



2019- 8TH BIENNIAL

THREE CORNERS CONFERENCE

NOVEMBER 2, 2019

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS

The Three Corners Conference focuses on regional archaeology and is dedicated to welcoming all people interested in a wide range of archaeological research topics.

Archaeological study in the region has grown and the archaeological research continues to change. Due to the increase in archaeological sites and projects there is a need for regional researchers to come together and discuss their findings to promote the development and refinement of regional theory, methods, and management goals.

ORGANIZERS:

UNLV, Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, USDA Forest Service, U.S. Department of Defense (Nellis AFB), Lost City Museum, Nevada State Musuem, Natural History Museum, Nevada Site Stewardship Program, State Historic Preservation Office, Springs Preserve, and other members of the Southern Nevada Agency Partnership-Cultural Resource Team

Contact: threecornersconference@yahoo.com

MORNING SPEAKER SCHEDULE

9:00-9:12	Welcome and General Remarks
9:13-9:25	KEVIN RAFFERTY The Red Springs Site Complex: Deriving New Insights From Old Data
9:26-9:38	ANDREW McCARTHY, NATHAN HARPER, LEILANI LUCAS, TOM LUCAS, & BEN VAN ALSTYNE Recent Excavations at Las Vegas Springs Preserve
9:39-9:51	JOSHUA SCHUSTER Reexamining Rock Circles in Southern Nevada
9:52-10:04	MARY BETH TIMM Interactive Southern Nevada Archaeology Workshops: A collaborative partnership between southern Nevada museums, federal, and state agencies.
10:05-10:17	RAYETTE MARTIN Public Archaeology in Lincoln County Nevada
10:18-10:30	AUSTIN TERRY Climbing Culture: The Impact of Rock Climbing on the Spring Mountains NRA
10:31-10:43	Break
10:44-10:56	HEIDI ROBERTS & RICHARD V.N. AHLSTROM Las Vegas Valley and Southern Paiute Origins
10:57-11:09	DANIEL M. PEREZ & KAREN G. HARRY Excavations on the Shivwits Plateau: Preliminary Findings from Granary House (AZ A:14:46)
11:10-11:22	WILLIAM M. WILLIS, ELIZABETH SHIKRALLAH, & KARA JONES Activity Patterns from a Small Virgin Branch Habitation Site on the Shivwits Plateau
11:23-11:35	SACHIKO SAKAI The First Excavation of a Pithouse Site in Mt. Trumbull Area, Grand Canyon Parashant National Monument.
11:36-11:48	CODY WALTON Reevaluating the Megafauna Ecosystem of the Quaternary Great Basin
11:49-1:00	Lunch

AFTERNOON SPEAKER SCHEDULE

1:01-1:13	VIRGINIA LUCAS Faunal Exploitation Practices during the Pueblo II period in the Moapa Valley: an examination of three Lowland Virgin Branch Puebloan Sites in Southern Nevada
1:14-1:26	LAURA A. BENEDICT & VIRGINIA L. LUCAS Dinner in the Desert: A Faunal Exploitation Investigation at California Wash, a Preliminary Analysis
1:27-1:39	KARA JONES The Boyer Collection: An Ideal Avocational Collection
1:40-1:52	ELIZABETH CELENTANO, JEFFREY L. BAKER, & KAREN BRUHN 50 Shades of Clay: The Geoarchaeology of Dune-Playa Complexes on Edwards Air Force Base
1:53-2:05	Break
2:06-2:19	TERESA WRISTON Fluted, Stemmed, and Crescents in Coal Valley
2:20-2:32	KAREN BRUHN, JEFFREY L. BAKER, & ELIZABETH CELENTANO Burn on the Bayou: Heat-Treating of Chert in the Western Mojave Desert
2:33-2:45	JEFFREY L. BAKER, ELIZABETH CELENTANO, & KAREN BRUHN Recent Geologic Changes on Edwards Air Force Base: Implications for the Archaeology of the Western Mojave:
2:46-2:58	KARYN DE DUFOUR An Introduction to the Nevada Cultural Resources Information System
2:59-3:11	Break
3:12-3:24	JOSEPH CURRAN Identities of War: An Analysis of Patterns of Conflict in the Proto-historic Colorado River Basin
3:25-3:35	NATHAN HARPER Going With the Flow: Preservation of Historic Water Infrastructure at the Springs Preserve
3:36-3:48	CINDY SANFORD The Shamrock Brothel and History of Legal Prostitution in Nevada
3:49-4:01	DAVID VALENTINE Blue Goose Circling for a Landing: An Update on the Condom Tin Project

DR. KEVIN RAFFERTY, PROFESSOR EMERITUS, COLLEGE OF SOUTHERN NEVADA

The Red Springs Site Complex: Deriving New Insights From Old Data

Red Springs is a well-known site in the lower Spring Mountains of Clark County, and has been the scene of multiple small projects to evaluate and record the cultural features (artifact deposits and petroglyph panels) since the early 1960s. The notes of an amateur archaeologist, Karma K. Miller, who conducted test excavations at the site in 1965-1966, have been rediscovered not only for Red Springs proper, but for multiple sites in the Calico Basin area in the eastern Spring Mountains. The presenter has begun a long-term project that employs Miller's notes, artifact analysis sheets, and photographs, as well as a reanalysis of artifacts from both Red Springs and other sites in Calico Basin, to re-examine the preliminary results from the early 1960s. This work appears to be capable of shedding new light on the depth and breadth of the occupation of both the Red Springs Site, and ancillary sites in Calico Basin, and provide some insights into the scope of activities pursued within the Calico Basin area.

ANDREW MCCARTHY, NATHAN HARPER, LEILANI LUCAS, TOM LUCAS, BEN VAN ALSTYNE

Recent Excavations at Las Vegas Springs Preserve

The relatively water-rich area that now makes up the Springs Preserve in Las Vegas was an important focal point in southern Nevada's prehistory and history. Previous work has revealed repeated use and occupation from the Archaic period to the present day, but the sites remain understudied and there are still many outstanding questions. Located in a protected area, the sites in the Preserve provide good opportunities to investigate the archaeological sequence in the Las Vegas Valley, showing changing patterns of occupation and adapting relationships to one of the most important natural resources: water. A new project that seeks to consolidate past archaeological work at this location as well augment our understanding with non-intrusive remote sensing, surface collection and excavations is currently underway. This new effort is the result of a collaboration with archaeologists, students and volunteers from the Springs Preserve and the Las Vegas Valley Water District, Archaeo-Nevada Society, the College of Southern Nevada and the University of Nevada Las Vegas. Our hope is to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the history of human activity in the valley and to target specific gaps in our knowledge through new investigations.

JOSHUA SCHUSTER

Reexamining Rock Circles in Southern Nevada

In the southern Nevada region, rock circles are a relatively common feature. Despite their prevalence, the last major study on these rock circles was done in 1997. Since then, there has been little progress done to achieve the recommended courses of action or further their research and analysis. In this paper and presentation, I will update past research and courses of action to continue the phenomenon's study with a focus on dimensions and settings.

MARY BETH TIMM DIRECTOR, LOST CITY MUSEUM

Interactive Southern Nevada Archaeology Workshops: A collaborative partnership between southern Nevada museums, federal, and state agencies.

Lost City Museum brings archaeology themed programming to the public through a partnership with the Southern Nevada Agency Partnership Cultural Resources Team (SNAPCRT). This group was formed in the early 2000's to promote archaeology projects within the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act (SNPLMA)'s grant programs.

Since its inception, SNAPCRT's successfully funded projects have included public awareness initiatives such as the Nevada Site Steward program, educational trunks, and training manuals for graffiti removal. Currently, the team is comprised of federal agencies (Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, United States Forest Service, and U.S. Air Force), state agencies (Site Stewardship program of southern Nevada's State Historic Preservation Office, Lost City Museum, and Nevada State Museum, Las Vegas), and museums (Clark County Museum, Las Vegas Natural History Museum, and Springs Preserve).

Within the last two years, SNAPCRT has responded to the public's preference of learning experiences with interactive components. The team has hosted a series of lectures and workshops at Lost City Museum and Nevada State Museum, Las Vegas.

This presentation addresses Lost City Museum's successes and failures of engaging the public with archaeological and historic content. The main finding is that people of all ages learn and think better when they have something in their hands. For some, the act of touching and listening allows their brains to actively engage with the subject matter.

Moving into the next year, Lost City Museum and SNAPCRT are dedicated to continuing these educational opportunities for the general public about current issues within southern Nevada archaeology

RAYETTE MARTIN - NEVADA SITE STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

Public Archaeology in Lincoln County Nevada

The Nevada Site Stewardship Program (NSSP) trains volunteer Site Stewards to monitor historic and archaeological sites for impacts across the state. Funding from the Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative has allowed NSSP to maintain a contractor to conduct targeted community outreach and to assist Nevada State Parks in integrating stewardship monitoring in their parks. The importance of clear communication and sharing a preservation message has guided the success of these two projects and will be the main focus of this presentation.

AUSTIN TERRY

Climbing Culture: The Impact of Rock Climbing on the Spring Mountains NRA

My presentation will be an investigation and analysis of the impact of rock climbing on cultural resources in the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area. Specific attention will be paid to impact of climber social trails, "staging areas" where climbers prepare for their climb and the camping or bivouac areas as these spaces tend to be most affected by human use.

According to the American Alpine Club's "State of Climbing," in 2014 the US saw approximately 7.7 million participants in climbing an increase of nearly half a million from the year before. These numbers have only grown as climbing has entered the main stream and outdoor climbing areas, or crags, are seeing the impact. The crags of SMNRA are no exception to this trend. While a large amount of research has been devoted to climbing's

impact on the environment less attention has been paid to the effect of the sport on cultural resources.

I intend to investigate climbing's primary and secondary impacts on SMNRA's cultural resources by mapping and recording the areas where climbers are present in the National Recreation Area. Specifically, this project aims to record the most common social trails, the extent of the SMNRA's crags and making note of the areas where climbers are camping. The ultimate goal of this project is to identify any cultural resources currently impacted by climbing and any cultural resources that are threatened by future growth of the sport or secondary effects caused by climbers' presence in the National Recreation Area.

HEIDI ROBERTS AND RICHARD V.N. AHLSTROM HRA INC., CONSERVATION ARCHAEOLOGY

Las Vegas Valley and Southern Paiute Origins

HRA's investigations at prehistoric settlements in the Las Valley have provided a range of archaeological evidence supporting the Southern Paiute claims that they settled the Valley long before the hypothesized Numic migration into the region. This paper examines evidence of this kind obtained over the last 20 years from excavations conducted at Clark County Wetlands Park, the Corn Creek Field Station in the Desert National Wildlife Refuge, and elsewhere in the region. Several lines of evidence, pertaining for example to the local manufacture of ceramic vessels, use of shallow brush shelters, incised stones, and the presence of a "persistent place" in the Wetlands Park landscape, support the hypothesis that Southern Paiute groups settled the area by 200 BC.

DANIEL M. PEREZ AND KAREN G. HARRY (UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS)

Excavations on the Shivwits Plateau: Preliminary Findings from Granary House (AZ A:14:46)

The upper reaches of the Virgin Branch Puebloan region—particularly, the western Colorado Plateaus—has largely remained understudied, partly resulting from difficulties accessing many areas yielding cultural activity. While the majority of data collection has been amassed through surveys, excavations on the western Colorado Plateaus have significantly broadened the archaeological record within this zone of the Virgin region. In particular, recent excavations—undertaken by the Department of Anthropology, University of Nevada, Las Vegas—have contributed to a greater understanding of adaptation strategies, subsistence, and chronology within late prehistory. Framed by excavation data from Granary House (AZ A:14:46), this paper presents preliminary findings regarding the Virgin Branch Puebloan occupation of a hamlet site on the southern portion of the Shivwits Plateau. On the basis of collected flotation and various artifact data (lithics, ceramics, and ground stone)—and coupled with chronometric data—inferences and implications are presented regarding occupational strategies and regional interactions within this remote portion of the American Southwest.

WILLIAM M. WILLIS, ELIZABETH SHIKRALLAH, & KARA JONES

Activity Patterns from a Small Virgin Branch Habitation Site on the Shivwits Plateau

Many of the past studies into the Virgin Branch people on the Shivwits Plateau have focused on either ceramics or architecture as the primary subject of study. This paper considers the lithic assemblage found at a small Virgin Branch habitation site. First assumed to be a seasonally occupied and limited activity site related to agricultural production, we discuss the complexity of the artifact assemblage against what is expected for small agricultural sites. This data is then compared to other small sites that have been recorded in the region through systematic survey. We argue that small sites have a variety of functions within the upland settlement systems for the region.

SACHIKO SAKAI CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY LONG BEACH

The First Excavation of a Pithouse Site in Mt. Trumbull Area, Grand Canyon Parashant National Monument.

The ultimate goal of this study is to gain a better understanding of the settlement patterns among the Virgin Puebloans who lived in the marginal environment. The traditional model of settlement patterns among the early population in the American Southwest suggests they had relatively mobile lifeways with limited agricultural practices. This leads to the proposition that the habitation during this time was for a short term and limited energy was expended to construct structures. In this paper, I would like to investigate if this traditional model explains the settlement patterns at Mt. Trumbull near the northwestern Grand Canyon area. A Basketmaker III pithouse site, 71 ASM, was chosen for the excavation to answer several questions, such as the length of the occupation, seasonality of the site use, and the energy devoted to construction. The excavations from previous two summers showed that a five-meter diameter pithouse was dug into the limestone bedrock, which suggests a relatively large amount of energy was expended. Furthermore, a hearth on the pithouse floor discovered this summer suggests that the house was likely used year-around. OSL dates of more than 30 ceramics from various layers suggest that the pithouse was occupied multiple times.

CODY WALTON (GREAT BASIN INSTITUTE)

Reevaluating the Megafauna Ecosystem of the Quaternary Great Basin

The author seeks to reevaluate the population and variety of mammalian megafauna species within the Great Basin prior to the Quaternary Extinction, summarizing the species that are known to the area to provide a context for Quaternary study of a unique geographical area. It is likely that the megafauna of the Great Basin were diverse and populous, as evidenced by the paleontological deposits found within the state of Nevada. The Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument and Mineral Hill are used as case studies, showcasing the diverse species that inhabited the Great Basin, such as; Camel, Cheetah, Horse, Mastodon, and Mammoth, indicating a system of diverse ecozones. This study was completed with record searches and data provided by the Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument. This study seeks to create a summary of the current understanding of the quaternary ecosystem of the Great Basin, to the benefit of understanding human occupation during the Late Pleistocene and development of the modern ecosystem.

VIRGINIA LUCAS, MA PHD STUDENT, ANTHROPOLOGY UNLV

Faunal Exploitation Practices during the Pueblo II period in the Moapa Valley: an examination of three Lowland Virgin Branch Puebloan Sites in Southern Nevada

To date, there has been little research conducted concerning the faunal exploitation practices of the Lowland Virgin Branch Puebloans in southern Nevada. This project examines faunal remains from the Pueblo II component of the Steve Perkins site, the Elwood site and the Adam-2 sites, also occupied in the Pueblo II period (A.D. 1000-1150). This paper aims to provide insight into the subsistence practices and exchange economies of the Lowland Virgin Branch Puebloans. By identifying the faunal remains, including marine shell, subsistence strategies and exchange networks can be evaluated. Subsistence trends should reflect a more sedentary lifestyle during the Pueblo II period.

LAURA A. BENEDICT & VIRGINIA L. LUCAS**Dinner in the Desert: A Faunal Exploitation Investigation at California Wash, a Preliminary Analysis**

The subsistence practices of people utilizing the California Wash in southern Nevada, northeast of Las Vegas, are not yet well understood. Analysis of the faunal material collected during excavations at two rockshelter sites located in the Dry Lake Range within the California Wash enhances our understanding of the subsistence practices of the people who used the area. This oral presentation provides an updated analysis of those faunal materials collected at rockshelters 26CK1112 and 26CK1113 along with an associated roasting pit. Radiocarbon dates suggest occupations during the Late Archaic and Pueblo I periods. Early analysis indicates a dietary dependence on reptiles such as desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*) and chuckwalla (*Sauromalus ater*). A reliance on reptiles in this area contrasts sharply with the dependence on artiodactyls such as bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*) and mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) that were utilized by surrounding communities.

KARA JONES-UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS**The Boyer Collection: An Ideal Avocational Collection**

What can you do with an avocational collection? One such avocational collection, the Boyer collection, was donated to the Maturango Museum in Ridgecrest CA in 2010. The collection spanned from 1960 up to the 1980s and was cataloged in 2016. The Boyer collection is unique among avocational collections due to Barry Boyer's precise collection and documentation methods which allowed for provenience identification. This paper is a review of the data potential in avocational collections as well as the significance of this collection in the archaeological record of eastern California and parts of western Nevada.

ELIZABETH CELENTANO, JEFFREY L. BAKER, AND KAREN BRUHN**50 Shades of Clay: The Geoarchaeology of Dune-Playa Complexes on Edwards Air Force Base**

What can you do with an avocational collection? One such avocational collection, the Boyer collection, was donated to the Maturango Museum in Ridgecrest CA in 2010. The collection spanned from 1960 up to the 1980s and was cataloged in 2016. The Boyer collection is unique among avocational collections due to Barry Boyer's precise collection and documentation methods which allowed for provenience identification. This paper is a review of the data potential in avocational collections as well as the significance of this collection in the archaeological record of eastern California and parts of western Nevada.

TERESA WRISTON, PH.D., RPA GEOARCHAEOLOGIST DESERT RESEARCH INSTITUTE**Fluted, Stemmed, and Crescents in Coal Valley**

Recent research northeast of Las Vegas has shown that early peoples favored Coal Valley, which contained a pluvial lake ~16,000 years ago. Archaeological survey revealed Paleoindian/Prearchaic artifacts at several locations across the basin, but especially concentrated in one site—26LN8382—first reported by the Hamilton College Fieldschool (Jones et al. 2007). This site is particularly interesting in that all of the early temporal diagnostics (Fluted, Western Stemmed, and Crescents) co-occur in great numbers. These artifacts and obsidian sourcing results are discussed in the context of what they reveal about the interaction amongst the earliest peoples of the Great Basin.

KAREN BRUHN, JEFFREY L. BAKER, AND ELIZABETH CELENTANO

Burn on the Bayou: Heat-Treating of Chert in the Western Mojave Desert

Recent survey and testing projects located in the delta of Mojave Creek identified large quantities of chert containing potlids, discoloration and other characteristics of heat treatment. Although the project area is ten miles from the nearest chert source, this area appears to have served as a special use area for the cooking of chert. This paper will discuss the nature of the archaeological record in this area, as well as the environmental variables that led people to utilize this area for heat-treating chert rather than a location closer to the source of the material.

JEFFREY L. BAKER, ELIZABETH CELENTANO, AND KAREN BRUHN

Recent Geologic Changes on Edwards Air Force Base: Implications for the Archaeology of the Western Mojave

Several recent archaeological projects on Edward Air Force Base (EAFB) have identified evidence for Late Holocene changes in the surficial geology of EAFB. There is evidence for multiple episodes of transgressions and entrenchment as well as the existence of perennial or near-perennial wetlands. This data will be placed in a regional context as well as a discussion of what impacts these changes would have had on the aboriginal populations in Antelope Valley. In addition, the implications of this data for future archaeological projects in the region will be discussed.

KARYN DE DUFOUR-NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

An Introduction to the Nevada Cultural Resources Information System

The Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (NSHPO) manages the Nevada Cultural Resources Information System (NVCRIS), an online map service that contains information about cultural resources and inventories conducted in the state. NSHPO stewards this data on behalf of federal, state, and local agencies. This session will broadly cover aspects of the NVCRIS system, including: why SHPO has NVCRIS; the variety of NVCRIS services available; who can access NVCRIS; how NVCRIS can be used; how data gets added to NVCRIS; and recent updates to NVCRIS. This will not be a demonstration of the NVCRIS services; instead, specific features will be highlighted throughout the presentation.

JOSEPH CURRAN, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS

Identities of War: An Analysis of Patterns of Conflict in the Proto-historic Colorado River Basin

Although early ethnographies present a picture of an “untouched” Colorado Basin, it now appears that the proliferation of new colonially introduced technologies, such as the gun and horse, spread without direct contact along pre-existing exchange networks. The resulting changes in inter-group dynamics and practices of warfare caused an eruption of violence on an unprecedented scale. This research examines whether the maintenance of traditional practices of warfare among Quechan-speakers, as recorded by ethnographers, were a conservative reaction to changing tactics and technology of surrounding innovative equestrian societies (i.e. Utes). I integrate archival data (i.e. Huntington Library; Colorado River Tribes Archive) on practices of war and local archaeological reports to analyze the proliferation of historic artifacts (i.e. trade beads, metal tools) in the early historic period. From this data, we can understand what the potential cultural impacts of colonial goods were and how deep they spread beyond borderlands of the Spanish Empire.

NATHAN HARPER, PRESERVE ARCHAEOLOGIST

Going With the Flow: Preservation of Historic Water Infrastructure at the Springs Preserve

The Las Vegas Springs have been a main source of water for the Las Vegas Valley for thousands of years. The Springs brought plants, animals, and people to the site of the original “meadows.” This presentation highlights the preservation efforts undertaken to restore and protect the historic water infrastructure like well derricks, pump stations, settling basins and spring houses built by the Las Vegas Land and Water Company and the Las Vegas Valley Water District. The complexities of the historic water infrastructure is compared to modern efforts to treat and move water across the Las Vegas Valley.

CINDY SANFORD - CLARK COUNTY MUSEUM

The Shamrock brothel and History of Legal Prostitution in Nevada

Nevada has a long and complicated relationship with prostitution, leading it to be the only state with legalized prostitution, albeit in a restricted form. This presentation will give a brief outline of the history of legal prostitution, covering the laws pertaining to brothels, the stories of some of the key players, and the current state of legalized prostitution. The presentation will also discuss one specific brothel, the Shamrock, photographs of which were donated to the Clark County Museum. I will present what I have learned while researching these photographs, which places the Shamrock firmly in Nevada's history of legal prostitution.

DAVID VALENTINE- BOISE, ID

Blue Goose Circling for a Landing: An Update on the Condom Tin Project

In 2007, I presented a paper at the Three Corner's conference concerning the possibility of using can size to predict if a small, medicinal sized can would have held condoms or some other product. At that time, I had a collection of 79 condom tins and 73 small (less than 3 inches) hinged rectangular and round steel and aluminum purchased from antique stores and E-bay. I also identified sites where these cans were recovered archaeologically.

I have continued to collect cans and related material, such as histories, archaeological reports and related packaging. The collection now stands at 159 condom tins and 124 other small cans manufactured in the United States or Canada.

The larger collection has resulted in some changes to my original results and assumptions. Originally, two styles and five sizes of cans used for packaging condoms were identified. The assumption was that condoms were canned starting in 1918 based on changes in the law and availability.

Two styles and seven sizes of condom tins have now been identified. Assigning dates of manufacture to many of the cans in the collection, as well as a range of dates to many of the brand names in the collection suggest that condom canning was not common until after 1931. This corresponds well to a change in the method of condom manufacture that allowed condoms to be more readily placed in small cans.

CAMPUS EATS

STUDENT UNION

Hours Vary by Establishment

STARBUCKS, Panda Express, SOHO Sushi Burritos, and Steak n Shake

LIED LIBRARY- COFFEE BEAN & TEA LEAF

9:00AM - 4:00PM

Located directly next to the library entrance.

HAZEL M WILSON DINING COMMONS

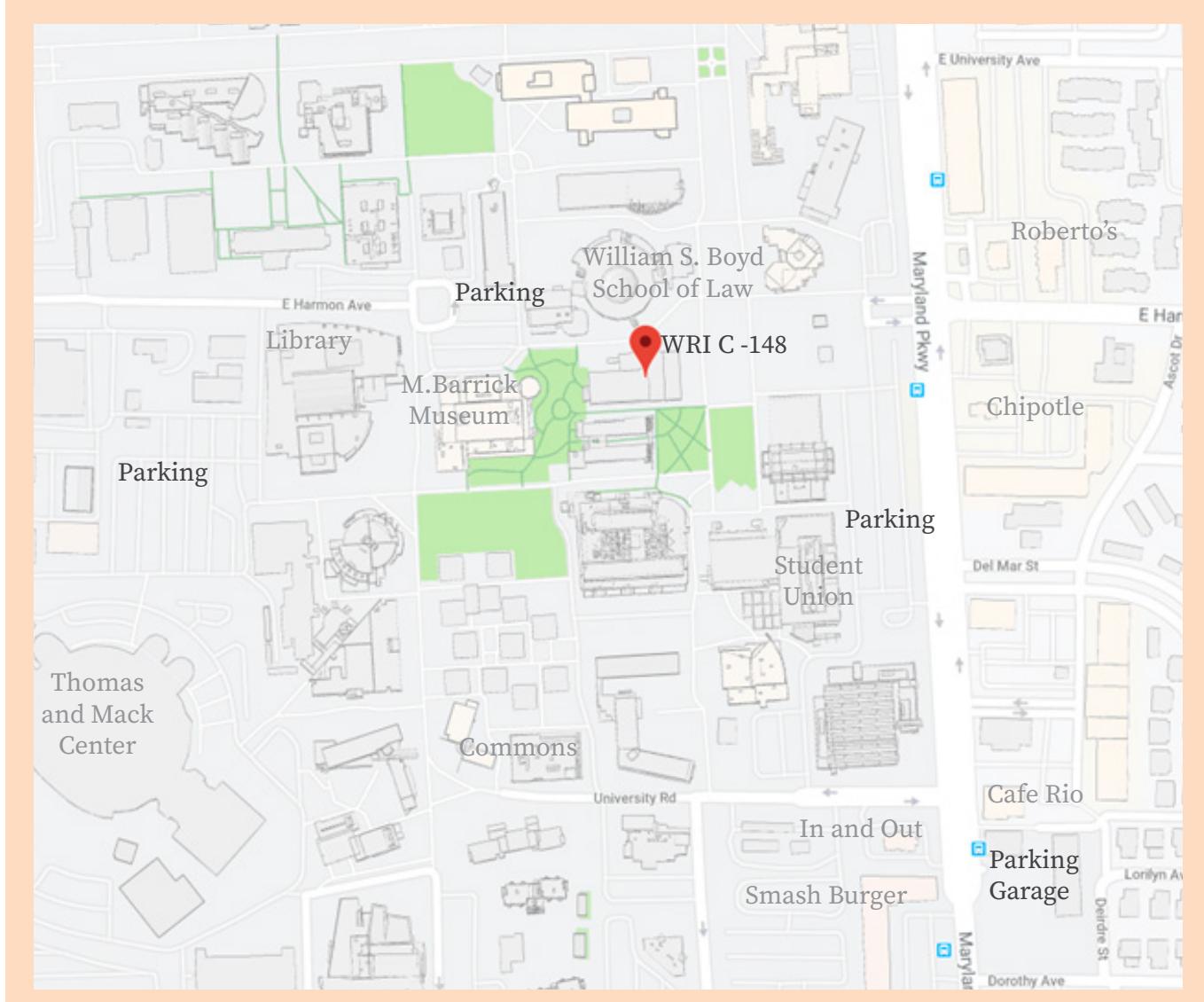
Brunch 8:30AM - 2:00PM All Day Stations 11:00AM - 7:30PM

An all-you-care-to-eat extravaganza! The Hazel M. Wilson Dining Commons (aka the DC) is open to faculty, staff, guests, and all students (including commuter students). With salads, made-to-order pasta, a delicious grille, and themed dinner nights, you won't want to eat anywhere else.

MARYLAND PARKWAY EATS

**MR. SANDWICH
EINSTEINS BROS. BAGELS
ANTIGUA GUATEMALA RESTAURANT
STEPHANO'S GREEK & MEDITERRANEAN GRILL
SWEET POKE
CAFE RIO MEXICAN GRILL
IN-N-OUT BURGER
SMASHBURGER
ALOHA KITCHEN POKE HEAVEN
FIREHOUSE SUBS
CHIPOTLE MEXICAN GRILL
CUGINO'S ITALIAN DELI & PIZZERIA
CHAO THAI RESTAURANT
ROBERTO'S TACO SHOP**

UNLV CAMPUS MAP



PARKING

DO park at meters and in both Student and Staff parking spots.

DO NOT park at local businesses. This can result in your vehicle being towed.

Handicapped spaces are monitored 24 hours a day. Vehicles parked illegally in a handicapped space will result in a fine of \$250, and the vehicle may be towed. Reserved spaces (this excludes Staff and Student Parking) are also enforced 24 hours a day. If a vehicle is parked illegally in a reserved space, the owner of the space has the option to have the illegally-parked vehicle towed.