CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE GENERAL ATOMIC AERONAUTICAL SYSTEMS PROJECT

EL MIRAGE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

APN 0457-041-02 and portions of APN 0457-041-03

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Report Title:	Cultural Resources Study for the General Atomic Aeronautical Systems Project, El Mirage, San Bernardino County, California (APN 0457-041-02 and portions of APN 0457-041-03)
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

At the direction of Lilburn Corporation, BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (BFSA), conducted a cultural resources study for the proposed General Atomic Aeronautical Systems Project. The 76.92-acre project (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 0457-041-02 and portions of APN 0457-041-03) includes a portion of the currently active El Mirage Field Adelanto Airport and is located at 73 El Mirage Airport Road, northeast of the intersection of Linson Street and Tanner Road, within the unincorporated community of El Mirage in the Mojave Desert Region of unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. The project is situated within Section 11, Township 6 North, Range 7 West, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Shadow Mountains SE, California* (7.5-minute) Quadrangle. The proposed project consists of the development of a new hangar building, ground control building, stockroom, and parking, along with associated infrastructure within the northern half of APN 0457-041-02, which was previously impacted by past grading and clearing.

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and record any cultural resources within the project and subsequently evaluate any resources as part of the County of San Bernardino environmental review process, conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The archaeological investigation of the project includes an archaeological records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (CSU Fullerton) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project or in the immediate vicinity. The records search identified six previously recorded resources within a one-mile radius of the project, four of which (SBR-31,711H, P-36-031712, P-36-031713, and P-36-032708) are located on the subject property. All four resources were recovered from the ground surface during the development of the northern half of the property between 2017 and 2020. Site SBR-31,711H is recorded as a historic trash scatter that was previously evaluated as not CRHR-eligible and appears to have been removed during the grading of the property between 2017 and 2020. P-36-031712, P-36-031713, and P-36-032708 are recorded as prehistoric isolates that were reburied within the southeast corner of the project and will not be affected by the proposed development.

The records search also identified four previous studies within a one-mile radius of the project, one of which overlapped the subject property (Tang and Hogan 2017). The Tang and Hogan (2017) study covered the northern half of the subject property for the El Mirage Field Runway Extension Project. CRM TECH and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians provided archaeological and Native American monitoring during the development of the northern half of the property, beginning in 2017 (Tang 2018a, 2018b). Further, an Extended Phase I Archaeological Testing Program was conducted by CRM TECH which did not locate any subsurface archaeological deposits in the property of the El Mirage Field Adelanto Airport. The Sacred Lands File (SLF) search requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the project was received with negative results.

Ground visibility during the survey was characterized as moderate to good when not

obscured by the present development or pockets of dense vegetation. Several buildings and ancillary structures constructed between 2018 and 2020 for the expansion of the El Mirage Field Adelanto Airport are present within the northeast portion of the project. The location of the reburied prehistoric isolates (P-36-031712, P-36-031713, and P-36-032708) was identified beside a concrete vault for a subsurface utility within the southeast corner of the project; however, these resources will not be impacted by the proposed development, which is concentrated within the northwest portion of the project. No cultural resources were identified during the survey of the subject property.

Based upon the findings of the cultural study, there is little to no potential to encounter any significant cultural resources during the development of this property; therefore, mitigation monitoring is not recommended. However, if any cultural resources are inadvertently discovered, all construction work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery should cease, and a qualified archaeologist should be consulted to determine if further mitigation measures are warranted. Should human remains be discovered, treatment of these remains shall follow California Public Resources Code (PRC) 5097.9. Any human remains that are determined to be Native American shall be reported to the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department, Coroner Division, and subsequently to the NAHC. A copy of this report will be filed with the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the BFSA archaeological laboratory in Poway, California.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The archaeological survey program for the General Atomic Aeronautical Systems Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and County of San Bernardino environmental requirements. The 76.92-acre proposed project (APN 0457-041-02 and portions of APN 0457-041-03) includes a portion of the currently active El Mirage Field Adelanto Airport and is located at 73 El Mirage Airport Road, northeast of the intersection of Linson Street and Tanner Road, within the unincorporated community of El Mirage in the Mojave Desert Region of unincorporated San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1.1–1). The project is situated within Section 11, Township 6 North, Range 7 West on the USGS *Shadow Mountains SE, California* (7.5-minute) Quadrangle (Figure 1.1–2). The proposed project consists of the development of a new hangar building, ground control building, stockroom, and parking along with associated infrastructure within the northern half of APN 0457-041-02 (Figure 1.1–3).

The decision to request the current 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 settlement patterns which, in western San Bernardino County, were focused around freshwater resources and food supply.

1.2 Environmental Setting

The General Atomic Aeronautical Systems Project is located in the Victor Valley of the Mojave Desert Geomorphic Province in southern California. This area contains isolated mountain ranges separated by expanses of desert plains. The project is situated south of the El Mirage Dry Lake Bed, in the valley between Gray Mountain and the Shadow Mountain Range. The Mojave River is located approximately 13 miles east of the subject property. Geologically, the project occupies Holocene-aged young eolian and alluvial fan deposits (Miller and Bedford 2000). These deposits are characterized as "eolian sand sheets and mounds with subordinate young alluvium… Composed largely of sand-sized component of granitic sediments carried north on Sheep Creek fan in gullies and then blown eastward into sand sheets" (Miller and Bedford 2000). Soils within the project are mapped as Manet loamy sand, loamy substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes (NRCS 2019). The subject property is relatively flat, with an average elevation of approximately 2,865 feet above mean sea level. Vegetation within the project and surrounding area primarily consists of Creosote Bush Scrub and sporadic Joshua Trees.

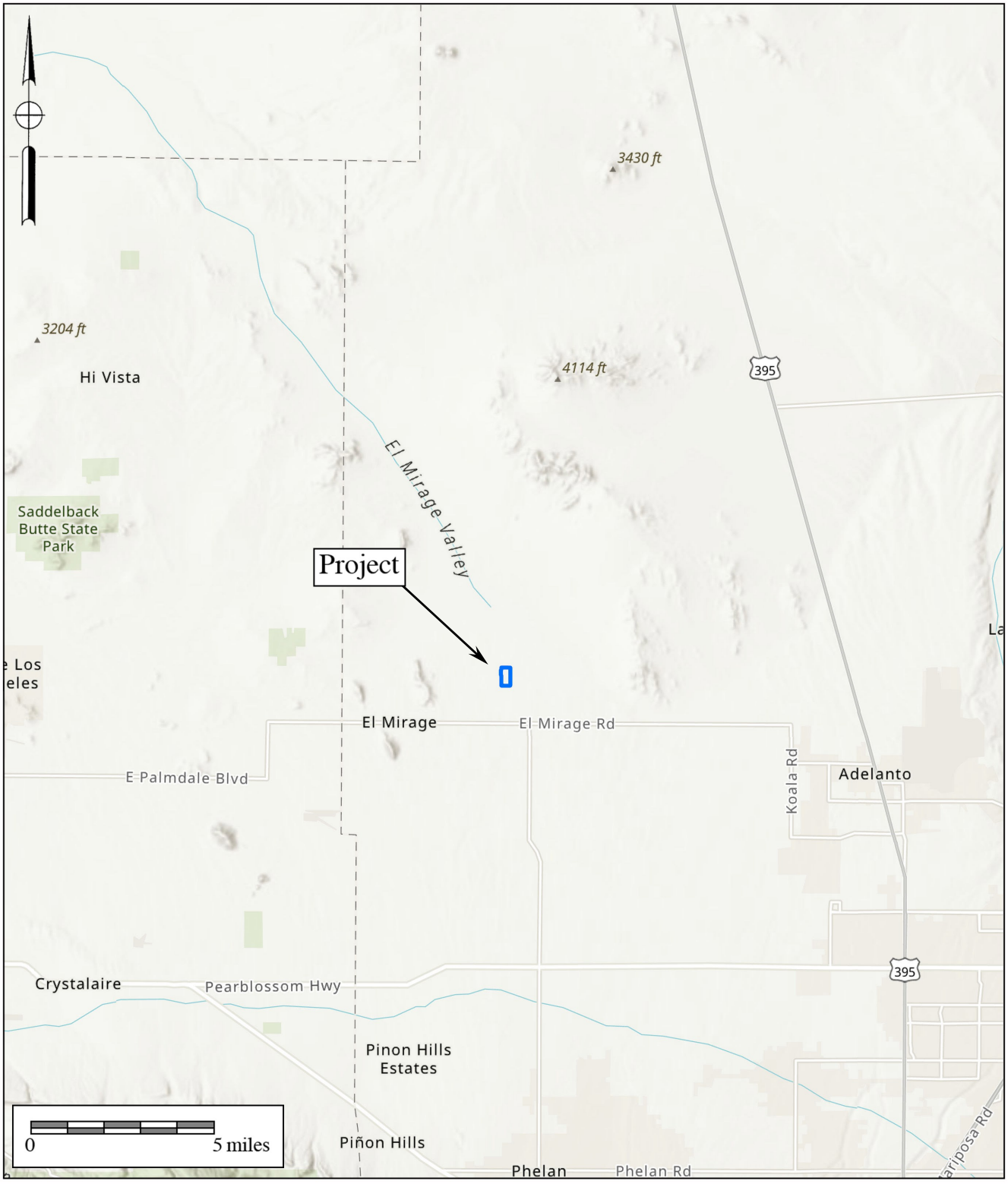

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Figure 1.1–1
General Location Map

The General Atomic Aeronautical Systems Project

Esri World Topographic Map

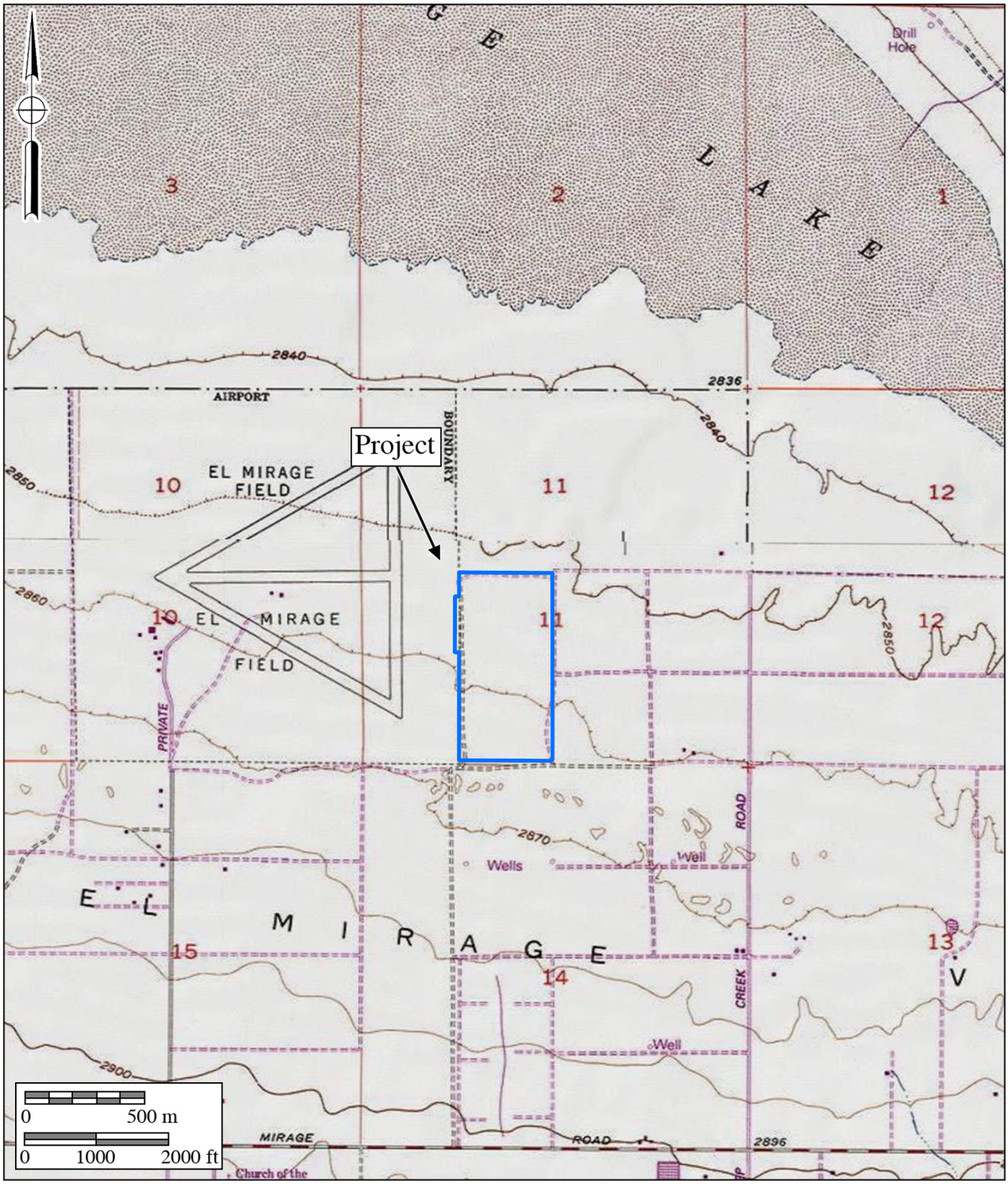

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Figure 1.1–2
Project Location Map

The General Atomic Aeronautical Systems Project

USGS *Shasow Miuntains SE and Shadow Mountains* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)

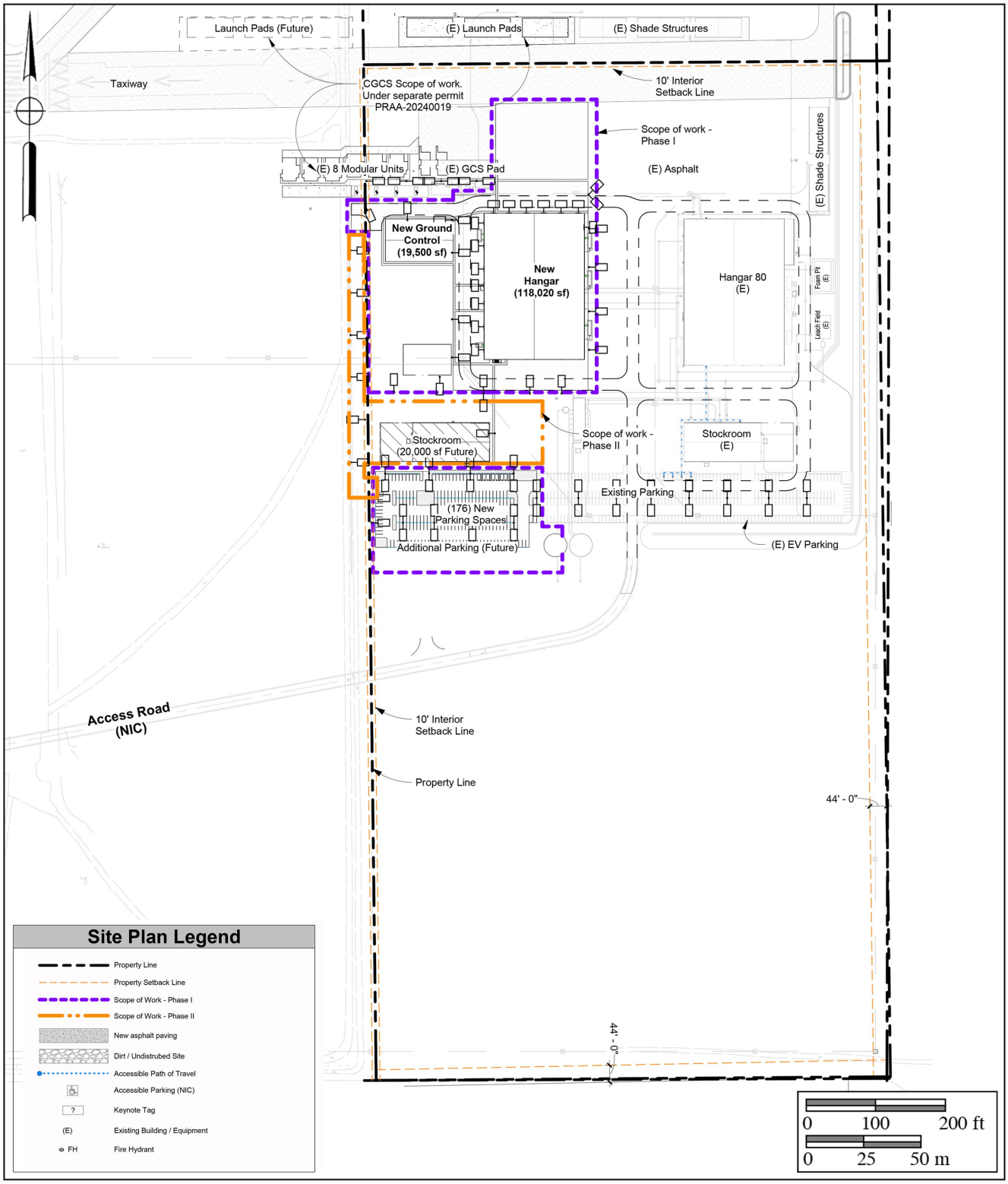

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Figure 1.1–3
Site Plan
The General Atomic Aeronautical Systems Project

1.3 Cultural Setting

1.3.1 Prehistoric Period

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

Paleo Indian Period (12,000 to circa 10,000 YBP)

The Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation, utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

Lake Mojave Period (Late Pleistocene: 10,000 to 7,000 YBP)

The earliest documented evidence of human occupation in the Mojave Desert and surrounding areas comes from the Paleo Indian Period, a cultural expression referred to as the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT). The WPLT occurred in the western Great Basin and covered an area that stretched from the now arid lands of southern California to Oregon. A cultural adaptation to pluvial conditions (e.g., lakes, marshes, and grasslands) flourished for thousands of years after approximately 9000 B.C. but disappeared in response to the warming and drying trends of the Altithermal climatic period (Moratto 1984). One of the most well known expressions of the WPLT is the Lake Mojave Complex, which is thought to have covered a vast area including parts

of the southwestern Great Basin and the Mojave Desert, and may have reached as far south as the San Diego area. Artifacts indicative of the Lake Mojave Complex include foliated points and knives, Lake Mojave points, Silver Lake points, and flaked-stone crescents. Similar artifacts have been subsequently recorded along the shoreline of many other pluvial lakes in the Mojave Desert. Archaeological studies by Sutton (1988) suggested that, at the time of the Lake Mojave Complex, much of Antelope and Fremont valleys may have been covered by Pleistocene Lake Thompson. In her 1978 work, Davis (1978) argues that the wetlands generated as a result of such Pleistocene lakes would have been a great attraction to the region's early occupants. This would have resulted in an adaptive strategy that was more generalized, focusing on hunting and the overall exploitation of wetland resources. In general, it is clear that cultures across California adapted to wetland environments generated by pluvial lake ecological systems (Moratto 1984).

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

The Pinto Period dates to the end of the Pleistocene, when the severe and dramatic environmental change from pluvial to arid conditions began (Moratto 1984). Pinto Period sites are mostly found near ephemeral lakes and now dry streams and springs, suggesting that as the region began to dry, new subsistence adaptations were necessary. Projectile points associated with the Pinto Period are characterized as larger atlatl dart points, as opposed to arrowhead points, which were introduced later. This period has been described as a highly mobile desert economy, with an emphasis on hunting, supplemented by the use of processed seeds (Moratto 1984). However, collections believed to represent the Pinto Period are largely lacking in well-developed milling technologies according to Moratto (1984). Pinto Period artifacts have been interpreted as indications of temporary or seasonal occupations by small groups of people. Sites from this period are generally small in scale and typically absent of a developed midden. More recent studies (Sutton et al. 2007) suggest that the Pinto Period may have actually started in the early Holocene, overlapping with the Lake Mojave Period. A series of radiocarbon dates from Little Lake, Pinto Basin, Twentynine Palms and Fort Irwin suggest Pinto sites have an antiquity of upwards of 9,000 years (Sutton et al. 2007), indicating these sites may be older than previously suggested.

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

The presence of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, or Elko corner-notched points are believed to be indicative of the Gypsum Period (radiocarbon dated from 4,000 to 1,500 YBP). The Gypsum Period reflects a more intensive desert occupation as temperatures began to regulate during the First Neoglacial episode at the beginning of the late Holocene (Warren 1984; Sutton et al. 2007). During this time, indications of trade with coastal populations are evidenced by the presence of shell beads in the archaeological record. An increase in milling stones and manos has been found in association with this period, which indicates an increased use of hard seeds (Moratto 1984; Warren 1984; Sutton et al. 2007). In comparison to sites from the preceding periods, Gypsum Period sites are generally smaller, higher in frequency, and distributed across a range of environments. Further, Gypsum Period sites display evidence of exploitation

of artiodactyls, rabbits, and rodents, as well as a wide range of seeds. Adaptations resulting from better-adapted technologies, combined with what was likely more complex social organization, likely facilitated the ease of adaptation to the warming and drying conditions that initiated circa 2,000 years ago. The continued use of the region during the Gypsum Period indicates an overall more successful adaptation to the warm and dry conditions during this period (Warren 1984; Sutton et al. 2007).

Several scholars associate this period with the division of the Uto-Aztecan language, approximately 3,000 to 2,500 years ago (Moratto 1984; Warren 1984; Sutton et al. 2007). The major language groups that emerged from this division are Numic, spoken by the Kawaiisu and Paiute; Takic, spoken by the Kitanemuk, Serrano, Gabrielino, and other southern California Shoshonean speakers; Hopic, spoken in the southwest; and Tubatulabalic, spoken by the Tubatulabal in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains. A shift in settlement patterns toward a more sedentary lifestyle occurred during this period, characterized by the emergence of large permanent or semi-permanent village sites and associated cemeteries.

Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 YBP)

The Saratoga Springs Period is characterized by a transition from larger dart points to smaller arrow points. The presence of arrow points suggests that the bow and arrow were introduced to the Mojave Desert during the Saratoga Springs Period. This, combined with evidence from rock art motifs, leads scholars to argue for a shift from atlatls to use of the bow and arrow either during the end of the Gypsum Period or the beginning of the Saratoga Springs Period. This technological advancement likely improved overall hunting efficiency and possibly the carrying capacity for local population (Warren 1984). This, in turn, may have resulted in a significant increase in population, as suggested by archaeological data. During this period, the development of large village sites with cemeteries and well-developed middens indicates long-term occupations in comparison to previous periods. This period saw an increase in trade with Arizona and other areas of the southwest. Evidence in the archaeological record shows that Brown and Buff wares (pottery styles), characteristic of Arizona, made their way to the California desert by 900 A.D. It is also believed that the Anasazi mined turquoise in the eastern California desert around this time. While the presence of Hakataya influence may have extended as far north and west as the eastern Antelope Valley (Warren 1984), influence in the western Mojave appears to have been minimal. During the second half of the Saratoga Springs Period, the rise in temperatures and a return to xeric conditions circa A.D. 700 likely led to population decline, and eventually the terminus of the Saratoga Springs complex circa A.D. 1100 (Sutton et al. 2007).

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

Prior to European presence in North America, Native American groups subsisted along the shores of the no longer extant lakes of the Great Basin region, which covered most of the present-day Mojave Desert. It was along these shores that Native Americans made their homes, produced their tools, and left an indelible mark upon the landscape. However, by the time the first Spanish

explorers ventured into what is now southern California in 1769, the pluvial lakes had long since vanished, leaving the Mojave River to primarily support the Paiute and the Mohave tribes. Ethnohistoric and ethnographic evidence indicates that, prior to the arrival of the Spanish missionaries, the area around the project was inhabited by the Serrano (Moratto 1984; Sutton et al. 2007). Ethnographic data for the Serrano is presented below.

Serrano: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

Aboriginally, the Serrano occupied an area east of present-day Los Angeles. According to Bean and Smith (1978b), definitive boundaries are difficult to place for the Serrano due to their sociopolitical organization and a lack of reliable data:

> The Serrano were organized into autonomous localized lineages occupying definite, favored territories, but rarely claiming any territory far removed from the lineage's home base. Since the entire dialectical group was neither politically united nor amalgamated into supralineage groups, as many of their neighbors were, one must speak in terms of generalized areas of usage rather than pan-tribal holdings. (Strong [1971] in Bean and Smith 1978b)

However, researchers place the Serrano in the San Bernardino Mountains, east of Cajon Pass, and at the base of and north of the mountains near Victorville, east to Twentynine Palms, and south to the Yucaipa Valley (Bean and Smith 1978b). Serrano has been broadly used for languages in the Takic family including Serrano, Kitanemuk, Vanyume, and Tataviam.

Subsistence and Settlement

Serrano village locations were typically located near water sources. Individual family dwellings were likely circular, domed structures. Daily household activities took place either outside of the house or under a ramada constructed of a thatched willow pole roof held up by four or more poles inserted into the ground. Families could consist of a husband, wife/wives, unmarried female children, married male children, the husband's parents, and/or widowed aunts and uncles. Rarely, an individual would occupy his own house, typically in the mountains. Serrano villages also included a large ceremonial house where the lineage leader would live, which served as the religious center for lineages or lineage-sets, granaries, and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978b).

The Serrano were primarily hunters and gatherers. Vegetal staples varied with locality. Acorns and piñon nuts were found in the foothills, and mesquite, yucca roots, cacti fruits, and piñon nuts were found in or near the desert regions. Diets were supplemented with other roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds (Heizer 1978). Deer, mountain sheep, antelopes, rabbits, and other small rodents were among the principal food packages. Various game birds, especially quail, were also hunted. The bow and arrow were used for large game, while smaller game and birds were killed with curved throwing sticks, traps, and snares. Occasionally, game was communally hunted, often during mourning ceremonies (Benedict 1924; Drucker 1937; Heizer 1978). Earth ovens were used

to cook meat, bones were boiled to extract marrow, and blood was either drunk cold or cooked to a thicker consistency and then eaten. Some meat and vegetables were sun-dried and stored. Food acquisition and processing required the manufacture of additional items such as knives, stone or bone scrapers, pottery trays and bowls, bone or horn spoons, and stirrers. Mortars, made of either stone or wood, and metates were also manufactured (Strong 1971; Drucker 1937; Benedict 1924).

Social Organization

The Serrano were part of "exogamous clans, which in turn were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties, *tuk*^{w}*utam* (Wildcat) and *wahiʔiam* (Coyote)" (Bean and Smith 1978b). According to Strong (1971), details such as the number, structure, and function of the clans are unknown. Instead, he states that clans were not political but were structured based upon "economic, marital, or ceremonial reciprocity, a pattern common throughout Southern California" (Bean and Smith 1978b). The Serrano formed alliances amongst their own clans and with Cahuilla, Chemehuevi, Gabrielino, and Cupeño clans (Bean and Smith 1978b). Clans were large, autonomous, political, and landholding units organized patrilineally, with all males descending from a common male ancestor, including all wives and descendants of the males. However, even after marriage, women would still keep their original lineage and would continue to participate in those ceremonies (Bean and Smith 1978b).

According to Bean and Smith (1978b), the cosmogony and cosmography of the Serrano are very similar to those of the Cahuilla:

> There are twin creator gods, a creation myth told in "epic poem" style, each local group having its own origin story, water babies whose crying foretells death, supernatural beings of various kinds and on various hierarchically arranged power-access levels, an Orpheus-like myth, mythical deer that no one can kill, and tales relating the adventures (and misadventures) of Coyote, a tragicomic trickster-transformer culture hero. (Bean [1962-1972] and Benedict [1924] in Bean and Smith 1978b)

The Serrano had a shaman, a person who acquired their powers through dreams, which were induced through ingestion of the hallucinogen datura. The shaman was primarily a curer/healer, using herbal remedies and "sucking out the disease-causing agents" (Bean and Smith 1978b).

Material Culture

The Serrano were very technologically similar to the Cahuilla. Manufactured goods included baskets, some pottery, rabbit-skin blankets, awls, arrow straighteners, sinew-backed bows, arrows, fire drills, stone pipes, musical instruments (rattles, rasps, whistles, bull-roarers, and flutes),

feathered costumes, mats for floor and wall coverings, bags, storage pouches, cordage (usually comprised of yucca fiber), and nets (Heizer 1978).

1.3.2 Historic Period

Traditionally, the history of the state of California has been divided into three general periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846), and the American Period (1848 to present) (Caughey 1970). The American Period is often further subdivided into additional phases: the nineteenth century (1848 to 1900), the early twentieth century (1900 to 1950), and the Modern Period (1950 to present). From an archaeological standpoint, all of these phases can be referred to together as the Ethnohistoric Period. This provides a valuable tool for archaeologists, as ethnohistory is directly concerned with the study of indigenous or non-Western peoples from a combined historical/anthropological viewpoint, which employs written documents, oral narrative, material culture, and ethnographic data for analysis.

European exploration along the California coast began in 1542 with the landing of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo and his men at San Diego Bay. Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions, an expedition under Sebastián Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of his place names have survived, whereas practically every one of the names created by Cabrillo has faded from use. For instance, Cabrillo named the first (now) United States port he stopped at "San Miguel"; 60 years later, Vizcaíno changed it to "San Diego" (Rolle 1969). The early European voyages observed Native Americans living in villages along the coast but did not make any substantial, long-lasting impact. At the time of contact, the Luiseño population was estimated to have ranged from 4,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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 colonizing the region and surrounding areas (Chapman 1921).

Native Californians may have first coalesced with Europeans around 1769 when the first Spanish mission was established in San Diego. In 1771, Friar Francisco Garcés first searched the Californian desert for potential mission sites. Interactions between local tribes and Franciscan priests occurred by 1774 when Juan Bautista de Anza made an exploration of Alta California.

Serrano contact with the Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, but it was not until approximately 1819 that the Spanish directly influenced the culture. The Spanish established asistencias in San Bernardino, Pala, and Santa Ysabel. Between the founding of the asistencia and secularization in 1834, most of the Serranos in the San Bernardino Mountains were removed to the nearby missions (Beattie and Beattie 1951:366), while the Cahuilla maintained a

high level of autonomy from Spain (Bean 1978).

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 upon 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).

Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1822 and became a federal republic in 1824. As a result, both Baja and Alta California became classified as territories (Rolle 1969). Shortly thereafter, the Mexican Republic sought to grant large tracts of private land to its citizens to begin to encourage immigration to California and to establish its presence in the region. Part of the establishment of power and control included the desecularization of the missions circa 1832. These same missions were also located on some of the most fertile land in California and, as a result, were considered highly valuable. The resulting land grants, known as "ranchos," covered expansive portions of California and, by 1846, more than 600 land grants had been issued by the Mexican government. Rancho Jurupa was the first rancho to be established and was issued to Juan Bandini in 1838. Although Bandini primarily resided in San Diego, Rancho Jurupa was located in what is now Riverside County (Pourade 1963). A review of Riverside County place names quickly illustrates that many of the ranchos in Riverside County lent their names to present-day locations, including Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo (Gunther 1984). As was typical of many ranchos, these were all located in the valley environments within western Riverside County.

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off their land or put to work on the now privately-owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. Considering the brutality of the 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 as compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The ranchers, both Mexican and American, 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).

In 1846, war erupted between Mexico and the United States. In 1848, with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the region was annexed as a territory of the United States and, in 1850, California became a state. These events generated a steady flow of settlers into the area, including gold miners, entrepreneurs, health-seekers, speculators, politicians, adventurers, seekers of religious freedom, and individuals desiring to create utopian colonies. As the non-native population increased through immigration, the indigenous population rapidly declined from the high morbidity of European diseases, low birth rates, and conflict and violence. California became a state in 1850 and was divided into 21 counties. The dwindling native populations were eventually displaced into reservations after California became a state.

By the late 1880s and early 1890s, there was growing discontent between San Bernardino and Riverside, its neighbor 10 miles to the south, due to differences in opinion concerning religion, morality, the Civil War, and politics, and fierce competition to attract settlers. After a series of instances in which charges were claimed about unfair use of tax monies to the benefit of only the city of San Bernardino, several people from Riverside decided to investigate the possibility of a new county. In May 1893, voters living within portions of San Bernardino County (to the north) and San Diego County (to the south) approved the formation of Riverside County. Early business opportunities were linked to the agriculture industry, but commerce, construction, manufacturing, transportation, and tourism also provided a healthy local economy.

A Brief History of the Project Vicinity

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

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

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

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

It was not until the discovery of silver in Calico and the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad from Mojave to Daggett in 1882 that the region became a mining center. This gave rise to the now famous 20-mule teams. 10 teams were hitched together with two wagons and a water wagon to haul ore from Daggett to the town of Calico. Rich silver deposits gave birth to Calico Mines, Waterman Mines, and Daggett Mills (Kyle 1990). These ventures were then bolstered by the non-metallic mining industry, which still represents a significant portion of the desert's commercial industry today.

In 1853, Congress authorized exploration and surveys to determine the most economical route for a rail line from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean (Kyle 1990). Southern Pacific Railroad constructed the desert section of the rail line. The route was completed from Mojave to Needles in 1882 to 1883. Ore was hauled on the Calico Railroad from Calico to the Oro Grande Milling Company, which was across the river from Daggett, circa 1888. It was at this time that the Santa Fe Railroad arrived in the region. In 1886, the California Southern Railroad (a subsidiary

of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Company) completed the line from National City in San Diego County through Cajon Pass, joining the transcontinental line. That same year, the plan for the town of Victor was prepared, and in 1901, the name of the town was changed from Victor to Victorville due to confusion by the United States Post Office with Victor, Colorado (City of Victorville 2015).

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

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

The development of U.S. Route 66 and highways through the San Bernardino Mountains allowed vehicular access to the western Mojave Desert, including the present-day community of El Mirage, from other parts of Southern California. During the 1920s, car racing enthusiasts from the greater Los Angeles area began to gather in the western Mojave to utilize dry lake beds for drag racing (Stringfellow 2014). In 1937, the Southern California Timing Association (SCTA) was formed in order to establish racing standards and safety protocols, and drag racers began competing for time rather than in multi-participant races (Stringfellow 2014). Initially, several different lake beds were utilized for racing, such as Muroc (Rogers Dry Lake), Rosamond, Harper, and El Mirage; however, after World War II, El Mirage remained the only viable track (Stringfellow 2014). Today, El Mirage Dry Lake is managed by the Bureau of Land Management and continues to be used by the SCTA and the community for Land Speed Racing (San Bernardino County n.d.; SCTA 2025).

1.4 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

1.4.1 SCCIC Records Search

The SCCIC records search results (Appendix B) identified six resources previously recorded within a one-mile radius of the subject property (Table 1.4–1). Of these previously recorded resources, four are prehistoric and two are historic. Four of the six previously identified resources (SBR-31,711H, P-36-031712, P-36-031713, and P-36-032708) are recorded within the project (Figure 1.4–1). SBR-31,711H is a dismantled 1930s model AA truck located in the northwest portion of the property. SBR-31,711H was recorded in 2017 by CRM TECH during monitoring of the El Mirage Field Runway Extension Project and was evaluated as California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR)-eligible (Tang 2018a; Tang 2018b). P-36-031712, P-36-031713, and P-36-032708 are prehistoric lithic isolates identified on the ground surface during

monitoring and the 2018 supplementary survey by CRM TECH (Tang 2018a; Tang 2018b). The three prehistoric isolates were reburied approximately 10 feet below the ground surface in the southeast portion of the project. As isolates, P-36-031712, P-36-031713, and P-36-032708 are not CRHR-eligible. Further, these prehistoric resources will not be impacted by the proposed development, which is concentrated in the northern half of the property (Figure 1.4–2). Two additional resources within the project vicinity consist of a prehistoric lithic scatter with a possible hearth feature and the historic El Mirage Field Adelanto Airport, the latter of which is located northwest of the subject property.

Table 1.4–1
Cultural Resources Located Within
One Mile of the General Atomic Aeronautical Systems Project

Site(s)	Description
SBR-3762	Prehistoric lithic scatter and possible hearth feature
P-36-031712, P-36-031713, and P-36-032708	Prehistoric lithic isolates
SBR-31,274H	Historic El Mirage Field Adelanto Airport
SBR-31,711H	Historic remnants of dismantled 1930s model AA truck

The SCCIC records search results also identified four previous studies within a one-mile radius of the subject property, one of which overlaps the project (Tang and Hogan 2017). The Tang and Hogan (2017) study indicates that CRM TECH surveyed the majority of the northern half of the project for the El Mirage Field Runway Extension Project and did not identify any cultural resources within the subject property.

Additionally, a report provided for the completion of this assessment indicates that archaeological and Native American monitoring were conducted by CRM TECH and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians during the grubbing and grading of the northern half of the subject property beginning in 2017 (Tang 2018b). During monitoring, resources SBR-31,711H, P-36-031712, and P-36-031713 were recovered from the ground surface and were determined not eligible for the CRHR (Tang 2018b). After further consultation with the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the County of San Bernardino, it was decided that monitoring of the El Mirage Field Runway Extension Project would no longer be warranted if an Extended Phase I Archaeological Testing Program determined the unlikelihood of any subsurface archaeological deposits (Tang 2018b). As such, additional portions of the subject property were surveyed, including the southern and eastern peripheries of the southern half of the current project, and linear roads running through the central and southern portions of the property.

Figure 1.4–1
Cultural Resource Location Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Figure 1.4–2
Location of Reburied Prehistoric Isolates on Site Plan

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

During the 2018 archaeological testing, a total of 14 one-meter-deep trenches were excavated within the El Mirage Field Adelanto Airport property, five of which were excavated within the current project (Tang 2018b). No cultural resources were identified during the archaeological testing. However, one additional prehistoric isolate was recovered from the ground surface during a supplementary survey and recorded as P-36-032708 (Tang 2018b). As an isolate, P-36-032708 is not CRHR-eligible and was buried alongside P-36-031712 and P-36-031713 in 2019, approximately 10 feet below the ground surface next to a concrete vault in the southeast corner of the property (Ballester 2019). As such, no significant cultural resources were identified within the project. Further, Tang (2018b) recommended that no continued monitoring or archaeological investigation be conducted for areas within the 2017 project, which comprises the majority of the northern half of the current project.

BFSA also reviewed the following sources to help facilitate a better understanding of the historic use of the property:

- The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP, Built Environment Resources Directory
- San Bernardino County's Property Information Management System (PIMS)
- The 1955 *Shadow Mountains SE, California* (7.5-minute) USGS topographic quadrangle maps
- The 1937 and 1942 *Shadow Mountains, California* (15-minute) USGS topographic quadrangle maps
- Historic aerial photographs (1952 to 2025)

These sources did not indicate the presence of any cultural resources within the project. Historic aerial photographs from 1958 to 2016 show the property as vacant. Similarly, a review of the topographic maps also illustrates the property's vacancy. By the end of 2017, the northeast portion of the property was cleared and graded, and a dirt road was paved through the center of the project. This road was eventually paved and connected to the existing El Mirage Airport Road in 2020. Between 2018 and 2020, a new hangar, office buildings, ancillary buildings, and a paved parking lot were constructed within the northeast portion of the project for the El Mirage Field Adelanto Airport. Further, grading in the northeast portion of the property between 2017 and 2020 appears to have resulted in the removal of SBR-31,711, the historic remnants of a dismantled 1930s truck. Aerial images from 2020 demonstrate that a structure/object related to the current airport's operations has since been built in the recorded location of SBR-31,711. Between 2018 and 2020, the northwest portion of the project was cleared. Subsequent aerial photos indicate that the northwest portion of the project has been cleared of vegetation several times since its initial clearing. The only impacts in the southern half of the property appear to be the graded roads running along the southern and eastern peripheries of the project and a graded road that runs

diagonally from the northwest to the southeast corner. The extension of El Mirage Airport Road through the center of the property and the graded roads throughout the southern half of the property all consist of areas previously surveyed by CRM TECH in 2017 and 2018 (Tang 2018b).

1.4.2 Sacred Lands File Search

BFSA also requested a SLF search from the NAHC to search for the presence of any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the project vicinity. This request is not part of any Assembly Bill 52 Native American consultation. The SLF search results were received with negative results. All correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

1.5 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Bernardino County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. Several criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, the criteria outlined in CEQA provide guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

1.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act

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

1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the CRHR (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR [California Code of Regulations]. 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 California Register of Historical Resources (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 the 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 on 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 on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is 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 on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

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

(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 through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the western Mojave Desert region of San Bernardino County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the General Atomic Aeronautical Project included the survey of a 76.92-acre study area. Given the area involved and the presence of nearby archaeological sites, 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 identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of factors, 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 consider the small 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 mountainous environments of the region?

Data Needs

At the survey level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research 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 resources identified.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

The cultural resources study of the General Atomic Aeronautical Systems Project consisted of an institutional records search, archival research, an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire 76.92-acre study area, and the preparation of this technical report. This study was conducted in conformance with Section 21083.2 of the 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 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 20 meters apart while visually inspecting the ground surface. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. Photographs documenting survey areas and overall survey conditions were frequently taken.

3.2 Results of the Field Survey

BFSA archaeologist Parker Sheriff conducted an archaeological survey for the project on March 18, 2025. The archaeological study was an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of survey transects across the project. Access was not granted to survey the tarmac, parking lot, or areas where the airport is actively operating in the northeast portion of the project. However, the majority of this area was developed between 2018 and 2020 and contains little exposed natural ground. This portion of the property contains a hangar, two office buildings, and several ancillary structures constructed between 2018 and 2020 (Plate 3.2–1). Visibility within the remainder of the northern half of the project was characterized as moderate to good, though at times hindered by pockets of dense vegetation (Plate 3.2–2). Other noted impacts to the northern half of the property include the addition of a water tower and subsurface utilities between 2018 and 2020 (Plate 3.2–3).

Visibility within the southern half of the project was considered moderate, also at times hindered by vegetation (Plates 3.2–4 and 3.2–5). The southern and eastern peripheries of the southern half of the project have been cleared and graded for vehicular access. Additionally, an extension of El Mirage Airport Road, built between 2018 and 2020, runs through the center of the project and ends at the parking lot located in the northern half of the project. Other noted impacts in the southern half of the project include dirt roads. The location of the reburied prehistoric isolates (P-36-031712, P-36-031713, and P-36-032708) was identified beside a concrete vault for a subsurface utility in the southeast corner of the project (Plate 3.2–6). These resources are buried approximately 10 feet underneath the ground surface and are not considered CRHR-eligible (Tang 2018). Nevertheless, P-36-031712, P-36-031713, and P-36-032708 will not be impacted by the

proposed development. Therefore, no significant cultural resources were identified during the survey of the subject property.

Plate 3.2–1: Overview of the active El Mirage Field Adelanto Airport buildings, facing east.

Plate 3.2–2: Overview from the northwest portion of the project, facing southeast.

Plate 3.2–3: Overview of the water tower and the southern portion of the northern half of the property, facing south.

Plate 3.2–4: Overview from the northeast corner of the southern half of the project, facing southwest.

Plate 3.2–5: Overview from the southwest corner of the project, facing northeast.

Plate 3.2–6: Overview of the location of reburied cultural resources, P-36-031712, P-36-031713, and P-36-032708, next to the concrete vault in the southeast corner of the project, facing north.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resources assessment for the General Atomic Aeronautical Systems Project has determined that no significant cultural resources are present on the property. Previous cultural studies indicate that the northern half of the subject property and portions of the southern half have been previously monitored and tested for subsurface archaeological deposits by CRM TECH (Tang 2018a; Tang 2018b). During monitoring and a supplementary survey, four cultural resources (SBR-31,711H, P-36-031712, P-36-031713, and P-36-032708) were recovered from the ground surface and recorded within the subject property. However, all four resources were evaluated as not significant or CRHR-eligible. Further, Site SBR-31,711H is recorded as a historic trash scatter and appears to have been removed during the grading of the property between 2017 and 2020. P-36-031712, P-36-031713, and P-36-032708 are all prehistoric isolates that were buried approximately 10 feet below the ground surface in the southeast corner of the property and will not be impacted by the proposed development. As such, the proposed project will not adversely impact any known cultural resources.

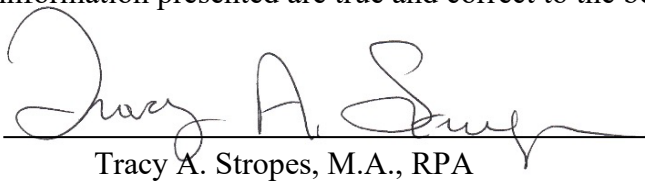
Based upon these findings, no further archaeological studies are necessary as part of the CEQA review process. Further, mitigation monitoring is not recommended, as there is little to no potential to encounter any significant cultural resources during the development of this property. However, if any cultural resources are inadvertently discovered, all construction work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery should cease, and a qualified archaeologist should be consulted to determine whether further mitigation measures are warranted. Should human remains be discovered, treatment of the remains shall follow California PRC 5097.9. Any human remains that are determined to be Native American shall be reported to the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department, Coroner Division, and subsequently to the NAHC.

5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the General Atomic Aeronautical Systems Project was directed by Principal Investigator Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by BFSA archaeologist Parker Sheriff. The report text was prepared by Kathleen Krogh and Tracy Stropes. Graphics were produced by Kathleen Krogh, and technical editing and report production was conducted by Danielle Del Castillo. The archaeological records search was requested from the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton.

6.0 CERTIFICATION

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



September 3, 2025

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Principal Investigator

Date

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1978 Trade and Trails. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 690–693. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

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1990 *Historic Spots in California*. Stanford University Press, Palo Alto, California.

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Sutton, Mark Q., Mark E. Basgall, Jill K. Gardner, and Mark W. Allen
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Tang, Bai "Tom,"
2018a Letter Report: Archaeological Monitoring Program, El Mirage Field Runway Extension Project, Shadow Mountains Area, San Bernardino County, California. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2018b Supplementary Survey and Extended Phase I Archaeological Testing Program El Mirage Field Runway Extension Project Shadow Mountains Area, San Bernardino County, California, CRM TECH Contract No. 3269. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

Tang, Bai "Tom," and Michael Hogan
2017 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: El Mirage Field Runway Extension Project, Shadow Mountains Area, San Bernardino County, California. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

Warren, Claude N.
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APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Tracy A. Stropes, MA, RPA

Vice President of Cultural Resources/ Principal Archaeologist
BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 484-0915 • Email: tstropes@bfsa.perennialenv.com

Education

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

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

Professional Memberships

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

Experience

Vice President of Cultural Resources/Principal Archaeologist **March 2009–Present**
BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company
Poway, California

Tracy A. Stropes has over 33 years of experience in cultural resource management, with experience in project management, report authorship, lithic analysis, laboratory management, Native American consultation, and technical report editing for numerous projects throughout the western United States. Mr. Stropes has conducted cultural resource surveys, archaeological site testing and evaluations for National Register eligibility and CEQA compliance, mitigation of resources through data recovery for archaeological sites, budget and report preparation, and direction of crews of all sizes for projects ranging in duration from a single-day site visit to multiple years. Mr. Stropes is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and is on the list of archaeological consultants qualified to conduct archaeological investigations in the city and county of San Diego, county of Riverside, State of Oregon, State of Arizona, and on Arizona and California BLM lands. He has served as project archaeologist for hundreds of projects and composed data recovery and preservation programs for sites throughout the western United States for both CEQA- and NEPA-level compliance.

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

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

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

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

Project Archaeologist **September 1996–June 2006**
Gallegos & Associates **Carlsbad, California**

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

Project Archaeologist **September 1993–September 1996**
Macko Inc. **Santa Ana, California**

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

Archaeological Field Technician **January 1993–September 1993**
Chambers Group Inc. **Irvine, California**

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

Archaeological Field Technician **May 1992–September 1992**
John Minch and Associates **San Juan Capistrano, California**

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

Selected Reports/Papers

Principal Author

2023 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resource Study for the Oak Creek Canyon Project, City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Ambient Pacific OCC, LLC.

2023 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resource Study for The Questhaven 76 Project, San Diego County, California (APNs 223-070-007, 223-070-008, and 223-080-046). Prepared for ColRich.

2023 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Bermuda Dunes Self Storage Project, PAR220053, Riverside County, California. Prepared for FAMA Dairy.

2023 A Cultural Resources Study for 4846 Pacifica Drive, City of San Diego. Prepared for Colliers International.

2023 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historical Resources Study for the Maison's Sierra Project, City of Lancaster, California (Tract No. 27099). Prepared for Ravello Holdings, Inc.

2023 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Omni Hotel Driving Range/Parking Lot Project, City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared for TRT Holdings, Inc.

2022 A Class III Historic Resources Study for the Anna Avenue Project for Section 106 Compliance, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for John Smith Earthworks, Inc.

2022 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resource Study for the Grand Avenue Project, Riverside County, California (APN 379-060-005). Prepared for TriPointe Homes

2022 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Boulder Springs North Project, Riverside County, California (TTMs 31243, 31244, and 31245; APNs 321-020-027, -028, -029, and -030 and 321-130-047 and -048). Prepared for KB Home.

2022 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historical Resources Study for the Alpine Rancho Palo Verde Project, San Diego County, California (SPL-219-00698-CJA). Prepared for Schindler Real Estate Services, Inc.

2022 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resource Study for the Cumming Ranch Project, San Diego County, California (APNs 282-010-08, -30, -34, and -43; 283-011-06; 283-021-01 and -02; 283-022-02; 283-041-25 and -26; and 283-051-01). Prepared for 805 Properties.

2021 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Gatchell Road Project, San Diego County, California (Project No. 100203). Prepared for the National Park Service.

2021 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for Site CA-SDI-11,934/H, San Diego County, California (APN 532-520-15). Prepared for the National Park Service.

2021 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historical Resources Study for the Renaissance Ranch Project, Riverside County, California (SPL-2004-01431-JPL). Prepared for Richland Developers, Inc.

2021 A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Coppel Remodel & Addition Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Marengo Morton Architects, Inc.

2021 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for CAB-20-1, San Diego County, California (APN 532-520-15). Prepared for the National Park Service.

2021 Cultural Resources Study for 7951 Paseo Del Ocaso, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Aidlin Darling Design.

2021 Cultural Resources Study for the Secret Hills Ranch Project, San Diego County, California (PDS2020-LDGRMJ-30253, APN 520-060-18)

2021 Cultural Resources Study for the UCLA Cedar Suites and Willow Creek Staff Housing Project, Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.

2021 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for CA-SDI-13,884, San Diego County, California (APN 532-520-13). Prepared for the National Park Service.

2021 A Cultural Resources Study for the UCLA Glamping Facility Project, Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for UCLA Capital Programs.

2021 Archaeological Test Results for 2596 Chalcedony Street, San Diego, California. Prepared for Colliers International.

2021 Cultural Resources Study for the 12247 Elliott Avenue Project, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for EPD Solutions.

2021 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Roquet Ranch Project, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California (Tentative Tract Map No. 19983; APNs 116-701-101, -102, 116-702-101, -105, -121, -122, -123, and 116-703-118). Prepared for Sunmeadows, LLC.

2020 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historical Resources Study for the Ocean Breeze Ranch Project, Bonsall, San Diego County, California (SPL-2020-00176). Prepared for Ocean Breeze Ranch, LLC.

2020 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Encinitas Beach Hotel Project, Encinitas, California. Prepared for JMI Realty, LLC

2020 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Pacifica Estates Project, Fallbrook, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Jose Islas.

2020 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Hidden Valley Ranch Project, SPL-2004-01124, City of Poway, California. Prepared for Barbara Malone.

2020 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resource Study for The Farms in Poway Project, Poway, San Diego County, California (APNs 273-110-070, -080, and -180). Prepared for Kevin McNamara.

2020 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Hansen Lot Split Project, TPM 37655, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Forest Hansen.

2020 Cultural Resources Study for the West Coast Cold Storage Project, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside (APNs 178-140-010 and -018). Prepared for

2020 Cultural Resources Study for the 340 East Bradley Avenue Project, San Diego County, California (PDS2021-LDGRMJ-30346). Prepared for A N1-Mart, LLC.

2019 Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Atwell Phase 1A Project (formerly Butterfield Specific Plan), City of Banning, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Pardee Homes.

2019 A Cultural Resource Assessment for the Glen Circle Project, Poway, California. Prepared for MDD Homes.

2019 Cultural Resources Survey for the Highlands at Warner Springs and Off-Site Fire Access Road Project, Warner Springs, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Warner Springs Estates, LLC.

2019 A Cultural Resources Assessment for the 8801 East Marginal Way Project, City of Tukwila, King County, Washington. Prepared for CenterPoint Properties Trust.

2019 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the 7980 Park Village Road Emergency Repair Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Orion Construction Corporation.

2019 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Harmony Grove Village, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Lennar – San Diego Division.

2019 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Price-Cohen Residence Project, 2045 Lowry Place, La Jolla, California 92037. Prepared for Lena Price and Thomas Cohen.

2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Melrose Drive Widening Project, City of Oceanside, California. Prepared for California West Communities.

2019 A Cultural Resources Study for the Majestic Chino Heritage Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.

2019 Cultural Resources Study for the Ocean Breeze Ranch Project, Bonsall, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Ocean Breeze Ranch, LLC.

2019 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Arthofer Residence Project, 1890 Viking Way, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Frank and Sharon Arthofer.

2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Greentree Ranch Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.

2018 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Escondido Country Club Project, SPL-2018-00135-CJA, City of Escondido, California. Prepared for New Urban West, Inc.

2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the North County Plaza Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Planning Systems, Inc.

2018 Cultural Resources Addendum Report for the Ivey Palms Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside, California. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.

2017 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Altman Residence Project, 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037. Prepared for Steve and Lisa Altman.

2017 Cultural Resources Study for the Escondido Country Club Project, City of Escondido, California. Prepared for New Urban West, Inc.

2017 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tract 28859 Project for Section 106 Compliance. Prepared for Menifee 28859, LLC.

2016 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.

2016 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Imperial Beach Bikeway Village Project, 536 13th Street and 535 Florence Street, Imperial Beach, California. Prepared for Bikeway Village, LLC.

2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California. Prepared for Shea Homes.

2015 A Class III Historic Resource Study for the Miramar Clearwell Improvements Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Global Environmental Permitting, Inc.

2015 A Class III Historic Resource Study for the College Boulevard Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Bent West, LLC.

2015 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Parkside Project for Section 106 Compliance, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Lennar Corporation.

2015 A Cultural Resource Assessment for the Zhao Residence Project, Poway, California (275-240-66). Prepared for Pacific Sotheby's International Realty.

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Utah Trail Project, County of San Bernardino, California (APNs 621-281-22 through 621-281-25). Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC.

2014 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Sky Canyon Project (PP25309), Riverside County, California. Prepared for Rocky Snider California Project Management Office.

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Shoshone Valley Road Project, County of San Bernardino, California (APNs 613-233-01, -02, -03, -04, -27, -28, -29, and -30). Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC.

2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Nuevo 055 Project, Community of Nuevo, County of Riverside. Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC.

2014 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Bourgeoios Project, Poway, California. Prepared for Bill Yen & Associates, Inc.

2014 A Cultural Resources Survey for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Zephyr Partners.

2014 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 723 Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for
Ortiz Corporation.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Rogers Tierra Bonita Project, Poway, California. Prepared for John D. Fitch & Associates.

2013 A Cultural Resource Assessment Update for the Girard Townhome Project, TR 35477, Riverside County, California. Prepared for G8 Development, Inc.

2013 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Ridge Park Project, City of Temecula, California. Prepared for Ambient Communities.

2013 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the Citrus Heights/Fairway Drive Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for CV Communities.

2013 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Bixby Highgrove Project (TTM 36437), Riverside County, California. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.

2013 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for the Ramona Ranch Affordable Housing Project for Section 106 Compliance, San Diego County, California. Prepared for AMCAL Multi-Housing, Inc.

2013 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Yates Road Project (TTM 36437), Riverside County, California. Prepared for CV Communities, LLC.

2013 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation Program for the Warner Ranch Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for HP Warner Ranch, LP.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for TPM 36585, Riverside County, California. Prepared for GF Real Estate Services.

2013 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for TR 31597 and TR 32627, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Standard Pacific Homes.

2013 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Sunny Cal Project, City of Beaumont, County of Riverside. Prepared for CV Communities, LLC.

2013 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for The Sierra Bella Project for Section 106 Compliance, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Forestar Corona, LLC.

2013 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for the Moosa Creek Mitigation Bank Project. Prepared for a Creek LLC.

2013 Archaeological Survey of the Rohmiller Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application, 2350 Calle De La Garza, La Jolla, California 92037 (APN 346-180-22). Prepared for Architect Mark D. Lyon, Inc.

2013 Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation Program for the Oak Creek Project, City of Escondido, California. Prepared for New Urban West, Inc.

2013 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Hope Harbor Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Medhat Rofael.

2013 Archaeological Survey of the Liske Residence, La Jolla, California. Prepared for ECEGC Inc.

2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps Nos. 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch. Prepared for Brookfield Residential.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Study For the 401 West Ash Street Project San Diego, California. Prepared for PierPoint Legacy Holdings, LLC.

2013 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Ten on Columbia Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for InDev, Inc.

2013 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Washington Avenue Project, City of Murrieta, California. Prepared for Coastal Land Solutions.

2012 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Wildomar 23 Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Lennar.

2012 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for the USGS Creepmeter Project. Prepared for Bureau of Land Management, El Centro Office.

2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the for the Johnston Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Heather Johnston.

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Howell Residence Project, Poway, California. Prepared for Cal Howell.

2012 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 799 Project. Prepared for Burtech Pipeline.

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resources Study For the Villa Hermosa Project San Diego, California. Prepared for David Chow.

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Landmark Engineering.

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the El Camino Real Widening Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Planning Systems.

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Encore Trust Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Metcalf Development and Consulting.

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Andres Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Engineering Design Group.

2012 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Diamond Springs Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Benjamin J. Stables III, B 3 Consulting.

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the ActivCare at Mission Bay Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for ActivCare Living, Inc.

2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Water Group 790 Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Orion Construction Corporation.

2012 Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Mission Brewery Villas Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Eilar Associates, Inc.

2012 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Gatto Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Marengo Morton Architects Inc.

2012 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sunset Cliffs Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for KTA Construction.

2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682M Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for BRH Garver.

2012 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pelberg Residence Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Linda and Art Pelberg.

2012 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Rose Creek Bikeway Bridge Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Flatiron West, Inc.

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the South Mission Valley Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for HPS Mechanical, Inc.

2011 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for the La Dama de Oro Project, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for Mohave Gold Mining & Exploration, Inc.

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Jacobs Health Care Facility Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Jacobs Health Care, LLC.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resources Study For the Rowland Auto Dismantling Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for David Rowland.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Dye Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Eric Dye.

2011 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Santa Rosa Academy Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Santa Rosa Academy Charter School c/o Bradley Burke Competitive Edge Development, LLC.

2011 Cultural Resource Data Recovery Study for SDI-4606 Locus B for Saint Gabriel's Catholic Church, Poway, California. Prepared for Saint Gabriel's Catholic Church.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Jack Nooren.

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 768 Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Ortiz Corporation.

2011 Cultural Resource Test for the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for 11th and B Investment Associates, LLC.

2011 A Cultural Resources Study for the Ampudia Lot Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Venture Pacific Commercial Services, Inc.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Hyde Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Paul and Denise Hyde.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Fialko Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Thomas Armstrong Construction, Inc.

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682M Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for HTA Engineering & Construction Inc.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Butterfield Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Geotechnical Exploration, Inc.

2011 A Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Eichen Residence Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Steigerwald-Dougherty, Inc.

2011 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Galway Downs Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Trip Hord.

2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for Rancho Bella Vista Phase IV (TR 31871), Riverside County, California. Prepared for Lennar Inland Division.

2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Salvation Army Vehicle Storage Area Demolition Project. Prepared for The Salvation Army General Counsel.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Kates Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Brad and Shannon Kates.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Kralik Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for John Kralik.

2010 An Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Cricket Cell Tower Project (Permit # 3399 06-032), San Diego County, California. Prepared for Ken Hayes.

2010 A Cultural Resources Study for the 47th Street Warehouse Project City of San Diego, California, Project No. 190957. Prepared for 47th Street Properties.

2010 A Cultural Resource Study for the Dickenson Ranch Project, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for Dickenson and Son Property Management and Investments.

2010 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Young Family Trust Lot Split Project City of Escondido, California. Prepared for Young Family Trust.

2010 An Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Jamul Rural Fire Station Auxiliary Access Road Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for TCB.

2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Citracado Parkway Extension Project, City of Escondido, California. Prepared for AECOM.

2010 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan No. 256 Amendment No. 2, Riverside County, California. Prepared for T&B Planning.

2010 A Phase III Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program for CA-SDI-16,986, Hidden Meadows, San Diego County, California (TPM 20794). Tuscan Ridge, LLC.

2010 Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Talega (64 Area) 12kV Conversion Project Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton San Diego County California. Prepared for Synergy Electric Company, Inc.

2010 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation Program for the Highlands at Warner Springs Project, Warner Springs, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Warner Springs Estates, LLC.

2010 A Cultural Resources Literature Review for the 11099 North Torrey Pines Road Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Touchstone Investments.

2010 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the San Jacinto Poultry Ranch Storage Building Project, San Jacinto, California. Prepared for Moark, LLC.

2010 A Phase III Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program for SDI-16986, Hidden Meadows, San Diego, California (TPM 20794). Prepared for Tuscan Ridge, LLC.

2010 Cultural Resources Study for the Dos Colinas Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Dos Colinas, LLC.

2010 A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Greater Alpine Fire Safe Council Horsethief Vegetation Management Project. Prepared for the Greater Alpine Fire Safe Council.

2010 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Moses Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Brian Moses.

2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project City of San Diego, California. Prepared for the City of San Diego Park and Recreation Department.

2010 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Shabaz Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Negar Shabaz.

2009 A Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Kramer 453 Project, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for LightSource Renewables LLC.

2009 A Cultural Resources Study for the Hronopoulus Residence Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Andreas Hronopoulus.

2009 A Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the East Point Loma Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Southern California Soil and Testing.

2009 A Cultural Resources Study for the McKean SDP Project. San Diego, California.

2009 An Archaeological Assessment for the Rivera-Placentia Project, City of Riverside, California.

Prepared for Riverside Construction Company.

2009 Cultural Resource Data Recovery Plan for the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project. Prepared for the City of San Diego and KTU+A.

2009 Cultural Resource Letter Report for the Borrego Substation Feasibility Study, Borrego Springs, California. Prepared for RBF Consulting.

2009 A Cultural Resource Study for the Gatto Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Marengo Martin Architects Inc.

2009 A Cultural Resource Report for the Central Feeder Connection Project, San Bernardino, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb and Associates.

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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)

APPENDIX E

Confidential Maps

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)