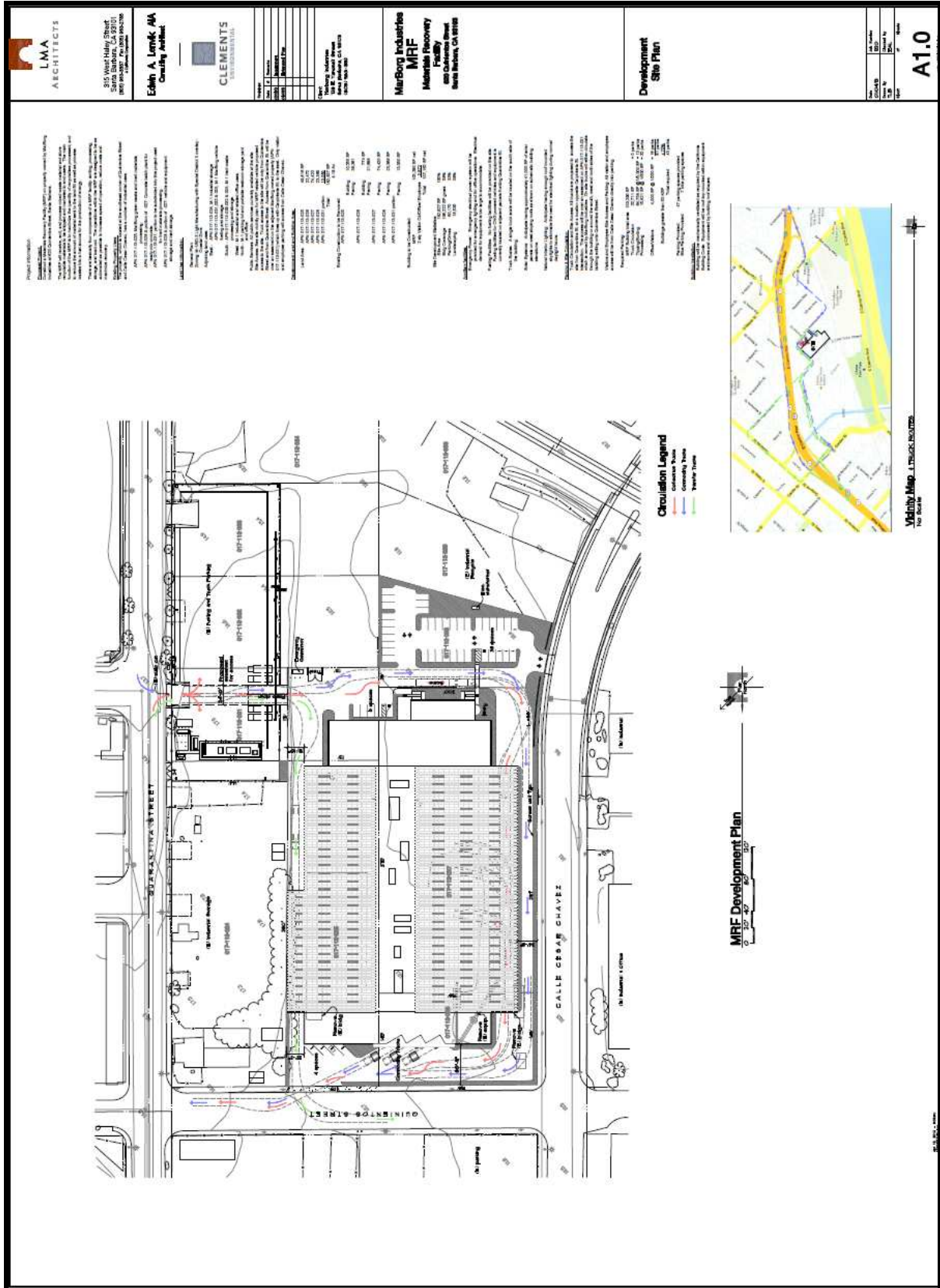


Exhibit 7: Alternative 2 Site Plan



Source: USGS 7.5' Santa Barbara Quadrangle

Exhibit 8: Archaeological Survey Area for Alternative 2, MarBorg Site

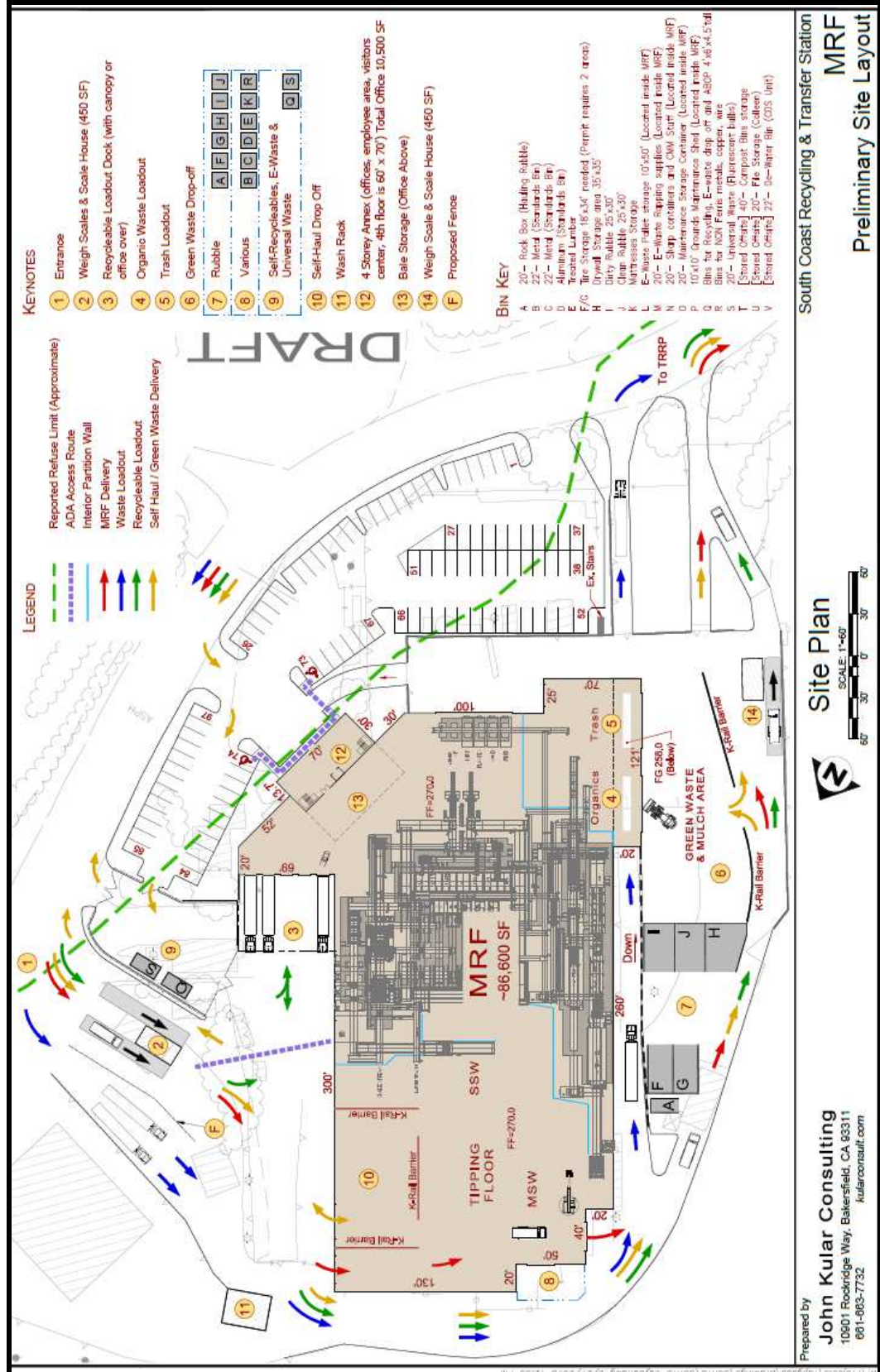


Exhibit 9: Alternative 3 Site Plan

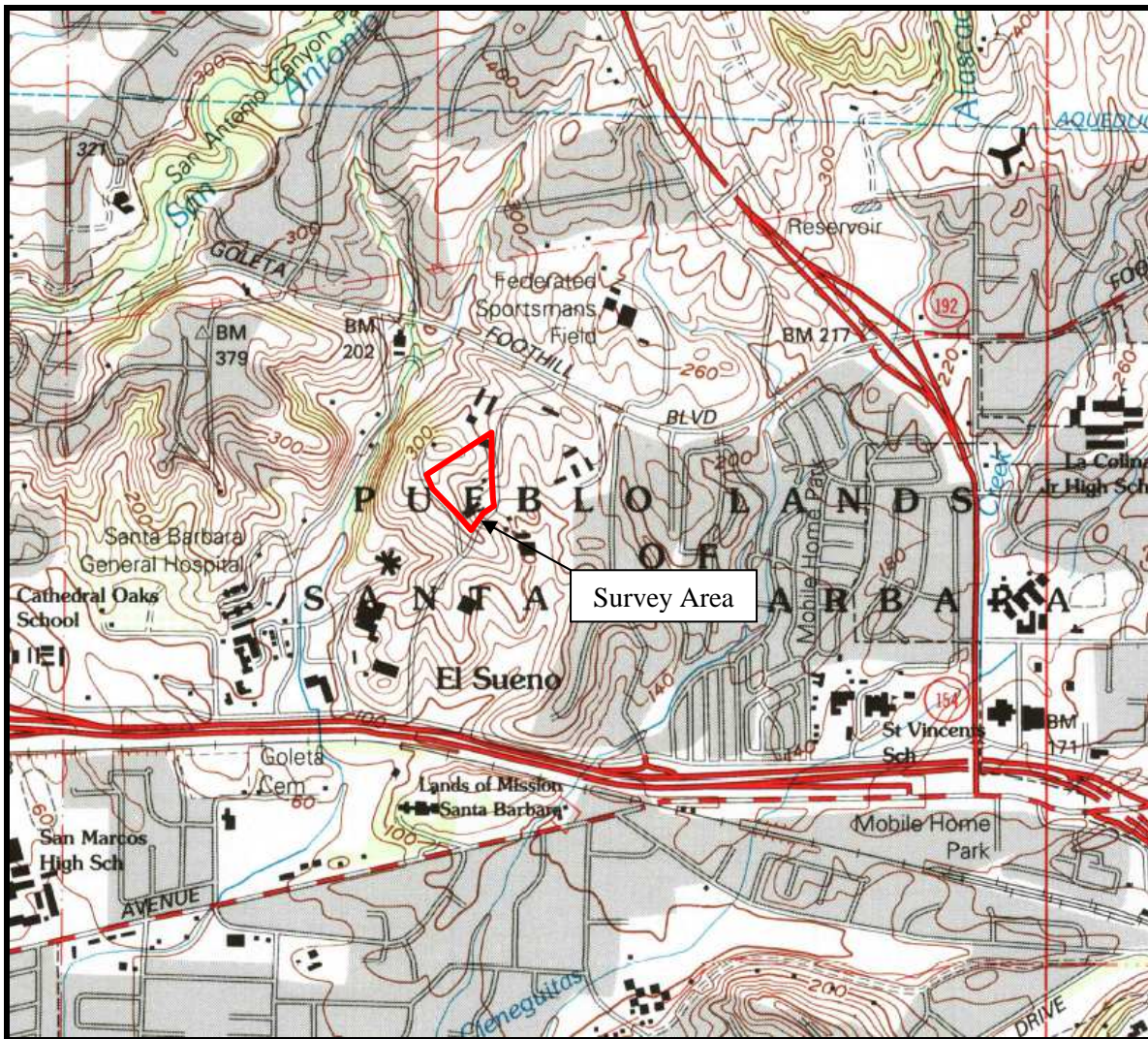


Exhibit 10: Archaeological Survey Area for Alternative 3, SCRTS Site

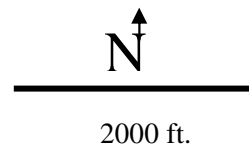




Exhibit 11: Photograph Overview Preferred Project West Tank Site.





Exhibit 12: Photograph Overview Preferred Project East Tank Site.



Exhibit 13: Photograph Overview Preferred Project Cut Slope to left. View North.



Exhibit 14: Photograph Overview Alternative 1 Site. View east from Pila Creek.



Exhibit 15: Photograph Overview Alternative 1 Site. View west.



Exhibit 16: Photograph Overview Alternative 2 Site, 620 Quinientos Street, Santa Barbara, View Southeast .



Exhibit 17: Photograph Overview Alternative 2 Site, 3 S. Calle Cesar Chavez, Santa Barbara, View South.



Exhibit 18: Photograph Overview Alternative 2 Site, SPRR Potential Historic Structure, View East.



Exhibit 19: Photograph Overview Alternative 3 Site, SCRTS, View SSE





Exhibit 20: Photograph Overview Alternative 3 Site, View Northeast, looking down on slope that would be cut back.

EXHIBIT 21

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION  
SACRED LANDS FILE CHECK RESULTS

Edmund G. Brown, Jr. Governor

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE  
COMMISSION**

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June 4, 2013

Ms. Mary K. Maki, M.A., RPA

**CONEJO ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS**

2321 Goldsmith Avenue  
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

Sent by FAX to: 805-518-9520  
No. of Pages: 5

Re: Request for Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the  
**"Tajiguas Landfill Resource Recovery Project; Alternatives 1 & 2;**  
located in Santa Barbara County, California.

Dear Ms. Maki:

A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural place(s) in the project site locations of the two alternative sites submitted, based on the USGS coordinates, the Area of Potential Effect (APEs). Note also that the NAHC SLF Inventory is not exhaustive; therefore, the absence of archaeological or Native American sacred places does not preclude their existence. Other data sources for Native American sacred places/sites should also be contacted. A Native American tribe of individual may be the only sources of presence of traditional cultural places or sites.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3<sup>rd</sup> 604; *EPIC v. Johnson*), the Court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources impacted by proposed projects, including archaeological places of religious significance to Native Americans, and to Native American burial sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes, individuals/organization who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area. As part of the consultation process, the NAHC recommends that local governments and project developers contact the tribal governments and individuals to determine if any cultural places might be impacted by the proposed action. If a response is not received in two weeks of notification the NAHC requests that a follow telephone call be made to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3715.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dave Singleton", written over the typed name and title.

Dave Singleton  
Program Analyst

Attachment