CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE PERRIN OAK RANCH WINERY PROJECT

SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

PDS2016-AD-16-023

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Report Title:	Cultural Resources Study for the Perrin Oak Ranch Winery Project, San Diego County, California (PDS2016-AD-16-023)
Type of Study:	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Phase II Testing Program
Updated Sites:	SDI-16,508A
USGS Quadrangle:	*San Pasqual, California* (7.5 minute), Section 10, Township 13 South, Range 1 West
Acreage:	4.52 acres
Key Words:	Survey; bedrock milling; archaeological testing; SDI-16,508A previously evaluated as CEQA-significant; mitigation of potential impacts recommended; Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program is recommended.

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List of Acronyms

AB 52	Assembly Bill 52
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
APE	Area of Potential Effect
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BFSA	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
BMF	Bedrock Milling Feature
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	(California) Department of Parks and Recreation
GPS	Global Positioning System
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MUP	Major Use Permit
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PDS	Planning and Development Services
RDDRP	Research Design and Data Recovery Program
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
SLF	Sacred Lands File
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SDAC	San Diego Archaeological Center
SDSU	San Diego State University
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
STP	Shovel Test Pit
TCL	Traditional Cultural Landscape
TCP	Tribal Cultural Property
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resource
TUA	Traditional Use Area
USGS	United States Geological Survey
YBP	Years Before the Present

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The following cultural resources study was prepared on behalf of PFI Realty III, L.P. to assess potential impacts to cultural resources associated with the proposed development of the Perrin Oak Ranch Winery. Active vineyards currently exist on the property and the proposed project will consist of facilities needed to process the grapes for wine sales. The proposed development will include the construction of a winery building, a hospitality building, a vineyard storage building, a biological retention unit, an event space area, associated landscaping and parking, improvements to the already existing entry gates, and the widening of the concrete and dirt access road. This study has been prepared in conformance with the environmental review requirements of the County of San Diego and the statutory requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project is located at 16138 Highland Valley Road within the Ramona Community Plan area of San Diego County, California. More specifically, the project is located in Section 10 of the 7.5-minute USGS *San Pasqual, California* topographic quadrangle, Township 13 South, Range 1 West. The project includes portions of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 276-101-14 with the Area of Potential Effect (APE) consisting of approximately 4.52 acres.

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 CEQA and County of San Diego guidelines. The archaeological investigation of the project also included an archaeological records search performed at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) which provided all previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project boundaries or in the immediate vicinity.

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) requested a review of the Sacred Lands Files (SLFs) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The County of San Diego is conducting Native American consultation through the State Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) process. 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 18 previously recorded archaeological sites are recorded within the one-mile search radius. Two of these resources were recorded within or directly adjacent to the APE (SDI-16,508 [Locus A] and P-37-024941).

A cultural resources survey of the APE was conducted on October 25, 2017. The survey was undertaken with the assistance of assistance of Gabe Kitchen, a Kumeyaay Native American representative from Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc. During the survey, the previously recorded isolate P-37-024941 was not relocated. However, Site SDI-16,508A was relocated directly adjacent to the west of the proposed access road widening corridor. Site SDI-16,508A was recorded as a prehistoric campsite consisting of bedrock milling features and lithic and ceramic scatters. Mooney and Associates tested and evaluated the site in 2004, noting that much of the subsurface component had been impacted through development of a man-made pond/patio

area (Eckhardt and Walker 2004). However, the Mooney and Associates study did locate an area containing a potentially significant intact subsurface component of SDI-16,508A. To prevent further impacts to the intact portion of SDI-16,508A, Mooney and Associates proposed an open space easement for this portion of the site; however, it was not dedicated as part of a project. As the site is in proximity of areas which may be utilized during future winery events, further study of SDI-16,508A was determined to be appropriate.

Based upon direction received by the County, a focused testing plan was developed to augment and update the previously conducted work at Site SDI-16,508A (Eckhardt and Walker 2004). The testing program consisted of a series of shovel test pits (STPs); the documentation of the current conditions of SDI-16,508A; and refining the boundary of any potentially significant intact deposits. All of the previously identified bedrock milling features associated with SDI-16,508A were relocated and mapped while the current conditions were documented and assessed. The testing program was conducted on March 20 and 22, 2018 with the assistance of Chris Curo, a Kumeyaay Native American representative from Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc.

The previously proposed open space area was never formally dedicated as part of a project, and over the course of time, the ongoing vineyard operations have intruded into the area previously slated for open space. The southeastern portion of the previously delineated open space area has been graded and is now being utilized for the stockpiling of soil, while the northeastern portion has been impacted by the encroachment of the vineyard.

Based on the study of SDI-16,508A by BFSA, no intact subsurface elements of Site SDI-16,508A were identified. The focused archaeological testing within the area of proposed improvements confirmed that no intact subsurface components of SDI-16,508A would be directly impacted by construction. In addition, during the current testing of SDI-16,508A, no cultural deposits were observed anywhere within the limits of the site and the findings from the previous Mooney and Associates study could not be duplicated. Although this study was unable to confirm the previous evaluation of SDI-16,508A as potentially CEQA significant, the milling features within SDI-16,508A still remain, representing a good example of the Late Prehistoric resource exploitation of the area. Therefore, future protection of the remaining intact elements of SDI-16,508A is recommended.

In addition to the preservation of SDI-16,508A, an Archaeological Monitoring Program will be recommended due to the potential for encountering buried cultural deposits during any grading or excavations as part of the development of the property. The Archaeological Monitoring Program shall include archaeological and Kumeyaay Native American monitoring of all earthmoving activities and the subsequent implementation of mitigation measures should inadvertent discoveries be made.

A copy of the final technical cultural resources report will be permanently filed with the SCIC at SDSU. Cultural materials will either be curated at a San Diego County or Tribal curation facility that meets federal standards, or alternatively, cultural materials may be repatriated to a Native American tribe of appropriate cultural affinity. 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 study for the Perrin Oak Ranch Winery Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and County of San Diego environmental guidelines. The project site is currently partially developed, consisting of an active vineyard, avocado grove, dirt and concrete access roads, a man-made patio and landscaped pond area, prefabricated residential and ancillary buildings, and associated gates and fencing. The project is located at 16138 Highland Valley Road within the Ramona Community Plan area of San Diego County, California (Figure 1.1–1). More specifically, the project is located in Section 10 on the 7.5-minute USGS *San Pasqual, California* topographic quadrangle, Township 13 South, Range 1 West. The project includes APN 276-101-14 with the APE consisting of approximately 4.52 acres traversing the already established vineyards and previously established concrete and dirt access road (Figure 1.1–2).

The Perrin Oak Ranch Winery is located just south of the San Pasqual Valley in San Diego County within the Ramona Community Plan area. The ranch complex covers 246.85 acres; however, the APE for the winery Major Use Permit (MUP) consists of approximately 4.52 acres located at 16138 Highland Valley Road in the foothills south of the San Pasqual Valley. The proposed project will consist of the construction of a winery building, a hospitality building, a vineyard storage building, a biological retention unit, an event space area, associated landscaping and parking, improvements to the already existing entry gates, and the widening of the concrete and dirt access road (Figure 1.1–3). Portions of the winery adjacent to the APE not scheduled for any improvements consist mainly of already established vineyards and a man-made pond/patio area located just west of the southeast corner of the APE.

The requirement for a cultural resources study is 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. Certainly, the position of this property just north of a seasonal drainage and south of the Santa Maria and Santa Ysabel Creeks provided key environmental resources that attracted prehistoric populations to this area. The field survey resulted in the relocation of one previously identified site (SDI-16,508A) within proximity of the APE.

At the direction of the County of San Diego, a focused investigation of the area surrounding SDI-16,508A was undertaken to evaluate the potential for adverse impacts to the recorded prehistoric site. Based on the study of the site and its vicinity, no direct adverse impacts are anticipated as a consequence of the proposed winery project. Future protection of the remaining elements of SDI-16,508A is recommended to prevent degradation of the undisturbed portions of the site due to increased human activity at this location associated with the operation of the winery.

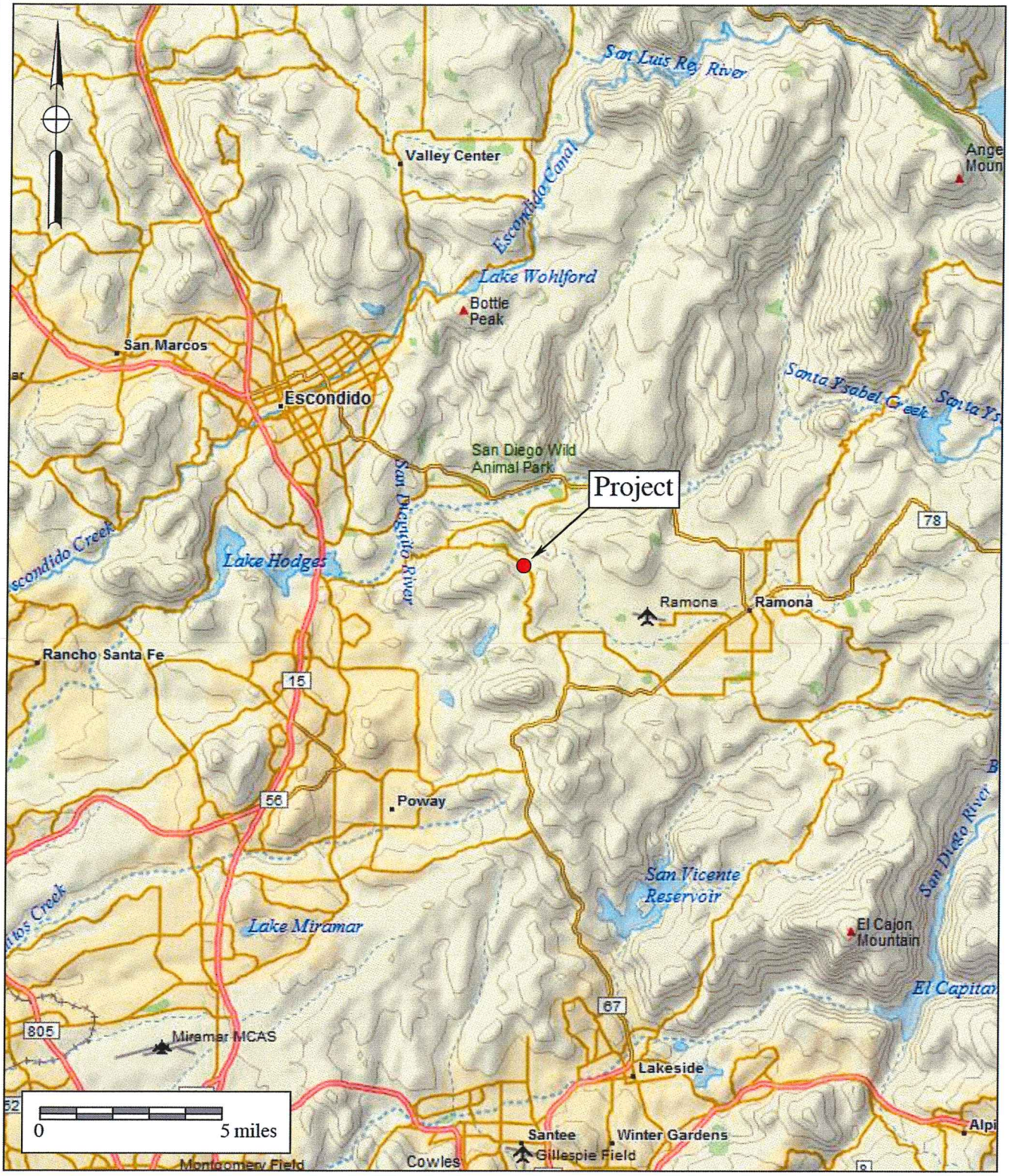

Figure 1.1–1

General Location Map

The Perrin Oak Ranch Winery Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

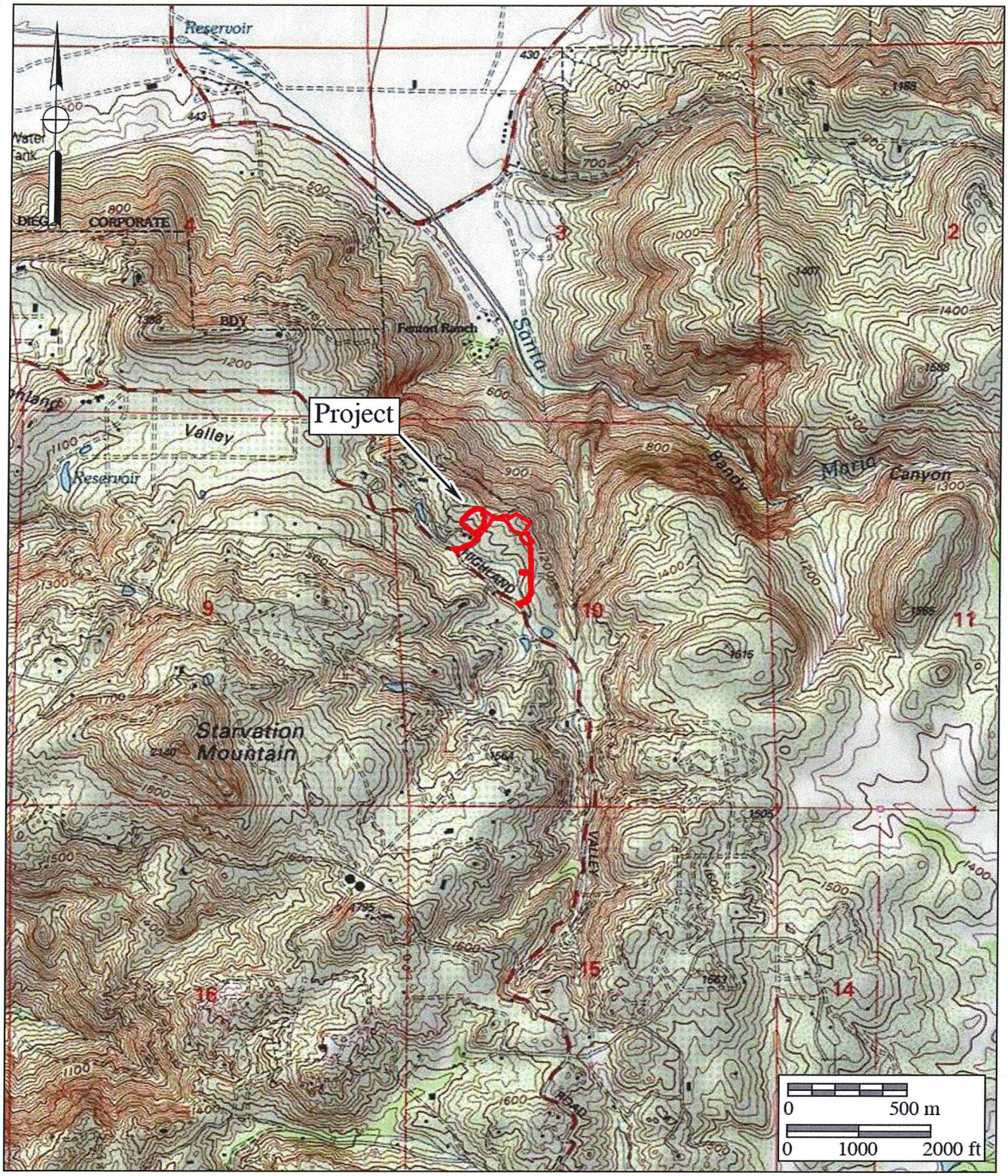

Figure 1.1–2

Project Location Map

The Perrin Oak Ranch Winery Project

USGS *San Pasqual* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

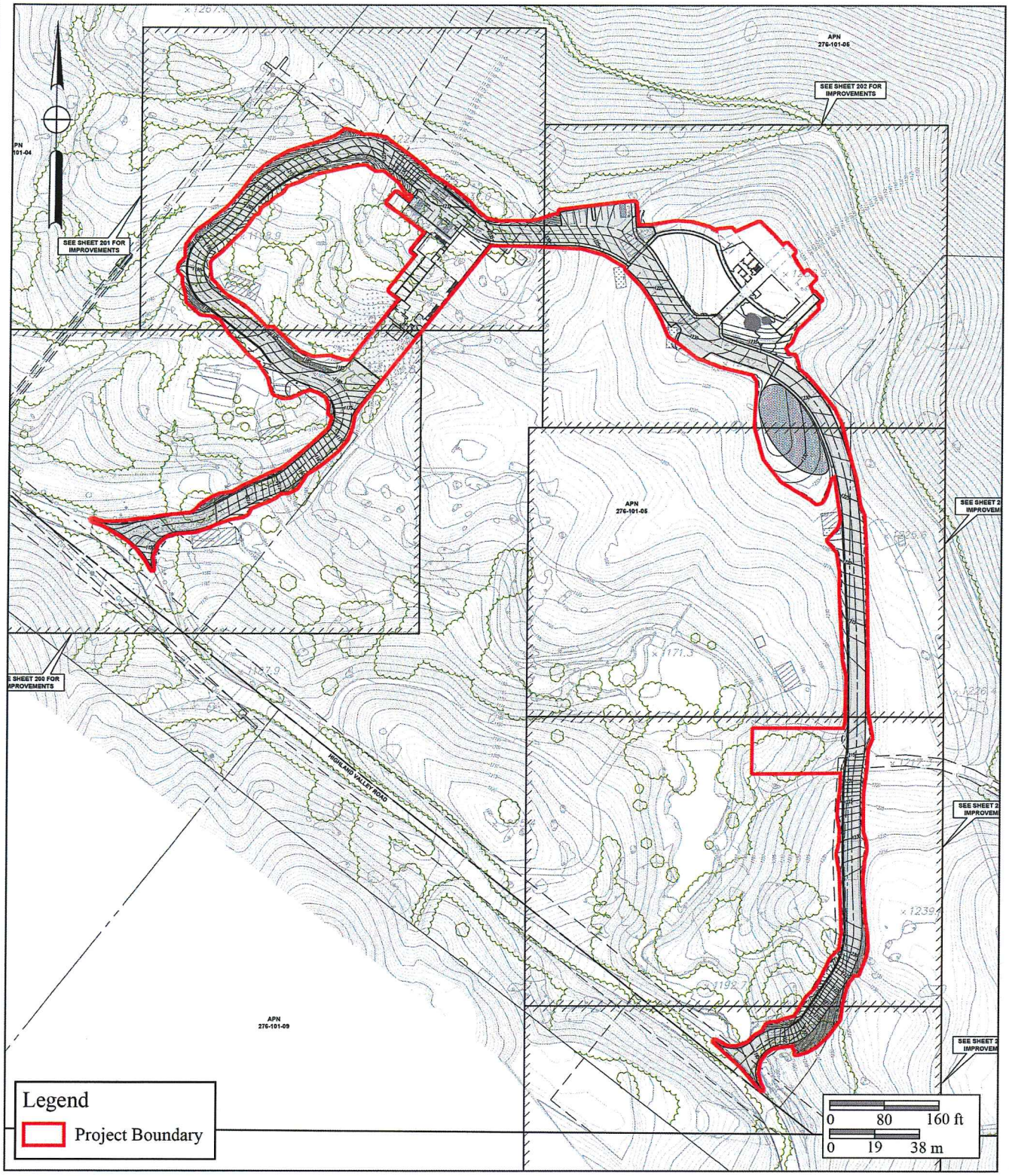

Figure 1.1–3

Project Development Map

The Perrin Oak Ranch Winery Project

1.2 Existing Conditions

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

Natural Setting

The Perrin Oak Ranch Winery property is north of Highland Valley Road within the hills overlooking the San Pasqual Valley to the north. The topography of APE generally slopes up to the northeast before sharply dropping into the San Pasqual Valley just north of the APE. Elevations on the property vary from approximately 1,280 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) within the northeast corner to 1,150 feet AMSL in the southwest corner.

The property has been in use for agriculture for several decades, dating back to the 1980s as visible on historic aerial photographs. Currently, most of the property consists of an active vineyard with an avocado grove located within the northwest corner of the APE. Dirt and concrete access roads traverse the property extending from Highland Valley Road through the vineyard to the top of the hills overlooking the San Pasqual Valley as well as to residences and ancillary buildings located just northwest of the current project APE.

The foothills overlooking the San Pasqual Valley are located within the geologic province known as the Peninsular Ranges Province, which is characterized by hills, mountains, and steep canyons with occasional flat valleys. The Peninsular Ranges generally run north to south from the Santa Monica and San Bernardino mountains down into Baja California. The region surrounding the project encompasses a system of granitic formations cut by numerous drainages. The underlying bedrock recorded for this area includes metavolcanics (Jurassic/Triassic), granodiorites (Mesozoic), and alluvial soils along the major drainages.

Soil types in the area are primarily comprised of the Vista and the Cieneba-Fallbrook Series soils (USDA 1973). The Vista rocky coarse sandy loam is the dominant soil type on the APE located along the southwest-facing slope that encompasses much of the subject property. The Vista series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils that formed in material weathered from decomposed granitic rocks with slopes of 2.00 to 85.00 percent. The Cieneba-Fallbrook rocky sandy loam is located along the upper elevations of the project overlooking the San Pasqual Valley. These soils formed in material weathered in place from granitic rock and can be found on rolling to mountainous uplands with slopes of 5.00 to 75.00 percent.

Fresh water in the area would have been present year-round within the Santa Maria and Santa Ysabel Creeks located immediately north of the project area within the San Pasqual Valley. In addition a seasonal drainage is located just south of the southeastern boundary of the APE. Although this drainage has modified and now includes man-made ponds located just northwest of the southeast corner of the project it also would have been a source of water during the prehistoric occupation of the region. The climate of the region can be generally described as Mediterranean, with cool, wet winters and hot, dry summers. Rainfall limits vegetation growth, but drought-tolerant southern mixed chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation of the region were probably present over most of the property in the past. Small corridors of riparian vegetation, including coast live oaks, are also present along drainages within the project area. Components of these

communities provided important resources to Native Americans in the region. Sage seed, yucca, buckwheat, acorns, and native grasses formed important food resources for Late Prehistoric Native Americans. Animal resources in the region probably included deer, fox, raccoon, skunk, bobcat, coyote, rabbit, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Small game, dominated by rabbits, was probably relatively abundant.

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 a 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 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 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 including: Early Man, Paleo Indian, Early Archaic, and Late Prehistoric.

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 ago. Some archaeologists, such as Carter (1957, 1980) and Minshall (1976), have been proponents of Native American occupation of the region as early as 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. Although, 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, or 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, 1985b). Increasing numbers of inland sites have been identified as dating to the Archaic Period, which focused upon 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)

For the following discussion regarding the Late Prehistoric Period, both the Kumeyaay and Luiseño cultures are represented, as the project area is situated in proximity to the tribal territorial

boundaries of both Native American groups. For the topics of subsistence and settlement, social organization, and material culture, only the Luiseño are discussed as an example of Late Prehistoric Period Native American lifeways in the region.

The transition into the Late Prehistoric Period 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 relatively latecomers, the traditional stories and histories passed down through oral tradition by the local Native American groups speak both presently and ethnographically to their presence here since the creation of all things.

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 include cremation, the use of the bow and arrow, 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 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 may suggest a hiatus of 650 ± 100 years between the occupation of the coastal area by the La Jolla Complex (1730 ± 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 comingling of the latest La Jolla Complex inhabitants and the earliest Yuman inhabitants about 2,000 years ago (Kyle and Gallegos 1993).

Native American Perspective

In addition to the point of view discussed above, it is acknowledged herein that other perspectives exist to explain the presence of Native Americans in the region. The Native American perspective is that they have been here from the beginning, as described by their oral histories. Similarly, they do not necessarily agree with the distinction that is made between different archaeological cultures or periods, such as “La Jolla” or “San Dieguito.” Instead, they believe that there is a continuum of ancestry, from the first people to the present Native American populations of San Diego County.

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 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 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 from 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 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, while the small urban population and poor roads restricted commercial crop growing. Nevertheless, cattle continued to be grazed in inland San Diego County (Gordinier 1966).

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.

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 18 previously recorded archaeological sites are present within the one-mile search radius (Table 1.2–1). Two of these resources were recorded within or directly adjacent to the project boundaries SDI-16,508A and P-37-024941. Site SDI-16,508 consists of a temporary prehistoric campsite containing bedrock milling features, lithic and ceramic scatters, and habitation debris within two loci (A and B), while P-37-024941 is recorded as an isolated mano. Site SDI-16,508A is located outside of the current project APE, and P-37-024941 is located within the current project APE. Although not located within the APE, two other sites have been documented on the winery property (SDI-16,506 and SDI-16,507). Both sites contain bedrock milling features but no associated artifacts (Eckhardt and Walker 2004). Figure 1.2–1 shows the location of the cultural resource sites on the property in relation to the APE.

Of the remaining 14 resources, eight are prehistoric, and include two prehistoric bedrock milling feature sites, one prehistoric bedrock milling feature site with a possible rock feature, one prehistoric bedrock milling feature site with an associated lithic scatter, one prehistoric rock shelter with associated bedrock milling features, one prehistoric rock shelter with associated rock art, one prehistoric field camp site with a midden deposit, bedrock milling features, and a moderate density artifact scatter, and one prehistoric lithic artifact scatter. The remaining six sites are all historic, including two historic dirt roads, one historic mine with an associated dirt road, one historic cellar and stone wall with associated historic artifacts, a possible historic rock wall, and the possible Bandy Homestead.

Figure 1.2–1
Site Locations Shown in Relation to the APE

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

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

Site Number	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Report Reference/Recorded By
SDI-8247	Prehistoric Field Camp With Midden, Bedrock Milling Features, and a Moderate Density Artifact Scatter	75x40 meters; 2,400 square meters	Wm. Graham
SDI-8248	Bedrock Milling Feature(s)	25x20 meters; 300 square meters	William Graham
SDI-8249/H	Historic Cellar and Stone Wall with Associated Glass and Metal Artifact Fragments	50x50 meters	Charles French; subsequently updated by ICF Jones & Stokes
SDI-11,925	Lithic Scatter	15x15 meters; 225 square meters	Christopher Drover; subsequently updated by Affinis
SDI-11,926	Bedrock Milling Feature(s)	N/A	Christopher Drover; subsequently updated by Affinis
SDI-11,927	Prehistoric Rock Shelter with Bedrock Milling Features	3x3 meters; 9 square meters	Christopher Drover
SDI-11,928	Prehistoric Rock Shelter with Rock Art	5x5 meters; 25 square meters	Christopher Drover; subsequently updated by Affinis
SDI-12,743	Possible Bandy Homestead (Not Relocated)	46x38 meters; 1748 square meters	Affinis
SDI-16,506	Bedrock Milling Feature(s)	10x10 meters	Mooney & Associates
SDI-16,507	Bedrock Milling Feature(s)	12x12 meters	Mooney & Associates
SDI-16,508	Prehistoric Temporary Camp with Lithic Scatters and Bedrock Milling Features	140x70 meters	Mooney & Associates
SDI-19,564	Bedrock Milling Feature(s) and Possible Rock Feature	N/A	ICF Jones & Stokes
SDI-19,570	Bedrock Milling Feature(s) with Associated Lithic Scatter	N/A	ICF Jones & Stokes
P-37-024941	Prehistoric Isolate	N/A	Mooney & Associates
P-37-030840	Possible Historic Rock Wall	N/A	ICF Jones & Stokes
P-37-030843	Historic Dirt Road	Nearly 0.5 miles	ICF Jones & Stokes
P-37-030844	Historic Mine and Associated Dirt Road	N/A	ICF Jones & Stokes

Site Number	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Report Reference/Recorded By
P-37-030845	Historic Dirt Road	N/A	ICF Jones & Stokes

In total, 23 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the proposed project area, five of which included portions of the project area (APEC 1980, 1981; Hector and Brewster 2002; Eckhardt and Walker 2004; Hector 2006). Most of these studies are large overviews or resource inventories and do not provide any specific information in regards to the current project. However, one study conducted by Mooney and Associates does directly address the current APE (Eckhardt and Walker 2004). During the study, sites SDI-16,506, SDI-16,507, and SDI-16,508A and B were subjected to testing and evaluated for significance. Sites SDI-16,506, SDI-16,507, and SDI-16,508B were evaluated as not CEQA-significant. Site SDI-16,508A was noted to have been substantially disturbed. Despite this, a series of positive STPs defined an area of undisturbed riparian vegetation, which was determined to likely contain significant undisturbed subsurface components of the site. Within this location, manos, a metate, debitage, ceramic sherds, two bifacial quartz preforms, bone, and charcoal were recovered (Eckhardt and Walker 2004). As a result of the 2004 testing program, Site SDI-16,508A was found to be potentially significant under CEQA Criterion C, which means the site has yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory and history (Eckhardt and Walker 2004). Mooney and Associates proposed an area of open space to prevent any further impacts to this core area of SDI-16,508A and preserve the intact subsurface component the site.

Table 1.2–2

Cultural Resource Studies Within One Mile of the Project Area

American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc. (APEC)

1980 Archaeological and Biological Reconnaissance of the Perrin Property TPM 16720; EAD Log #80-9-46. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

1981 Environmental Impact Report for the San Dieguito River Study Draft Conceptual Master Plan. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Case, Robert P. and Richard L. Carrico

1999 Cultural Resources Overview Within the San Pasqual Valley and Survey/Trenching at the Proposed San Extraction/Wetland Creation Site, San Diego, California. MEC Analytical Systems. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

2000 Cultural Resources Overview Within the San Pasqual Valley and Survey/Trenching at the Proposed 30 Acre San Extraction/Wetland Creation Site, San Diego, California. Mooney &

Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

2010 Final Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory Ramona Grasslands Preserve San Diego County, California. ICF Jones and Stokes. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

City of San Diego

2000 Public Notice of Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration-San Dieguito River Park Coast to Crest Trail Mule Hill/San Pasqual Valley Trail Segments. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Clifford, James and Michael Harris

2006 Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Highland Faux Cellular Communications Site, SAN-2246-A, 15732 Highland Valley Road, Escondido, San Diego County, California. SWCA Environmental Consultants. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Drover, Christopher E.

1990 Environmental Impact Evaluation, Fenton Ranch, San Pasqual Valley, San Diego County, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Duke, Curt

2001 Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. SD 617-01 San Diego County, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Eckhardt, William T. and Kristen E. Walker

2004 Draft Cultural Resources Report of Survey and Testing Programs for the Rancho Santa Maria Project in Ramona, San Diego, California. Mooney & Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Fulmer, Scott

1977a Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Proposed Pipeline for the Ramona Water District. ASM, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

1977b Ramona Water District Proposed Pipeline Alignment/Preliminary Impact Evaluation AR Archaeological Resources. Archaeological Systems Management. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Gross, G. Timothy

2005 Oak Country Estates Road Study. Affinis. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Hector, Susan

2005 Archaeology of Volcan Mountain, San Diego County, California. ASM Affiliates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

2006 Cultural Resources Sensitivity Analysis for the Carryover Storage and San Vicente Dam Raise Project (CSP) Alternatives Analysis. ASM Affiliates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Hector, Susan M. and Alice Brewster

2002 San Dieguito River Valley Inventory of Archaeological Resources. ASM Affiliates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Kwiatowski, Heather

2009 Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for Starvation Mountain Cell Site, MUP 09-010, Log No. 09-09-004. County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

New Horizons Planning Consultants, Inc.

1980 Oak Country Farms Draft Environmental Impact Report. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

1987 Draft Environmental Impact Report for Oak Country Farms Sand Extraction and Pond Reclamation Project P86-076, RP-86-003 EAD Log #86-9-21 Ramona, CA. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Pigniolo, Andrew and Michael Baksh

1999 Cultural Resource Survey for the San Dieguito River Park Joint Powers Authority Coast to Crest Trail Mule Hill/San Pasqual Segment, City of San Diego, California. Tierra Environmental Services. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Robbins-Wade, Mary, G. Timothy Gross, and John L.R. Whitehouse

1993 Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment of the Fenton Ranch Property Tentative Parcel Map (TM4979), San Pasqual, San Diego County, California. Affinis. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Smith, Brian

1996 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Smith Lot Split Project, Ramona, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State

University, San Diego, California.

Wade, Sue
1990 Proposed Subdivision of 263 Acres Near Eagles Crest Road. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

BFSA also 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
- San Diego County 1872 map
- San Diego County Historic Roads (1769-1885)
- *San Pasqual* USGS topographic map (7.5-minute series)

These sources did not indicate the presence of cultural resources within or immediately adjacent to the project.

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

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

1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of 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 Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

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

(d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native

American human remains within the project, the 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

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.

1.3.4 Assembly Bill 52 – Tribal Cultural Resources

State AB 52, in effect as of July 1, 2015, introduces the Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR) as a class of cultural resource and additional considerations relating to Native American consultation into CEQA. As a general concept, a TCR is similar to the federally-defined Tribal Cultural Property (TCP); however, a TCR incorporates considerations of local and state significance and required mitigation under CEQA. A TCR may be considered significant if it is included in a local or state register of historical resources; or is determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in Public Resources Code Section 5024.1; or is a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; or is a historical resource described in Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; or is a unique archaeological resources described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2; or is a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

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) and CEQA, 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.
5) The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code §21074.

Guidelines 1 and 2 are derived directly from CEQA. Sections 21083.2 and 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines require evaluating historical and archaeological resources to determine whether or not a proposed action would have a significant effect upon unique historical or archaeological resources. Guideline 3 is included because human remains must be treated with dignity and respect, and CEQA requires consultation with the "Most Likely Descendant," as identified by the NAHC, for any project in which human remains have been identified. Guideline 4 was selected because the RPO requires that cultural resources be considered when assessing environmental impacts. Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, or cumulative) on significant cultural resources, as defined by Guideline 4, would be considered a significant impact. The only exemption is scientific investigation. Guideline 5 is derived from CEQA and requires consultation with Native American Tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project (PRC §21080.3.1).

Traditional Cultural Properties

AB 52 became effective on July 1, 2015, requiring the evaluation of TCRs under CEQA. The regulation requires that projects be evaluated for the presence of TCRs (including heritage values to tribes), and that appropriate mitigation be implemented should TCRs be located within a project site.

Native American Heritage Values

Federal and state laws mandate that consideration be given to the concerns of contemporary

Native Americans with regards to potentially ancestral human remains, associated funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony. Consequently, an important element in assessing the significance of the project site has been to evaluate the likelihood that these classes of items are present in areas that would be affected by the proposed project.

Potentially relevant to prehistoric archaeological sites is the category termed TCPs 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.

The County of San Diego Guidelines identify that cultural resources can also include TCPs, such as gathering areas, landmarks, and ethnographic locations, in addition to archaeological districts (2007). These guidelines incorporate both state and federal definitions of TCPs. Generally, a TCP may consist of a single site, a group of associated archaeological sites (district; traditional cultural landscape), or an area of cultural/ethnographic importance.

The Traditional Tribal Cultural Places Bill of 2004 requires local governments to consult with Native American representatives during the project planning process. The intent of this legislation is to encourage consultation and assist in the preservation of "Native American places of prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial importance" (County of San Diego 2007). It further allows for tribal cultural places to be included in open space planning. AB 52, which went into effect as of July 1, 2015, introduces the TCR as a class of cultural resource and the need for additional considerations relating to Native American consultation into CEQA. As a general concept, a TCR is similar to the federally defined TCP; however, it incorporates consideration of local and state significance and required mitigation under CEQA. A TCR may be considered significant if it: is included in a local or state register of historical resources; is determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in Public Resources Code §5024.1; is a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; is a historical resource described in Public Resources Code §21084.1; is a unique archaeological resource described in Public Resources Code §21083.2; or is a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

In 1990, the National Park Service and Advisory Council for Historic Preservation introduced the term TCP through National Register Bulletin 38 (Parker and King 1990). A TCP may be considered eligible based upon "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" (Parker and King 1990:1). Strictly speaking, TCPs are both tangible and intangible; they are anchored in space by cultural values related to community-based, physically defined "property referents" (Parker and King 1990:3). On the other hand, TCPs are largely ideological, a characteristic that may present substantial problems in the

process of delineating specific boundaries. As such, a property's extent is based upon community conceptions of how the surrounding physical landscape interacts with existing cultural values. By its nature, a TCP need only be important to community members and not the general outside population as a whole. In this way, a TCP boundary, as described by Bulletin 38, may be defined based upon viewscape, encompassing topographic features, extent of archaeological district or use area, or a community's sense of its own geographic limits. Regardless of why a TCP is of importance to a group of people, outsider acceptance or rejection of this understanding is made inherently irrelevant by the relativistic nature of this concept.

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 through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the inland foothills of San Diego County overlooking the San Pasqual Valley. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the Perrin Oak Ranch Winery Project included the survey of the approximately 4.52-acre project. Given the area involved and the recorded presence of archaeological sites, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal 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 and inland foothill 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 were undertaken with the following primary research goals in mind:

1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project;
2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the 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 4.52-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 Office (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 Andrew J. Garrison and Archaeological Field Director Clarence L. Hoff conducted the intensive pedestrian survey on October 25, 2017 under the direction of Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The survey was undertaken with the assistance of Gabe Kitchen, a Kumeyaay Native American representative from Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc. The field methodology employed for the project included surveying along evenly spaced transects set approximately five to ten 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 and 4.1–2). Ground visibility was good throughout the APE. Bedrock milling features associated with SDI-16,508A were noted adjacent to the project APE (Figure 4.1–1). All cultural resources located during the survey were recorded as necessary according to the Office of Historic Preservation's manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms.

Plate 4.1–1: Overview of the APE, looking north from the southeast corner.

Plate 4.1–2: Overview of the APE, looking southwest from the northern boundary.

Figure 4.1–1
Cultural Resource Location Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

4.1.2 Test Methods

Due to the location of Site SDI-16,508A adjacent to the project APE and the previous Mooney and Associates evaluation of the site, a testing and site condition documentation program was developed under direction from the County to update the status of the resource in order to assess potential impacts associated with the proposed project. The evaluation of the project area was initiated on March 20 and 22, 2018 with the assistance of Chris Curo, a Kumeyaay Native American representative from Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc. The location of each previously identified bedrock milling feature, current STP location, and areas of site disturbance were recorded using Trimble Geo XT Global Positioning System (GPS) instruments. No surface artifacts were found within the project boundaries.

The testing element of the program was accomplished by excavating STPs where subsurface deposits and milling features are present. The STPs were excavated to a minimum depth of 30 centimeters. The STPs were excavated in contour levels (levels that parallel the original ground surface) that were each 10 centimeters thick. All excavated soil was passed through one-eighth-inch mesh hardware screens. The locations of all tests were mapped via GPS.

In addition, this study included the documentation of the current conditions of SDI-16,508A. The assessment included the documentation of any impacts to SDI-16,508A that have occurred since the site was evaluated by Mooney and Associates in 2004. Documentation includes photographs, feature mapping by GPS, and assessment of impacts. All field data was recorded on appropriate forms, and photographs were used to document the excavations.

4.1.3 Laboratory Analysis

In keeping with generally accepted archaeological procedures, any specimens collected during archaeological investigations are categorized as to artifact form, mineralogy, and function. Comparative collections curated in the laboratory of BFSA are often helpful in identifying the unusual or highly fragmentary specimens. The cataloging process for specimens utilizes a classification system commonly employed in this region. After cataloging and identification, the collections are marked with the appropriate provenience and catalog information, then packaged for permanent curation. Acid-free paper and packaging materials that meet federal standards and the guidelines of the San Diego Archaeological Center (SDAC) are used for the preparation of artifacts for curation.

4.1.4 Artifact Conveyance

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 or a culturally affiliated Tribal curation facility. Alternatively, the artifacts may be repatriated to a culturally affiliated tribe.

4.1.5 Native American Participation

Gabe Kitchen and Chris Curo, Kumeyaay Native American representative from Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc., were present during the current survey and testing phase of the project, respectively.

4.2 Results of the Field Survey

The archaeological field survey of the 4.52-acre project area did not identify any cultural resources directly within the project APE, and the previously recorded isolate P-37-024941 could not be relocated. However, Site SDI-16,508A was noted to be adjacent to the APE. Bedrock milling features associated with SDI-16,508A were visible; however, no surface artifacts or other prehistoric features were identified. As the site is located adjacent to the proposed project, further study of SDI-16,508A was determined to be appropriate. Preliminary analysis of the features present within the identified surface site boundaries suggests that the area represents a food-processing site associated with the prehistoric Kumeyaay occupation of the San Pasqual Valley area.

4.3 Field Investigation

The cultural resources study consisted of an archaeological survey to locate historic or prehistoric sites within the project and to evaluate the potential impacts to any cultural resources. The following section provides the pertinent field results for the evaluation of significance of the Perrin Oak Ranch Winery Project area. The testing program was conducted on March 20 and 22, 2018. As a result of previous work conducted by Mooney and Associates, Site SDI-16,508A had already been recorded in detail, tested, and evaluated for potential significance. Based upon direction received by the County, a focused testing plan was developed to augment and update the previously conducted work at SDI-16,508A. The testing program consisted of excavating a series of STPs, documenting the current conditions of SDI-16,508A, and refining the boundary of any potentially significant intact deposits. The location of the STPs has been illustrated on Figure 4.3–1.

Figure 4.3–1
Excavation Location Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

4.3.1 Documentation of Current Site Conditions

The entire surface of the Perrin Oak Ranch Winery Project APE was inspected for artifacts and features. Previously recorded bedrock milling features associated with SDI-16,508A were relocated. All features and disturbed areas within SDI-16,508A were mapped using a Trimble Geo XT GPS handheld unit. Visibility was generally obscured across the majority of the site, hindered by dense vegetation, stockpiles of dirt, and the previously documented impacts. From the area surrounding the test unit, the Mooney and Associates study recovered 41 pieces of debitage, a biface fragment, 11 pottery sherds, and eight pieces of faunal bone. The lithic materials mainly consisted of quartz; however, one rhyolite, one volcanic, and one obsidian flake were also recovered. At the time of the current study, a portion of the site identified by Mooney and Associates as containing intact elements of SDI-16,508A has been mechanically altered, creating a generally level area that is now utilized to stockpile soil. The northeast portion of SDI-16,508A has been impacted by the encroachment of the vineyard. Photographs of the site have been provided in Appendix E. The location of the milling features and disturbances have been illustrated on Figure 4.3–1.

All previously identified bedrock milling features (BMFs) associated with SDI-16,508A were relocated during the current testing project. BMFs 1, 2, and 6 are located west of the APE. No changes to BMFs 1 and 6 were identified during the feature mapping and documentation; however, BMF 2 has been mostly buried beneath the stockpile of soil.

BMFs 3, 4, and 5 are located within the core area of the site. BMFs 3 and 4 are located in the area where the Mooney and Associates study identified intact elements of SDI-16,508A. BMF 5 is located west of the APE. During the current study, no changes to the milling surfaces of BMFs 3 and 5 were identified. However, the natural soil around the southern edge of BMF 3 has been impacted by the soil stockpile. Further, although the outcrop associated with BMF 4 was relocated, the milling surface associated with the feature could not be identified; however, when orginally recorded, Mooney and Associates stated that BMF 4 contained one poorly defined slick (Eckhardt and Walker 2004).

BMF 7 was originally recorded as a single bedrock milling feature. However, during the current study, two bedrock milling features were identified in the previously recorded location of BMF 7. As a result, the two BMFs have been designated BMF 7A and BMF 7B. The two newly-designated milling features, along with BMF 8, were all relocated.

4.3.2 Subsurface Investigation

In order to assess the potential for cultural deposits within the Perrin Oak Ranch Winery Project property boundaries and the location of any remaining intact subsurface cultural deposits associated with SDI-16,508A, a total of 19 STPs were excavated. The locations of all subsurface tests are illustrated in Figure 4.3–1. Ten of the STPs were placed east of SDI-16,508A, while the remaining nine were purposefully placed within the area of the site identified by the Mooney and Associates as significant. The purpose of the testing was to verify that any project construction

and improvements would not impact intact cultural resources, document current site conditions, and to further refine any potential open space area.

Soils within the STPs generally consisted of medium to dark brown sandy silt within the upper level (zero to 10 centimeters), intermixed with decomposed granite within the second level (10 to 20 centimeters), and completely decomposed granite within subsequent excavated levels. STPs were excavated to a depth of 30 centimeters or to two sterile levels. The STPs located east of SDI-16,508A generally exhibited disturbed soil intermixed with gravel and plastic, while those within the previously proposed open space area appeared less disturbed. Most of the STPs were negative for cultural material, except for STPs 10, 14, and 15, which produced extremely minimal recovery (two pieces of debitage and one mano fragment). STP 11 was placed within a flat area, where portions of the SDI-16,508A had been previously disturbed, to determine if any archaeological material that may have been impacted through the mechanical removal of the adjacent slope was present. Because of this, STP 11 was excavated an additional 10 centimeters. STP 15 was also excavated to 40 centimeters due to a single piece of debitage that was collected in the 10-to-20-centimeter level. The results of the shovel tests are provided in Table 4.3–1, while the locations of the STPs are illustrated in Figure 4.3–1.

Table 4.3–1

Shovel Test Excavation Data for Site SDI-16,508A

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				
	20-30				
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				
	20-30				
6	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
7	0-10	No Recovery			

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Item	Quantity	Material	Cat. No.
	10-20				
	20-30				
8	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
9	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
10	0-10	Debitage	1	Metavolcanic	1
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-25				
11	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
	30-40				
12	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
13	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
14	0-10	Mano Fragment	1	Granitic	2
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30				
15	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20	Debitage	1	Metavolcanic	3
	20-30	No Recovery			
	30-40				
16	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
17	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
18	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
19	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Item	Quantity	Material	Cat. No.
	20-30				

4.4 Discussion/Summary

The investigation of SDI-16,508A was undertaken to evaluate the significance of the resource and to compare these findings with those provided by Mooney and Associates (Eckhardt and Walker 2004). The findings of the 2004 report based a determination of significance upon evidence of cultural deposits. The current study was tasked with the confirmation of the significance status of SDI-16,508A, as well as an assessment of potential affects to SDI-16,508A from the proposed development of the winery project. Based upon the tests employed by BFSA, the prior study's findings could not be duplicated, as no cultural deposits were observed anywhere within the limits of SDI-16,508A. The STPs situated near the planned improvements along the south side of SDI-16,508A and those placed within the core area of the archaeological site did not encounter any cultural deposits. The information gathered regarding SDI-16,508A supports the characterization of this site as a resource processing location with milling features and a scatter of artifacts employed as part of the Late Prehistoric subsistence pattern. The site has no further research potential; however, the site does contain several milling stations that reflect the repeated use of this location over many years during the seasonal transhumance through the region by Native Americans.

The County-directed testing for SDI-16,508A has provided data that forms the basis for the findings that no cultural deposits are located within the potential construction area delineated as an APE. Furthermore, past disturbance of SDI-16,508A by ongoing ranch activities does not appear to have disturbed any significant deposits or features.

5.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

5.1 Resource Importance

The current testing and evaluation of SDI-16,508A was conducted to determine if the proposed winery project would further impact elements of Site SDI-16,508A. Previous testing and evaluation of Site SDI-16,508A evaluated it as potentially significant under CEQA and County of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines (Eckhardt and Walker 2004). The previous evaluation was based on the recovery of artifacts in an undisturbed location of SDI-16,508A. As a result, Mooney and Associates proposed an open space area delineated by intact riparian vegetation to protect the area most likely to still contain significant subsurface components. During the current testing of SDI-16,508A, no cultural deposits were observed anywhere within the limits of the site and the findings from the previous Mooney and Associates study could not be duplicated. Therefore, the previous evaluation of SDI-16,508A as potentially CEQA-significant could not be confirmed. However, the information gathered through the current testing of SDI-16,508A does support the characterization of the site as a Late Prehistoric resource processing location that reflects the repeated use over many years during the seasonal transhumance through the region by Native Americans. Nevertheless, based on the data from the current archaeological testing, the site has no further research potential.

5.2 Impact Identification

The proposed development for the Perrin Oak Ranch Winery Project will include grading for the widening of an access road just east of SDI-16,508A. Further, future winery events may plan to utilize the pond/patio area. The testing program confirmed that the widening of the winery access road will not impact any subsurface components of Site SDI-16,508A. However, impacts to the cultural site may include further disturbance through pedestrian movement during winery events. Although the current testing does not support the previous evaluation of Site SDI-16,508A as potentially CEQA-significant, the milling features, along with the much of the riparian vegetation located within the core of SDI-16,508A still remain and represent a good example of Late Prehistoric resource exploitation. Therefore, it is recommended that the remaining bedrock milling features within the core area of the site be placed in an open space easement as mitigation measures to further reduce the effect of the direct impacts upon SDI-16,508A. The proposed open space easement is illustrated on Figure 6.1–1.

5.2.1 Native American Heritage Values

Based upon the Sacred Lands File search conducted by the NAHC, no sacred sites, TCPs, TCRs, or Traditional Cultural Landscapes (TCLs) are known to exist within the project. During the current archaeological evaluation, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered that could be reasonably associated with such practices. The County of San Diego is conducting Native American consultation through the CEQA AB 52 process.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Unavoidable Impacts

Focused archaeological testing within the area of direct project development along the access road corridor has indicated that no cultural resources would be impacted through the widening of the access road. The portion of SDI-16,508A located outside of the project APE could sustain indirect impacts from increased pedestrian traffic associated with winery events. Although this study was unable to duplicate the previous evaluation that Site SDI-16,508A contains significant cultural deposits, the milling features, along with much of the riparian vegetation located within the core of SDI-16,508A still remain and represent a good example of the Late Prehistoric resource exploitation of the area. Therefore, given that this area of SDI-16,508A is not proposed to be altered by the project, it is recommended that the bedrock milling features within this core area of the site be placed in an open space easement to prevent indirect impacts from increased public use in this area. The proposed open space easement is illustrated on Figure 6.1–1. In conjunction with the open space designation, the observed use of the area near the milling features as a soil stockpile should be restricted to locations outside of the easement. With the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, any impacts to the cultural resources associated with the Perrin Oak Ranch Winery Project are evaluated as "Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated."

6.2 Mitigation Measures

The proposed development and utilization of the project site during winery operations may impact the bedrock milling features within the undisturbed portions of SDI-16,508A. Therefore, based on the results of this study, the following recommendations are proposed:

Open Space Dedication

In order to protect sensitive cultural resources (SDI-16,508A) and discourage foot traffic, an open space easement (see Figure 6.1–1) encompassing the least impacted element of Site SDI-16,508A, including BMFs 3, 4, and 5, is recommended. The open space easement shall include passive protective measures (e.g. cactus or other natural barriers) to ensure public visiting the winery remain away from the open space easement.

Stockpile Removal

In order to remove existing impacts from Site SDI-16,508A, the soil stockpile shall be removed, and the area shall no longer be used for the stockpiling of soil. The soil stockpile shall be removed under the supervision of the project archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor. The slope shall be revegetated (hydroseed) with native vegetation to prevent erosion into the easement.

Figure 6.1–1
Recommended Open Space Map
Site SDI-16,508A

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Although the survey and testing program suggests that development of the project will not directly impact known subsurface resources, an archaeological monitoring program (including a Kumeyaay Native American monitor) is recommended because grading will expose areas that could contain buried cultural deposits that were not observed during the survey and testing program. Given the quantity of cultural sites in this area, the potential also exists that other resources could be exposed. In any event, monitoring of grading is recommended to prevent the inadvertent destruction of any potentially important cultural deposits that were not observed or detected during the current cultural resources study. The monitoring program should include both archaeological and Kumeyaay Native American monitors. The recommended archaeological monitoring should adhere to the requirements for such programs adopted by the County of San Diego. Protocols to be followed for the archaeological monitoring of the property are provided below.

Archaeological Monitoring Program

An archaeological monitoring program to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried cultural resources within the Perrin Oak Ranch Winery APE shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the County of San Diego. This program shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions:

1. Prior to approval of any grading and or improvement plans and issuance of any grading or construction permits, the following shall be completed:

    a) Contract with a County-approved archaeologist to perform archaeological monitoring and a potential data recovery program during all earth-disturbing activities. The project archaeologist shall perform the monitoring duties before, during and after construction.
    b) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the project archaeologist and the County of San Diego shall be executed.
    c) The project archeologist shall provide evidence that a Kumeyaay Native American has been contracted to perform Native American monitoring for the project.

2. Prior to any earth-disturbing activities, the following shall be completed:

    a) The County approved project archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor shall attend the pre-construction meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the archaeological monitoring program.

3. During earth-disturbing activities, the following shall be completed:

a) The project archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor shall monitor all earth-disturbing activities in all areas identified for development including off-site improvements as detailed below.
b) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the project archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor shall be onsite as determined necessary by the project archaeologist. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the project archaeologist in consultation with the Kumeyaay Native American monitor. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the project archaeologist in consultation with the Kumeyaay Native American monitor.
c) In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered:

i. The project archaeologist or the Kumeyaay Native American monitor shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources.
ii. At the time of discovery, the project archaeologist shall contact the County Planning and Development Services (PDS) Staff Archaeologist.
iii. The project archaeologist, in consultation with the PDS Staff Archaeologist and the Kumeyaay Native American monitor, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources.
iv. Construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area only after the PDS Staff Archaeologist has concurred with the evaluation.
v. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field. Should the isolates and/or non-significant deposits not be collected by the project archaeologist, then the Kumeyaay Native American monitor may collect the cultural material for transfer to a tribal curation facility or repatriation program.
vi. A Research Design and Data Recovery Program (RDDRP) is required to mitigate impacts to identified significant cultural resources. The RDDRP shall be prepared by the Project Archaeologist in coordination with the Kumeyaay Native American monitor. The PDS Staff Archaeologist shall review and approve the RDDRP, which shall be carried out using professional archaeological methods. The RDDRP shall include (a) reasonable efforts to preserve (avoidance) "unique" cultural resources or sacred sites; (b) the capping of identified sacred sites or unique cultural resources and placement of

development over the cap, if avoidance is infeasible; and (c) data recovery for non-unique cultural resources.

d) If any human remains are discovered:

i. The property owner or their representative shall contact the county coroner and the PDS Staff Archaeologist.
ii. Upon identification of human remains, no further disturbance shall occur in the area of the find until the county coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin.
iii. If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted by the property owner or their representative in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
iv. The immediate vicinity where the Native American human remains are located is not to be damaged or disturbed by further development activity until consultation with the Most Likely Descendent regarding their recommendations as required by Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 has been conducted.
v. Public Resources Code §5097.98, CEQA §15064.5, and Health & Safety Code §7050.5 shall be followed in the event that human remains are discovered.

4. Prior to rough grading approval and issuance of any building permit, the following shall be completed:

a) The project archaeologist shall prepare one of the following reports upon completion of the earth-disturbing activities that require monitoring:

i. If no archaeological resources are encountered during earth-disturbing activities, then submit a final negative monitoring report substantiating that earth-disturbing activities are completed and no cultural resources were encountered. Archaeological monitoring logs showing the date and time that the monitor was on site and any comments from the Kumeyaay Native American monitor must be included in the negative monitoring report.
ii. If archaeological resources were encountered during the earth-disturbing activities, the project archaeologist shall provide an archaeological monitoring report stating that the field monitoring activities have been completed, and that resources have been encountered. The report shall detail all cultural artifacts and deposits discovered during monitoring and the anticipated time schedule for completion of the curation and/or repatriation phase of the monitoring.

5. Prior to any occupancy, final grading release, or use of the premises, the following shall be completed:

   a) The project archaeologist shall prepare a final report that documents the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the archaeological monitoring program if cultural resources were encountered during earth-disturbing activities. The report shall include the following, if applicable:

      i. DPR Primary and Archaeological site forms;
      ii. Daily monitoring logs; and/or
      iii. Artifact conveyance:

      - Evidence that all cultural materials have been curated and/or repatriated as follows:

        - Evidence that all prehistoric materials collected during the archaeological monitoring program have been submitted to a San Diego curation facility or a culturally affiliated Native American tribal curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and, therefore, would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records, including title, shall be transferred to the San Diego curation facility or culturally affiliated Native American tribal curation facility and shall be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility stating that the prehistoric archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

        or

        Evidence that all prehistoric materials collected during the grading monitoring program have been repatriated to a Native American group of appropriate tribal affinity. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the Native American tribe to whom the cultural resources have been repatriated identifying that the archaeological materials have been received.
        - Historic materials shall be curated at a San Diego curation facility and shall not be curated at a tribal curation facility or repatriated. The collections and associated records, including title, shall be transferred to

the San Diego curation facility and shall be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility stating that the historic materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

b) If no cultural resources are discovered, a negative monitoring report must be submitted stating that the archaeological monitoring activities have been completed. Grading monitoring logs must be submitted with the negative monitoring report.

6.3 Significant Adverse Effects

Based upon the current study, the implementation of the proposed measures would reduce any further impacts to SDI-16,508A to a level of Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated and there would be no significant adverse effects.

6.4 Native American Heritage Resources/Traditional Properties

BFSA requested a review of the SLF by the NAHC. The SLF search failed to identify Native American TCPs within one mile of the project. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter and has received eight responses. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians and the Pala Band of Mission Indians both deferred to tribes more local to the project area. The Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians indicated that the area is known to have once been occupied by the San Pasqual Band of Kumeyaay Indians and that, depending on the previous uses of the property, there still could be resources buried on the property. The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians indicated that the project is located within the territory of the Luiseño people, as well as within their specific area of Historic interest, but had no knowledge of any specific resources within or near the project area. The Jamul Indian Village of California requested that a Kumeyaay monitor participate in the survey and deferred to Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, who also requested that a Kumeyaay monitor participate in the survey. The San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians sent two responses stating that the area falls within the boundaries of their Traditional Use Area (TUA) and requested to initiate consultation on the project. The Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians, the Rincon Band of Mission Indians, and the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians also requested a copy of the survey report. A copy of all Native American correspondence can be found in Appendix D.

Although previously evaluated as a potentially CEQA-significant temporary prehistoric campsite, no artifacts were recovered at Site SDI-16,508A that would be associated with religious practices of Native Americans. Pursuant to AB 52 consultation requirements, the County of San Diego has reached out to potentially affected Tribes. Consultation will be ongoing throughout the discretionary processing of this project.

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8.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the Perrin Oak Ranch Winery Project was directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Project Archaeologist Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA and Archaeological Field Director Clarence Hoff with assistance from Gabe Kitchen and Chris Curo, Kumeyaay Native American representatives from Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc. The report text was prepared by Andrew Garrison and Brian Smith. Report graphics were provided by Andrew Garrison and Caitlin Foote. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Courtney Accardy. 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-16,508A	An open space easement encompassing the least impacted elements of SDI-16,508A, including BMFs 3, 4, and 5, is recommended.	Protective measures could include planting of cactus or other types of natural barriers to ensure public visiting the winery remain off of the bedrock outcroppings and the open space easement.
	The revegetation of the slope and halting of all excavations and stockpiling of soil within or adjacent to the open space easement.	Not required
General Property	The potential exists that unrecorded cultural resources could be encountered during grading. As a condition of approval, an archaeological monitoring program should be required to mitigate impacts to cultural resources uncovered during grading.	Not required

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**

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

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

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Crops of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

Professional Accomplishments

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

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects 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).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Mid-Bayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the city. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric 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 An 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 geotechnichal 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 achaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

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

Cultural Resources Phase I and II Investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

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

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of

site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

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

Survey and Testing of a Historic Resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

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

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

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

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

Phase I, II, and II Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

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.

2015 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, City of Escondido, County of San Diego.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.

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

2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California (APN 218-120-31).

2015 An Updated Cultural Resource Survey for the Box Springs Project (TR 33410), APNs 255-230-010, 255-240-005, 255-240-006, and Portions of 257-180-004, 257-180-005, and 257-180-006.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.

2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Diamond Valley Solar Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.

2014 National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance for the Proposed Saddleback Estates Project, Riverside County, California.

2014 A Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project, TR 36593, Riverside County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Estates at Del Mar Project, City of Del Mar, San Diego, California (TTM 14-001).

2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Due Diligence Assessment of the Ocean Colony Project, City of Encinitas.

2014 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ivey Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California.

2013 Cultural Resources Report for the Emerald Acres Project, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Cultural Resources Records Search and Review for the Pala Del Norte Conservation Bank Project, San Diego County, California.

2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch, City of Menifee, County of Riverside.

2013 El Centro Town Center Industrial Development Project (EDA Grant No. 07-01-06386); Result of Cultural Resource Monitoring.

2013 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Renda Residence Project, 9521 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.

2013 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation Program, San Clemente Senior Housing Project, 2350 South El Camino Real, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (CUP No. 06-065; APN-060-032-04).

2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Los Peñasquitos Recycled Water Pipeline.

2012 Cultural Resources Report for Menifee Heights (Tract 32277).

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence at 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2012 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.

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

2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rieger Residence, 13707 Durango Drive, Del Mar, California 92014, APN 300-369-49.

2011 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California.

2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.

2011 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California (APNs 534-194-02 and 03).

2011 Archaeological Survey of the Pelberg Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application; 8335 Camino Del Oro; La Jolla, California 92037 APN 346-162-01-00 .

2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation for the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological sites for Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA).

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project.

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 M Project, City of San Diego Project #174116.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, 8001 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, California, Project No. 226965.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Keating Residence Project, 9633 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego; APNs 535-365-01, 535-365-02 and 535-392-05 through 535-392-07.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Sewer and Water Group 772 Project, San Diego, California, W.O. Nos. 187861 and 178351.

2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California, Contract No. H105126.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive Project, San Diego, California; Project No. 163216.

2010 A Historical Evaluation of Structures on the Butterfield Trails Property.

2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN 260-276-07-00).

2010 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Heller/Nguyen Project, TPM 06-01, Poway, California.

2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Sunday Drive Parcel Project, San Diego County, California, APN 189-281-14.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Emergency Garnet Avenue Storm Drain Replacement Project, San Diego, California, Project No. B10062

2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project

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.

2004 An Archaeological Survey and an Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Salt Creek Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 An Archaeological Assessment for the Hidden Meadows Project, San Diego County, TM 5174, Log No. 99-08-033. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 An Archaeological Survey for the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Archaeological Monitoring of Geological Testing Cores at the Pacific Beach Christian Church Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 San Juan Creek Drilling Archaeological Monitoring. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Within the Spring Canyon Biological Mitigation Area, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Audie Murphy Ranch Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 Results of an Archaeological Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Robertson Ranch Project, City of Carlsbad. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-7976 for the Eastlake III Woods Project, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29777, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Moore Property, Poway. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water and Sewer Group Job 530A, Old Town San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the High Desert Water District Recharge Site 6 Project, Yucca Valley. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-13,864 at the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 A Cultural Resources Survey and Site Evaluations at the Stewart Subdivision Project, Moreno Valley, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, French Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at The TPM#24003– Lawson Valley Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-5326 at the Westview High School Project for the Poway Unified School District. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Menifee Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Bernardo Mountain Project, Escondido, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Nextel Black Mountain Road Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Rancho Vista Project, 740 Hilltop Drive, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Poway Creek Project, Poway, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/ Cavadias Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Salvage Excavations at Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project, Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Report for an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village Two SPA, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Resource for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization and Immigration Service Border Road, Fence, and Lighting Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey of the Home Creek Village Project, 4600 Block of Home Avenue, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey for the Sgobassi Lot Split, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village 11 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for The Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation for the Anthony's Pizza Acquisition Project in Ocean Beach, City of San Diego (with L. Pierson and B. Smith). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1996 An Archaeological Testing Program for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1995 Results of a Cultural Resources Study for the 4S Ranch. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1995 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1994 Results of the Cultural Resources Mitigation Programs at Sites SDI-11,044/H and SDI-12,038 at the Salt Creek Ranch Project . Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1993 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Stallion Oaks Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1992 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Ely Lot Split Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1991 The Results of an Archaeological Study for the Walton Development Group Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA

Senior Project Archaeologist

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Education

Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside **2009**

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside **2005**

Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside **2005**

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists
Society for California Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
California Council for the Promotion of History
Society of Primitive Technology
Lithic Studies Society
California Preservation Foundation
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Experience

Senior Project Archaeologist **June 2017–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. **Poway, California**

Project management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies including National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) level projects interacting with clients, sub-consultants, and lead agencies. Supervise and perform fieldwork including archaeological survey, monitoring, site testing, comprehensive site records checks, and historic building assessments. Perform and oversee technological analysis of prehistoric lithic assemblages. Author or co-author cultural resource management reports submitted to private clients and lead agencies.

Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist **2009–2017**
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. **Orange, California**

Served as Project Archaeologist or Principal Investigator on multiple projects, including archaeological monitoring, cultural resource surveys, test excavations, and historic building assessments. Directed projects from start to finish, including budget and personnel hours proposals, field and laboratory direction, report writing, technical editing, Native American consultation, and final report submittal. Oversaw all GIS projects including data collection, spatial analysis, and map creation.

Preservation Researcher **2009**
City of Riverside Modernism Survey **Riverside, California**

Completed DPR Primary, District, and Building, Structure and Object Forms for five sites for a grant-funded project to survey designated modern architectural resources within the City of Riverside.

Information Officer **2005, 2008–2009**
Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside **Riverside, California**

Processed and catalogued restricted and unrestricted archaeological and historical site record forms. Conducted research projects and records searches for government agencies and private cultural resource firms.

Reports/Papers

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Jefferson & Ivy Project, City of Murrieta, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Nuevo Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Westmont Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for TTM 31810 (42.42 acres) Predico Properties Olive Grove Project. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.

2016 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: All Star Super Storage City of Menifee Project, 2015-156. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of Mills Act application.

2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2015 Class III Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Survey for The Lynx Cat Granite Quarry and Water Valley Road Widening Project County of San Bernardino, California, Near the Community of Hinkley. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2014 Archaeological Phase I: Cultural Resource Survey of the South West Quadrant of Fairview Park, Costa Mesa. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2010 Phase II Cultural Resources Report Site CA=RIV-2160 PM No. 35164. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

2009 Riverside Modernism Context Survey, contributing author. Available online at the City of Riverside.

Presentations

2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.

2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2015 "Successive Cultural Phasing Of Prehistoric Northern Orange County, California." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Southern California Cogged Stone Replication: Experimentation and Results." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Prehistoric House Keeping: Lithic Analysis of an Intermediate Horizon House Pit." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Pits and Privies: The Use and Disposal of Artifacts from Historic Los Angeles." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Grooving in the Past: A Demonstration of the Manufacturing of OGR beads and a look at Past SRS, Inc. Replicative Studies." Demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the January meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

2014 "From Artifact to Replication: Examining *Olivella* Grooved Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.

2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.

2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

2012 "Expedient Flaked Tools from Bolsa Chica: Exploring the Lithic Technological Organization." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.

2012 "Utilitarian and Ceremonial Ground Stone Production at Bolsa Chica Identified Through Production Tools." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.

2012 "Connecting Production Industries at Bolsa Chica: Lithic Reduction and Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.

2011 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Four: Mesa Production Industries. Co-presenter at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

2011 "Hammerstones from Bolsa Chica and Their Relationship towards Site Interpretation." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.

2011 "Exploring Bipolar Reduction at Bolsa Chica: Debitage Analysis and Replication." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.

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

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

Confidential Photographs

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX F

Confidential Maps

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)