PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE 4665 LAMPSON AVENUE PROJECT

CITY OF LOS ALAMITOS, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

APN 130-012-35

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Report Date:	December 15, 2022; revised April 7, 2023
Report Title:	Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 4665 Lampson Avenue Project, City of Los Alamitos, Orange County, California (APN 130-012-35)
Type of Study:	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey
USGS Quadrangle:	*Los Alamitos, California* (7.5 minute)
Acreage:	12.37 acres
Key Words:	Archaeological survey; periodic archaeological monitoring (spot checks) recommended.

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

In response to a requirement by the City of Los Alamitos, BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (BFSA) conducted a cultural resources survey of the 12.37-acre 4665 Lampson Avenue Project. The project is located northwest of the intersection of Lampson Avenue and Rose Street in the city of Los Alamitos, Orange County, California. The property, which includes Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 130-012-35, is located on the 7.5-minute USGS *Los Alamitos, California* topographic quadrangle in Section 32, Township 4 South, Range 11 West. The project proposes to grade the entire 12.37-acre property for the construction of a 246-unit housing development and associated parking and hardscape.

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and record any archaeological resources present within the project and subsequently evaluate them as part of the City of Los Alamitos' 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. BFSA also requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) review by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). A review of the records search indicates that 12 previously recorded cultural resources are present within one mile of the subject property, one of which, Site P-30-176854, the Navy Golf Course, is recorded as overlapping the project. However, no elements of the golf course currently exist within the subject property.

The archaeological survey, which was conducted on May 26, 2022, was completed in order to determine if cultural resources exist within the property and if the project represents a potential adverse impact to cultural resources. This report does not address the existing structure located at 4665 Lampson Avenue nor its potential eligibility under the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

Based upon the results of the archaeological survey, limited potential exists that unidentified archaeological deposits may be present. Because of this potential to encounter buried cultural deposits, it is recommended that the Conditions of Approval include a requirement that an archaeologist be retained to conduct periodic spot checks of project related ground disturbing activities.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The archaeological survey program for the 4665 Lampson Avenue Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and City of Los Alamitos environmental guidelines. The project is located northwest of the intersection of Lampson Avenue and Rose Street in the city of Los Alamitos, Orange County, California (Figure 1.1–1). The property, which includes APN 130-012-35, is located on the 7.5-minute USGS *Los Alamitos, California* topographic quadrangle in Section 32, Township 4 South, Range 11 West (Figure 1.1–2). The project proposes to grade the entire 12.37-acre property for the construction of a 246-unit housing project and associated parking and hardscape (Figure 1.1–3). The project also includes off-site improvements, consisting of an extension of approximately 2200 feet of storm drain and 1200 feet of watermain within the developed Lampson Avenue right-of-way along with median improvements to the roadway.

The project is currently developed with a two-story office building with an associated park-and-ride lot, boat storage, and landscaping. Ground visibility during the field survey was limited due to the building, paved parking area, and roadway.

1.2 Environmental Setting

The project is located within a broad, flat coastal plain composed of Holocene and late Pleistocene-aged young alluvium at the surface, within the southern part of the Los Angeles Basin (Saucedo et al. 2016; Hillhouse 2002). These deposits are described as "poorly consolidated, poorly sorted, permeable flood-plain deposits consisting of soft clay, silt and loose to moderately dense sand and silty sand" (Saucedo et al. 2016). During the Holocene, activity of the Santa Ana River points to widespread sheet flooding and wandering, as indicated by extensive and continuous "younger" sand and silt deposits (Greenwood and Pridmore 1997). The depth of the geologic age transition from Holocene to Pleistocene within the alluvial deposits is not known.

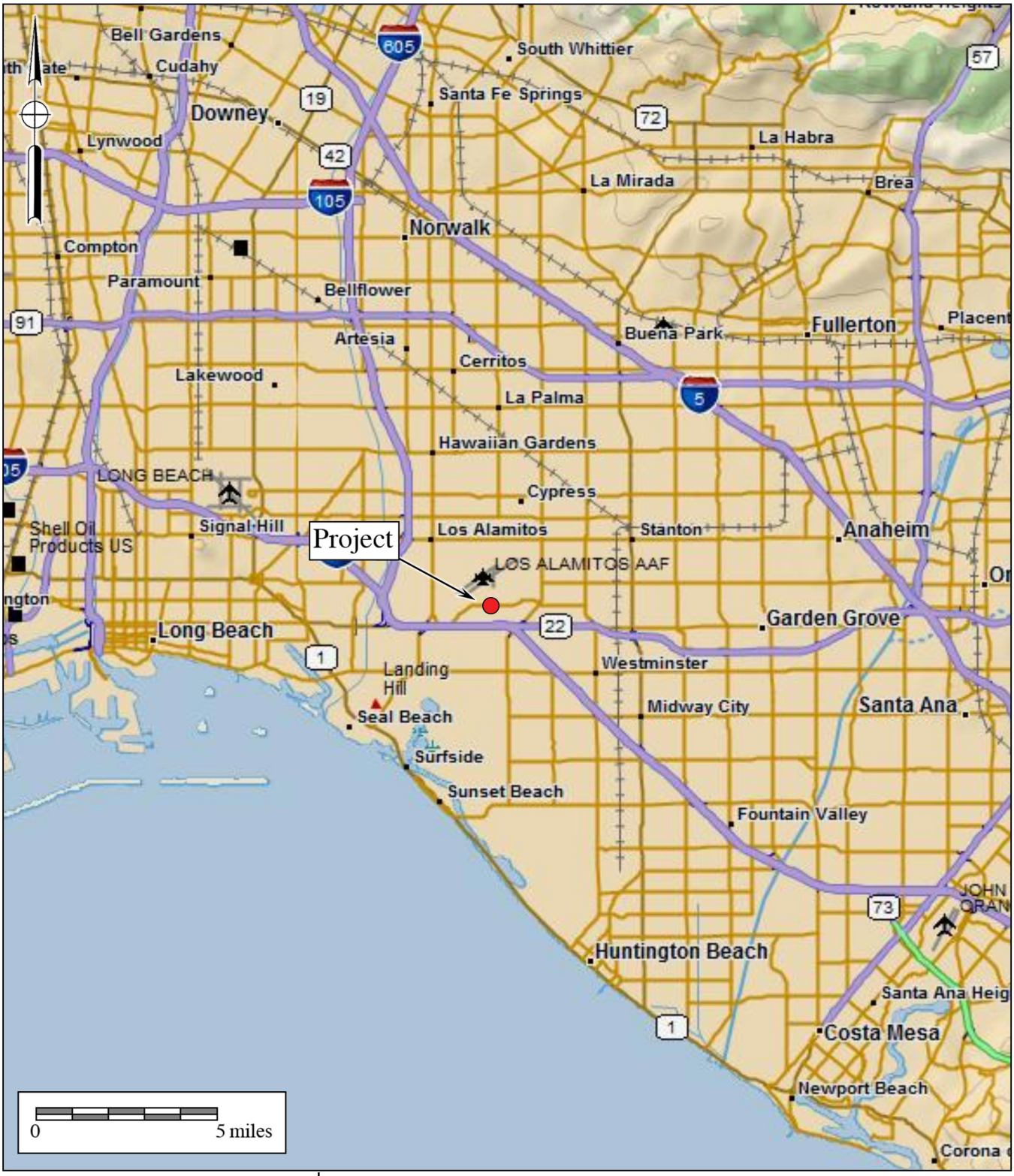

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Figure 1.1–1
General Location Map

The 4665 Lampson Avenue Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

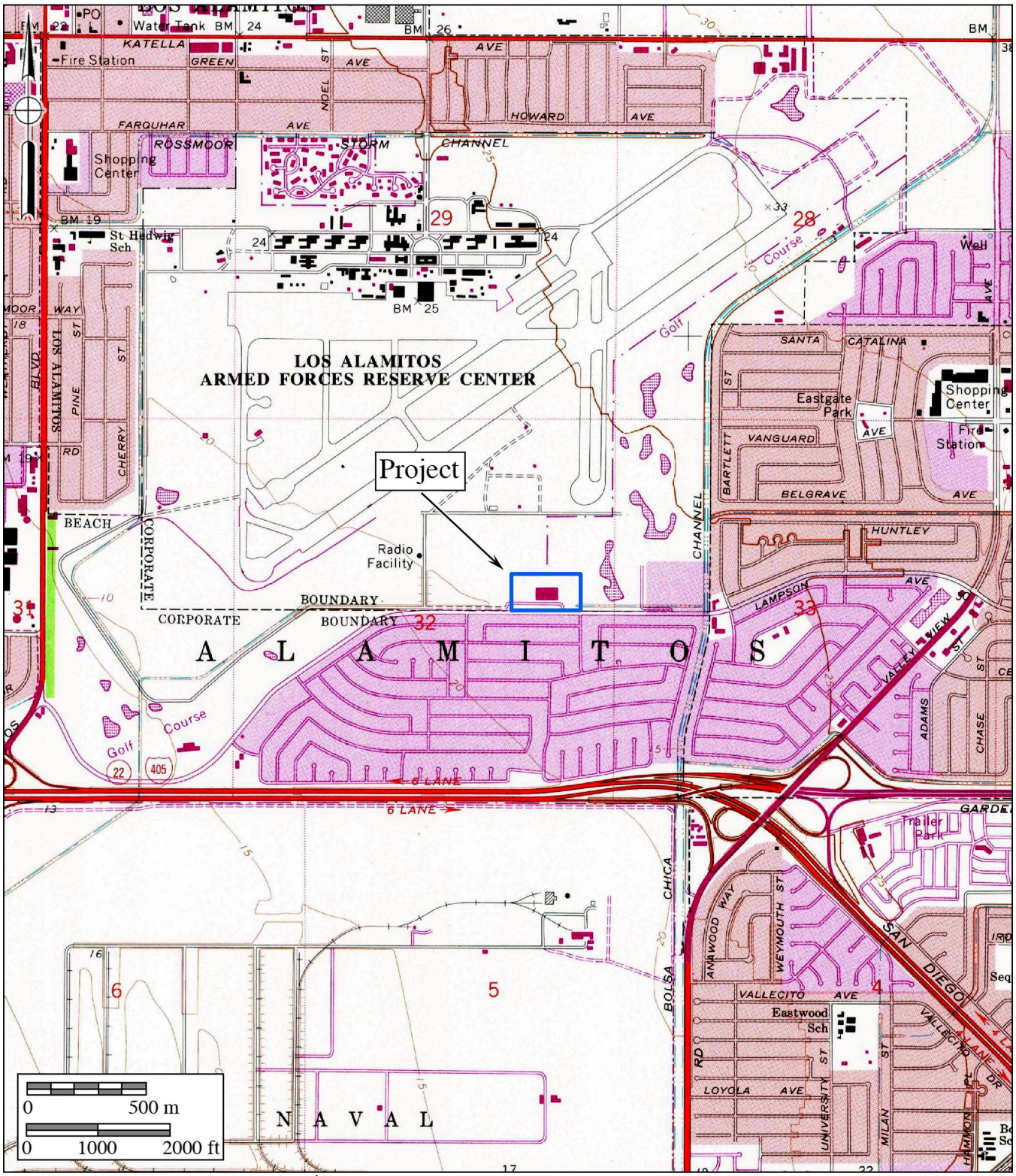

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Figure 1.1–2
Project Location Map

The 4665 Lampson Avenue Project

USGS *Los Alamitos* Quadrangle (1:24,000 series)

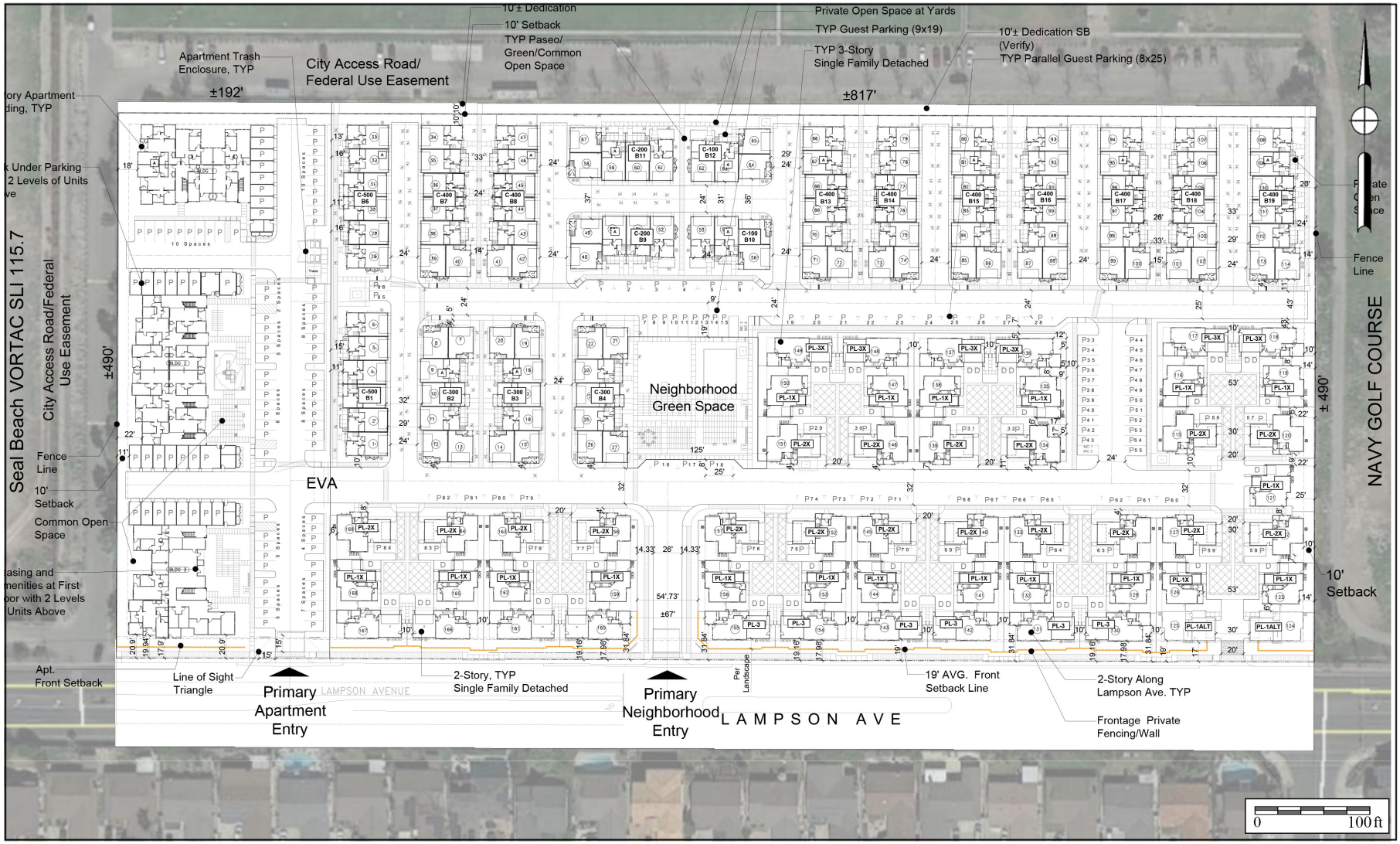

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Figure 1.1–3
Conceptual Site Plan
The 4665 Lampson Avenue Project

1.3 Cultural Setting

1.3.1 Prehistoric Period

Archaeological investigations in southern California have documented a diverse and rich record of human occupation spanning the past 10,000 years. In northern San Diego, Orange, and Riverside counties, most researchers organize prehistory into the Paleo Indian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric Periods and history into the Mission, Rancho, and American Settlement periods. The San Dieguito Complex, Milling Stone Horizon, La Jolla Complex, Pauma Complex, and San Luis Rey Complex are the archaeological manifestations that have been used to describe the Archaic and Late Prehistoric periods in the region.

Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)

The San Dieguito Complex/Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (11,500 to 9,000 years before the present [YBP]). The term "San Dieguito Complex" is a cultural distinction used to describe a group of people that occupied sites in the region between 11,500 and 7,000 YBP. Initially believed to have been big game hunters, the San Dieguito are better typified as wide-ranging hunter/gatherers. The earliest evidence of San Dieguito Complex sites is known from San Diego County, the Colorado Desert, and further north along the California coast. These people abandoned the drying inland lakes of the present California desert and arrived in San Diego County circa 9,000 YBP, as documented at the Harris (SDI-149; Warren 1966), Rancho Park North (SDI-4392; Kaldenberg 1982), and Agua Hedionda (SDI-210/UCLJ-M-15 and SDI-10,965/SDM-W-131 [Moriarty 1967; Gallegos and Carrico 1984; Gallegos 1991]) sites.

A San Dieguito component appears to have been present in the lower strata, "Malaga Cove I," at the Malaga Cove Site (LAN-138) in the city of Palos Verdes Estates in Los Angeles County (Walker 1951). Other Paleo Indian Period sites containing San Dieguito components in the coastal region of southern California have been identified at the Irvine (ORA-64 [Drover et al. 1983; Macko 1998]), Ballona Creek, Angeles Mesa, and Rancho La Brea (Wallace 1955: 215–218) sites.

Diagnostic San Dieguito artifacts include finely crafted scraper planes, choppers, scrapers, crescentics, elongated bifacial knives, and intricate leaf-shaped points (Rogers 1939; Warren 1967). This tool assemblage resembles those of the Western Lithic Co-Tradition (Davis et al. 1969) and the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Bedwell 1970; Moratto 1984). Typical San Dieguito sites lack ground stone tools. The San Dieguito Complex is the least understood of the cultures that occupied the southern California region and debate continues as to whether the San Dieguito sites are actually different activity areas of the early Encinitas Tradition peoples (Bull 1987; Gallegos 1987), or whether the San Dieguito Complex peoples had a separate origin and culture from the Encinitas Tradition (Hayden 1987; Moriarty 1987; Smith 1987). According to this second scenario, the San Dieguito Complex peoples may have been assimilated into the dominant Encinitas Tradition culture (Kaldenberg 1982; Moriarty 1967). A third possibility is that the San Dieguito Complex gave rise to the Encinitas Tradition (Koerper et al. 1991).

Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9,000 to 1,300 YBP)

The Archaic Period begins with the onset of the Holocene around 9,000 YBP. The transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene was a period of major environmental change throughout North America (Antevs 1953; Van Devender and Spaulding 1979). In southern California, the general climate at the beginning of the early Holocene was marked by cool/moist periods and an increase in warm/dry periods and rising sea levels. The warming trend and rising sea levels generally continued until the late Holocene. Archaeological research indicates that southern California was occupied between 9,000 and 1,300 YBP by a population(s) that utilized a wide range of both marine and terrestrial resources. A number of different archaeological manifestations based upon geographical setting, tool kit, and/or chronology are recognized during the Archaic Period, including the Milling Stone Horizon and San Dieguito, La Jolla, Encinitas, and Pauma complexes. Archaic sites generally contain milling tools, especially manos and metates, cobble and flake tools, dart projectile points and the concomitant use of the atlatl, crescents, shell, fish bone, and animal bone representing large and small game. Additionally, Archaic groups buried their dead as flex inhumations, a religious and cultural practice that is distinct from the succeeding Late Prehistoric groups.

The La Jolla Complex is regionally associated with the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and shared cultural components with the widespread Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955). The coastal expression of this complex, which focused upon coastal resources and development of deeply stratified shell middens located primarily around bays and lagoons, appeared in the southern California coastal areas. Some of the older sites associated with this expression are located at Topanga Canyon, Newport Bay, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and some of the Channel Islands. Radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this complex span a period of more than 7,000 years in this region, beginning more than 9,000 YBP.

The Encinitas Tradition is best recognized for its pattern of large coastal sites characterized by shell middens, grinding tools closely associated with the marine resources of the area, cobble-based tools, and flexed human burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). While ground stone tools and scrapers are the most recognized tool types, coastal Encinitas Tradition sites also contain numerous utilized flakes, which may have been used to pry open shellfish. Artifact assemblages at coastal sites indicate a subsistence pattern focused upon shellfish collection and nearshore fishing, which suggests an incipient maritime adaptation with regional similarities to more northern sites of the same period (Koerper et al. 1986). Other artifacts associated with Encinitas Tradition sites include stone bowls, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, and stone, bone, and shell beads.

By 5,000 YBP, an inland expression of the La Jolla Complex, which exhibits influences from the Campbell Tradition from the north, is evident in the archaeological record. These inland Milling Stone Horizon sites have been termed “Pauma Complex” (True 1958; Warren et al. 1961; Meighan 1954). By definition, Pauma Complex sites share a predominance of grinding implements (manos and metates), lack mollusk remains, have a greater tool variety (including

atlatl dart points, quarry-based tools, and crescentics), and seem to express a more sedentary lifestyle with a subsistence economy based upon the use of a broad variety of terrestrial resources. Although originally viewed as a separate culture from the coastal La Jolla Complex (True 1980), it appears that these inland sites may be part of a subsistence and settlement system utilized by the coastal peoples.

Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)

The Late Prehistoric Period, sometimes referred to as San Luis Rey I and II, began approximately 1,300 YBP. Cremation, ceramics, the bow and arrow, small triangular points, the use of Obsidian Butte obsidian, and the reliance upon the acorn as a main food staple are the defining characteristics of the Late Prehistoric Period (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Gallegos 2002, Moratto 1984). These characteristics are thought to represent the movement of Shoshonean-speaking groups into northern San Diego, Orange, Riverside, and Los Angeles counties. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period with the continued elaboration of trade networks, cremation of the dead, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, milling technologies such as the bedrock mortar for use in acorn processing.

Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

This period begins with the Hispanic intrusion into southern California and the founding of the Mission San Juan Capistrano near what is currently the Lake Forest area in 1776. Ethnohistorical and ethnographic evidence indicates that three Shoshonean-speaking groups that occupied the southern and eastern portions of Orange County were the Luiseño, Gabrielino, and Acjachemen (Juaneño), each of which is culturally similar but that possess slight dialectic differences. Along the coast, the groups made use of the available marine resources by fishing and collecting mollusks for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for these groups. The elaborate kinship and clan systems between these groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian, resources from the eastern deserts, and steatite from the Channel Islands. All three groups also shared a distinct world view that stemmed from use of the hallucinogen datura and an elaborate religion that included ritualized sand paintings of the sacred being Chingichngish (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Some notable differences, however, can be seen in the material culture between the three groups. For example, the Gabrielino used containers made from steatite, which is a soapstone material from the Santa Catalina Islands, instead of pottery, which was the preferred material for the Juaneño and the Luiseño (Kroeber 1976).

The Luiseño, Gabrielino, and Juaneño occupied sedentary villages most often located in sheltered areas in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were located near water sources to facilitate acorn leaching and in areas that offered thermal and defensive protection. Villages were composed of areas that were both publicly and

privately, or family, owned. Publicly owned areas included trails, temporary campsites, hunting areas, and quarry sites. Inland groups had fishing and gathering sites along the coast that were utilized, particularly from January to March, when inland food resources were scarce. During October and November, most of the village would relocate to mountain oak groves to harvest acorns. For the remainder of the year, most would remain at the village sites, where food resources were within a day's travel (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Aliso Creek watershed has been reported to be the ethnohistoric boundary between the Luiseño, Gabrielino, and Juaneño. The Gabrielino occupied territory northwest of Aliso Creek, the Juaneño occupied territory to the south, and the Luiseño occupied territory to the southeast and east. However, there is evidence indicating that the Juaneño territory actually extended farther north, possibly past the Santa Ana River into modern-day Huntington Beach (Boscana 1978 [1933]).

1.3.2 Ethnohistoric Period

The historic period began on July 16, 1769, when the first Spanish exploring party commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations) arrived in San Diego to secure California for the Spanish (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the establishment of a military presence in the area solidified the importance of San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population. Missions were constructed from San Diego to as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based upon a number of important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land were made to those who applied, but many tracts reverted back to the government due to lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish, each mission was placed so as to command as much territory and as large a population as possible.

Mission San Juan Capistrano, located near the present Lake Forest area, exerted much influence over the Acjachemen (Juaneño), who either adapted to mission life, rebelled and ran away, or died from European diseases. While primary access to California during the Spanish Period was by sea, the route of El Camino Real served as the land route for transportation, commercial, and military activities. This route was considered to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican people, and the later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled in the area, the Native populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

By 1821, Mexico had gained independence from Spain and the northern territories were subject to political repercussions. By 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate, and after 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits inland to minister the needs of the native peoples (Engelhardt 1921). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to those who applied or had gained favor with the Mexican government.

Grants of land were also made to settle government debts.

The Rancho Period represents the time between 1821 and 1848. By 1821, Mexico had gained independence from Spain and the northern territories were subject to political repercussions. By 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization (Engelhardt 1921). Numerous Mexican land tracts, or rancheros, were established throughout coastal and interior California.

California was invaded by United States troops during the Mexican-American War of 1846 to 1848. The acquisition of strategic Pacific ports and California land was one of the principal objectives of the war (Price 1967). At the time, the inhabitants of California were practically defenseless, and they quickly surrendered to the United States Navy in July 1847 (Bancroft 1886).

In 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo granted sovereignty over Alta California, New Mexico, and Arizona to the United States, which began the American Settlement Period. The new colonial order soon seized power in California with disastrous results for the native people (Castillo 1978). European control over Alta California had been concentrated along the coast, but with the great influx of American colonists seeking land and mineral resources, the inland became more populated and native populations were displaced from more of their lands. Conflicts between the Native Americans and the intruding white colonists led to the establishment of reservations for some villages by executive order.

The cattle ranchers of the "counties" of southern California prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. Raising cattle soon declined, however, contributing to the expansion of agriculture. The completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869 encouraged developers, land speculators, and colonists to invest and live in southern California. Orange County's economy changed from stock raising to farming, and growing grain or citrus crops replaced the raising of cattle in many of the county's inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1965).

Project Area and Vicinity

The City of Los Alamitos is located east of Coyote Creek, which separates Los Alamitos and Long Beach. It is bounded by the cities of Cypress to the north, West Garden Grove to the east, and Seal Beach to the south.

Archaeological evidence suggests that the Native American inhabitation of the Alamitos Mesa dates back 3,000 years. The area was inhabited by the Puvu people. When the Portolá expedition arrived in California in 1769, the area, which would later become Los Angeles and Orange counties, included many Native American villages (also referred to as "rancherias") consisting of 500 to 1,500 huts (City of Los Alamitos 2022).

Unlike other contemporary European expeditions that were also colonizing North and South America, the Spanish did not view Native Americans as a threat. Although Spanish treatment of the indigenous people was cruel, opportunistic, and deadly, the Spanish viewed them as potential citizens that needed to be educated and Christianized so that they could become productive and God-fearing members of the community ruled by the Spanish crown. Official

Spanish policy dictated that, once they were educated and Christianized, the Native Americans would acquire the right to land ownership in California (Woodbridge n.d.). This land was held in trust for the Native Americans by the Missions until they were "civilized" enough to assume control of the land (City of Los Alamitos 2022). Additionally, military strongpoints ("presidios") were established to protect both the Spanish and Native Americans from invasions by Russia or England (City of Los Alamitos 2022).

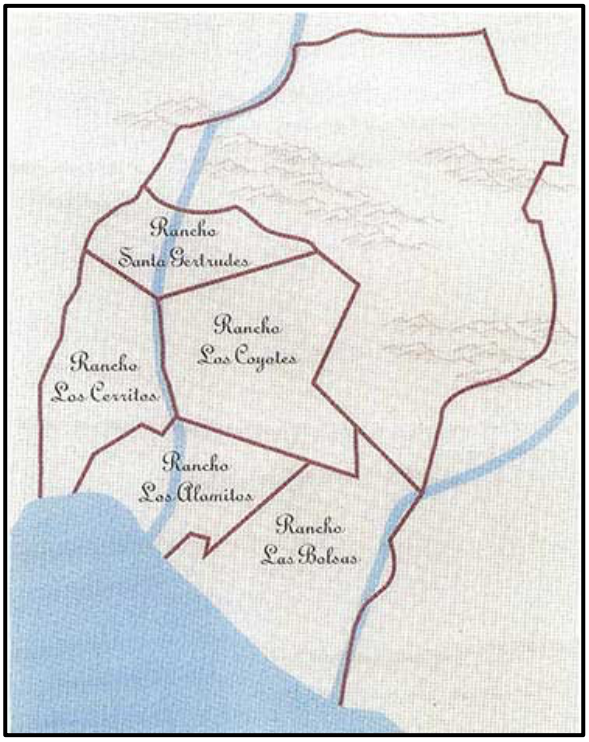


Plate 1.3–1: The five ranchos comprising the original Nieto Grant.
(Image courtesy of Rancholosalamitos.com)

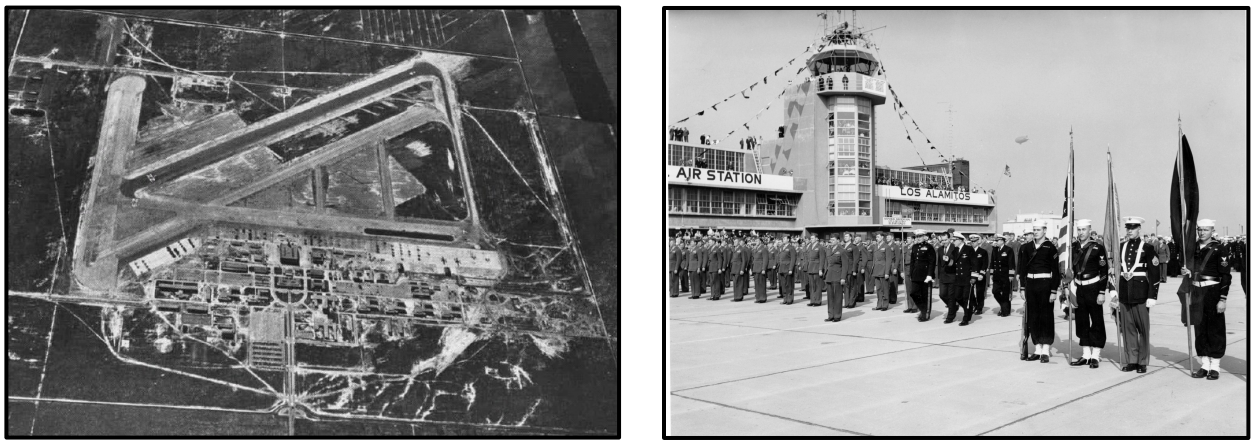
In 1784, Governor Fages, who was an original member of the Portolá expedition, provided vast land grants to two of his soldier companions, Sergeants Juan Jose Dominguez and Manual Perez Nieto, which effectively ended the holding of the land in trust for Native Americans. The Nieto Grant included all the land lying between Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers, currently occupied by the city of Los Angeles and Orange County today (Plate 1.3–1; City of Los Alamitos 2022).

Upon Nieto's passing, the Nieto Grant was divided among his children into five ranchos. Rancho Los Alamitos, named after the small cottonwood plants abundant in the area, spanned over six leagues, covering an area of 85,000 acres. After acquiring Rancho Los Alamitos, Juan Jose Nieto quickly sold the property to Governor Figueroa. Over the next several decades, the Rancho changed hands numerous times and large swaths of land were sold off to various owners. In 1896, 8,139 acres of the land were purchased by the former Montana Senator William Clark for farming sugar beets. He established the first sugar refinery in Southern California and constructed housing and recreation structures for the workers. In the following five years, Clark acquired the surrounding land and transformed the land between what is today Lakewood and the Santa Ana River into a vast sugar beet field (City of Los Alamitos 2022). In partnership with the Bixby Land Company, by 1897, the townsite of Los Alamitos was gridded into 500 lots for sale (PlaceWorks 2015).

In the early 1900s, the transportation of sugar beets to the factory was provided by horse and wagon. The cost of this transportation, along with an insect infestation in 1921, caused a significant drop in sugar beet farming in Orange County. While the sugar beet industry disappeared from Los Alamitos, the town continued to grow as immigrant farmers, mostly of

European, Mexican, and Japanese descent, were given permission to rent the land and grow crops (Strawther 2012).

In the 1940s, the training field for the U.S. Navy was moved from Terminal Island to Los Alamitos following the attack on Pearl Harbor (Plate 1.3–2). In the 1,300-acre tract that was commissioned, the Navy and Marine fliers were trained. The presence of the air base brought a variety of new businesses and settlers to the area, contributing to its revitalization. After World War II, many of the military personnel stayed in Los Alamitos, maintaining the tract housing development of the 1950s, and Los Alamitos became an official city in 1960 (Strawther 2012). While it was reactivated during the Korean and Vietnam wars (Plate 1.3–3), the air base was turned over to the California National Guard in 1972. Currently, the Joint Forces Training Base is used as a reserve training center serving all branches of the military (City of Los Alamitos 2022).



Plates 1.3–2 and 1.3–3: Aerial view of the Los Alamitos Joint Forces Training Base circa 1947 (left) and Vice President Richard Nixon at the Los Alamitos Air Show in 1955 (right).
(Images courtesy of Militarymuseum.org)

1.3.3 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

The results of the records search indicate that 12 cultural resources have been recorded within one mile of the 4665 Lampson Avenue Project (Table 1.3–1), one of which, Site P-30-176854, the historic Navy Golf Course, Seal Beach, includes the 4665 Lampson Avenue Project. Site P-30-176854 consists of various buildings that were part of the Navy Golf Course facility constructed between 1967 and 1968. The golf course covers an area of approximately 175 acres, and the subject property is situated at the southern limits of the old golf course. It does not appear as though any elements of the golf course actually exist within the subject property. Eight additional historic sites were identified and mostly include military structures associated with the nearby United States Naval Weapons Station at Seal Beach. The remaining three resources are prehistoric shell scatters.

Table 1.3–1
Archaeological Sites Located Within One Mile
of the 4665 Lampson Avenue Project

Site(s)	Description
P-30-001505, P-30-001568, and P-30-001572	Prehistoric shell scatter site
P-30-176491	Historic Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach utility buildings (13 buildings)
P-30-176846	Historic Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach guided missile facilities (four buildings)
P-30-176847	Historic Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach prefabricated buildings (nine buildings)
P-30-176854*	Historic Navy Golf Course, Seal Beach (15 buildings)
P-30-176860	Historic Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach support facilities (five buildings)
P-30-176868	Historic Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach missile magazine structures (two buildings)
P-30-177261	Historic single-family residence
P-30-179859	Historic Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach district
P-30-179863	Historic U.S.S. Los Angeles heavy cruiser model

**Within subject property*

The records search results also indicate that 33 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project (see Appendix B), one of which includes a portion of the subject property (Bonner 2011). The previous study was conducted by Michael Brandman Associates in 2011 in support of a T-Mobile cellular tower and included an extremely limited portion of the subject property. No resources were identified within the project as a result of that study.

The following historic sources were also reviewed:

- The National Register of Historic Places Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP, Built Environment Resources Directory
- The USGS 1951, 1964, 1972 and 1982 *Los Alamitos* topographic quadrangle maps

The historic USGS maps show the industrial building at 4665 Lampson Avenue beginning in 1972. Based upon preliminary research, the 4665 Lampson Avenue building was constructed in 1972 as an 87,000-square-foot research center for Southwest Regional Laboratory (SWRL) for

Educational Research and Development (*Los Angeles Times* 1971). As a part of the preparation of the Environmental Site Assessment for the property, completed in 2016, TetraTech, Inc. requested Chain of Title research from Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR). EDR reviewed Orange County public records from January 1, 1940 to September 21, 2015 which indicated that, in 2016, the property owner was the United States of America, and no deeds or records of conveyance were found. According to their research, the property was acquired by the United States of America through eminent domain from Fred H. Bixby Rancho Company at an unknown date. TetraTech's historical research on the property also indicates that, prior to the construction of the SWRL building, the site was undeveloped vacant land (TetraTech 2016). At the present, the property is owned by Lampson Park Place, LLC who purchased it in November 2021 and the building is currently utilized by WestEd, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), James J. Mentas Attorney at Law, and the National Comfort Institute (TetraTech 2016).

BFSA also requested a SLF search from the NAHC, which did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the project. All correspondence can be found in Appendix C.

The most common resource type identified by the records search are associated with the historic development of the surrounding area. As such, the records search and literature review suggest that there is a low potential for prehistoric sites to be contained within the boundaries of the property due to the extensive nature of past ground disturbances and the lack of natural resources often associated with prehistoric sites.

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

Under CEQA, a "project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." This statutory standard involves a two-part inquiry. The first involves a determination of whether the project involves a historic resource. If so, then the second part involves determining whether the project may involve a "substantial adverse change in the significance" of the resource. To address these issues, guidelines that implement the 1992 statutory amendments relating to historical resources were adopted on October 26, 1998 with the addition of State CEQA Guideline Section 15064.5. The State CEQA Guidelines 15064.5 provide that for the purposes of CEQA compliance, the term "historical resources" shall include 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-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 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 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 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 Los Alamitos in the northwestern portion of Orange County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the 4665 Lampson Avenue Project included the survey of a 12.37-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 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.

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 research were 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 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

The cultural resources study of the project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire 12.37-acre project, and the identification of all cultural resources. This study was conducted in conformance with City of Los Alamitos environmental guidelines, Section 21083.2 of the California PRC, and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification and evaluation of resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.1 Methods

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

3.2 Results of the Field Survey

BFSA archaeologist Allison Reynolds conducted the intensive pedestrian survey on May 26, 2022, under the direction of Principal Investigator Brian Smith. Ground visibility was limited due to the existing development (Plates 3.2–1 to 3.2–4). The property includes an institutional building, associated hardscape and landscaping, and a graded area east of the building, and the entire property appears to have been previously rough-graded. A boat storage area that is fenced off and a shipping container are located in the northwest corner of the property. The survey did not identify any archaeological resources within the property.

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Plate 3.2–1
Overview of the Project from the Southwest Corner, Facing Northeast
The 4665 Lampson Avenue Project

BFSA Environmental Services
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Plate 3.2–2
Overview of the Project from the Northeast Corner, Facing Southwest
The 4665 Lampson Avenue Project

BFSA Environmental Services
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Plate 3.2–3
Overview of the Project from the Southeast Corner, Facing West
The 4665 Lampson Avenue Project

BFSA Environmental Services
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Plate 3.2–4
Overview from the Center of the Project, Facing West
The 4665 Lampson Avenue Project

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase I survey did not identify any archaeological resources. The subject property is located in an area of Orange County and the city of Los Alamitos that reflects very few recorded cultural resources, most of which are associated with historic development of the region. Part of the sparse record of cultural resources in this area is the fact that it was used for agriculture and then subsequently for residential and commercial developments before the advent of CEQA. As such, it cannot be ascertained what resources may have existed prior to historic or modern development. Therefore, it is recommended that the Project Applicant retain an archaeologist to conduct periodic spot checks during the grading process as outlined below:

Discovery of Inadvertent Resources

Prior to the issuance of any grading permits, the Project Applicant/Developer shall submit proof that a qualified consulting archaeologist meeting the Secretary of Interior's (36 CFR 61) Professional Qualifications Standards has been retained to conduct periodic spot checks during ground disturbing activities. Spot check should occur at initial ground exposure within the project; upon a 50 percent completion milestone of ground disturbance; upon an 80 percent milestone of ground disturbance; or at any other time determined necessary by the consulting archaeologist. If any potentially historic or archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, the archaeologist shall halt construction work within 50 feet of the find and assess the nature of the find for importance.

If the discovery is determined to not be important by the archaeologist (e.g. isolates and clearly non-significant deposits), work will be permitted to continue in the area. If a find is determined to be potentially important by the archaeologist, the Lead Agency shall be notified, and additional investigation would be required. Additional investigation work would include scientific recordation and, depending on the nature of the find, excavation.

At the conclusion of ground disturbing activities, the archaeologist shall draft a report detailing the monitoring process and summarize any additional field study and analysis of resources, should any be discovered. The completed report shall be approved by the Planning Department and the Project Applicant/Developer shall provide verification that the report was submitted to the Lead Agency prior to the issuance of an occupancy permit.

Excavated finds shall be curated at a repository determined by the archaeologist and approved by the City with verification provided to the City prior to the issuance of an occupancy permit.

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 PRC (Section 5097.98), and the State Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5) shall be undertaken:

1. Notification

    a. The archaeological monitor shall notify the principal investigator (PI), if the monitor is not qualified as a PI.
    b. The PI shall notify the Orange County medical examiner-coroner after consultation with the City of Los Alamitos, either in person or via telephone.
2. Isolate discovery site

    a. Work shall be directed away from the location of the discovery and any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent human remains until a determination can be made by the medical examiner-coroner in consultation with the PI concerning the provenance of the remains.
    b. The medical examiner-coroner, in consultation with the PI, will determine the need for a field examination to determine the provenance.
    c. If a field examination is not warranted, the medical examiner-coroner will determine, with input from the PI, if the remains are or are most likely to be of Native American origin.

3. If Human Remains **ARE** determined to be Native American

    a. The medical examiner-coroner will notify the NAHC within 24 hours. By law, **ONLY** the medical examiner-coroner can make this call.
    b. The NAHC will immediately identify the person or persons determined to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) and provide contact information.
    c. The MLD will contact the PI within 24 hours or sooner after the medical examiner-coroner has completed coordination to begin the consultation process in accordance with CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California PRC, and the State Health and Safety Code.
    d. The MLD will have 48 hours to make recommendations to the property owner or representative for the treatment or disposition with proper

dignity of the human remains and associated grave goods.

e. Disposition of Native American human remains will be determined between the MLD and the PI, and, if:

   i. The NAHC is unable to identify the MLD; OR
   ii. The MLD failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the NAHC; OR
   iii. The landowner or authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and mediation in accordance with PRC 5097.94 (k) by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner; THEN
   iv. Upon the discovery of multiple Native American human remains during a ground-disturbing land development activity, the landowner may agree that additional conferral with descendants is necessary to consider culturally appropriate treatment of multiple Native American human remains. Culturally appropriate treatment of such a discovery may be ascertained from review of the site utilizing cultural and archaeological standards. Where the parties are unable to agree upon the appropriate treatment measures, the human remains and grave goods buried with the Native American human remains shall be reinterred with appropriate dignity.

4. If Human Remains are **NOT** Native American

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

5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the 4665 Lampson Avenue Project was directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by field archaeologist Allison Reynolds. The report text was prepared by Irem Oz, Andrew Garrison, and Brian Smith. Report graphics were provided by Irem Oz. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Courtney McNair. The SCCIC at CSU Fullerton provided the archaeological records search information and the SLF search was requested from the NAHC. Archival research was conducted at the BFSA research library and the offices of the Orange County Assessor/County Recorder/County Clerk. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps were searched for at the San Diego Public Library.

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APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

President, Principal Investigator

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Education

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

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

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

President/Principal Investigator **1977–Present**
BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company **Poway, California**

Brian F. Smith is the president and principal historical and archaeological consultant for BFSA Environmental Services. 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**
BFSA Environmental Services, A Perennial Company **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.

Irem Oz, Ph.D.

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BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Education

Doctor of Philosophy, Architecture **2022**

The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania

Master of Arts, Archaeology and Art History **2014**

Koc University, Istanbul, Turkey

Bachelor of Science, City and Regional Planning **2010**

Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey

Research Interests

History of Architecture

Historic Structure Significance Eligibility

Cultural Heritage Management

Archival Research

Ethnography

Qualitative Research

Experience

Architectural Historian **March 2022–Present**
BFSA Environmental, a Perennial Company

Writing, editing, and producing cultural resource reports for both California Environmental Quality Act and National Environmental Policy Act compliance; recording and evaluating historic resources, including historic structure significance eligibility evaluations, Historical Resource Research Reports, Historical Resource Technical Reports, and Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record preparation.

On-Call Architectural Historian **September 2021–March 2022**
Stell Environmental Enterprises, Inc.

Writing, editing, and producing cultural resource reports; recording and evaluating historic resources, including historic structure significance eligibility evaluations, Historical Resource Research Reports, Historical Resource Technical Reports, and Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record preparation.

Research and Teaching Assistant/Ph.D. Candidate **August 2015–December 2021**
The Pennsylvania State University

Conducting literature reviews and research on various large-scale urban planning projects; teaching history of architecture and urban planning (ARCH 100) to non-specialist groups of 150+ students per semester; acting as a jury in architectural design studios; developing and conducting comprehensive qualitative research projects with clearly stated scope of work, cultural and scientific significance, and expected outcomes; analyzing and synthesizing spatial and socio-cultural data; producing 3-D models, site plans, section drawings and synthesis plans; preparing interview and focus group protocols, conducting expert, in-depth and walkalong interviews and moderating focus groups; writing grant applications.

Research Assistant **March 2013–November 2014**
UNESCO Mudurnu Cultural Heritage Management Plan Project

Conducting literature reviews and archival research on the history of the town of Mudurnu in Turkey; conducting field surveys and interviews to identify local tangible and intangible cultural heritage; developing a conservation action plan; preparing and digitizing conservation implementation plan proposals

Project Supervisor **January 2000-December 2001**
Taksim Yapi, Istanbul

Conducting literature reviews and archival research on the architectural heritage in Istabul; developing conservation projects for the Molla Çelebi and Hüseyin Ağa Mosques in Istanbul through rigorous archival research and interviews; managing a team of 50 workers and contractors during the implementation of conservation projects; preparing and submitted fiscal reports and memos on project progress.

Scholarly Works

Oz, I. and Staub, A.
2020 The Performance of Gender and Ethnic Identity in the Diaspora Mosque in The Architect and the City. *Proceedings of the ARCC 15th International Conference.*

Oz, I. and Staub, A.
2019 Fieldwork in-between Architecture and Anthropology: The Case of Marxloh, Duisburg in *Future Praxis: Applied Research as a Bridge between the Theory and Praxis. Proceedings of the ARCC 14th International Conference.*

Oz, I. and Staub, A.
2018 The Tale of Two Mosques: Marxloher Merkez Mosque vs. Cologne Central Mosque in Architectural Research for a Global Community. *Proceedings of the EAEE ARCC 13th International Conference.*

Oz, I.
2018 The Tale of Marxloher Merkez Mosque: The Miracle of Duisburg or an Illusion of Miracle?. *Archi-DOCT, 10.*

Oz, I. and Staub, A.
2016 Integration of Turkish Migrants in Germany: A Case Study in Polarities in Architectural Research Addressing Societal Challenges. *Proceedings of the EAAE ARCC 11th International Conference.*

Oz, I.

2015 Spatial Representations of Ideology and Politics in Urban Scene: Keçiören Example. *Journal of Ankara Studies,* 2, 131-158.

2015 Yıldırım, A. E., Nalbant, K., Aydın, B., Güzelsarı, S., Onur, F., Oz, I., …, Moralı, Y. (2014). *Mudurnu Cultural Heritage Area Management Plan, Mudurnu, Turkey: Municipality of Mudurnu*

Technical Reports

Oz, Irem

2022 *History of the Poultry Research Facilities at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center.* Prepared for Stelle Environmental Enterprises, Inc to be submitted to the United States Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Engravings. Report under revision.

Oz, Irem and Sarah Steinkraus

2022 *Historic Structure Assessment for 401 Avery Street, Walla Walla County, Washington. Parcel Numbers 350724440024, 360730220010* and *360730220029.* Prepared for Gram Northwest, LLC.

2021 *Historic Structure Assessment for 2121 Keene Road, Benton County, Washington. Parcel Number 122983000001009.* Prepared for Gram Northwest, LLC.

Smith, Brian F., Jennifer R.K. **Stropes**, Irem Oz, and Elena C. Goralogia

2022 Historic American Buildings Survey for the Republic Supply Company of California Northern Division Headquarters (1919 Williams St.). Prepared for Duke Realty. Report on file at the City of San Leandro.

Yıldırım, A. E., Nalbant, K., Aydın, B., Güzelsarı, S., Onur, F., Oz, I, Moralı, Y.

2014 *Mudurnu Cultural Heritage Area Management Plan, Mudurnu, Turkey: Municipality of Mudurnu*

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)