

**CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE
ALISO CANYON MAJOR SUBDIVISION
PROJECT**

**RANCHO SANTA FE, SAN DIEGO COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA**

PDS2014-MPA-14-015

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Report Date: June 18, 2014; Revised August 18, 2014

Report Title: Cultural Resources Study for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California

Type of Study: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Phase II Site Evaluation

New Sites: None

Updated Site: SDI-6151

USGS Quadrangle: Rancho Santa Fe, California (7.5 minute)

Acreage: Approximately 31 acres

Key Words: Survey; multi-component; SDI-6151; evaluated as having limited significance; monitoring of grading is recommended; Rancho Santa Fe.

Table of Contents

<u>Section</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
	LIST OF ACRONYMS	v
	MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT	vi
1.0	INTRODUCTION	1.0-1
1.1	<u>Project Description</u>	1.0-1
1.2	<u>Existing Conditions</u>	1.0-5
	1.2.1 Environmental Setting	1.0-5
	1.2.2 Results of the Archaeological Records Search	1.0-12
1.3	<u>Applicable Regulations</u>	1.0-14
	1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)	1.0-15
	1.3.2 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register).....	1.0-17
	1.3.3 County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)	1.0-18
2.0	GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE	2.0-1
3.0	RESEARCH DESIGN	3.0-1
4.0	ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS	4.0-1
4.1	<u>Methods</u>	4.0-1
	4.1.1 Survey Methods	4.0-1
	4.1.2 Test Methods.....	4.0-6
	4.1.3 Laboratory Analysis.....	4.0-6
	4.1.4 Curation.....	4.0-6
	4.1.5 Native American Participation.....	4.0-6
4.2	<u>Results of the Field Survey</u>	4.0-6
4.3	<u>Field Investigation</u>	4.0-7
	4.3.1 Surface Collection.....	4.0-10
	4.3.2 Subsurface Investigation.....	4.0-11
4.4	<u>Artifact Analysis</u>	4.0-15
4.5	<u>Discussion/Summary</u>	4.0-18
5.0	INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION.....	5.0-1
5.1	<u>Resource Importance</u>	5.0-1
5.2	<u>Impact Identification</u>	5.0-1

Table of Contents (continued)

<u>Section</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
6.0	MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS	6.0–1
6.1	<u>Unavoidable Impacts</u>	6.0–1
6.2	<u>Mitigable Impacts</u>	6.0–1
6.3	<u>Significant Adverse Effects</u>	6.0–1
6.4	<u>Native American Heritage Resources/Traditional Properties</u>	6.0–1
7.0	REFERENCES	7.0–1
8.0	LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED	8.0–1
9.0	LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS	9.0–1

List of Appendices

- Appendix A – Resumes of Key Personnel
- Appendix B – Updated Site Record Form*
- Appendix C – Archaeological Records Search Results*
- Appendix D – NAHC Sacred Lands Files Search Results
- Appendix E – Confidential Maps*
- Appendix F – Artifact Catalog

* Deleted for public review and bound separately in the Confidential Appendix

List of Figures

<u>Section</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
Figure 1.1–1	General Location Map	1.0–2
Figure 1.1–2	Project Location Map (USGS)	1.0–3
Figure 1.1–3	Project Development Map	1.0–4
Figure 4.1–1	Cultural Resource Location Map*	4.0–5
Figure 4.3–1	Site Investigation Map, SDI-6151 Locus 1*	4.0–8
Figure 4.3–2	Site Investigation Map, SDI-6151 Locus 2*	4.0–9

* Deleted for public review and bound separately in the Confidential Appendix

List of Plates

<u>Section</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
Plate 4.1–1	Overview of the project area looking east from Aliso Canyon Road / looking west from the southern portion of the property	4.0–2
Plate 4.1–2	Overview of the project area looking south from the central portion of the property / looking southeast from the northern portion of the property	4.0–3
Plate 4.1–3	Example of prehistoric artifacts from SDI-6151 Locus 1 / Example of prehistoric and historic artifacts from SDI-6151 Locus 2	4.0–4

List of Tables

<u>Section</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
Table 1.2–1	Cultural Resources Within One Mile of the Project Area	1.0–13
Table 4.3–1	Prehistoric Surface Collection Data for Site SDI-6151 Locus 1	4.0–10
Table 4.3–2	Prehistoric Surface Collection Data for Site SDI-6151 Locus 2	4.0–10
Table 4.3–3	Historic Surface Collection Data for Site SDI-6151 Locus 2	4.0–11
Table 4.3–4	Shovel Test Excavation Data for Site SDI-6151 Locus 1	4.0–12
Table 4.3–5	TU I Excavation Data for Site SDI-6151 Locus 1	4.0–13
Table 4.3–6	Shovel Test Excavation Data for Site SDI-6151 Locus 2	4.0–14
Table 4.3–7	TU I Excavation Data for Site SDI-6151 Locus 2	4.0–15
Table 4.4–1	Cultural Materials Recovered From Site SDI-6151 Locus 2	4.0–16
Table 4.4–2	Functional Categories Represented by Cultural Materials Recovered From Site SDI-6151 Locus 2	4.0–17
Table 4.4–3	Bulk Weight of Cultural Materials Recovered From Site SDI-6151 Locus 2	4.0–17
Table 4.4–4	Temporally Diagnostic Consumer Items Recovered From Site SDI-6151 Locus 2	4.0–17

List of Acronyms

APE	Area of Potential Effect
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BFSA	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	(California) Department of Parks and Recreation
GPS	Global Positioning System
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SDSU	San Diego State University
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
TM	Tentative Map
USGS	United States Geological Survey
YBP	Years Before Present

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

In response to a request by Zephyr Partners and the County of San Diego, a cultural resources study was conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project. The project consists of a Tentative Map (TM) proposal to subdivide approximately 31 acres into eight individual lots for single-family residential use and one street lot. The project will include a balanced cut and fill of 25,000 cubic yards of material, the extension of sewer and water utilities, road improvements, and four proposed trail easements. The project site may be found immediately south of the intersection of Aliso Canyon Road and Pacifica Ranch Drive in the Rancho Santa Fe community of San Diego County, California. More specifically, the project is located in Section 15 on the 7.5-minute USGS *Rancho Santa Fe, California* topographic quadrangle, Township 13 South, Range 3 West. The project includes Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 265-270-84.

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project and subsequently evaluate any resources as part of the County of San Diego's environmental review process conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and County of San Diego guidelines. The archaeological investigation of the project area also included a review of an archaeological records search performed at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project boundaries or in the immediate vicinity.

BFSA requested a review of the Sacred Lands Files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The search did not locate evidence of Native American religious, ritual, or other special activities at this location. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter. A copy of all Native American correspondence can be found in Appendix D.

A review of the records search provided by the SCIC indicated that one previously recorded resource is located within the subject property, and an additional 21 cultural resources lie within a one-mile radius of the project. The cultural resources survey was conducted on May 30 and June 2, 2014, and resulted in the verification of the presence of a previously recorded multi-component site (SDI-6151). The evaluation of SDI-6151 was conducted on June 10 and 11, 2014. The site is characterized as a prehistoric lithic scatter mixed with historic ceramics and domestic refuse from the early twentieth century period. Kumeyaay Native American monitors from Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc. were present for the cultural resources survey and site evaluation. The project area was easily accessible and no constraints were encountered within the project area.

The property has been previously disturbed by construction and operation of a nursery. Impacts to the property include the establishment of paved and dirt roads, access roads for utilities, agricultural use, and the construction of multiple structures. Research was conducted

for the structures on the property and the oldest was found to be a residence located in Lot 8. The residence was built in 1965, and therefore, does not meet the minimum age threshold to be considered historic. Based upon the results of the field survey and records searches, the location of SDI-6151 has been confirmed within the boundaries of the proposed development. Site SDI-6151 has not been previously evaluated for significance. In order to determine if SDI-6151 represents a significant cultural resource, a testing program was implemented in accordance with County of San Diego guidelines and site evaluation protocols. As a result of the testing of SDI-6151, the site was characterized as lacking any significant subsurface deposits or representing a resource with further research potential. This resource is evaluated as a limited significance site. Impacts to the site associated with the proposed development of the property will directly impact the site; however, impacts will not be significant because this site lacks any research potential, cultural deposit, features, or other sensitive materials that would be affected by development. Measures to mitigate impacts to Site SDI-6151 will not be required. However, monitoring of grading is recommended because of the potential to encounter deposits that were not detected during the testing program.

A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCIC at SDSU. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSa in Poway, California.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The archaeological survey program for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and County of San Diego environmental guidelines. The project consists of a tentative map proposal to subdivide approximately 31 acres into eight individual lots (Lots 1 through 8) for single-family residential use and one street lot (Lot 9 – Pacifica Ranch Drive) in the community of Rancho Santa Fe (Figures 1.1–1 through 1.1–3). The project will include a balanced cut and fill of 25,000 cubic yards of material, the extension of sewer and water utilities, four proposed trail easements, and road improvements. One single-family residence is present on-site and would remain with project implementation (Lot 8). The remaining seven lots are proposed for future single-family residential development. The residential lots will range from approximately two acres to 8.3 acres in size. In addition, the project proposes to vacate public roadway right-of-way for SA 680, which crosses the northern/northeastern portion of the site. The alignment for SA 680 was formerly removed from the County’s Circulation Element in 1995 and is no longer proposed for construction.

The project site may be found immediately south of the intersection of Aliso Canyon Road and Pacifica Ranch Drive in Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California. More specifically, the project is located in Section 15 on the 7.5-minute USGS *Rancho Santa Fe, California* topographic quadrangle, Township 13 South, Range 3 West. The project includes APN 265-270-84. Main access to the site will occur from the north from Aliso Canyon Road to existing Pacifica Ranch Drive. No improvements (*e.g.*, turn lanes, signalization) to the existing intersection at Aliso Canyon Road/Pacifica Ranch Road or the on-site portion of Pacifica Ranch Road (with the exception of construction of a trail along the eastern side) are required or proposed to accommodate project-generated traffic; however, Pacifica Ranch Drive is proposed as a private street lot with implementation of the proposed project (Lot 9).

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this project is the approximately 31-acre project area. The decision to request this investigation was based upon 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 the inland foothills area are focused around fresh water resources and a food supply. In this particular case, the proximity to natural springs and drainages prehistorically located in and around the Rancho Santa Fe community is an additional focus of prehistoric settlement patterns. The field survey resulted in the identification of one previously recorded cultural resource (SDI-6151).

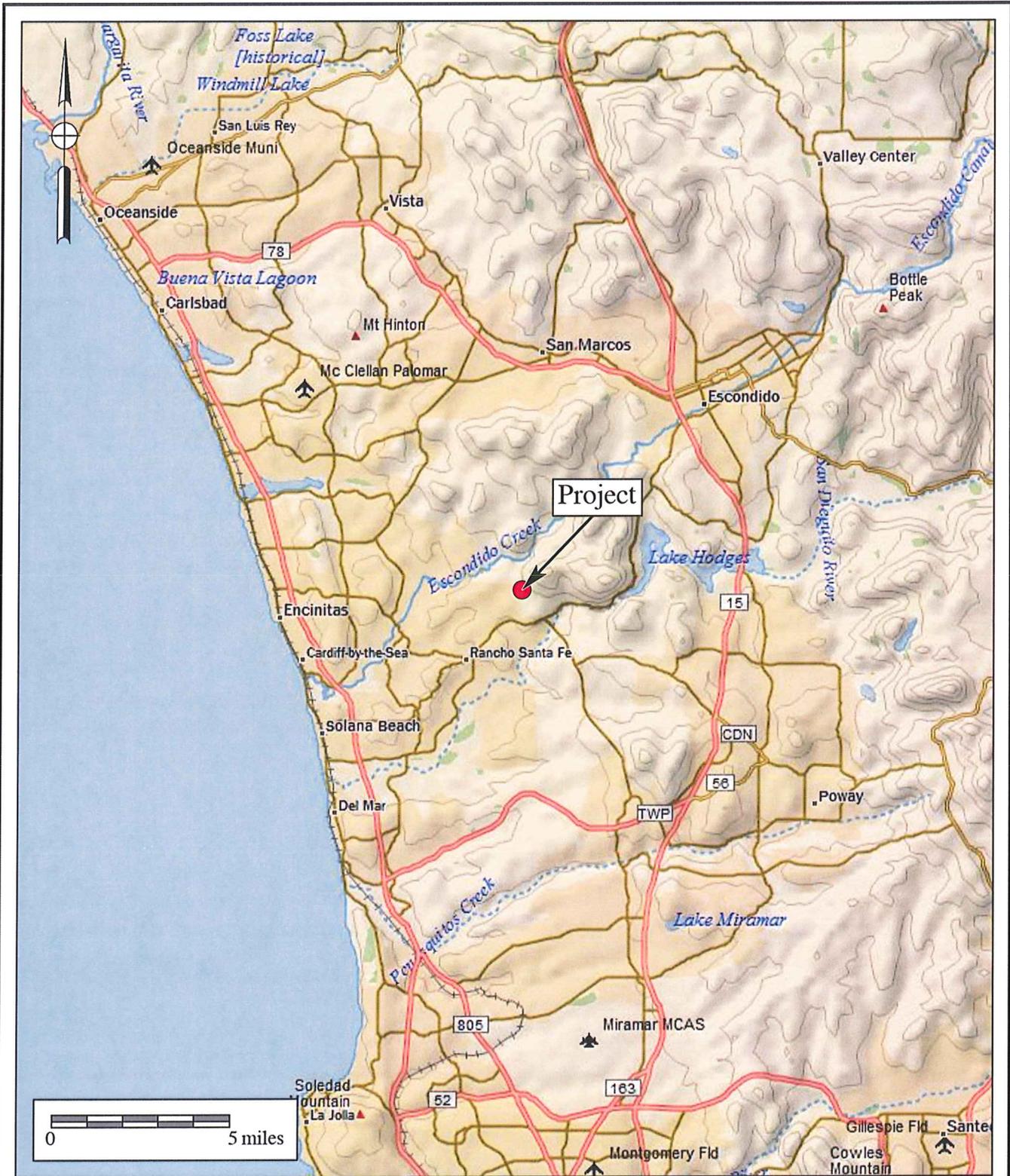


Figure 1.1-1

General Location Map

The Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project

DelAmore (1:250,000 series)



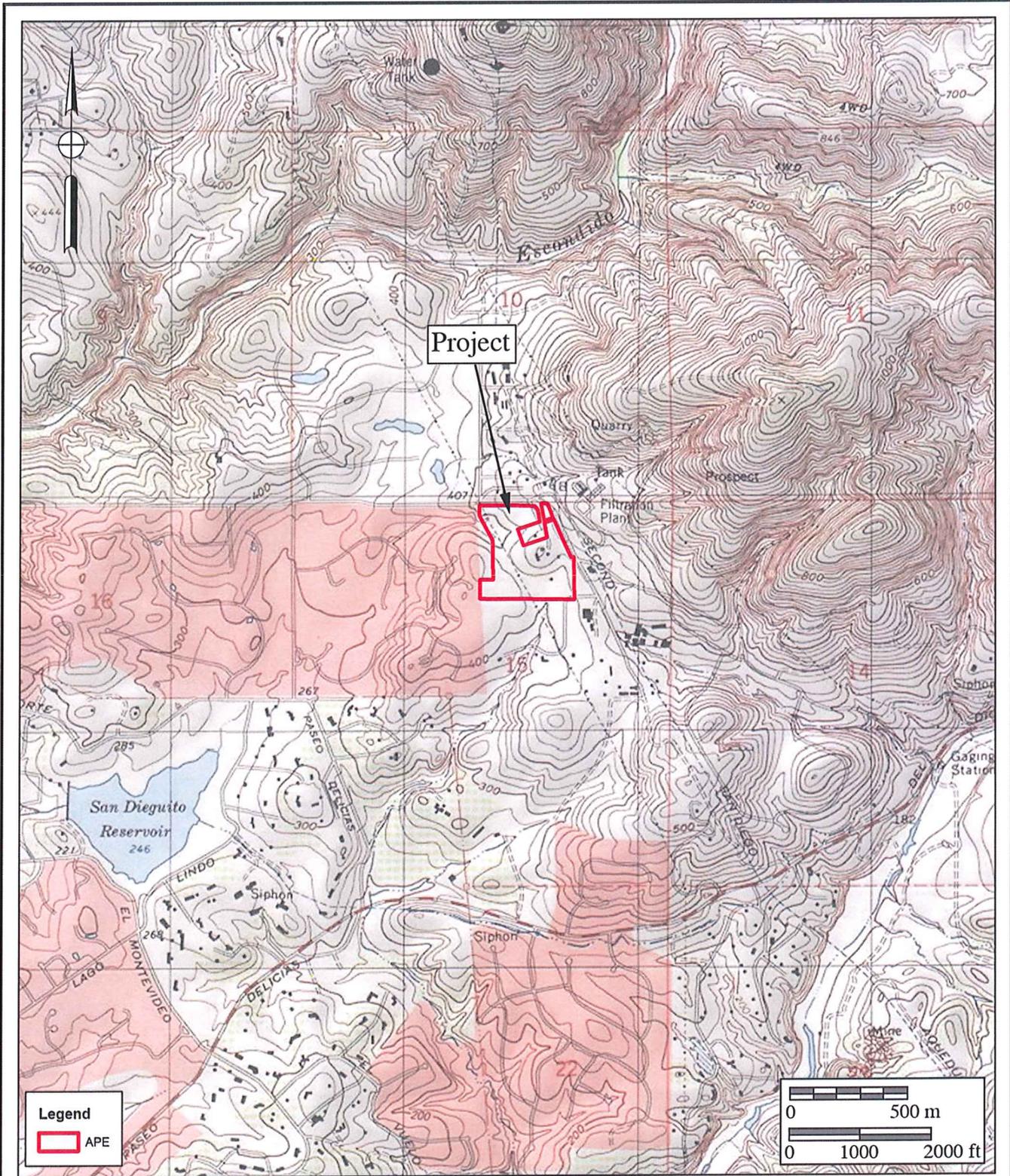


Figure 1.1-2

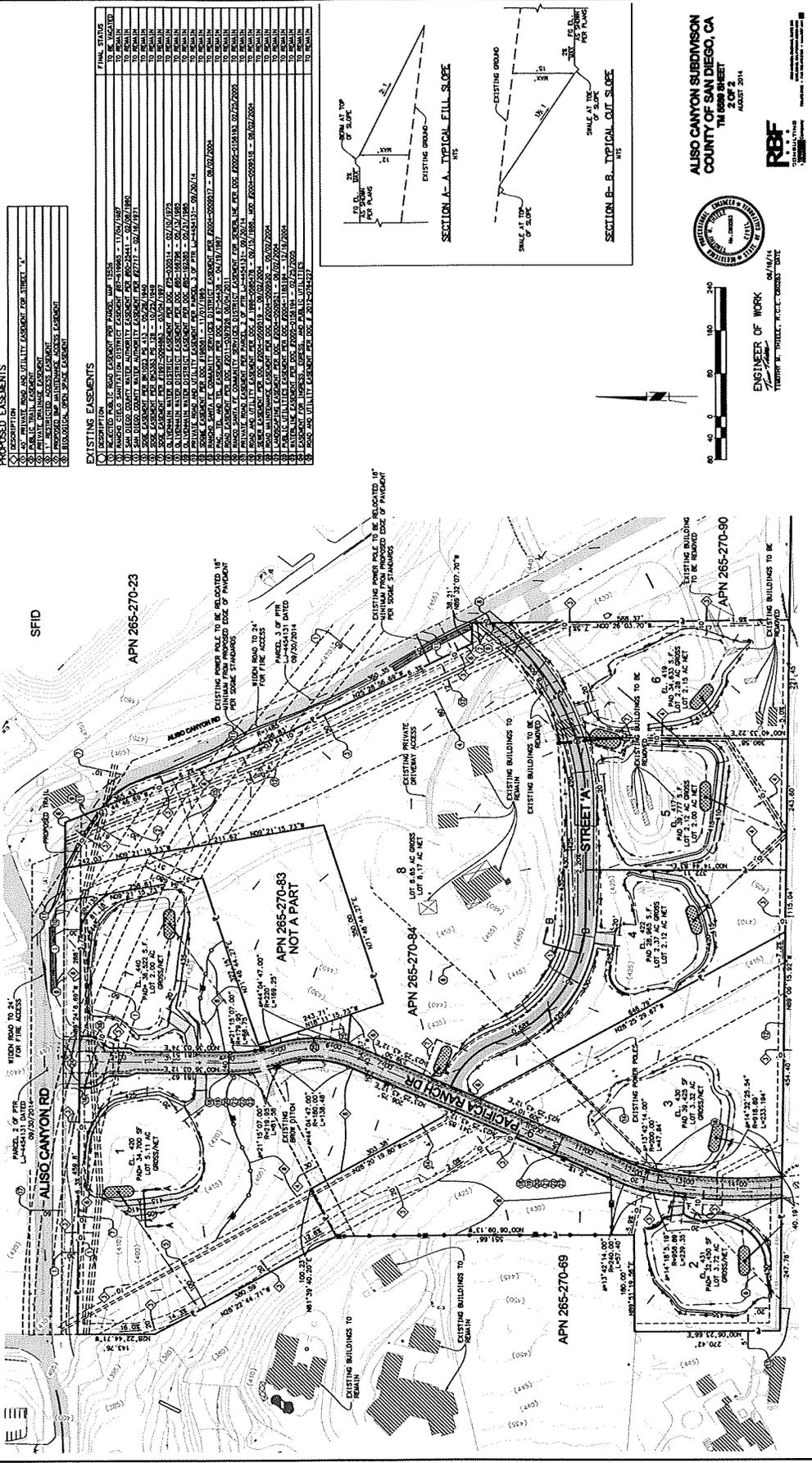
Project Location Map

The Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project

USGS Rancho Santa Fe Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)



COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO TRACT TM 5589 - ALISO CANYON SUBDIVISION PRELIMINARY GRADING PLAN

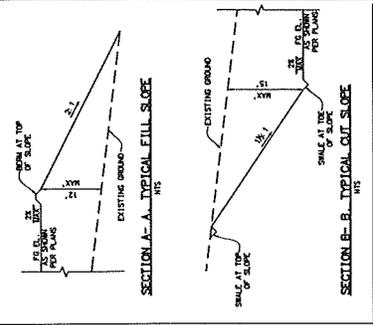


PROPOSED EASEMENTS

NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	PRIVATE ROAD AND UTILITY EASEMENT FOR STREET "A"
2	PRIVATE DRIVEWAY EASEMENT
3	PRIVATE DRIVEWAY EASEMENT
4	UTILITIES EASEMENT
5	MINOR LOGICAL ROAD EASEMENT

EXISTING EASEMENTS

NO.	DESCRIPTION	FINAL STATUS
1	EXISTING EASEMENT FOR STREET "A"	TO REMAIN
2	EXISTING EASEMENT FOR STREET "A"	TO REMAIN
3	EXISTING EASEMENT FOR STREET "A"	TO REMAIN
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50	EXISTING EASEMENT FOR STREET "A"	TO REMAIN



ALISO CANYON SUBDIVISION
 COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CA
 THE SHEET
 2 OF 2
 AUGUST 2014

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Figure 1.1-3
Project Development Map
 The Aliso Canyon Subdivision Project



1.2 Existing Conditions

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

Natural Setting

The study area lies on the coastal plain of San Diego County in the Coastal Province and western Peninsular Range Province (Griner and Pride 1976:15). The coastal strip has a 130-kilometer-long shoreline and is comprised of raised Pleistocene marine and nonmarine terraces ranging from five to 20 kilometers in width (Weber 1963). Cretaceous, Tertiary, and Quaternary marine and nonmarine sedimentary deposits define these terraces, which have been extensively modified by erosion. Drainages of varied catchment size are closely spaced along the coast, and lagoons have formed at the mouths of many of these rivers. The southern third of the San Diego County coastline is dominated by Tijuana Lagoon, San Diego Bay, and Mission Bay, while the central portion includes six main drainages, mostly with small catchments and associated lagoons.

The northern third of the county's coastline extends from the San Luis Rey River to San Mateo Creek and encompasses the Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton and three of the county's four largest drainage catchments. The Rancho Santa Fe area is part of the central coastal plain. The coastal plain is characterized by a Mediterranean semiarid steppe climate (Bowman 1973; Hines 1991:4). Precipitation ranges from 225 to 400 millimeters per year and is concentrated in the winter (from December to April). The prominent vegetation throughout the area is coastal sage scrub (Munz 1974) and important associated species such as buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), sugar bush (*Rhus ovata*), squaw bush (*Rhus trilobata*), and laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*). In the valley floors, freshwater marsh species include cattail (*Typha latifolia*), spike rush (*Eleocharis macrostachya*), and bulrush (*Scirpus* sp.), while common salt marsh plants include pickleweed (*Salicornia virginica*), saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*), and sea lavender (*Limonium californicum*). Willow (*Salix* sp.), cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), oak (*Quercus*), and sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) trees are common in valley floor riparian habitats.

Cultural Setting

The project setting includes the natural, physical, geological, and biological contexts of the proposed project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area. The following sections discuss both the environmental and cultural settings at the subject property, the relationship between the two, and the relevance of that relationship to the project.

Paleoenvironment

Because of the close relationship between prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns and the environment, it is necessary to understand the setting in which these systems operated. At the end of the final period of glaciation, approximately 11,000 to 10,000 years before the

present (YBP), the sea level was considerably lower than it is now; the coastline at that time would have been two to two and one-half miles west of its present location (Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b). At approximately 7,000 YBP, the sea level rose rapidly, filling in many coastal canyons that had been dry during the glacial period. The period between 7,000 and 4,000 YBP was characterized by conditions that were drier and warmer than they were previously, followed by a cooler, moister environment similar to the present-day climate (Robbins-Wade 1990). Changes in sea level and coastal topography are often manifested in archaeological sites through the types of shellfish that were utilized by prehistoric groups. Different species of shellfish prefer certain types of environments, and dated sites that contain shellfish remains reflect the setting that was exploited by the prehistoric occupants.

Unfortunately, pollen studies have not been conducted for this area of San Diego; however, studies in other areas of southern California, such as Santa Barbara, indicate that the coastal plains supported a pine forest between approximately 12,000 and 8,000 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990). After 8,000 YBP, this environment was replaced by more open habitats, which supported oak and non-arboreal communities. The coastal sage scrub and chaparral environments of today appear to have become dominant after 2,200 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990).

Prehistory

In general, the prehistoric record of San Diego County has been documented in many reports and studies, several of which represent the earliest scientific works concerning the recognition and interpretation of the archaeological manifestations present in this region. Geographer Malcolm Rogers initiated the recordation of sites in the area during the 1920s and 1930s, using his field notes to construct the first cultural sequences based upon artifact assemblages and stratigraphy (Rogers 1966). Subsequent scholars expanded the information gathered by Rogers and offered more academic interpretations of the prehistoric record. Moriarty (1966, 1967, 1969), Warren (1964, 1966), and True (1958, 1966) all produced seminal works that critically defined the various prehistoric cultural phenomena present in this region (Moratto 1984). Additional studies have sought to further refine these earlier works (Cardenas 1986; Moratto 1984; Moriarty 1966, 1967; True 1970, 1980, 1986; True and Beemer 1982; True and Pankey 1985; Waugh 1986). In sharp contrast, the current trend in San Diego prehistory has also resulted in a revisionist group that rejects the established cultural historical sequence for San Diego. This revisionist group (Warren et al. 1998) has replaced the concepts of San Dieguito Complex, La Jolla Complex, and all of their other manifestations with an extensive, all-encompassing, chronologically undifferentiated cultural unit that ranges from the initial occupation of southern California to around A.D. 1000 (Bull 1983, 1987; Ezell 1983, 1987; Gallegos 1987; Kyle et al. 1990; Stropes 2007). For the present study, the prehistory of the region is divided into four major periods: Early Man, Paleo Indian, Early Archaic, and Late Prehistoric.

Early Man Period (Prior to 8,500 B.C.)

At the present time, there has been no concrete archaeological evidence to support the occupation of San Diego County prior to 10,500 years ago. Some archaeologists, such as Carter (1957, 1980) and Minshall (1976), have been proponents of Native American occupation of the region as early 100,000 years ago. However, their evidence for such claims is sparse at best and has lost much support over the years as more precise dating techniques have become available for skeletal remains thought to represent early man in San Diego. In addition, many of the “artifacts” initially identified as products of early man in the region have since been rejected as natural products of geologic activity. Some of the local proposed Early Man Period sites include Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon, and Brown, as well as Mission Valley (San Diego River Valley), Del Mar, and La Jolla (Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976, 1989; Moriarty and Minshall 1972; Reeves 1985; Reeves et al. 1986).

Paleo Indian Period (8500 to 6000 B.C.)

For the region, it is generally accepted that the earliest identifiable culture in the archaeological record is represented by the material remains of the Paleo Indian Period San Dieguito Complex. The San Dieguito Complex was thought to represent the remains of a group of people who occupied sites in this region between 10,500 and 8,000 YBP, and who were related to or contemporaneous with groups in the Great Basin. As of yet, no absolute dates have been forthcoming to support the great age attributed to this cultural phenomenon. The artifacts recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites duplicate the typology attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984; Davis et al. 1969). These artifacts generally include scrapers, choppers, large bifaces, and large projectile points, with few milling tools. Tools recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites, along with the general pattern of their site locations, led early researchers to believe that the people of the San Dieguito Complex were a wandering, hunting, and gathering society (Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1966).

The San Dieguito Complex is the least understood of the cultures that have inhabited the San Diego County region. This is because of an overall lack of stratigraphic information and/or datable materials recovered from sites identified as San Dieguito Complex. Currently, controversy exists among researchers regarding the relationship of the San Dieguito Complex and the subsequent cultural manifestation in the area, the La Jolla Complex. Firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the San Dieguito Complex “evolved” into the La Jolla Complex, the people of the La Jolla Complex moved into the area and assimilated with the people of the San Dieguito Complex, the people of the San Dieguito Complex retreated from the area because of environmental or cultural pressures.

Early Archaic Period (6000 B.C. to A.D. 0)

Based upon evidence suggesting climatic shifts and archaeologically observable changes in subsistence strategies, a new cultural pattern is believed to have emerged in the San Diego

region around 6000 B.C. This Archaic Period pattern is believed by archaeologists to have evolved from or replaced the San Dieguito Complex culture, resulting in a pattern referred to as the Encinitas Tradition. In San Diego, the Encinitas Tradition is believed to be represented by the coastal La Jolla Complex and its inland manifestation, the Pauma Complex. The La Jolla Complex is best recognized for its pattern of shell middens and grinding tools closely associated with marine resources and flexed burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985a). Increasing numbers of inland sites have been identified as dating to the Archaic Period, focusing on terrestrial subsistence (Cardenas 1986; Smith 1996; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999a, 1999b).

The tool typology of the La Jolla Complex displays a wide range of sophistication in the lithic manufacturing techniques used to create the tools found at their sites. Scrapers, the dominant flaked tool type, were created by either splitting cobbles or by finely flaking quarried material. Evidence suggests that after about 8,200 YBP, milling tools began to appear in La Jolla Complex sites. Inland sites of the Encinitas Tradition (Pauma Complex) exhibit a reduced quantity of marine-related food refuse and contain large quantities of milling tools and food bone. The lithic tool assemblage shifts slightly to encompass the procurement and processing of terrestrial resources, suggesting seasonal migration from the coast to the inland valleys (Smith 1996). At the present time, the transition from the Archaic Period to the Late Prehistoric Period is not well understood. Many questions remain concerning cultural transformation between periods, possibilities of ethnic replacement, and/or a possible hiatus from the western portion of the county.

Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 0 to 1769)

The transition into the Late Prehistoric Period in the project area is primarily represented by a marked change in archaeological patterning known as the Yuman Tradition. This tradition is primarily represented by the Cuyamaca Complex, which is believed to be derived from the mountains of southern San Diego County. The people of the Cuyamaca Complex are considered as ancestral to the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay (Diegueño). Although several archaeologists consider the local Native American tribes to be latecomers, the traditional stories and histories passed down through oral tradition by the local Native American groups speak both presently and ethnographically to tribal presence in the region as being since the time of creation.

The Kumeyaay Native Americans were a seasonal hunting and gathering people, with cultural elements that were very distinct from the people of the La Jolla Complex. Noted variations in material culture included cremation, the use of bows and arrows, and adaptation to the use of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Kumeyaay made use of marine resources by fishing and collecting shellfish for food. Game and seasonally available plant food resources (including acorns) were sources of nourishment for the Kumeyaay. By far, though, the most important food resource for these people was the acorn. The acorn represented a storable surplus, which in turn allowed for seasonal sedentism and its

attendant expansion of social phenomena.

Firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the people of the La Jolla Complex were present when the Kumeyaay Native Americans migrated into the coastal zone. However, stratigraphic information recovered from Site SDI-4609 in Sorrento Valley suggests a possible hiatus of 650 ± 100 years between the occupation of the coastal area by the La Jolla Complex ($1,730 \pm 75$ YBP is the youngest date for the La Jolla Complex inhabitants at SDI-4609) and Late Prehistoric cultures (Smith and Moriarty 1983). More recently, a reevaluation of two prone burials at the Spindrift Site excavated by Moriarty (1965) and radiocarbon dates of a pre-ceramic phase of Yuman occupation near the San Diego suburb of Santee suggest a commingling of the latest La Jolla Complex inhabitants and the earliest Yuman inhabitants about 2,000 YBP (Kyle and Gallegos 1993).

Historic Period

Exploration Period (1530 to 1769)

The historic period around San Diego Bay began with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men in 1542 (Chapman 1925). Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions (1602 to 1603), an expedition under Sebastian Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although his voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect on the nomenclature of the coast. Many of the names Vizcaíno gave to various locations throughout the region have survived to the present time, whereas nearly every one of Cabrillo's has faded from use. For example, Cabrillo gave the name "San Miguel" to the first port at which he stopped in what is now the United States; 60 years later, Vizcaíno changed the port name to "San Diego" (Rolle 1969).

Spanish Colonial Period (1769 to 1821)

The Spanish occupation of the claimed territory of Alta California took place during the reign of King Carlos III of Spain (Engelhardt 1920). Jose de Gálvez, a powerful representative of the king in Mexico, conceived the plan to colonize Alta California and thereby secure the area for the Spanish Crown (Rolle 1969). The effort involved both a military and a religious contingent, where the overall intent of establishing forts and missions was to gain control of the land and the native inhabitants through conversion. Actual colonization of the San Diego area began on July 16, 1769 when the first Spanish exploring party, commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations), arrived by the overland route to San Diego to secure California for the Spanish Crown (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the establishment of a military presence in the area solidified the importance of San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population. Missions were constructed from San Diego to as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based upon important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land were made to persons who applied, but many tracts

reverted back to the government for lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish Empire, each mission was placed so as to command as much territory and as large a population as possible. While primary access to California during the Spanish Period was by sea, the route of El Camino Real served as the land route for transportation, commercial, and military activities within the colony. This route was considered to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican peoples, as well as the later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled in the area, the Native American populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

Mexican Period (1821 to 1846)

On September 16, 1810, the priest Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla started a revolt against Spanish rule. He and his untrained Native American followers fought against the Spanish, but his revolt was unsuccessful and Father Hidalgo was executed. After this setback, Father José Morales led the revolutionaries, but he too failed and was executed. These two men are still symbols of Mexican liberty and patriotism. After the Mexican-born Spanish and the Catholic Church joined the revolution, Spain was finally defeated in 1821. Mexican Independence Day is celebrated on September 16th of each year, signifying the anniversary of the start of Father Hidalgo's revolt. The revolution had repercussions in the northern territories, and by 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate, and after 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits inland to minister to the needs of the Native Americans (Engelhardt 1920). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to persons who applied for them or who had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were also made to settle government debts and the Mexican government was called upon to reaffirm some older Spanish land grants shortly before the Mexican-American War of 1846 (Moyer 1969).

Anglo-American Period (1846 to Present)

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

The cattle ranchers of the "counties" of southern California had prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. Cattle ranching soon declined, however, contributing to the expansion of agriculture. With the passage of the "No Fence Act," San Diego's economy changed from stock raising to farming (Rolle 1969). The act allowed for the expansion of unfenced farms, which was crucial in an area where fencing material was practically unavailable.

Five years after its passage, most of the arable lands in San Diego County had been patented as either ranchos or homesteads, and growing grain crops replaced raising cattle in many of the county's inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1883 [1965]). By 1870, farmers had learned to dry farm and were coping with some of the peculiarities of San Diego County's climate (*San Diego Union*, February 6, 1868; Van Dyke 1886). Between 1869 and 1871, the amount of cultivated acreage in the county rose from less than 5,000 to more than 20,000 acres (*San Diego Union*, January 2, 1872). Large-scale farming in San Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small size of arable valleys and the small urban population and poor roads restricted commercial crop growing. Nevertheless, cattle continued to be grazed in inland San Diego County (Gordinier 1966).

The Julian gold rush spurred the growth of a small town within the Santa Maria Rancho. This town was first known as Nuevo during the 1870s, but later became known as Ramona (Moyer 1969). The Santa Maria land grant was sold off in small and large parcels to homesteaders and land speculators. In the early twentieth century, ranching was the focus of the valley and it grew as turkey ranches, bee farming, and horse stables became established.

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the population of San Diego County continued to grow. The population of the inland county declined during the 1890s, but between 1900 and 1910, it rose by about 70 percent. The pioneering efforts were over, the railroads had broken the relative isolation of southern California, and life in San Diego County became similar to other communities throughout the west. After World War I, the history of San Diego County was primarily determined by the growth of San Diego Bay. During this time period, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the city of San Diego, which became a Navy center and industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County, agriculture became specialized and recreational areas were established in the mountain and desert areas.

A Brief History of Rancho Santa Fe

Within the last two centuries, the community of Rancho Santa Fe has been under the jurisdiction of three successive governments including Spain, Mexico, and the United States of America. During the Spanish colonial period, Rancho San Dieguito was given pueblo status by Spain based upon the recorded populations of its native inhabitants (Larkin 1968). After Spain enacted the 1830 Act of Secularization, the Mexican Republic era briefly came to power for a brief term before California statehood (1850).

In 1831, Librado Silvas obtained a portion of Rancho San Dieguito under a provisional grant issued by Mexican Governor Manuel Victoria. After Victoria's overthrow, Juan Maria Osuna received permission from Governor Jose M. Echeandia to occupy the land, taking possession of it in 1836 for a future family home and ranch (Larkin 1968). Although preferring to live in San Diego, Osuna constructed an adobe ranch house at Rancho San Dieguito for his family. He left the duties of managing the ranch to his children, to whom he gave the existing

Silvas adobe. After Juan Osuna's death in 1851, his son Leandro took possession of the land and then committed suicide only a few years later (Larkin 1968). The passing of Leonardo left Rancho San Dieguito entirely in the hands of his mother, Juliana. The last parcel owned by the Osuna family was sold to the Santa Fe Railway in 1906 along with the majority of the lands that made up the original San Dieguito land grant in the hope of growing lumber for use as railroad ties (Larkin 1968).

In 1906, the Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, a subsidiary of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway, bought all but 374 acres of the original Rancho San Dieguito grant and planted approximately 3,000 acres with eucalyptus trees to be harvested for use as railroad ties (Pourade 1964). Unfortunately, the species chosen was not suitable for that purpose, and the project was abandoned in 1915 (Nelson 1947). The Lake Hodges Dam was completed in 1918, making water available for irrigation and domestic use. L.G. Sinnard was hired to survey the land, plan the roads, and lay out a preliminary subdivision. In the 1920s, the Santa Fe Land Improvement Company decided to develop the area as a community of "gentlemen's ranches" (Eddy 1983). The area was renamed Rancho Santa Fe and the architectural firm Requa and Jackson was hired to oversee the development, with architect Lilian Rice as the resident architect (Eddy 1983). Rice applied the Spanish Revival architectural style to the entire community. The Rancho Santa Fe community adopted a protective covenant in 1927 that placed restrictions on the architectural and horticultural style of the community that is still in effect today (Nelson 1947).

1.2.2 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

An archaeological records search for a one-mile radius around the project area was conducted by the SCIC at SDSU, the results of which were reviewed by BFSA. The SCIC reported that one previously recorded archaeological site (SDI-6151) is recorded within the project boundaries. In addition, 21 cultural resource locations have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area (Table 1.2-1). Together, these sites include nine prehistoric artifact scatters, two prehistoric bedrock milling feature sites, one bedrock milling feature with a prehistoric and historic artifact scatter, one prehistoric temporary camp, three prehistoric lithic quarry sites, one prehistoric lithic scatter, three prehistoric isolate sites, one historic trash scatter, and one historic feature (the Lake Hodges Flume). The majority of these sites are related to prehistoric resource extraction behavior and are oriented approximately one-half of a mile northwest and northeast of the project APE. No historic addresses have been recorded within one mile of the project APE. In total, 27 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the proposed project area (see Appendix C), one of which overlaps portions of the current project boundary (Smith 1988). BFSA reviewed the following historic sources:

- The National Register of Historic Places Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility

- The Office of Historic Preservation, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File
- The 1:24,000 USGS *Rancho Santa Fe* (1949) topographic map
- San Diego County 1872 map

These sources did not indicate the presence of cultural resources within or immediately adjacent to the project. The complete records search results are provided in Appendix C.

Table 1.2-1
Cultural Resources Within One Mile of the Project Area

Site Number	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Report Reference/Recorded By
SDI-6005	Artifact scatter: cores, hammerstones, and debitage	231x61 meters	R. Carrico
SDI-6006	Artifact scatter: portable metates, pottery sherds, and debitage	96x58 meters	R. Carrico
SDI-6150	Bedrock milling features	100 square meters (10x10 meters)	Briggs
SDI-6151	Artifact scatter: manos, flake tools, and debitage	4,900 square meters (70x70 meters)	L. Eckhardt
SDI-7953	Small lithic scatter	1,600 square meters (40x40 meters)	W.T. Eckhardt
SDI-7956	Large lithic quarry	81,250 square meters (325x250 meters)	W.T. Eckhardt
SDI-7959	Artifact scatter: hammerstones, flake tools, and debitage	150 square meters (10x15 meters)	W.T. Eckhardt (originally reported by Graham and Harris, 1979)
SDI-7961	Artifact scatter: mano, core, and debitage	4,000 square meters (80x50 meters)	E. Dittmar
SDI-7962	Artifact scatter: projectile point, shell, and debitage	1,600 square meters (80x20 meters)	E. Dittmar
SDI-7963	Artifact scatter: scrapers and debitage	1,600 square meters (20x80 meters)	E. Dittmar
SDI-10,214	Lithic quarry	1 acre	Heritage Environmental Services
SDI-12,578	Artifact scatter: pottery and debitage	30x30 meters	David Ferraro (Brian F. Mooney Associates)
SDI-12,579	Bedrock milling features, ground stone, pottery, and	30x30 meters	M. Robbins-Wade, M. Murray, A. Giletti, C.

Site Number	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Report Reference/Recorded By
	debitage		Lucas, B. Elliott, M. Sivba, M. DeGiovine, K. Hixson, and E. Kochert (Affinis; originally reported by David Ferraro, Brian F. Mooney Associates, 1990)
SDI-12,683/H	Bedrock milling feature, bifaces,debitage, flake tools, and historic ceramics	25,919 square meters (100x330 meters)	Brian Glenn et al. (Ogden Environmental)
SDI-13,603/H	Historic trash scatter	1,500 square meters (50x40 meters)	D. James, K. Collins, and A. Pigniolo (Ogden Environmental)
SDI-13,838	Lithic quarry	300 square meters (30x20 meters)	A. Pigniolo, R. Bark, and L. Norris (Ogden Environmental)
SDI-15,891	Bedrock milling features	4.5x4 meters	Ken Moslak (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)
SDI-16,511	Temporary camp with manos, metates, a projectile point, flake tools, anddebitage	1.25 acres (128x64 meters)	Brian F. Smith and Associates
P-37-013920	Isolate (debitage)	N/A	A. Pigniolo, R. Bark, and L. Norris (Ogden Environmental)
P-37-013921	Isolate (flake tool)	N/A	A. Pigniolo, R. Bark, and L. Norris (Ogden Environmental)
P-37-018795	Isolate (flake tool)	6.6x3.8x2.9 centimeters	T. Wahoff (KEA Environmental, Inc.)
P-37-023709	Historic Lake Hodges Flume	4.6 miles long	Jerry Schaefer and Ken Moslak (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)

1.3 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 Diego County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in CEQA, the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), and the San Diego County Local Register provide

the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

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

- 1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
 - a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
 - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
 - d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code)

does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

- 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- 2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
 - b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
 - c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

1. When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2. If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code,

Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.

3. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21803.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4. If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d) & (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

- (d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:
 - 1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5)
 - 2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

1.3.2 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register)

The County requires that resource importance be assessed not only at the state level as required by CEQA, but at the local level as well. If a resource meets any one of the following criteria as outlined in the Local Register, it will be considered an important resource:

- 1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County’s history and cultural heritage;
- 2) Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego or its communities;
- 3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- 4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

1.3.3 County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

The County of San Diego’s RPO protects significant cultural resources. The RPO defines “Significant Prehistoric or Historic Sites” as follows:

Location of past intense human occupation where buried cultural deposits can provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, State, or Federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to:

- 1) Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:
 - a) Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by the Keeper of the National Register; or
 - b) To which the Historic Resource (“H” Designator) Special Area Regulations have been applied; or
- 2) One-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources which contain a significant volume and range of data and materials; and
- 3) Any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances, which is either:
 - a) Protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, or

- b) Other formally designated and recognized sites, which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

The RPO does not allow non-exempt activities or uses damaging to significant prehistoric or historic lands on properties under County of San Diego jurisdiction. The only exempt activity is scientific investigation authorized by the County. All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County of San Diego standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria for prehistoric and historic sites. Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with the County's standards.

2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

Pursuant to County of San Diego *Guidelines for Determining Significance, Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources* (September 26, 2006; Revised December 5, 2007), any of the following will be considered a significant impact to cultural resources:

- 1) The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.
- 2) The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.
- 3) The project, as designed, disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.
- 4) The project proposes non-exempt activities or uses damaging to, and fails to preserve, significant cultural resources as defined by the RPO.

Traditional Cultural Properties

Native American Heritage Values

Federal and state laws mandate that consideration be given to the concerns of contemporary Native Americans with regard to potentially ancestral human remains, associated funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony. Consequently, an important element in assessing the significance of the study site has been to evaluate the likelihood that these classes of items are present in areas that would be affected by the proposed project.

Also potentially relevant to prehistoric archaeological sites is the category termed Traditional Cultural Properties in discussions of cultural resource management (CRM) performed under federal auspices. According to Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King (1998), “Traditional” in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community’s historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. Examples of properties possessing such significance include:

1. A location associated with the traditional beliefs of a Native American group about its origins, its cultural history, or the nature of the world;
2. A rural community whose organization, buildings and structures, or patterns of land use reflect the cultural traditions valued by its long-term residents;
3. An urban neighborhood that is the traditional home of a particular cultural group, and that reflects its beliefs and practices;

4. A location where Native American religious practitioners have historically gone, and are known or thought to go today, to perform ceremonial activities in accordance with traditional cultural rules of practice; and
5. A location where a community has traditionally carried out economic, artistic, or other cultural practices important in maintaining its historic identity.

A Traditional Cultural Property, then, can be defined generally as one that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the coastal plain and foothills of San Diego County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project included the survey of an approximately 31-acre area and the evaluation of Site SDI-6151. Given the area involved and the recorded presence of an archaeological site, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of, and potential impacts to, cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of the resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although elementary site testing programs are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions take into account the small size and location of the project area discussed above.

Research Questions:

- Can located cultural resources be situated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do the located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do the located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for valley environments of the region?

Data Needs

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

- 1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project area,
- 2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the deposit, and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified,
- 3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective, and
- 4) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each of the cultural resources identified.

4.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

The cultural resources study of the project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire approximately 31-acre project area, and the detailed recordation of all identified archaeological sites. This study was conducted in conformance with County of San Diego environmental guidelines, Section 21083.2 of the California Public Resources Code, and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification of each cultural resource, in addition to the County of San Diego RPO. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO 1995).

4.1 Methods

4.1.1 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. Project Archaeologist Tracy A. Stropes (RPA), Archaeological Field Director Clarence Hoff, and archaeological field technicians Kyle Coulter and Mary Lenich, conducted the intensive pedestrian survey on May 30 and June 2, 2014, under the direction of Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The survey was undertaken with the assistance of Gabe Kitchen, Bobby Curo, and Howard Diaz, Native American representatives from Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc. The field methodology employed for the project included walking evenly spaced survey transects set approximately five meters apart and oriented north to south across the property, while visually inspecting the ground surface. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. Photographs documenting survey discoveries and overall survey conditions were taken frequently (Plates 4.1–1 through 4.1–3). Nearly 80 percent of the ground was visible, while the remaining 20 percent was covered by vegetative growth in the western portions of the project APE. A multi-component site (SDI-6151) with two loci, each containing both prehistoric and historic elements, was identified within the project area during the survey (Figure 4.1–1). All cultural resources were recorded as necessary according to the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms.



Overview of the project area looking east from Aliso Canyon Road.



Overview of the project area looking west from the southern portion of the property.



Plate 4.1-1
The Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project



Overview of the project area looking south from the central portion of the property.



Overview of the project area looking southeast from the northern portion of the property.



Plate 4.1-2
The Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project



Example of prehistoric artifacts from SDI-6151 Locus 1.



Example of prehistoric and historic artifacts from SDI-6151 Locus 2.



Plate 4.1-3
The Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project

Figure 4.1-1
Cultural Resource Location Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

4.1.2 Test Methods

The evaluation of SDI-6151 was initiated with the mapping and recovery of all surface artifacts. As noted above, the site has two areas of surface artifacts separated by an area devoid of any cultural materials. Based upon this observation, the site was mapped as two loci. The recovery of surface artifacts was completed using Trimble Geo XT Global Positioning System (GPS) instruments. All surface artifacts were individually bagged with provenience data for subsequent analysis. The locations of the surface artifacts were used to generate the site boundary map.

The testing program for Site SDI-6151 was accomplished using a combination of shovel test pits (STPs) and one-by-one-meter excavation units. The STPs were circular and measured 30 centimeters in diameter. Both the STPs and the one-by-one-meter excavation units were excavated in contour levels (levels that paralleled the original ground surface) that were each 10 centimeters in thick. All excavated sediments were passed through one-eighth-inch mesh hardware cloth screens. Artifacts were collected from the soils in the unit and from the material retained in the screens. The locations of all tested areas were mapped via GPS.

All artifacts recovered from subsurface tests were placed in plastic bags, labeled with provenience information, and transported to the office of BFSa. All field data was recorded on appropriate forms, and photographs were used to document the excavations.

4.1.3 Laboratory Analysis

All artifacts recovered from SDI-6151 were subjected to laboratory analysis that included cleaning. Prehistoric artifacts were cleaned with dry brushing to facilitate artifact identification. Historic artifacts were washed with mild soap and water to remove harmful contaminants. Each artifact was inventoried according to standard data categories of artifact types, materials, size, and use-ware. At the conclusion of the cataloging process, all artifacts were packaged appropriately for curation. Acid-free paper and packaging materials that meet federal standards and the guidelines of the San Diego Archaeological Center (SDAC) were used for the preparation of artifacts for curation.

4.1.4 Curation

All project field notes, photographs, and reports will be curated at the offices of BFSa in Poway, California. Artifacts, copies of field notes, and the final cultural resources study will be submitted for permanent curation to the SDAC.

4.1.5 Native American Participation

Gabe Kitchen, Bobby Curo, and Howard Diaz, Kumeyaay Native American representatives from Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc. were present during the survey and test phases of the project.

4.2 Results of the Field Survey

The archaeological field survey of the approximately 31-acre project area resulted in the relocation and subsequent expansion of one previously recorded archaeological site (SDI-6151). No other cultural resources were located during the survey of the property. Site SDI-6151 was originally recorded by Lesley Eckhardt in 1978 and identified as a lithic/artifact scatter that included a mano, a chopping tool, a push plane, and several flakes. The review of the site location (delineated as Locus 1 of SDI-6151) identified the presence of three pieces of debitage, one flake tool, and one expended core fragment in the vicinity of various pieces of historic farm equipment (see Figure 4.1–1). The current survey identified an additional locus (Locus 2) for SDI-6151 immediately north of the original site location. Surface materials identified at Locus 2 of SDI-6151 included one steep-edged tool (SET), one hammerstone fragment, three pieces of debitage, one flake tool, three historic bottle fragments, one jar, one jar rim fragment, one bowl base fragment, one kitchen handle fragment, seven ceramic vessel fragments, five glass vessel fragments, one ceramic vessel base fragment, four ceramic vessel rim fragments, one glass vessel rim fragment, one metal pocket watch, one bullet casing, one spark plug, and 134.0 grams of shell. An updated site record form (DPR Form 523L) will be filed with the SCIC at SDSU for Site SDI-6151. Preliminary analysis of materials present within the identified surface site boundaries suggests that the site potentially represents a resource extraction site associated with the prehistoric Kumeyaay and the remnants of a historic trash scatter.

4.3 Field Investigation

The cultural resources study consisted of an archaeological survey to locate historic or prehistoric sites within the project and the significance testing and evaluation of Locus 1 and Locus 2 of Site SDI-6151. The following section provides the pertinent field results for the evaluation of significance of SDI-6151. Testing of both loci of SDI-6151 consisted of the mapping and recordation of the surface expression of the site and the excavation of 20 STPs (10 per locus) and two test units (one per locus). The testing program was conducted on June 10 and 11, 2014. The positions of surface materials identified at the two loci and the location of the STPs and test units have been illustrated on Figures 4.3–1 and 4.3–2.

Figure 4.3-1
Site Investigation Map
SDI-6151 Locus 1

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Figure 4.3-2
Site Investigation Map
SDI-6151 Locus 2

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

4.3.1 Surface Collection

The entire surface of SDI-6151 within the project was inspected for artifacts and features. The surface artifacts at SDI-6151 were clustered into two areas identified as Locus 1 and Locus 2. All surface artifacts were mapped using a Trimble Geo XT GPS handheld unit. Visibility was very good across the majority of the site, which consisted of disked soil and a nursery of palm trees with sparse ground cover.

Site SDI-6151 Locus 1

Locus 1 consisted of only prehistoric lithic artifacts, including one flake tool, one expended core fragment, and three pieces of debitage, all of metavolcanic material. These finds are listed in Table 4.3–1.

Table 4.3–1
Prehistoric Surface Collection Data for Site SDI-6151 Locus 1

Item	Quantity	Material	Cat. No(s).
Debitage	3	Metavolcanic	4, 29, and 30
Flake Tool	1	Metavolcanic	31
Expended Core Fragment	1	Metavolcanic	33

Site SDI-6151 Locus 2

Twenty surface collections were gathered from Locus 2 and included both prehistoric and historic artifacts. These included one metavolcanic SET, one metavolcanic hammerstone fragment, three pieces of metavolcanic debitage, one metavolcanic flake tool, three historic glass bottle fragments, one glass jar, one glass jar rim fragment, one ceramic bowl base fragment, one glass kitchen handle fragment, seven ceramic vessel fragments, five glass vessel fragments, one ceramic vessel base fragment, four ceramic vessel rim fragments, one glass vessel rim fragment, one metal pocket watch, one bullet casing, one spark plug, and 134.0 grams of shell (Tables 4.3–2 and 4.3–3).

Table 4.3–2
Prehistoric Surface Collection Data for Site SDI-6151 Locus 2

Item	Quantity	Material	Cat. No(s).
SET	1	Metavolcanic	40
Debitage	3	Metavolcanic	42, 47, and 70

Item	Quantity	Material	Cat. No(s).
Flake Tool	1	Metavolcanic	61
Hammerstone	1	Metovolcanic	69

Table 4.3-3
Historic Surface Collection Data for Site SDI-6151 Locus 2

Item	Quantity	Material	Cat. No(s).
Bottle Base Fragment	1	Colorless Glass	45
	1	Amber Glass	63
Bottle Finish Fragment	1	Aqua Glass	43
Bowl Base Fragment	1	Ceramic Ironstone	58
Bullet Casing	1	Metal	38
Faunal	134.0 grams	Shell	44, 48, 49, 64, and 68
Handle Fragment	1	Colorless Glass	57
Jar	1	Colorless Glass	46
Jar Rim Fragment	1	Glass	52
Pocket Watch	1	Metal	34
Spark Plug	1	Metal	66
Unknown Fragment	1	Green Glass	55
Vessel Fragment	5	Ceramic Whiteware	35, 37, and 56
	2	Ceramic Terracotta	41 and 60
	5	Colorless Glass	50, 54, 62, and 65
Vessel Base Fragment	1	Ceramic Earthenware	53
Vessel Rim Fragment	1	Ceramic Creamware	36
	2	Ceramic Whiteware	39 and 67
	1	Ceramic Terracotta	59
	1	Amethyst Glass	51

4.3.2 Subsurface Investigation

In order to assess the potential for significant deposits within Locus 1 or Locus 2, 20 STPs (10 per locus) and two one-by-one-meter test units (one per locus) were excavated. The purpose of the testing was to identify any subsurface cultural deposits that were associated with the surface artifact scatters.

Site SDI-6151 Locus 1

Within Locus 1, nine of 10 STPs were oriented in lines from north to south and east to west, approximately six meters apart. STP 10 was placed randomly. The STPs were positioned based upon topography of the site and the location of surface artifacts in order to determine the presence and extent of any subsurface expression within the project. The locations of the STPs and the test unit for Locus 1 are shown in Figure 4.3-1.

All of the shovel tests were excavated in decimeter levels to at least 30 centimeters, unless native soil or bedrock was encountered. Only one STP in Locus 1 provided a positive result; this consisted of one piece of metavolcanic debitage from the zero to 10-centimeter level in STP 9. Although nine of the 10 STPs were negative, the recovery of a single piece of debitage from STP 9 was used as the basis for the location of the test unit at Locus 1. The excavation of Test Unit 1 (TU 1) produced only one fragment of metavolcanic debitage from the 10-20 centimeter level. Maximum depth of TU 1 was 30 centimeters below surface level; decomposed granite subsoil was encountered at this depth. Table 4.3-4 provides the results of the STP excavations and Table 4.3-5 provides the results of the test unit excavation at Locus 1.

Table 4.3-4
Shovel Test Excavation Data for Site SDI-6151 Locus 1

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Item	Quantity	Material	Cat. No.
1	0-10				No Recovery
	10-20				
	20-30				
2	0-10				No Recovery
	10-20				
	20-25				
3	0-10				No Recovery
	10-20				
	20-30				
4	0-10				No Recovery
	10-20				
	20-30				
5	0-10				No Recovery
	10-20				
	20-25				
6	0-10				No Recovery
	10-20				

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Item	Quantity	Material	Cat. No.
	20-25				
7	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
8	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
9	0-10	Debitage	1	Metavolcanic	10
	10-20	No Recovery			
10	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				

Table 4.3-5
TU 1 Excavation Data for Site SDI-6151 Locus 1

Item	Depth (cm)			Total	Cat. No.
	0-10	10-20	20-30		
Debitage (Metavolcanic)	-	1	-	1	1

Site SDI-6151 Locus 2

STPs in Locus 2 were arranged in a rectangular pattern approximately 9 to 15 meters apart. Five of the 10 STPs provided positive results, consisting only of historic artifacts (Table 4.3-6). These finds consist of 11 glass fragments, 15 ceramic fragments, and 0.4 gram of marine shell. The majority of subsurface artifacts were recovered from STPs 1, 2, and 3, and this information was used to determine the location of the test unit. TU 1 at Locus 2 produced three glass fragments and a metal rod in the first decimeter level of the excavation. Below 10 centimeters, no additional artifacts were recovered. The locations of the STPs and the test unit for Locus 2 are shown in Figure 4.3-2. Table 4.3-6 provides the results of the STP excavations and Table 4.3-7 provides the results of the test unit excavation at Locus 2.

Table 4.3-6
Shovel Test Excavation Data for Site SDI-6151 Locus 2

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Item	Quantity	Material	Cat. No.
1	0-10	Unknown Fragment	1	Colorless Glass	11
		Vessel Rim Fragment	1	Ceramic Creamware	12
		Vessel Fragment	1	Ceramic Creamware	20
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30				
	30-40				
2	0-10	Vessel Fragment	3	Ceramic Ironstone	13
		Unknown Fragment	2	Amber Glass	14
	10-20	Vessel Fragment	1	Colorless Glass	15
			3	Ceramic Whiteware	16
	20-30	Vessel Fragment	3	Ceramic Whiteware	17
		Unknown Fragment	1	Aqua Glass	18
			1	Colorless Glass	19
	30-40	No Recovery			
3	0-10	Vessel Fragment	1	Ceramic Whiteware	22
		Jar Fragment	1	Colorless Glass	21
	10-20	Vessel Rim Fragment	1	Ceramic Earthenware	23
	20-30	No Recovery			
	30-40				
	40-50				
4	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
5	0-10	Vessel Rim Fragment	1	Ceramic Terracotta	24
		Unknown Fragment	3	Green Glass	25
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-25				

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Item	Quantity	Material	Cat. No.
6	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
7	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
8	0-10	Unknown Fragment	1	Amber Glass	26
		Vessel Rim Fragment	1	Ceramic Whiteware	27
		Faunal	0.4 gram	Shell	28
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-25				
9	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
10	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-25				

Table 4.3-7

TU 1 Excavation Data for Site SDI-6151 Locus 2

Item	Depth (cm)			Total	Cat. No.
	0-10	10-20	20-30		
Unknown Colorless Glass Fragment	2	-	-	2	7
Unknown Aqua Glass Fragment	1	-	-	1	8
Metal Rod With Disk	1	-	-	1	9

4.4 Artifact Analysis

For Site SDI-6151, the artifact analysis was conducted for the purpose of developing functional artifact patterns or profiles such as those established by South (1977). The subsequent analysis resulted in the identification of an estimated minimum number of individual artifacts as well as bulk weights of nondiagnostic or unidentifiable materials. For the current study, all artifactual material was cleaned and identifiable items were cataloged according to material and type; historic artifacts were also cataloged according to product, functional category, pattern,

identifying marks, manufacturer, and date when possible. The resulting information was employed to provide relevant data for functional artifact patterning, bottled product consumption patterns, and ceramic economic scaling. The resulting analyses were used to help answer the research questions posed in Section 3.0.

The prehistoric artifact analysis for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project is based mostly upon surface finds. The small number of subsurface prehistoric finds indicates that any prehistoric occupation within the project area was short-lived. This is supported by the lack of milling on nearby granitic boulders and also the lack of various material types; all prehistoric artifacts collected consisted only of metavolcanic lithics. No metavolcanic sources were found within the property boundaries, indicating that the material was brought on-site from an outside source. The types of prehistoric lithic artifacts present and lack of tools indicates that only minor lithic production took place on-site.

The historic artifact analysis for Site SDI-6151 implies a homestead occupation. The fragmentation and location within previously disked soil of most of the recovered artifacts implies that any original deposit has been disturbed. In total, 59 diagnostic historic artifacts/artifact fragments were recovered from the site at Locus 2 (Table 4.4–1). Table 4.4–2 details the number of diagnostic historic artifacts associated with each functional category represented and Table 4.4–3 details the bulk weight of undifferentiated cultural materials recovered. Upon review of the temporally diagnostic artifacts (Table 4.4–4), the historic component of Locus 2 appears to represent a period between the early through mid-twentieth century, with the earliest potential manufacture date being 1895, and the latest manufacture date after 1963.

Table 4.4–1
Cultural Materials Recovered From Site SDI-6151 Locus 2

Cultural Material	Quantity	Percent
Ceramic	28	47.46
Glass	27	45.76
Metal	4	6.78
Total	59	100.00

Table 4.4-2
 Functional Categories Represented by
 Cultural Materials Recovered From Site SDI-6151 Locus 2

Cultural Material	Quantity	Percent
Consumer Items	4	6.78
Household Items	14	23.73
Kitchen Items	17	28.81
Machinery Items	1	1.69
Munitions	1	1.69
Personal	2	3.39
Unknown	20	33.90
Total	59	100.00*

*Rounded totals may not equal 100.00 percent

Table 4.4-3
 Bulk Weight of Cultural Materials
 Recovered From Site SDI-6151 Locus 2

Cultural Materials	Quantity (grams)	Percent
Shell	134.4	100.00
Total	134.4	100.00

Table 4.4-4
 Temporally Diagnostic Consumer Items
 Recovered From Site SDI-6151 Locus 2

Item	Manufacturer	Date Range	Cat. No.
Bottle Finish	-	1895-1910s	43
Jar	Owens-Illinois Glass Company	1915-1929	46
Bottle Base	Owens-Illinois Glass Company	1933	45
Ben Hur Perfume Bottle Base	Owens-Illinois Glass Company	1963-Present	63

4.5 Discussion/Summary

The archaeological survey of the project and subsequent testing of SDI-6151 resulted in the identification of evidence of both prehistoric and historic use of this area. The prehistoric artifacts at Site SDI-6151 consisted of 13 metavolcanic lithic artifacts, indicating short occupation of the area for minor lithic production in support of food collection activities. The historic materials at Site SDI-6151 included a total of 59 diagnostic artifacts, designating the historic occupation as a homestead from the early to mid-twentieth century. The origin of the historic materials could not be determined, and these do not appear to be located in close proximity to any existing historic structures. No historic documents were listed in the site records searches that indicated a historic land use activity in the immediate area of SDI-6151. In addition, 134.4 grams of shell was recovered from Locus 2. The condition and coloration of the shell suggests that the sample was primarily historic in origin. Species include *Tivela* sp. and *Chione* sp.

5.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

5.1 Resource Importance

The survey of land within the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project boundaries relocated one multi-component cultural resource with two loci. The testing of SDI-6151 has provided information that facilitated the interpretation that neither of the two loci of this recorded site represents a location of archaeological significance as defined by CEQA or County of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines. Both loci are evaluated as limited significance sites because each has provided information associated with the artifacts recovered; however, the loci do not retain any additional research potential or any identified features or deposits considered to be significant. Each loci is characterized as a surface scatter where repeated disking or plowing over the course of many years has buried some artifacts to depths of 20 centimeters, which is typical of the plow zone associated with farming in this area. The small quantity of artifacts from the subsurface tests is not interpreted as any indication of a long period of occupation, either historic or prehistoric. The prehistoric lithic recovery of two flaked tools, a hammerstone, a core, and lithic production waste suggests that the prehistoric activity is associated with the expedient production of tools used to collect food from the area. Metavolcanic lithic material is extremely common in this region, and the ease of access to this material allowed prehistoric occupants to produce tools as needed without necessarily transporting raw material to use areas.

5.2 Impact Identification

The proposed development for the Aliso Canyon property will include the grading of the location of SDI-6151. Direct impacts to the cultural site will not be significant because the research potential of this resource has been realized based upon the recovered testing data.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Unavoidable Impacts

The proposed Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project will directly impact portions of the project area in order to develop multiple residential lots and private streets. Site SDI-6151 will be directly impacted as a consequence of this project. Because this cultural resource has been evaluated as a limited significance site that lacks any further research potential or any elements meeting significance criteria listed in CEQA or County of San Diego guidelines, any impacts to SDI-6151 are evaluated as not significant.

6.2 Mitigation Measures

The proposed development will impact SDI-6151; however, as this site is evaluated as lacking any further research potential, impacts have been determined to be not significant. Based upon these evaluations of SDI-6151 as a limited significance resource lacking further research potential, mitigation measures will not be required as a condition of approval.

Although mitigation measures are not required, a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) is recommended because grading will expose areas within and near SDI-6151 that could contain buried cultural deposits not observable during the survey and testing of this resource. Given the quantity of cultural sites in this area, the potential also exists that other resources could be exposed that are not directly associated with SDI-6151. In any event, monitoring of grading is recommended to prevent the inadvertent destruction of potentially important cultural deposits that were not observed or detected during the current cultural resources study. The monitoring program should include both archaeological and Native American observers. The recommended MMRP should adhere to the requirements for such programs adopted by the County of San Diego.

6.3 Significant Adverse Effects

The proposed development of the Aliso Canyon property will not represent a source of significant adverse impacts to cultural resources.

6.4 Native American Heritage Resources/Traditional Properties

As a consequence of the Sacred Lands File search and Native American consultation, including discussions with tribal representatives during field investigations, no Traditional Cultural Properties or areas of religious or sacred importance were revealed. Prehistoric Site SDI-6151 within the property is characterized as a sparse lithic scatter. No artifacts were recovered that would be associated with religious practices of Native Americans.

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1985a The Archaeological Excavations at Site W-20. Environmental Impact Report on file at the City of San Diego, Environmental Quality Division.

1985b An Archaeological Reconnaissance of San Diego Motor Racing Park, Otay Mesa, San Diego. Environmental Impact Report on file at the City of San Diego, Environmental Analysis Division.
- South, Stanley
1977 *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.
- State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)
1995 *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

Stropes, Tracy A.

- 2007 *Nodule Industries of North Coastal San Diego: Understanding Change and Stasis in 10,000 Years of Lithic Technology*. Thesis, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

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- 1958 An Early Complex in San Diego County, California. *American Antiquity* 23(3).
- 1966 *Archaeological Differentiation of the Shoshonean and Yuman Speaking Groups in Southern California*. Dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles.
- 1970 Investigations of a Late Prehistoric Complex in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, San Diego County, California. *Archaeological Survey Monograph*. University of California, Los Angeles.
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- 1986 Molpa, a Late Prehistoric Site in Northern San Diego County: The San Luis Rey Complex, 1983. In *Symposium: A New Look at Some Old Sites*, edited by Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat, pp. 29-36. Coyote Press, Salinas.

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- 1982 Two Milling Stone Inventories from Northern San Diego County, California. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 4:233-261.

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- 1964 *Cultural Change and Continuity on the San Diego Coast*. Dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles.
- 1966 The San Dieguito Type Site: Malcolm J. Roger's 1938 Excavation on the San Dieguito River. *San Diego Museum Papers* (6).

Warren, Claude L., Gretchen Siegler, and Frank Dittmer

- 1998 *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods, In Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology of Metropolitan San Diego: A Historical Properties Background Study (draft)*. Prepared for and on file at ASM Affiliates, Inc., San Diego, California.

Waugh, Georgie

1986 *Intensification and Land-use: Archaeological Indication of Transition and Transformation in a Late Prehistoric Complex in Southern California*. Dissertation, University of California, Davis.

Weber, F. Harold

1963 *Geology and Mineral Resources of San Diego County, California. County Report 3*, California Division of Mines and Geology, San Francisco.

Newspapers

San Diego Union – February 6, 1868

San Diego Union – January 2, 1872

8.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the Aliso Creek Major Subdivision Project was directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Project Archaeologist Tracy A. Stropes (RPA), Archaeological Field Director Clarence Hoff, and archaeological field technicians Kyle Coulter and Mary Lenich. The report text was prepared by Brian F. Smith. Report graphics were provided by Tracy A. Stropes. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Elena Buckley. The SCIC at SDSU provided the archaeological records search information.

9.0 LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Resource	Mitigation Measures	Design Considerations
SDI-6151 Loci 1 and 2	None	None
General Property	Monitoring during construction by a qualified archaeologist and Native American	None

APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com



Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California	1982
Bachelor of Arts, History and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California	1975

Experience

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

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. In the past 35 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Brian Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Reclamation (BR), the Department of Defense (DOD), and Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

Professional Accomplishments

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

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large number of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation, some of which included Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to

the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSA recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade. 2000-2007.

The Navy Broadway Complex: Architectural and historical assessment of over 25 structures that comprise the Naval Supply Depot, many of which have been in use since World War I and were used extensively during World War II. The EIR/EIS which was prepared included National Register evaluations of all structures. The archaeological component of the project involved the excavation of backhoe trenches to search for evidence of the remains of elements of the historic waterfront features that characterized the bay front in the latter half of the 19th century. This study was successful in locating portions of wharves and shanties that existed on the site prior to capping of this area after construction of the sea wall in the early 20th century.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cultural resources survey and test of sites within the proposed development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-September 2002.

Cultural resources evaluation of sites within the proposed development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

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

Cultural resources survey and test of sites within the proposed development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Mitigation of a Archaic cultural resource for the Eastlake III Woods Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project Archaeologist/ Director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 2001-March 2002.

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

Cultural resources survey and test of sites within the proposed Lawson Valley Project, San Diego County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of 28 prehistoric and two historic sites—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural resource survey and geotechnical monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; field survey; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; monitoring of geotechnical borings; authoring of cultural resources project report. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. June 2000.

Enhanced cultural resource survey and evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project, La Jolla, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. June 2000.

Cultural resources survey and test of sites within the proposed development of the Menifee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage mitigation of a portion of the San Diego Presidio identified during water pipe construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project Archaeologist/Director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced cultural resource survey and evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced cultural resource survey and evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced cultural resource survey and evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

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

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

Cultural resources Phase I and II investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project along the International Border, San Diego County,

California: Project Manager/Director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

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

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

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

Survey and testing of an historic resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project Archaeologist/ Director—including direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

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

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

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

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

Phase I, II, and III investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project

Archaeologist/Project Director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

Archaeological evaluation of cultural resources within the proposed corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System Project, San Elijo, California: Project Manager/Director —test excavations; direction of artifact identification and analysis; graphics production; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. December 1994-July 1995.

Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Environmental Impact Report for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California: Project Manager/Director —direction of test excavations; identification and analysis of prehistoric and historic artifact collections; data synthesis; co-authorship of final cultural resources report, San Diego, California. June 1991-March 1992.

Reports/Papers

Author, coauthor, or contributor, to over 2,500 cultural resources management publications, a selection of which are presented below.

- 2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.
- 2009 Archaeological constraints study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.
- 2008 Results of an archaeological review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.
- 2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.
- 2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.
- 2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3, 115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.
- 2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.
- 2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.
- 2005 Results of archaeological monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6.
- 2005 Results of archaeological monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).
- 2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.

Tracy A. Stropes, MA, RPA

Senior Project Archaeologist

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: tstropes@bfsa-ca.com



Education

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

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

Experience

Project Archaeologist **March 2009–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

Duties include project management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state and federal agencies; field supervisor of all phases of archaeological projects; lithic analysis; National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) site evaluations; authoring and coauthoring of cultural resource management reports primarily for southern California.

Archaeological Principal Investigator **June 2008–February 2009**
TRC Solutions

Archaeological Principal Investigator for cultural resource segment of Natural Sciences and Permitting Division. Duties included management of all phases of archaeological investigations for private companies and local, state and federal agencies; personnel management, field supervision of all phases of archaeological projects; laboratory supervision; lithic analysis, Native American consultation, and reporting; National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) site evaluations; authoring and coauthoring of cultural resource management reports primarily for southern California.

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

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

Project Archaeologist **September 1996–June 2006**
Gallegos & Associates

Duties for Gallegos and Associates included project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field direction, Native American consultation, report authorship, and editing for several technical reports for various projects throughout southern California. In addition, composed several data recovery and preservation programs for sites throughout California for both CEQA and NEPA level compliance.

**Project Archaeologist
Macko Inc.**

September 1993–September 1996

Duties for Macko Inc. included project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field supervision, report authorship, and editing for technical reports for various projects throughout southern California.

**Archaeological Field Technician
Chambers Group Inc.**

January 1996–September 1993

Duties for Chambers Group Inc. included archaeological excavation, survey, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics. —January 1993 – September 1993.

**Archaeological Field Technician
John Minch and Associates**

May–September 1992

Duties for John Minch and Associates included archaeological excavation, survey, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

Reports/Papers

Principal Author

- 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.
- 2008 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 28220 Highridge Road Development Project, Rancho Palos Verdes, California. Prepared for REC Development.
- 2008 Wild Goose Expansion 3 Project Butte County, California Colusa County, California. Prepared for Niska Gas Storage LLC.
- 2008 Class III Cultural Resource Survey for the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Four Railway Bridge Renewal Project San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for BNSF Railway Company.
- 2008 I-80 Colfax Site Cultural Resource Records Search Report, Placer County California. Prepared for Granite Construction Company.
- 2008 I-80 Gold Run Site Cultural Resource Records Search Report, Placer County California. Prepared for Granite Construction Company.

- 2008 Cultural Resource Monitoring at 31431 Camino Capistrano, San Juan Capistrano California. Prepared for Herman Weissker, Inc.
- 2008 Cultural Resource Inventory for the Snow White Pumice Mine, Hinkley California. Prepared for U.S. Mining and Minerals Corporation.
- 2007 Nodule Industries of North Coastal San Diego: Change and Stasis in 10,000 Years of Lithic Technology. Masters Thesis on file, San Diego State University.
- 2007 Cultural Resource Inventory for Empire Homes (APN 104-180-04), Lake Forest, California. Prepared for Empire Homes.
- 2007 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for APN 104-200-09, Beumont, California. Prepared for Mary Chan.
- 2007 Cultural Resource Inventory for Empire Homes (APN 104-180-04), Lake Forest, California. Prepared for Empire Homes.
- 2006 Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course Data Recovery Program for CA-SDI-8694, and Indexing and Preservation Program Study for CA-SDI-8303 and CA-SDI-8797 Locus C, City of Carlsbad, CA. Prepared for City of Carlsbad.
- 2005 Grand Pacific Resorts Data Recovery and Index Sample Program for CA-SDI-8797, Area A, City of Carlsbad, CA. Prepared for Grand Pacific Resorts Inc.
- 2004 "Near the Harris Site Quarry" Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Preservation Program for CA-SDI-13028, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Harbrecht Development, L.P.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Boundary Test Report for the Lilac Ranch Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Empire Companies.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Preservation Program for CA-SDI-12027, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Harbrecht Development Inc.
- 2002 Data Recovery Program for the Pacbell Site CA-SDI-5633, San Marcos, California. Prepared for Joseph Wong Design Associates.
- 2001 McCrink Ranch Cultural Resource Test Program Additional Information for Selected Sites, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2001 The Quail Ridge Project Cultural Resource Test Program, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Helix Environmental Planning, Inc.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the North Sand Sheet Full Buildout Program, Owens Lake, California. Prepared for CH2MHill.
- 1995 Final Report: Archaeological Investigations Conducted for the Abalone Cove Dewatering Wells, City of Rancho Palos Verdes Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, Environmental Services.
- 1995 Final Report: A Class III Intensive Survey of a 100-Acre Sand and Gravel Mining Area, Imperial County, California. Prepared for the Lilburn Corporation.

APPENDIX B

Updated Site Record Form

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results



June 2, 2014

For: Mr. Dave Singleton, Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, California 95814

From: Tracy A Stropes, M.A., RPA
Brian F. Smith and Associates
14010 Poway Rd. Suite A
Poway, CA 92064

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File records search for the Aliso Canyon Project, San Diego, California.

I am writing to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for Aliso Canyon Project. The selected search area may be found immediately south of the intersection of Aliso Canyon Road and Pacific Ranch Drive in the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California. More specifically, the project is located in Section 15 on the 7.5-minute USGS *Rancho Santa Fe*, California topographic quadrangle, Townships 13 south, Range 3 west. A copy of the project map, with the project location has been included for your records.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
Phone: 858-484-0915
Email: tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachments:

USGS 7.5 *Rancho Santa Fe*, California topographic maps with project area delineated.

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 Capitol Mall, RM 364 Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 – Fax
nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: The Aliso Canyon Project

County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle Name: *Rancho Santa Fe*

Township: 13S Range: 3W Section 15

Company/Firm/Agency: Brian F. Smith & Associates

Contact Person: Tracy A. Stropes, RPA

Street Address: 14010 Poway Road, Suite A

City: Poway Zip: 92064

Phone: 858-484-0915

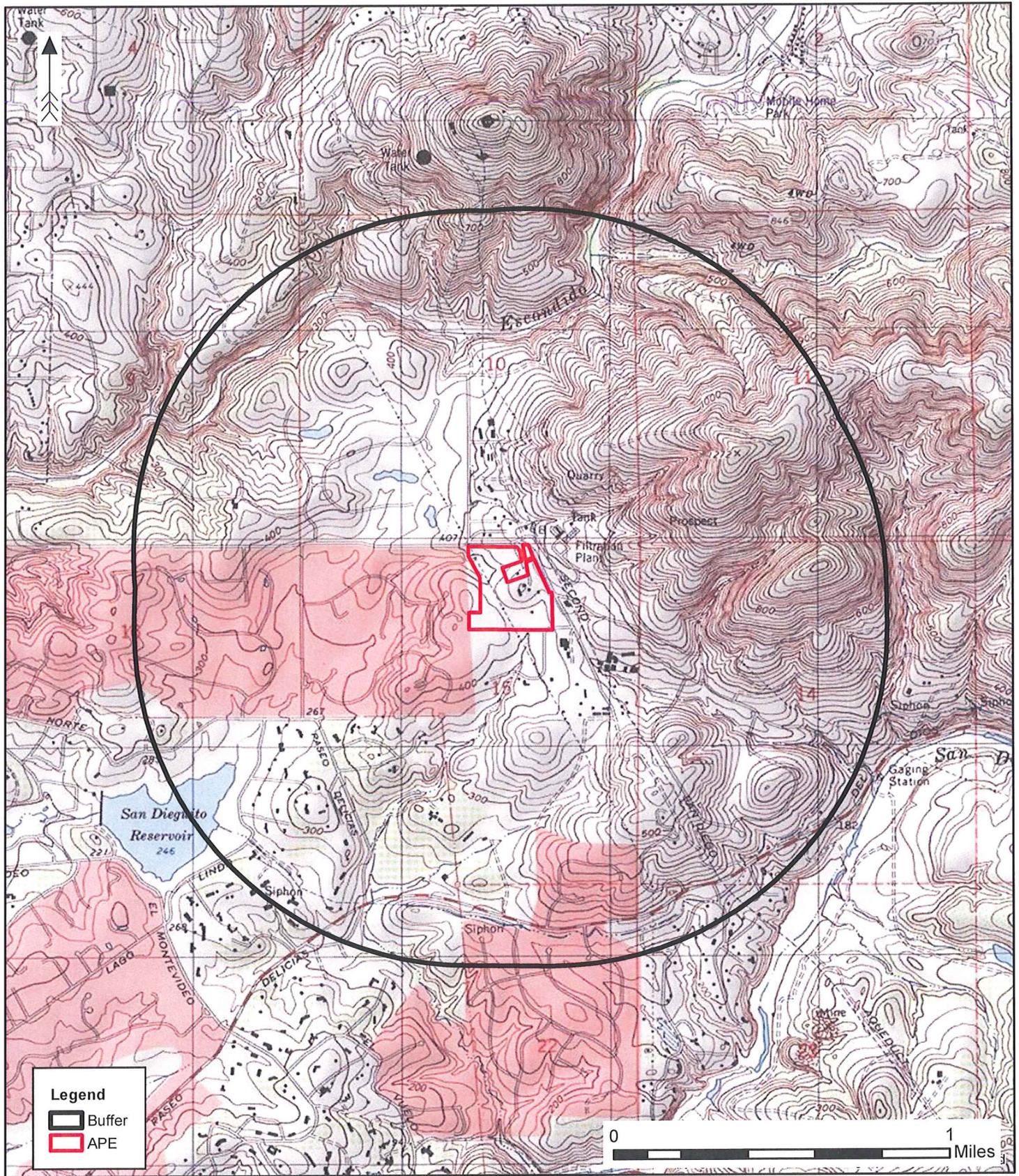
Fax: 858-679-9896

Email: tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Project Description:

The project is for Phase I archaeological survey. The location of this project is within the County of San Diego, California. The project area can be found immediately south of the intersection of Aliso Canyon Road and Pacific Ranch Drive in the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California. More specifically, the project is located in Section 15 on the 7.5-minute USGS *Rancho Santa Fe*, California topographic quadrangle, Townships 13 south, Range 3 west. A copy of the project map, with the project location has been included for your records.

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May 2014

Record Search Location Map
 The Aliso Canyon Project
 USGS 7.5-minute Rancho Santa Fe Quadrangle

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3715
Fax (916) 373-5471
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
E-mail De_nahc@pacbell.net



June 3, 2014

Mr. Tracy A Stropes, M.A., RPA, Senior Project Archaeologist

Brian F. Smith & Associates, Inc.

10410 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, CA 92064

Sent FAX to 858-679-9896
No. of Pages: 5

RE: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the "**Aliso Canyon Project;**" located in the City of San Diego, in the coastal area north of Downtown San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Stropes:

A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional sites/places of the Project site(s) or 'areas of Potential effect' (APEs), submitted to this office. Note also that the absence of archaeological features, Native American cultural resources does not preclude their existence at the subsurface level.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3rd 604), the Court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources impacted by proposed projects, including archaeological places of religious significance to Native Americans, and to Native American burial sites.

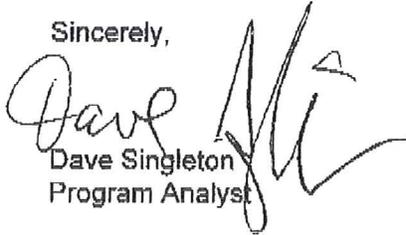
When the project becomes public, please inform the Native American contacts as to the nature of the project (e.g. residential, renewable energy, infrastructure or other appropriate type). Attached is a list of Native American tribes, Native American individuals or organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the proposed project area (APE). As part of the consultation process, the NAHC recommends that local government and project developers contact the tribal governments and Native American individuals on the list in order to determine if the proposed action might impact any cultural places or sacred sites. If a response from those listed on the attachment is not received in two weeks of notification, the NAHC recommends that a follow-up telephone call be made to ensure the project information has been received.

California Government Code Sections 65040.12(e) defines 'environmental justice' to provide "fair treatment of people...with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies." Also,

Executive Order B-10-11 requires that state agencies "consult with Native American tribes, their elected officials and other representatives of tribal governments in order to provide meaningful input into...the development of legislation, regulations, rules and policies on matter that may affect tribal communities."

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3715.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dave Singleton". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachments

**Native American Contacts
San Diego County California
June 3, 2014**

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside , CA 92040
sue@barona-nsn.gov
(619) 443-6612
619-443-0681

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Daniel Tucker, Chairperson
5459 Sycuan Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
El Cajon , CA 92019
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov
619 445-2613
619 445-1927 Fax

La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Boulevard , CA 91905
gparada@lapostacasino.
(619) 478-2113
619-478-2125

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Anthony R. Pico, Chairperson
PO Box 908 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91903
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
(619) 445-3810
(619) 445-5337 Fax

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Leroy J. Elliott, Chairperson
PO Box 1302 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Boulevard , CA 91905
ljbirdsinger@aol.com
(619) 766-4930
(619) 766-4957 Fax

Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
Ron Christman
56 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 92001
(619) 445-0385

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
PO Box 365 Diegueno
Valley Center. CA 92082
allenl@sanpasqualband.com
(760) 749-3200
(760) 749-3876 Fax

Campo Band of Mission Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Campo , CA 91906
chairgoff@aol.com
(619) 478-9046
(619) 478-5818 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed AAllso Canyon Project located in the City of San Diego; San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested

**Native American Contacts
San Diego County California
June 3, 2014**

Jamul Indian Village
Raymond Hunter, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA 91935
jamulrez@sctdv.net
(619) 669-4785
(619) 669-48178 - Fax

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Steve Banegas, Spokesperson
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040
sbenegas50@gmail.com
(619) 742-5587
(619) 443-0681 FAX

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Mark Romero, Chairperson
P.O. Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
mesagrandeband@msn.com
(760) 782-3818
(760) 782-9092 Fax

Diegueno

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
ATTN: Julie Hagen, cultural Resources
P.O. Box 908
Alpine, CA 91903
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
(619) 445-3810
(619) 445-5337

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas
P.O. Box 775
Pine Valley, CA 91962
(619) 709-4207

Diegueno -

San Pasqual Band of Indians
Kristie Orosco, Environmental Coordinator
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082
(760) 749-3200
council@sanpasqualtribe.org
(760) 749-3876 Fax

Diegueno

Inaja Band of Mission Indians
Rebecca Osuna, Chairman
2005 S. Escondido Blvd.
Escondido, CA 92025
(760) 737-7628
(760) 747-8568 Fax

Diegueno

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
Will Micklin, Executive Director
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901
wmicklin@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315 - voice
(619) 445-9126 - fax

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

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**Native American Contacts
San Diego County California
June 3, 2014**

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 507 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
cjlinton73@aol.com
(760) 803-5694
cjlinton73@aol.com

Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy
Mr. Kim Bactad, Executive Director
2 Kwaaypaay Court Diegueno/Kumeyaay
El Cajon, CA 91919
(619) 445-0238 - FAX
(619) 659-1008 - Office
kimbactad@gmail.com

Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Council
Frank Brown, Coordinator
240 Brown Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA 91901
frbrown@viejas-nsn.gov
(619) 884-6437

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Bernice Paipa, Vice Spokesperson
P.O. 937 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA 91905
bernicepaipa@gmail.com
(KCRC is a Coalituon of 12
Kumeyaay Governments)

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June 5, 2014

Clifford LaChappa
Chairperson
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, California 92040

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project, city of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. LaChappa:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Rancho Santa Fe, California* topographic map with project area delineated



June 5, 2014

Gwendolyn Parada
Chairperson
La Posta Band of Mission Indians
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, California 91905

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project, city of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Parada:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

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June 5, 2014

Leroy J. Elliott
Chairperson
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, California 91905

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project, city of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Elliott:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Rancho Santa Fe, California* topographic map with project area delineated



June 5, 2014

Allen E. Lawson
Chairperson
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, California 92082

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project, city of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Lawson:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Rancho Santa Fe, California* topographic map with project area delineated



June 5, 2014

Daniel Tucker
Chairperson
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
5459 Sycuan Road
El Cajon, California 92019

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project, city of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Tucker:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Rancho Santa Fe, California* topographic map with project area delineated



June 5, 2014

Anthony R. Pico
Chairperson
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
P.O. Box 908
Alpine, California 91903

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project, city of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Pico:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Rancho Santa Fe, California* topographic map with project area delineated



June 5, 2014

Ron Christman
Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
56 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, California 92001

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project, city of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Christman:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Rancho Santa Fe, California* topographic map with project area delineated



June 5, 2014

Ralph Goff
Chairperson
Campo Band of Mission Indians
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, California 91906

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project, city of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Goff:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Rancho Santa Fe, California* topographic map with project area delineated



June 5, 2014

Raymond Hunter
Chairperson
Jamul Indian Village
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, California 91935

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project, city of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Hunter:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Rancho Santa Fe, California* topographic map with project area delineated



June 5, 2014

Mark Romero
Chairperson
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 270
Santa Ysabel, California 92070

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project, city of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Romero:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Rancho Santa Fe, California* topographic map with project area delineated



June 5, 2014

Carmen Lucas
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 775
Pine Valley, California 91962

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project, city of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Lucas:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Rancho Santa Fe, California* topographic map with project area delineated



June 5, 2014

Rebecca Osuna
Chairperson
Inaja Band of Mission Indians
2005 South Escondido Boulevard
Escondido, California 92025

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project, city of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Osuna:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Rancho Santa Fe, California* topographic map with project area delineated



June 5, 2014

Steve Banegas
Spokesperson
Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, California 92040

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project, city of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Banegas:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Rancho Santa Fe, California* topographic map with project area delineated



June 5, 2014

Julie Hagen
Cultural Resources
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
P.O. Box 908
Alpine, California 91903

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project, city of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Hagen:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is located immediately south of the intersection of Aliso Canyon Road and Pacific Ranch Drive in the city of San Diego, San Diego County, California. Specifically, this project is located on the USGS 7.5-minute *Rancho Santa Fe, California* topographic quadrangle (Township 13 South, Range 3 West). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *Rancho Santa Fe* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

Although according to the Sacred Lands File no *known* resources are present within the Aliso Canyon Project property, the Native American Heritage Commission requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the County of San Diego directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Rancho Santa Fe, California* topographic map with project area delineated



June 5, 2014

Kristie Orosco
Environmental Coordinator
San Pasqual Band of Indians
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, California 92082

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project, city of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Orosco:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

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June 5, 2014

Will Micklin
Executive Director
Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, California 91901

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project, city of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Micklin:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

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USGS 7.5-minute *Rancho Santa Fe, California* topographic map with project area delineated



June 5, 2014

Clint Linton
Director of Cultural Resources
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel, California 92070

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project, city of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Linton:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Rancho Santa Fe, California* topographic map with project area delineated



June 5, 2014

Kim Bactad
Executive Director
Kumeyaay Diegueño Land Conservancy
2 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, California 91919

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project, city of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Bactad:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Rancho Santa Fe, California* topographic map with project area delineated



June 5, 2014

Frank Brown
Coordinator
Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Council
240 Brown Road
Alpine, California 91901

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project, city of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Brown:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Rancho Santa Fe, California* topographic map with project area delineated



June 5, 2014

Bernice Paipa
Vice Spokesperson
Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
P.O. Box 937
Boulevard, California 91905

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project, city of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Paipa:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Aliso Canyon Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Rancho Santa Fe, California* topographic map with project area delineated

VIEJAS

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

P.O. Box 908
Alpine, CA 91903
#1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Phone: 6194453810
Fax: 6194455337
viejas.com

June 11, 2014

Tracy Stropes
14010 Poway Rd., Suite A
Poway, Ca 92064

RE: Aliso Canyon

Dear Ms. Stropes

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians would like to request additional information on the archeological data of the project site on the above referenced project in order to make an informed decision/recommendation on the matter.

Sincerely,

VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS

APPENDIX E

Confidential Maps

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX F

Artifact Catalog

Artifact Catalog
The Aliso Canyon
Major Subdivision Project
SDI-6151 Locus 1 and Locus 2

ACCESSION	CAT NO.	UNIT TYPE	UNIT	SC #	PROVENIENCE	LEVEL (cm)	ARTIFACT	PORTION	MATERIAL	TYPE	ACTIVITY	MOD 1	MOD 2	QUAN	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICK	WEIGHT (g)	COMMENTS
SDI-6151	1TU			1	Locus 1	10-20	Debitage	com	Metavolcanic	Prehistoric	Prehistoric			1				7.3	
SDI-6151	7TU			1	Locus 2	0-10	Unknown	frag	Glass	Historic	Unknown	colorless glass		2				1.8	
SDI-6151	8TU			1	Locus 2	0-10	Unknown	frag	Glass	Historic	Unknown	Aqua glass		1				15	
SDI-6151	9TU			1	Locus 2	0-10	Rca widec	com	Metal	Historic	Unknown	ferrous metal		1				118	
SDI-6151	10STP			5	Locus 1	0-10	Debitage	com	Metavolcanic	Prehistoric	Prehistoric			1				0.3	
SDI-6151	11STP			1	Locus 2	0-10	Unknown	frag	Glass	Historic	Unknown	colorless glass		1				1.3	
SDI-6151	12STP			1	Locus 2	0-10	Vessel rim	frag	Ceramic	Historic	Kitchen	ironstone		3				0.4	
SDI-6151	13STP			2	Locus 2	0-10	Vessel	frag	Ceramic	Historic	Kitchen	creamware		2				2.2	
SDI-6151	14STP			2	Locus 2	0-10	Unknown	frag	Glass	Historic	Unknown	amber glass		2				1.4	
SDI-6151	15STP			2	Locus 2	10-20	Vessel	frag	Glass	Historic	Unknown	colorless glass		1				2.3	...BLE...
SDI-6151	16STP			2	Locus 2	10-20	Vessel	frag	Glass	Historic	Unknown	aqua glass		1				1.9	lean exterior paint
SDI-6151	17STP			2	Locus 2	20-30	Vessel	frag	Ceramic	Historic	Household	creamware		1				0.8	
SDI-6151	18STP			2	Locus 2	20-30	Unknown	frag	Glass	Historic	Unknown	colorless glass		1				1.9	white wright blue
SDI-6151	19STP			2	Locus 2	20-30	Unknown	frag	Ceramic	Historic	Household	creamware		1				2.8	
SDI-6151	20STP			3	Locus 2	0-10	Vessel	frag	Glass	Historic	Consumer	colorless glass		1				0.5	
SDI-6151	21STP			3	Locus 2	0-10	Jar	frag	Ceramic	Historic	Kitchen	colorless glass		1				2.8	
SDI-6151	22STP			3	Locus 2	0-10	Vessel	frag	Ceramic	Historic	Kitchen	whiteware		1				0.5	
SDI-6151	23STP			3	Locus 2	10-20	Vessel rim	frag	Ceramic	Historic	Household	earthenware		1				9.6	yellow, black, brown
SDI-6151	24STP			5	Locus 2	0-10	Vessel rim	frag	Ceramic	Historic	Household	terracotta		1				35.9	
SDI-6151	25STP			5	Locus 2	0-10	Unknown	frag	Glass	Historic	Unknown	green glass		3				5.9	
SDI-6151	26STP			8	Locus 2	0-10	Unknown	frag	Glass	Historic	Unknown	amber glass		1				4.3	
SDI-6151	27STP			8	Locus 2	0-10	Vessel rim	frag	Ceramic	Historic	Household	whiteware		1				1.2	
SDI-6151	28STP			8	Locus 2	0-10	Faunal	frag	Shell	Prehistoric	Prehistoric			0				0.4	
SDI-6151	29STP			1	Locus 1	Surface	Debitage	com	Metavolcanic	Prehistoric	Prehistoric			0				6.2	
SDI-6151	30STP			2	Locus 1	Surface	Debitage	com	Metavolcanic	Prehistoric	Prehistoric			1				3.4	
SDI-6151	31STP			3	Locus 1	Surface	Pike tool	com	Metavolcanic	Prehistoric	Prehistoric			1				3.4	
SDI-6151	32STP			4	Locus 1	Surface	Debitage	com	Metavolcanic	Prehistoric	Prehistoric			1				4.6	
SDI-6151	33STP			5	Locus 1	Surface	Expanded Core	frag	Metavolcanic	Prehistoric	Prehistoric			1				5.6	
SDI-6151	34STP			5	Locus 1	Surface	Pocket Watch	frag	Metal	Historic	Personal	copper		1				55.8	
SDI-6151	35STP			2	Locus 2	Surface	Vessel	frag	Ceramic	Historic	Household	whiteware		1				45.8	1 polychrome floral
SDI-6151	36STP			2	Locus 2	Surface	Vessel rim	frag	Ceramic	Historic	Household	creamware		1				15.2	
SDI-6151	37STP			2	Locus 2	Surface	Vessel	frag	Ceramic	Historic	Kitchen	whiteware		2				2.3	
SDI-6151	38STP			2	Locus 2	Surface	Bullet casing	frag	Metal	Historic	Munitions	non-ferrous metal		1				9.5	
SDI-6151	39STP			2	Locus 2	Surface	Vessel rim	frag	Ceramic	Historic	Household	whiteware		1				25.2	0.9 polychrome
SDI-6151	40STP			3	Locus 2	Surface	SET	com	Metavolcanic	Prehistoric	Prehistoric			1				83.4	
SDI-6151	41STP			4	Locus 2	Surface	Debitage	com	Metavolcanic	Prehistoric	Prehistoric	terracotta		1				2.2	
SDI-6151	42STP			5	Locus 2	Surface	Debitage	com	Metavolcanic	Prehistoric	Prehistoric			1				47.1	improved lead straight
SDI-6151	43STP			6	Locus 2	Surface	Bottle finish	frag	Glass	Historic	Consumer	aqua glass		1				47.1	1600-1800-1910s
SDI-6151	44STP			7	Locus 2	Surface	Faunal	com	Shell	Historic	Kitchen			0				55.3	etch shell
SDI-6151	45STP			8	Locus 2	Surface	Bottle base	frag	Glass	Historic	Consumer	colorless glass		1				47.6	Owens-Illinois 1933, Glasboro NJ
SDI-6151	46STP			9	Locus 2	Surface	Bottle base	frag	Glass	Historic	Consumer	colorless glass		1				69.8	w metal lid, Owens-Illinois 1915-1929
SDI-6151	47STP			10	Locus 2	Surface	Jar	com	Metavolcanic	Prehistoric	Kitchen			1				10.6	
SDI-6151	48STP			11	Locus 2	Surface	Debitage	com	Metavolcanic	Prehistoric	Prehistoric			1				14.6	
SDI-6151	49STP			12	Locus 2	Surface	Faunal	frag	Shell	Historic	Kitchen			0				7.2	
SDI-6151	50STP			13	Locus 2	Surface	Vessel	frag	Glass	Historic	Unknown	colorless glass		1				10.1	
SDI-6151	51STP			13	Locus 2	Surface	Vessel rim	frag	Glass	Historic	Household	amethyst glass		1				2.7	
SDI-6151	52STP			13	Locus 2	Surface	Jar rim	frag	Glass	Historic	Household	milk glass		1				3.6	ABM
SDI-6151	53STP			13	Locus 2	Surface	Vessel base	frag	Ceramic	Historic	Personal	earthenware		1				42.9	
SDI-6151	54STP			14	Locus 2	Surface	Vessel	frag	Glass	Historic	Unknown	colorless glass		1				6.2	
SDI-6151	55STP			14	Locus 2	Surface	Unknown	frag	Glass	Historic	Unknown	green glass		1				1.1	
SDI-6151	56STP			14	Locus 2	Surface	Vessel	frag	Ceramic	Historic	Kitchen	whiteware		2				5.9	
SDI-6151	57STP			14	Locus 2	Surface	Handle	frag	Glass	Historic	Kitchen	colorless glass		1				44.9	
SDI-6151	58STP			14	Locus 2	Surface	Bowl base	frag	Ceramic	Historic	Household	ironstone		1				25.6	blue transfer print
SDI-6151	59STP			14	Locus 2	Surface	Vessel rim	frag	Ceramic	Historic	Household	terracotta		1				35.1	
SDI-6151	60STP			14	Locus 2	Surface	Vessel	frag	Ceramic	Historic	Household	terracotta		1				68.3	
SDI-6151	61STP			14	Locus 2	Surface	Flake tool	com	Metavolcanic	Prehistoric	Prehistoric			1				5.6	
SDI-6151	62STP			15	Locus 2	Surface	Vessel	frag	Glass	Historic	Unknown	colorless glass		1				4	
SDI-6151	63STP			15	Locus 2	Surface	Bottle base	frag	Glass	Historic	Consumer	amber glass		1				78.5	Owens-Illinois 1963- low, Ben Hur perfum
SDI-6151	64STP			16	Locus 2	Surface	Faunal	frag	Shell	Historic	Kitchen			0				12.5	
SDI-6151	65STP			16	Locus 2	Surface	Vessel	frag	Glass	Historic	Unknown	colorless glass		2				4.8	
SDI-6151	66STP			17	Locus 2	Surface	Spark plug	com	Metal	Historic	Machinery Items	ferrous metal		1				86.4	with ceramic and non-ferrous metal
SDI-6151	67STP			18	Locus 2	Surface	Vessel rim	frag	Ceramic	Historic	Kitchen	whiteware		1				6.8	
SDI-6151	68STP			18	Locus 2	Surface	Faunal	frag	Shell	Historic	Kitchen			0				4.4	
SDI-6151	69STP			19	Locus 2	Surface	Hammerstone	frag	Metavolcanic	Prehistoric	Prehistoric			0				71.8	
SDI-6151	70STP			20	Locus 2	Surface	Debitage	com	Metavolcanic	Prehistoric	Prehistoric			1				1.7	