CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE 12118 BLOOMFIELD PROJECT

SANTA FE SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA

APN 8026-019-022

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Report Date:	May 24, 2022
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Study for the 12118 Bloomfield Project, Santa Fe Springs, California
Client/Project Proponent:	EPD Solutions, Inc. 2355 Main Street, Suite 100 Irvine, California 92614
Submitted to:	City of Santa Fe Springs 11710 E. Telegraph Road Santa Fe Springs, California 90670
Assessor's Parcel Number:	APN 8026-019-022
Type of Study:	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey
USGS Quadrangle:	Situated within the unsectioned Santa Gertrudis (McFarland & Downey) Land Grant, Township 3 South, Range 11 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian [Projected]) of the *Whittier, California* (7.5-minute) topographic quadrangle map.
Acreage:	5.15 acres
Key Words:	Survey; historic industrial property at 12118 Bloomfield Avenue recorded as Temp-1; Phase II resource evaluation study and historic structure assessment recommended; monitoring of grading is recommended.

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

In response to a request by EPD Solutions, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted a cultural resources study for the 12118 Bloomfield Project. The project is located at 12118 Bloomfield Avenue within the city of Santa Fe Springs, Los Angeles County and includes Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 8026-019-022 for a total of 5.15 acres. The project is situated within the unsectioned Santa Gertrudis (McFarland & Downey) Land Grant (Township 3 South, Range 11 West, of the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian [Projected]) as shown on the USGS *Whittier, California* (7.5-minute) topographic quadrangle map. The project parcel is highly disturbed, having previously been utilized for agricultural use and currently developed as an industrial property. The project proposes to demolish the existing buildings and grade the entire property for the construction of a new industrial warehouse building with 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 Santa Fe Springs 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 from 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. According to the records search results, five historic sites have been identified within a one-mile radius, none of which are within the project, and 17 reports have been conducted within a one-mile radius, none of which include the project. BFSA also requested a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC SLF results were negative for the presence of any sacred sites or Tribal Cultural Resources (see Appendix C).

The cultural resources survey was conducted on September 29, 2021 and resulted in the discovery of five historic buildings within the subject property. As such, the project parcel was recorded in the field as Temp-1 (12118 Bloomfield Avenue). According to the proposed development plan, the project will impact the identified cultural resources. In order to assess the potential direct and indirect impacts to the cultural resources, the identified historic structures must be subjected to a significance evaluation program to determine if any of the resources qualify under CEQA criteria as significant historical resources. Once the resources are evaluated and an impact assessment can be conducted, specific recommendations for the mitigation of impacts can be prepared. Site Temp-1 will be recorded with the SCCIC once the resource has been fully evaluated.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The archaeological survey program for the 12118 Bloomfield Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and City of Santa Fe Springs environmental guidelines. The project is located at 12118 Bloomfield Avenue within the city of Santa Fe Springs, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1.1–1). The property, which includes APN 8026-019-022, is located on the 7.5-minute USGS *Whittier, California* topographic quadrangle within the unsectioned Santa Gertrudis (McFarland & Downey) Land Grant (Township 3 South, Range 11 West, of the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian [Projected]) (Figure 1.1–2). The 5.15-acre project proposes to redevelop the parcel by removing all existing industrial buildings for the construction of a new industrial warehouse with landscaping, parking, and associated infrastructure (Figure 1.1–3).

Currently, the property contains a front office, a main manufacturing building, three additional smaller industrial buildings, and a storage yard utilized for the Crown Fence Company. Historically, the property was utilized for the San Jose Steel Co. for steel manufacturing, the Cambridge Manufacturing Co. for the manufacturing of mobile homes, and A & A Associates Inc. for the manufacturing of heat-treating furnaces and ovens (*The Whittier News* 1959; *The Daily News* 1963; *The Los Angeles Times* 1992). The 1960 aerial photograph shows the main manufacturing plant as well as an earlier version of the front office and one other still standing smaller industrial building within the property at that time. However, all structures currently located within the property were place there prior to 1970 and therefore are older than 50 years and eligible for evaluation for the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR).

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 prehistoric settlement and historic development patterns. Prehistoric resources tend to be focused around environments with accessible food and water. Given the historic development of the surrounding area, the project is also sensitive for resources associated with the agricultural history and early industrialization of the surrounding areas.

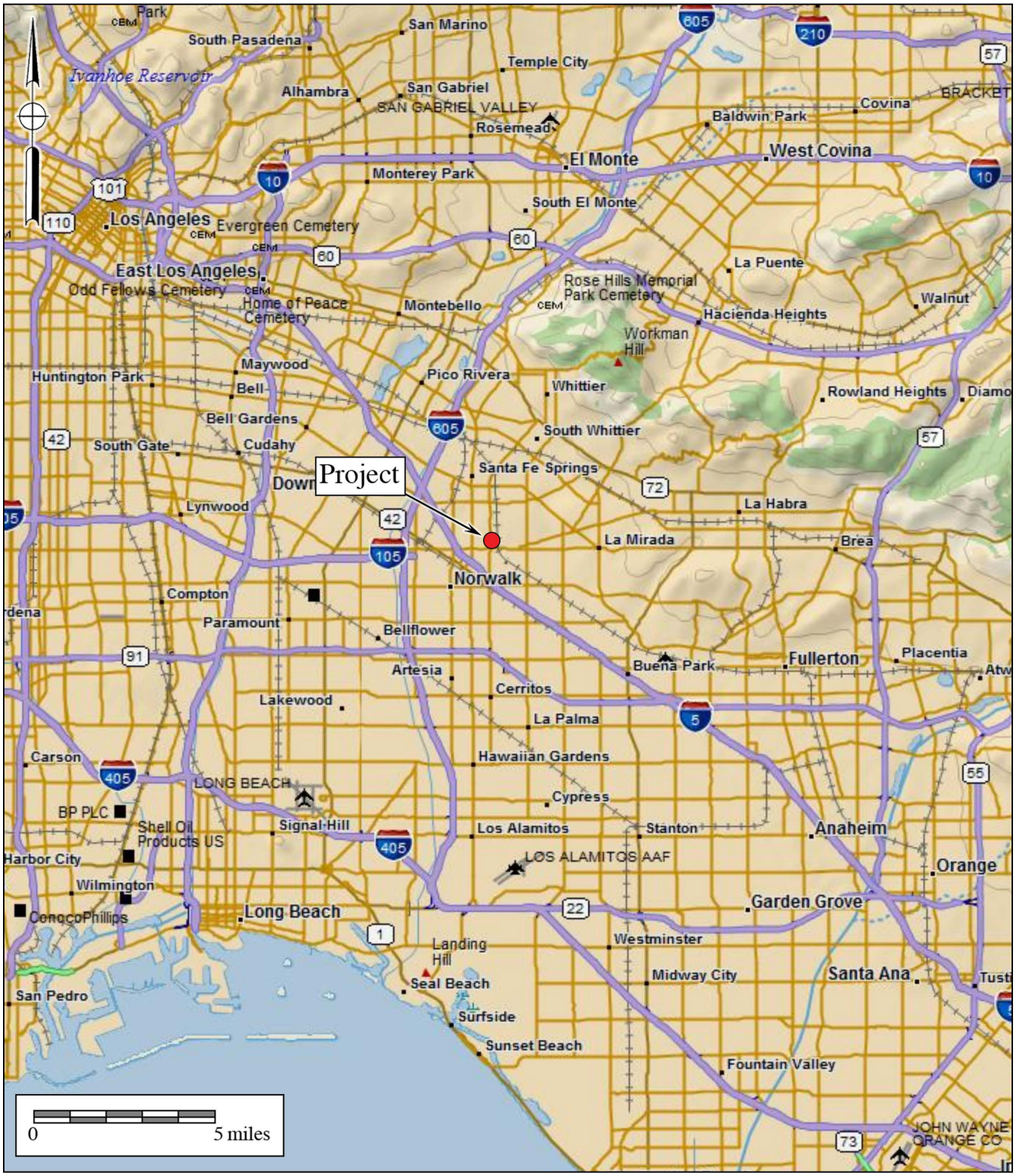

Figure 1.1–1

General Location Map

The 12118 Bloomfield Avenue Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

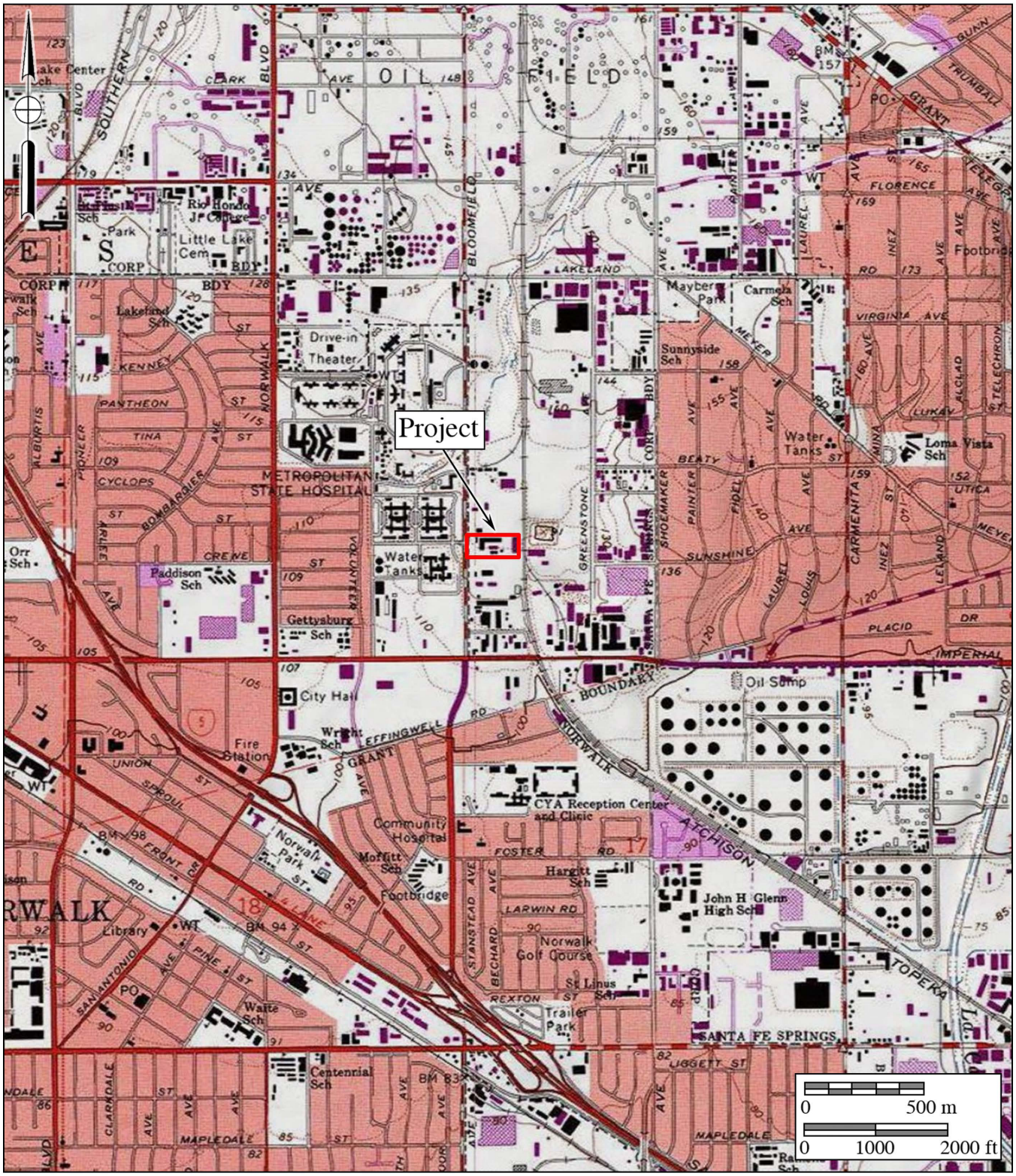

Figure 1.1–2
Project Location Map
The 12118 Bloomfield Avenue Project

USGS *Whittier* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

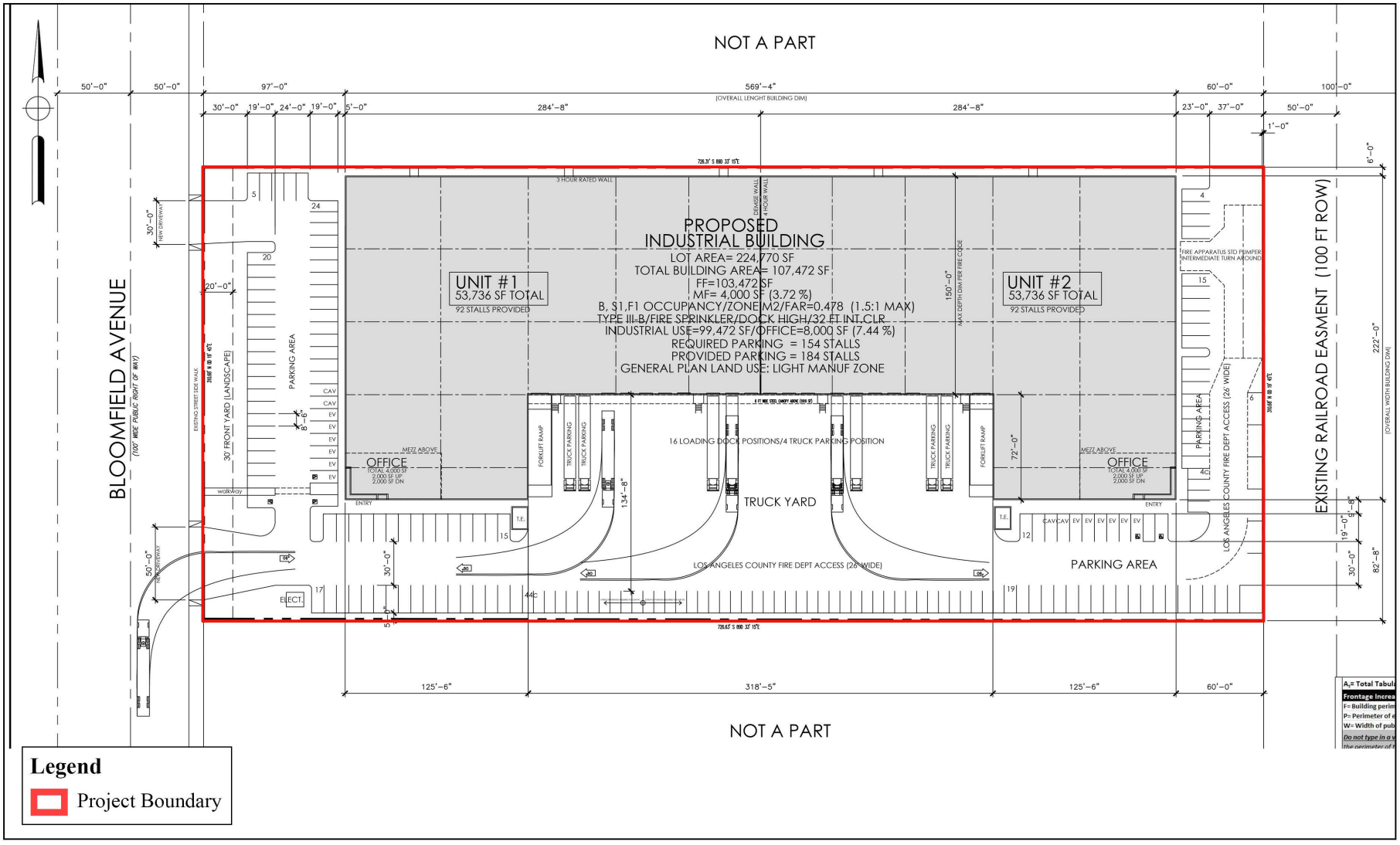

Figure 1.1–3

Project Development Map

The 12118 Bloomfield Project

1.2 Environmental Setting

The 12118 Bloomfield Project is generally located in southeastern Los Angeles County in the city of Santa Fe Springs. Currently, the subject property is fully developed containing industrial buildings, hardscape, landscaping, and an industrial yard situated between Bloomfield Avenue and railroad tracks.

Geologically, 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 in the Los Angeles metropolitan area (Hillhouse et al. 2002). The San Gabriel River is approximately two and a half miles to the west. As mapped by Saucedo (1999), the project is underlain by undivided Pleistocene silty, old alluvial fan and valley deposits. Yerkes (1972) assigned an age of upper Pleistocene and, questionably, Holocene to these alluvial deposits, describing them as reddish-brown consolidated gravel, sand, and silt.

A geotechnical investigation was recently performed for the project by Leighton Consulting, Inc. (Pflueger and Kim 2021). Findings from drilling and soil sampling activities indicated the project is covered by approximately two to five feet (with deeper localized spots) of undocumented fill soils that overlie undisturbed sandy clays and clayey sands to about 10 to 12 feet deep. In turn, this fine-grained horizon is generally underlain by silt and silty sands to about 20 feet deep, followed by mostly sands to the total depth explored of about 50 feet. To accommodate the planned construction, Pflueger and Kim (2021) recommended: the removal of all undocumented fill soils below the building footprint for replacement with engineered fill; a minimum of three feet of engineered fill should be established below the proposed foundation; an overexcavation depth of two feet below the surface is recommended for non-structural areas; deeper overexcavation may be warranted in places depending on encountered conditions.

Historically, many of the water sources in this area have been channelized. The nearest natural sources of water are characterized as seasonal drainages, such as La Canada Verde Creek, La Mirada Creek, and Coyote Creek, all located just east of the subject property. In addition, the San Gabriel River is located approximately 2.5 miles from the subject property.

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 the 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, sweathouses, 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 Gabrielino 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 historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). As a result, by the late eighteenth century, a large portion of southern California was overseen by Mission San Luis Rey (San Diego County), Mission San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and Mission San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), who began colonization the region and surrounding areas (Chapman 1921).

Up until this time, the only known way to feasibly travel from Sonora to Alta California was by sea. In 1774, Juan Bautista de Anza, an army captain at Tubac, requested and was given permission by the governor of the Mexican State of Sonora to establish an overland route from Sonora to Monterey (Chapman 1921). In doing so, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through Riverside County and described the area in writing for the first time (Caughey 1970; Chapman 1921). In 1797, Father Presidente Lausen (of Mission San Diego de Alcalá), Father Norberto de Santiago, and Corporal Pedro Lisalde (of Mission San Juan Capistrano) led an expedition through southwestern Riverside County in search of a new mission site to establish a presence between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano (Engelhardt 1921). Their efforts ultimately resulted in the establishment of Mission San Luis Rey in Oceanside, California.

On September 8, 1771, Father Pedro Cambón and Father Angel Somera established the

Mission San Gabriel de Arcángel near the present-day city of Montebello. In 1775, the mission was moved to its current location in San Gabriel due to better agricultural lands. This mission marked the first sustained European occupation of the Los Angeles County area. Mission San Gabriel, despite a slow start, partially due to misconduct by Spanish soldiers, eventually became so prosperous that it was known as "The Queen of the Missions" (Johnson et al. 1972).

Each mission gained power through the support of a large, subjugated Native American workforce. As the missions grew, livestock holdings increased and became increasingly vulnerable to theft. In order to protect their interests, the southern California missions began to expand inland to try and provide additional security (Beattie and Beattie 1939; Caughey 1970). In order to meet their needs, the Spaniards embarked on a formal expedition in 1806 to find potential locations within what is now the San Bernardino Valley. As a result, by 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz of Mission San Gabriel had succeeded in establishing a religious site, or capilla, at a Cahuilla rancheria called Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). San Bernardino Valley received its name from this site, which was dedicated to San Bernardino de Siena by Father Dumetz. The Guachama rancheria was located in present-day Bryn Mawr in San Bernardino County.

These early colonization efforts were followed by the establishment of estancias at Puente (circa 1816) and San Bernardino (circa 1819) near Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). These efforts were soon mirrored by the Spaniards from Mission San Luis Rey, who in turn established a presence in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (Chapman 1921). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1961). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

The pueblo that eventually became the city of Los Angeles was established in 1781. During this period, Spain also deeded ranchos to prominent citizens and soldiers (though very few in comparison to the later Mexican Period). One such rancho, Rancho San Pedro, was deeded to soldier Juan Jose Dominguez in 1784 and comprised 75,000 acres, encompassing the modern South Bay region from the Los Angeles River on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west.

The area that became Los Angeles County saw an increase in European settlement during the Mexican Period, largely due to the many land grants (ranchos) to Mexican citizens by various governors. The period ended in early January of 1847, when Mexican forces fought the combined United States Army and Navy forces in the Battle of the San Gabriel River on January 8, 1847 and the Battle of La Mesa on January 9, 1847 (Nevin 1978). On January 10, 1847, leaders of the pueblo of Los Angeles surrendered peacefully after Mexican General Jose Maria Flores withdrew his forces. Shortly thereafter, newly appointed Mexican Military Commander of California, Andrés Pico, surrendered all of Alta California to United States Army Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont in the Treaty of Cahuenga (Nevin 1978).

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off of their land or put to work on the now privately-owned ranchos,

most often as slave labor. In light of the brutal ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent upon the mission system is evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from Mission San Luis Rey petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros:

> We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission … We plead and beseech you … to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The Mexican and American ranchers did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

Settlement of the Los Angeles region accelerated during the early American Period. The county was established on February 18, 1850. It was one of 27 counties established in the months prior to California becoming a state. Many ranchos in the county were sold or otherwise acquired by Americans, and most were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns. Nonetheless, ranching retained its importance, and by the late 1860s, Los Angeles was one of the top dairy production centers in the country (Rolle 1963). In 1854, the United States Congress agreed to let San Pedro become an official port of entry, and by the 1880s, the railroads had established networks throughout the county, resulting in fast and affordable shipment of goods, as well as a means to transport new residents to the booming region (Dumke 1944). New residents included many health-seekers drawn to the area by the fabled climate in the 1870s to the 1880s (Baur 1959). In 1876, the county had a population of 30,000 (Dumke 1944:7); by 1900, it had reached 100,000.

In the early to mid-1900s, population growth accelerated due to industry that was associated with both world wars, as well as emigration from the Midwest "dust bowl" states during the Great Depression. The county became one of the most densely occupied areas in the United States. The county's mild climate and successful economy continued to draw new residents in the late 1900s, and much of the county transformed from ranches and farms into residential subdivisions surrounding commercial and industrial centers. Hollywood's development into the entertainment capital of the world and southern California's booming aerospace industry were key

factors in the county's growth.

Brief History of Sante Fe Springs

The project is located within the former Rancho Santa Gertrudes, which was subdivided from the original Land Grant of Rancho Los Nietos. Governor Pedro Fages awarded a large land grant to Corporal José Manuel Nieto. At first it was called *La Zanja*, but later it was known simply as Rancho Los Nietos. The Rancho was one of the largest granted and encompassed approximately 300,000 acres, spanning from Puente Hills to the Pacific Ocean. After Nieto passed away, in 1834, the Rancho was subdivided by his heirs into five smaller ranchos, which included Las Bolsas, Los Alamitos, Los Cerritos, Los Coyotes, and Santa Gertrudes. Rancho Santa Gertrudes was passed to Josefa Cota, the widow of Antonio Maria Nieto, son of Manuel Nieto. Lemuel Carpenter bought the Rancho from Josefa in 1843. Capenter was married to Josefa Cota's niece. Later Carpenter ended up in debt to John G. Downey. Carpenter committed suicide in 1859, and the rancho was sold at auction to Downey and James P. McFarland (Santa Fe Springs Library n.d.). As such, the Rancho was patented to McFarland and Downey in 1870. A portion of the Santa Gertrudis Rancho was subdivided for the formation of the City of Downey in 1873 (City of Downey n.d.).

Throughout the late nineteenth century, portions of the rancho were sold off and subdivided for development. During this time, the Santa Gertrudes Land Company began to develop the region promoting ranch properties to individual buyers. An agent for the Santa Gertrudes Land Company, Dr. James E. Fulton, arrived in the area in 1871 and purchased property in the region (Musmann 1982). While digging a well for his property, Fulton identified a sulfur spring. In 1874, Fulton developed his property into a health spa (Fulton Wells) with a small hotel to monetize the spring on his property. The spa included a windmill to draw water into the pool for bathers. In the beginning, he had about 400 patients there annually (Spitzzeri 2017).

During the first three decades of the twentieth century, Santa Fe Springs experienced a large oil boom. Land originally set aside for residential subdivisions was sold to oil speculators. As a result, the region remained largely agricultural land separated by large oil fields. By the early 1920s, Santa Fe Springs oil fields were considered some of the most prosperous pool of petroleum in the region. Investors flocked to the region and bought stock in the oil wells causing the state legislature to limit the amount of stock that could be sold in a well. The boom experienced during the first two decades of the twentieth century began to subside in the late 1930s since many of the original wells began to dry up (Santa Fe Springs Library n.d.).

The city was incorporated in 1949. Although the oil boom had subsided, oil production continued within Santa Fe Springs throughout the twentieth century. When incorporated, Santa Fe Springs had 600 oil derricks outnumbering the 500 city residents. Although the region had experienced a number of booms, when incorporated, the city was still largely agricultural. However, by 1952, the population of the city had grown to 8,000, necessitating the development of residential subdivisions and commercial properties (Santa Fe Springs Library n.d.).

1.3.1 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

An archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius was requested from the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. According to the records search results, five sites have been identified within a one-mile radius, none of which are within the project. The resources identified within one mile of the project are all historic and consist of a ranch, a hospital, a railroad, an industrial building, and a commercial building.

Table 1.3–1
Cultural Resources Located Within One Mile of the 12118 Bloomfield Project

Site	Description
P-19-178634	Historic Paddison Ranch
P-19-178663	Historic Metropolitan State Hospital
P-19-186804	Historic railroad
P-19-188164	Historic industrial building
P-19-190101	Historic commercial building

The SCCIC results also indicate that 17 studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the current project, none of which include the subject property. The full records search results can be found in Appendix B.

In addition to the records search results, BFSA also consulted aerial photographs. Aerial photographs show that in 1927, the property was vacant land; however, development in the surrounding area is visible including the railroad tracks along the eastern boundary of the project, oil tanks and other industrial developments, residential properties, and the Norwalk State Hospital, which opened in 1913 and is located just northwest of the project. By 1938, the property appears to be utilized for agriculture, however, more industrial properties are visible within the surrounding area. The 1945 aerial shows little change although an industrial property had by then been developed just north of the current project. The 1952 aerial shows some changes within the project as the western portion appears to have been cleared, however, the property still appears to be agricultural. By 1960, four buildings had been constructed on the property, which include the large manufacturing plant, smaller versions of the front office, and one industrial building still located on the property today, and another ancillary structure which is no longer standing. Originally, the buildings were constructed in 1959 for the San Jose Steel Co. (*The Whittier News* 1959). Little change to the property is visible on the next available aerial from 1963 although by that time, the property was being utilized by the Cambridge Manufacturing Co. for the manufacturing of mobile homes (*The Daily News* 1963). By 1970, all the buildings currently located within the project had been constructed within the parcel. By 1982, the office had been expanded, and the arrangement of the structures and footprints appear similar to the current arrangement found on the subject property.

BFSA also requested a NAHC SLF to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within the project. The NAHC SLF results were negative for the presence of any sacred sites or Tribal Cultural Resources. All correspondence can be found in Appendix C.

The aerial photographs and literature review suggest that there is little to no potential for prehistoric sites to be contained within the boundaries of the project due to the extensive nature of past ground disturbances on the property. However, the known historic development of the area indicates a potential for historic structures and deposits to be found within the subject property.

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 Santa Fe Springs in the southern portion of Los Angeles County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the 12118 Bloomfield Project included the survey of a 5.15-acre area. 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 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 a resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although elementary resource evaluation 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. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project discussed above.

Research Questions:

- Can located cultural resources be associated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of any 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 located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do 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 area occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological 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 resources occurring within the project;
2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the resource(s), 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 cultural resource identified.

3.0 FIELD SURVEY

The cultural resources study of the project consisted of an institutional records search and an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire 5.15-acre project. This study was conducted in conformance with City of Santa Fe Springs 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) and the City's Historic Preservation Ordinance.

3.1 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 five meters apart, when not obstructed by development, 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 Office of Historic Preservation's manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources,* using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms.

3.2 Results

Field Archaeologist Mary Chitjian conducted the intensive pedestrian survey on September 29, 2021 under the direction of Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. Ground visibility was limited due to the prior development of the project parcel (Plate 3.2–1). The entire property appears to have been previously graded and is covered in various hardscape. As a result of the field survey, the five buildings found within the project parcel were confirmed to be structures older than 50 years. As such, the buildings were numbered one through five, and the parcel was recorded in the field as Temp-1. Site Temp-1 will be permanently recorded with the SCCIC once they have been evaluated. No other cultural resources were observed during the survey of the project. The locations of the buildings within the project is provided on Figure 3.2–1, and descriptions of the site based upon the initial survey information are provided in Section 3.2.1.

Plate 3.2–1: Overview of the property, facing east.

3.2.1 Site Temp-1 (12118 Bloomfield Avenue)

Site Temp-1 contains five buildings that meet the 50-year age threshold to be considered historic. The buildings include a front office, a main manufacturing plant, and three additional industrial buildings. The front office (Building 1) is constructed primarily of cement blocks with a brick veneered façade and an attached carport supported by steel polis. The front office has been expanded to the south by an extension consisting of larger incongruent textured concrete blocks (Plates 3.2–2 and 3.2–3). The manufacturing plant (Building 2) is a large L-shaped corrugated metal steel structure that is surrounded by the storage yard (Plates 3.2–4 and 3.2–5). The remaining industrial buildings (Buildings 3 through 5) range in size and appear to be utilized for a multitude of uses including manufacturing, storage, and fabrication, however, all are constructed of similar materials also consisting of corrugated metal (Plates 3.2–6 and 3.2–7).

As previously discussed, three of the buildings found within the property were constructed in 1959. Since all the buildings identified within the parcel were constructed prior to 1970, they are older than 50 years and additional study and evaluation of the buildings is recommended.

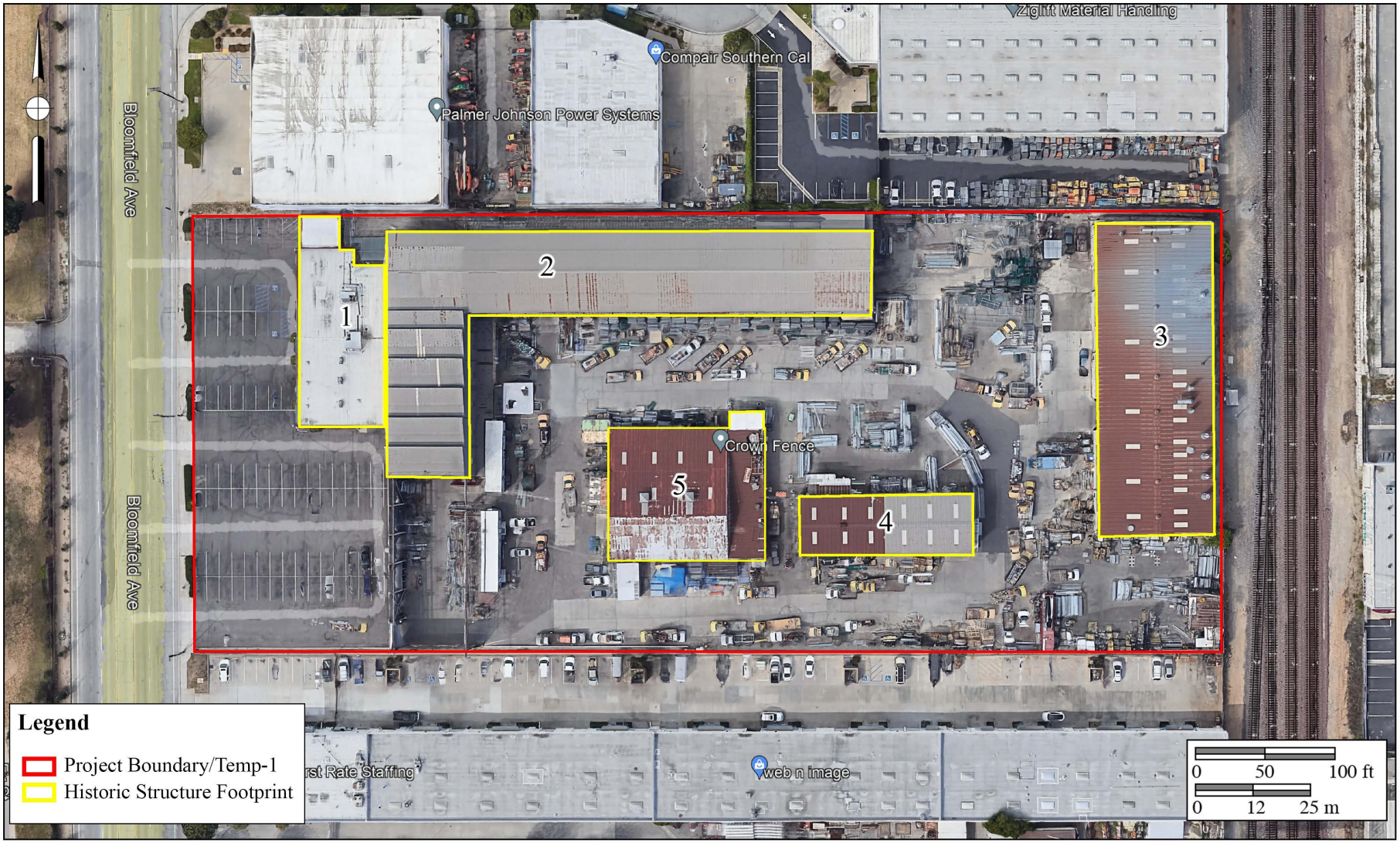

Figure 3.2-1

Historic Structure Location Map

The 12118 Bloomfield Project

Plate 3.2–2: View of the western façade of the front office (Building 1).

Plate 3.2–3: View of the western façade of the front office extension (Building 1). Note the larger manufacturing plant in the background (Building 2).

Plate 3.2–4: Overview of the southern façade of the manufacturing plant in the background and storage yard in the foreground (Building 2).

Plate 3.2–5: Overview of the southern and western façades of Building 3.

Plate 3.2–6: Overview of the eastern façade of Building 4.

Plate 3.2–7: Overview of the eastern façade of Building 5.

3.3 Summary of Field Investigations

As a result of the records search analysis and field survey, one historic property containing five historic buildings was identified within the project. No prehistoric archaeological sites were discovered during the survey process.

This Phase I cultural resources study did not include any site evaluations to determine significance under CEQA criteria. All of the cultural resources identified will be impacted by future development, and therefore, the historic evaluations of the buildings are recommended to determine if any structures meet the significance criteria noted in CEQA. The significance evaluations would provide the basis for the impact analysis to identify if significant resources are present and if adverse impacts to significant or culturally sensitive resources are associated with the proposed project.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The cultural resources survey of the project identified one cultural resource (Temp-1) consisting of five historic buildings. While these buildings meet the age threshold to be historic, it is not yet determined whether the structures are historically significant. In order to determine if the proposed project constitutes a potential impact to cultural resources, the historic structures should be evaluated to determine if the structures are significant.

In order to accurately evaluate the cultural resources and to assess the project development's potential impacts on these resources, additional study is required to augment the level of work currently completed. Because the cultural resources are characterized as historic structures, the resource evaluation process will focus on historic research and structure evaluations. The scope of the additional study is provided below. The goal of the evaluation study is to formally record each site, determine if any of the cultural resources are eligible for listing on the CRHR, and if that is the case, what mitigation measures are needed to reduce the level of impacts associated with the proposed development. The following Cultural Resource Evaluation Plan has been prepared to present the tasks necessary to complete the historical investigations of the sites to fully record and evaluate the cultural resources discovered during the Phase I study. The resources will be recorded with the SCCIC once they have been evaluated.

4.1 Proposed Cultural Resource Evaluation Plan

The level of effort needed to address the potential historical status of the industrial property will require the completion of a detailed site evaluation program to determine the CRHR-eligibility of each site within the project. This information is important to the analysis of potential impacts associated with the proposed use of the property for development. The culmination of the completed survey and proposed resource evaluation program will be a final report prepared for use during the City's environmental review process. The scope of work for the next phase of study is summarized in Table 4.1–1 and discussed below.

Table 4.1–1
Cultural Resources Inventory and Proposed Evaluation Requirements

Site	Description	Potential Impacts	Evaluation Requirements
Temp-1	A front office, manufacturing plant, and three additional industrial buildings built between 1959 and 1970 (12118 Bloomfield Avenue)	Impacted	Conduct a historic structure assessment to confirm the age of the historic resource, complete sufficient historic research to identify the original owners and/or history of any businesses, and thoroughly photograph and prepare an architectural description of each historic structure.

- In order to determine the exact age of all of the buildings within the project, the County of Los Angeles Assessor's building records for the project parcel will be obtained. Historical research will be conducted to trace the historical record of the buildings' ownership and construction. An evaluation of the buildings will be conducted in order to identify any historic significance or any association in the context of the community, the city, or any social groups. Research concerning the buildings' possible association with master architects, noteworthy contractors, or locally important occupants will also be conducted. In addition, a formal chain of title and review of any available city directory listings will be required for the parcels to identify all persons previously associated with the property.
- DPR site record forms will be prepared and submitted to the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton.
- All survey results, fieldwork, and research will be incorporated into a Phase II report that will provide the site significance analysis and impact evaluations. The report will be prepared in accordance with City of Fullerton report requirements and is intended to be used as a technical appendix for the project Environmental Impact Report.

5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the 12118 Bloomfield Project was directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by field archaeologist Mary Chitjian. The report text was prepared by Andrew J. Garrison and Brian F. Smith. The SCCIC at CSU Fullerton conducted the records search. Graphics were prepared by Andrew Garrison. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Summer J. Forsman.

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APPENDIX A

Resumes 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.

Andrew J. Garrison, MA, RPA

Project Archaeologist

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Education

Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside **2009**

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside **2005**

Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside **2005**

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists
Society for California Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
California Council for the Promotion of History
Society of Primitive Technology
Lithic Studies Society
California Preservation Foundation
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Experience

Project Archaeologist **June 2017–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. **Poway, California**

Project management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies including National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) level projects interacting with clients, sub-consultants, and lead agencies. Supervise and perform fieldwork including archaeological survey, monitoring, site testing, comprehensive site records checks, and historic building assessments. Perform and oversee technological analysis of prehistoric lithic assemblages. Author or co-author cultural resource management reports submitted to private clients and lead agencies.

Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist **2009–2017**
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. **Orange, California**

Served as Project Archaeologist or Principal Investigator on multiple projects, including archaeological monitoring, cultural resource surveys, test excavations, and historic building assessments. Directed projects from start to finish, including budget and personnel hours proposals, field and laboratory direction, report writing, technical editing, Native American consultation, and final report submittal. Oversaw all GIS projects including data collection, spatial analysis, and map creation.

Preservation Researcher **2009**
City of Riverside Modernism Survey **Riverside, California**

Completed DPR Primary, District, and Building, Structure and Object Forms for five sites for a grant-funded project to survey designated modern architectural resources within the City of Riverside.

Information Officer **2005, 2008–2009**
Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside **Riverside, California**

Processed and catalogued restricted and unrestricted archaeological and historical site record forms. Conducted research projects and records searches for government agencies and private cultural resource firms.

Reports/Papers

2019 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tuscany Valley (TM 33725) Project National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the 10575 Foothill Boulevard Project, Rancho Cucamonga, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Cultural Resources Study for the County Road and East End Avenue Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 818 Project, City of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stone Residence Project, 1525 Buckingham Drive, La Jolla, California 92037. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.

2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of

Mills Act application.

2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

Presentations

2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.

2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.

2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

APPENDIX B

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)