PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE BEYOND MARKET AND CAR WASH PROJECT

CITY OF PALMDALE, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

APNs 3018-028-023, -052, -053, and -054

Submitted to:

City of Palmdale
38300 Sierra Highway
Palmdale, California 93550

Prepared for:

Lilburn Corporation
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Prepared by:

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June 29, 2022; Revised July 23, 2024

Fieldwork Performed: June 15, 2022
Report Summary: Negative; archaeological monitoring not recommended.

Archaeological Database Information

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Report Date:	June 29, 2022; Revised July 23, 2024
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Prepared for:	Lilburn Corporation 1905 Business Center Drive San Bernardino, California 92408
Prepared by:	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. 14010 Poway Road, Suite A Poway, California 92064
USGS Quadrangle:	*Palmdale, California* (7.5 minute)
Study Area:	5.6 acres
Key Words:	Phase I survey; negative; archaeological monitoring not recommended.

Table of Contents

Section **Page**

I. INTRODUCTION....1
II. SETTING....1
Natural Setting....1
Cultural Setting....1
III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION....7
IV. STUDY METHODS....9
Archaeological Records Search and Background Research....9
Field Methodology....9
Report Preparation and Recordation....9
Native American Consultation....10
V. RESULTS OF THE STUDY....10
Results of the Archaeological Records Search....10
Results of Background Research....10
Results of the Field Survey....11
VI. RECOMMENDATIONS....14
VII. SOURCES CONSULTED....14
VIII.CERTIFICATION....15
IX. REFERENCES....15

Appendices

Appendix A – Resumes of Key Personnel
Appendix B – Archaeological Records Search Results*
Appendix C – NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results*

**Deleted for public review and bound separately in the Confidential Appendix*

List of Figures

Figure		Page
Figure 1	General Location Map	2
Figure 2	Project Location Map	3
Figure 3	Site Plan	4
Figure 4	Project Shown on a Current Aerial Photograph	8

List of Plates

Plate		Page
Plate 1	Overview of the project from the northwest corner, facing southeast	12
Plate 2	Overview of the project from the southeast corner, facing northwest	12
Plate 3	Concrete vault located in the northeast corner of the project	13
Plate 4	Sewer manhole located in the central-east portion of the project	13

I. INTRODUCTION

As required by the City of Palmdale, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted an archaeological survey of the Beyond Market and Car Wash Project (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 3018-028-023, -052, -053, and -054) located northwest of the intersection of 25th Street East and East Avenue R in the city of Palmdale, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). The project is situated within Section 30, Township 6 North, Range 11 West of the *Palmdale* USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 2). The archaeological survey was undertaken in order to determine if cultural resources exist within the 5.6-acre project and to assess the possible effects to cultural resources from the construction of a convenience store with a drive-thru, an automated car wash facility, an eight-pump gas station with a canopy, and associated parking and infrastructure (Figure 3). BFSA conducted the archaeological survey on June 15, 2022. No cultural resources were observed during the survey.

II. SETTING

The project setting includes both the physical and biological contexts of the proposed project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area.

Natural Setting

The project is situated in Antelope Valley northeast of the Sierra Pelona Mountains. Vegetation in the project area is classified as inland sage scrub habitat. The subject property is characterized as flat, with elevations within the project ranging from 2,630 to 2,635 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Geologically, the project is mapped as overlying Holocene to late-Pleistocene-aged young alluvial fan deposits, which are comprised of unconsolidated to slightly consolidated silt, sand, gravel, cobble, and boulder deposits (Wirths 2022).

Cultural Setting

The Antelope Valley occupies the western portion of the Mojave Desert and is an area with limited prehistoric subsistence resources. However, this area has supported a long and occasionally dense prehistoric Native American population. Evidence of villages and camps, burials, quarries, rock features, and bedrock mortars has been documented at archaeological sites across the desert, some of which contain evidence of a lengthy prehistoric time period. The prehistoric cultural sequence for Antelope Valley is generally believed to have begun at the end of the Pleistocene, represented by the fluted point tradition (Glennan 1971, 1987). Although early archaeological remains are not frequently found, when they are, it is generally along the margins of former pluvial lakes or in areas of dune deflation.

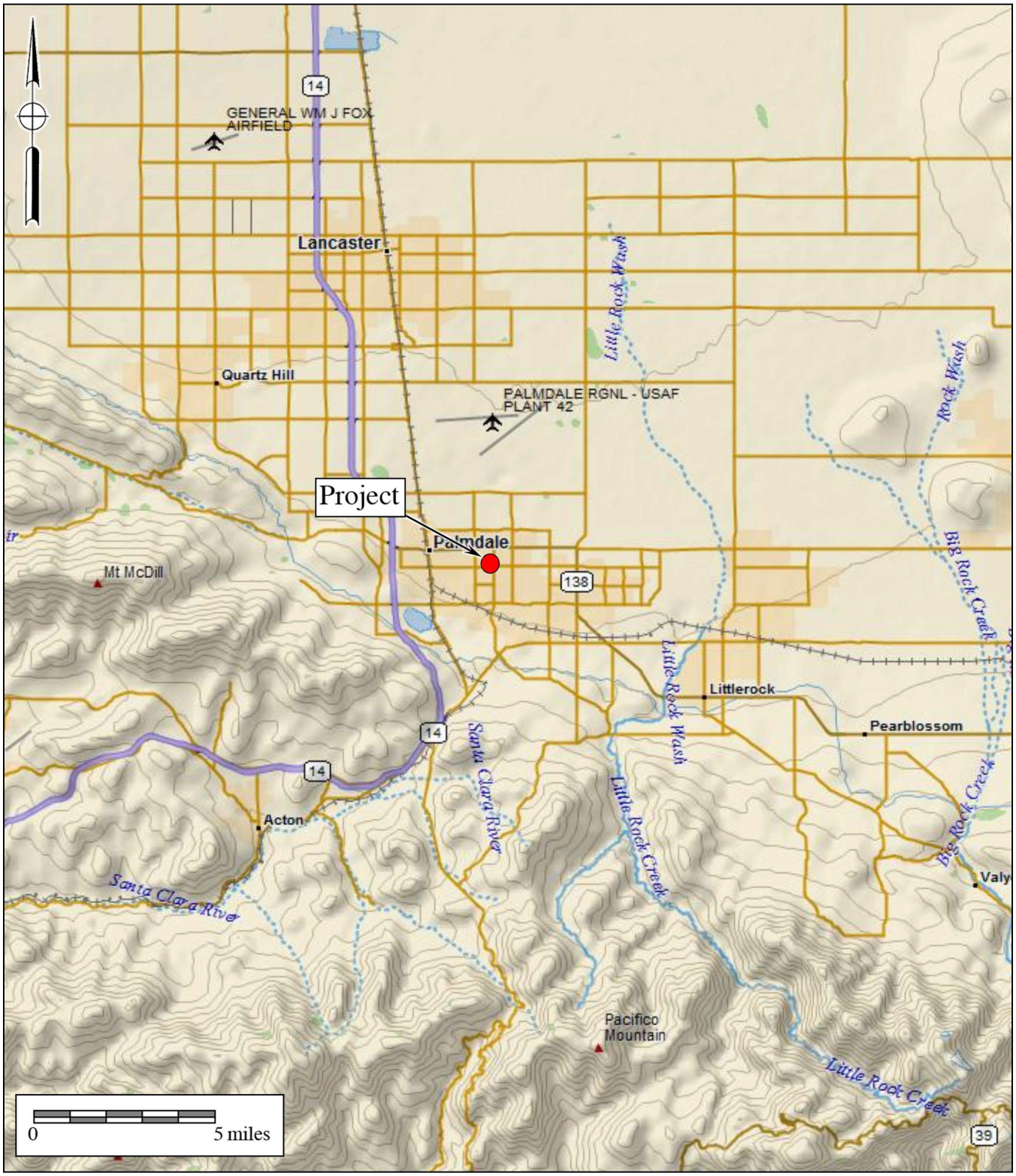


Figure 1

General Location Map

The Beyond Market and Car Wash Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

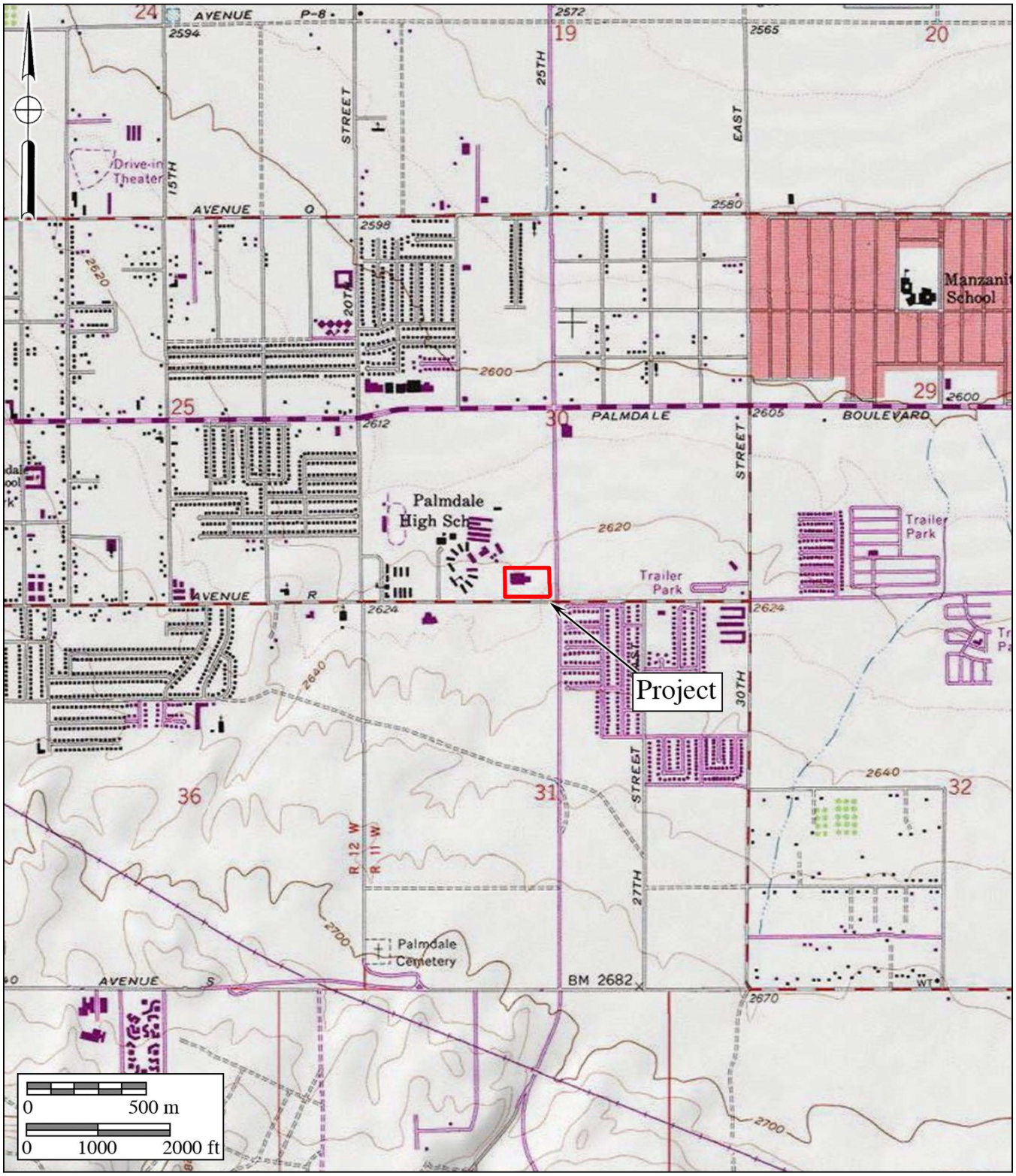
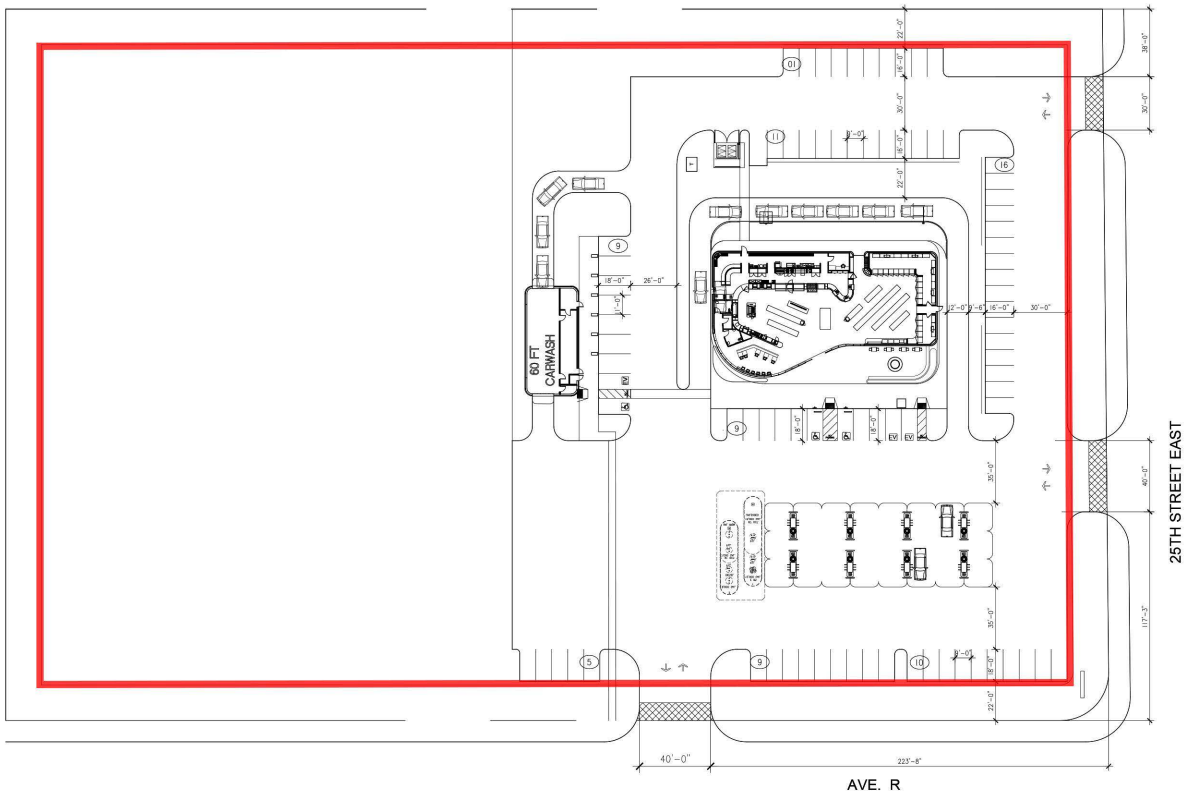


Figure 2

Project Location Map

The Beyond Market and Car Wash Project

USGS *Palmdale* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)



Legend
Project Boundary

Figure 3
Site Plan
The Beyond Market and Car Wash Project

In contrast, artifacts on the desert floor may be sparse, widely scattered, and mixed with the desert pavements. For the region, archaeologists have reached a broad consensus regarding the general cultural chronology. The identified sequence includes the Paleo Indian Period, the Pinto Period, the Gypsum Period, the Saratoga Springs Period, and the Ethnohistoric Period.

Paleo Indian Period (12,000 to 7,000 Years Before the Present [YBP])

The earliest documented evidence of human occupation in the Mojave Desert comes from the Paleo Indian Period, a cultural expression referred to as the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT). The WPLT occurred in the western Great Basin and covered an area that stretched from the now arid lands of southern California to Oregon. A cultural adaptation to pluvial conditions (*e.g.,* lakes, marshes, and grasslands) flourished for thousands of years after approximately 9000 B.C., but it disappeared in response to the warming and drying trends of the Altithermal climatic period (Moratto 1984). One of the most well-known expressions of the WPLT is the Lake Mojave Complex, which is thought to have covered a vast area including parts of the southwestern Great Basin and the Mojave Desert, and may have reached as far south as the San Diego area. Artifacts indicative of the Lake Mojave Complex include foliated points and knives, Lake Mojave points, Silver Lake points, and flaked-stone crescents. Similar artifacts have been subsequently recorded along the shoreline of many other pluvial lakes in the Mojave Desert.

Pinto Period (7,000 to 4,000 YBP)

The Pinto Period dates to the end of the Pleistocene, when the severe and dramatic environmental change from pluvial to arid conditions began. Pinto Period sites are found mostly near ephemeral lakes and now dry streams and springs, suggesting a wetter climate than the present. Projectile points associated with the Pinto Period are characterized as larger atlatl dart points, as opposed to arrowhead points, which were introduced later. This period has been described as a highly mobile desert economy, with an emphasis upon hunting, that is supplemented by the use of processed seeds (Moratto 1984). Pinto Period artifacts have been interpreted as indications of temporary or seasonal occupations by small groups of people. It is during the Pinto Period that the familiar milling stone features begin to appear, represented by unshaped manos and metates (Warren and Crabtree 1986:185–187). By approximately 2000 B.C., in conjunction with the onset of the "Little Pluvial" climatic episode (*cf.* Harrington 1957), the transition from the Pinto Period into the Gypsum Period is apparent and characterized by several diagnostic types of medium- and large-sized projectile points among assemblages that seem to reflect a far greater range of cultural influence from areas outside the western Mojave Desert.

Gypsum Period (4,000 to 1,500 YBP)

The presence of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, or Elko Corner-Notched points are believed to be indicative of the Gypsum Period (radiocarbon dated from 4,000 to 1,500 years ago). The Gypsum Period reflects a more intensive desert occupation. Indications

of trade with coastal populations are evidenced by shell beads in the archaeological record. An increase in milling stones and manos has been found in association with this period, which indicates an increased use of hard seeds (Moratto 1984). Several scholars associate this period with the division of the Uto-Aztecan language, approximately 3,000 to 2,500 years ago. The major language groups that emerged from this division are Numic, spoken by the Kawaiisu and Piute; Takic, spoken by the Kitanemuk, Serrano, Gabrielino, and other southern California Shoshonean speakers; Hopic, spoken in the southwest; and Tubatulabalic, spoken by the Tubatulabal in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains. A shift in settlement patterns toward a more sedentary lifestyle occurred during this period, characterized by the emergence of large permanent or semi-permanent village sites and associated cemeteries.

Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 YBP)

The Saratoga Springs Period is characterized by a transition from larger dart points to smaller arrow points. This, combined with evidence from rock art motifs, leads scholars to argue for a shift from atlatls to use of the bow and arrow either during the end of the Gypsum Period or the beginning of the Saratoga Springs Period. This period represents a significant shift in cultural development that demonstrates a seemingly effortless adaptive response to increasingly arid desert conditions in the western Mojave Desert. Major village occupations within Antelope Valley began to appear just prior to the Saratoga Springs Period (*cf.* Sutton 1980; Robinson 1987), at which point bedrock milling features became a common element for the processing of acorns and other resources associated with mortar and pestle use.

As a response to increasingly arid conditions, areas with fairly reliable fresh water sources were intensely occupied over vast lengths of time. This adaptation is of major significance when addressing the prehistory of the Leona Valley and sites along the San Andreas Rift Zone adjacent to Ritter Ridge. Springs and seeps are common occurrences along the San Andreas fault, and soils of the lowlands in the Leona Valley suggest that considerable water resources were present in the area until only fairly recently. It could be expected, then, that sites exhibiting at least some evidence of semi-sedentary habitation would be represented in the vicinity. This period saw an increase in trade with Arizona and other areas of the Southwest. Evidence in the archaeological record shows that Brown and Buff wares (pottery styles) characteristic of Arizona made their way to the California desert by A.D. 900. It is also believed that the Anasazi mined turquoise in the eastern California desert about this time.

Ethnohistoric Period (800 YPB to European Contact)

The presence of the cultures associated with the Late Prehistoric Period, or as it is sometimes referred to, the Shoshonean Period, can be clearly discerned through the comparison of archaeological and ethnohistorical records. Ethnographic data indicates that the Antelope Valley was occupied by speakers of the Takic Shoshonean languages. The Kitanemuk resided in much of the valley and the western foothill areas, while the Tataviam occupied much of the north-facing

slopes of the San Gabriel and Sierra Pelona mountains, as well as the areas around Acton, Saugus, and Newhall. Prior to European contact, these cultures consisted of patrilineally organized family bands of advanced sociopolitical organization (Blackburn and Bean 1978:567), most likely related to a very well developed and maintained economic trade network wherein these groups served as intermediaries between coastal, desert, central valley, and southern Sierra Nevada groups (Robinson 1987; Sutton 1980).

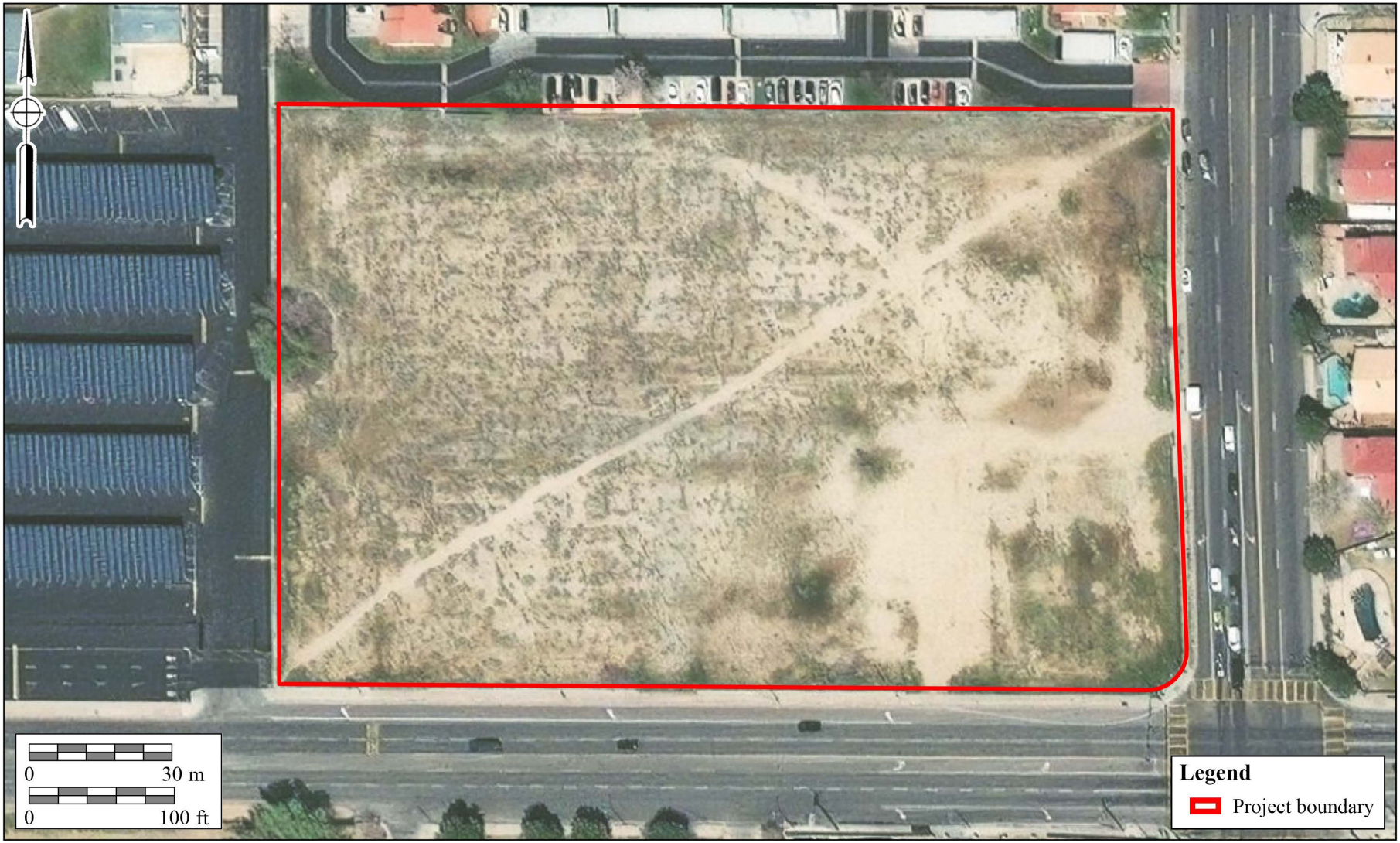
The project area for this study is located in what is traditionally the homeland of the Kitanemuk, a small tribe principally located on the southern and western flanks of the Tehachapi Mountains (Blackburn and Bean 1978). The general ecological adaptation and subsistence technology of the Kitanemuk differed little from that of their neighbors to the north or west, such as the Southern Valley Yokuts. Linguistic evidence suggests the presence of some form of the patrilineal system found elsewhere in southern California, but the lineages were not totemic, nor was there evidence of moieties. Precise data on the demographic characteristics and political organization of the Kitanemuk can no longer be obtained. The Kitanemuk may have had contact with the Spanish colonies as early as the 1770s, but little historical information is available today on this small tribe, which had no more than 500 to 1,000 members at the peak of its population. The tribe was apparently represented at the San Fernando, San Gabriel, and San Buenaventura missions. Some Kitanemuks were found on the Tejon Reservation in the 1850s, and later at the Tule River Reservation, where some of their descendants still reside.

History of the Antelope Valley Area

The historic period around Antelope Valley began with the Spanish passing through around 1806. In 1842, Placerita Canyon became one of the first important gold mines in southern California (Greenwood and McIntyre 1998), but it was not until Don Alexander and Phineas Banning established a stage line through the southern edge of the valley from Los Angeles that the area became better known. Homesteading along the surface water deposits in the 1870s and the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad line through Antelope Valley in 1876 led to residential development. By 1877, the nearby cities of Palmdale, Acton, and Lancaster had established rail stations (Palmdale City Library 2004). Today, the Antelope Valley is experiencing further development as a suburban outgrowth of the Los Angeles metropolitan area.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This archaeological review encompasses APNs 3018-028-023, -052, -053, and -054, located at the northwest corner of 25th Street East and East Avenue R in the city of Palmdale, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 4). As stated previously, the 5.6-acre project proposes the development of a convenience store with a drive-thru, an automated car wash facility, an eight-pump gas station with a canopy, and associated parking and infrastructure (see Figure 3).



BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Figure 4

Project Shown on a Current Aerial Photograph

The Beyond Market and Car Wash Project

IV. STUDY METHODS

The archaeological program for the Beyond Market and Car Wash Project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive pedestrian survey of the 5.6-acre property, and preparation of this cultural resources assessment. The archaeological study conformed to City of Palmdale cultural resource guidelines and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements (Section 15064.5).

Archaeological Records Search and Background Research

The institutional records search was conducted by the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (CSUF). An area of one-half mile surrounding the project was reviewed in order to determine the presence of any previously recorded cultural resources. The SCCIC also provided the standard review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). Results of the records search are discussed in Section V and are provided in Appendix B. Land records, including parcel maps, survey maps, tract maps, and land patent records, held by the Los Angeles County (County) Public Works Department and accessible through the County website were also reviewed for pertinent project information. Further, historic USGS data, historic aerial photographs, and the BFSA research library were also consulted for any relevant historical information.

Field Methodology

In accordance with City of Palmdale and CEQA review requirements, an intensive pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted that employed a series of parallel survey transects spaced at 10-meter intervals to locate archaeological sites within the project. The archaeological survey of the project was conducted on June 16, 2022. The entire project was covered by the survey process and photographs were taken to document project conditions during the survey. Due to previous disturbances associated with the removal of the parking lot and grocery store that previously occupied the parcel, ground visibility was very good throughout the subject property. No artifacts or cultural resources were observed as a result of the survey.

Report Preparation and Recordation

This report contains information regarding previous studies, statutory requirements for the project, a brief description of the setting, the research methods employed, and the overall results of the survey. The report includes all appropriate illustrations and tabular information needed to make a complete and comprehensive presentation of these activities, including the methodologies employed and the personnel involved. A copy of this report will be placed at the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton.

Native American Consultation

A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was also requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on June 3, 2022. This request is not part of any Assembly Bill 52 Native American consultation. To date, a response from the NAHC has not been received. Original correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

V. RESULTS OF THE STUDY

Results of the Archaeological Records Search

An archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-half mile radius was conducted by BFSA at the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. The records search for the project did not identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the subject property, and just one previously recorded resource is located within one-half mile of the project area. This resource (P-19-192304) is the historic alignment of the "Palmdale to Victorville Road," which was constructed circa 1920 (Chasteen 2015). No historic or prehistoric archaeological sites were identified within the search radius. The review of the NRHP index by the SCCIC was also negative.

The records search also indicated that a total of 17 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-half mile radius of the proposed project, one of which includes the subject property (Romani 1995). This study was a Phase I cultural resources survey conducted on seven parcels by Archaeological Consultants in 1995. The purpose of the survey was to review and rank the parcels for the Child Care Facility for the Los Angeles Air Route Traffic Control Center. The current subject property was one of these parcels. At the time of the survey, a vacant grocery store, vacant shop space, paved parking lot, and dirt areas were present within the subject property (Romani 1995). No cultural resources were identified as a result of that survey. Further, while the NAHC SLF review has not yet been returned to BFSA for the current project, the NAHC SLF review requested by Archaeological Consultants in 1995 was negative (Romani 1995). The complete records search results are provided in Appendix B.

Given that 17 cultural resources studies have been conducted within one-half mile of the property and that only one previously recorded cultural resource has been identified as a result of these studies, there is a low potential for archaeological discoveries within the project.

Results of Background Research

Prior to the arrival of homesteaders in the Antelope Valley, the foothills of the Palmdale area were occupied by Native American and Spanish families. However, the review of the available historic USGS topographic maps (from 1915 through 2012) and aerial photographs (from 1928 through 2018) indicate that no historic structures or homesteads have ever existed within the project boundaries. The aerial photographs did indicate that the subject property remained vacant through 1971. Between 1971 and 1974, the property was developed with a large building that

contained a grocery store and small shops. Most of the property was also paved at this time for a parking lot. Between 1995, the year of the Archaeological Consultants Survey (Romani 1995), and 2003, the next available aerial photograph, the building and parking lot were removed. The property remained vacant from that time until the current survey.

The land records review indicates that the subject property was surveyed by the County in 1942 (CSB-1804) and again in 1971 by the City of Palmdale (Parcel Map No. 2069). In 1973, the property was surveyed again, and the property was divided into its current parcel configuration (Parcel Map No. 2526). This suggests that the former structure and parking lot located within the property was constructed between 1973 and 1974.

For background research, the absence of positive results does not necessarily indicate the absence of historic resources. However, given that the subject property was vacant through at least 1971, and possibly 1973, there is a low potential for archaeological discoveries within the project. Further, if surface scatters of artifacts were located within the property at one point in time, they were likely dispersed as a result of the previous development of the property.

Results of the Field Survey

On June 15, 2022, Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the field survey of the property with the assistance of Director of Field Operations Clarence Hoff. During the survey, BFSA staff carefully inspected exposed ground surfaces within the landscaping (eroded slopes, disturbed ground, and rodent burrows). Visibility throughout the property was very good, with approximately 75.00 percent of the ground surface visible (Plates 1 and 2). No artifacts, cultural ecofacts, bedrock outcrops, fresh water resources, or other materials related to prehistoric or historic land use were observed within the project boundaries. No midden soils or cultural resources were observed during the survey. Concrete vaults and one sewer manhole were observed within the project, none of which are historic (Plates 3 and 4).



Plate 1: Overview of the project from the northwest corner, facing southeast.



Plate 2: Overview of the project from the southeast corner, facing northwest.



Plate 3: Concrete vault located in the northeast corner of the project.



Plate 4: Sewer manhole located in the central-east portion of the project.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resources study conducted by BFSA for the Beyond Market and Car Wash Project was negative for the presence of cultural resources. Ground visibility throughout the property was very good at the time of the survey. The archaeological records search indicated that the property had been previously studied in 1995 (Romani 1995) and was negative for the presence of previously recorded cultural resources. While the NAHC SLF search results are currently pending, the 1995 study (Romani 1995) indicated that the NAHC SLF search was negative at that time. Archival research has indicated that the property remained vacant until it was developed with a large building (a grocery store with shops) and a paved parking lot between 1973 and 1974. Given the results of the field survey, archival research, and institutional records search, no potential impacts to cultural resources are associated with the proposed development of the project.

The archaeological study was completed in accordance with City of Palmdale cultural resource guidelines and CEQA criteria. Based upon the absence of any cultural resources on or near the subject property, mitigation measures will not be required for this project. Furthermore, given the lack of potential for buried cultural resources due to the level of previous disturbance and development of the project parcel, monitoring of any future grading in not recommended. However, in the event that cultural resources are identified during grading, work would stop in the vicinity of the find until the material can be assessed and recorded by an archaeologist. If the find is prehistoric in nature, a Native American representative would also be called to assess the find.

VII. SOURCES CONSULTED DATE

National Register of Historic Places ☑	Month and Year: June 2022
California Register of Historical Resources ☑	Month and Year: June 2022
Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Central Coastal Information Center ☑	Month and Year: June 2022
Other Sources Consulted: NAHC SLF search (Appendix C)	

VIII. CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and have been compiled in accordance with CEQA criteria as defined in Section 15064.5 and the City of Palmdale.



July 23, 2024

Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

Date

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APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

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Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California **1982**

Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California **1975**

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator **1977–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. **Poway, California**

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

Professional Accomplishments

These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts that have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric life ways of cultures once present in the southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18th century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects, some of which included Broadway Block (2019), 915 Grape Street (2019), 1919 Pacific Highway (2018), Moxy Hotel (2018), Makers Quarter Block D (2017), Ballpark Village (2017), 460 16th Street (2017), Kettner and Ash (2017), Bayside Fire Station (2017), Pinnacle on the Park (2017), IDEA1 (2016), Blue Sky San Diego (2016), Pacific Gate (2016), Pendry Hotel (2015), Cisterra Sempra Office Tower (2014), 15th and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7th and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13th and Marker (2012), Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft

Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

San Diego Airport Development Project: An extensive historic assessment of multiple buildings at the San Diego International Airport and included the preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey documentation to preserve significant elements of the airport prior to demolition (2017-2018).

Citracado Parkway Extension: A still-ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSA resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area.

Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts): Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

The Everly Subdivision Project: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

Ballpark Village: A mitigation and monitoring program within three city blocks in the East Village area of San Diego resulting in the discovery of a significant historic deposit. Nearly 5,000 historic artifacts and over 500,000 grams of bulk historic building fragments, food waste, and other materials representing an occupation period between 1880 and 1917 were recovered (2015-2017).

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven-block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSA recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark Project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade (2000-2007).

4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, containing primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

Charles H. Brown Site: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the city of San Diego.

Del Mar Man Site: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

Site W-20, Del Mar, California: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the city of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs documenting this major study.

City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the city and county of San Diego.

Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the city. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the city showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

The Mid-Bayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the city. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February- September 2002.

Cultural Resources Evaluation of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites

for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of the San Diego Presidio Identified During Water Pipe Construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Survey and Testing of Two Prehistoric Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural Resources Phase I and II Investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

Monitoring of Grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California: Project archaeologist/ monitor—included monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single- dwelling parcel. September 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Historic Resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California: Project archaeologist—included direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Village 2 High School Site, Otay Ranch, City of Chula Vista, California: Project manager/director —management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

Cultural Resources Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997- January 2000.

Phase I, II, and II Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

APPENDIX B

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)