

# A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDY FOR THE 3364 RANDY LANE PROJECT

CHULA VISTA, CALIFORNIA

TPM 21197 / APN 592-141-33

*Submitted to:*

County of San Diego  
Planning and Development Services  
5510 Overland Avenue, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Room 310  
San Diego, California 92123

*Prepared for:*

H&M Construction  
1066 Florida Plaza  
Chula Vista, California 91910

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*August 12, 2013*

**National Archaeological Database Information**

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***Lead Agency Identifier:*** TPM 21197 / APN 592-141-33

***USGS Quadrangle:*** *National City, California (7.5 minute)*

***Study Area:*** 2.68 acres

***Key Words:*** USGS *National City* Quadrangle (7.5 minute); archaeological survey; negative; no mitigation recommended.

## Table of Contents

	<b>Page</b>
I. Project Description and Location.....	1
II. Setting .....	1
III. Area of Potential Effect (APE) .....	8
IV. Study Methods .....	8
V. Results of the Study .....	9
VI. Recommendations.....	10
VII. Sources Consulted.....	10
VIII. Certification .....	10

## Attachments

Attachment A – References and Resumes

Attachment B – Project Maps and Plates

Attachment C – NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

Confidential Appendix – Archaeological Record Search Results\*

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

## **I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

As requested by H&M Construction, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted an archaeological records search review and pedestrian survey of the 2.68-acre project located southeast of the intersection of Bonita Road and Randy Lane in the Sweetwater community of Chula Vista, California. The project Area of Potential Effect (APE) includes Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 592-141-33; portion fractional Section 85 of the Rancho de la Nacion Land Grant of 1869. More specifically, the project is located in the northwest quarter of Section 7 in Township 17 South, Range 2 West (projected) of the *National City, California* USGS Quadrangle (Figures 1 and 2 [Attachment B]). The project proposes an application for a Tentative Parcel Map (TPM 21197) to subdivide the 2.68-acre site into four single-family residential lots and a total of 34,078 square feet of open space. The parcels are located within the Village Residential (VR-4.3) Zone (Figure 3 [Attachment B]). The project is intended to achieve the property subdivision for residential lot sites. For the purposes of this cultural resource assessment, the assumption was made that the entire parcel outside of the area designated for open space will be impacted.

The records search was compiled using information gathered from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and the BFSA archives to determine if any recorded cultural resources were present within the project area. The field survey took place on June 10, 2013, and was revised again on August 7, 2013 with Native American representative Clint Linton. No cultural resources were observed within the project APE. No mitigation shall be required.

## **II. SETTING**

### *Natural Environment*

San Diego County lies in the Peninsular Range Geologic Province of southern California. The mountainous zone, which extends from northwest to southeast through the county, extends to a maximum height of 6,533 feet above mean sea level (Beauchamp 1986). Foothills and valleys, which comprise the cismontane region, extend west from the mountains. This region typically receives more rainfall than the mesas and less than the mountainous region. Between the foothills and the coast lies the coastal mesa region, which is cut by several large drainages that originate in the mountains and foothills. The coast is characterized by large bays and lagoons that exist where the major rivers empty into the sea, as well as mesas, which terminate at the ocean in the form of bluffs (Beauchamp 1986).

The project area is located on the bay slope of the coastal mesa, which extends between the mountains and the Pacific Ocean throughout most of San Diego County. The geology in the project area is characterized by upper Pleistocene marine, lagoonal, and nonmarine deposits of the Bay Point Formation, which borders San Diego Bay in the vicinity of Chollas Creek (Kennedy and Tan 1977). This poorly consolidated fossiliferous, marine, and nonmarine

sandstone formation lies on a wave cut terrace (Nestor Terrace) between 0 and 60 meters above mean high tide. Older rocks below this unconformity vary greatly in both age and origin throughout the San Diego area, and are exposed along the landward edge of the Bay Point Formation. The existing biological setting that surrounds the project consists of a vegetative community dominated by ornamental trees, shrubs, and grasses planted by property owners to landscape residential lots. Native coastal sage scrub vegetation with interspersed salt and freshwater marshes were likely common to the San Diego Bay area in prehistoric times (Beauchamp 1986). The original biological setting bordering the mesas along the coastal strip most likely consisted of chamise chaparral vegetation. The coastal sage scrub and chamise chaparral plant communities comprised major food resources for prehistoric inhabitants (Bean and Saubel 1972), as did the bay and salt/freshwater marsh communities (Gallegos and Kyle 1988).

In addition to the prehistoric vegetation in the area of what is now southeast San Diego, animals and sea life also comprised a rich and valuable food resource base for prehistoric human occupants. Animals which inhabited the coastal mesas during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, gophers, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians. The marsh and bay food resources included a variety of waterfowl, fish, shellfish, and marine mammals that occupied the salt/freshwater marshes and prehistoric San Diego Bay. Fish in the bay would have included both resident and seasonal species. Species identified from archaeological collections include sheephead (*Semicossyphus pulcher*), bass (*Serranidae* fam.), croaker (*Genyonemus lineatus*), and a variety of sharks and rays (*Chondrichthys* fam.) (Smith and Moriarty 1985; Winterrowd and Cardenas 1987). Shellfish that were available included abalone (*Haliotis* sp.) and mussels (*Mytilus californiensis*) along the open ocean areas of the coastline, and bay species, such as clams (*Chione* sp. and *Donax* sp.), scallops (*Pecten* sp.), oysters (*Ostrea lurida*), and marine snails (*Astraea* sp.). The natural setting during the prehistoric occupation of the project area offered a rich nutritional resource base. Fresh water was obtainable on a year-round basis from Sweetwater River to the north.

The project area was a rural byway until residential development was initiated during the post-World War II period. The land surrounding 3364 Randy Lane is occupied by a combination of single-family dwellings and two-story apartments that date to the late 1940s to the 1950s, as well as the Glen Abbey Memorial Park, which first opened in 1924.

### *Cultural Environment*

The area of San Diego County has a very rich and extensive record of both prehistoric and historic activity. The cultures that have been identified in the general vicinity of the project area include the Paleo Indian Period manifestation of the San Dieguito Complex, the Early Archaic Period represented by the La Jolla Complex, and the Late Prehistoric Period represented by the Kumeyaay Indians. Following the Hispanic Intrusion into the region, the Presidio of San

Diego, the Mission San Diego de Alcalá, and the Pueblo of San Diego were established. The project area was possibly used in conjunction with the agricultural activities of the mission until the period of mission secularization. The pastoral activities of the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846) likely included use of the areas near the project for grazing purposes. Farming also blossomed and gradually replaced cattle ranching in many of the coastal areas. A brief discussion of the cultural elements present in the project area are provided in the following subsections.

### 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 (Cárdenas 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 La Jolla, San Dieguito, 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 1000 A.D. (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, which include: Early Man, Paleo Indian, Early Archaic, and Late Prehistoric.

### The Early Man Period (Prior to 8500 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 before the present (YBP). Some archaeologists, such as Carter (1957, 1980) and Minshall (1976), have been proponents of Native American occupation of the region as early 100,000 YBP. 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 sites include the Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon, and Brown sites, 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 material remains of the Paleo Indian Period San Dieguito Complex represent the earliest identifiable culture in the archaeological record. 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 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 sites of the San Dieguito Complex, along with the general pattern of their site locations, led early researchers to believe that the San Dieguito 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 due to an overall lack of stratigraphic information and/or datable materials recovered from sites identified as San Dieguito. Currently, controversy exists among researchers that centers upon the relationship of the San Dieguito and the subsequent cultural manifestation in the area, the La Jolla Complex. Firm evidence has not yet been discovered to indicate whether the San Dieguito “evolved” into the La Jolla Complex, if the La Jolla Complex moved into the area and assimilated the San Dieguito people, or if the San Dieguito retreated from the area due to environmental or cultural pressures.

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

Based on 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. Archaeologists believed that this Archaic Period pattern evolved from or replaced the San Dieguito culture, resulting in a pattern referred to as the Encinitas Tradition. In San Diego, the Encinitas Tradition is thought 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 1985). Increasing numbers of inland sites have been identified as dating to the Archaic Period, focusing on terrestrial subsistence (Cárdenas 1986; Smith 1996; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999).

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 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 (0 A.D. 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 have 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 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. Seasonally available plant food resources (including acorns) and game were sources of nourishment for the Kumeyaay. By far the most important food resource for these people was the acorn. The acorn represented a storable surplus, which in turn allowed for seasonal inactivity and its attendant expansion of social phenomena.

### History

#### Exploration Period (1530 to 1769)

The historic period around San Diego Bay began with the landing of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo and his men in 1542 (Chapman 1925). Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions (1602 to 1603), Sebastian Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect 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 he stopped at in what is now called the United States; sixty 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). A representative of the king in Mexico, Jose de Gálvez, conceived of the plan to colonize Alta California and thereby secure the area for the Spanish Crown (Rolle 1969). The effort involved both a military and 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 the area as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based on a number of 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 Indian 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 Jose Morales led the revolutionaries, but also failed and was executed. These two men are still symbols of Mexican liberty and patriotism today. 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 16 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. They were able to “reap windfall profit . . . pay taxes and lawyer’s bills . . . and generally live according to custom” (Pitt 1966). However, raising cattle soon declined, contributing to the expansion of agriculture. With the passage of the “No Fence Act,” San Diego’s economy shifted from raising cattle to farming (Robinson 1948). 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 acres to more than 20,000 (*San Diego Union*, January 2, 1872). Of course, droughts continued to hinder the development of agriculture (Crouch 1915; *San Diego Union*, November 10, 1870; Shipek 1977). Large-scale farming in San Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small size of arable valleys. The small urban population and poor roads also restricted commercial crop growing. Meanwhile, cattle continued to be grazed in parts of inland San Diego County. In the Otay Mesa area, for example, the “No Fence Act” had little effect on cattle farmers because ranches were spaced far apart and natural ridges kept the cattle out of nearby growing crops (Gordinier 1966).

During the first two decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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. In 1919, the United States Navy

decided to make the bay the home base for the Pacific Fleet (Pourade 1967), and during the 1920s the aircraft industry followed suit (Heiges 1976). The establishment of these industries led to the growth of the county as a whole; however, most of the civilian population growth occurred in the north county coastal areas, where the population almost tripled between 1920 and 1930. During this time period, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the city of San Diego, which had become 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. Just before World War II, urbanization began to spread to the inland parts of the county.

### **III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)**

The APE includes the entire 2.68-acre property (Figure 3 [Attachment B]). The property currently contains one residence and the northern half of the parcel has been previously graded for this existing residence. This property is situated in the Lynwood Hills neighborhood of San Diego County, and is immediately adjacent to the west of Glen Abbey Memorial Park. The property is situated on the steep slopes that characterize the southern rim of the Sweetwater Valley. The parcel is roughly triangularly shaped, and a drainage passes from south to north through the property.

### **IV. STUDY METHODS**

The cultural resource study of this property was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of San Diego cultural resources guidelines. An archaeological records search was conducted for the project based on SCIC data (found in the Confidential Appendix) on June 24, 2013. The results identified 38 previous cultural resource studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the project area. The closest study was directly east of the project APE and included a review of the adjacent Glen Abbey Memorial Park. However, the study did not cross the current APE. Nine prehistoric cultural resources were identified within one mile of the project area. In addition, one historic house and the historic Glen Abbey Memorial Park were also identified within one mile of the project APE. However, no cultural resources were recorded within the project APE. A total of 27 historic addresses were recorded within one mile of the project APE. Detailed records search results are provided in the Confidential Appendix.

BFSA principal investigator Brian F. Smith conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the project. The Native American monitor for the survey was Mr. Clint Linton of Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc. Aerial compass, photographs, and maps permitted orientation and location of project boundaries. Where possible, narrow transect paths were employed to ensure maximum lot coverage. Ground visibility was generally good throughout the parcel. All

exposed ground was inspected for cultural materials. A survey form, field notes, and photographs documented the survey work undertaken. Photographs were taken to document field conditions during the investigations.

## V. RESULTS OF THE STUDY

### *Background Research*

The Sweetwater neighborhood must be considered sensitive for cultural resources because known site distribution and development has likely impacted or masked those resources prior to protective legislation. The surrounding areas near the parcel have yielded substantial evidence of human presence for more than the last 9,000 years. The presence of fresh water in the Sweetwater River near the project area offers a variety of plant foods, edible animals, and a supply of tool stone material in the form of nodules, which were important resources. However, the archaeological records searches from the SCIC did not record any resources on the property, and the Sacred Lands File Search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) did not list any sacred sites within the property or in the vicinity (Attachment C).

Recent archaeological studies and monitoring of development and infrastructure repair in similar areas, such as Imperial Beach and National City, have resulted in the discovery of cultural resources through mitigation measures required by the City and County of San Diego as conditions of permit approval. Those resource types include prehistoric and historic Native American sites, historic archaeological sites, and historic standing structures.

### *Field Reconnaissance*

Brian F. Smith performed a pedestrian survey of the project area on June 10, 2013 and again on August 7, 2013. Although the property is steep, especially on the southern third portion, there were no constraints encountered during the survey. The southern portion of the property appears to have been cleared or grubbed in the past, but it is now covered in recovering native vegetation. The native vegetation to the east of the property is much more dense and tall when compared to the vegetation on the project site, which was the basis of the statement that the on-site vegetation was previously affected by clearing. The northern half of the parcel contains a single-family residence and areas that have been graded and terraced in the past (Plates 1 and 2 [Attachment B]).

The archaeological survey of the property did not identify any cultural resources. The site survey with Mr. Clint Linton on August 7, 2013 confirmed that no resources were present and that the property has existing topography that is not typical of prehistoric use or occupation. Generally speaking, the property is too steep to expect any focused prehistoric activity, and the existing structure is not the appropriate age to be considered historic. The previous grading of the lower northern portions of the property for the existing residence does not appear to have affected any cultural sites.

**VI. RECOMMENDATIONS**

No cultural resources were observed within the project. A review of the proposed project plan suggests that there will be grading impacts associated with the subdivision of the property. Given that no cultural resources were identified, nor are any buried or masked resources suspected to be present, the development associated with the tentative map will not affect any cultural resources. Archaeological monitoring will not be recommended because of the lack of potential for buried resources at this location.

**VII. SOURCES CONSULTED**

**DATE**

National Register of Historic Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: June 2013
California Register of Historical Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: June 2013
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: June 2013
Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: June 2013
Other Sources Consulted: References (Attachment A) NAHC Sacred Lands File Search (Attachment C)	

**VIII. CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and have been compiled in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) criteria as defined in Section 15064.5 and the County of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.

  
 Brian F. Smith, M.A.  
 Principal Investigator

August 12, 2013

Date

**IX. ATTACHMENT A**

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**Resumes**

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- San Diego Union – February 6, 1868  
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San Diego Union – January 2, 1872

# 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

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

## Experience

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**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

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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 18<sup>th</sup> 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

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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.

# Jennifer R. Kraft, BA

Field Services Manager, Faunal Analyst

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## Education

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**Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, University of California, Santa Cruz**

**2004**

## Experience

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**Field Services Manager, Faunal Analyst  
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.**

**November 2006–Present**

Duties include report writing, editing and production; construction monitoring management; coordination of field survey and excavation crews; laboratory and office management; faunal, prehistoric and historic laboratory analysis for over 400 projects over the past 6 years. Knowledge of recent archaeological and paleontological monitoring requirements for all Southern California lead agencies, as well as Native American monitoring requirements.

**UC Santa Cruz Monterey Bay Archaeology Archives Supervisor  
Santa Cruz, California**

**December 2003–March 2004**

Supervising intern for archaeological collections. Duties included volunteer management and general curation management for archaeological materials from the greater Monterey Bay region.

**Faunal Analyst, Research Assistant  
University of California, Santa Cruz**

**June 2003–December 2003**

Intern assisting in laboratory analysis and cataloging for faunal remains collected from CA-MNT-234. Analysis included detailed zoological identification and taphonomic analysis of prehistoric marine and terrestrial mammals, birds, and fish inhabiting the greater Monterey Bay region.

**Archaeological Technician, Office Manager  
Archaeological Resource Management**

**January 2000–December 2001**

Duties included construction monitoring, field survey, excavation, report editing, report production, and office management.

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## Reports

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### Co-Author

- 2012 "Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Pottery Court Project (TPM 36193), City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.' Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2011 "Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15<sup>th</sup> & Island Project, City of San Diego, California." Prepared for Oliver McMillan. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2011 "A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Wesley Palms Retirement Community Project, San Diego, California." Prepared for Front Porch Development Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2011 "A Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Alvarado Apartments Project, San Diego, California." Prepared for The Dinerstein Companies. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

### Contributing Author /Analyst

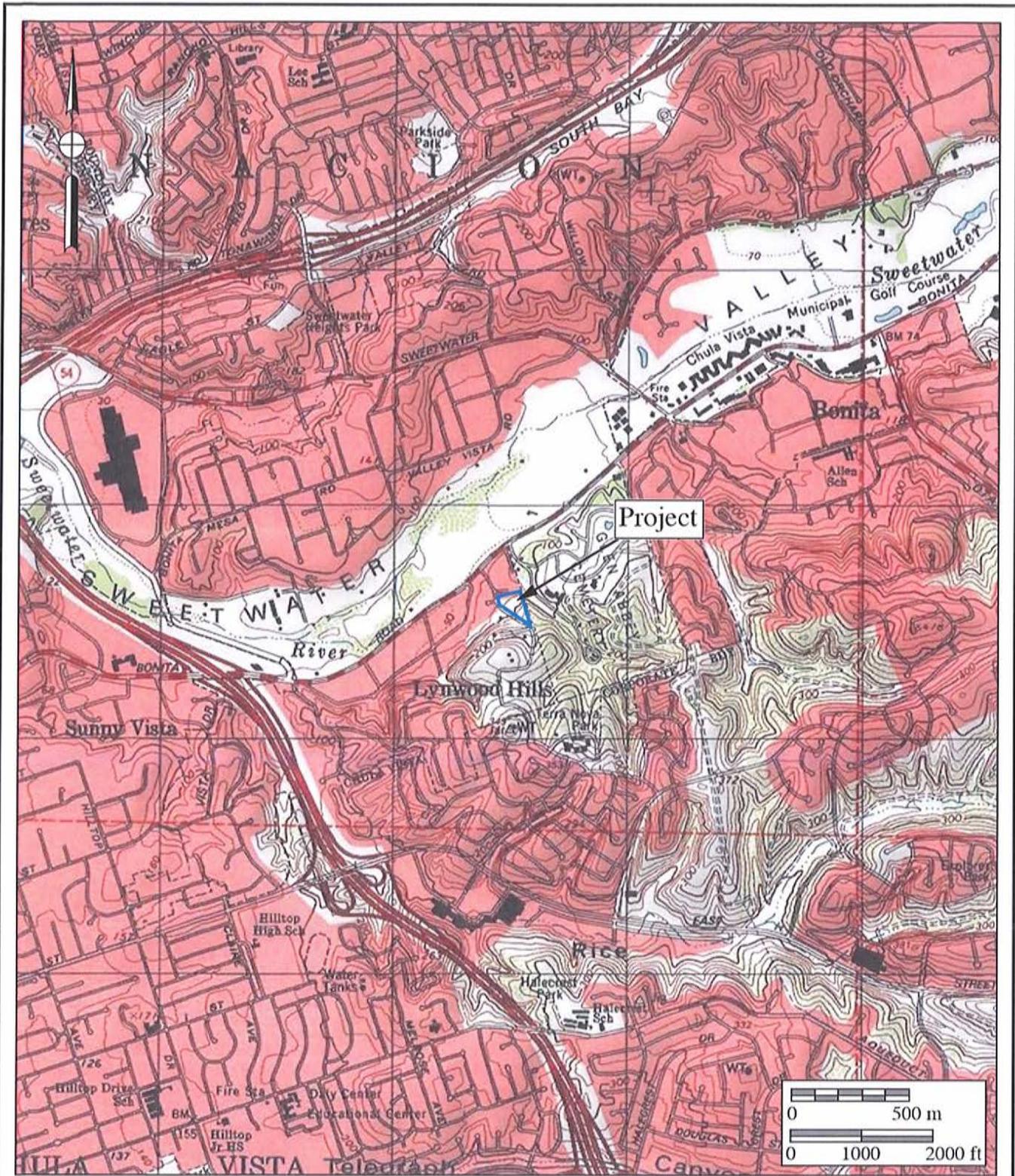
- 2011 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for "A Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program for SDI-4606 Locus B for St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, Poway, California." Prepared for St. Gabriel's Catholic Church. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2010 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for "An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project, La Jolla, California." Prepared for Island Architects. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2010 Faunal Analysis and Report Sections for "Results of a Cultural Mitigation and Monitoring Program for Robertson Ranch: Archaic and Late Prehistoric Camps near the Aqua Hedionda Lagoon." Prepared for McMillan Land Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2009 Faunal Identification for "An Earlier Extirpation of Fur Seals in the Monterey Bay Region: Recent Findings and Social Implications." *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology, Vol. 21, 2009*

**X. ATTACHMENT B**

**Project Maps:  
General Location Map  
USGS Project Location Map  
Project Development Map**

**Project Plates**





**Figure 2**

**Project Location Map**

The Randy Lane Project

USGS National City Quadrangle (7.5 minute series)







**Plate 1: Overview of Southern Portion of Project Area.**



**Plate 2: Overview of Northern Portion of Project Area Including Existing Residence.**



**Plates 1 and 2**  
**Overview of Project Area**  
The Randy Lane Project

**XI. ATTACHMENT C**

**NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results**



Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

August 9, 2013

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 Randy Lane Project  
County of 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 the Randy Lane Project. The northwest corner of the project area may be found at the intersection of Randy Lane and Randy Court, in the County of San Diego, California. More specifically, the project is located in an unincorporated portion of the former La Nacion Land Grant of San Diego on the 7.5-minute USGS *National City*, California topographic quadrangles, Townships 17 south, Range 2 west (projected). 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](mailto:tstropes@bfsa-ca.com)

Attachments:

USGS 7.5 minute *National City*, 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 Randy Lane Project

County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle Name: National City

Township: 17S Range: 2W projected

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

Contact Person: Tracy A. Stropes, RPA

Street Address: 14010 Poway Road, Suite A

City: Poway Zip: 92064

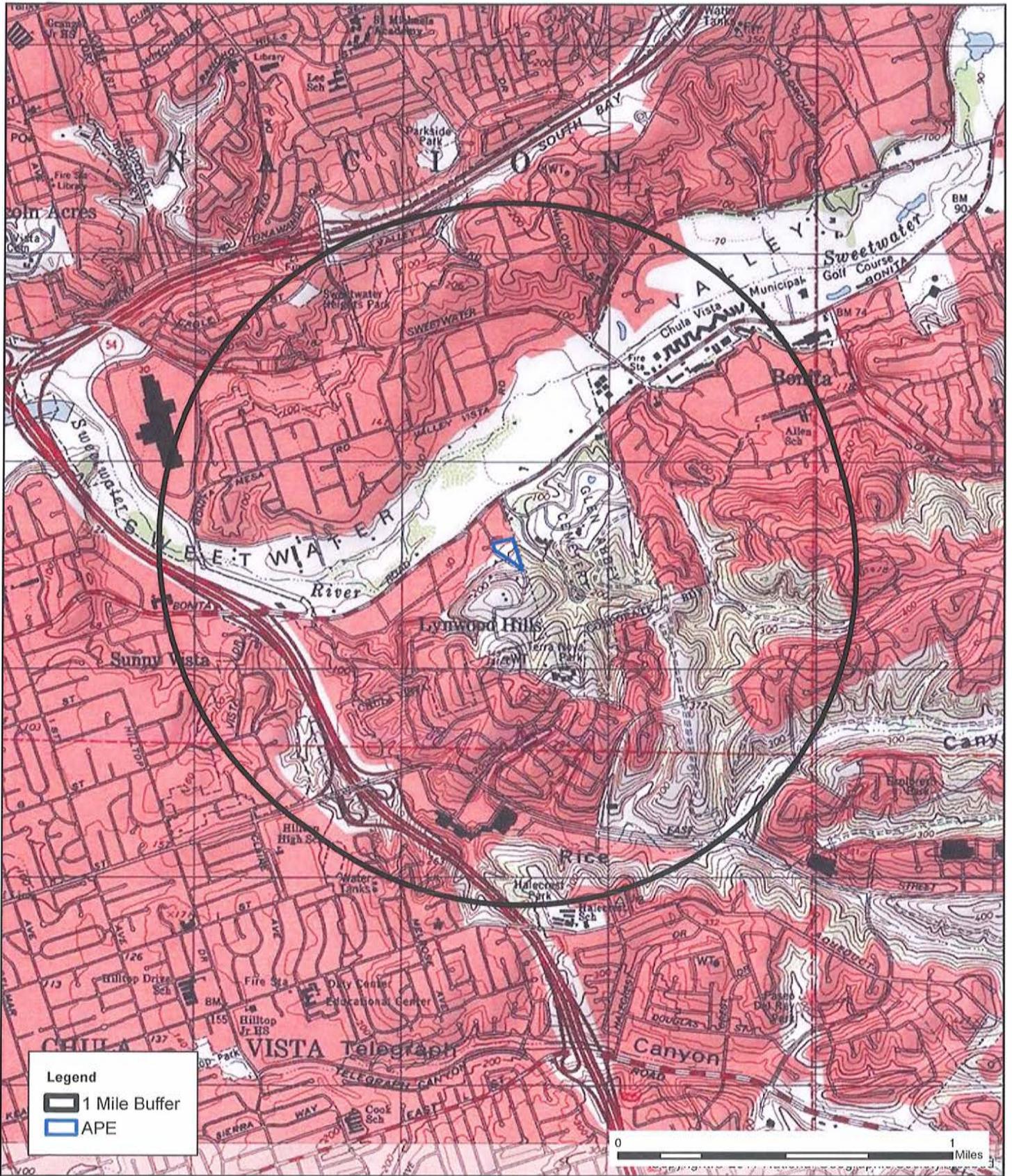
Phone: 858-484-0915

Fax: 858-679-9896

Email: [tstropes@bfsa-ca.com](mailto:tstropes@bfsa-ca.com)

Project Description:

The project is a Phase I cultural resource survey project for the development of a single family residence in the County of San Diego. The northwest corner of the project area may be found at the intersection of Randy Lane and Randy Court, in the County of San Diego, California. More specifically, the project is located in an unincorporated portion of the former La Nacion Land Grant of San Diego on the 7.5-minute USGS *National City*, California topographic quadrangles, Townships 17 south, Range 2 west (projected). A copy of the project map, with the project location has been included for your records.



1:24000

The Randy Lane Project  
 Record Search Location Map  
 USGS National City 7.5' 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  
www.nahc.ca.gov  
e-mail: ds\_nahc@pacbell.net

August 15, 2013

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

**Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.**

14010 Poway Road, Suite A  
Poway, CA 92064

Sent by FAX to: 858-679-9896

No. of Pages: 4

Re: Request for Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the  
**"Randy Lane Project;"** located in an unincorporated area near National City in  
San Diego County, California.

Dear Mr. Stropes:

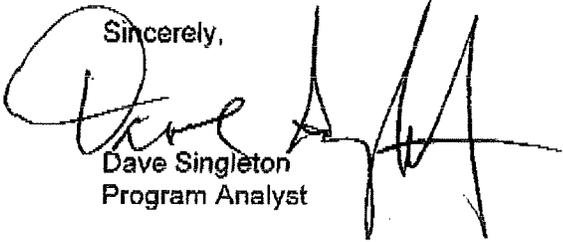
A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural place(s) in the project sites submitted, based on the USGS coordinates submitted as part of the 'Area of Potential Effect. (APE). Also, note that the NAHC SLF Inventory is not exhaustive; therefore, the absence of archaeological or Native American sacred places does not preclude their existence. Other data sources for Native American sacred places/sites should also be contacted. A Native American tribe or individual may be the only sources of presence of traditional cultural places or sites.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3<sup>rd</sup> 604; *EPIC v. Johnson*), 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.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes, individuals/organization who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area. As part of the consultation process, the NAHC recommends that local governments and project developers contact the tribal governments and individuals to determine if any cultural places might be impacted by the proposed action. If a response is not received in two weeks of notification the NAHC requests that a follow telephone call be made to ensure that the project information has been received.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dave Singleton". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "D" and "S".

Dave Singleton  
Program Analyst

Attachments

**Native American Contacts  
San Diego County  
August 15, 2013**

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  
PO Box 1120 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 local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed ARandy Lane Project; located in an unincorporated area near the City of National City; San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands file search and Native American Contacts list were requested.**

**Native American Contacts  
San Diego County  
August 15, 2013**

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

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee  
Steve Banegas, Spokesperson  
1095 Barona Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay  
Lakeside, CA 92040  
sbanegas50@gmail.com  
(619) 742-5587  
(619) 443-0681 FAX

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

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

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

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

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

Ipay 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

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**Native American Contacts  
San Diego County  
August 15, 2013**

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; Viejas THPO  
240 Brown Road                      Diegueno/Kumeyaay  
Alpine                      , CA 91901  
frbrown@viejas-nsn.gov  
(619) 884-6437

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee  
Bernice Paipa, Vice Spokesperson  
1095 Barona Road                      Diegueno/Kumeyaay  
Lakeside                      , CA 92040  
(619) 478-2113  
(KCRC is a Coalituon of 12  
Kumeyaay Governments)  
bp@lapostatribe.com

Ipay Nation of Santa Ysabel  
Virgil Perez, Chairperson  
PO Box 130                      Diegueno/Kumeyaay  
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070  
760-765-0845  
760-765-0320

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**XII. CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX**

**Archaeological Records Search Results**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*