A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE OTTAWA BUSINESS CENTER PROJECT

CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

APNs 3090-401-05 to -08; 3090-411-01 to -05; 3090-531-02 to -04; and 3090-551-02 and -04 to -07

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Fieldwork Performed: May 15, 2021
Key Words: Approximately 51.92 acres; positive; three historic cultural resources identified.

Archaeological Report Summary Information

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Assessor's Parcel Numbers:	3090-401-05 to -08; 3090-411-01 to -05; 3090-531-02 to -04; 3090-551-02 and 3090-551-04 to -07
USGS Quadrangle:	The northern half of Section 27, Township 5 North, Range 4 West on the USGS *Hesperia, California* Quadrangle
Study Area:	Approximately 51.92 acres
Key Words:	Archaeological survey program; positive; City of Victorville; approximately 51.92 acres; USGS *Hesperia, California* Quadrangle (7.5-minute); three historic cultural resources identified (Sites Temp-1, Temp-2, and Temp-3).

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The following report describes the results of the cultural resources survey conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) for the Ottawa Business Center Project. The survey included approximately 51.92 acres located in Victorville in western San Bernardino County, California. The project includes a warehouse development located northeast of the intersection of Hesperia Road and Ottawa Street. The project is situated in the northern half of Section 27, Township 5 North, Range 4 West of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute *Hesperia, California* topographic quadrangle. The project will include the construction of a 986,520-square-foot warehouse with a 10,000-square-foot office space, a total of 331 parking spaces and 310 trailer parking spaces, a detention basin, and a rail spur. The project includes Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 3090-401-05 to -08; 3090-411-01 to -05; 3090-531-02 to -04; and 3090-551-02 and -04 to -07. This study was conducted by BFSA in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the environmental guidelines of the City of Victorville to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is mostly undeveloped, with dirt roads crisscrossing the property. Concrete foundations were identified in the northeast and northwest corners of the property. Two large, seasonal, northeast-to-southwest-trending drainages bisect the APE. The vegetation present within the project includes desert creosote vegetation, pickleweed, and yucca. BFSA conducted the assessment to locate and record any cultural resources identified within the project in compliance with CEQA and following City of Victorville guidelines.

During the survey, a sparse historic refuse scatter (Site Temp-1) was observed in the southwest corner of the project. The scatter appears to have been the result of a single dumping event, which is common in remote areas of the southwestern Mojave Desert. Although no testing was conducted, the very sparse and dispersed scatter has been highly disturbed by wind and flooding activities and does not appear to have an associated subsurface deposit. Based upon surface evidence, the scatter was recorded and evaluated as not significant under CEQA criteria. No prehistoric Native American resources were observed on the property. A total of four foundations were identified during the survey; however, only two of those foundations and associated demolition debris are historic-period structures, constructed between 1957 and 1959 (Sites Temp-2 and Temp-3). The structures have also been recorded and evaluated as not significant under CEQA criteria. Archaeological monitoring of grading within the project is recommended to observe the removal of these sites and recover any historic artifacts that might be exposed.

A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (CSU Fullerton). All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSA in Poway, California.

1.1 Purpose of Investigation

The purpose of this investigation was to complete a records search of previously recorded archaeological sites on or near the property, complete an archaeological survey of the project acreage, identify any archaeological resources within the project, and analyze any cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed development. The information generated by this study will provide the basis for the CEQA-level analysis of the potential adverse impacts to cultural resources. The project development map (see Figure 2.0–3) shows the configuration of the proposed warehouse development for the Ottawa Business Center Project.

1.2 Recommendation Summary

The Ottawa Business Center Project will not result in direct impacts to significant cultural resources. Although Site Temp-1, a historic refuse scatter, was discovered in the southwest portion of the project, and Sites Temp-2 and Temp-3, configurations of historic structure foundations, were discovered in the northeast portion of the project, the sites have been evaluated as not significant under CEQA criteria. Site Temp-1 is a very sparse, superficial, dispersed scatter of less than 20 historic artifacts, which is located on an active erosional surface and does not retain any research potential. It is recommended that all artifacts associated with the historic refuse scatter be collected and recorded prior to the commencement of grading within Site Temp-1. Sites Temp-2 and Temp-3 are foundation remnants with associated demolition debris of historic-period structures. The sites are in very poor condition and do not retain any research potential. A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) is recommended as a condition of approval to facilitate the identification of any additional historic features or deposits that may be associated with the foundations recorded on the project.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

BFSA was retained by T&B Planning, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources survey of the proposed Ottawa Business Center Project in the city of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 2.0–1). The archaeological survey was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and City of Victorville guidelines with regards to development-generated impacts to cultural resources. The project is located in an area of low to moderate cultural resource sensitivity, as is suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in the western San Bernardino County area are focused around environments with accessible food and water.

The Ottawa Business Center Project is a commercial development proposed by T&B Planning, Inc. The APE is located northeast of the intersection of Hesperia Road and Ottawa Street. This project is situated in the northern half of Section 27, Township 5 North, Range 4 West of the USGS 7.5-minute *Hesperia, California* topographic quadrangle (Figure 2.0–2). The project will include the construction of a 986,520-square-foot warehouse with a 10,000-square-foot office space, a total of 331 parking spaces and 310 trailer parking spaces, a detention basin, and a rail spur (Figure 2.0–3). The project includes APNs 3090-401-05 to -08; 3090-411-01 to -05; 3090-531-02 to -04; and 3090-551-02 and -04 to -07.

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the cultural resources study for the project and conducted the pedestrian survey with assistance from field archaeologist Clarence Hoff. The survey was conducted in five-meter interval transects traveling north to south across the project. The survey conditions were good with approximately 75 percent of the ground surface visible. Vegetation was sparse with desert creosote vegetation, pickleweed, and yucca throughout the project. Disturbances to the project include grading in areas where previous structures were located, in the northeast and the northwest corners of the project, within a storm drain culvert located along the southern perimeter of the project, and various dirt roads that cross the entire APE. Additionally, two large, seasonal, northeast-to-southwest-trending drainages bisect the APE. The technical report was prepared by Jillian Conroy. Jillian Conroy created the report graphics and Summer Forsman conducted technical editing and report production. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

2.1 Previous Work

A records search was requested from the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton for previously recorded cultural resources and previous studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the project (see Section 4.1). The SCCIC indicates that 11 cultural resources have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project, none of which are located within the APE. The records search also indicates that 31 cultural resource studies have been conducted within one mile of the project, two of which overlap the project (Weil 1981; Tang and Hogan 2008).

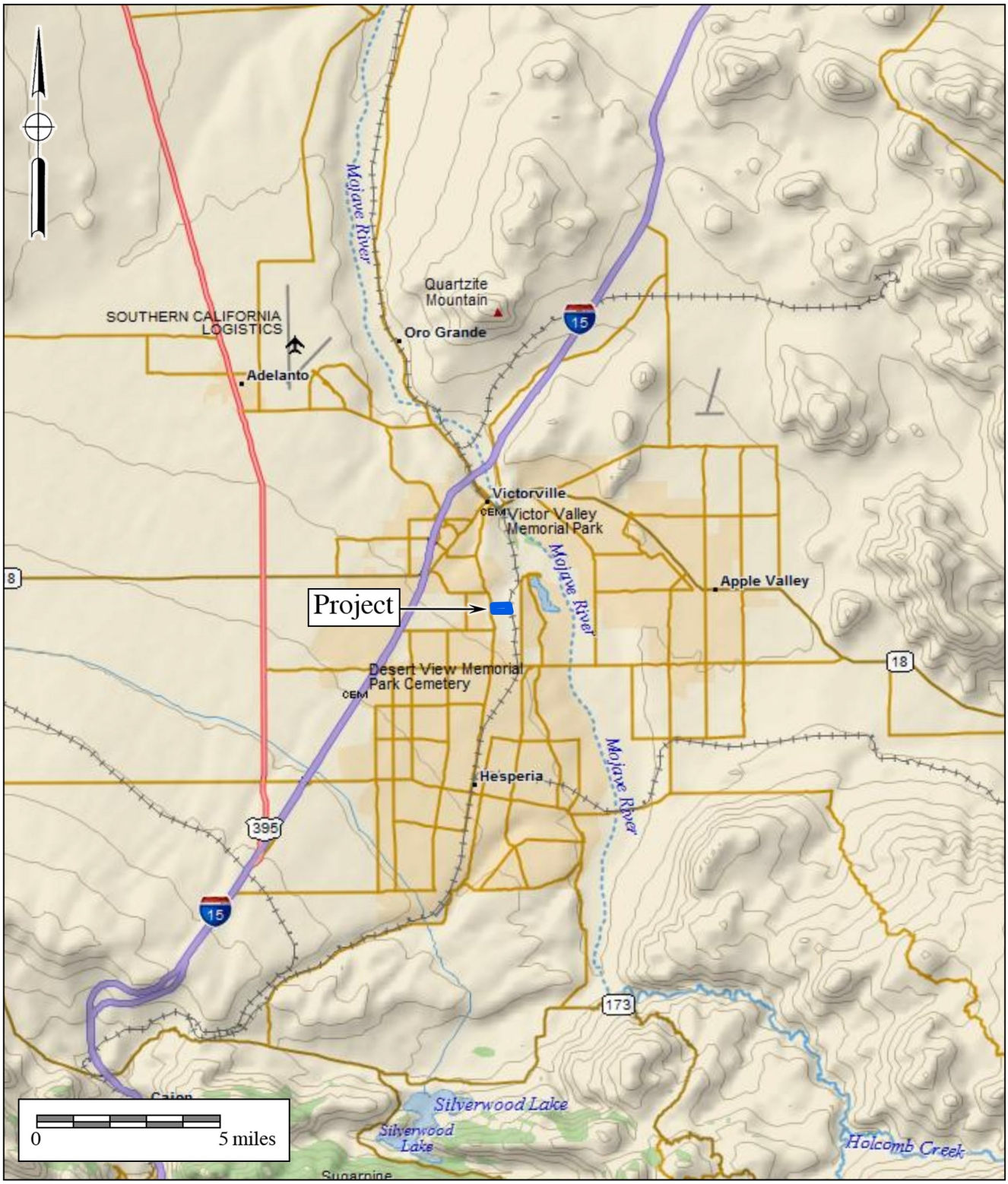

Figure 2.0–1

General Location Map

The Ottawa Business Center Project

DeLorme (1:250,000 series)

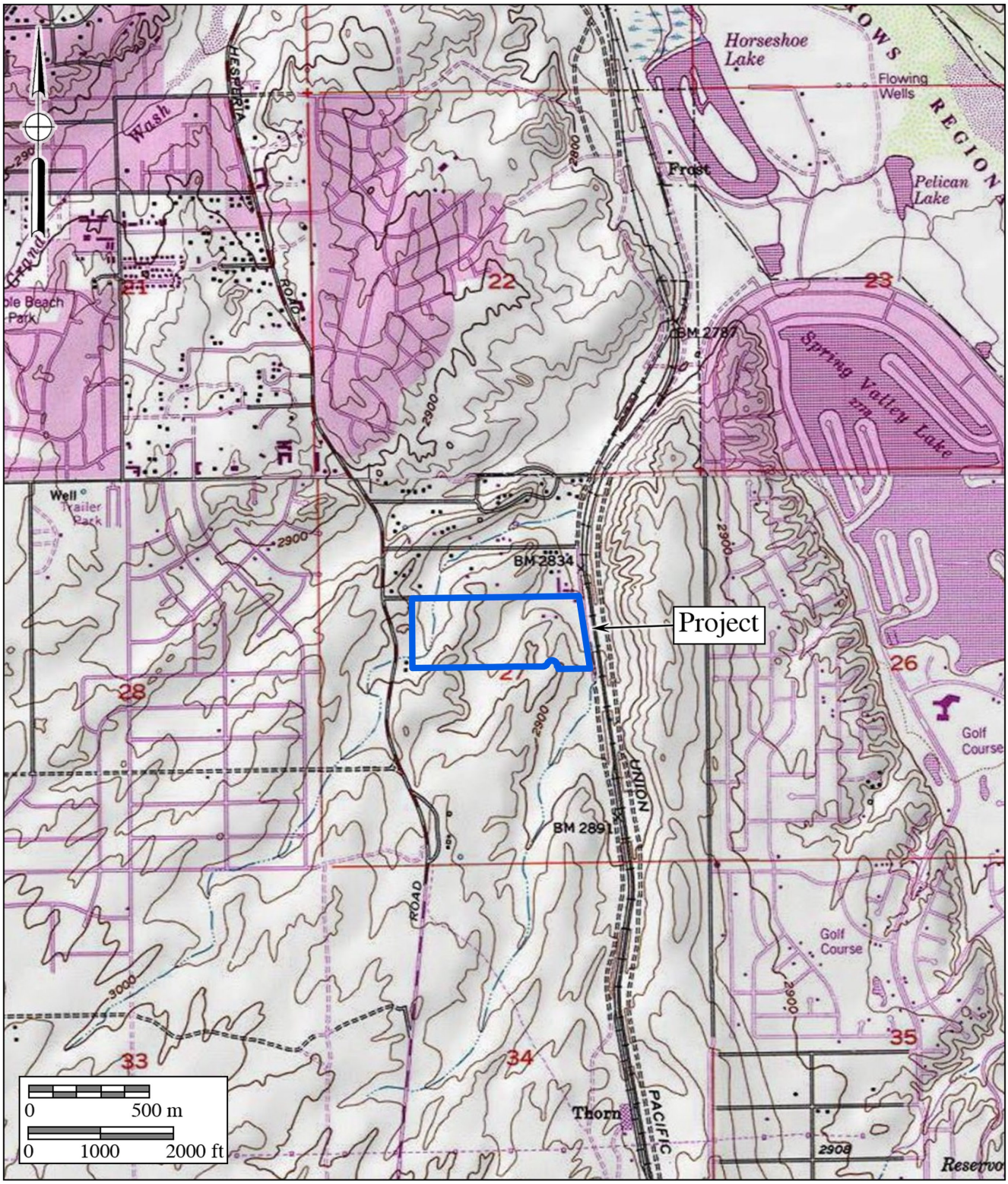

Figure 2.0–2

Project Location Map

The Ottawa Business Center Project

USGS *Hesperia* and *Victorville* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)

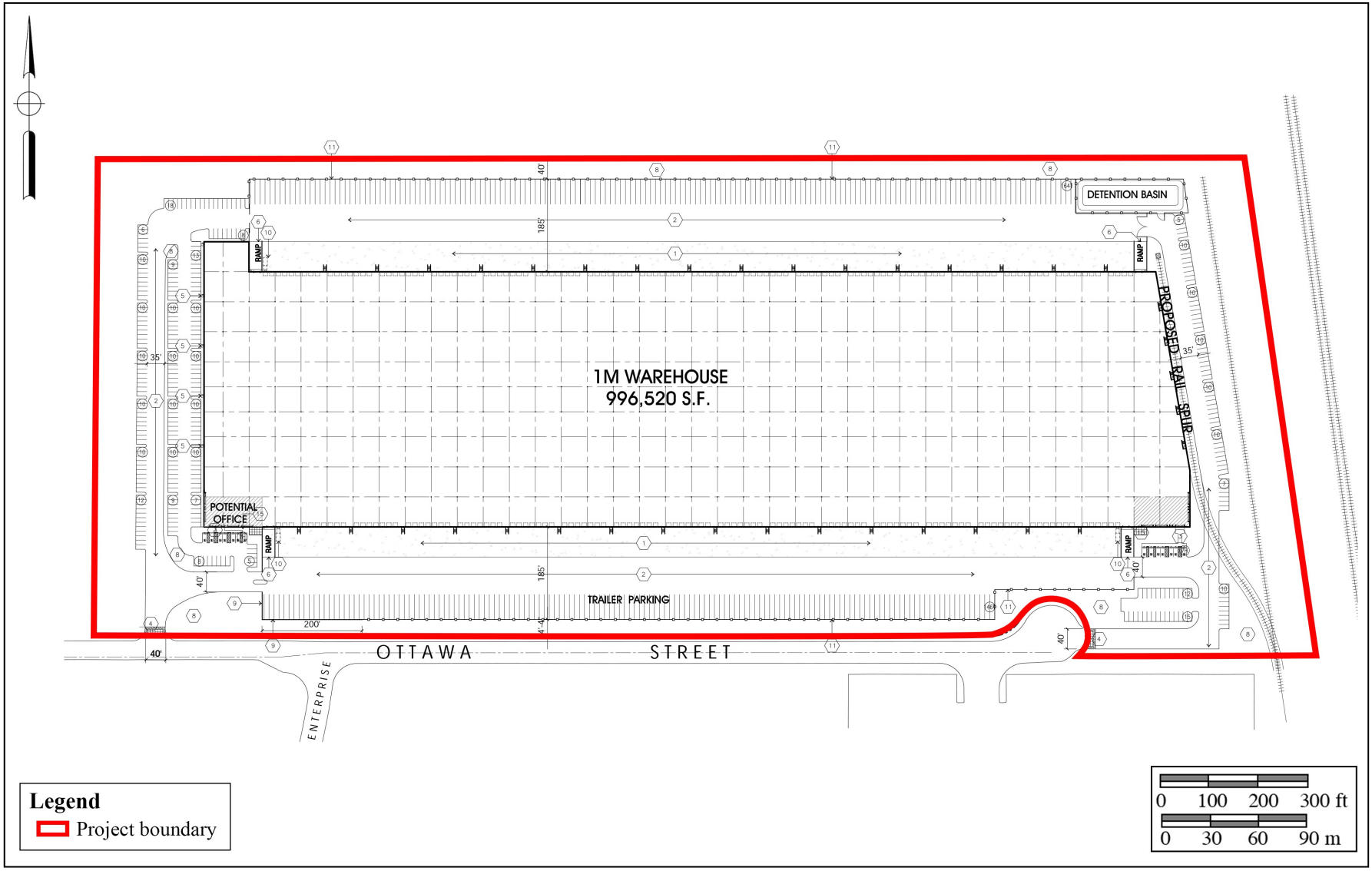

Figure 2.0–3

Project Development Map

The Ottawa Business Center Project

2.2 Project Setting

The subject property is located east of the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. The range, which lies in a northwest to southeast trend through the county, extends some 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. The subject property is located north of the San Gabriel Mountain range and the San Bernardino National Forest and south of the Ord Mountain range in the Mojave River drainage basin in the southern portion of the Mojave Desert. Elevations within the project range from approximately 2,852 to 2,927 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

Soils within the project consist of Bryman loamy fine sand with five to nine percent slopes and Cajon sand with two to nine percent slopes. The typical soil profile for the APE is a well-drained loamy fine sand/sandy clay loam/loamy sand to depths of nine, 39, and 60 inches in the Bryman areas. The Cajon sand areas consist of sand to a depth of approximately six to 25 inches, gravelly sand to a depth of 25 to 60 inches, and stratified sand to loamy fine sand to a depth of 25 to 60 inches (NRCS 2019).

Approximately 25 percent of the project has been disturbed by the creation of dirt roads, grading for the foundations of previous structures, and a storm drain along the southern perimeter of the project. Modern trash is located throughout the entire APE, but predominantly in the northwest and northeast corners. Vegetation present includes creosote, pickleweed, and yucca. Additionally, chinaberry trees can be found around the foundations identified in the northeast portion of the project.

2.3 Cultural Setting

The approximately 51.92 acres that constitute the project APE straddle the traditional territory of multiple Native American groups including the Serrano and the Vanyume. Although there may be considered a range of cultural variation among these groups, they all have language derived from a base Uto-Aztecan language stock. In the same instance, although they may have held differing worldviews and maintained variations in their social structures, how they exploited the natural resources of their territories remained similar.

Although the Mojave Desert is an area believed to have had limited prehistoric subsistence resources, it has historically supported a long and occasionally dense population. Evidence of villages and camps, burials, quarries, rock features, and bedrock mortars has been documented at archaeological sites across the desert, some of which contain evidence of a lengthy prehistoric time span. Although early archaeological remains are not found frequently, when they are, they are generally located along the margins of former pluvial lakes or in areas of dune deflation. In contrast, artifacts on the desert floor may be sparse, widely scattered, and mixed with the desert pavements. For the region, archaeologists have reached a broad consensus regarding the general cultural chronology. The identified sequence includes the Paleo Indian Period, the Pinto Period, the Gypsum Period, the Saratoga Springs Period, and the Ethnohistoric Period.

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

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

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

The Pinto Period dates to the end of the Pleistocene, when the severe and dramatic environmental change from pluvial to arid conditions began. Pinto Period sites are found mostly near ephemeral lakes and now dry streams and springs, suggesting a wetter climate than the present. Projectile points associated with the Pinto Period are characterized as larger atlatl dart points, as opposed to arrowhead points, which were introduced later. This period has been described as a highly mobile desert economy, with an emphasis on hunting that was supplemented by the use of processed seeds (Moratto 1984). Pinto Period artifacts have been interpreted as indications of temporary or seasonal occupations by small groups of people.

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

The presence of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, or Elko corner-notched points are believed to be indicative of the Gypsum Period (radiocarbon dated from 4,000 to 1,500 years ago). The Gypsum Period reflects a more intensive desert occupation. Indications of trade with coastal populations are evidenced by the shell beads in the archaeological record. An increase in milling stones and manos has been found in association with this period, which indicates an increased use of hard seeds (Moratto 1984). Several scholars associate this period with the division of the Uto-Aztecan language, approximately 3,000 to 2,500 years ago. The major language groups that emerged from this division are Numic, spoken by the Kawaiisu and Piute; Takic, spoken by the Kitanemuk, Serrano, Gabrieliño, and other southern California Shoshonean speakers; Hopic, spoken in the southwest; and Tubatulabalic, spoken by the Tubatulabal in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains. A shift in settlement patterns toward a more sedentary lifestyle occurred during this period, characterized by the emergence of large permanent or semi-permanent village sites and associated cemeteries.

2.3.4 Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 YBP)

The Saratoga Springs Period is characterized by a transition from larger dart points to smaller arrow points. This, combined with evidence from rock art motifs, leads scholars to argue for a shift from atlatls to the use of the bow and arrow either during the end of the Gypsum Period or the beginning of the Saratoga Springs Period. This period saw an increase in trade with Arizona and other areas of the Southwest. Evidence in the archaeological record shows that Brown and Buff wares (pottery styles) characteristic of Arizona made their way to the California desert by A.D. 900. It is also believed that the Anasazi mined turquoise in the eastern California desert about this time.

2.3.5 Ethnohistoric Period (800 YPB to the Time of European Contact)

During the Ethnohistoric Period, the Vanyume and potentially the Serrano occupied the project. The territory of the Vanyume was covered by small and relatively sparse populations focused primarily along the Mojave River, north of the Serrano and southeast of the Kawaiisu. It is believed that the southwestern extent of their territory went as far as Cajon Pass and portions of Hesperia. Bean and Smith (1978) noted that it was uncertain if the Vanyume spoke a dialect of Serrano or a separate Takic-based language. However, King and Blackburn (1978) suggest that the Vanyume and other Kitanemuk speakers once occupied most of Antelope Valley. In contrast to the Serrano, the Vanyume maintained friendly social relations with the Mohave and Chemehuevi to the east and northeast (Kroeber 1925). As with the majority of California native populations, Vanyume populations were decimated around the 1820s by placement in Spanish missions and asistencias. It is believed that by 1900, the Vanyume had become extinct (Bean and Smith 1978). However, given the settlement patterns reported for the Vanyume, it is more probable that the population was dispersed rather than completely wiped out.

The Serrano and Vanyume were primarily hunters and gatherers. Individual family dwellings were likely circular, domed structures. Vegetal staples varied with locality; acorns and piñon nuts were found in the foothills, and mesquite, yucca roots, cacti fruits, and piñon nuts were found in or near the desert regions. Diets were supplemented with other roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds (Heizer 1978). Deer, mountain sheep, antelopes, rabbits, and other small rodents were among the principal food packages. Various game birds, especially quail, were also hunted. The bow and arrow was used for large game, while smaller game and birds were killed with curved throwing sticks, traps, and snares. Occasionally, game was hunted communally, often during mourning ceremonies (Benedict 1924; Drucker 1937; Heizer 1978). In general, manufactured goods included baskets, some pottery, rabbit-skin blankets, awls, arrow straighteners, sinew-backed bows, arrows, fire drills, stone pipes, musical instruments (rattles, rasps, whistles, bull-roarers, and flutes), feathered costumes, mats, bags, storage pouches, and nets (Heizer 1978). Food acquisition and processing required the manufacture of additional items such as knives, stone or bone scrapers, pottery trays and bowls, bone or horn spoons, and stirrers. Mortars, made of either stone or wood, and metates were also manufactured (Strong

1929; Drucker 1937; Benedict 1924).

2.3.6 Historic Period

Prior to European presence in North America, Native American groups subsisted along the shores of the no longer extant lakes of the Great Basin region that covered the major portion of the present-day Mojave Desert. It was along these shores that Native Americans made their homes, produced their tools, and left an indelible mark upon the landscape. However, by the time the first Spanish explorers ventured into what is now southern California in 1769, the pluvial lakes had long since vanished, leaving the Mojave River to support primarily the Paiute and the Mohave tribes.

The earliest documentation of any movement through the region is from the journal of a Spanish Franciscan priest, Francisco Garces (Kyle 1990). Garces was in search of a passable immigration route from what is now southern Arizona to the northern Spanish missions of what is now California. This, he thought, would allow an easier route for trade between the missions located in present-day New Mexico and present-day California. It is believed that in 1776, Garces passed what would later become Barstow, California.

Up until the 1850s, the majority of traffic through the region took place along the "Old Spanish Trail," which forked northward from Mojave Road, located a few miles east of present-day Barstow (Steele 1975). These early travelers were not likely organized groups, and more often than not, were raiders, mission escapees, slave traders, fur trappers, soldiers, explorers, stockmen, merchants, guides, gold prospectors, and immigrants.

By the early 1860s, many early pioneers began settling along the Mojave River, deriving their income from the road traffic that was now more common in the region. This in turn led to the development of way stations that held emergency supplies for travelers, with their most lucrative trade being liquor. It was around this same time that settlers also began agricultural and stock-raising ventures. Despite the early forays into gold mining that began as early as the 1850s, large-scale local developments did not begin until nearly 1881. This was likely a result of the harsh nature of the region, which forced costly freight charges and had crude mineral recovery methods, a scarcity of water, and an overall lack of local subsistence.

It was not until the discovery of silver in Calico and the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad from Mojave to Daggett in 1882 that the region became a mining center. This gave rise to the now famous 20-mule teams. Ten teams were hitched together with two wagons and a water wagon to haul ore from Daggett to the town of Calico. It would follow that rich silver deposits gave birth to Calico Mines, Waterman Mines, and Daggett Mills (Kyle 1990). These ventures were then bolstered by the non-metallic mining industry, which still represents a significant portion of the desert's commercial industry today.

In 1853, Congress authorized exploration and surveys to determine the most economical route for a rail line from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean (Kyle 1990). Southern Pacific Railroad constructed the desert section of the rail line. The route was completed from

Mojave to Needles in 1882 to 1883. Ore was hauled on the Calico Railroad from Calico to the Oro Grande Milling Company, which was across the river from Daggett, around 1888. It was at this same time that the Santa Fe Railroad arrived in the region. In 1886, the California Southern Railroad (a subsidiary of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Company) completed the line from National City in San Diego County through Cajon Pass, joining the transcontinental line.

That same year, the plan of the town of Victor was prepared. Named for California Southern Railroad construction superintendent Jacob Nash Victor, the town was established after the construction of the original railroad station located approximately one mile northwest of the narrows of the Mojave River. The plan for the town of Victor included a grid-patterned original subdivision map of approximately 200 acres that would encompasses properties between A and G streets and First through Eleventh streets. In 1901, the name of the town was changed from Victor to Victorville, due to confusion by the United States Post Office with Victor, Colorado (City of Victorville 2015).

Due to the presence of rich soils and an abundance of water from the Mojave River, the town of Victor began to develop agriculturally soon after it was established in the 1880s. This focus was short-lived, however, as in the 1890s, limestone and granite were discovered in Victor Valley. This discovery led to the town shifting its attentions toward the cement manufacturing industry, with the Southwestern Portland Cement Company beginning operations in the town in 1916 (City of Victorville 2015).

Utilizing the existing National Old Trails Highway system, U.S. Route 66 was designated. Although the National Old Trails Highway originally cut through the town of Hesperia, the route was realigned in 1924 to pass through Victorville. The intersection of Seventh Street and D Street in downtown Victorville became a major transportation corridor after the designation (City of Victorville 2015).

As Victorville grew, the United States government became interested in utilizing the lands surrounding the town. The United States Army Corps of Engineers began construction of the Victorville Army Flight Training School in 1941, completing construction in 1942. A total of 10,000 men were stationed at the school when it opened. Following World War II, however, the airfield saw less use until the facility was reactivated in 1950 due to training needs associated with the Korean War. Upon reopening, the facility was renamed George Air Force Base after Brigadier General Harold H. George who was killed in a ground accident on a United States base in Australia in 1942. The base was closed in 1992 and has been converted for civilian use as the Southern California Logistics Airport (City of Victorville 2015).

The town of Victorville was incorporated as a general law city in 1962, its city limits encompassing approximately 10 square miles. In 2007, the city comprised approximately 74 square miles (City of Victorville 2015).

2.4 Research Goals

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 through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the western portion of San Bernardino County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the Ottawa Business Center Project included the survey of approximately 51.92 acres. Given the area involved and the narrow focus of the cultural resources study, the research design for this project was necessarily limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of, significance 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 initial site evaluation investigations 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. The basic research effort employed is focused upon gathering sufficient data to determine the boundaries of each resource, the depth, stratigraphy, and contents of any subsurface deposits, and the overall integrity of the site. Testing and recordation of the contents of the site would provide the basis to complete an analysis of spatial relationships of artifacts, features, and natural resources. Ultimately, this information forms the foundation to determine the cultural affiliation of the site, the period of occupation, site function, and potential to address more focused research questions. The following research questions take into account the small size and location of the project discussed above.

Research Questions:

- Can located cultural resources be situated 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 valley environments of the region?

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 occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research was undertaken with these primary research goals in mind:

1) To identify cultural 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;
3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective; and
4) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each of the cultural resources identified.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The cultural resources study for the Ottawa Business Center Project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive pedestrian survey of the approximately 51.92-acre project, and preparation of a technical report. This archaeological study conformed to professional standards in support of City of Victorville guidelines. Statutory requirements of CEQA and subsequent legislation (Section 15064.5) were followed in evaluating the significance of cultural 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 Archaeological Records Search

A records search conducted by the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton was reviewed for an area of one mile surrounding the project in order to determine the presence of any previously recorded sites. Land patent records, held by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and accessible through the BLM General Land Office (GLO) website, were also reviewed for pertinent project information. In addition, the BFSA research library was consulted for any relevant historical information.

3.2 Field Methodology

In accordance with CEQA review criteria and the policies of the City of Victorville, an intensive pedestrian reconnaissance of the project was conducted that employed a series of parallel survey transects spaced at five-meter intervals to locate archaeological sites within the project. The archaeological survey of the project was conducted on May 19, 2021. The entire project was covered by the survey process and photographs were taken to document project conditions during the survey (see Section 4.2). Ground visibility throughout the project was good, with 75 percent of the ground visible. One historic refuse scatter (Site Temp-1) was observed in the southwest portion of the project and two historic foundations with associated demolition debris (Sites Temp-2 and Temp-3) were observed in the northeast portion of the project; however, the resources have been evaluated as not significant under CEQA criteria due to a high level of natural disturbance, lack of potential for any subsurface deposits, and an inability to provide any further research potential.

3.3 Report Preparation and Recordation

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

be recorded on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site forms, which will be filed with the SCCIC.

3.4 Native American Consultation

The analysis of nearby site components and artifacts did not indicate Native American religious, ritual, or other special activities at this location. In addition, BFSA requested a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. The results of the NAHC SLF were positive. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

3.5 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 the city of Victorville in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the CEQA criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

3.5.1 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 California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code 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 Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, 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 an 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 (Public Resources Code 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 Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code 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 an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an 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 Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, 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 an 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 on 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 an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code 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 Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-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 on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, 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 Initial Study 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 Public Resources Code 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 requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Records Search Results

An archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius was requested from the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton on May 21, 2021 (Appendix C). The search results indicate that 11 cultural resource sites are mapped within one mile of the project, none of which are located within the project boundaries. The recorded sites include historic refuse scatters/deposits, a multicomponent site with a prehistoric lithic scatter and historic refuse scatter, a historic building foundation and associated refuse scatter, and prehistoric isolates. A brief description of the sites and their proximity to the project is presented within Table 4.1–1.

Table 4.1–1
Archaeological Sites Recorded Within One Mile of the Project

Site	Description
SBR-4313/H	Prehistoric lithic scatter and historic refuse scatter
SBR-6982H	Historic refuse deposit
SBR-10,871H	Historic building foundation and associated refuse scatter
SBR-10,870H, SBR-12,502H	Historic refuse scatter
P-36-020184, P-36-020290, P-36-064531, P-36-064532, P-36-064607, and P-36-064608	Prehistoric isolate

The results of the SCCIC records search also indicate that 31 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within one mile of the subject property (see Appendix C), two of which (Weil 1981; Tang and Hogan 2008) overlap portions of the project. No cultural resources were recorded within or directly adjacent to the project as a result of the Larry Seeman Associates, Inc. study (Weil 1981) and although the 2008 CRM Tech study for the Ottawa Business Center Project recorded/updated a majority of the sites in the search radius, it did not record any cultural resources within the current APE (Tang and Hogan 2008).

BLM GLO records, aerial photographs, and historic USGS quadrangle maps were also consulted as part of the literature review for the Ottawa Business Center Project. The BLM GLO records indicate that the project was initially settled by Charles Wondra on November 16, 1921 as part of the Homestead Act of 1862. The Homestead Act "granted citizens or future citizens up to 160 acres of public land provided they live on it, improve it, and pay a small registration fee" (National Archives Catalog 2021). Wondra acquired the entire north half of Section 27 of

Township 5 North, Range 4 West. Wondra was born on October 24, 1886 in Mähr Trübau, Austria. Now known as Moravská Třebová, Czech Republic, the town was located in the Austro-Hungarian empire when Wondra immigrated with his wife Sophia on October 14, 1907. Charles and Sophia were married in the United States in New Jersey in 1910 (National Archives Catalog 2021) and welcomed their first son, George Julius, on December 2 of that year. Their second son, Charles L., was born on July 8, 1913, also in New Jersey. By April 19, 1916, the Wondras were living in Los Angeles, California, and Charles was working as a tinsmith (National Archives Catalog 2021). On his World War I draft registration card, dated June 5, 1917, Wondra lists his occupation as "homesteading and farming 3 miles southwest of Victorville on Homestead" with his wife and two children (National Archives Catalog 2021). However, census records indicate that by 1930, the Wondras were living in town on Rio Vista Street, and Charles was a retail merchant at a service station that he owned (National Archives Catalog 2021).

The 1902 USGS *Hesperia* Quadrangle map (1:62,500) indicates that the only developments to the vicinity of the APE are the California Northern Railway, which was established in the 1880s (City of Victorville 2015), and two dirt roads that run along the east and west boundaries of the project (Figure 4.1–1). The first available aerial photograph for the project is from 1929 and shows the entire property as vacant (Plate 4.1–1). The 1942 USGS *Hesperia* Quadrangle map (1:62,500) shows increased development in the vicinity of the project. The easternmost dirt road was paved by this time and residential structures are shown to the north of the project (Figure 4.1–2). The 1953 aerial photograph also shows the project as vacant and unaltered (Plate 4.1–2). However, construction is present adjacent to the northwest of the project, across what is now Terra Linda Street. Additionally, three structures, likely a residence and outbuildings are located adjacent to the southwest boundary of the project.

The 1957 edition of the 1956 USGS *Hesperia* Quadrangle map (7.5-minute) shows three structures outside the project boundary, two of which are in the vicinity of the structures located adjacent to the southwest corner of the project, as shown on the 1953 aerial photograph. The other structure is located adjacent to the northwest corner of the project (Figure 4.1–3). By 1959, the northeast corner of the property was graded, and three structures had been constructed (Plate 4.1–3). By 1986, the northwest corner of the property was graded, a structure was constructed, and the area was used for trailer parking (Plate 4.1–4). The northeast corner of the property appears to also be used for car or trailer parking. The 1990 aerial photograph indicates that another structure was constructed in the northeast corner of the property (Plate 4.1–5) and by 2009, all of the structures within the project had been removed (Plate 4.1–6). As indicated by the aerial photographs and USGS maps, the project and surrounding community continued to develop through the twentieth century with housing developments and commercial properties.

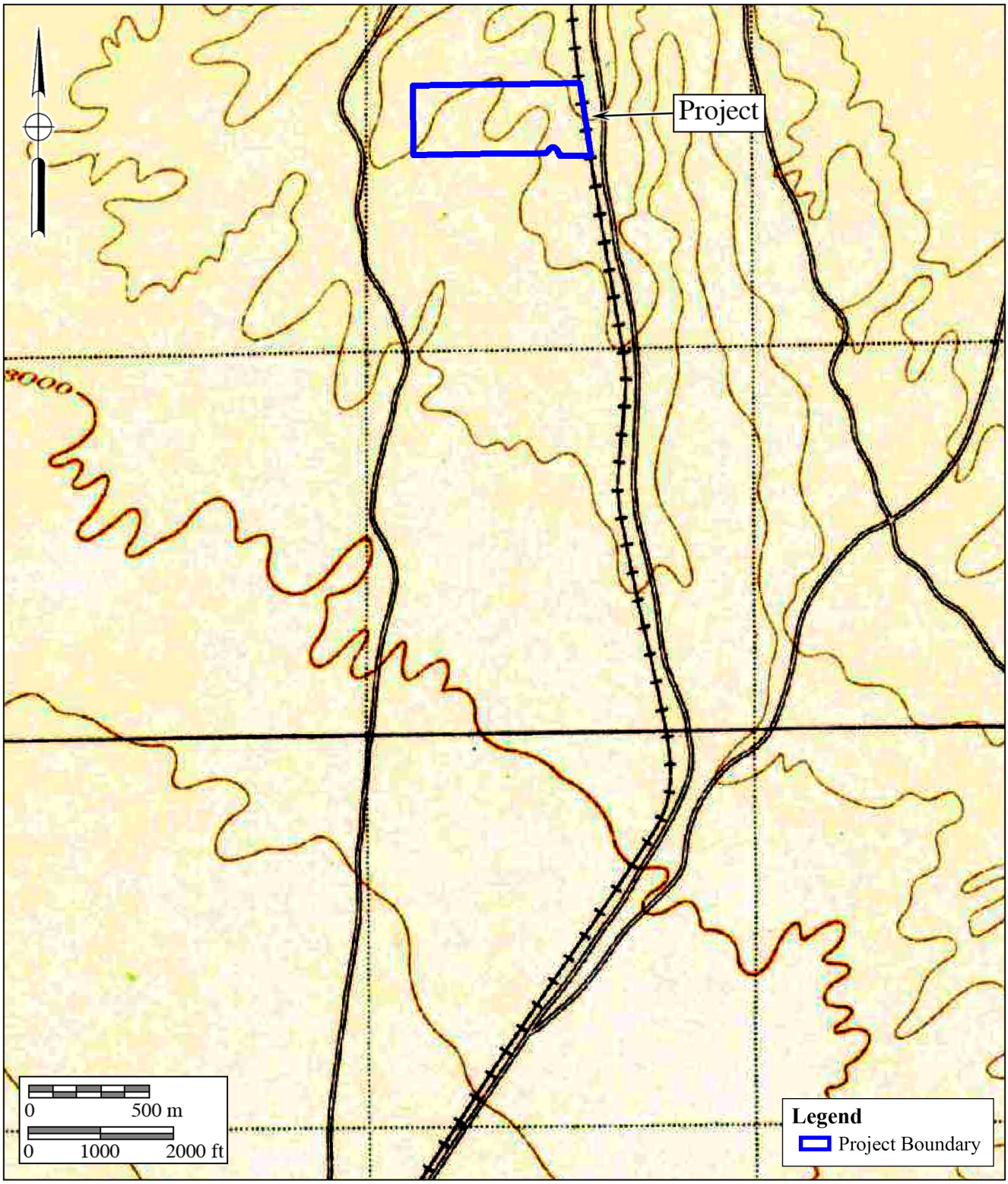

Figure 4.1–1

1902 USGS Map

The Ottawa Business Center Project

USGS *Hesperia* Quadrangle (1:62,500 series)

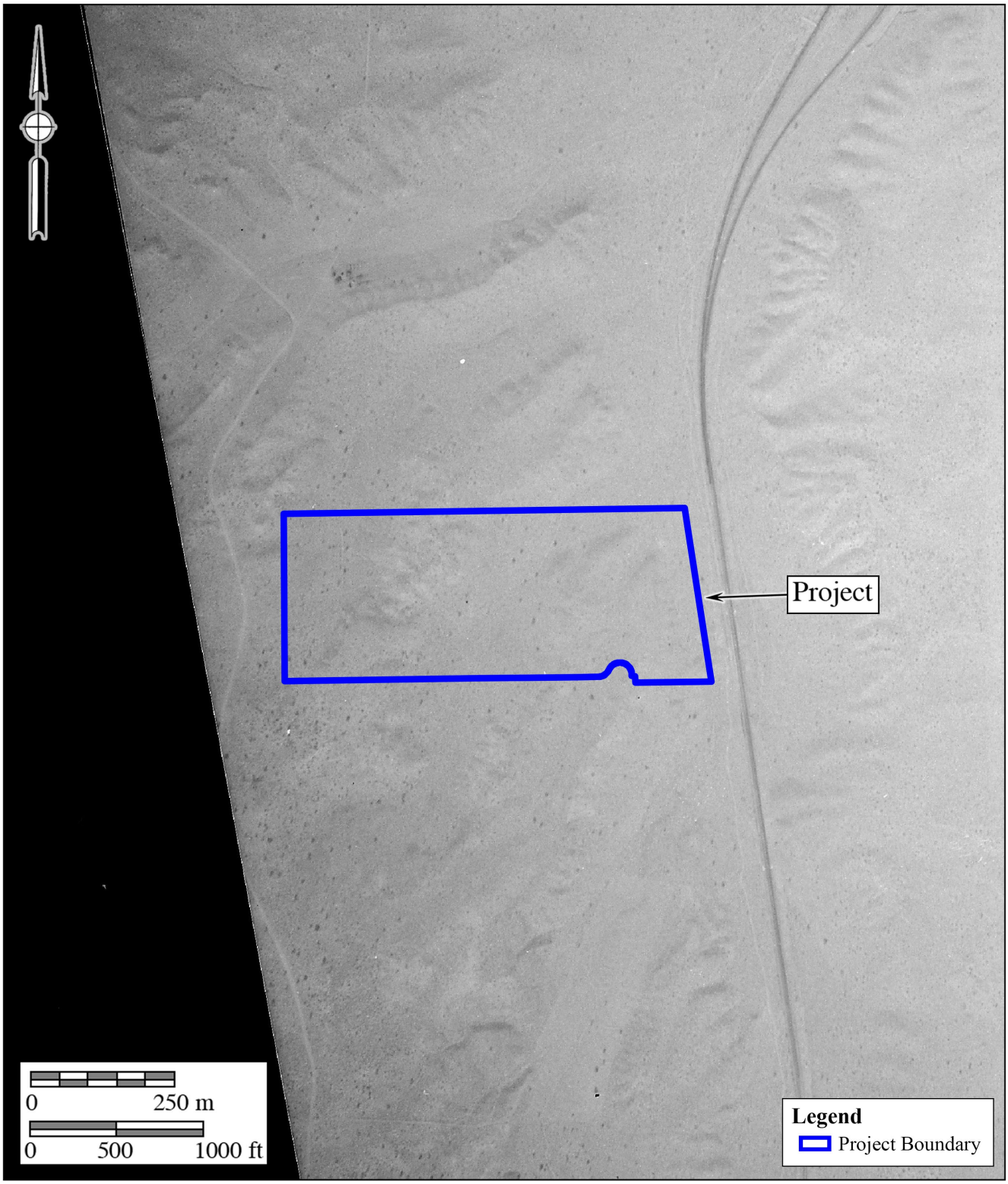

Plate 4.1–1

1929 Aerial Photograph

The Ottawa Business Center Project

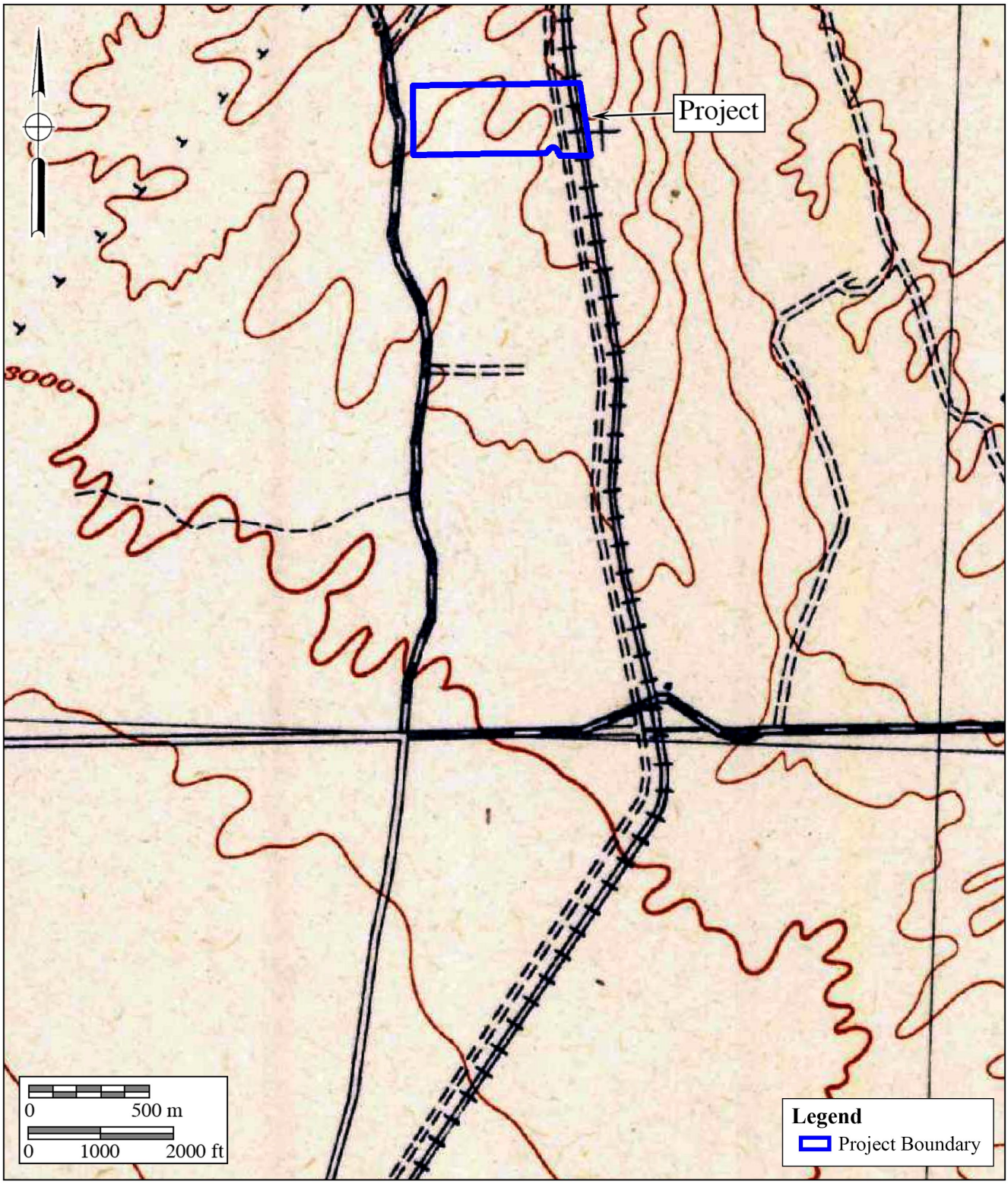

Figure 4.1–2

1942 USGS Map

The Ottawa Business Center Project

USGS *Hesperia* Quadrangle (1:62,500 series)

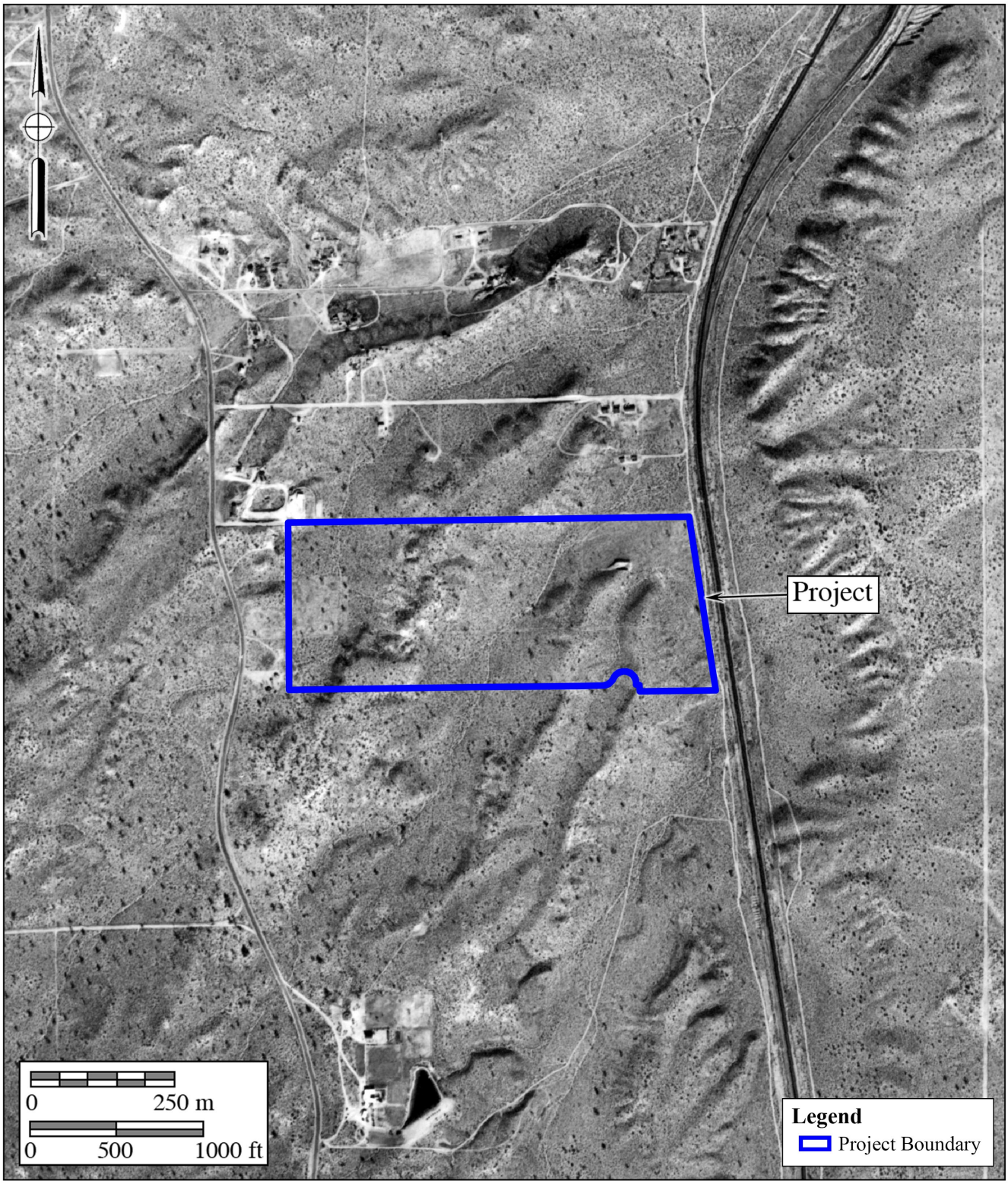

Plate 4.1–2

1953 Aerial Photograph

The Ottawa Business Center Project

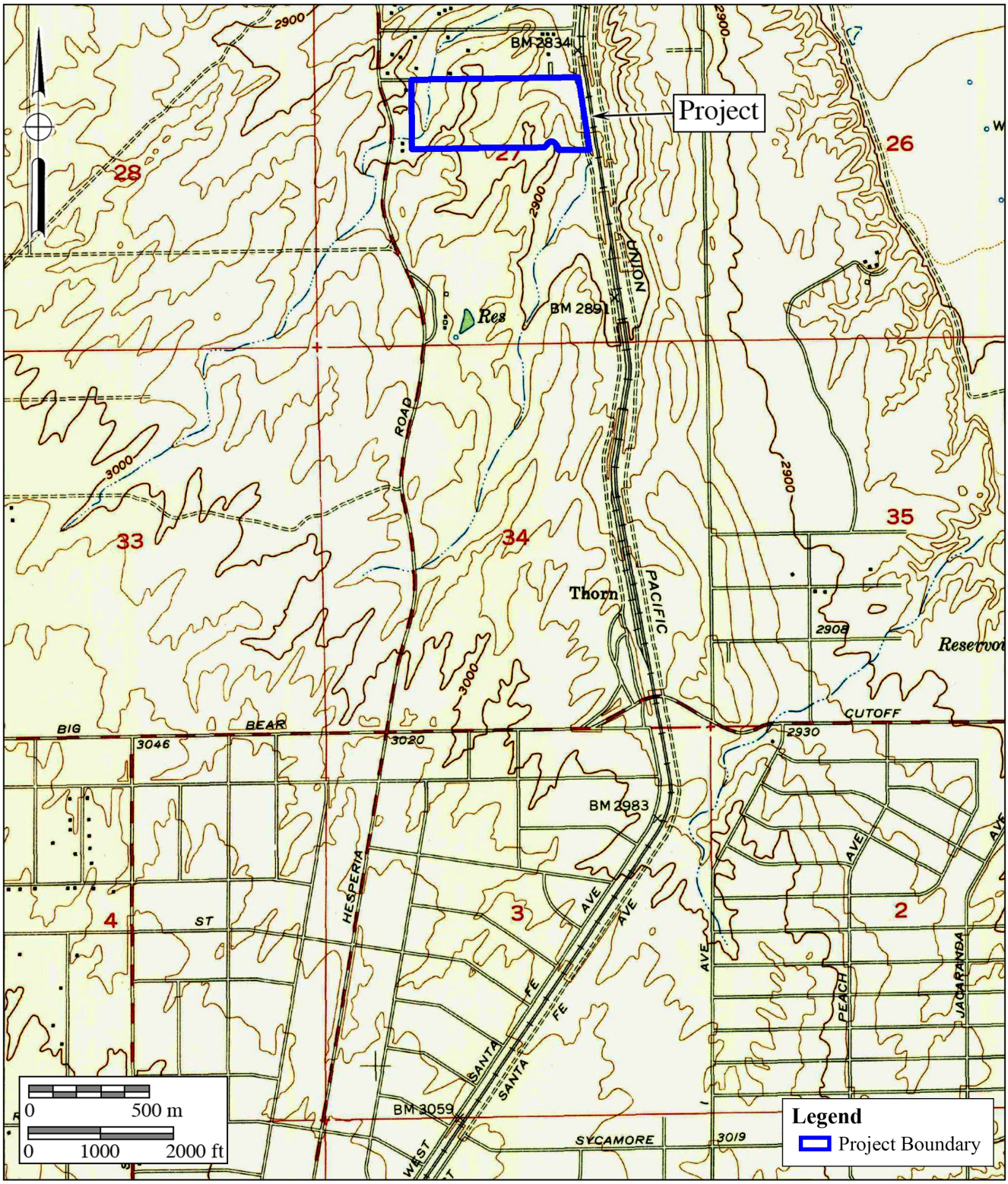

Figure 4.1–3

1957 USGS Map

The Ottawa Business Center Project

USGS *Hesperia* Quadrangle (7.5-minute)

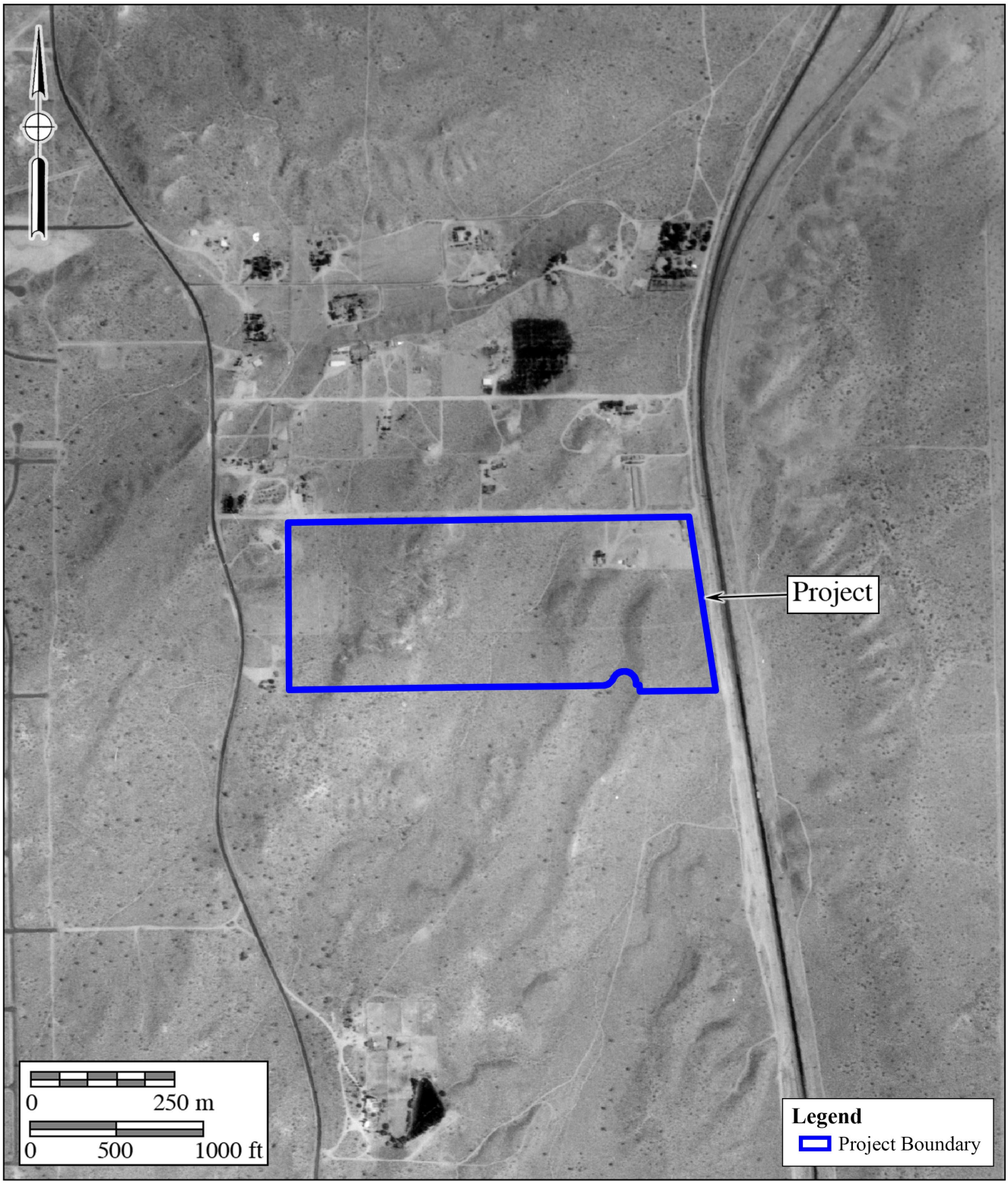

Plate 4.1–3

1959 Aerial Photograph

The Ottawa Business Center Project

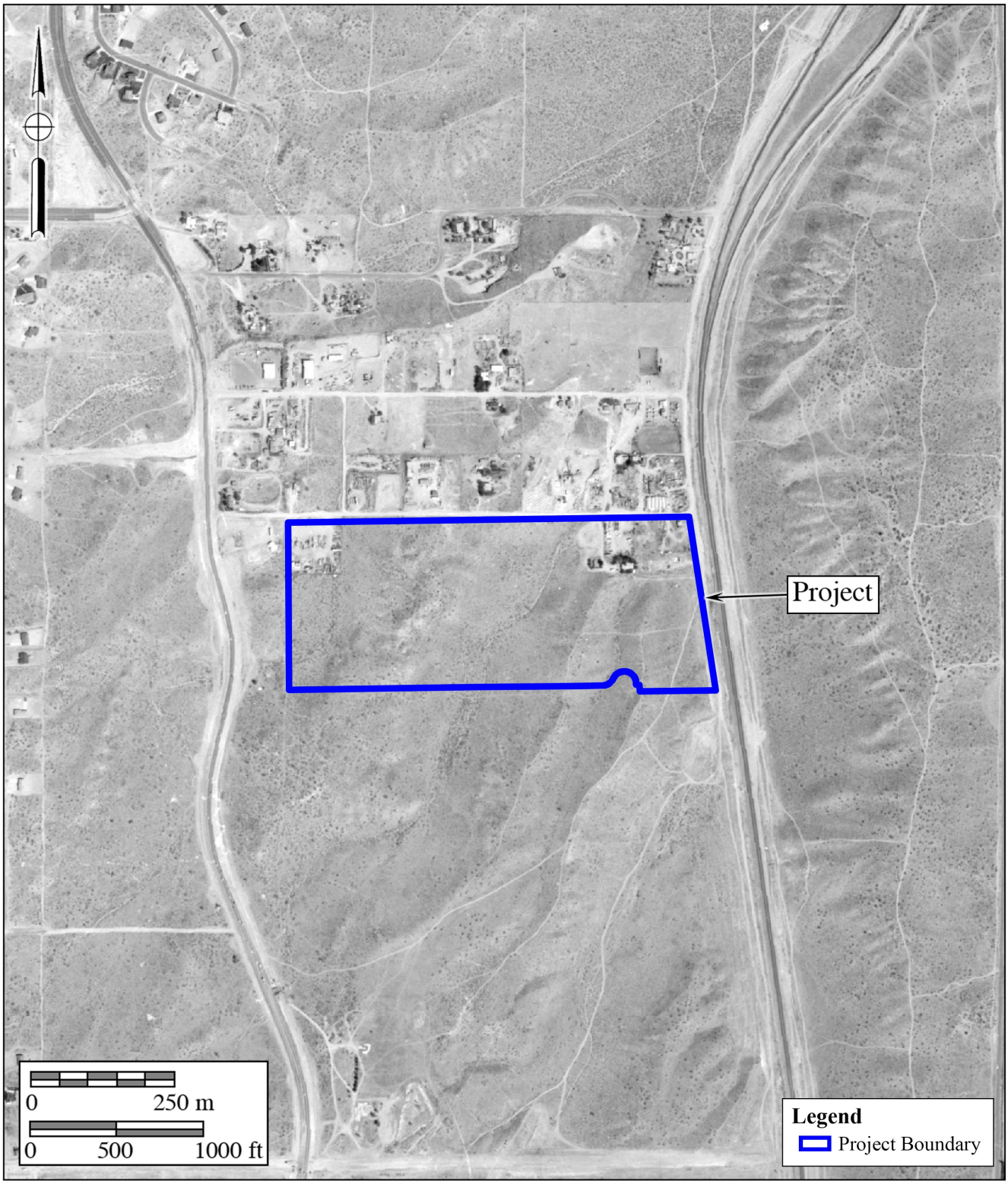

Plate 4.1–4

1986 Aerial Photograph

The Ottawa Business Center Project

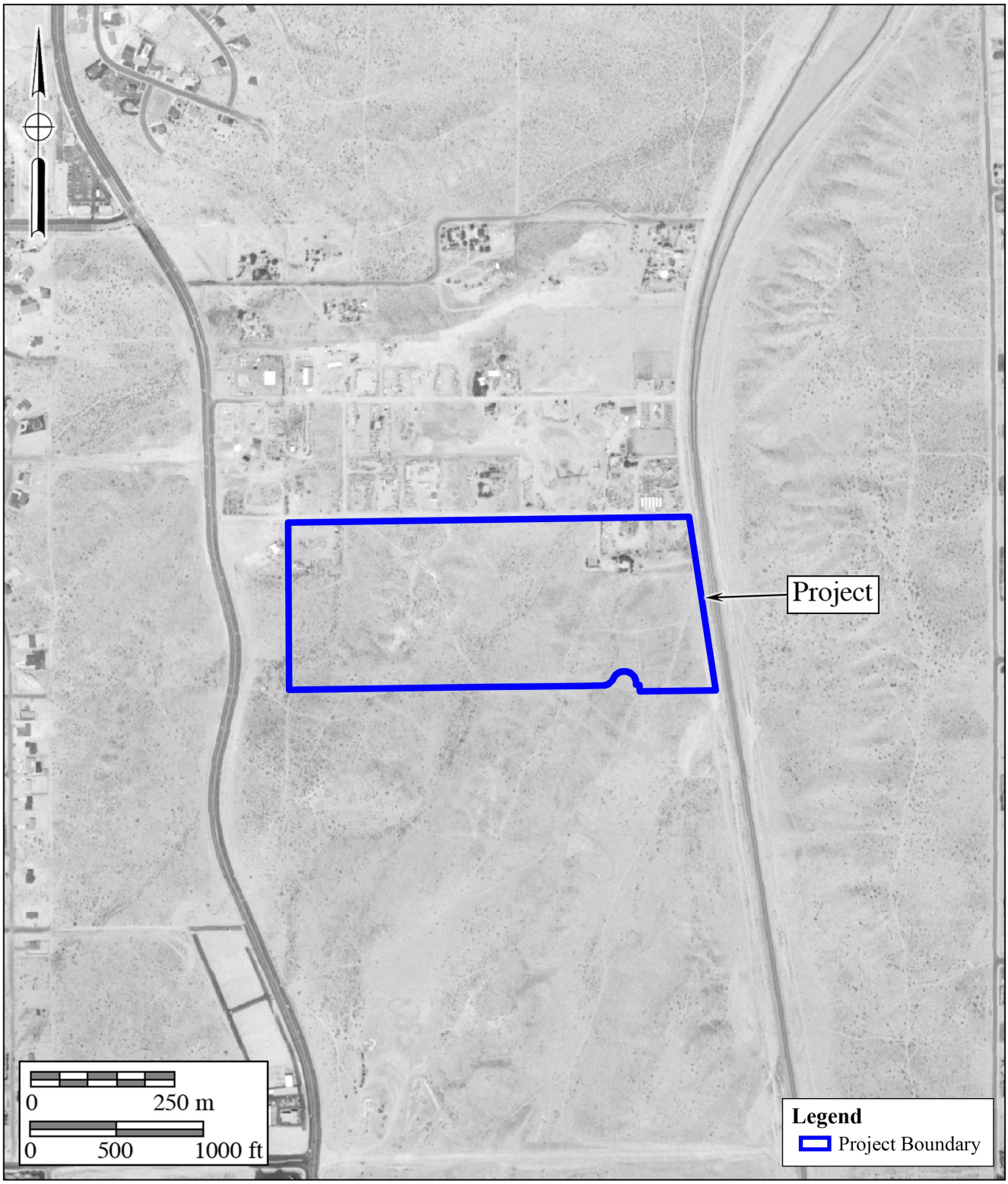

Plate 4.1–5

1990 Aerial Photograph

The Ottawa Business Center Project

Plate 4.1–6

2009 Aerial Photograph

The Ottawa Business Center Project

4.2 Results of the Field Survey

The archaeological survey of the project was conducted on May 15, 2021. All elements of the survey were directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith with assistance from field archaeologist Clarence Hoff. The archaeological survey of the property was an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of parallel survey transects spaced at approximately five-meter intervals. The entire property was accessible with approximately 75 percent ground visibility, which was affected by creosote, pickleweed, and yucca vegetation. During the pedestrian survey, the observation was made that approximately 25 percent of the property has been disturbed through the grading of dirt roads which run throughout the property, grading associated with four structure foundations located in the northeast and northwest corners of the property, and a storm drain culvert located along the southern perimeter of the APE. Additionally, modern trash dumping was observed throughout the project. The property is otherwise relatively undisturbed desert landscape with minimal topographic variation. The topography of the property can be described as undulating, with a 75-foot difference between the high and low points of elevation within the project. The lowest elevation of the APE is 2,852 feet AMSL, while the highest elevation found within the APE is 2,927 feet AMSL. Two northeast to southwest trending drainages bisect the property. An overview of the APE is provided in Plate 4.2–1.

Plate 4.2–1: Overview of the project, facing north.

During the survey, a total of four structure foundations and one historic refuse scatter were identified. The refuse scatter was identified as Site Temp-1. The structure foundation identified in the northwest corner of the project was determined to be constructed sometime between 1973 and 1986, and the northernmost structure foundation identified in the northeast corner of the project was determined to be constructed between 1986 and 1990, according to aerial photographs. As a result, these two foundations, do not meet the minimum threshold of 50 years to be considered historic-period structures.

The remaining two structure foundations were determined to be constructed between 1957 and 1959, thus meeting the minimum age threshold to be considered historic. Therefore, they were given the temporary site numbers of Temp-2 and Temp-3. Sites Temp-1, Temp-2, and Temp-3 are shown on Figure 4.2–1. Figure 4.2–2 shows the locations of Sites Temp-1, Temp-2, and Temp-3 on the 1959 aerial photograph.

4.2.1 Site Temp-1

During the survey, a dispersed scatter of historic artifacts was discovered in the northeast portion of the project (Plate 4.2–2), approximately 100 feet north of Ottawa Street, in the bend of the westernmost northeast-to-southwest-trending drainage (see Figure 4.2–1). The scatter consists of three amethyst glass fragments, two hobble-skirt Coca-Cola bottles, five to 10 glass fragments, five ceramic tableware fragments, and the fragments of approximately four metal cans (Plate 4.2–3).

Artifacts within the scatter are widespread, encompassing approximately 40 by 30 feet, are highly disturbed by natural wind and flooding events of the nearby drainage, and display no concentration or detectable association. The sparse and widely dispersed scatter is clearly superficial on the desert pavement and none of the artifacts observed were partially buried or suggestive of any subsurface deposits.

The presence of the amethyst glass fragments indicates that the artifacts could have been deposited between 1880 and 1920 (Horn 2005) and the Coca-Cola bottle fragments indicate that the artifacts could have deposited between 1917 and 1952 (Lockhart and Porter 2010). An overview of Site Temp-1 is shown in Plate 4.2–3 and a closeup of the amethyst glass fragments and the Coca-Cola bottle fragments is shown on Plate 4.2–4. Given the probable date range of the artifacts, it is possible that they are associated with the residence that was located in the project as early as 1953 (see Plate 4.1–2).

Given the dispersed, disturbed nature of the artifact scatter, it is unlikely that any sort of subsurface deposit is associated with the resource or that the resource could provide any further research potential. Therefore, Site Temp-1 has been evaluated as a non-significant resource under CEQA criteria. A site record form (DPR form) has been prepared to register Site Temp-1 at the SCCIC. The site form is provided in Appendix B.

Figure 4.2–1
Cultural Resource Location Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Figure 4.2–2
Cultural Resources Shown on the 1959 Aerial Photograph

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Plate 4.2–2: Overview of Site Temp-1, facing east.

Plate 4.2–3: View of artifacts from Site Temp-1.

4.2.2 Sites Temp-2 and Temp-3

In the northeast corner of the project, two foundations were identified (Plates 4.2–4 and 4.2–5). Aerial photographs consulted indicate that the structures were constructed sometime between 1953 and 1959 (see Plates 4.1–2, 4.1–3, and 4.2–2). Historic USGS maps were also consulted, and they further narrow the date range, indicating that the structures were likely constructed after 1957, as they are not present until the 1970 edition of the 1956 USGS *Hesperia* Quadrangle (7.5-minute) map. Aerial photographs further indicate that the structures, which were likely residences, were removed between 2006 and 2009 (see Plate 4.1–6). The only cultural materials associated with the structures include construction debris from demolishing the structures.

Given the lack of associated artifacts, and the poor quality of the remains of the structures, it is unlikely that any sort of subsurface deposit is associated with the foundations or that they could provide any further research potential. Therefore, Sites Temp-2 and Temp-3 have been evaluated as non-significant resources under CEQA criteria.

Despite this evaluation, it is recommended that the foundations be recorded prior to the start of grading, and that the area be monitored during any grading and trenching activities associated with the development of the project. Site record forms (DPR form) have been prepared to register Site Temp-2 and Site Temp-3 at the SCCIC. The site forms are provided in Appendix B.

Plate 4.2–4: Overview of Site Temp-2, facing north-northeast.

Plate 4.2–5: Overview of Site Temp-3, facing southwest.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resources study for the Ottawa Business Center Project resulted in the discovery of one historic refuse scatter (Site Temp-1) and two historic structure foundations with associated demolition debris (Sites Temp-2 and Temp-3). Due to the highly disturbed nature of the sites, it is unlikely that any subsurface deposits are associated with the resources. In addition, the refuse scatter and foundations currently possess no further research potential to provide information about historic life within the city of Victorville or southern California. Due to a lack of research potential and any potential for subsurface deposits, Sites Temp-1, Temp-2, and Temp-3 have been evaluated as non-significant resources under CEQA criteria. Because the sites are not significant resources, no potential adverse impacts to cultural resources will occur as a result of the proposed development of the project. The archaeological study of the Ottawa Business Center Project was completed in accordance with City of Victorville environmental guidelines and CEQA significance evaluation criteria. Although the sites have been evaluated as non-significant resources, it is recommended that a cultural resources MMRP be implemented for the Ottawa Business Center Project. The MMRP would require archaeological monitoring of grading to facilitate the identification of any additional historic features that may be exposed during grading. Should such features or deposits of historic artifacts be encountered during grading, the MMRP should provide guidance for the recordation and evaluation of any discovered resources. The cultural resources MMRP recommended as a condition of approval for this property is presented in Section 5.1.

5.1 Cultural Resources Monitoring Program

The proposed development of the Ottawa Business Center Project may encounter unrecorded cultural deposits or features. To mitigate for potential impacts to resources that have not been detected, a cultural resources monitoring program is recommended as a condition of approval. The scope of the cultural resources monitoring program is provided below.

General Procedures and Protocols to Be Implemented During Construction Monitoring During Grading

A. Monitor(s) Shall Be Present During Grading/Excavation/Trenching
    1. The archaeological monitor shall be present for the initial clearing of the property and then periodically as determined by the project archaeologist.
    2. The principal investigator (PI) may submit a detailed letter to the City of Victorville during earthwork to inform the City of a modification to the monitoring program when field conditions require a chance in monitoring status, including suspension of monitoring if it is determined that no further monitoring is needed.

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. If the discovered resource is associated with the prehistoric Native American occupation of this area, a Native American representative from a local tribe should be contacted to review and participate in the evolution of the discovered resource.
   2. The monitor shall immediately notify the PI (unless monitor is the PI) of the discovery, and subsequently the property owner shall be notified of the discovery.

C. Determination of Significance
   1. The PI shall evaluate the significance of the resource. If human remains are involved, follow protocol in Section D, below.

      a. The PI shall immediately notify the lead agency to discuss 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) to the lead agency to review and approve. Impacts to significant resources must be mitigated by the implementation of the ADRP 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 Victorville indicating that artifacts will be collected, curated, and documented in the final monitoring report. The letter shall also indicate 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, and the following procedures as set forth in CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California Public Resources Code (Sec. 5097.98), and the State Health and Safety Code (Sec. 7050.5) shall be undertaken:

      I. Notification
         1. The archaeological monitor shall notify the PI, if the monitor is not qualified as a PI.

2. The PI shall notify the County of San Bernardino Sheriff's Department Coroner's Division after consultation with the lead agency, either in person or via telephone.

II. Isolate discovery site
   1. 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 sheriff-coroner in consultation with the PI concerning the provenance of the remains.
   2. The sheriff-coroner, in consultation with the PI, will determine the need for a field examination to determine the provenance.
   3. If a field examination is not warranted, the sheriff-coroner will determine, with input from the PI, if the remains are or are most likely to be of Native American origin.

III. If human remains **ARE** determined to be Native American
   1. The sheriff-coroner will notify the NAHC within 24 hours. By law, **ONLY** the medical examiner can make this call.
   2. The NAHC will immediately identify the person or persons determined to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) and provide contact information.
   3. The MLD will contact the PI within 24 hours or sooner after the sheriff-coroner has completed coordination to begin the consultation process in accordance with CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California Public Resources, and the State Health and Safety Code.
   4. 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.
   5. Disposition of Native American human remains will be determined between the MLD and the PI, and, if:

      a. The NAHC is unable to identify the MLD, OR the MLD failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the NAHC; OR
      b. The landowner or authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and mediation in accordance with Public Resources Code 5097.94 (k) by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner; THEN
      c. 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.

IV. If human remains are **NOT** Native American

1. The PI shall contact the sheriff-coroner and notify them of the historic-era context of the burial.
2. The sheriff-coroner will determine the appropriate course of action with the PI and lead agency staff (Public Resources Code 5097.98).
3. If the remains are of historic origin, they shall be appropriately removed and conveyed to the lead agency. The decision for internment of the human remains shall be made in consultation with the lead agency, 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 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 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. Any artifacts recovered from the project shall be curated in an approved facility, such as the Western Science Center. Native American artifacts may be repatriated to a local tribal representative.

D. Final Monitoring Report(s)
   1. The PI shall submit the approved final monitoring report to the City and any interested parties.

6.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

July 13, 2021

Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

Date

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APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com

Education

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

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

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

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

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

Professional Accomplishments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX B

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

Confidential Maps

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)