

**CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY
FOR THE
COMMERCE LOGISTICS CENTER PROJECT**

**5200 SHEILA STREET
COMMERCE, CALIFORNIA 90040**

APN 6335-007-021

Lead Agency:

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<i>Report Date:</i>	December 13, 2019
<i>Report Title:</i>	Cultural Resources Study for the Commerce Logistics Center Project, 5200 Sheila Street, Commerce, California 90040 (APN 6335-007-021)
<i>Type of Study:</i>	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Historic Structure Evaluation
<i>New Site:</i>	Temp-1
<i>USGS Quadrangle:</i>	Los Angeles, California (7.5 minute)
<i>Acreage:</i>	5.65 acres
<i>Key Words:</i>	Survey; one historic office building and one historic cafeteria building at 5200 Sheila Street; Temp-1; monitoring of grading recommended; historic buildings not significant and preservation not recommended.

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

In response to a request by T&B Planning, Inc., Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted a cultural resources study for the Commerce Logistics Center Project at 5200 Sheila Street in the city of Commerce, Los Angeles County, California. The project, which includes Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 6335-007-021, is located on the 7.5-minute USGS *Los Angeles, California* topographic quadrangle in an unsectioned portion of the former San Antonio (Lugo) land grant, Township 2 South, Range 12 West. The project is bounded on all sides by industrial properties and proposes to develop the entire 5.65-acre property for the construction of a two-story, 114,898-square-foot warehouse building, which includes 14,000 square feet of office space, 100,898 square feet of warehouse space, and associated parking and hardscape.

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project and subsequently evaluate any resources as part of the City of Commerce's environmental review process conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The archaeological investigation of the project included the review of an archaeological records search performed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (CSU Fullerton) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project boundaries or in the immediate vicinity. BFSA also requested a review of the Sacred Lands Files (SLFs) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). A review of the records search provided by the SCCIC indicated that no previously recorded resources are located within the subject property. The NAHC SLF search did not indicate the presence of a sacred site within the search radius.

The cultural resources survey was conducted on November 21, 2019 and resulted in the discovery of two historic buildings within the project boundaries at 5200 Sheila Street. The buildings have been recorded with the SCCIC as Temp-1 and evaluated for significance. Based upon the results of the field survey and records searches, from the perspective of the CEQA review of the proposed development, Temp-1 has been evaluated as not significant. While the buildings are historic in age, they were not designed or constructed by an architect or builder of importance, they have been modified since their initial construction, they do not possess any architecturally important elements, and the previous uses of the buildings are not historically significant to the community. Based upon the conclusions reached during the evaluation, no mitigation measures or preservation are recommended for the historic buildings recorded as Temp-1. No impacts to significant resources are associated with the proposed development of the property.

Although the historic buildings were evaluated as not CEQA-significant, the potential exists that unidentified significant historic deposits may be present that are related to the occupation of this location since 1940. Because of this potential to encounter buried cultural deposits, monitoring of grading by qualified archaeologists is recommended. In light of the fact that no prehistoric sites have been recorded within one mile of the property, Native American monitoring would not be required during grading unless and until a discovery of a prehistoric site

or deposit occurs, at which time a Native American monitor should be incorporated into the monitoring program. Should potentially significant cultural deposits be discovered, mitigation measures will be implemented to reduce the effects of the grading impacts. A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) has been provided in this report. As part of this study, a copy of this report will be submitted to the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The archaeological survey program for the Commerce Logistics Center Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and City of Commerce environmental guidelines. The project is located at 5200 Sheila Street, south of the intersection of Sheila Street and South Atlantic Boulevard in the city of Commerce, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1.1–1). The property, which includes APN 6335-007-021, is located on the 7.5-minute USGS *Los Angeles, California* topographic quadrangle in an unsectioned portion of the former San Antonio (Lugo) land grant, Township 2 South, Range 12 West (Figure 1.1–2). The project proposes to grade the entire 5.65-acre property for the construction of a two-story, 114,898-square-foot warehouse building, which includes 14,000 square feet of office space, 100,898 square feet of warehouse space, and associated parking and hardscape (Figure 1.1–3).

The property is currently developed with two structures: one cafeteria building and one office building. The property was previously impacted by the development of the structures and associated hardscape, as well as the general development of the area over the past 100 years. The decision to request this investigation was based upon the cultural resource sensitivity of the locality, as suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known historic development patterns, which in this particular case, include the early industrialization of Los Angeles and the surrounding areas.

1.2 Environmental Setting

The Commerce Logistics Center Project is generally located in southeastern Los Angeles County in the city of Commerce. The general project area is characterized by relatively flat land (with elevations ranging from 135 to 138 above mean sea level) that was previously used for light industrial purposes. The property has been previously impacted by industrial development since the 1920s. No natural features that are often associated with prehistoric sites, such as bedrock outcrops or natural sources of water, are visible on aerial photographs or maps of the project area.

The project is located within the Central Basin of the larger Los Angeles Basin, a large, structural, sedimentary basin bounded and cut through by several active fault systems within the Los Angeles metropolitan area (Hillhouse et al. 2002). As mapped by Campbell et al. (2014), the project area is underlain by late Pleistocene to possibly early Holocene young alluvium that generally consists of unconsolidated clay, silt, and sand on floodplains, which are clearly related to ongoing depositional processes (Campbell et al. 2014; Saucedo et al. 2016; Wirths 2019). In an older study, Yerkes (1997) mapped the sediments under the project as Holocene alluvium with a thickness ranging from zero to three meters, and less than 1,000 years old (Wirths 2019). The channelized Los Angeles River is less than one mile to the south-southwest.

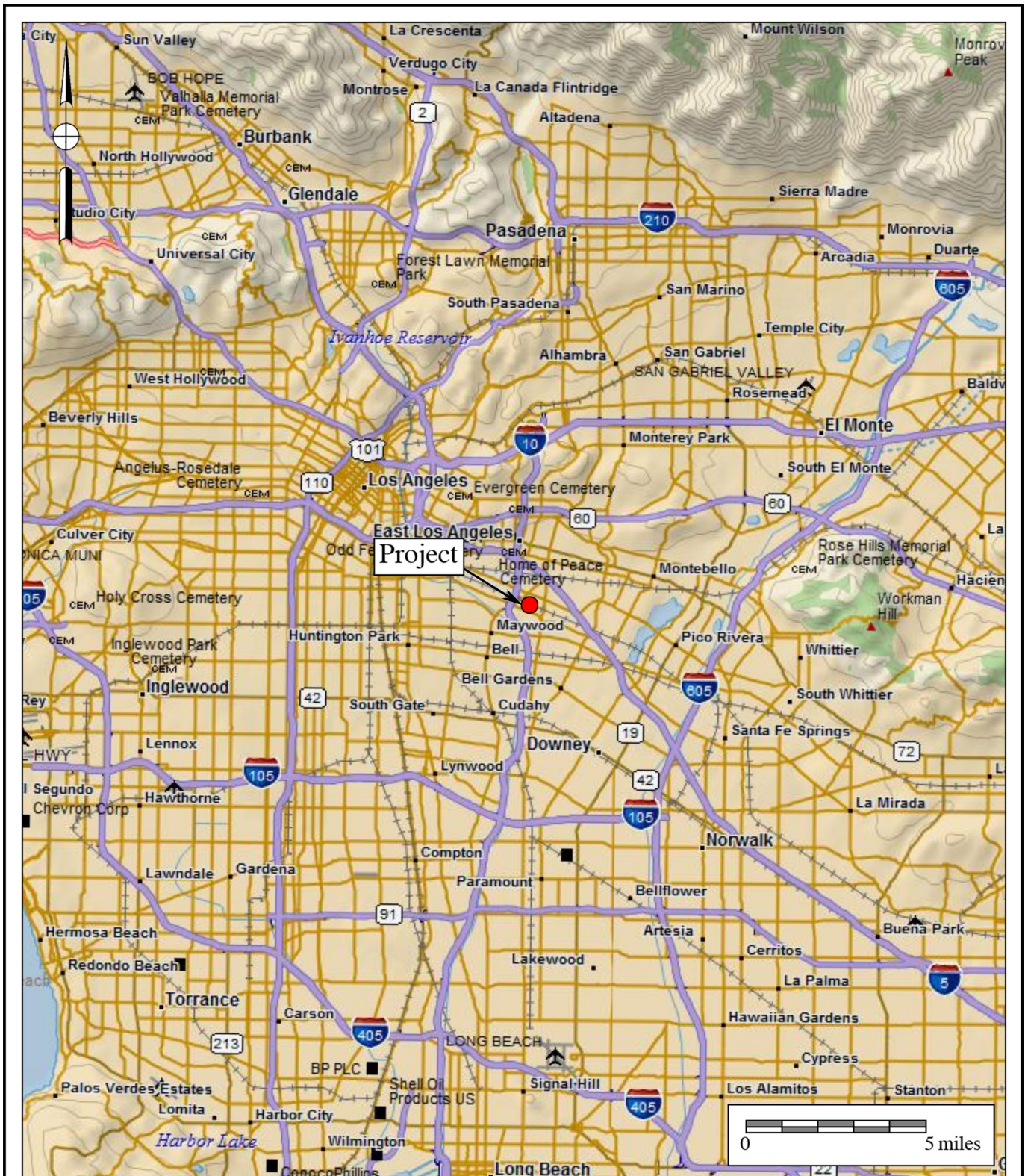


Figure 1.1-1
General Location Map
 The Commerce Logistics Center Project
 DeLorme (1:250,000)

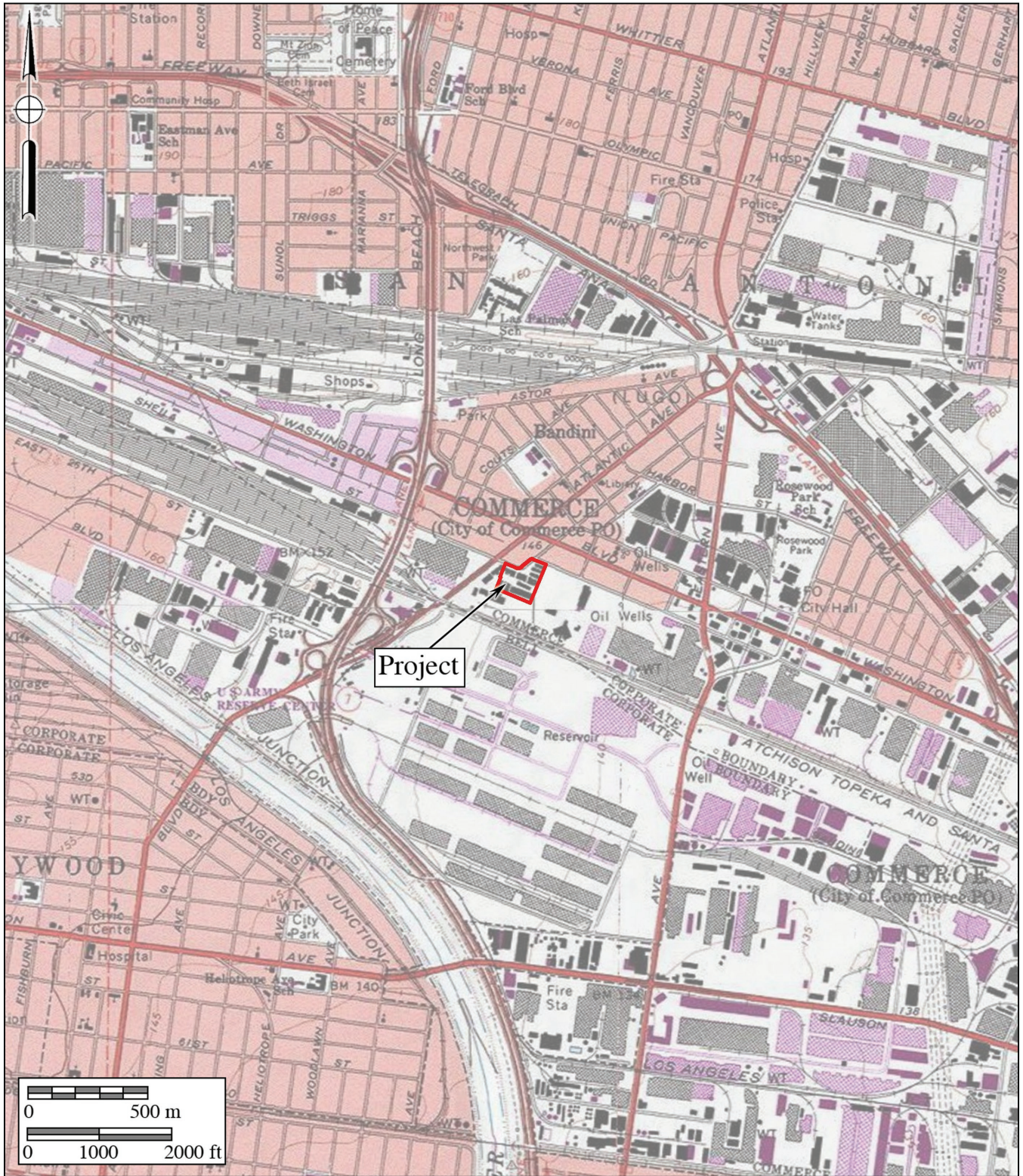


Figure 1.1-2

Project Location Map

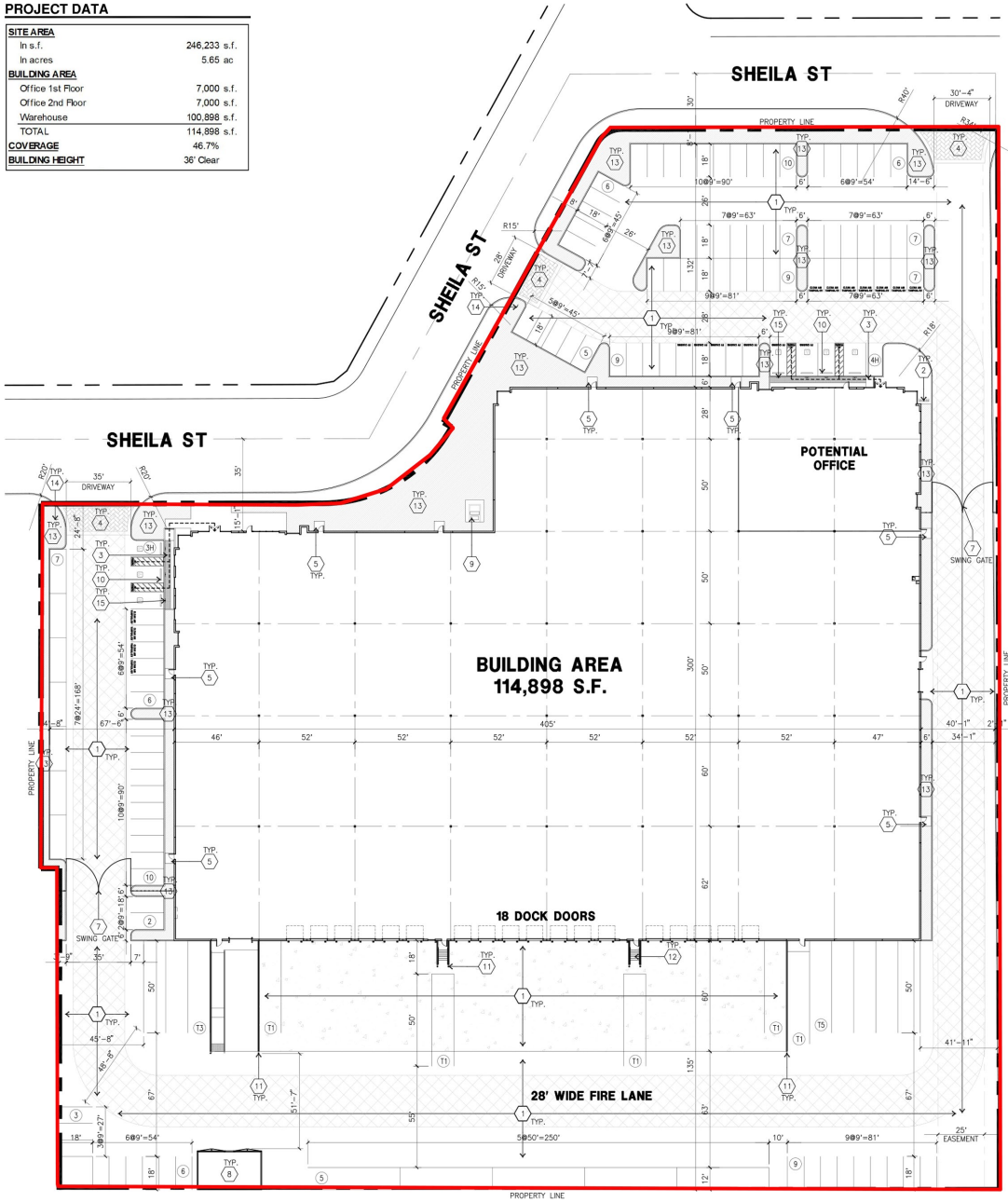
The Commerce Logistics Center Project

USGS Los Angeles and South Gate Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)




PROJECT DATA

SITE AREA	
In s.f.	246,233 s.f.
In acres	5.65 ac
BUILDING AREA	
Office 1st Floor	7,000 s.f.
Office 2nd Floor	7,000 s.f.
Warehouse	100,898 s.f.
TOTAL	114,898 s.f.
COVERAGE	
	46.7%
BUILDING HEIGHT	
	36' Clear



Legend

 Project Boundary

OVERALL SITE PLAN **A**

SCALE: 1" = 30'-0"

0 30' 60' 90'

PLAN NORTH TRUE NORTH



Figure 1.1-3
Project Development Map
 The Commerce Logistics Center Project

1.3 Cultural Setting

The oldest directly dated human remains from coastal southern California are those of the “Los Angeles Man.” These remains were dated to 26,000 years before the present (YBP) using amino acid racemization and radiocarbon techniques; however, later dates using the more reliable accelerator mass spectrometry method determined that that date was exaggerated (Altschul and Grenda 2002). Evidence of early Holocene occupation along the southern California coast and islands has been increasing, including the Arlington Springs Site on Santa Rosa Island, the Arlington Springs and Daisy Cave Site on San Miguel Island, and Eel Point on San Clemente Island (Altschul and Grenda 2002). These sites appear to suggest an early Holocene migration southward along the coast. The fact that these early sites are present on the islands, and have yet to be found on the coast, lends support for the view that rising sea levels have probably destroyed early Holocene coastal sites. This period covers Wallace’s Period I or Early Man cultural sequences (Moratto 1984).

Due to a rapid and prolonged rise in sea level during the early Holocene, between 10,000 and 6,000 YBP, many archaeological sites associated with this early period along coastal southern California were probably destroyed or obscured by sea level advancement or sedimentation (Carbone 1991). The increase in sea levels probably forced a shift from rocky shore resources (shellfish) to estuarine and lagoon resources with a more varied economy, including marine, avian, and terrestrial species (Carbone 1991). The natural history of the Ballona Wetlands has been constructed based upon stratigraphic analysis (Altschul and Grenda 2002). The results suggest that after sea levels stabilized around 7,000 YBP, a variety of depositional environments were created that reshaped the landscape on which inhabitants were living. By 6,200 YBP, a spit of sand migrated across the mouth of the coastal inlet, creating a shallow lagoon; this area appears to have been visited by Native Americans at about this time (Altschul and Grenda 2002). As sedimentation increased, the lagoon gradually decreased in size. Because tidal waters were blocked, the lagoon shifted from marine to fresh water. As the lagoon gradually turned into tidal marshes and estuarine environments became well established, habitation along the edges of the water source increased. Based upon archaeological evidence, permanent occupation in the area appears to have occurred by 3,000 years ago and lasted until the Protohistoric Period (Altschul and Grenda 2002).

Human adaptations during the middle Holocene (circa 8,000 to 5,000 YBP) in the Los Angeles Basin are characterized by an abundance of grinding implements (specifically manos and metates). Rising sea levels began to stabilize and temperatures reached a thermal optimum at about 6,800 YBP (Altschul and Grenda 2002). Archaeological sites dating to this period tend to be located in grasslands and sagebrush communities on elevated landforms some distance from the shore (Altschul and Grenda 2002). Other characteristics of this period include stone ornaments, large projectile points, and charm stones, while bone and shell tools, ornamentation, and trade items are rare. Sites from this period appear to have consisted of semisedentary settlements with populations ranging from 15 to 100 people, primarily located in the coastal zone

and along interior drainages. During this time, the Ballona region was first occupied (Altschul and Grenda 2002). This period covers Warren's Encinitas Tradition and Wallace's Period II (or Milling Stone Horizon) cultural sequences (Moratto 1984). The later date given for the Milling Stone Horizon varies to as late as 3,000 YBP. The lack of trade items such as obsidian and steatite are often used to attribute a site to this period.

A shift appears to have occurred in the later part of the middle Holocene, between 5,000 and 3,350 YBP (Altschul and Grenda 2002). Mortars and pestles were more common, which suggests that acorns were being exploited as an important part of the prehistoric diet in southern California. Other characteristics of this period include variations of large stemmed, leaf-shaped, and side-notched points, basket-hopper mortars, a variety of stone tools, bone tools, and shell ornamentation. This period corresponds to Warren's (1968) Campbell Tradition and Wallace's (1955, 1978) Period III (or Intermediate Horizon); however, the ending date for these periods varies to as late as approximately 1,000 YBP (Moratto 1984). There appears to have been a general shift from a plant-based economy to one that was more diversified, being a generalized hunting/fishing/gathering adaptation, possibly in response to Altithermal conditions (8,000 to 3,000 YBP) (Altschul and Grenda 2002). Evidence suggests that coastal populations placed an understandable emphasis upon marine resources, while the focus of inland occupation was upon hunting land mammals. Trade goods became more common during this period, suggesting intensified regional economic exchange and interaction. Finally, villages appear to have been more permanent during the Intermediate Horizon, closely resembling the later settlement pattern of the region (Altschul and Grenda 2002). By 3,000 YBP, the Ballona region to the north was intensively and relatively permanently occupied. Some researchers suggest that the increasing population density during the late to middle Holocene did not necessarily grow out of the local population, but was a result of a desert migration, perhaps as early as 3,000 YBP (Altschul and Grenda 2002).

During the late Holocene, population size and density increased dramatically, calling for an even more diversified economy (Altschul and Grenda 2002). This period is Wallace's Period IV (or Late Horizon). Ethnographic data, the first of which was from Spanish explorers and missionaries, indicates that the Gabrielino (Tongva) were the major tribe established in the project area. The Spanish attributed this name to the Native Americans in the area served by the San Gabriel Mission. Gabrielino territory included the watersheds of the San Gabriel, Santa Ana, and Los Angeles rivers, portions of the Santa Monica and Santa Ana mountains, the Los Angeles basin, the coast from Aliso Creek to Topanga Creek, and San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina islands (Moratto 1984). The Gabrielino spoke a Cupan language that was part of the Shoshonean or Takic family of Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock; these linguistic ties united a disperse ethnic group occupying 1,500 square miles in the Los Angeles basin region (Altschul and Grenda 2002). Interestingly, this language stock was different from that of the Chumash to the north in the Santa Barbara region, as well as from the Kumeyaay (Tipai and Ipai) in the San Diego region, both of which spoke languages of the Hokan stock (although using different dialects).

Ethnographic data states that the Gabrielino were hunters and gatherers whose food sources included acorns, seeds, marine mollusks, fish, and mammals; archaeological sites support this data, with evidence of hunting, gathering, processing, and storage implements including arrow points, fishhooks, scrapers, grinding stones, and basketry awls (Altschul and Grenda 2002). Santa Catalina Island provided a valuable source of steatite for the Gabrielino, which they quarried and traded to other groups (Heizer and Treganza 1972; Moratto 1984). About 50 to 100 permanent villages are estimated to have been in existence at the time of European contact, most of which were located along lowland rivers and streams and along sheltered areas of the coast (Moratto 1984). Smaller satellite villages and resource extraction sites were located between larger villages. Village sites contained varying types of structures, including houses, sweatshouses, and ceremonial huts (Bean and Smith 1978). Artistic items included shells set in asphaltum, carvings, painting, steatite, and baskets (Moratto 1984). Settlements were often located at the intersection of two or more ecozones, thus increasing the variety of resources that were immediately accessible (Moratto 1984). Offshore fishing and hunting were accomplished with the use of plank boats, while shellfish and birds were collected along the coast. At the time of European contact, the Gabrielino, second only to the Chumash, were the wealthiest, most populous, and most powerful ethnic group in southern California (Bean and Smith 1978; Moratto 1984).

As with other Native American populations in southern California, the arrival of the Spanish drastically changed life for the Gabrielino. Incorporation into the mission system disrupted their culture and changed their subsistence practices (Altschul and Grenda 2002). Ranchos were established throughout the area, often in major drainages where Native American villages tended to be located. By the early 1800s, Mission San Gabriel had expanded its holdings for grazing to include much of the former Gabrielino territory (Altschul and Grenda 2002). Eventually, widespread relocation of Native American groups occurred, resulting in further disruption of the native lifeways. With the introduction of Euro-American diseases, the Gabrieliño and other groups of southern California experienced drastic population declines. In the early 1860s, a smallpox epidemic nearly wiped out the remaining Gabrielino population (Moratto 1984). While people of Gabrielino descent still live in the Los Angeles area, the Gabrielino were no longer listed as a culturally identifiable group in the 1900 Federal Census (Bean and Smith 1978; Moratto 1984).

General History of the Los Angeles Area

The history of the city of Commerce is largely tied to that of the early industrialization of the general Los Angeles area. The Hispanic intrusion into the Los Angeles basin began with the Portola Expedition into southern California (or Alta California) in 1769. Within the next 20 years, the El Pueblo de la Reina de Los Angeles was occupied by families from northern Mexico. As was the case everywhere in California, water was the key to survival. In the Pueblo of Los Angeles, water was brought to the people at the pueblo by a system of canals or ditches referred to as the Zanja. The main ditch or canal was called the Zanja Madre. The historic period that

followed the founding of the Pueblo of Los Angeles was strongly influenced by the transition from the rule of the Spanish Empire, to the Republic of Mexico, and subsequently, to the California Republic. During the Spanish period, Los Angeles was actually designated as the capital of Alta California in 1835.

During California's Rancho Period, when Mexican governors of Alta California granted large tracts of land to retired soldiers and others, Antonio Ygnacio Avila settled and raised cattle on a large tract of land bordering the Pacific Ocean. This area, currently known as Inglewood and located between present-day Playa del Rey and Redondo Beach, was given to Avila by the Mexican government in 1837. He called his holdings Rancho Sausal Redondo. Another nearby rancho was granted to Ygnacio Machado by the governor of Mexico in 1844; the land was then traded to Bruno Avila, brother of Antonio Ygnacio Avila in 1845, for a small tract of land in the Pueblo of Los Angeles. This rancho was named Rancho Ajuaje de la Centinela, which means "Sentinel of Waters." Between the two ranchos, the Avila brothers came to possess over 25,000 acres stretching from the sea almost to the city of Los Angeles. Today, the area that was once Rancho Aguaje de la Centinela includes portions of Inglewood (western half) and Westchester (eastern half). It is believed that the Centinela Adobe Ranch House was built in the mid-1840s. The building is a single-floor adobe with a wood shingle roof, fireplaces, and deep window reveals (BFSA 2005). The Centinela Adobe Ranch House was placed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1974 (National Register No. 19740502). Because of its NRHP listing, the Centinela Adobe Ranch House is automatically eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). It is also a designated as a Los Angeles County Historical Site.

After California was annexed by the United States, Rancho Aguaje de la Centinela passed into various hands, and was eventually purchased by Sir Robert Burnett, a Scottish lord, in 1860. With the death of Antonio Ygnacio Avila in 1858, Rancho Sausal Redondo passed to a number of heirs over the years. As settlement for accumulated debts, the holdings of Rancho Sausal Redondo passed to Sir Robert Burnett in 1868. Burnett combined the two ranchos and named the combined holdings Rancho Centinela. When Burnett returned to Scotland in 1873, the land was leased by Daniel Freeman, a Canadian lawyer, with an option to buy. Freeman purchased a portion of Rancho Centinela in 1882 and the rest of the property in 1885. He raised sheep on the land until a series of dry seasons forced him into dry farming; despite this, by 1880, the ranch was a success, producing a million bushels of barley a year (BFSA 2005).

In 1887, during the real estate boom of southern California, Freeman sold a portion of his ranch. This land was subdivided and platted to form the new town of Inglewood. Andrew Bennett leased 2,000 acres of Freeman's land in the late 1880s or early 1890s to plant lima beans, barley, and wheat. The area eventually became known as the Bennett Rancho. Portions of the old Rancho Centinela were sold to various companies, including James Martin and the Los Angeles Extension Company, which Martin controlled. By 1922, Bennett had expanded his leased land, now owned by Martin, to 3,000 acres, on which he grew wheat, barley, and lima beans (BFSA 2005).

American aviation was initiated by the Wright Brothers on December 17, 1903. The

country's first international air meet was held in Los Angeles in 1910. Aviation in the United States was given a tremendous boost by the military use of the new technology during World War I. After the conflict ended, small airfields began to spring up all over the country, including Los Angeles. By the 1920s, a small portion of the Bennett Rancho was being used as a makeshift landing strip. Pilots came to recognize the flat farmland of the Bennett Rancho near the present-day intersection of Imperial and Aviation boulevards as a safe spot for emergency landings and practice (BFSA 2005).

The communities of Commerce, Westchester, Inglewood, and El Segundo saw increased industrial, residential, and commercial activity beginning in the 1930s. By 1937, California as a whole had become the national leader in aircraft production and a large portion of the jobs in Los Angeles were supplied by the aircraft industry. Through the late 1930s and early 1940s, the growth of the industry was a result of military demands. In the 1940s, large tract home developments began to appear in nearby communities such as Westchester to support the aircraft industry and other associated businesses. The aircraft industry and the Santa Fe Railroad expansion to the Los Angeles harbor can be seen as stimulating development throughout the neighboring areas, including the city of Commerce, the Westchester Business District, and the industrial development of Inglewood and El Segundo (BFSA 2005). By 1959, it became clear that in order to avoid higher property taxes and eventual annexation to the City of Los Angeles as a result of the continued industrialization and economic growth, business leaders sought to incorporate the city of Commerce as the 67th city in Los Angeles County. As a result, by 1960, Commerce was established as a model city for industry and residents alike (Elliott 1991).

1.3.1 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

The results of the records search (Appendix C) indicate that three resources have been recorded within one mile of the Commerce Logistics Center Project (Table 1.3–1), none of which have been recorded within the project. The three sites include a segment of historic rail line, one historic commercial building, and one historic structure that has been mapped incorrectly and is not technically within the records search area. The records search results also indicate that there have been 26 cultural resource studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the project (see Appendix C), none of which involved the project.

Table 1.3–1
Archaeological Sites Located Within
One Mile of the Commerce Logistics Center Project

Site	Description
P-19-186804	Historic BNSF Railroad alignment
P-19-187804	Historic commercial building
P-19-187096	Historic hotel (not in search radius)

The following historic sources were also reviewed:

- The NRHP Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (HPD)
- The 1942, 1956, and 1968 *Los Angeles* USGS topographic maps

No additional resources were identified as a result of any of the above sources.

BFSA also requested a SLF search from the NAHC. The NAHC SLF search did not indicate the presence of a sacred site within the search radius. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

The records search and literature review suggest that there is a low potential for prehistoric sites to be contained within the boundaries of the property due to the extensive nature of past ground disturbances and the lack of natural resources often associated with prehistoric sites. Further, no prehistoric sites have been recorded within one mile of the project. Rather, the records search and literature review suggest that historic buildings and sites associated with the early industrial development of the Commerce area are the most likely cultural resources to be encountered within the Commerce Logistics Center Project. Therefore, based upon the records search results, there is a low to moderate potential for historic resources to be located within the project.

1.4 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of Los Angeles County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, the criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination, as provided below.

1.4.1 California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA (§15064.5a), the term “historical resource” includes the following:

- 1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the CRHR (Public Resources Code [PRC] SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant

unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

- 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
 - a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
 - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
 - d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the PRC), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect upon the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

- 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.
- 2) The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or

- b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
- c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects upon archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

1. When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2. If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.
3. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC Section 21083.2 (c to f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4. If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project upon those resources shall not be considered a significant effect upon the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect upon it are noted in the Initial Study (IS) or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d and e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

- (d) When an IS identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC, as provided in PRC SS5097.98. The applicant

may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

- 1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
- 2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is in the city of Commerce in the southeastern portion of Los Angeles County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the Commerce Logistics Center Project included the survey of a 5.65-acre area and the assessment of two historic structures. Given the area involved, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of the resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although survey programs are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources:

- Can located cultural resources be associated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do the located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do the located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for the region?

For the historic structures, the research process was focused upon the built environment and those individuals associated with the ownership, design, and construction of the buildings within the project footprint. Although historic structure evaluations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed historic resources:

- Can the buildings be associated with any significant individuals or events?
- Are the buildings representative of a specific type, style, or method of construction?
- Are the buildings associated with any nearby structures? Do any of the buildings, when studied with the nearby structures, qualify as contributors to a potential historic district?

- Were any of the buildings designed or constructed by a significant architect, designer, builder, or contractor?

Data Needs

At the survey level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project area occupants. Further, the overall goal of the historic structure assessment is to understand the construction and use of the buildings within their associated historic context. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from both an archaeological and historic perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with the following primary research goals in mind:

- 1) To identify cultural and historic resources occurring within the project;
- 2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the deposit, and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified, and the type, style, and method of construction for any buildings;
- 3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective;
- 4) To identify persons or events associated with any buildings and their construction; and
- 5) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each cultural and historic resource identified.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

The cultural resources study of the project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive cultural resources survey of the entire 5.65-acre project, and the detailed recordation of all identified cultural resources. This study was conducted in conformance with City of Commerce environmental guidelines, Section 21083.2 of the California PRC, and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification and evaluation of resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.1 Methods

3.1.1 Archival Research

Records relating to the ownership and developmental history of this project were sought to identify any associated historic persons, historic events, or architectural significance. Records research was conducted at the BFSa research library, the SCCIC, the Los Angeles Public Library, and the offices of the Los Angeles Assessor/County Recorder/County Clerk. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps were searched for at the San Diego Public Library; however, sheets that included the property are no longer available. Appendix E contains historic USGS maps from the 1920s, 1930s, and 1960s. Historic aerial photographs from 1965, 1971, 1994, and 2003 were also consulted and are included in Section 3.2.

3.1.2 Survey Methods

The survey methodology employed during the current investigation followed standard archaeological field procedures and was sufficient to accomplish a thorough assessment of the project. The field methodology employed for the project included walking evenly spaced survey transects set approximately 10 meters apart and oriented east to west across the property, while visually inspecting the ground surface. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. Photographs documenting survey discoveries and overall survey conditions were taken frequently. All cultural resources were recorded as necessary according to the OHP's manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*, using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms.

3.1.3 Historic Structure Assessment

Methods for evaluating the integrity and significance of the buildings included photographic documentation and a review of available building records and permits. During the survey, photographs were taken of all building elevations. The photographs were used to complete architectural descriptions of the buildings. The original core structure and all modifications made to the buildings since their initial construction were also recorded. The current setting of the buildings was compared to the historical setting of the property. This information was combined

with the archival research in order to evaluate the buildings' seven aspects of integrity, as well as their potential significance under CEQA guidelines.

3.2 Results of the Field Survey

Archaeologist Clarence Hoff conducted the intensive pedestrian survey on November 21, 2019. Ground visibility was generally poor due to the previous development of the property and the presence of primarily hardscape (Plates 3.2–1 and 3.2–2). The entire property appears to have been previously graded prior to development. As a result of the field survey, two historic buildings were identified within the project (Plates 3.2–3 and 3.2–4), which have been recorded as Temp-1 with the SCCIC (Figure 3.2–1) and subsequently evaluated for significance. No other historic or prehistoric cultural resources were observed during the survey.

3.3 Historic Structure Analysis

Within the boundaries of the subject property, two historic buildings have been identified. The buildings have been recorded as a single resource and assigned the temporary designation Temp-1. The following section provides the pertinent field results for the significance evaluations of the two historic buildings located within the Commerce Logistics Center Project, which were conducted in accordance with City of Commerce guidelines and site evaluation protocols on November 21, 2019.

The two buildings located within the project were constructed circa 1956 (cafeteria building) and 1966 (office building) as part of the Fluor Corporation's headquarters. When constructed, they were surrounded by several other buildings utilized by the company as engineering and construction offices, supply and storage buildings, and machine shops. Many of the structures located south of the project boundaries were removed and replaced with a large warehouse structure between 1972 and 1980. Two buildings were removed from within the project boundaries between 1979 and 1994 and one building outside the western project boundary was demolished between 2005 and 2009. Outside the current project boundaries, the only remaining Fluor Corporation building is an office building located along South Atlantic Boulevard that was constructed in 1954.

3.3.1 History of the Project Area

Newspaper articles and aerial photographs indicate that the property was originally developed in 1940 as the headquarters for the Fluor Corporation, which was founded by John Simon "Si" Fluor, Sr. Fluor moved to Oshkosh, Wisconsin from Sass, Switzerland in 1890 to work with his brothers, Casper and Ralph, in construction. In Wisconsin, the Fluor brothers worked as Fluor Brothers Construction, specializing in building saw and paper mills (*Los Angeles Times* 1953; *Oshkosh Northwestern* 1944; *Santa Ana Register* 1940).



Plate 3.2-1
Overview of the Project, Facing South
The Commerce Logistics Center Project



Plate 3.2-2
Overview of the Project, Facing Northeast
The Commerce Logistics Center Project



Plate 3.2-3
View of the North (Left) and West (Right) Façades of
the “Santa Fe” Office Building, Facing Southeast
The Commerce Logistics Center Project



Plate 3.2-4

**View of the East (Left) and North (Right) Façades
of the Cafeteria Building, Facing Southwest**

The Commerce Logistics Center Project



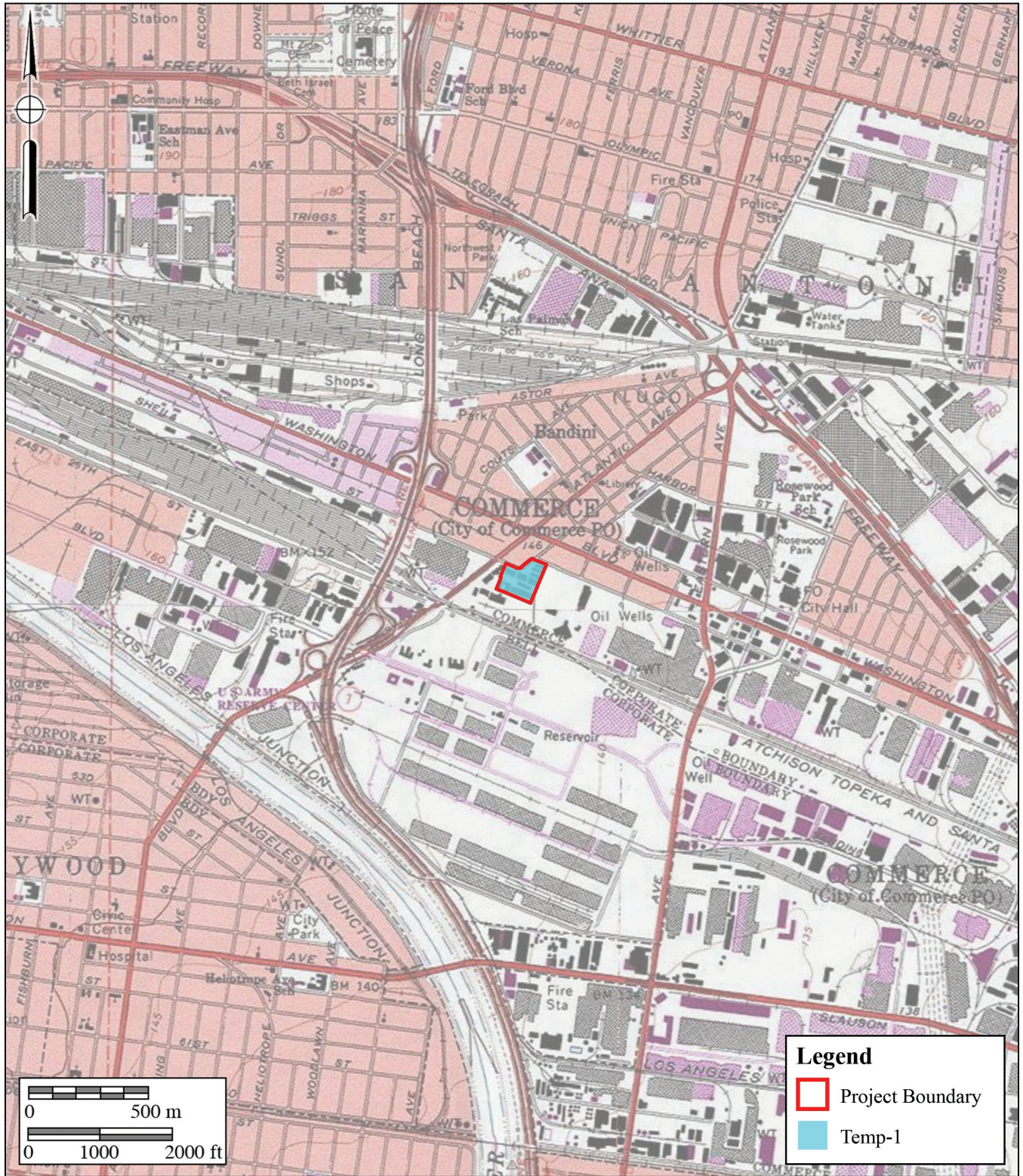


Figure 3.2-1

Historic Resource Location Map

The Commerce Logistics Center Project

USGS Los Angeles and South Gate Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)



According to the *Los Angeles Times* (1953):

In 1912, J. Simon Fluor moved his family [Plate 3.3–1] to California where he constructed industrial structures, bridges and factories. And as he did more and more general construction work, the more he decided to specialize ... Fluor studied the problems of the petroleum industry, designed and constructed equipment for refinery installations. The first product of the company was the “Buddha” cooling tower, introduced in 1921. In design and operation it represented a radical advance in the cooling of water – the first real advance since early days – and oil and gas companies were quick to recognize its outstanding features.

Southern California was the scene of a gigantic oil boom in the exciting days of 1921-22. Large fortunes were made. Rich finds were reported. To keep pace with these new-found fields, the oil and gas industries had to expand on a large scale. This meant new plant construction. And this in turn meant much to the future of Fluor.

It was in 1923 that Fluor received a contract which called for the construction of a natural gasoline plant. Although small (its capacity, 12,000 gallons per day), it opened the door to new horizons; the complete engineering, design and construction of all types of plants for processing oil and gas.

“From plan to plant” became the new flag of Fluor. The Twenties were expanding years. Concentrating on work for natural gas and petroleum customers. Fluor saw its gross sales increase tenfold from 1924 to 1929. In 1926, it introduced the Air-Cooled Muffler, a great advancement in combating exhaust noises from gas engines.

In spite of the reluctance of most businesses to expand after 1929, Fluor in 1930 opened offices in Kansas City to serve the rich Mid-Continent area. In 1933, Paola, Kansas, was selected as a site for future shops to fabricate metal products. By 1940, Fluor’s activities had increased to such an extent that it was deemed necessary to move the firm to its present [in 1953] 27-acre location at 2500 South Atlantic Boulevard [later 5200 Sheila Street] in Los Angeles.



Plate 3.3–1: John Simon Fluor, Sr. and his family in 1912.
(Photograph courtesy of Ancestry.com)

In 1940, only a few industrial buildings were present on the property (Plate 3.3–2). Two years after moving to the 2500 South Atlantic Boulevard location, the Fluor Corporation constructed a small office building on a vacant part of the property (*Los Angeles Times* 1942).

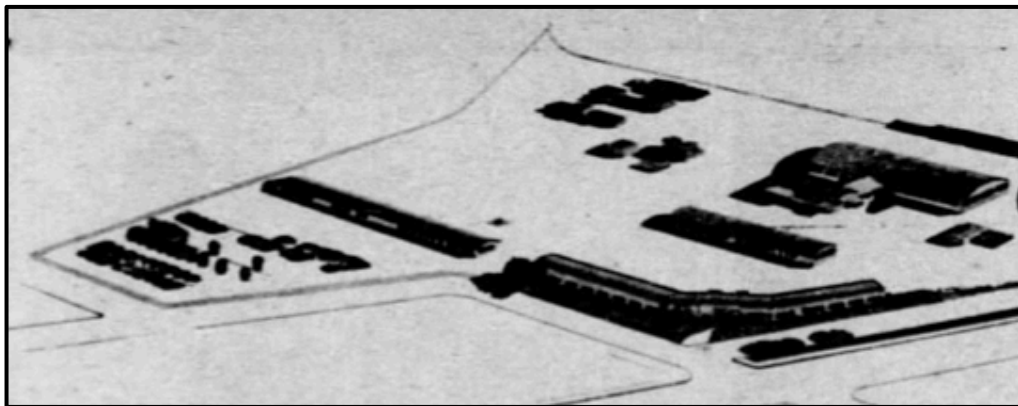


Plate 3.3–2: 1940 sketch of the Fluor Corporation facility at 2500 South Atlantic Boulevard.
(Drawing courtesy of Los Angeles Times 1951b)

In 1944, John Simon Fluor, Sr. passed away (*Oshkosh Northwestern* 1944) and his sons, Peter E. Fluor and John Simon “Si” Fluor, Jr. took over management of the company (Plate 3.3–3). Peter Fluor became the president of the company and John Simon Fluor, Jr. became executive vice president. A year later, the company constructed a refinery building at 1335 Ocean Avenue in Wilmington for Wilmington Gasoline (*Wilmington Daily Press Journal* 1945).

Peter Fluor passed away in 1947 (*Los Angeles Times* 1947), at which time Shirley E. Meserve (Plate 3.3–4) became president of the Fluor Corporation until 1949, when Donald W. Darnell (Plate 3.3–5) took over, holding the position until 1952. Under Darnell, the company “completed a \$20,000,000 oil refinery at Billings, Mont., for the Carter Oil co. of Tulsa” in 1949 (*Los Angeles Times* 1950) and further expanded the facility at 5200 Sheila Street (then 2500 South

Atlantic Boulevard). In 1950, a 27,000-square-foot engineering building was constructed in the northwest portion of the then 27-acre property, within the current project boundaries (Plate 3.3–6) (*Los Angeles Times* 1951a). That same year, the Fluor Corporation was also “engaged in building a materials testing reactor at Arco, Ida., for the Atomic Energy Commission” and “was awarded an \$8,000,000 contract for construction of a steam electric generating plant of 60,000 kilowatt capacity in San Bernardino County for the California Electric Power Co.” (*Los Angeles Times* 1950).

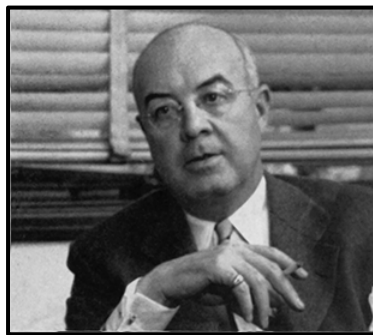


Plate 3.3–4: Shirley Meserve. (Photograph courtesy of Fluor Corporation)

The 5200 Sheila Street (then 2500 South Atlantic Boulevard) building was further expanded in 1951 with the construction of another engineering building, by the William J. Moran Company (*Los Angeles Times* 1951a), which was designed to match the one built in 1950 (Plate 3.3–7). By 1951, additional large contracts were also underway for the company including: a \$3,000,000 refinery at Okmulgee, Oklahoma for Phillips Petroleum Company; construction of over \$1,500,000 worth of additional facilities for the Air Engineering Development center in Tullahoma, Tennessee; a new \$1,000,000 compressor station for the Equitable Gas Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; a \$5,000,000 contract for Sacony-Vacuum Oil Company in Paulsboro, New Jersey; and a new \$1,500,000 platform for Shell Oil in Wood River, Illinois (*Los Angeles Times* 1951a).

In 1952, John Fluor, Jr. was named president of the company. That year, the Fluor Corporation had three southern California offices (*Los Angeles Times* 1952) and “several new subsidiaries were organized ... including the Fluor Corporation of Canada, Ltd., Fluor Western, Inc., Fluor International, S.A., and Franco-American Construction Technique Services which is generally known as FACTS-Fluor. New sales offices were opened in October [1952] at Beirut, Lebanon, and Paris, France, and a Dominion office at Toronto Canada” (*Los Angeles Times* 1953). Newspaper articles also reported that by 1953, the number of southern California offices had expanded to six (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1953).



Plate 3.3–3: John Simon Fluor, Jr. and Peter Fluor in 1944. (Photograph courtesy of Fluor Corporation)



Plate 3.3–5: Donald Darnell. (Photograph courtesy of Fluor Corporation)

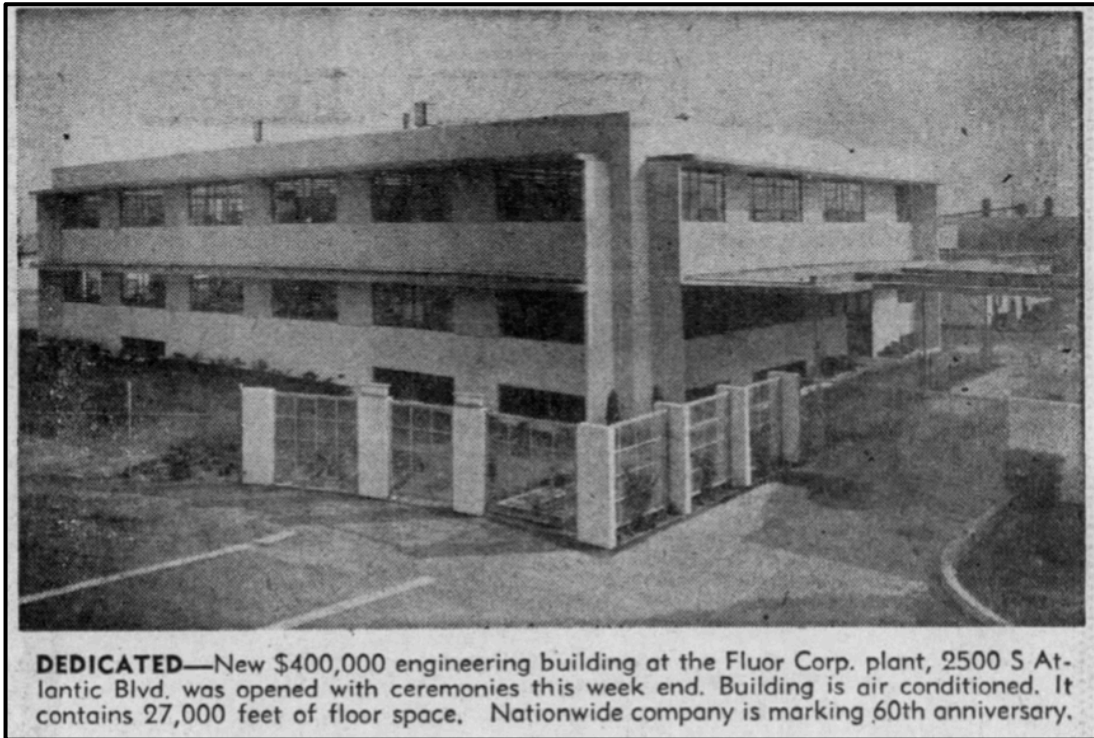


Plate 3.3–6: 1950 Fluor Corporation engineering building.
(Photograph courtesy of Los Angeles Times 1950)



Plate 3.3–7: Fluor Corporation home plant facility in 1953. Note the two matching engineering buildings to the left of the frame. *(Photograph courtesy of Los Angeles Times 1953)*

Circa 1956, the 5200 Sheila Street (then 2500 South Atlantic Boulevard) property was further expanded to include three new concrete engineering buildings, a cafeteria, a supply building, and an electrical center (*Los Angeles Times* 1956). The cafeteria building is still currently located within the project boundaries and has been evaluated as part of this study. A year after the expansion, Fluor Corporation opened offices in the United Kingdom and in 1959, they opened offices in the Netherlands (Fluor Corporation 2019).

In 1961, the company began building silos for the United States Army and in 1962, John Simon Fluor, Sr.'s grandson, John Robert Fluor, Sr., was named CEO (Fluor Corporation 2019). In 1964, the company served "as architect-engineer for a facility to replace the sea water conversion plant recently dismantled at Point Loma in San Diego" (*Los Angeles Times* 1964a). In 1965, they completed construction on the first all-hydrogen refinery and the Fluor Corporation facility was expanded again with the construction of a "54,000 sq. ft. two-story structure" that served as "office space for Fluor's engineering task force groups, construction division and customers representatives" (*Los Angeles Times* 1965a). The 1965 building was constructed by the William J. Moran Company., who had previously constructed the 1951 (and likely the 1950) engineering building. It is unclear exactly where the 1965 office building was constructed, however, as it could not be located on the 1965 aerial photograph (Plate 3.3–8).

In 1966, the four-story office building currently located within the project boundaries, which has been evaluated as part of this study, was constructed as a "100,800 sq. ft., four-story office addition to an existing engineering and construction office and yard" (*Los Angeles Times* 1966a). The initial framing for the building can be seen in the 1965 aerial photograph of the property (see Plate 3.3–8). Also built by the William J. Moran Company, the 1966 office building was designed by architect John Philip Joseph "in [the] contemporary style" (*Los Angeles Times* 1966b). The *Los Angeles Times* (1966b) reported that the building was constructed using reinforced concrete and featured "a 43-foot wide vertical panel of ceramic tile" that extended from the ground to the roof in the center of the north façade, framing the main entrance. The building was meant to "provide space for engineering task force groups, the finance department, customer's representatives, and executive offices" (*Los Angeles Times* 1966c).

In the 1970s, Fluor Corporation continued to advance into new markets, including constructing the Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Plant, designing and engineering the world's first offshore plant "for the recovery, storage, and loading of natural gas" (Fluor Corporation 2019), constructing the Alaska Pipeline, and securing their largest contract to date in 1975, a five-billion-dollar engineering, procurement, and construction management assistance project for Aramco in Saudi Arabia (Fluor Corporation 2019). In 1974, Fluor Corporation broke ground on a new multi-story headquarters building in Irvine, California. Two years later, they relocated to the new facility and sold the 5200 Sheila Street property (then 2500 South Atlantic Boulevard) to the Santa Fe Land Improvement Company (SFLIC) (Fluor Corporation 2019; *Los Angeles Times* 1978; Kinchen 1979a), who would "occupy a minimum of three buildings at the Atlantic Blvd. property and the remainder will be developed for lease to other companies" (*Los Angeles Times* 1978).



Plate 3.3-8
1965 Aerial Photograph
The Commerce Logistics Center Project

Upon purchasing the property in 1978, the SFLIC renamed the site “Santa Fe Plaza,” the 1950 and 1951 engineering buildings the “Atchison and Topeka” buildings, and the 1966 office building the “Santa Fe” building (Plates 3.3–9 and 3.3–10). The complex housed the Santa Fe Railway, SFLIC, and the Santa Fe West Credit Union. The SFLIC also remodeled the complex at that time by retrofitting the Santa Fe building through the application of exterior Dryvit polystyrene insulating panels covered in Quarzputz stucco and adding a smoke-colored glass canopy between the three buildings. The architect for the remodel was Albert C. Martin and Associates and the general contractor was Robert E. McKee, Inc. The Dryvit panel system was applied by the George Raymond Company (Plate 3.3–11) (Kinchen 1979b).



Plate 3.3–9: North façades of the “Atchison and Topeka” buildings (foreground) and the “Santa Fe” building (background) in 1979, facing south. (Photograph courtesy of Kinchen 1979a)



Plate 3.3–10: South façade of the “Santa Fe” building and the rooftops of the “Atchison and Topeka” buildings (background) in 1979, facing north.
(*Photograph courtesy of Los Angeles Times 1979*)



OUTSIDE INSULATION—Jim Bliss installs 3-inch thick Dryvit polystyrene insulating boards on the Santa Fe Railway building in the City of Commerce. Panels are lightweight and easy to handle for large retrofit projects of the kind that are increasingly common.
Times photo by Tony Barnard

Plate 3.3–11: Application of the Dryvit panels to the “Santa Fe” office building in 1979.
(*Photograph courtesy of Kinchen 1979b*)

The SFLIC owned the property until at least 1988 (*Albuquerque Journal* 1988), and in 1991, the property was both listed as “unclaimed” as part of the Edward Hawkins Estate that was managed by executor Jay Gregory (*Los Angeles Times* 1991a), and as being owned by Certified Grocers (*Los Angeles Times* 1991b). Circa 2000, the property was transferred to United Western Grocers, Inc. (*Los Angeles Times* 2000). Historic and aerial photographs indicate that the Atchison and Topeka buildings were demolished between 1979 and 1994 (see Plates 3.3–9, 3.3–10, and 3.3–12).

3.3.2 Description of Surveyed Resources

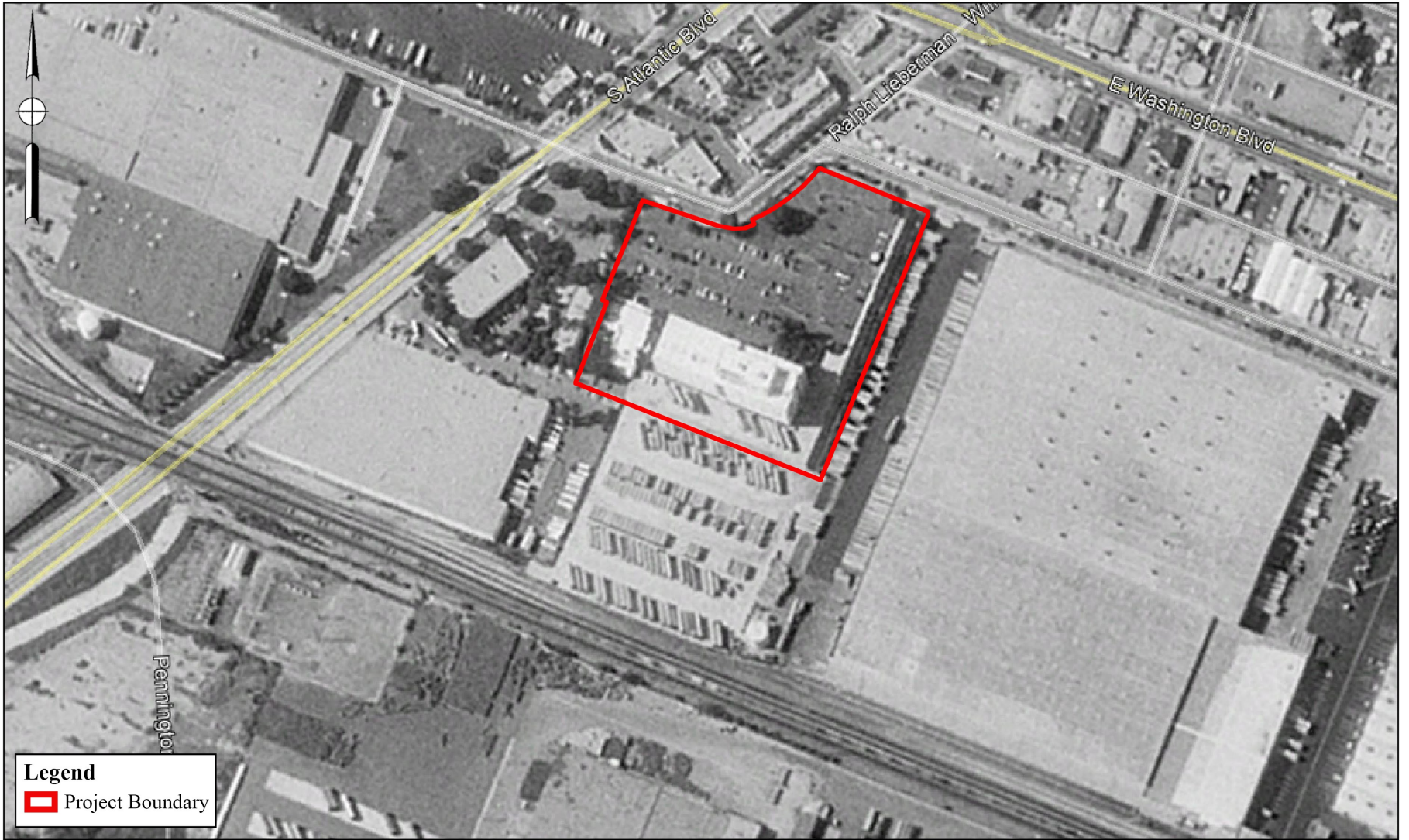
Circa 1956 Cafeteria Building

Aerial photographs and the *Los Angeles Times* (1956) indicate that the cafeteria building was constructed circa 1956. The building appears to have been designed in the International architectural style and currently possesses an “L”-shaped footprint with an extremely low-pitched, cross-gabled, parapeted roof. A covered walkway extends along the north façade of the building and wraps around to the east façade. The covered walkway consists of metal support posts that bend at a 90-degree angle at the roofline to support a metal cover with corrugated metal sides (see Plate 3.2–4). Aerial photographs indicate that the walkway was added between 1965 (see Plate 3.3–8) and 1971 (Plate 3.3–13).

The building features original metal-framed, multi-pane windows with floating vents and aluminum-framed, glass entry doors on the east façade. The north façade features floor-to-ceiling windows that surround a set of double, aluminum-framed, glass entry doors. Shallow concrete planters are located in front of the windows on the north façade (Plate 3.3–14). Overall, the building is covered in smooth, likely Quarzputz, stucco and has decorative, grooved wall sections around the doors and windows on the east façade (Plate 3.3–15). The west (Plate 3.3–16) and south (Plate 3.3–17) façades only feature a few doors and windows, some of which possess 1950s-style awnings (Plate 3.3–18) or flat, Contemporary-style overhangs. Given the presence of both the awnings and the Contemporary-style overhangs, it is likely that the overhangs were added in the 1960s when the covered walkway was constructed.

1966 “Santa Fe” Office Building

The four-story “Santa Fe” office building was constructed in 1966 (see Plate 3.2–3) of reinforced concrete in an International and “contemporary” (*Los Angeles Times* 1966d) style. The building originally featured a 43-foot-wide, ceramic tile veneer at the front entrance that stretched from the ground level to the roof. Although vertical strips of likely original ceramic tile veneer are present on the south, east, and west façades, (see Plates 3.2–3 and 3.3–19 to 3.3–21) they are not 43 feet wide. The 43-foot-wide veneer that was described was probably located on the central portion of the north façade (Plate 3.3–22), but was likely removed when the building was remodeled and covered with Dryvit panels and Quarzputz in 1979. As a result of the 1979 renovation, none of the exterior finish, except for the remaining ceramic tile veneer, is original.



Legend
■ Project Boundary



Plate 3.3-12
1994 Aerial Photograph
The Commerce Logistics Center Project
(Photograph courtesy of Google Earth)



Plate 3.3-13
1971 Aerial Photograph
The Commerce Logistics Center Project



Plate 3.3-14
View of the North Façade of the Cafeteria Building, Facing Southwest
The Commerce Logistics Center Project



Plate 3.3-15
View of the Grooved Wall Sections on the
East Façade of the Cafeteria Building, Facing Northwest
The Commerce Logistics Center Project



Plate 3.3-16
View of the West Façade of the Cafeteria Building, Facing Northeast
The Commerce Logistics Center Project



Plate 3.3-17

View of the South Façade of the Cafeteria Building, Facing Northeast

The Commerce Logistics Center Project



Plate 3.3-18
View of a 1950s-Style Awning on the
West Façade of the Cafeteria Building, Facing South
The Commerce Logistics Center Project



Plate 3.3-19

**View of the Ceramic Tile Veneer on the South (Left)
and East (Right) Façades of the “Santa Fe” Office Building,
Facing North. Note the Loading Dock Addition at the Southeast Corner.**

The Commerce Logistics Center Project





Plate 3.3-20
View of the Ceramic Tile Veneer on the East
Façade of the “Santa Fe” Office Building, Facing West
The Commerce Logistics Center Project



Plate 3.3–21
Close-Up View of the Ceramic Tile Veneer on
the East Façade of the “Santa Fe” Office Building
The Commerce Logistics Center Project



Plate 3.3–22
View of the North Façade of the “Santa Fe” Office Building, Facing Southwest.
Note the Missing Ceramic Tile Veneer at the Center.
The Commerce Logistics Center Project

Windows on the office building are fixed and arranged in horizontal bands that are common in the International style; however, these windows possess thick metal frames that were likely replaced in 1979 or later (Plate 3.3–23) based upon the fact that 1960s metal-framed windows, when the building was constructed, were typically much thinner. The concrete awnings above the windows (Plate 3.3–24), however, are likely original, as the same feature is seen in photographs of the earlier buildings on the property that were constructed by the William J. Moran Company.

Doors on the building are primarily glass, aluminum-framed, double doors (Plates 3.3–25 to 3.3–27). It is unknown if any of the doors are original, with the exception of the southeast corner of the building, which features a loading dock addition. The single-story, rectangular addition features a flat roof (Plate 3.3–28) and a metal canopy and covered walkway that extend to the south and west (see Plate 3.3–19). Another metal canopy attaches to the eastern end of the south façade of the office building and is connected to the canopy on the loading dock addition via the covered walkway (see Plate 3.3–24). Doors in the loading dock addition include hollow core metal entry doors and a metal roll-up door (see Plate 3.3–24). The addition, canopies, and covered walkway were all constructed between 1994 and 2003 (see Plates 3.3–12 and 3.3–29).

3.3.3 Significance Evaluations

CEQA guidelines (Section 15064.5) address archaeological and historic resources, noting that physical changes that would demolish or materially alter in an adverse manner those characteristics that convey the historic significance of the resource and justify its listing on inventories of historic resources are typically considered significant impacts. Because demolition of the historic buildings would require approval from the City of Commerce as part of the proposed project, CEQA eligibility criteria were used to evaluate the Fluor Corporation office and cafeteria buildings located within property as potentially significant. Therefore, criteria for listing on the CRHR were used to measure the significance of the resources.

Integrity Evaluations

When evaluating a historic resource, integrity is the authenticity of the resource's physical identity clearly indicated by the retention of characteristics that existed during its period of construction. It is important to note that integrity is not the same as condition. Integrity directly relates to the presence or absence of historic materials and character-defining features, while condition relates to the relative state of physical deterioration of the resource. In most instances, integrity is more relevant to the significance of a resource than condition; however, if a resource is in such poor condition that original materials and features may no longer be salvageable, then the resource's integrity may be adversely impacted.



Plate 3.3-23

Close-Up View of the Thick Metal-Framed Windows on the “Santa Fe” Office Building

The Commerce Logistics Center Project



Plate 3.3-24

View of the Loading Dock Addition, Canopies, and Covered Walkway at the Southeast Corner of the “Santa Fe” Office Building, Facing Northeast. Note the Concrete Awnings Above the Windows.

The Commerce Logistics Center Project





Plate 3.3-25
View of Glass, Aluminum-Framed, Double Doors on the
South Façade of the “Santa Fe” Office Building, Facing Northeast
The Commerce Logistics Center Project



Plate 3.3-26
View of Glass, Aluminum-Framed, Double Doors on the
North Façade of the “Santa Fe” Office Building, Facing Southwest
The Commerce Logistics Center Project



Plate 3.3-27
View of Glass, Aluminum-Framed, Double Doors on the
North Façade of the “Santa Fe” Office Building, Facing Southwest
The Commerce Logistics Center Project



Plate 3.3-28
View of the East Façade of the Loading Dock
Addition on the “Santa Fe” Office Building, Facing Northwest
The Commerce Logistics Center Project

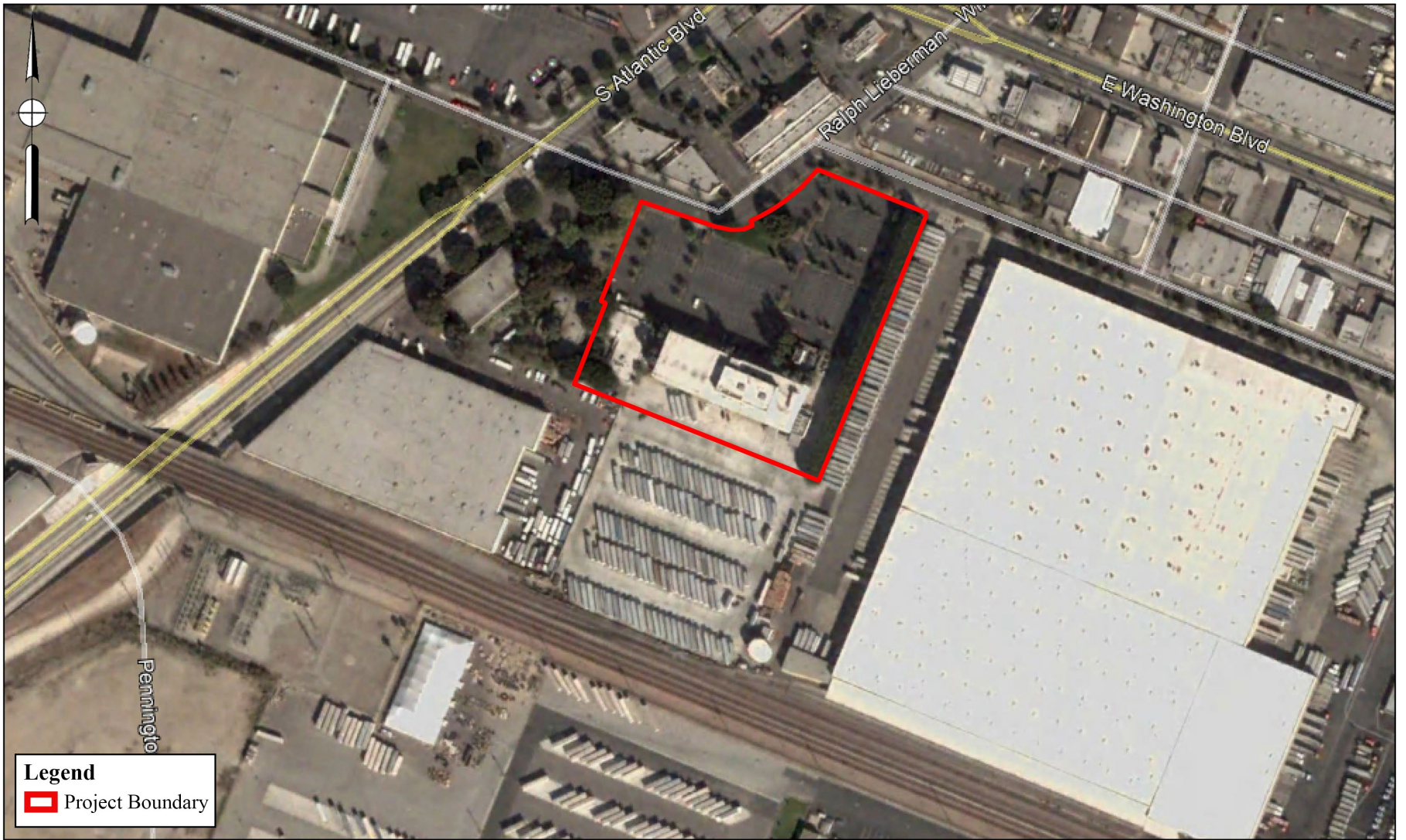


Plate 3.3-29
2003 Aerial Photograph
The Commerce Logistics Center Project
(Photograph courtesy of Google Earth)

In order to determine whether or not the buildings are eligible for listing, CRHR eligibility criteria were used. Furthermore, BFSAs based the review upon the recommended criteria listed in the *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). This review is based upon the evaluation of the integrity of the buildings followed by the assessment of distinctive characteristics.

1. **Integrity of Location** [*refers to*] the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of location was assessed by reviewing historical records and aerial photographs in order to determine if the buildings had always existed at their present locations or if they had been moved, rebuilt, or their footprints significantly altered. Historical research revealed that the “Santa Fe” office building and cafeteria building located at 5200 Sheila Street were constructed in their current locations between 1956 and 1966. Therefore, both buildings retain integrity of location.
2. **Integrity of Design** [*refers to*] the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of design was assessed by evaluating the spatial arrangement of the buildings and any architectural features present.

- **Circa 1956 Cafeteria Building:** The International-style cafeteria building was constructed circa 1956. The International style was a major worldwide architectural trend of the 1920s and 1930s and reflects the formative decades of Modernism prior to World War II. Although the modern International style originated in western Europe, it transcended any national or regional identity because modern International-style architecture made no reference to local vernaculars or traditional building forms. The style quickly migrated to the United States as architects from Europe fled prior to World War II. In Los Angeles, immigrant architects Rudolph Schindler and Richard Neutra were instrumental in popularizing the modern International style. The style was most popular in southern California beginning in the 1950s (City of San Diego 2007).

Common features of modern International-style architecture include a “flat roof, usually without a ledge (coping) at the roof line; windows set flush with the outer walls; smooth unadorned surfaces with no decorative detailing at doors or windows; façade composition commonly includes large window groupings, often linear; and expanses of windowless wall surface; unified wall cladding, generally white stucco; commonly asymmetrical” (McAlester 2015). The cafeteria building features smooth, unadorned surfaces, its façades are

composed of large, linear window groupings, and it is asymmetrical; however, while it likely possessed a unified wall cladding and flush windows, the application of the Dryvit panels and Quarzputz stucco in 1979 modified the building's exterior, including the areas around the windows. The building has also never possessed a flat roof. The addition of the flat overhangs introduced Contemporary-style elements and the replacement of the original exterior cladding with Quarzputz altered the outward appearance of the building. Therefore, the cafeteria building does not retain integrity of design.

- **1966 “Santa Fe” Office Building:** The “Santa Fe” office building was originally constructed in 1966 in a combination of the International and Contemporary architectural styles. International-style features that the building originally possessed include: a flat roof without coping at the roofline; windows set flush with the outer walls; façades with large, linear window groupings; expanses of windowless wall surface; and likely a unified wall surface. Contemporary-style features that the building originally possessed include the “eyebrow overhangs,” which were common on commercial structures in the 1960s. The changes made to the building since its initial construction include: application of Dryvit panels and Quarzputz stucco in 1979; construction of the loading dock addition at the southeast corner between 1994 and 2003; removal of the 43-foot-wide, ceramic tile veneer from the main entrance at an unknown date; and the likely replacement of all original windows after the 1960s. Due to these modifications, which altered the building's outward appearance and modified character-defining features of the original International and Contemporary styles in which it was designed, it does not retain integrity of design.

3. **Integrity of Setting** [*refers to*] *the physical environment of a historic property. Setting includes elements such as topographic features, open space, viewshed, landscape, vegetation, and artificial features* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of setting was assessed by inspecting the elements of the property, which include topographic features, open space, views, landscape, vegetation, man-made features, and relationships between buildings and other features. The two historic buildings within the project were constructed between 1956 and 1966. During this time, the surrounding area consisted of an engineering and construction complex operated by the Fluor Corporation. Circa 1956, when the cafeteria building was constructed, it was surrounded by one- and two-story structures that served as office buildings and manufacturing and storage facilities (see Plate 3.3–8). When the four-story “Santa Fe” office building was constructed in 1966, it replaced another smaller structure and towered over the other buildings, which negatively impacted the original setting for the

cafeteria building. When the SFLIC purchased the property in the late 1970s, they replaced several buildings on the northern end of the property with a lobby and parking area and replaced two manufacturing/storage buildings located southwest of the cafeteria and “Santa Fe” office buildings with a large warehouse structure. Between 1979 and 1994 (see Plates 3.3–9, 3.3–10, and 3.3–12), the two office buildings north of the “Santa Fe” office building and the lobby were demolished, which further impacted the buildings’ original setting. Due to the substantial modifications made to the original Fluor Corporation complex since 1956, neither building retains integrity of setting.

4. **Integrity of Materials** [*refers to*] *the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of materials was assessed by determining the presence or absence of original building materials, as well as the possible introduction of materials that may have altered the architectural design of the buildings.
 - **Circa 1956 Cafeteria Building:** Since its original construction, the cafeteria building has undergone various modifications that resulted in the removal of original materials and the introduction of new materials, including the addition of flat overhangs over doors and windows after the 1950s and the application of Dryvit panels and/or Quarzputz stucco in 1979. Due to the introduction of new materials that encompass all façades of the building, it does not retain integrity of materials.
 - **1966 “Santa Fe” Office Building:** Since its original construction, the “Santa Fe” office building has undergone several significant alterations, modifications, and material replacements, including: application of Dryvit panels and Quarzputz stucco in 1979; construction of a loading dock addition on the southeast corner between 1994 and 2003; removal of the 43-foot-wide, ceramic tile veneer from the main entrance at an unknown date; and the likely replacement of all original windows after the 1960s. Due to the introduction of so many new materials and the removal of some original materials, the building does not retain integrity of materials.
5. **Integrity of Workmanship** [*refers to*] *the physical evidence of the labor and skill of a particular culture or people during any given period in history* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of workmanship was assessed by evaluating the quality of the architectural features present in the buildings. The original workmanship demonstrated by the construction of the “Santa Fe” office building and cafeteria

building appears to have been average. While the non-original portions of the buildings also appear to have been constructed using the same level of workmanship, the extensive modifications made since their original construction impacted the initial workmanship they once portrayed. In addition, neither building is representative of the labor or skill of a particular culture or people. Therefore, neither building retains integrity of workmanship.

6. **Integrity of Feeling** *[refers to] a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of feeling was assessed by evaluating whether or not the resources' features, in combination with their setting, convey a historic sense of the property during their period(s) of construction. As noted previously, the integrity of setting for the buildings has been lost. In addition, modifications affecting the outward appearance of both buildings have negatively impacted their original appearance. Therefore, neither building retains integrity of feeling.
7. **Integrity of Association** *[refers to] the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of association was assessed by evaluating the resources' data or information and their ability to answer any research questions relevant to the history of the Commerce area or the state of California. Historical research indicates that the buildings were originally associated with the Fluor Corporation engineering and construction complex. Although the "Santa Fe" office building and cafeteria building located at 5200 Sheila Street are two of the only remaining buildings associated with the complex, their overall loss of integrity has negatively impacted their ability to convey that association. Therefore, the buildings do not retain integrity of association.

The "Santa Fe" office building and cafeteria building located at 5200 Sheila Street were determined to meet only one category of the integrity analysis: location. The buildings have been evaluated as not retaining integrity of setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling, or association due to remodeling/modifications and an inability to convey an association with the original Fluor Corporation complex within which they constructed.

CRHR Evaluation

For a historic resource to be eligible for listing on the CRHR, the resource must be found significant at the local, state, or national level, under one or more of the following criteria:

- **CRHR Criterion 1:**

It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad

patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

Although the “Santa Fe” office building and cafeteria building are the only remaining structures associated with the original Fluor Corporation engineering and construction complex, they were constructed over a decade after the company headquarters was established at this location in 1940. By the time the buildings were constructed between 1956 and 1966, Fluor Corporation had expanded to several additional locations throughout California and the rest of the world and neither building is specifically associated with any technological advancements made by the company. Because the buildings could not be associated with any specific historic event and they are not representative of the original 1940 Fluor Corporation complex, they are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 1.

- **CRHR Criterion 2:**

It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

Historical research revealed that the “Santa Fe” office building and cafeteria building could not be associated with any persons important in our past. Therefore, the buildings are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 2.

- **CRHR Criterion 3:**

It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values.

Due to the modifications that the “Santa Fe” office building and cafeteria building have undergone since their initial construction, neither embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction and neither was designed or built by an important creative individual. Although the 1966 office building was constructed by the William J. Moran Company, who built several of the other Fluor Corporation complex buildings, and was designed by architect John Phillip Joseph, it has been so extensively modified since its initial construction that it is no longer representative of either's work. In addition, neither building possesses high artistic values.

The William J. Moran Company was established by William J. Moran, Sr. circa 1921. Moran was born in Colorado in 1884 to Irish immigrants, Michael and Mary (née Flannery) Moran (Plate 3.3–30).



Plate 3.3–30: William J. Moran (back right), his sister, Mary Agnes Moran (back left), and his parents, Michael J. Moran and Mary Flannery Moran (front), at an unknown date. (Photograph courtesy of Ancestry.com)

In 1917, William Moran married Elinore Roche in Salt Lake City, Utah and the couple moved to Muncie, Indiana, where Moran’s brother, John F. Moran (also known as “Mr. Goodfellow”), worked as superintendent for the W.E. Wood Company (*Muncie Evening Press* 1919). The W.E. Wood Company was a construction company based in Detroit, Michigan that moved to Muncie in 1919 in order to build the new General Motors facility (*Star Press* 1919; *Muncie Evening Press* 1919).

In 1920, William and Elinore Moran’s son, William J. Moran, Jr., was born in Muncie. That same year, the Moran brothers ceased to be involved with the W.E. Wood Company (*Muncie Evening Press* 1920) and relocated to California shortly thereafter (*Los Angeles Times* 2006; *Muncie Evening Press* 1923). Once in California, they opened the William J. Moran Company, an engineering and construction company whose first known project was the construction of a factory at Sixteenth Street and Pacific Avenue in Los Angeles in 1921 (*Los Angeles Times* 1921).

In the early 1930s, “Engineer William J. Moran” constructed brick buildings at 3369 Mines Avenue and 1010 Maple Avenue (*Los Angeles Times* 1930, 1934a), and a wood frame and galvanized iron factory at 6666 Lexington Avenue (*Los Angeles Times* 1934b). In 1936, Moran engineered a concrete linseed oil refining plant at 305 Badger Avenue (*Wilmington Daily Press Journal* 1936), factory buildings at 3030 East Pico Street (*Los Angeles Times* 1936a) and 1856 East Fifteenth Street (*Los Angeles Times* 1936b), and a storage building at 1861 East Fifty-fifth Street (*Los Angeles Times*

1936c). In 1941, “William J. Moran, Alhambra construction engineer” built a plant for “Rite Hardware Co., Los Angeles builder of aircraft parts” (*Los Angeles Times* 1941).

William Moran, Jr. took over operations of the company in 1942 (*Los Angeles Times* 2006) and three years later, William Moran, Sr. passed away (*Monrovia News-Post* 1945). His obituary announced that he “had designed and constructed several hundred Southern California industrial plants in his 24 years as a Los Angeles resident” (*Los Angeles Times* 1945). William Moran, Jr. operated the family business for 28 years prior to selling the company in 1970. According to the *Los Angeles Times* (2006):

Among the many projects completed under Mr. Moran [Jr.]’s direction were Mansion House Center, St. Louis, MO, Ambassador, projects for Fluor Corporation, Century City Medical Plaza, buildings on the campus of Pepperdine University, Pasadena Hilton Hotel and Offices, Portland Center Apartments, and J.P.L. Tacking Range, Goldstone, CA, redevelopment of the Aerojet General building in Downey, CA and redevelopment of the Bethlehem Steel building in Vernon, CA. In later years, his endeavors concentrated primarily in industrial development.

He was a California Real Estate Broker, Licensed General, Plumbing and Electrical Contractor, and registered Professional Mechanical Engineer.

Memberships included the Young Presidents’ Organization, the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers and Vaqueros Del Desierto.

The 5200 Sheila Street buildings were engineered and constructed by the William J. Moran Company while it was operated by William Moran, Jr. Although the company was influential in the development of several industrial and commercial buildings in the Los Angeles area, neither William J. Moran, Jr. nor his father are considered master engineers. In addition, because the buildings were substantially modified after the SFLIC purchased the property in 1979, the “Santa Fe” office building is not representative of the work of the William J. Moran Company.

John Phillip Joseph was born in Chicago, Illinois in 1923 to Burdette Gilbert and Theresa (née Dugas) Joseph. According to census records, by 1930, John Joseph and his mother had moved to New Orleans, Louisiana and were living with his maternal grandparents while his father was incarcerated at the New Orleans Parish Prison.

Between 1935 and 1940, the Joseph family, including Burdette Joseph, who had been released from prison and was working as a contracting decorator, relocated to Los Angeles, where John Joseph attended John H. Francis Polytechnic High School before enlisting in the United States Navy in 1942 (Plate 3.3–31). He was stationed on the U.S.S. Chew (DD-106) and U.S.S. Pennsylvania (BB-38) as a QM3c (Quartermaster 3rd Class Petty Officer), the U.S.S. Rocky Mount (AGC-3) as a QM2c (Quartermaster 2nd Class Petty Officer), and the U.S.S. Wasp as a CM1 (Mechanic Petty Officer 1st Class) (Ancestry.com 2011).



Plate 3.3–31: John Phillip Joseph.
(*Photograph courtesy of Ancestry.com*)

Joseph was released from military service in 1945 and in 1946, he married Bertha P. (née Hite) Green (Ancestry.com 2017). A year later, the couple had a son, John P. Joseph, Jr. (Ancestry.com 2005). Circa 1948, Joseph began working for Austin, Field & Fry architects and engineers (*Los Angeles Times* 1955).

Joseph's marriage to Green only lasted a few years and in 1953, he married Lorraine J. Ramseier. In the 1950s, the couple lived in Alhambra where Joseph worked as an architect. In 1955, Joseph was named "designer and project architect" for the William J. Moran Company (*Los Angeles Times* 1955). Buildings designed by Joseph while working for the company include:

- The Chrysler-Plymouth dealership complex at 21422 Roscoe Boulevard in Canoga Park (*Los Angeles Times* 1964b)
- The Dodge dealership facility at 1110 Orangethrope Avenue in Fullerton (*Los Angeles Times* 1964c)
- The Cormier Chevrolet Co. facility at 223rd Street (*Independent Press-Telegram* 1965)
- The Burbank Chrysler-Plymouth sales and service complex at 160 Olive Avenue in Burbank (*Los Angeles Times* 1965b)
- The Republic Supply Company distribution facility at 20101 South Santa Fe Avenue in Compton (*Los Angeles Times* 1965c)
- The Coast Chrysler-Plymouth sales and service complex at 1700 Sepulveda Boulevard in Manhattan Beach (*Los Angeles Times* 1965d)

- The L.D. Coffing Dodge sales and service facility at 17th Street and Tustin Street in Santa Ana (*Los Angeles Times* 1966d)
- The Ontario Chrysler Plymouth Corporation sales and service facility at 1025 North Mountain Avenue in Ontario (*Los Angeles Times* 1966e)
- The Thomas Engine Company manufacturing plant at 3737 Capitol Avenue in the city of Industry (*Los Angeles Times* 1966f)
- The Pike Corporation of America warehouses in San Leandro (*Los Angeles Times* 1966g)
- The Fluor Corporation office building at 2500 South Atlantic Boulevard in Commerce (*Los Angeles Times* 1966a)
- The Lee & Keiter Industrial Building at 104th Street and La Cienega Boulevard in Los Angeles (*Los Angeles Times* 1966h)
- The Huck Manufacturing Company facility in Dominguez (*Los Angeles Times* 1967a)
- The Moore Business Forms building at 3808 South Capitol Avenue in the City of Industry (*Los Angeles Times* 1967b)
- The Crocker-Citizens Bank building in Burbank (*Los Angeles Times* 1969a)
- An addition to the Terminal Refrigerating Company building at 2251 Jesse Street in Los Angeles (*Los Angeles Times* 1969b)
- The J.W. Carroll & Sons warehouse addition at 22600 Bonita Street in Carson (*Los Angeles Times* 1970a)
- The Bro-Dart West book warehouse at Don Julian and Turnbull Canyon Road in the City of Industry (*Los Angeles Times* 1970b)

Circa 1970, Joseph began working with engineers Hugh Brooks and Associates of Alhambra, for whom he designed the Sanford Paris building at Sherman Way and Tujunga Avenue in North Hollywood (*Valley News* 1971). All of the buildings designed by Joseph were done so in the “contemporary design,” most of which incorporated precast concrete and/or floor-to-ceiling glass. Joseph passed away in Covina in 1974.

Although both Joseph and the Moran Company built numerous buildings within the Los Angeles area, the modifications made to the “Santa Fe” office building have adversely impacted its association with them. In addition, the cafeteria building is not associated with any known architect or builder and has also been extensively modified. Therefore, based upon the information listed above, the buildings are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 3.

- **CRHR Criterion 4:**

It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The research conducted for this study revealed that because the “Santa Fe” office building and cafeteria building are not associated with any significant persons or events and were not constructed using unique or innovative methods of construction, they likely cannot yield any additional information about the history of the city of Commerce or the state of California. Therefore, the buildings are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 4.

Findings and Conclusions

The “Santa Fe” office building and cafeteria building located at 5200 Sheila Street (Temp-1) have been evaluated as not historically or architecturally significant under any CEQA criteria due to a lack of association with any significant persons or events and an overall loss of original integrity. Because the buildings are not eligible for listing on the CRHR, no mitigation measures are required for any future alterations or planned demolition of the buildings.

3.4 Discussion/Summary

During the field survey, two historic buildings were identified within the project and recorded as Temp-1. The structures were subsequently evaluated for significance. No other historic or prehistoric cultural resources were identified during the survey. The buildings are evaluated as not historically or architecturally significant under any CEQA criteria due to a lack of association with any significant persons or events and the large number of alterations that they have undergone since their initial construction.

4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance

The cultural resources survey of the Commerce Logistics Center Project identified two historic buildings that have been recorded as Temp-1. The conclusion of the current assessment is that the buildings are not CEQA-significant or eligible for listing on the CRHR. The buildings have been thoroughly recorded and no additional information can be derived from further analysis.

4.2 Impact Identification

The proposed development of the Commerce Logistics Center Project will include the demolition of the two historic buildings present within the project boundaries. However, the removal of these buildings as part of the development of the property will not constitute an adverse impact because the buildings have been evaluated as not CEQA-significant and not eligible for listing on the CRHR. The potential does still exist, however, that historic deposits may be present that are related to the occupation of this location since 1940. To mitigate potential impacts to unrecorded historic features or deposits, mitigation monitoring is recommended. The mitigation monitoring program is presented in Section 5.0.

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Mitigation Measures

The proposed development will impact the two historic buildings located within the project boundaries, which have been recorded as Temp-1; however, as these resources are evaluated as lacking any further research potential, impacts have been determined to be not significant. Based upon the evaluation of the buildings as lacking further research potential, resource-specific mitigation measures will not be required as a condition of approval for the project. However, a MMRP is still recommended because grading may expose historic features or deposits associated with the historic occupation of the project since 1940. Based upon this potential, monitoring of grading is recommended to prevent the inadvertent destruction of any potentially important cultural deposits that were not observed or detected during the current cultural resources study. The monitoring program will include Native American observers only in the event that prehistoric deposits are discovered.

5.2 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

The Commerce Logistics Center Project will disturb two non-significant historic resources (Temp-1) that do not require any mitigation measures. However, to mitigate potential impacts to resources that have not yet been detected, a MMRP is recommended as a condition of approval.

During Grading

A. Monitor(s) Shall be Present During Grading/Excavation/Trenching

1. The archaeological monitor shall be present full-time during all soil-disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities that could result in impacts to archaeological resources.
2. The principal investigator (PI) may submit a detailed letter to the lead agency during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program when a field condition such as modern disturbance post-dating the previous grading/trenching activities, presence of fossil formations, or when native soils are encountered that may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.

B. Discovery Notification Process

1. In the event of an archaeological discovery, either historic or prehistoric, the archaeological monitor shall direct the contractor to temporarily divert all soil-disturbing activities, including but not limited to, digging, trenching, excavating, or grading activities in the area of discovery and in the area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent resources and immediately notify the Native American monitor, and client, as appropriate.

2. The monitor shall immediately notify the PI (unless monitor is the PI) of the discovery.

C. Determination of Significance

1. The PI shall evaluate the significance of the resource. If human remains are involved, the protocol provided in Section D, below, shall be followed.
 - a. The PI shall immediately notify the City of Commerce to discuss the significance determination and shall also submit a letter indicating whether additional mitigation is required.
 - b. If the resource is significant, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP) that has also been reviewed by the Native American consultant/monitor, and obtain written approval from the City of Commerce to implement that program. Impacts to significant resources must be mitigated before ground-disturbing activities in the area of discovery will be allowed to resume.
 - c. If the resource is not significant, the PI shall submit a letter to the City of Commerce indicating that artifacts will be collected, curated, and documented in the final monitoring report. The letter shall also indicate that that no further work is required.

D. Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area until a determination can be made regarding the provenance of the human remains. The following procedures, as set forth in CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California PRC (Section 5097.98), and the State Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5), shall then be undertaken:

1. Notification
 - a. The archaeological monitor shall notify the PI, if the monitor is not qualified as a PI.
 - b. The PI shall notify the Los Angeles County Medical Examiner-Coroner after consultation with the City of Commerce, either in person or via telephone.
2. Isolate discovery site
 - a. Work shall be directed away from the location of the discovery and any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent human remains until a determination can be made by the medical examiner-coroner in consultation with the PI concerning the provenance of the remains.
 - b. The medical examiner-coroner, in consultation with the PI, will determine the

- need for a field examination to determine the provenance.
- c. If a field examination is not warranted, the medical examiner-coroner will determine, with input from the PI, if the remains are or are most likely to be of Native American origin.
3. If Human Remains **ARE** determined to be Native American
- a. The medical examiner-coroner or the designated custodian of the remains will notify the NAHC within 24 hours.
 - b. The NAHC will immediately identify the person or persons determined to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) and provide contact information.
 - c. The MLD will contact the PI within 24 hours or sooner after the medical examiner-coroner has completed coordination to begin the consultation process in accordance with CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California PRC, and the State Health and Safety Code.
 - d. The MLD will have 48 hours to make recommendations to the property owner or representative for the treatment or disposition with proper dignity of the human remains and associated grave goods.
 - e. Disposition of Native American human remains will be determined between the MLD and the PI, and, if:
 - i. The NAHC is unable to identify the MLD; OR
 - ii. The MLD failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the NAHC; OR
 - iii. The landowner or authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and mediation in accordance with PRC 5097.94 (k) by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner; THEN
 - iv. Upon the discovery of multiple Native American human remains during a ground-disturbing land development activity, the landowner may agree that additional conferral with descendants is necessary to consider culturally appropriate treatment of multiple Native American human remains. Culturally appropriate treatment of such a discovery may be ascertained from review of the site utilizing cultural and archaeological standards. Where the parties are unable to agree upon the appropriate treatment measures, the human remains and grave goods buried with the Native American human remains shall be reinterred with appropriate dignity.
4. If Human Remains are **NOT** Native American
- a. The PI shall contact the medical examiner-coroner and notify them of the historic-era context of the burial.

- b. The medical examiner-coroner will determine the appropriate course of action with the PI and city staff (PRC 5097.98).
- c. If the remains are of historic origin, they shall be appropriately removed and conveyed to the City of Commerce. The decision for internment of the human remains shall be made in consultation with City, the applicant/landowner, and any known descendant group.

Post-Construction

A. Preparation and Submittal of Draft Monitoring Report

1. The PI shall submit to the City of Commerce a draft monitoring report (even if negative) prepared in accordance with the agency guidelines, which describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the archaeological monitoring program (with appropriate graphics).
 - a. For significant archaeological resources encountered during monitoring, the ADRP shall be included in the draft monitoring report.
 - b. Recording sites with the State of California DPR shall be the responsibility of the PI, including recording (on the appropriate forms-DPR 523 A/B) any significant or potentially significant resources encountered during the archaeological monitoring program.
2. The PI shall submit a revised draft monitoring report to the City of Commerce for approval, including any changes or clarifications requested by the City.

B. Handling of Artifacts

1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all cultural remains collected are cleaned and cataloged.
2. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts are analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area; that faunal material is identified as to species; and that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate.
3. The cost for curation is the responsibility of the property owner.

C. Curation of Artifacts

1. To be determined.

D. Final Monitoring Report(s)

1. The PI shall submit the approved final monitoring report to the City of Commerce and any interested parties.

6.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the Commerce Logistics Center Project was directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Senior Project Archaeologist and Historian Jennifer R.K. Stropes and Field Director Clarence Hoff. The report text was prepared by Jennifer Stropes, Tracy Stropes, and Brian Smith. Report graphics were provided by Leah Moradi and Tracy Stropes. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Elena Goralogia. The SCCIC at CSU Fullerton provided the archaeological records search information. Archival research was conducted at the BFSa research library, the Los Angeles Public Library, and the offices of the Los Angeles Assessor/County Recorder/County Clerk. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps were searched for at the San Diego Public Library.

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APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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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 Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	1977–Present Poway, California
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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 submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation, some of which included 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).

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 sites.

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—including 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—including 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—including 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.

Mitigation of An Archaic Cultural Resource for the Eastlake III Woods Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/ director—including 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. September 2001-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—including 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 Lawson Valley Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 28 prehistoric and two historic sites—including project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—including project coordination; field survey; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; monitoring of geotechnical borings; authoring of cultural resources project report. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. June 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—including project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. June 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 III 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.

Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System Project, San Elijo, California: Project manager/director —test excavations; direction of artifact identification and analysis; graphics production; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. December 1994-July 1995.

Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Environmental Impact Report for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California: Project manager/Director —direction of test excavations; identification and analysis of prehistoric and historic artifact collections; data synthesis; co-authorship of final cultural resources report, San Diego, California. June 1991-March 1992.

Reports/Papers

Author, coauthor, or contributor to over 2,500 cultural resources management publications, a selection of which are presented below.

- 2015 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, City of Escondido, County of San Diego.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California.
- 2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California (APN 218-120-31).
- 2015 An Updated Cultural Resource Survey for the Box Springs Project (TR 33410), APNs 255-230-010, 255-240-005, 255-240-006, and Portions of 257-180-004, 257-180-005, and 257-180-006.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Diamond Valley Solar Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.
- 2014 National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance for the Proposed Saddleback Estates Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 A Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project, TR 36593, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Estates at Del Mar Project, City of Del Mar, San Diego, California (TTM 14-001).
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Due Diligence Assessment of the Ocean Colony Project, City of Encinitas.
- 2014 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ivey Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Report for the Emerald Acres Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Cultural Resources Records Search and Review for the Pala Del Norte Conservation Bank Project, San Diego County, California.
- 2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch, City of Menifee, County of Riverside.
- 2013 El Centro Town Center Industrial Development Project (EDA Grant No. 07-01-06386); Result of Cultural Resource Monitoring.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Renda Residence Project, 9521 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.
- 2013 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation Program, San Clemente Senior Housing Project, 2350 South El Camino Real, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (CUP No. 06-065; APN-060-032-04).
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Los Peñasquitos Recycled Water Pipeline.
- 2012 Cultural Resources Report for Menifee Heights (Tract 32277).
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence at 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2012 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California.
- 2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rieger Residence, 13707 Durango Drive, Del Mar, California 92014, APN 300-369-49.
- 2011 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.
- 2011 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California (APNs 534-194-02 and 03).
- 2011 Archaeological Survey of the Pelberg Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application; 8335 Camino Del Oro; La Jolla, California 92037 APN 346-162-01-00 .
- 2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation for the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological sites for Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA).
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project.

- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 M Project, City of San Diego Project #174116.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, 8001 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, California, Project No. 226965.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Keating Residence Project, 9633 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego; APNs 535-365-01, 535-365-02 and 535-392-05 through 535-392-07.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Sewer and Water Group 772 Project, San Diego, California, W.O. Nos. 187861 and 178351.
- 2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California, Contract No. H105126.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive Project, San Diego, California; Project No. 163216.
- 2010 A Historical Evaluation of Structures on the Butterfield Trails Property.
- 2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN 260-276-07-00).
- 2010 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Heller/Nguyen Project, TPM 06-01, Poway, California.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Sunday Drive Parcel Project, San Diego County, California, APN 189-281-14.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Emergency Garnet Avenue Storm Drain Replacement Project, San Diego, California, Project No. B10062
- 2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project
- 2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.
- 2009 Archaeological Constraints Study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.
- 2008 Results of an Archaeological Review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.
- 2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.
- 2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.
- 2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3, 115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.
- 2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.
- 2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.

- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6.
- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).
- 2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.
- 2004 An Archaeological Survey and an Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Salt Creek Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Assessment for the Hidden Meadows Project, San Diego County, TM 5174, Log No. 99-08-033. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Survey for the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Monitoring of Geological Testing Cores at the Pacific Beach Christian Church Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 San Juan Creek Drilling Archaeological Monitoring. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Within the Spring Canyon Biological Mitigation Area, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Audie Murphy Ranch Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Results of an Archaeological Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Robertson Ranch Project, City of Carlsbad. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-7976 for the Eastlake III Woods Project, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29777, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Moore Property, Poway. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water and Sewer Group Job 530A, Old Town San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 2001 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the High Desert Water District Recharge Site 6 Project, Yucca Valley. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-13,864 at the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 A Cultural Resources Survey and Site Evaluations at the Stewart Subdivision Project, Moreno Valley, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, French Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at The TPM#24003–Lawson Valley Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-5326 at the Westview High School Project for the Poway Unified School District. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Meniffee Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Bernardo Mountain Project, Escondido, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Nextel Black Mountain Road Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Rancho Vista Project, 740 Hilltop Drive, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Poway Creek Project, Poway, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/ Cavadias Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Salvage Excavations at Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project, Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Report for an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village Two SPA, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Resource for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization and Immigration Service Border Road, Fence, and Lighting Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey of the Home Creek Village Project, 4600 Block of Home Avenue, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey for the Sgobassi Lot Split, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village 11 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for The Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation for the Anthony's Pizza Acquisition Project in Ocean Beach, City of San Diego (with L. Pierson and B. Smith). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1996 An Archaeological Testing Program for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of a Cultural Resources Study for the 4S Ranch. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1994 Results of the Cultural Resources Mitigation Programs at Sites SDI-11,044/H and SDI-12,038 at the Salt Creek Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1993 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Stallion Oaks Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1992 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Ely Lot Split Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1991 The Results of an Archaeological Study for the Walton Development Group Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

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Education

Master of Science, Cultural Resource Management Archaeology **2016**

St. Cloud State University, St. Cloud, Minnesota

Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology **2004**

University of California, Santa Cruz

Specialized Education/Training

Archaeological Field School **2014**

Pimu Catalina Island Archaeology Project

Research Interests

California Coastal / Inland Archaeology

Zooarchaeology

Historic Structure Significance Eligibility

Historical Archaeology

Human Behavioral Ecology

Taphonomic Studies

Experience

Project Archaeologist / Historian
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

November 2006–Present

Duties include report writing, editing and production; recordation and evaluation of historic resources; construction monitoring management; coordination of field survey and excavation crews; laboratory and office management. Currently conducts faunal, prehistoric, and historic laboratory analysis and has conducted such analysis for over 500 projects over the past 10 years. Knowledgeable in the most recent archaeological and paleontological monitoring requirements for all Southern California lead agencies, as well as Native American monitoring requirements.

**UC Santa Cruz Monterey Bay Archaeology Archives Supervisor
Santa Cruz, California**

December 2003–March 2004

Supervising intern for archaeological collections housed at UC Santa Cruz. Supervised undergraduate interns and maintained curated archaeological materials recovered from the greater Monterey Bay region.

**Faunal Analyst, Research Assistant
University of California, Santa Cruz**

June 2003–December 2003

Intern assisting in laboratory analysis and cataloging for faunal remains collected from CA-MNT-234. Analysis included detailed zoological identification and taphonomic analysis of prehistoric marine and terrestrial mammals, birds, and fish inhabiting the greater Monterey Bay region.

**Archaeological Technician, Office Manager
Archaeological Resource Management**

January 2000–December 2001

Conducted construction monitoring, field survey, excavation, report editing, report production, monitoring coordination and office management.

Certifications

City of San Diego Certified Archaeological and Paleontological Monitor

40-Hour Hazardous Waste/Emergency Response OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (e)

Scholarly Works

Big Game, Small Game: A Comprehensive Analysis of Faunal Remains Recovered from CA-SDI-11,521, 2016, Master's thesis on file at St. Cloud University, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Technical Reports

Buday, Tracy M., Jennifer R. **Kraft**, and Brian F. Smith

2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Park and G Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Oliver McMillan. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kennedy, George L., Todd A. Wirths and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

2014 *Negative Paleontological, Archaeological, and Native American Monitoring and Mitigation Report, 2303 Ocean Street Residences Project, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California (CT 05-12; CP 05-11; CDP 05-28).* Prepared for Zephyr Partners. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Negative Paleontological, Archaeological, and Native American Monitoring and Mitigation Report, Tri-City Christian High School, 302 North Emerald Drive, Vista, San Diego County,*

California (APN 166-411-75). Prepared for Tri-City Christian School. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R.

2012 *Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Pottery Court Project (TPM 36193) City of Lake Elsinore.* Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R., David K. Grabski, and Brian F. Smith

2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Amineh Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Nakhshab Development and Design. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R. and Brian F. Smith

2016 *Cultural Resources Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the 1492 K Street Project City of San Diego.* Prepared for Trestle Development, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2016 *Focused Historic Structure Assessment for the Fredericka Manor Retirement Community City of Chula Vista, San Diego County, California APN 566-240-27.* Prepared for Front Porch Communities and Services – Fredericka Manor, LLC. Report on file at the City of Chula Vista Planning Department.

2016 *Historic Structure Assessment for 8585 La Mesa Boulevard City of La Mesa, San Diego County, California. APN 494-300-11.* Prepared for Silvergate Development. Report on file at the City of La Mesa Planning Department.

2016 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 9036 La Jolla Shores Lane Project City of San Diego Project No. 471873 APN 344-030-20.* Prepared for Eliza and Stuart Stedman. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2016 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Beacon Apartments Project City of San Diego Civic San Diego Development Permit #2016-19 APN 534-210-12.* Prepared for Wakeland Housing & Development Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2016 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the State/Columbia/Ash/A Block Project San Diego, California.* Prepared for Bomel San Diego Equities, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 687B Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Cultural Resource Testing Results for the Broadway and Pacific Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Cultural Resource Study for the Hatfield Plaza Project, Valley Center, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for JG Consulting & Engineering. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2015 *Cultural Resources Study for the Hedrick Residence Project, Encinitas, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for WNC General Contractors, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historic Structure Assessment for the StorQuest Project, City of La Mesa, (APN 494-101-14-00).* Prepared for Real Estate Development and Entitlement. Report on file at the City of La Mesa.
- 2015 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1905 Spindrift Remodel Project, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for Brian Malk and Nancy Heitel. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Cisterra Sempra Office Tower Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for SDG-Left Field, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Marlow Project, Poway, California.* Prepared for Peter Marlow. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Paseo Grande Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Joe Gatto. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Results of a Cultural Resources Testing Program for the 15th and Island Project City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lennar Multifamily Communities. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the ActivCare at Mission Bay Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for ActivCare Living, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Cesar Chavez Community College Project.* Prepared for San Diego Community College District. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Grantville Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Cass Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pacific Beach Row Homes Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Armstrong Builders, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Poway Lowe's Project, City of Poway.* Prepared for CSI Construction Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 761 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 770 Project (Part of Group 3014), City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 788 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Assessment, 11950 El Hermano Road, Riverside County.* Prepared for Forestar Toscana, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Assessment, 161 West San Ysidro Boulevard, San Diego, California (Project No. 342196; APN 666-030-09).* Prepared for Blue Key Realty. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Assessment for 8055 La Mesa Boulevard, City of La Mesa (APN 470-582-11-00).* Prepared for Lee Machado. Report on file at the City of La Mesa.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Inventory and Assessment Program for the Watson Corporate Center, San Bernardino County, California.* Prepared for Watson Land Company. Report on file at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center.
- 2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Celadon (9th and Broadway) Project.* Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Comm 22 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Pinnacle 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Pinnacle International Development, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Study for the Perris Residential Project, Perris, California.* Prepared for Groundwurk, Inc. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Siempre Viva Warehouse Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Terrazas Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Silver Street Village Homes Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for EHOFF La Jolla, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 915 Grape Street Project.* Prepared for Bay View SD, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence Project, 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.* Prepared for Steve Altman. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Clay Street Parcel Project, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside.* Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Ecos Diamond Valley Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.* Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Highland 44 Project.* Prepared for 29300 Baseline Partners, LLC. Report on file at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center.
- 2014 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Palm Creek Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California (APNs 650-230-002, 650-310-001, and 650-310-002).* Prepared for Palm Creek Ranch, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2013 *Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Webster Residence, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for KW Building and Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Alvarado Trunk Sewer Phase III Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation General Engineering Contractors. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Alvarado Trunk Sewer Phase IIIA Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Coral Mountain Apartments Project, City of La Quinta, California.* Prepared for Coral Mountain Apartments, LP. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the F Street Emergency Water Main Replacement Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Orion Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Harbor Drive Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Hyde Residence.* Prepared for Dr. Paul Hyde. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Juniper Street Sidewalk Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Palm Engineering Construction Company, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Kates Residence Project.* Prepared for Brad and Shannon Kates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pump Station 84 Upgrade and Pump Station 62 Abandonment Project.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 781 Project.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Woolf Residence Project.* Prepared for A.J. Woolf Family Trust. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resources Study of the Fairway Drive Project.* Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Old Town Community Church Project, 2444 Congress Street, San Diego, California 92110.* Prepared for Soltek Pacific, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Historic Structure Assessment, 2603 Dove Street, San Diego, California (APN) 452-674-32).* Prepared for Barzal and Scotti Real Estate Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Historic Structure Assessment at the Western Christian School, 3105 Padua Avenue, Claremont, California 91711 (APN 8671-005-053).* Prepared for Western Christian School. Report on file at the City of Claremont.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 7th and F Street Parking Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for DZI Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1919 Spindrift Drive Project.* Prepared for V.J. and Uma Joshi. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Knight Residence Project, 7970 Roseland Avenue, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for Mr. Dennis Knight. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 799-750 Project.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Negative Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Citywide Pump Station Upgrades Group II Project.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation General Engineering Contractors. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Negative Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Citywide Pump Station Upgrades Group III Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the 3364 Randy Lane Project, Chula Vista, California.* Prepared for H&M Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Ecos Nuevo Project, Community of Nuevo, County of Riverside.* Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

- 2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 754 Project, City of San Diego (Project No. 177711/187301)*. Prepared for S.C. Valley Engineering, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center
- 2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project*. Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 780 Project*. Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring of the 47th Street Warehouse Project, San Diego, California*. Prepared for Aardema Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Florida Street Apartments Project (The Kalos Project)*. Prepared for Florida Street Housing Associates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Pacific Highway Trunk Sewer Project*. Prepared for HPS Mechanical. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2011 *Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Wesley Palms Retirement Community Project, San Diego, California*. Prepared for Front Porch Development Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R. and Tracy A. Stropes

- 2013 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Orange Street Project*. Prepared for Mike Lesle. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 13th & Market Project*. Prepared for The Hanover Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the T-Mobile West, LLC Telecommunications Candidate SD02867C (Presidio Park)*. Prepared for Michael Brandmann Associates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R., Tracy A. Stropes, and Brian F. Smith

- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Ariel Suites Project*. Prepared for Ariel Suites, LP. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Smith, Brian F., Claire M. Allen, and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

- 2015 *A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California*. Prepared for Christopher Development Group. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Smith, Brian F., Claire M. Allen, Mary M. Lenich, and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

- 2014 *Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California*. Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Smith, Brian F. and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

- 2016 *Archaeological Test Plan for the Broadway Block Project City of San Diego Project No. 492554.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Maker's Quarter – Block D Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for L2HP, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Cultural Resource Testing Program for the 1919 Pacific Highway Project City of San Diego City Preliminary Review PTS #451689 Grading and Shoring PTS #465292.* Prepared for Wood Partners. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 2314 Rue Adriane Building, San Diego, California Project No. 460562.* Prepared for the Brown Studio. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 4921 Voltaire Street Building, San Diego, California Project No. 471161.* Prepared for Sean Gogarty. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 5147 Hilltop Drive Building, San Diego, California Project No. 451707.* Prepared for JORGA Home Design. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the Midway Drive Postal Service Processing and Distribution Center 2535 Midway Drive San Diego, California 92138 Project No. 507152.* Prepared for Steelwave, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historic Resource Technical Report for 9036 La Jolla Shores Lane La Jolla, California Project No. 471873.* Prepared for Eliza and Stuart Stedman. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Urban Discovery Academy Project.* Prepared for Davis Reed Construction, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the 520 West Ash Street Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lennar Multifamily Communities. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the 1919 Pacific Highway Project City of San Diego City Preliminary Review PTS #451689 Grading and Shoring PTS #465292.* Prepared for Wood Partners. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Bayside Fire Station Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Civic San Diego. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Kettner and Ash Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the PRIME Project.* Prepared for InDev, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Testing Program for the BOSA Lot 1 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 921 Muirlands Drive Building, San Diego, California 92037.* Prepared for Stephen Karas. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 1311 Sutter Street Building, San Diego, California 92103.* Prepared for A.K. Smith. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for 16929 West Bernardo Drive, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Rancho Bernardo LHP, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 2002-2004 El Cajon Boulevard Building, San Diego, California 92014.* Prepared for T.R. Hale, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 4319-4321 Florida Street Building, San Diego, California 92104.* Prepared for T.R. Hale, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historic Resource Technical Report for 726 Jersey Court San Diego, California Project No. 455127.* Prepared for Chad Irwin. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historic Resource Technical Report for 1111 Golden Gate Drive San Diego, California.* Prepared for Alexis and Shawna Volen. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Islenair Historic Sidewalk Stamp Program for Sewer and Water Group 3014, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *A Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Bonita 14 Project, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for Southwest Management Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for Trammell Crow Southern California Development, Inc. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

- 2015 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Idyllwild Community Center Project, Conditional Use Permit No. 3673-RI, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for San Jacinto Mountain Community Center. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Archaeological Test Plan for the Atmosphere Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Wakeland Housing and Development Corporation. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Archaeological Test Plan for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Ballpark Village, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Idea1 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lowe Enterprises Real Estate Group. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Lennar 15th and Island Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lennar Multifamily Communities. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Historical Resource Research Report for 2850 Sixth Avenue, San Diego, California (Project No. 392445).* Prepared for Zephyr Partners – RE, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Hotel Felicita Project, City of Escondido, California (APNs 238-102-41 and -45).* Prepared for Blue Light Capital Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resources Study for the Los Peñasquitos Adobe Drainage Project.* Prepared for HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resources Study for the Rancho Peñasquitos Adobe Drainage MND Project, San Diego County, California (CSD-04.03).* Prepared for HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

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- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for 2001 Fourth Avenue, San Diego, California Project No. 523694.* Prepared for H.G. Fenton Company. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

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2016 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 758 Project City of San Diego Project No. 230024 Sewer WBS No. B-00365; Water WBS No. B-00074.* Prepare for Burtech Pipeline, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2016 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 2499 Pacific Highway Project City of San Diego CCDP/CCPDP/CDP/CUP No. 2016-30 APN 533-021-01.* Prepared for Gary Mansour. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2016 *Results of a Cultural Resource Testing Program for the Maker's Quarter – Block D Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for L2HP, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

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2016 *Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Amitai Residence Project 2514 Ellentown Road La Jolla, California 92037 Project No. 388734.* Prepared for David Amitai. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Stropes, Tracy A., Jennifer R. **Kraft**, and Brian F. Smith

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Stropes, Tracy A., Brian F. Smith, and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

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Contributing Author /Analyst

2015 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California* by Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith. Prepared for Shea Homes. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2011 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *A Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program for SDI-4606 Locus B for St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, Poway, California* by Brian F. Smith and Tracy A. Stropes. Prepared for St. Gabriel's Catholic Church. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2010 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project, La Jolla, California* by Brian F. Smith and Tracy A. Stropes. Prepared for Island Architects. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2010 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *Results of a Cultural Mitigation and Monitoring Program for Robertson Ranch: Archaic and Late Prehistoric Camps near the Agua Hedionda Lagoon* by Brian F. Smith. Prepared for McMillan Land Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2009 Faunal Identification for “An Earlier Extirpation of Fur Seals in the Monterey Bay Region: Recent Findings and Social Implications” by Diane Gifford-Gonzalez and Charlotte K. Sunseri. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology, Vol. 21, 2009*

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Education

Master of Arts, Anthropology, San Diego State University, California 2007

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside 2000

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists
Society for California Archaeology
Archaeological Institute of America

Experience

Project Archaeologist March 2009–Present
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. Poway, California

Project Management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies, field supervision, lithic analysis, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring of cultural resource management reports.

Archaeological Principal Investigator June 2008–February 2009
TRC Solutions Irvine, California

Cultural resource segment of Natural Sciences and Permitting Division; management of archaeological investigations for private companies and local, state, and federal agencies, personnel management, field and laboratory supervision, lithic analysis, Native American consultation and reporting, MRHP and CEQA site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring cultural resource management reports.

Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist June 2006–May 2008
Archaeological Resource Analysts Oceanside, California

As a sub consultant, served as Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist for several projects for SRS Inc., including field direction, project and personnel management, lab analysis, and authorship of company reports.

**Project Archaeologist
Gallegos & Associates**

**September 1996–June 2006
Carlsbad, California**

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field direction, Native American consultation, report authorship/technical editing, and composition of several data recovery/preservation programs for both CEQA and NEPA level compliance.

**Project Archaeologist
Macko Inc.**

**September 1993–September 1996
Santa Ana, California**

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field supervision, and report authorship/technical editing.

**Archaeological Field Technician
Chambers Group Inc.**

**January 1993–September 1993
Irvine, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

**Archaeological Field Technician
John Minch and Associates**

**May 1992–September 1992
San Juan Capistrano, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

Reports/Papers

Principal Author

- 2012 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for the USGS Creepmeter Project; July 20, 2012; Tracy Stropes and Brian Smith.
- 2011 Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Mission Brewery Villas Project City of San Diego (Project No. 52078) / April 9, 2012 / Tracy A. Stropes.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project; June 7, 2012; Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 768 Project; April 10, 2012; Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Butterfield Residence Project, La Jolla, California / January 17, 2011 / Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 A Cultural Resources Literature Review for the 11099 North Torrey Pines Road Project, San Diego, California; November 17, 2010; Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 A Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Eichen Residence Project, San Diego, California, Project No. 191775 / August 17, 2011 / Tracy A. Stropes.

- 2010 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the San Jacinto Poultry Ranch Storage Building Project; November 11, 2010; Tracy Stropes and Brian Smith.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Salvation Army Vehicle Storage Area Project; 1015 West 12th Street, City of San Diego; Project #217113; December 5, 2011, Tracy A. Stropes, Principal Investigator.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sunset Cliffs Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego, Project No. 178901, January 5, 2012, Tracy A. Stropes.
- 2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 Project; April 16, 2012; Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 A Phase III Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program for CA-SDI-16986, Hidden Meadows, San Diego County, California (TPM 20794) Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 Research Design, Data Recovery Program, and Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program for 1900 Spindrift Drive La Jolla, California; APN 346-44-05; January 26, 2011; Tracy Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project La Jolla California, Project No. 214654; L64A-003A; APN 346-44-04; January 26, 2011; Tracy Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2009 An Archaeological Assessment for the Rivera-Placentia Project, City of Riverside, California. Prepared for Riverside Construction Company.
- 2009 Cultural Resource Data Recovery Plan for the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project. Prepared for the City of San Diego and KTU+A.
- 2009 Cultural Resource Letter Report for the Borrego Substation Feasibility Study, Borrego Springs, California. Prepared for RBF Consulting.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Study for the Gatto Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Marengo Martin Architects Inc.
- 2008 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 28220 Highridge Road Development Project, Rancho Palos Verdes, California. Prepared for REC Development.
- 2008 Wild Goose Expansion 3 Project Butte County, California Colusa County, California. Prepared for Niska Gas Storage LLC.
- 2008 Class III Cultural Resource Survey for the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Four Railway Bridge Renewal Project San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for BNSF Railway Company.
- 2008 I-80 Colfax Site Cultural Resource Records Search Report, Placer County California. Prepared for Granite Construction Company.
- 2008 I-80 Gold Run Site Cultural Resource Records Search Report, Placer County California. Prepared for Granite Construction Company.
- 2008 Cultural Resource Monitoring at 31431 Camino Capistrano, San Juan Capistrano California. Prepared for Herman Weisker, Inc.

- 2008 Cultural Resource Inventory for the Snow White Pumice Mine, Hinkley California. Prepared for U.S. Mining and Minerals Corporation.
- 2007 Nodule Industries of North Coastal San Diego: Change and Stasis in 10,000 Years of Lithic Technology. Masters Thesis on file, San Diego State University.
- 2007 Cultural Resource Inventory for Empire Homes (APN 104-180-04), Lake Forest, California. Prepared for Empire Homes.
- 2007 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for APN 104-200-09, Beumont, California. Prepared for Mary Chan.
- 2007 Cultural Resource Inventory for Empire Homes (APN 104-180-04), Lake Forest, California. Prepared for Empire Homes.
- 2006 Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course Data Recovery Program for CA-SDI-8694, and Indexing and Preservation Program Study for CA-SDI-8303 and CA-SDI-8797 Locus C, City of Carlsbad, CA. Prepared for City of Carlsbad.
- 2005 Grand Pacific Resorts Data Recovery and Index Sample Program for CA-SDI-8797, Area A, City of Carlsbad, CA. Prepared for Grand Pacific Resorts Inc.
- 2004 "Near the Harris Site Quarry" Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Preservation Program for CA-SDI-13028, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Harbrecht Development, L.P.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Boundary Test Report for the Lilac Ranch Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Empire Companies.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Preservation Program for CA-SDI-12027, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Harbrecht Development Inc.
- 2002 Data Recovery Program for the Pacbell Site CA-SDI-5633, San Marcos, California. Prepared for Joseph Wong Design Associates.
- 2001 McCrink Ranch Cultural Resource Test Program Additional Information for Selected Sites, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2001 The Quail Ridge Project Cultural Resource Test Program, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Helix Environmental Planning, Inc.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the North Sand Sheet Full Buildout Program, Owens Lake, California. Prepared for CH2MHill.
- 1995 Final Report: Archaeological Investigations Conducted for the Abalone Cove Dewatering Wells, City of Rancho Palos Verdes Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, Environmental Services.
- 1995 Final Report: A Class III Intensive Survey of a 100-Acre Sand and Gravel Mining Area, Imperial County, California. Prepared for the Lilburn Corporation.
- 1994 Final Report: Data Recovery Excavations at Five Late Prehistoric Archaeological Sites Along the Los Trancos Access Road, Newport Coast Planned Community, Orange County, California. Prepared for the Coastal Community Builders, a division of The Irvine Company.

Contributing Author

- 2008 Lithic Analysis for Thirteen Sites Along the Transwestern Phoenix Expansion Project, Loops A and B. Prepared for Transwestern Pipeline Company, LLC.
- 2005 Cultural Resource Survey and Testing for the Star Ranch Property, San Diego, California.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Test Report for the Palomar Point Project: Site CA-SDI-16205, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Lanikai Management Corp.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Canyon View Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Test Report for the Yamamoto Property: Site SDM-W-2046, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Cunningham Consultants, Inc.
- 2004 Historical Resources Report for the Kuta and Mascari Properties, Otay Mesa, California. Prepared for Centex Homes.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Monitor and Test Report for the Encina Power Plant Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Haley & Aldrich, Inc.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Test Report for Site CA-SDI-16788, Otay Mesa, California. Prepared for Otay Mesa Property, L.P.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Lonestar Project, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Otay Mesa Property, L.P.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Mitigation Program for the Torrey Ranch Site CA-SDI-5325, San Diego, California. Prepared for Garden Communities.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Johnson Canyon Parcel, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Otay Mesa Property, L.P.
- 2002 Cultural Resource Data Recovery Plan for the Shaw Project: Sites CA-SDI-13025 and CA-SDI-13067, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2001 Archaeological Test Program for CA-SDI-14112 Mesa Norte Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Hunsaker & Associates.
- 2001 The Vista-Oceanside Cultural Resource Survey and Test Program, Vista, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for the Wilson Property, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for the City of Carlsbad.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Oceanside-Escondido Project, County of San Diego, California. Prepared for Dudek & Associates.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for the Kramer Junction Expansion Project Adelanto, California. Prepared for AMEC.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for CA-SDI-12508 San Diego, California (LDR. No. 99-1331). Prepared for Garden Communities.

- 2000 Archaeological Testing of Prehistoric Sites CASDI-14115 and CA-SDI-14116 for The Mesa Grande Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Solana Mesa Partners, LLC.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Wetmore Property, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Mr. Andy Campbell.
- 2000 The Torrey Ranch Cultural Resource Test Program, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Garden Communities.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Test Results for the Otay Mesa Generating Project. Prepared for the California Energy Commission and Otay Mesa Generating Company, LCC.
- 2000 The Eternal Hills Cultural Resource Survey and Test Program, City of Oceanside, California. Prepared for Eternal Hills Memorial Park.
- 2000 The Quail Ridge Cultural Resource Test Program, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Helix Environmental Planning Inc.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Testing Program for CA-SDI-5652/H and CA-SDI-9474H SR 78/Rancho Del Oro Interchange Project, Oceanside, California. Prepared for Tetrattech Inc.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Test Results for a Portion of CA-SDI-8654 (Kuebler Ranch) Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2000 Historical/Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery Program for Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-48, Locus C Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, California. Prepared for Department of the Navy, Southwest Division.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Palomar College Science Building Project San Marcos, California. Prepared for Parsons Engineering Science Inc.
- 1999 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Village of Ystagua Water Main Break City of San Diego, California. Prepared for the City of San Diego Water Department.
- 1999 The Effect of Projectile Point Size on Atlatl Dart Efficiency in Lithic Technology Vol. 24, No 1 p (27-37).
- 1999 Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Oceanside-Escondido Bikeway Project, San Marcos, California. Prepared for City of San Marcos.
- 1999 5000 Years of Occupation: Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment Program for the Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course Project City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared or Cotton/Beland/Associates, Inc.
- 1999 Silver Oaks Estates Cultural Resource Enhanced Survey and Test Report for a Portion of CA-SDI-7202 San Diego, California. Prepared for Helix Environmental Planning Inc.
- 1999 Historical Archaeological Test of a portion of CA-SDI-8303 for the Faraday Road Extension Carlsbad, California. Prepared for the City of Carlsbad.
- 1999 Cultural Resource Literature Review for the North Coast Transportation Study Arterial Streets Alternative San Diego County, California. Prepared for MLF/San Diego Association of Govt.

- 1998 Archaeological Test Report for a Portion of CA-SDI-9115/SDM-W-122 Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Industrial Developments International.
- 1998 Rainforest Ranch Cultural Resource Survey and Significance Test for Prehistoric Sites CA-SDI-14932, CA-SDI-14937, CA-SDI-14938, and CA-SDI-14946 County of San Diego, California. Prepared for Boys and Girls Club of Inland North County.
- 1998 Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Oceanside-Escondido Bikeway Project San Marcos, California.
- 1998 Final Report: Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Sterling Property, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for SPT Holdings LLC.
- 1996 Final Report: Archaeological Survey and Test for the Huber Property Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Gene Huber.
- 1996 Final Report: Results of Phase II Test Excavations and Phase III Data Recovery Excavations at Nine Archaeological Sites Within the Newport Coast Planned Community Phase III Entitlement Area, San Joaquin Hills, Orange County, California. Prepared for Coastal Community Builders, a division of The Irvine Company.
- 1995 Preliminary Report: Phase II Test Results From Nine Prehistoric Archaeological Sites Within The Proposed Upper Newport Bay Regional County Park. Prepared for EDAW, Inc.
- 1995 Final Report: A Phase II Test Excavation at CA-ORA-136, Block 800 City of Newport Beach, Orange County California. Prepared for the Irvine Apartment Communities, a division of The Irvine Company.

Presentations

- 2004 Guest Lecturer and Flintknapping Demonstration Mission San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians Annual Inter-tribal Pow-Wow. Mark Mojado, Tribal Contact.
- 2003 Steep Edge Unifacial Tools of Otay Mesa: An Analysis of Edge Types from CA SDI-7215 SCA Southern California Data Sharing Meetings
- 2001 Identification of Late Period Behavior Patterns in Elfin Forest: Three Sites in Northern San Diego County.
- 2001 Society for California Archaeology Data Sharing Meetings, San Luis Obispo, California.
- 1996 Trans-Tehachapian Lithic Trade at the Canebreak/Sawtooth Transition. Thirteenth Annual Meeting, Society of California Archaeology, Bakersfield, California.
- 1994 Point Size and Atlatl Dart Efficiency. Twenty Fourth Annual Meeting, Great Basin Anthropological Conference, Elko, Nevada.
- 1994/96 Guest Lecturer and Flint Knapping Instruction - Archaeological Field Class Fall Semester ,Cypress College, Cypress, California. Paul Langenwalter/Henry C. Koerper, Directors.
- 1994/95 Annual Guest Lecturer - "Living History Days" at the Mission, Mission San Juan Capistrano, San Juan Capistrano, California.

APPENDIX B

Site Record Forms

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

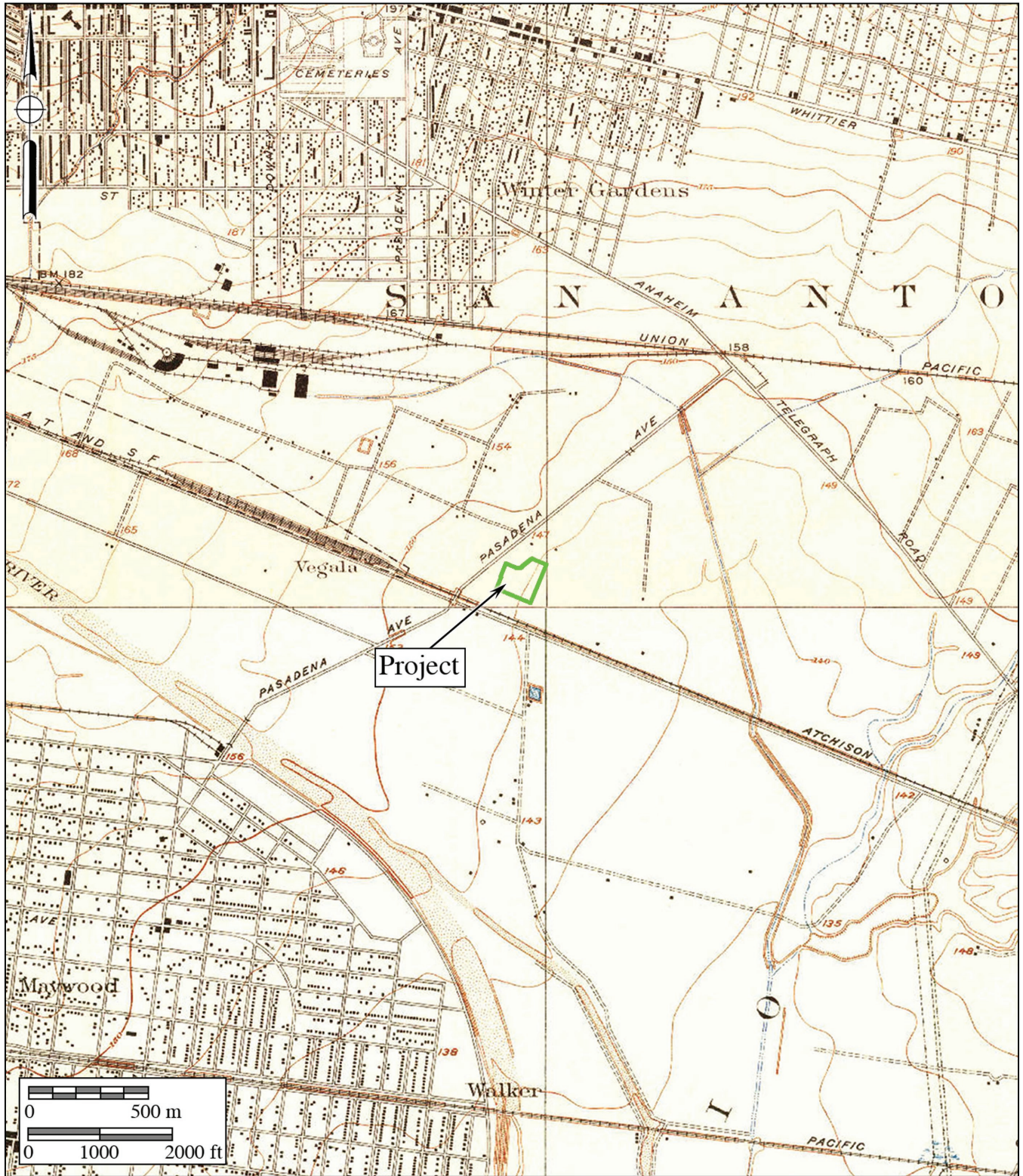
APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

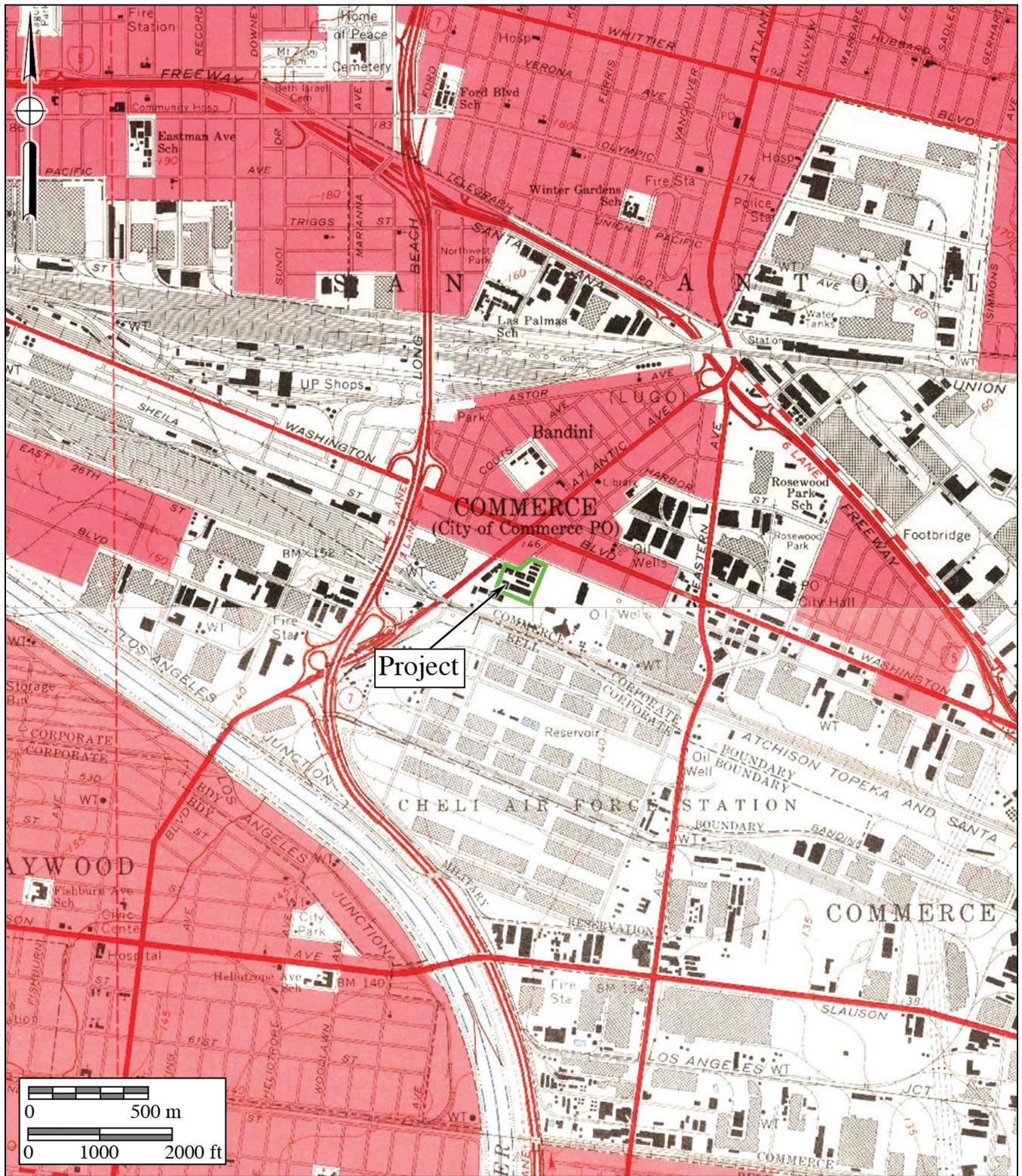
Historic Maps



1920s and 1930s USGS Maps

The Commerce Logistics Center Project

USGS Alhambra and Bell Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)



1960s USGS Map

The Commerce Logistics Center Project

USGS Los Angeles and South Gate Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)