

CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE SECRET HILLS RANCH PROJECT

SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

PDS2020-LDGRMJ-30253

APN 520-060-18

Lead Agency:

**County of San Diego
Planning & Development Services
5510 Overland Avenue, Suite 310
San Diego, California 92123
(858) 694-3656**

Preparer:

**Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, California 92064
(858) 484-0915**



Signature

Project Proponent:

**QualCraft Construction, Inc.
1003 Isabella Avenue
Coronado, California 92118
Contact: Aiden Trevaskis (619) 435-3300**

July 30, 2020; Revised October 29, 2020

Archaeological Database Information

<i>Authors:</i>	Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith
<i>Consulting Firm:</i>	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. 14010 Poway Road, Suite A Poway, California 92064 (858) 484-0915
<i>Client/Project Proponent:</i>	QualCraft Construction, Inc. 1003 Isabella Avenue Coronado, California 92118 Contact: Aiden Trevaskis (619) 435-3300
<i>Report Date:</i>	July 30, 2020; Revised October 29, 2020
<i>Report Title:</i>	Cultural Resources Study for the Secret Hills Ranch Project, San Diego County, California (PDS2020-LDGRMJ-30253; APN 520-060-18)
<i>Type of Study:</i>	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Phase II Testing Program
<i>New Sites:</i>	None
<i>Updated Sites:</i>	SDI-5872, SDI-17,726 to 17,730, and P-37-027107 to P-37-027109
<i>USGS Quadrangle:</i>	<i>Alpine, California</i> (7.5 minute), Section 3, Township 16 South, Range 2 East
<i>Acreage:</i>	76.93 acres
<i>Key Words:</i>	Survey; SDI-17,227, SDI-17,228, and P-37-027107 to P-37-027109 not relocated and SDI-5872 and SDI-17,726 relocated in open space areas; testing program conducted at SDI-17,229 and SDI-17,730; SDI-17,229, SDI-17,730, P-37-027107 within the development footprint evaluated as not CEQA-significant Historical Resources; Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program is recommended.

Table of Contents

<u>Section</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
LIST OF ACRONYMS		v
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT		vi
1.0	INTRODUCTION	1.0–1
1.1	<u>Project Description</u>	1.0–1
1.2	<u>Existing Conditions</u>	1.0–1
	1.2.1 Natural Setting	1.0–1
	1.2.2 Cultural Setting	1.0–5
1.3	<u>Results of the Archaeological Records Search</u>	1.0–11
1.4	<u>Applicable Regulations</u>	1.0–19
	1.4.1 California Environmental Quality Act.....	1.0–19
	1.4.2 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources	1.0–21
	1.4.3 County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance.....	1.0–21
2.0	GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE	2.0–1
3.0	ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS	3.0–1
3.1	<u>Methods</u>	3.0–1
	3.1.1 Survey Methods	3.0–1
	3.1.2 Test Methods.....	3.0–1
	3.1.3 Laboratory and Cataloging Procedures.....	3.0–2
	3.1.4 Curation.....	3.0–2
	3.1.5 Native American Participation.....	3.0–2
3.2	<u>Results of the Field Survey</u>	3.0–2
3.3	<u>Field Investigation</u>	3.0–6
	3.3.1 Site SDI-17,729.....	3.0–6
	3.3.2 Site SDI-17,730.....	3.0–8
3.4	<u>Discussion/Summary</u>	3.0–12
4.0	INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION.....	4.0–1
4.1	<u>Resource Importance</u>	4.0–1
4.2	<u>Impact Identification</u>	4.0–3
	4.2.1 Native American Heritage Values	4.0–3

Table of Contents (continued)

<u>Section</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
5.0	MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS	5.0–1
5.1	<u>Mitigable Impacts</u>	5.0–1
5.2	<u>Recommended Mitigation Measures</u>	5.0–1
5.3	<u>Significant Adverse Effects</u>	5.0–1
5.4	<u>No Impact</u>	5.0–1
5.5	<u>Native American Heritage Resources/Traditional Properties</u>	5.0–1
5.6	<u>Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program</u>	5.0–2
6.0	REFERENCES CITED.....	6.0–1
7.0	LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED	7.0–1
8.0	LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS.....	8.0–1

List of Appendices

- Appendix A – Resumes of Key Personnel
- Appendix B – Updated Site Record Forms*
- Appendix C – Archaeological Records Search Results*
- Appendix D – NAHC Sacred Lands Files Search Results*
- Appendix E – Confidential Maps*
- Appendix F – Confidential Photographs*
- Appendix G – Archaeological Test Plan for Sites SDI-17,729 and SDI-17,730 at the Secret Hills Ranch Project (*Prepared by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., 2020*)*

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

List of Figures

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
Figure 1.1–1	General Location Map.....	1.0–2
Figure 1.1–2	Project Location Map (USGS)	1.0–3
Figure 1.1–3	Project Development Map.....	1.0–4
Figure 3.2–1	Cultural Resource Location Map*.....	3.0–5
Figure 3.3–1	Excavation Location Map, Site SDI-17,729*.....	3.0–7
Figure 3.3–2	Excavation Location Map, Site SDI-17,730*.....	3.0–9
Figure 3.3–3	Bedrock Milling Feature A, Site SDI-17,730.....	3.0–10
Figure 4.1–1	Cultural Resources Shown on Project Development Map*	4.0–2

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

List of Plates

<u>Plate</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
Plate 3.2–1	Overview of the project, facing southwest	3.0–4
Plate 3.2–2	Overview of the project, facing northwest.....	3.0–4
Plate 3.3–4	BMF A at Site SDI-17,730, facing south.....	3.0–11

List of Tables

<u>Table</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
Table 1.3–1	Cultural Resources Within One Mile of the Project.....	1.0–12
Table 1.3–2	Cultural Resource Studies Within One Mile of the Project.....	1.0–15
Table 3.3–1	Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-17,729.....	3.0–8
Table 3.3–2	Bedrock Milling Feature Data, Site SDI-17,730	3.0–11
Table 3.3–3	Shovel Test Excavation Data, Site SDI-17,730.....	3.0–12
Table 4.1–1	Site Significant Summary and Impact Evaluations	4.0–3

List of Acronyms

AB	Assembly Bill
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
ATP	Archaeological Test Plan
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
LMEI	Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.
MLD	Most Likely Descendent
MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PDS	Planning & Development Services
PI	Principal Investigator
PRC	Public Resources Code
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SDAC	San Diego Archaeological Center
SDSU	San Diego State University
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SLF	Sacred Lands File
STP	Shovel Test Pit
TCL	Traditional Cultural Landscape
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resource
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey
YBP	Years Before the Present

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The following cultural resources study was prepared on behalf of QualCraft Construction, Inc. to assess potential impacts to cultural resources resulting from the proposed development for the Secret Hills Ranch Project. 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 between Via Viejas Oeste, Firebrand Drive, and Via Tesoro in the Alpine area of unincorporated San Diego County, California, on the United States Geological Survey (USGS), 7.5-minute, 1:24,000-scale *Alpine, California* Quadrangle, Section 3, Township 16 South, Range 2 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian. The project proposes to develop a rural residence and ranch complex in the northeastern portion of the 76.93-acre parcel (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 520-060-18). The proposed grading area will include approximately 18.00 acres and the remainder will be open space.

This archaeological investigation was conducted as part of the County of San Diego's environmental review process to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project and subsequently evaluate any resources in compliance with CEQA and County of San Diego guidelines. The archaeological investigation of the project also included the review of an archaeological records search performed at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project boundaries or in the immediate vicinity. A review of the SCIC records search information indicates that nine prehistoric resources (SDI-5872, SDI-17,726 to SDI-17,1730, and P-37-027107 to P-37-027109) are located within the project.

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) requested a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The County of San Diego also conducted Native American consultation through the State Assembly Bill (AB) 52 process. A copy of all BFSA Native American correspondence can be found in Appendix D (see Confidential Appendix).

The cultural resources survey was conducted on July 1, 2020. The survey was undertaken with the assistance of Shuluuk Linton, a Kumeyaay Native American representative from Red Tail Environmental. The survey of the Secret Hills Ranch Project identified evidence of prehistoric occupation within the project. In total, nine recorded sites (SDI-5872, SDI-17,726 to SDI-17,1730, and P-37-027107 to P-37-027109) were reviewed as part of the current project; no new sites were identified. Based upon the design of the project, only three of the sites (SDI-17,729, SDI-17,730, and P-37-027107) will be impacted by the proposed development and the remainder of the sites will remain in open space.

Based upon the survey results, only SDI-17,729 and SDI-17,730 were found to require testing for the presence of subsurface cultural resource deposits through the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs). An Archaeological Test Plan (ATP) was subsequently prepared for and approved

by the County of San Diego. In accordance with County of San Diego guidelines and site evaluation protocols, a testing program was implemented on July 22, 2020. The testing program was completed with the assistance of Anthony LaChappa, a Kumeyaay Native American representative from Red Tail Environmental. Neither recorded site had been previously tested or evaluated. Archaeological investigations at SDI-17,729 and SDI-17,730 did not identify any subsurface archaeological materials and the sites lack additional research potential.

As a result of the testing program and site significance evaluations, SDI-17,729, SDI-17,730, and P-37-027107 were identified as not CEQA-significant Historical Resources, are not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and do not represent County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)-significant sites. While no site-specific mitigation measures are recommended, based upon the frequency of prehistoric cultural resources in the project vicinity, a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) is recommended due to the potential for encountering buried cultural deposits during any grading or excavations as part of the development of the property. The MMRP shall include archaeological and Native American monitoring of all earthmoving activities and the subsequent implementation of mitigation measures should inadvertent discoveries be made. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCIC at SDSU. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSa in Poway, California.

1.0 **INTRODUCTION**

1.1 **Project Description**

The Secret Hills Ranch Project is a planned rural residential ranch complex located between Via Viejas Oeste, Firebrand Drive, and Via Tesoro in the Alpine area of unincorporated San Diego County, California (Figure 1.1–1). The property (APN 520-060-18) is currently undeveloped and may be found on the USGS, 7.5-minute, 1:24,000-scale *Alpine, California* Quadrangle within Section 3, Township 16 South, Range 2 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian (Figure 1.1–2). The project proposes to develop approximately 18.00 of the 76.93-acre property into a rural ranch with three easements (a 30-foot private road easement and 70-foot road and utility easement at the northwest corner of the project and the 56-foot Firebrand Road easement at the eastern property boundary) and the remainder will remain as open space (Figure 1.1–3).

The archaeological study for the project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and County of San Diego environmental guidelines. 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 freshwater resources and a food supply. Certainly, the course of Viejas Creek (just north of the project) and Sweetwater River (to the east) were key environmental resources that attracted prehistoric populations to this area. Of the previously recorded resources within the project, sites SDI-17,727, SDI-17,728, P-37-027107, P-37-027108, and P-37-027109 were not relocated as part of the current field survey and sites SDI-5872, SDI-17,726, Site SDI-17,729, and Site SDI-17,730 were relocated. For the current project, only SDI-17,729, SDI-17,730, and P-37-027107 are within the proposed impact area and will be impacted as a result of the development.

1.2 **Existing Conditions**

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 natural and cultural settings at the subject property, the relationship between the two, and the relevance of that relationship to the project.

1.2.1 Natural Setting

The Secret Hills Ranch Project is characterized as vacant, unimproved land crossed by backcountry hiking and equestrian trails. The topography of the project area consists of rolling upland hills and ridges containing numerous granitic outcrops scattered throughout the property. Elevations on the project vary from approximately 1,900 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) within the northwest corner to 2,070 feet AMSL in the northeast corner.

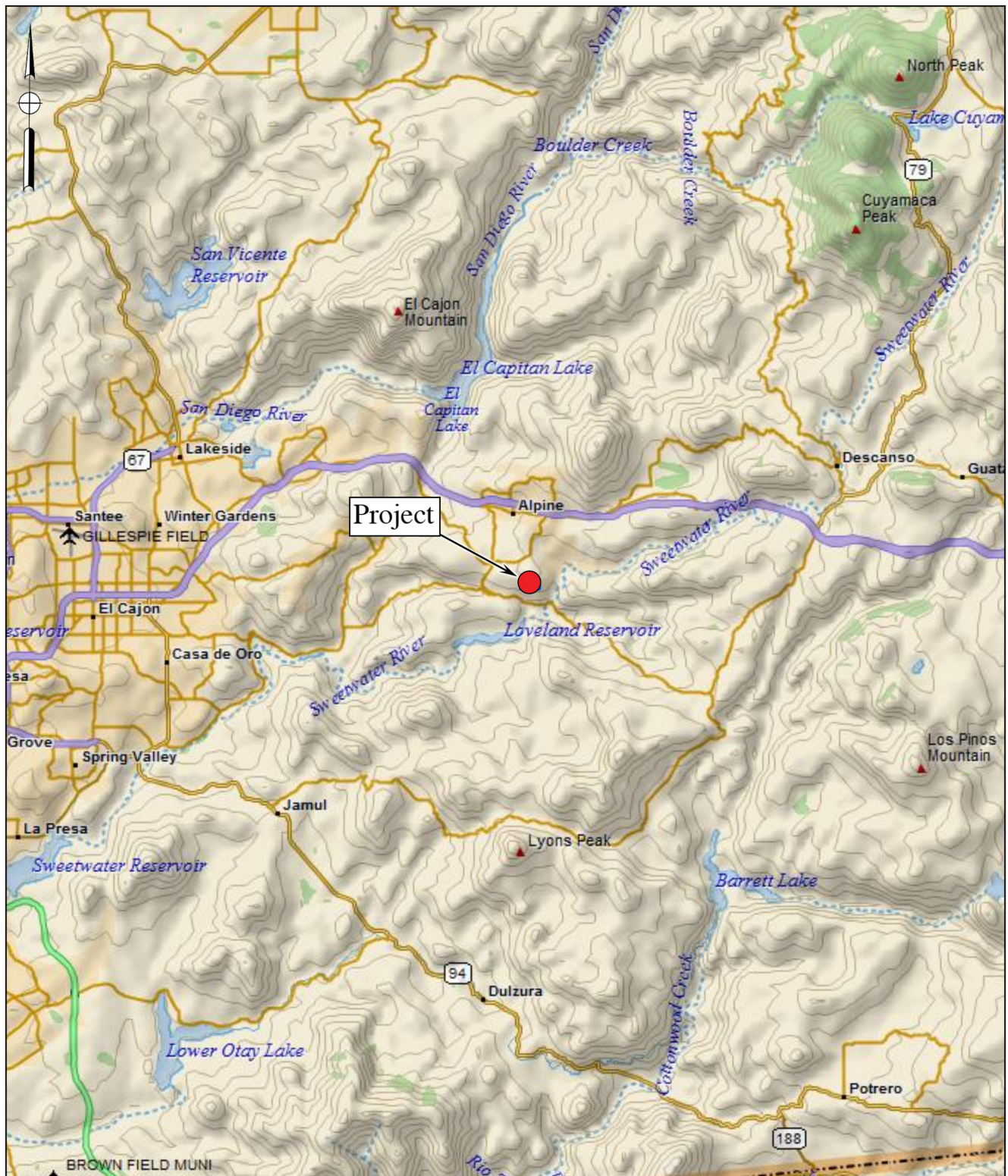


Figure 1.1-1
General Location Map
 The Secret Hills Ranch Project
 DeLorme (1:250,000)



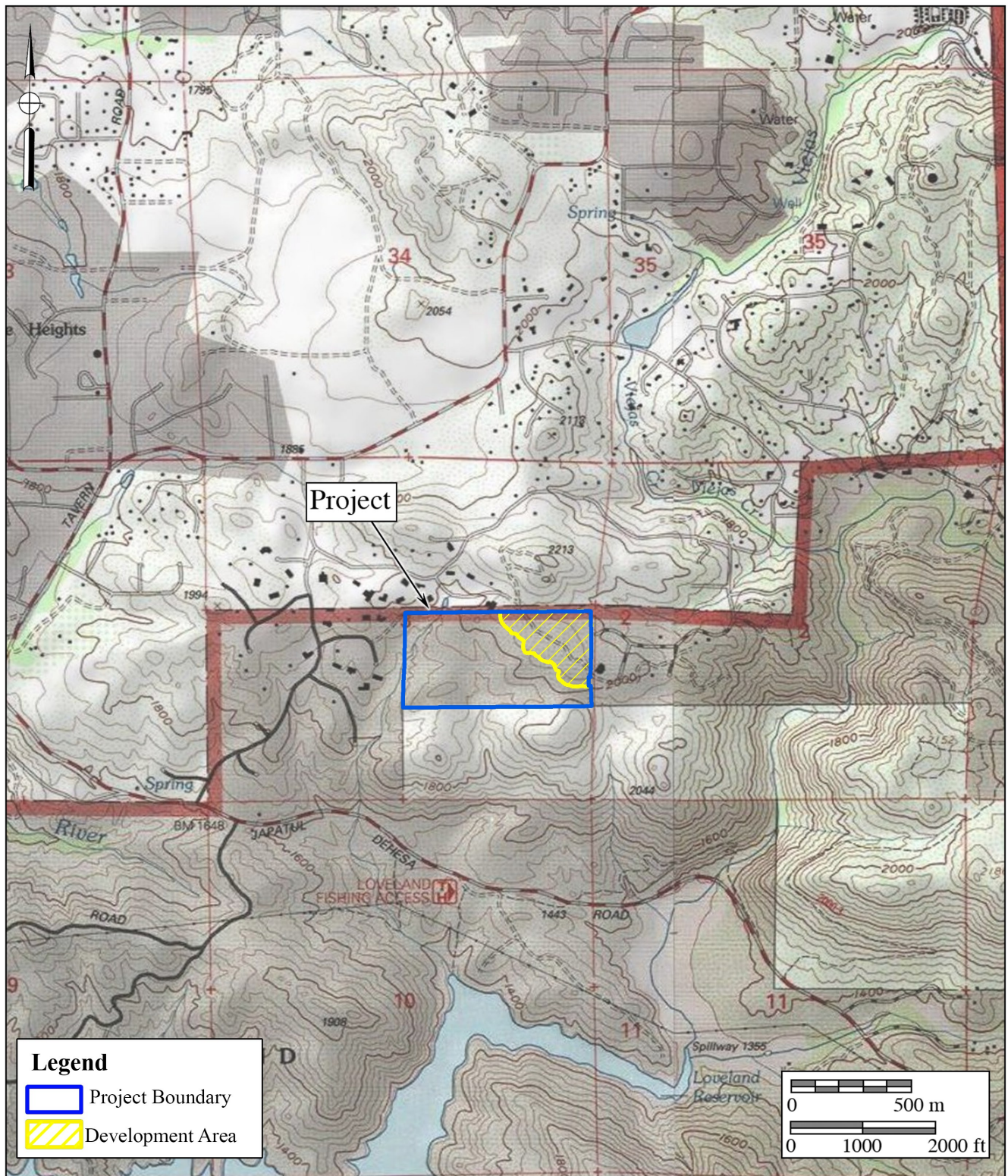
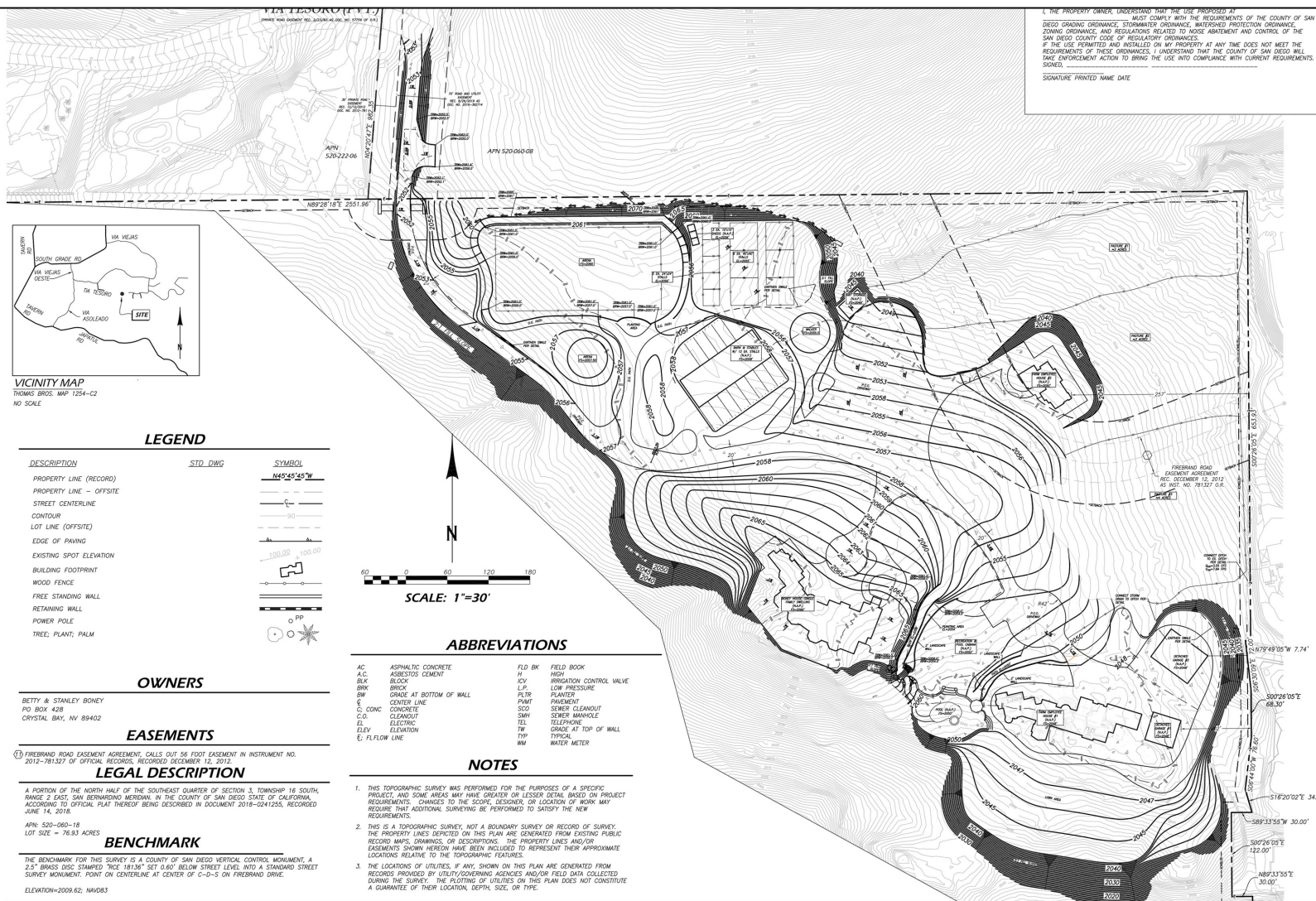


Figure 1.1–2
Project Location Map
 The Secret Hills Ranch Project

USGS *Alpine* and *Viejas Mountain* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)





I, THE PROPERTY OWNER, UNDERSTAND THAT THE USE PROPOSED AT _____ MUST COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO GRADING ORDINANCE, STORMWATER ORDINANCE, WATERSHED PROTECTION ORDINANCE, ZONING ORDINANCE, AND REGULATIONS RELATED TO NOISE ABATEMENT AND CONTROL OF THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY CODE OF REGULATORY ORDINANCES. IF THE USE PERMITTED AND INSTALLED ON MY PROPERTY AT ANY TIME DOES NOT MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THESE ORDINANCES, I UNDERSTAND THAT THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO WILL TAKE ENFORCEMENT ACTION TO BRING THE USE INTO COMPLIANCE WITH CURRENT REQUIREMENTS. SIGNED, _____

SIGNATURE PRINTED NAME DATE _____

CE **COFFEY ENGINEERING, INC.**
7646 BUSINESSPARK AVENUE, SUITE 210, SAN DIEGO, CA 92131 PH (650)831-0111 FAX (650)831-0179

Secret Hills Ranch
Via Viejas Oeste
Alpine, CA 91901

DRAWN BY:	
CHECKED BY:	
ORIGINAL	9/27/19
REVISION 6	4/2/20
REVISION 7	4/27/20
REVISION 8	5/20/20
REVISION 9	
REVISION 10	

Conceptual
Grading Plan

SCALE: 1" = 60'

C.1

SHT 2 of 4 S



Figure 1.1–3
Project Development Map
The Secret Hills Ranch Project

The project is 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 run north to south from the Santa Monica and San Bernardino mountains and stretches into Baja California. Geologically, granitic rocks of the Cretaceous southern California batholith dominate the subject property. The main geologic features within the project area consist of Green Valley tonalite, Hypersthene diorite, and metamorphic plutonic rocks. Soil types in the area are primarily comprised of the Cienega, Vista, and Fallbrook Series soils formed in material weathered from granitic rocks (USDA 1973).

Fresh water in the area would have been present year-round within Sweetwater River and Viejas Creek located east and immediately north of the project area, respectively. In addition, the property contains a number of unnamed seasonal drainages, which feed into Sweetwater River and Viejas Creek and would have also been a source of water during the prehistoric occupation of the area. The climate of the region can be described generally 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 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, various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Small game, dominated by rabbits, was probably relatively abundant.

1.2.2 Cultural Setting

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 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 they have 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, Brown, 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 hunter/gatherer society (Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1966).

The San Dieguito Complex is the least understood of the cultures that have inhabited the San Diego County region. This is due to an overall lack of stratigraphic information and/or datable materials recovered from sites identified as belonging to the 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. Archaeologists believe that this Archaic Period pattern 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)

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 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 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).

Approximately 1,300 YBP, a Shoshonean-speaking group from the Great Basin region moved into northern San Diego County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. This period is characterized by higher population densities and development in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of

more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period include the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including the Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include cremation of the dead and extensive trade networks as far reaching as the Colorado River Basin.

The period is divided into two phases based upon the introduction of pottery: San Luis Rey I and San Luis Rey II (Meighan 1954). Radiocarbon dating and the introduction of pottery established that San Luis Rey II began at approximately A.D. 1300. San Luis Rey I is characterized by the use of portable shaped or unshaped slab metates and non-portable bedrock milling features. Manos and pestles can also be shaped or unshaped. Cremations, bone awls, and stone and shell ornaments are also prominent in the material culture. The later San Luis Rey II assemblage is augmented by pottery, which consisted of cooking and storage vessels, cremation urns, and polychrome pictographs, or rock art, which likely appeared as the result of increased population sizes and increased sedentism (True et al. 1974). Flaked stone dart points are dominated by the Cottonwood Triangular series, but Desert Side-Notched, Dos Cabazas Serrated, leaf-shaped, and stemmed styles also occurred. Subsistence is thought to have focused upon the utilization of acorns, a storable species that allowed for relative sedentism and increased population sizes.

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 1921). 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 upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of the place names assigned by Vizcaíno 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 where 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 (Rolle 1969). The effort involved both military and religious components, 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 (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 those who applied, but many tracts reverted back to the government due to lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish Empire, each mission was placed 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 those who applied 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 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* 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* 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.

1.3 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

An archaeological records search for a one-mile radius around the project was conducted by the SCIC at SDSU, the results of which were reviewed by BFSA. The SCIC reported that 63 archaeological sites are recorded within the one-mile search radius (Table 1.3–1), 10 of which are mapped within the project boundaries (SDI-5872 [bedrock milling features with a prehistoric lithic scatter], SDI-5879 [prehistoric artifact scatter], SDI-17,726 [prehistoric artifact scatter], SDI-17,727 [bedrock milling feature], SDI-17,728 [lithic prospecting site], SDI-17,729 [bedrock milling feature/lithic prospecting site], SDI-17,730 [bedrock milling feature], and P-37-027107 to

P-37-027109 [prehistoric isolates]). However, a review of the site record forms and mapping data indicates that the SCIC incorrectly projected some of the GIS data. Site SDI-5879 was verified as actually being northeast of the project, not within the project as mapped by the SCIC, and the majority of the remaining mapped site locations should be shifted northwest.

The remaining cultural resource locations include prehistoric artifact, lithic, and ceramic scatters, bedrock milling sites, bedrock milling sites with prehistoric artifact and lithic scatters, habitation sites, possible prehistoric rock features, prehistoric isolates, a historic artifact scatter, a historic farmhouse, a historic transmission line segment, a historic wagon trail, a historic water control feature.

Table 1.3–1
Cultural Resources Within One Mile of the Project

Site Number	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Report Reference/ Recorded By
SDI-4656/H	Bedrock milling features and prehistoric lithic and historic artifact scatters	2,087 square meters	Susan Elmore (1974); updated by Gross et al. (1993), Affinis
SDI-5199	Habitation site	87,182 square meters	Roth (1991), Roth and Associates; updated by Cooley and Patterson (2006), ICF Jones & Stokes
SDI-5200	Lithic scatter	7,277 square meters	John R. Cook (1977); updated by Robbins-Wade et al. (2008), Affinis
SDI-5614	Historic wagon trail	529 square meters	Hatley (1978), RECON
SDI-5770	Habitation site	9,412 square meters	Franklin and Day (1978); updated by John Dietler (1999)
SDI-5772	Bedrock milling features	1,947 square meters	Van Horn and Bickford (1978), Archaeological Associates; Franklin and Day (1978)
SDI-5773	Bedrock milling features and prehistoric artifact scatter	2,847 square meters	Franklin and Day (1978)
SDI-5774		10,676 square meters	
SDI-5840	Habitation site	3,738 square meters	Ronald May (1978)
SDI-5869	Bedrock milling features and prehistoric artifact scatter	15,529 square meters	K. Rhodes (1978)
SDI-5870	Bedrock milling features and prehistoric lithic scatter	2,473 square meters	
SDI-5871		3,978 square meters	
SDI-5872*	Bedrock milling features and prehistoric lithic scatter	6,900 square meters	K. Rhodes (1978); updated by Pignuolo et al. (2004), Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.
SDI-5873	Bedrock milling feature and prehistoric artifact scatter	2,373 square meters	K. Rhodes (1978)

Site Number	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Report Reference/ Recorded By
SDI-5874	Prehistoric artifact scatter	1,860 square meters	
SDI-5875		32,678 square meters	
SDI-5876	Bedrock milling features and prehistoric lithic scatter	14,289 square meters	
SDI-5877	Prehistoric artifact scatter	9,669 square meters	
SDI-5878	Prehistoric lithic scatter	1,505 square meters	
SDI-5879	Prehistoric artifact scatter	65,782 square meters	K. Rhodes (1978); updated by Pigniolo et al. (2004), Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.
SDI-5880		2,004 square meters	K. Rhodes (1978)
SDI-5881		2,414 square meters	
SDI-6962	Bedrock milling features	2,803 square meters	M. Fergoda (1979)
SDI-9592	Bedrock milling features and prehistoric artifact scatter	7,121 square meters	Jay Thesken (1982)
SDI-9710	Bedrock milling features	4,766 square meters	Noah and Fink (1983), County Department of Public Works
SDI-10,145	Prehistoric artifact scatter	1,094 square meters	Thesken and Schilz (1985), WESTEC Services, Inc.
SDI-10,146	Bedrock milling features	438 square meters	
SDI-11,209	Prehistoric artifact scatter	1,675 square meters	Roth (1989), Roth and Associates
SDI-11,279	Bedrock milling features and prehistoric artifact scatter	444 square meters	
SDI-12,106	Habitation site	75,108 square meters	Jacobson et al. (1991), Affinis; updated by Williams et al. (2010), ASM Affiliates, Inc.; updated by Tift and Calvani (2016), ASM Affiliates, Inc.
SDI-12,107		11,233 square meters	
SDI-12,108	Prehistoric artifact scatter	14,879 square meters	
SDI-12,109		1,648 square meters	
SDI-12,110	Prehistoric artifact scatter and possible rock ring feature	2,920 square meters	
SDI-12,238H	Historic water control feature	1,094 square meters	Roth (1991), Roth and Associates
SDI-13,243	Prehistoric lithic scatter	1,138 square meters	Gross et al. (1993), Affinis
SDI-13,244	Bedrock milling features and a prehistoric lithic flake	4,009 square meters	
SDI-13,245H	Historic artifact scatter	1,794 square meters	
SDI-14,013	Prehistoric ceramic scatter	1,860 square meters	Cheever and Price (1994), RECON
SDI-14,014	Prehistoric rock feature	1,422 square meters	
SDI-14,283	Habitation site	4,742 square meters	Gross and Shultz (1996), Affinis
SDI-14,284		6,427 square meters	
SDI-17,721	Bedrock milling feature	78 square meters	Pigniolo et al. (2004), Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.
SDI-17,725		78 square meters	
SDI-17,726*	Prehistoric artifact scatter	78 square meters	
SDI-17,727*	Bedrock milling feature	78 square meters	
SDI-17,728*	Lithic prospecting site	78 square meters	

Site Number	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Report Reference/ Recorded By
SDI-17,729*	Bedrock milling feature/ lithic prospecting site	2,048 square meters	
SDI-17,730*	Bedrock milling feature	78 square meters	
SDI-18,284	Habitation site	2,424 square meters	Hector and Sampson (2006); updated by James (2016), James & Briggs Arch. Services
SDI-18,285		2,813 square meters	Hector and Sampson (2006)
SDI-18,286	Bedrock milling feature(s)	2,813 square meters	
SDI-18,287		2,813 square meters	
SDI-18,288		2,813 square meters	
SDI-19,332		2,233 square meters	Cooley (2006), ICF Jones & Stokes
SDI-19,333		650 square meters	
P-37-014061	Prehistoric isolate	N/A	Price et al. (1994), RECON
P-37-027106		N/A	Pigniolo et al. (2004), Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.
P-37-027107*		N/A	
P-37-027108*		N/A	
P-37-027109*		N/A	
P-37-027193	Historic Adam Beaty Farmhouse	N/A	Van Wormer (1996), Brian F. Mooney Associates
P-37-036512	Historic transmission line	35 kilometers	Gorman (2014), ASM Affiliates, Inc.

*Located within the project

In total, 58 cultural resource studies (Table 1.3–2) have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the proposed project, five of which included portions of the project or were located directly next to the project (Carrico and Rhodes 1978; Phillips 1982a; Carrico et al. 1990; Pigniolo et al. 2005; Pigniolo and Dietler 2005). As a result of the Carrico and Rhodes (1978) and Pigniolo and Dietler (2005) studies, Site SDI-5872 was recorded and subsequently updated within the subject property. The remainder of the recorded sites located within the subject property (SDI-17,726 to SDI-17,730 and P-37-027107 to P-37-027109) were originally recorded as part of the Pigniolo et al. (2005) and Pigniolo and Dietler (2005) studies that covered the current project boundaries.

Table 1.3-2
Cultural Resource Studies Within One Mile of the Project

Report Author(s)	Company	Report Year	Report Title
Advance Planning and Research Associates		1978	Alpine Ranch Subdivision, TM #3796, EAD Log #77-14-280, Alpine, California
		1980	Drew Lot Split Archaeology and Biology Survey Reports, TPM 15840, EAD Log #79-21-9, Tierra del Sol, California
			Sequan Estates, TM #3953; EAD Log #79-14-107, Alpine, California
American Pacific Environmental Consultant, Inc.		1981	Archaeological and Biological Reconnaissance of the McCabe Property, TM 4273, EAD Log #81-15-9
Cindy Arrington	SWCA Environmental Consultants	2006	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California
Thomas J. Banks	Have Mule Will Travel, Inc.	1984	TPM 18201, Log 84-14-23
Wayne Bonner and Sarah Williams	Michael Brandman Associates	2009	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cricket Communications Candidate SAN-256A (Alpine Plumbing), 2358 "D" Tavern Road, Alpine, San Diego County, California
Cheryl Bowden-Renna	AECOM	2011	Letter Report: ETS 21763-Cultural Resources Survey for the Replacement of Pole P273807, Alpine, San Diego County, California
			Letter Report: ETS 21763-Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Replacement of Pole P273807, Alpine, San Diego County, California
Johnna L. Buysse and Brian F. Smith	Brian F. Smith and Associates	1999	An Archaeological Evaluation of SDI-14,537 for the Albertsons Alpine Project, Alpine, California
Richard Carrico	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1978	Archaeological Reconnaissance of Jenny Property, Alpine
			Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Dewitt Estates Project
	Brian F. Mooney and Associates	1999	Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for Ted Cristensen, Alpine, California
		2000	Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for Afton Alps Estates, Alpine, California
Richard L. Carrico and Keith D. Rhodes	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1978	Archaeological Investigations at Palo Verde Ranch, Units 1 and 2, Alpine, California

Report Author(s)	Company	Report Year	Report Title
Richard Carrico and Stephen R. Van Wormer	Brian F. Mooney and Associates	1996	Historical and Architectural Assessment of the Adam Beaty Farmhouse (TM 5085)
Richard L. Carrico, Theodore G. Cooley, and Laura J. Barrie	Brian F. Mooney and Associates	2003	Final Archaeological Overview for the Cleveland National Forest, California
Richard Carrico, Susan H. Carrico, Kathleen A. Crawford, and S. Kathleen Flanigan	-	1990	Historic Resources Inventory, Sweetwater Valley
Dayle Cheever	RECON	1995	Cultural Resource Survey of a Portion of the Cleveland National Forest
Dayle Cheever, Dennis Gallegos, and Richard Carrico	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1986	Site Significance Testing for W-16786 (SDI-5773), Alpine, California
John Cook	-	1977	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Alpine Ranch Subdivision
Douglas Flower, Darcy Ike, and Linda Roth	Flower, Ike & Roth	1977	Archaeological Survey and Extended Initial Study of Alpine Terrace
Timothy G. Gross, Mary Robbins-Wade, and Ruth C. Alter	Affinis	1994	Confidential Appendices to Archaeological Survey and Assessment for the South Grade Road Parcel, Alpine, San Diego County, California
Jay M. Hatley	RECON	1978	Cultural Resources Inventory and Impact Analysis of the Winn Property
Susan M. Hector	ASM Affiliates, Inc.	2006	Cultural Resources Sensitivity Analysis for the Carryover Storage and San Vicente Dam Raise Project (CSP) Alternatives Analysis
Susan Hector and Brian Williams	NWB Environmental Services; ASM Affiliates	2016	Historic Properties Management Plan/Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Cleveland National Forest Master Special Use Permit and Permit to Construct Powerline Replacement Projects, Final Version
Robyn Johnston	AECOM	2019	Letter Report: ETS 42634-Cultural Resources Survey for Prime, Tier 2, C0357D, 8 Poles, Alpine, California
Lettieri-McIntyre & Associates		1989	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Lynn Property Subacres 253A & 253B, GPA 89-03
Ronald V. May	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1973	Palo Verde Ranch Location and Evaluation of Archaeological Resources
Bruce M. McIntyre	Lettieri-McIntyre & Associates	1993	Environmental Impact Report for the Proposed Stagecoach Ranch Specific Plan, SP 91-002, TM 7974, Log No. 91-14-13

Report Author(s)	Company	Report Year	Report Title
Roxana Phillips	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1982	Phase I Archaeological Investigation for Palo Verde Ranch Developments Units 2 Through 10
			Phase I Archaeological Investigation at W-1845 for Palo Verde Ranch Unit 1 Development
Andrew Pignuolo	James and Briggs Archaeological Services	2018	Archaeological Constraints Analysis for the Alpine Watershed Program Project, Alpine, California
Andrew R. Pignuolo and John Dietler	Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.	2005	Cultural Resource Survey of the Rancho Nuevo Project, Phase 2, San Diego County, California
Andrew R. Pignuolo, John Dietler, and Kimberly D. Lauko	Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.	2005	Cultural Resource Survey of the Rancho Nuevo Project, Phase 1, San Diego County, California
Andrew R. Pignuolo, Carol Serr, and Del James	James and Briggs Archaeological Services	2016	Cultural Resource Survey for the San Diego Back Country Fuel Reduction Project, Alpine, San Diego County, California
Dennis K. Quillen and Richard L. Carrico	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1979	Archeological Investigations for the Reimetz Lot Split at W-1856, Alpine, California
Mary Robbins-Wade	Affinis	2000	Cultural Resources Report for the Gonya Property Grading Permit L1400, Alpine, San Diego County, California
		2006	Cultural Resources Assessment for Alpine Oaks Estates (TM 5330), Alpine, San Diego County, California
Mary Robbins-Wade and Andrew Giletti	Affinis	2008	Archaeological Resources Study, Park Alpine, Alpine, San Diego County, California, TM 5433
Mary Robbins-Wade, Timothy G. Gross, and Richard D. Shultz	Affinis	1996	Archaeological Survey and Testing Program for Loveland Reservoir Fishing Access, San Diego County, California
Linda Roth	Roth and Associates	1989	Results of Archaeological Survey and Initial Test Excavations of 12-Acre Mosiman Project, Alpine, San Diego County, California
Jerry Schaefer	ASM Affiliates	1998	Alpine School District Middle School – Cultural Resources Constraints Assessment
Brian F. Smith	Brian F. Smith and Associates	1991	An Archaeological Survey of the Georgian Lot Split Project
			An Archaeological Survey of the Victoria Ranch Estates Project
			An Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resource Evaluation at the Nicholas Subdivision Project

Report Author(s)	Company	Report Year	Report Title
			An Archaeological Survey of the Haven Townhomes Project
Snipes-Dye Associates		1989	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Lazy “A” Ranch General Plan Amendment
William E. Soule	Division of Water Rights	1979	Cultural Resources Field Report Application 25859
	State Water Resources Control Board	1984	Viejas Creek On-Stream Reservoir Project
	-		Negative Archaeological Survey Report for Gary L. McGabe
Kristin Tennesen	HDR, Inc.	2014	ETS #26491, Cultural Resources Survey P37323, Replace Damaged Pole, San Diego County, California
David M. Van Horn	Archaeological Associates	1978	Surface Collection and Test Excavation at the Alpine Sites SDI-5199, SDI-5200
Sue Wade	Cultural Resource Management	1994	Archaeological Mitigation: TPM-20037-RPC
Sue Wade and Stephen Van Wormer	Heritage Resources	1999	Alpine Estates Subdivision: An Inventory and Evaluation of Prehistoric and Historic Resources, Alpine, California
James E. Whitaker	HDR, Inc.	2011	ETS #21744, Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Wood Pole Intrusive Inspections, 45 Poles, Alpine Project, San Diego, California
John Whitehouse	Affinis	1991	Cultural Resources Survey for the SDG&E El Cajon-Descanso 69kV Electric Transmission Lone, Dehesa to Hidden Glen, San Diego County, California
Gail Wright	County of San Diego	2007	Cultural Resources Survey Report for: TPM 21026, Log No. 06-14-034-Landstedt Project, APN 404-400-20-00

BFSa also reviewed the following historic sources:

- The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Built Environment Resources Directory
- San Diego County 1872 map
- San Diego County Historic Roads (1769-1885)
- *Alpine* USGS topographic map (7.5-minute series)

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

1.4 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 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.

1.4.1 California Environmental Quality Act

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

- 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the PRC), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA, Section 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 upon the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

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

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

1. When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2. If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.

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

Section 15064.5(d-e) contains 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 PRC SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:
 - 1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
 - 2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

1.4.2 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources

The County requires that resource importance be assessed not only at the state level as required by CEQA, but also at the local level. If a resource meets any one of the following criteria as outlined in the San Diego County 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.

1.4.3 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 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 PRC Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures; or
 - b) Other formally designated and recognized sites, which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

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

2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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” (MLD), 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) upon significant cultural resources, as defined by Guideline 4, would be considered a significant impact. The only exemption is scientific investigation.

Traditional Cultural Properties

AB 52 became effective on July 1, 2015, requiring the evaluation of Tribal Cultural Resources (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 Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) in discussions of cultural resource management (CRM) performed under federal auspices. According to Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King (1990), “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 2007a). 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 PRC §5024.1; is a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; is a historical resource described in PRC §21084.1; is a unique archaeological resource described in PRC §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 **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 76.93-acre project, 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 PRC, 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).

3.1 **Methods**

3.1.1 *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. Archaeological Field Director Clarence Hoff and field archaeologists David Grabski, James Shrieve, and Andrew Garrison conducted the intensive pedestrian survey on July 1, 2020 under the direction of Principal Investigator Brian Smith. The survey was undertaken with the assistance of Shuluuk Linton, a Kumeyaay Native American representative from Red Tail Environmental.

The field methodology employed for the project included walking evenly-spaced survey transects set approximately five meters apart and oriented north to south across the property on the flat to gently sloping areas of the northern two-thirds of the property. Transects were less regular on the steep slopes that characterize the southern and eastern areas of the property. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. Photographs documenting survey discoveries and overall survey conditions were taken frequently.

The survey process was limited in some areas by ground cover, particularly in the southwestern portion of the project along the steeper slopes. The dense vegetation prevented the observation of any artifacts that might be otherwise visible on the ground surface. Any newly recorded cultural resources were recorded as necessary, and all previously recorded resources were updated, according to the Office of Historic Preservation's manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*, using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms.

3.1.2 *Test Methods*

The testing program and evaluation of the project, which were implemented in accordance with the ATP approved by the County of San Diego on July 22, 2020 (Appendix G), were implemented by Principal Investigator Brian Smith and Project Archaeologist Andrew Garrison with the assistance of field archaeologist James Shrieve and Anthony LaChappa, a Kumeyaay Native American representative from Red Tail Environmental. Two of the sites identified within

the project (SDI-17,729 and SDI-17,730) were subjected to subsurface tests and recorded using Trimble Nomad Global Positioning System (GPS) instruments. The isolate recorded as P-37-027107, which also lies within the development envelope, could not be relocated. Since isolates do not qualify as significant resources in accordance with CEQA, no further testing or study is required for this isolate location. The testing program was accomplished using STPs that measured 25 centimeters in diameter. The STPs were excavated in 10-centimeter contour levels (levels that parallel the original ground surface) up to 30 centimeters in depth. All excavated sediments were passed through one-eighth-inch mesh hardware screens. However, none of the excavations across SDI-17,729 and SDI-17,730 returned positive results. The locations of all tests were mapped via GPS. All field data was recorded on the appropriate forms and photographs were used to document the excavations.

3.1.3 Laboratory and Cataloging Procedures

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 BFSa laboratory 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.

3.1.4 Curation

All project field notes, photographs, and reports will be curated at the BFSa office in Poway, California. Artifacts, copies of field notes, and the final cultural resources study will be submitted for permanent curation to the SDAC, submitted to a culturally affiliated tribal curation facility, or repatriated to a culturally affiliated Native American tribe.

3.1.5 Native American Participation

Shuluuk Linton and Anthony LaChappa, Kumeyaay Native American representatives from Red Tail Environmental, were present during the current survey and testing phases of the project.

3.2 Results of the Field Survey

The survey methodology employed during the current investigation followed standard archaeological field procedures and was sufficient to accomplish a thorough assessment of the project. The survey process was limited in some areas by ground cover, particularly in the southwestern portion of the project where heavy vegetation obscured the ground surface and prevented the observation of any artifacts that might be otherwise visible.

In general, the property follows a gradual downward slope from the northeast reaches of the property to the southwestern end. The archaeological survey of the property was an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of parallel survey transects spaced at approximately five-meter intervals. Photographs documenting survey discoveries and overall survey conditions were taken frequently (Plates 3.2–1 and 3.2–2). During the pedestrian survey, impacts to the property were observed, including the establishment of dirt roads, general weed abatement activity, and general erosion. The construction of other developments to the north, west, and east have also likely resulted in secondary impacts to the subject property. The least amount of disturbance was noted in the western portion of the project.

For the current survey, all potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected and no new resources were identified. Based upon the results of the cultural resources literature review for the Secret Hills Ranch Project, nine prehistoric resources (SDI-5872, SDI-17,726 to SDI-17,1730, and P-37-027107 to P-37-027109) were previously recorded within the project (Figure 3.2–1). Site SDI-5872 was recorded in 1978 by K. Rhodes and updated in 2004 by Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (LMEI) (Pigniolo and Dietler 2005). The remainder of the sites were recorded in 2004 by LMEI (Pigniolo and Dietler 2005; Pigniolo et al. 2005). None of the nine sites have been previously tested or evaluated for significance. During the current survey of the Secret Hills Ranch Project, the recoded site locations were revisited but only SDI-5872, SDI-17,726, SDI-17,729, and SDI-17,730 were relocated.

Of the previously recorded resources, only SDI-17,729, SDI-17,730, and P-37-027107 will be impacted by the proposed development and the remainder of the sites will remain in open space. Although the isolate recorded as P-37-027107 could not be relocated, as it has likely been moved or is now obscured by vegetation since its initial recording in 2004, isolates do not qualify as significant resources in accordance with CEQA and no further testing or study was recommended for this site. However, additional study was required to accurately evaluate SDI-17,729 and SDI-17,730 and the project development's potential impacts to the resources. Since the remainder of the previously recorded sites are situated within open space areas that will not be developed, site testing evaluations are not necessary and would only serve to further impact the resources; therefore, these sites are assumed to be significant.



Plate 3.2–1: Overview of the project, facing southwest.



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

Figure 3.2–1
Cultural Resource Location Map
(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

3.3 Field Investigation

The following section provides the pertinent field results for the evaluation of significance of the Secret Hills Ranch Project. The testing program was implemented for sites SDI-17,729 and SDI-17,230 through STP excavations in accordance with County of San Diego guidelines and site evaluation protocols on July 22, 2020 with the assistance of Anthony La Chappa, a Kumeyaay Native American representative from Red Tail Environmental.

3.3.1 Site SDI-17,729

Site SDI-17,729 is located in the far southeastern portion of the project (see Figure 3.2–1) and was originally recorded by LMEI in 2004 (Pignuolo and Dietler 2005). The site was described as a single milling feature containing one element (a slick) next to a natural outcrop of quartzite, which was described as consisting of natural spalls (Pignuolo and Dietler 2005).

During the current survey, the previously identified site area for SDI-17,729 was relocated (Plate 3.3–1 [see Appendix F in the Confidential Appendix]); however, no evidence of the milling slick remains. The absence of the milling element is likely due to the continued natural erosion of the surrounding bedrock since 2004. The quartzite outcrop was identified during the current survey as remaining intact (Plate 3.3–2 [see Appendix F in the Confidential Appendix]). Although LMEI suggested that the site may have been used as a lithic prospecting site, the analysis of the outcrop did not identify any evidence of cultural materials and no evidence of human modification was observable within the spalled lithic materials that have eroded from the outcrop.

Because SDI-17,729 is identified within the proposed impact area for the development, in order to determine if cultural resources are buried or masked within the location of the resource, seven STPs were excavated to 30 centimeters across the site (Figure 3.3–1). The diameter of each STP averaged about 30 centimeters. No prehistoric or historic artifacts were recovered, and no culturally modified soil was observed (Table 3.3–1). The native soil across the site includes a compact, reddish brown (5YR 4/4), silty clay ranging between zero and 30 centimeters in depth, which became more compacted in the lower levels. Given the shallow nature of the bedrock, all of the STPs terminated in the regolith. Since no artifacts were recovered and no culturally modified soil was observed, the results of the subsurface excavations indicate that there is no subsurface component to the site.

The testing program has provided limited information, which facilitated the evaluation of SDI-17,729 as a location of limited archaeological significance, as defined by the County of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines. The site does not represent the level of focused prehistoric activity that would correspond to a prehistoric occupation site. Instead, the site is classified as a resource collection and food processing site with no subsurface component, reduced integrity due to natural erosion, and therefore, no residual research potential following the data collection efforts during the current testing program.

Figure 3.3–1
Excavation Location Map
Site SDI-17,729

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Table 3.3–1
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-17,729

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	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			
	10-20				
	20-30				

3.3.2 Site SDI-17,730

Site SDI-17,730 is located in the central portion of the eastern half of the project (see Figure 3.2–1) and was originally recorded by LMEI in 2004 (Pignuolo and Dietler 2005). The recorded location of the milling feature (BMF A) was revisited and relocated during the course of the current project (Plate 3.3–3 [see Appendix F in the Confidential Appendix]). The single bedrock milling feature was mapped, sketched, and photographed (Figures 3.3–2 and 3.3–3 and Plate 3.3–4). The milling feature is highly exfoliated and consists of a single slick measuring 35.0x27.0x0.01 centimeters on a boulder that measures 520.0x400.0x244.0 centimeters (Table 3.3–2). No additional features directly related to BMF A were identified within the immediate site area.

Figure 3.3–2
Excavation Location Map
Site SDI-17,730

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

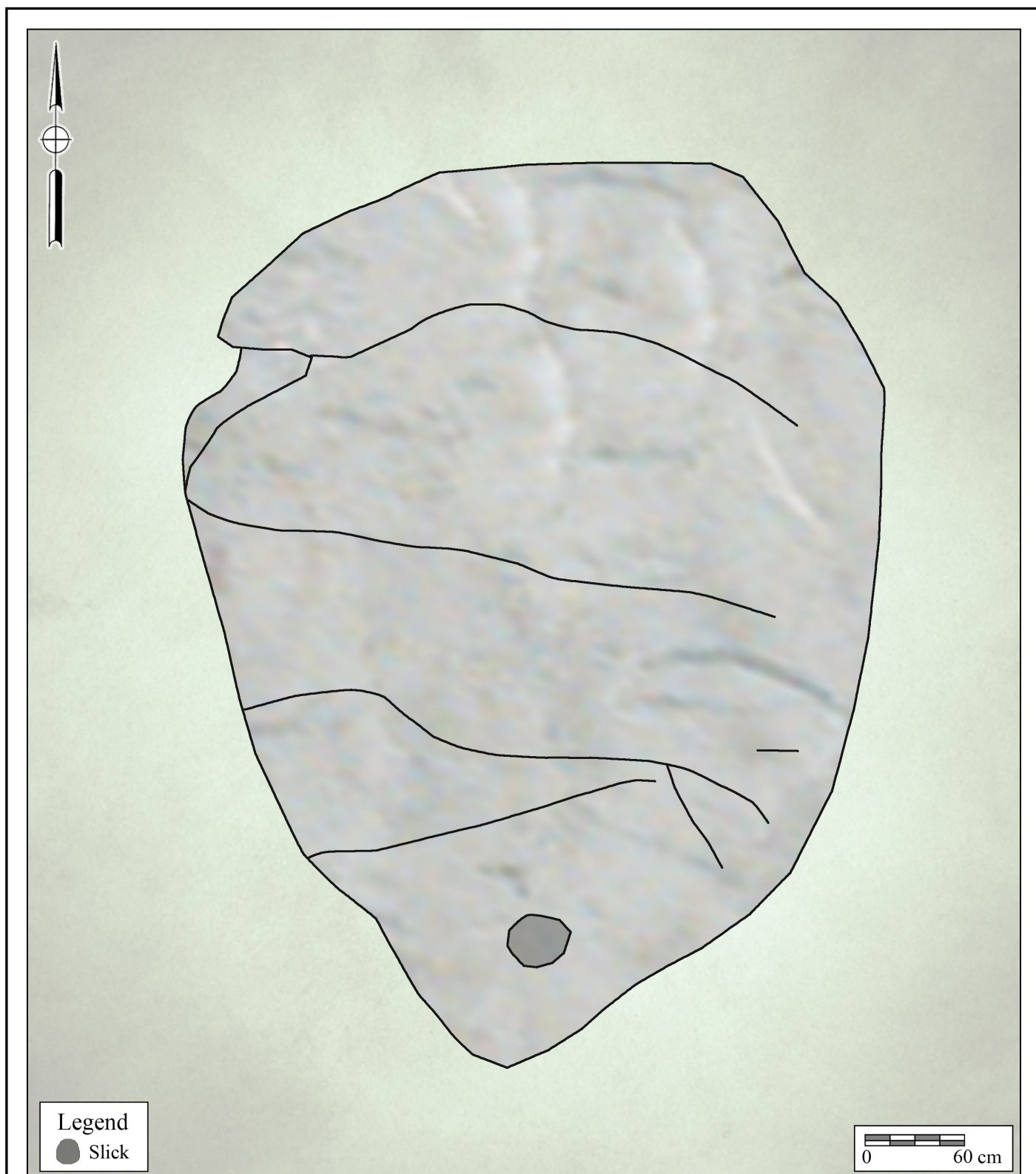


Figure 3.3–3
Bedrock Milling Feature A

Site SDI-17,730

The Secret Hills Ranch Project





Plate 3.3–4: BMF A at Site SDI-17,730, facing south.

Table 3.3–2

Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-17,730

Feature	Milling Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)		
			Length	Width	Depth
A	1	Slick	35.0	27.0	0.01

In order to determine if cultural resources were buried or masked within the mapped location of the resource, four STPs were excavated to 30 centimeters across the site, around the milling feature (see Figure 3.3–2). The diameter of the STPs averaged about 30 centimeters. No prehistoric or historic artifacts were recovered, and no culturally modified soil was observed (Table 3.3–3). The native soil across the site includes a compact, dark reddish gray (5YR 4/2), silty clay ranging between zero and 30 centimeters in depth, which became more compacted in the lower levels. Given the shallow nature of the bedrock, all of the STPs terminated in the regolith. Since no artifacts were recovered and no culturally modified soil was observed, the results of the subsurface excavations indicate that there is no subsurface component to the site.

Table 3.3–3
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-17,730

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	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				

The testing program has provided limited information, which facilitated the evaluation of SDI-17,730 as a location of limited archaeological significance, as defined by the County of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines. The site does not represent the level of focused prehistoric activity that would correspond to a prehistoric occupation site. Instead, the site is classified as a resource collection and food processing site with no subsurface component, reduced integrity due to natural erosion, and therefore, no residual research potential following the data collection efforts during the current testing program.

3.4 Discussion/Summary

Archaeological investigations at SDI-17,729 and SDI-17,730 did not identify any subsurface archaeological materials at the recorded site locations within the project. Although the property does contain multiple cultural sites, the majority (SDI-5872, SDI-17,726 to SDI-17,1728, P-37-027108, and P-37-027109) are outside of the development envelope in open space and will not be affected by the project. Prehistoric use within the project was sporadic and reflective of a resource collection and food processing area. From an archaeological perspective, the landform at the Secret Hills Ranch Project is characteristic of marginal food resource potential and limited direct water access. The marginal resource potential of the environment for prehistoric use is reflected in the superficial nature of the sites. Use of these sites for food or lithic procurement was very infrequent based upon the minimal artifact content at a majority of the sites within the project and the scarcity of milling features and limited frequency of milling elements. The impact of natural erosion on the property, as well as limited impacts from dirt roads and other uses, may have

affected the distribution of cultural resources on the property; however, it does not appear that previous disturbance has affected the identification of cultural resources. Based upon the data collected, the three sites identified within the impact area (SDI-17,729, SDI-17,730, and P-37-027107) fall into a temporary resource category consisting of collection and processing sites that have no subsurface component, have reduced integrity due to erosional impacts, and have no research potential. None of these prehistoric sites meet the minimal threshold to be considered significant under CEQA guidelines and have limited archaeological significance, as defined by the County of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.

4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance

The survey of the Secret Hills Ranch Project identified evidence of prehistoric occupation within the project. In total, nine sites (SDI-5872, SDI-17,726 to SDI-17,1730, and P-37-027107 to P-37-027109) were reviewed as part of the current project. Based upon the design of the proposed development, only three sites (SDI-17,729, SDI-17,730, and P-37-027107) will be impacted and the remainder will remain in open space. Only two of these three resources (SDI-17,729 and SDI-17,730) required testing for the presence of subsurface cultural resource deposits through the excavation of STPs. As an isolate, P-37-027107 is not CEQA-significant. Archaeological investigations at SDI-17,729 and SDI-17,730 did not identify any subsurface archaeological materials and the sites lack additional research potential. Sites SDI-17,729 and SDI-17,730 have been plotted on the project development map on Figure 4.1–1.

The three prehistoric sites present within the Secret Hills Ranch Project development footprint constitute resources that must be evaluated under CEQA criteria to determine the potential impacts of the proposed development (Table 4.1–1). The information gathered during the investigations discussed in Section 4.0 of this report has been employed to form the basis for the CEQA evaluation. Based upon these criteria and the requirements for resource assessments presented in the County of San Diego’s guidelines, none of the sites have been determined to be Historical Resources as defined by CEQA. The three sites (SDI-17,729, SDI-17,730, and P-37-027107) within the project development area are not considered eligible for the CRHR. The remaining six sites (SDI-5872, SDI-17,726 to SDI-17,1728, P-37-027108, and P-37-027109) were not evaluated as part of the current project and are assumed to be significant.

Figure 4.1–1
Cultural Resources Shown on Project Development Map
(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Table 4.1–1
Site Significance Summary and Impact Evaluations

Site	Significance Evaluation	Impact Evaluation	Mitigation Measures
SDI-5872	Not evaluated	No impact	None; to remain in open space
SDI-17,726			
SDI-17,727			
SDI-17,728			
SDI-17,729	Not eligible for CRHR; limited significance	No adverse impacts	None
SDI-17,730			
P-37-027107			
P-37-027108	Not evaluated	No impact	None; to remain in open space
P-37-027109			

4.2 Impact Identification

As part of the 76.93-acre development, approximately 18.00 acres, including sites SDI-17,729, SDI-17,73, and P-37-027107, will be directly impacted by grading. However, the intensive archaeological investigations and excavation of multiple STPs across the sites did not produce any subsurface cultural materials. The research potential of these sites has been essentially exhausted through the testing program and documentation of the sites. Sites SDI-17,729, SDI-17,730, and P-37-027107 are not considered significant under CEQA guidelines and have limited archaeological significance, as defined by the County of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines. Any impacts to these sites will not be considered adverse.

4.2.1 Native American Heritage Values

Based upon the SLF search conducted in 2020 by the NAHC, no sacred sites, TCRs, or Traditional Cultural Landscapes (TCLs) are known to exist within the project and the NAHC returned negative results in the *Alpine* Quadrangle. 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 engaged in Native American consultation through the CEQA AB 52 process.

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Mitigable Impacts

The development footprint for the Secret Hills Ranch Project will impact, either completely or partially, SDI-17,729, SDI-17,730, and P-37-027107, which are all recorded within the project development area. None of these sites are considered significant (Historical Resources) according to criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, or under County of San Diego guidelines. The three sites that will be impacted (SDI-17,729, SDI-17,730, and P-37-027107) have only limited significance, are determined to not be Historical Resources, and are not eligible for listing on the CRHR; therefore, any impacts to SDI-17,729, SDI-17,730, and P-37-027107 associated with the development of the property are not significant.

5.2 Recommended Mitigation Measures

No site-specific mitigation measures will be recommended for non-CRHR-eligible sites SDI-17,729, SDI-17,730, and P-37-027107. However, the grading of this project may impact cultural resources that have not been previously identified. Because the potential exists that inadvertent discoveries could be made during grading or earthwork, a MMRP is recommended. The monitoring of grading by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American representative will facilitate the identification of inadvertent discoveries and the subsequent evaluation of any archaeological sites. All discoveries must be reported to, and any proposed significance testing approved in advance by, the County of San Diego. Any inadvertent discoveries that are subsequently evaluated as CEQA-significant may require additional mitigation measures to reduce the adverse effects of grading.

5.3 Significant Adverse Effects

The proposed development of the Secret Hills Ranch Project will not represent a source of significant adverse impacts to any Historical Resources.

5.4 No Impact

Since sites SDI-5872, SDI-17,726 to SDI-17,1728, P-37-027108, and P-37-027109 will remain in open space, they will not be impacted by grading of the project.

5.5 Native American Heritage Resources/Traditional Properties

BFSA requested a review of the SLFs by the NAHC, which was negative for results in the *Alpine* Quadrangle (see Confidential Appendix). The County of San Diego has also conducted outreach with local tribes pursuant to AB 52.

5.6 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

As a condition of project approval and prior to the initiation of grading, the project applicant shall retain Native American (Kumeyaay) and archaeological monitors to be present during grading. Typical monitoring requirements, adapted from the County of San Diego's *Report Format and Content Requirements, Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources* (September 26, 2006; Revised December 5, 2007), include the following:

- Implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources on the proposed project to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning & Development Services (PDS). This program shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following actions:
 - Provide evidence to PDS that a county-certified archaeologist has been contracted to implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program to the satisfaction of the Director of PDS. A letter from the Principal Investigator (PI) shall be submitted to the Director of PDS. The letter shall include the following guidelines:
 - (1) The project archaeologist shall contract with a Native American (Kumeyaay) monitor to be involved with the grading monitoring program.
 - (2) The county-certified archaeologist and Native American (Kumeyaay) monitor shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
 - (3) The project archaeologist shall monitor all areas identified for development, including off-site improvements. Any inadvertent discoveries of artifacts or exposure of cultural soil shall be considered potential impacts and subsequently mitigated following consultation with the County of San Diego and the Native American monitors.
 - (4) An adequate number of archaeological and Native American (Kumeyaay) monitors shall be present to ensure that all earthmoving activities are observed and shall be on-site during all grading activities for areas to be monitored.
 - (5) A qualified archaeologist and a Kumeyaay Native American representative shall monitor the grading and excavation of all soil until geological formational soil horizons are encountered. The

reduction in archaeological and Native American monitoring must be reviewed and approved by the County of San Diego. The Native American representative must concur with the reduction of monitoring. Inspections will vary based upon 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 Native American monitor. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the PI.

- (6) Isolates and clearly nonsignificant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field and the monitored grading can proceed.
- (7) In the event that previously unidentified, potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeological monitor(s) 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. The PI shall contact the county archaeologist at the time of discovery. The PI, in consultation with the county archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The county archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the PI and approved by the county archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.
- (8) If any human bones are discovered, the PI shall contact the San Diego County Medical Examiner's Office. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the MLD, as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted by the PI in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
- (9) Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The PI shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
- (10) All cultural material collected during the monitoring program, as well as all artifacts recovered during the site evaluation phase of work, shall be processed and curated at a San Diego 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. Alternatively, prehistoric materials collected during the monitoring program may be curated at a tribal curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, or be repatriated to a culturally affiliated tribe. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

- (11) Monthly status reports shall be submitted to the Director of PDS starting from the date of the notice to proceed to termination of implementation of the grading monitoring program. The reports shall briefly summarize all activities during this period and the status of progress on the overall plan implementation. Upon completion of the implementation phase, a final report shall be submitted describing the plan compliance procedures and site conditions before and after construction.
- (12) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, a report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the Director of PDS prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report shall include DPR Primary and Archaeological Site Forms.
- (13) In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the Director of PDS by the consulting archaeologist stating that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.

6.0 **REFERENCES CITED**

Advance Planning and Research Associates

- 1978 Alpine Ranch Subdivision, TM #3796, EAD Log #77-14-280, Alpine, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 1980a Drew Lot Split Archaeology and Biology Survey Reports, TPM 15840, EAD Log #79-21-9, Tierra del Sol, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 1980b Sequan Estates, TM #3953; EAD Log #79-14-107, Alpine, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

American Pacific Environmental Consultant, Inc.

- 1981 Archaeological and Biological Reconnaissance of the McCabe Property, TM 4273, EAD Log #81-15-9. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Arrington, Cindy

- 2006 Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California. SWCA Environmental Consultants. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Bada, Jeffrey L., Roy A. Schroeder, and George F. Carter

- 1974 New Evidence for the Antiquity of Man in America Deduced from Aspartic Acid Racemization. *Science* 184:791–793.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe

- 1886 *History of California* (Vol. II). The History Company, San Francisco.

Banks, Thomas J.

- 1984 TPM 18201, Log 84-14-23. Have Mule Will Travel, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Blick, J.D.

- 1976 Agriculture in San Diego County. In *San Diego – An Introduction to the Area*, edited by Philip Pryde. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Dubuque, Iowa.

Bonner, Wayne and Sarah Williams

- 2009 Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cricket Communications Candidate SAN-256A (Alpine Plumbing), 2358 “D” Tavern Road, Alpine, San Diego

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

Bowden-Renna, Cheryl

2011a Letter Report: ETS 21763-Cultural Resources Survey for the Replacement of Pole P273807, Alpine, San Diego County, California. AECOM. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

2011b Letter Report: ETS 21763-Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Replacement of Pole P273807, Alpine, San Diego County, California. AECOM. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Bull, Charles S.

1983 Shaking the Foundations: The Evidence for San Diego Prehistory. *Cultural Resource Management Casual Papers* 1(3):15–64. Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University.

1987 A New Proposal: Some Suggestions for San Diego Prehistory. In *San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*, edited by Dennis Gallegos, pp. 35-42. San Diego County Archaeological Society Research Paper No. 1.

Buyse, Johnna L. and Brian F. Smith

1999 An Archaeological Evaluation of SDI-14,537 for the Albertsons Alpine Project, Alpine, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Cardenas, D. Sean

1986 Avocado Highlands: An Inland Late La Jolla and Preceramic Yuman Site from Southern San Diego County. *Cultural Resource Management Casual Paper* 2(2). Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University.

Carrico, Richard

1978a Archaeological Reconnaissance of Jenny Property, Alpine. WESTEC Services, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

1978b Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Dewitt Estates Project. WESTEC Services, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

1999 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for Ted Cristensen, Alpine, California. Brian F. Mooney and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for Afton Alps Estates, Alpine, California. Brian F. Mooney and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Carrico, Richard L. and Keith D. Rhodes

- 1978 Archaeological Investigations at Palo Verde Ranch, Units 1 and 2, Alpine, California. WESTEC Services, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Carrico, Richard L. and Clifford V.F. Taylor

- 1983 Excavation of a Portion of Ystagua: A Coastal Valley Ipai Settlement. Environmental Impact Report on file at the City of San Diego, Environmental Quality Division.

Carrico, Richard and Stephen R. Van Wormer

- 1996 Historical and Architectural Assessment of the Adam Beaty Farmhouse (TM 5085). Brian F. Mooney and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Carrico, Richard L., Theodore G. Cooley, and Laura J. Barrie

- 2003 Final Archaeological Overview for the Cleveland National Forest, California. Brian F. Mooney and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Carrico, Richard, Susan H. Carrico, Kathleen A. Crawford, and S. Kathleen Flanigan

- 1990 Historic Resources Inventory, Sweetwater Valley. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Carter, George F.

- 1957 *Pleistocene Man at San Diego*. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore.

- 1980 *Earlier than You Think: A Personal View of Man in America*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station.

Caughey, John W.

- 1970 *California: A Remarkable State's Life History* (Third Edition). Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.

Chapman, Charles E.

- 1921 *A History of California: The Spanish Period*. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Cheever, Dayle

- 1995 Cultural Resource Survey of a Portion of the Cleveland National Forest. RECON. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Cheever, Dayle, Dennis Gallegos, and Richard Carrico

- 1986 Site Significance Testing for W-16786 (SDI-5773), Alpine, California. WESTEC Services, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Cook, John

- 1977 An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Alpine Ranch Subdivision. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

County of San Diego

- 2007a *Guidelines for Determining Significance, Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources*. Land Use and Environment Group, Department of Planning and Land Use, Department of Public Works. Approved September 26, 2006; Revised December 5, 2007.

- 2007b *Report Format and Content Requirements, Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources*. Land Use and Environment Group, Department of Planning and Land Use, Department of Public Works. Approved September 26, 2006; Revised December 5, 2007.

Davis, E.L., C.W. Brott, and D.L. Weide

- 1969 The Western Lithic Co-Tradition. *San Diego Museum Papers* 6, San Diego Museum of Man.

Elliott, Wallace W.

- 1883 *History of San Bernardino and San Diego Counties* (1965 Edition). Riverside Museum Press, Riverside.

Engelhardt, Zephyrin

- 1920 *San Diego Mission*. James M. Barry Company, San Francisco, California.

Ezell, Paul H.

- 1983 A New Look at the San Dieguito Culture. *Cultural Resource Management Casual Papers* 1(3):103–109. Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University, San Diego.

- 1987 The Harris Site – An Atypical San Dieguito Site, or am I Beating a Dead Horse? In *San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*, edited by Dennis Gallegos, pp. 15–22. San Diego County Archaeological Society Research Paper No. 1.

Flower, Douglas, Darcy Ike, and Linda Roth

- 1977 Archaeological Survey and Extended Initial Study of Alpine Terrace. Flower, Ike & Roth. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Gallegos, Dennis R.

- 1987 A Review and Synthesis of Environmental and Cultural Material for the Batiquitos Lagoon Region. In *San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*, edited by D. Gallegos. San Diego County Archaeological Society Research Paper 1:23–34.

Gordinier, Jerry G.

- 1966 *Problems of Settlement in the San Diego Foothills*. Thesis, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Gross, Timothy G., Mary Robbins-Wade, and Ruth C. Alter

- 1994 Confidential Appendices to Archaeological Survey and Assessment for the South grade Road Parcel, Alpine, San Diego County, California. Affinis. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Hatley, Jay M.

- 1978 Cultural Resources Inventory and Impact Analysis of the Winn Property. RECON. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Hector, Susan M.

- 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 and Brian Williams

- 2016 Historic Properties Management Plan/Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Cleveland National Forest Master Special Use Permit and Permit to Construct Powerline Replacement Projects, Final Version. NWB Environmental Services; ASM Affiliates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Heiges, Harvey

- 1976 The Economic Base of San Diego County. In *San Diego – An Introduction to the Region*, edited by Philip Pryde. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Dubuque, Iowa.

Johnston, Robyn

- 2019 Letter Report: ETS 42634-Cultural Resources Survey for Prime, Tier 2, C0357D, 8 Poles, Alpine, California. AECOM. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Kyle, Carolyn E. and Dennis R. Gallegos

- 1993 Data Recovery Program for a Portion of Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-10148, East Mission Gorge Pump Station and Force Main, San Diego, California. Unpublished report on

- file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- Kyle, Carolyn, Adella Schroth, and Dennis R. Gallegos
1990 Early Period Occupation at the Kuebler Ranch Site SDI-8,654 Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for County of San Diego, Department of Public Works by ERCE Environmental and Energy Services Co., San Diego.
- Lettieri-McIntyre & Associates
1989 Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Lynn Property Subacres 253A & 253B, GPA 89-03. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- May, Ronald V.
1973 Palo Verde Ranch Location and Evaluation of Archaeological Resources. WESTEC Services, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- McIntyre, Bruce M.
1993 Environmental Impact Report for the Proposed Stagecoach Ranch Specific Plan, SP 91-002, TM 7974, Log No. 91-14-13. Lettieri-McIntyre & Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- Meighan, C.W.
1954 A Late Complex in Southern California Prehistory. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 10(2).
- Minshall, Herbert L.
1976 *The Broken Stones*. Copley Books, San Diego.

1989 *Buchanan Canyon: Ancient Human Presence in the Americas*. Slawson Communications, San Marcos, California.
- Moratto, Michael J.
1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.
- Moriarty, James R., III
1965 Cosmogony, Rituals, and Medical Practice Among the Diegueño Indians of Southern California. *Anthropological Journal of Canada* 3(3):2–16.

1966 Culture Phase Divisions Suggested by Topological Change Coordinated with Stratigraphically Controlled Radiocarbon Dating in San Diego. *Anthropological Journal of Canada* 4(4):20–30.

- 1967 Transitional Pre-Desert Phase in San Diego, California. *Science* 155(3762):553–336. Scripps Institution – UCSD Contribution No. 2278.
- 1969 San Dieguito Complex: Suggested Environmental and Cultural Relationships. *Anthropological Journal of Canada* 7(3):2–18.
- 1991 Field notes for excavations conducted at CA-SDI-11,521 between 1990 and 1991. On file at Brian F. Smith and Associates, Poway, California.
- Moriarty, James R., III and Herbert L. Minshall
- 1972 A New Pre-Desert Site Discovered near Texas Street. *Anthropological Journal of Canada* 10(3):10–13.
- Moyer, Cecil C.
- 1969 *Historic Ranchos of San Diego*. Edited by Richard F. Pourade. Union-Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego.
- Palou, Fray Francisco
- 1926 *Historical Memoirs of New California*. Edited by Herbert Eugene Bolton (4 Volumes). University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Parker, Patricia L. and Thomas F. King
- 1990 National Register Bulletin 38: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division. Washington, D.C.
- Phillips, Roxana
- 1982a Phase I Archaeological Investigation for Palo Verde Ranch Developments Units 2 Through 10. WESTEC Services, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 1982b Phase I Archaeological Investigation at W-1845 for Palo Verde Ranch Unit 1 Development. WESTEC Services, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- Pignuolo, Andrew
- 2018 Archaeological Constraints Analysis for the Alpine Watershed Program Project, Alpine, California. James and Briggs Archaeological Services. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- Pignuolo, Andrew R. and John Dietler
- 2005 Cultural Resource Survey of the Rancho Nuevo Project, Phase 2, San Diego County, California. Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Pignuolo, Andrew R., John Dietler, and Kimberly D. Lauko

- 2005 Cultural Resource Survey of the Rancho Nuevo Project, Phase 1, San Diego County, California. Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Pignuolo, Andrew R., Carol Serr, and Del James

- 2016 Cultural Resource Survey for the San Diego Back Country Fuel Reduction Project, Alpine, San Diego County, California. James and Briggs Archaeological Services. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Price, Glenn W.

- 1967 *Origins of the War with Mexico*. University of Texas Press, Austin.

Quillen, Dennis K. and Richard L. Carrico

- 1979 Archeological Investigations for the Reimetz Lot Split at W-1856, Alpine, California. WESTEC Services, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Raven-Jennings, Shelly and Brian F. Smith

- 1999a Final Report for Site SDI-8330/W-240 "Scraper Hill," Escondido, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 1999b Report of Excavations at CA-SDI-4608: Subsistence and Technology Transitions during the Mid-to-Late Holocene in San Diego County (Scripps Poway Parkway). Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Reeves, Brian O.K.

- 1985 Early Man in the Americas: Who, When, and Why. In *Woman, Poet, Scientist: Essays in New World Anthropology Honoring Dr. Emma Louise Davis*, edited by Thomas C. Blackburn, pp. 79–104. Ballena Press Anthropological Papers No. 29. Los Altos, California.

Reeves, Brian, John M.D. Pohl, and Jason W. Smith

- 1986 The Mission Ridge Site and the Texas Street Question. In *New Evidence for the Pleistocene Peopling of the Americas*, edited by Alan Lyle Bryan, pp. 65–80. Center for the Study of Early Man, University of Maine, Orono.

Robbins-Wade, Mary Judith

- 1990 *Prehistoric Settlement Pattern of Otay Mesa San Diego County, California*. Thesis, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

- 2000 Cultural Resources Report for the Gonya Property Grading Permit L1400, Alpine, San

- Diego County, California. Affinis. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 2006 Cultural Resources Assessment for Alpine Oaks Estates (TM 5330), Alpine, San Diego County, California. Affinis. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- Robbins-Wade, Mary and Andrew Giletti
- 2008 Archaeological Resources Study, Park Alpine, Alpine, San Diego County, California, TM 5433. Affinis. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- Robbins-Wade, Mary, Timothy G. Gross, and Richard D. Shultz
- 1996 Archaeological Survey and Testing Program for Loveland Reservoir Fishing Access, San Diego County, California. Affinis. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- Rogers, Malcolm
- 1966 *Ancient Hunters of the Far West*. Edited with contributions by H.M. Worthington, E.L. Davis, and Clark W. Brott. Union Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego.
- Rolle, Andrew F.
- 1969 *California: A History* (Second Edition). Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York.
- Roth, Linda
- 1989 Results of Archaeological Survey and Initial Test Excavations of 12-Acre Mosiman Project, Alpine, San Diego County, California. Roth and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- San Diego Union*
- 1868 San Diego history. 6 February. San Diego, California.
- 1872 San Diego history. 2 January. San Diego, California.
- Schaefer, Jerry
- 1998 Alpine School District Middle School – Cultural Resources Constraints Assessment. ASM Affiliates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- Shumway, George, Carl L. Hubbs, and James R. Moriarty
- 1961 Scripps Estate Site, San Diego, California: A La Jolla Site Dated 5,460-7,370 Years Before the Present. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* 93(3).

Smith, Brian F.

- 1991a An Archaeological Survey of the Georgian Lot Split Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 1991b An Archaeological Survey of the Victoria Ranch Estates Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 1991c An Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resource Evaluation at the Nicholas Subdivision Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 1991d An Archaeological Survey of the Haven Townhomes Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 1996 The Results of a Cultural Resource Study at the 4S Ranch. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Smith, Brian F. and James R. Moriarty

- 1983 An Archaeological Evaluation of a Drainage Channel Project at the South Sorrento Business Park. Environmental Impact Report on file at the City of San Diego.
- 1985a The Archaeological Excavations at Site W-20. Environmental Impact Report on file at the City of San Diego, Environmental Quality Division.
- 1985b An Archaeological Reconnaissance of San Diego Motor Racing Park, Otay Mesa, San Diego. Environmental Impact Report on file at the City of San Diego, Environmental Analysis Division.

Snipes-Dye Associates

- 1989 Draft Environmental Impact Report for Lazy "A" Ranch General Plan Amendment. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Soule, William E.

- 1979 Cultural Resources Field Report Application 25859. Division of Water Rights. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 1984a Viejas Creek On-Stream Reservoir Project. State Water Resources Control Board. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

- 1984b Negative Archaeological Survey Report for Gary L. McGabe. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)

- 1995 *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

Stropes, Tracy A.

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

Tennesen, Kristin

- 2014 ETS #26491, Cultural Resources Survey P37323, Replace Damaged Pole, San Diego County, California. HDR, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

True, Delbert L.

- 1958 An Early Complex in San Diego County, California. *American Antiquity* 23(3).
- 1966 *Archaeological Differentiation of the Shoshonean and Yuman Speaking Groups in Southern California*. Dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles.
- 1970 Investigations of a Late Prehistoric Complex in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, San Diego County, California. *Archaeological Survey Monograph*. University of California, Los Angeles.
- 1980 The Pauma Complex in Northern San Diego County: 1978. *Journal of New World Archaeology* 3(4):1–39.
- 1986 Molpa, a Late Prehistoric Site in Northern San Diego County: The San Luis Rey Complex, 1983. *Symposium: A New Look at Some Old Sites*, edited by Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat, pp. 29–36. Coyote Press, Salinas.

True, D.L. and Eleanor Beemer

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

True, D.L. and R. Pankey

- 1985 Radiocarbon Dates for the Pauma Complex Component at the Pankey Site, Northern San Diego County, California. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 7:240–244.

True, D.L., C.W. Meighan, and Harvey Crew

- 1974 Archaeological Investigations at Molpa, San Diego County, California. *University of California Publications in Anthropology* (No. 11), Berkeley.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

- 1973 Soil Survey, San Diego Area, California. USDA Soil Conservation Service and Forest Service in Cooperation with the University of California Agricultural Experimentation Station, United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Navy, and United States Marine Corps.

Van Dyke, Theodore

- 1886 *Southern California*. Fords, Howard and Hulbert.

Van Horn, David M.

- 1978 Surface Collection and Test Excavation at the Alpine Sites SDI-5199, SDI-5200. Archaeological Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Wade, Sue

- 1994 Archaeological Mitigation: TPM-20037-RPC. Cultural Resource Management. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Wade, Sue and Stephen Van Wormer

- 1999 Alpine Estates Subdivision: An Inventory and Evaluation of Prehistoric and Historic Resources, Alpine, California. Heritage Resources. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Warren, Claude N.

- 1964 *Cultural Change and Continuity on the San Diego Coast*. Dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles.

- 1966 The San Dieguito Type Site: Malcolm J. Roger's 1938 Excavation on the San Dieguito River. *San Diego Museum Papers* (6).

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

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

Waugh, Georgie

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

Whitaker, James E.

- 2011 ETS #21744, Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Wood Pole Intrusive Inspections, 45 Poles, Alpine Project, San Diego, California. HDR, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Whitehouse, John

- 1991 Cultural Resources Survey for the SDG&E El Cajon-Descanso 69kV Electric Transmission Line, Dehesa to Hidden Glen, San Diego County, California. Affinis. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Wright, Gail

- 2007 Cultural Resources Survey Report for: TPM 21026, Log No. 06-14-034-Landstedt Project, APN 404-400-20-00. County of San Diego. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

7.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the Secret Hills Ranch Project was directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Archaeological Field Director Clarence Hoff and field archaeologists James Shrieve, David Grabski, and Andrew Garrison with assistance from Shuluuk Linton and Anthony LaChappa, Kumeyaay Native American representatives from Red Tail Environmental. The report text was prepared by Tracy Stropes and Brian Smith. Report graphics were provided by Tracy Stropes and Andrew Garrison. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Elena Goralogia. The SCIC at SDSU provided the archaeological records search information.

8.0 **LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS**

Resource	Mitigation Measures	Design Considerations
SDI-5872	Not required	Not required
SDI-17,726		
SDI-17,727		
SDI-17,728		
SDI-17,729		
SDI-17,730		
P-37-027107		
P-37-027108		
P-37-027109		
General property	The potential exists that unrecorded cultural resources could be encountered during grading. As a condition of approval, a MMRP should be required to mitigate impacts to cultural resources uncovered during grading.	

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
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

1977–Present
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 Corps 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, some of which included Broadway Block (2019), 915 Grape Street (2019), 1919 Pacific Highway (2018), Moxy Hotel (2018), Makers Quarter Block D (2017), Ballpark Village (2017), 460 16th Street (2017), Kettner and Ash (2017), Bayside Fire Station (2017), Pinnacle on the Park (2017), IDEA1 (2016), Blue Sky San Diego (2016), Pacific Gate (2016), Pendry Hotel (2015), Cisterra Sempra Office Tower (2014), 15th and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7th and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13th and Marker (2012), 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).

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

Emerald Acres: Archaeological survey and testing program of 14 archaeological sites across 333 acres in the Winchester area of Riverside County (2000-2018).

San Diego Airport Development Project: An extensive historic assessment of multiple buildings at the San Diego International Airport and included the preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey documentation to preserve significant elements of the airport prior to demolition (2017-2018).

Citracado Parkway Extension: A still-ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSa resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area.

Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts): Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

Citracado Business Park West: An archaeological survey and testing program at a significant prehistoric archaeological site and historic building assessment for a 17-acre project in the city of Escondido. The project resulted in the identification of 82 bedrock milling features, two previously recorded loci and two additional and distinct loci, and approximately 2,000 artifacts (2018).

The Everly Subdivision Project: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

Ballpark Village: A mitigation and monitoring program within three city blocks in the East Village area of San Diego resulting in the discovery of a significant historic deposit. Nearly 5,000 historic artifacts and over 500,000 grams of bulk historic building fragments, food waste, and other materials representing an occupation period between 1880 and 1917 were recovered (2015-2017).

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

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—including 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—including 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 Meniffee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—including 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—including direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. 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—including 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—including 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—including project coordination; field survey; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; monitoring of geotechnical borings; authoring of cultural resources project report. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. June 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—including 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 Meniffee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—including 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—including 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—including 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—including 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—including project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project archaeologist/ director—including 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—including direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

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

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

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

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

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

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —including direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis;

authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

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

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

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

Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—including 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.

- 2019 Final Archaeological Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Westin Hotel and Timeshare Project, City of Carlsbad, California.
- 2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Altair Project, City of Temecula, California.
- 2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Family Dollar Mecca Project, Riverside County, California.

- 2019 A Cultural Resources Assessment for TR 37177, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Westlake Project (TM 33267), City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Go Fresh Gas Project, Perris, California.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the South Milliken Distribution Center Project, City of Eastvale, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Class III Section 106 (NHPA) Study for the Perris Valley Storm Drain Channel Widening Project, Perris, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Twin Channel Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.
- 2019 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tuscany Valley (TM 33725) Project National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IPT Perris DC III Western/Nandina Project, Perris, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Menifee Gateway Project, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Atwell Phase 1A Project (formerly Butterfield Specific Plan), City of Banning, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Eastvale Self Storage Project, Eastvale, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Anza Baptist Church Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Inland Propane Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Val Verde Logistics Center Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Santa Gertrudis Creek Pedestrian/Bicycle Trail Extension and Interconnect Project, City of Temecula, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 Cultural Resource Report for the U.S. Allied Carriers Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.
- 2018 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historical Resources Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, County of San Diego.
- 2018 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Citracado Business Park West Project, City of Escondido.

- 2018 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Uptown Bressi Ranch Project, Carlsbad.
- 2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the South Pointe Banning Project, CUP 180010, Riverside County, California.
- 2018 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Stedman Residence Project, 9030 La Jolla Shores Lane, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2018 Historic Resources Interim Monitoring Reports No. 1 through 4 for the LADOT Bus Maintenance and CNG Fueling Facility, Los Angeles.
- 2018 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Emerald Acres Project, Winchester, Riverside County.
- 2018 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Green Dragon Project, City of San Diego.
- 2017 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Moxy Hotel Project, San Diego, California.
- 2017 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Bayside Fire Station, City of San Diego.
- 2017 Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Ballpark Village Project, City of San Diego.
- 2017 Historical Resource Research Report for the Herbert and Alexina Childs/Thomas L. Shepherd House, 210 Westbourne Street, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2017 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Alberhill Ranch Specific Plan Amendment No. 3.1 Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.
- 2017 A Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Golden City Project, Tracts 28532-1, -2, -3, -4, and -5, and Tract 34445, City of Murrieta, California.
- 2016 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Blue Sky San Diego Project, City of San Diego.
- 2016 Historic Resource Research Report for the Midway Postal Service and Distribution Center, 2535 Midway Drive, San Diego, California 92138.
- 2016 Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Amitai Residence Project, 2514 Ellentown Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2016 Historic American Buildings Survey, Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena.
- 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 Meniffee 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, Meniffee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Meniffee 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 Meniffee 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.

Tracy A. Stropes, MA, RPA

Senior Project Archaeologist

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

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



Education

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

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

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Society for California Archaeology

Archaeological Institute of America

Experience

Project Archaeologist

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

March 2009–Present

Poway, California

Project Management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies, field supervision, lithic analysis, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring of cultural resource management reports.

Archaeological Principal Investigator

TRC Solutions

June 2008–February 2009

Irvine, California

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

Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist

Archaeological Resource Analysts

June 2006–May 2008

Oceanside, California

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

Project Archaeologist

Gallegos & Associates

September 1996–June 2006

Carlsbad, California

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field direction, Native American consultation, report authorship/technical editing, and composition of several data

recovery/preservation programs for both CEQA and NEPA level compliance.

**Project Archaeologist
Macko Inc.**

**September 1993–September 1996
Santa Ana, California**

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

**Archaeological Field Technician
Chambers Group Inc.**

**January 1993–September 1993
Irvine, California**

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

**Archaeological Field Technician
John Minch and Associates**

**May 1992–September 1992
San Juan Capistrano, California**

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

Reports/Papers

Principal Author

- 2020 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Pacifica Estates Project, Fallbrook, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Jose Islas.
- 2019 A Cultural Resource Assessment for the Glen Circle Project, Poway, California. Prepared for MDD Homes.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Survey for the Highlands at Warner Springs and Off-Site Fire Access Road Project, Warner Springs, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Warner Springs Estates, LLC.
- 2019 A Cultural Resources Assessment for the 8801 East Marginal Way Project, City of Tukwila, King County, Washington. Prepared for CenterPoint Properties Trust.
- 2019 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the 7980 Park Village Road Emergency Repair Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Orion Construction Corporation.
- 2019 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Harmony Grove Village, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Lennar – San Diego Division.
- 2019 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Price-Cohen Residence Project, 2045 Lowry Place, La Jolla, California 92037. Prepared for Lena Price and Thomas Cohen.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Melrose Drive Widening Project, City of Oceanside, California. Prepared for California West Communities.
- 2019 A Cultural Resources Study for the Majestic Chino Heritage Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.

- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the Ocean Breeze Ranch Project, Bonsall, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Ocean Breeze Ranch, LLC.
- 2019 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Arthofer Residence Project, 1890 Viking Way, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Frank and Sharon Arthofer.
- 2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Greentree Ranch Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.
- 2018 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Escondido Country Club Project, SPL-2018-00135-CJA, City of Escondido, California. Prepared for New Urban West, Inc.
- 2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the North County Plaza Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Planning Systems, Inc.
- 2018 Cultural Resources Addendum Report for the Ivey Palms Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside, California. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.
- 2017 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Altman Residence Project, 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037. Prepared for Steve and Lisa Altman.
- 2017 Cultural Resources Study for the Escondido Country Club Project, City of Escondido, California. Prepared for New Urban West, Inc.
- 2017 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tract 28859 Project for Section 106 Compliance. Prepared for Menifee 28859, LLC.
- 2016 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.
- 2016 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Imperial Beach Bikeway Village Project, 536 13th Street and 535 Florence Street, Imperial Beach, California. Prepared for Bikeway Village, LLC.
- 2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California. Prepared for Shea Homes.
- 2015 A Class III Historic Resource Study for the Miramar Clearwell Improvements Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Global Environmental Permitting, Inc.
- 2015 A Class III Historic Resource Study for the College Boulevard Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Bent West, LLC.
- 2015 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Parkside Project for Section 106 Compliance, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Lennar Corporation.
- 2015 A Cultural Resource Assessment for the Zhao Residence Project, Poway, California (275-240-66). Prepared for Pacific Sotheby's International Realty.
- 2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Utah Trail Project, County of San Bernardino, California (APNs 621-281-22 through 621-281-25). Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC.
- 2014 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Sky Canyon Project (PP25309), Riverside County, California. Prepared for Rocky Snider California Project Management Office.

- 2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Shoshone Valley Road Project, County of San Bernardino, California (APNs 613-233-01, -02, -03, -04, -27, -28, -29, and -30). Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC.
- 2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Nuevo 055 Project, Community of Nuevo, County of Riverside. Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC.
- 2014 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Bourgeois Project, Poway, California. Prepared for Bill Yen & Associates, Inc.
- 2014 A Cultural Resources Survey for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Zephyr Partners.
- 2014 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 723 Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Ortiz Corporation.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Rogers Tierra Bonita Project, Poway, California. Prepared for John D. Fitch & Associates.
- 2013 A Cultural Resource Assessment Update for the Girard Townhome Project, TR 35477, Riverside County, California. Prepared for G8 Development, Inc.
- 2013 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Ridge Park Project, City of Temecula, California. Prepared for Ambient Communities.
- 2013 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the Citrus Heights/Fairway Drive Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for CV Communities.
- 2013 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Bixby Highgrove Project (TTM 36437), Riverside County, California. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.
- 2013 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for the Ramona Ranch Affordable Housing Project for Section 106 Compliance, San Diego County, California. Prepared for AMCAL Multi-Housing, Inc.
- 2013 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Yates Road Project (TTM 36437), Riverside County, California. Prepared for CV Communities, LLC.
- 2013 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation Program for the Warner Ranch Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for HP Warner Ranch, LP.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for TPM 36585, Riverside County, California. Prepared for GF Real Estate Services.
- 2013 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for TR 31597 and TR 32627, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Standard Pacific Homes.
- 2013 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Sunny Cal Project, City of Beaumont, County of Riverside. Prepared for CV Communities, LLC.
- 2013 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for The Sierra Bella Project for Section 106 Compliance, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Forestar Corona, LLC.
- 2013 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for the Moosa Creek Mitigation Bank Project. Prepared for a Creek LLC.

- 2013 Archaeological Survey of the Rohmiller Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application, 2350 Calle De La Garza, La Jolla, California 92037 (APN 346-180-22). Prepared for Architect Mark D. Lyon, Inc.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation Program for the Oak Creek Project, City of Escondido, California. Prepared for New Urban West, Inc.
- 2013 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Hope Harbor Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Medhat Rofael.
- 2013 Archaeological Survey of the Liske Residence, La Jolla, California. Prepared for ECEGC Inc.
- 2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps Nos. 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch. Prepared for Brookfield Residential.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Study For the 401 West Ash Street Project San Diego, California. Prepared for PierPoint Legacy Holdings, LLC.
- 2013 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Ten on Columbia Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for InDev, Inc.
- 2013 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Washington Avenue Project, City of Murrieta, California. Prepared for Coastal Land Solutions.
- 2012 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Wildomar 23 Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Lennar.
- 2012 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for the USGS Creepmeter Project. Prepared for Bureau of Land Management, El Centro Office.
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the for the Johnston Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Heather Johnston.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Howell Residence Project, Poway, California. Prepared for Cal Howell.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 799 Project. Prepared for Burtech Pipeline.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resources Study For the Villa Hermosa Project San Diego, California. Prepared for David Chow.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Landmark Engineering.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the El Camino Real Widening Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Planning Systems.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Encore Trust Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Metcalf Development and Consulting.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Andres Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Engineering Design Group.

- 2012 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Diamond Springs Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Benjamin J. Stables III, B 3 Consulting.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the ActivCare at Mission Bay Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for ActivCare Living, Inc.
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Water Group 790 Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Orion Construction Corporation.
- 2012 Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Mission Brewery Villas Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Eilar Associates, Inc.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Gatto Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Marengo Morton Architects Inc.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sunset Cliffs Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for KTA Construction.
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682M Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for BRH Garver.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pelberg Residence Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Linda and Art Pelberg.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Rose Creek Bikeway Bridge Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Flatiron West, Inc.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the South Mission Valley Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for HPS Mechanical, Inc.
- 2011 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for the La Dama de Oro Project, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for Mohave Gold Mining & Exploration, Inc.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Jacobs Health Care Facility Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Jacobs Health Care, LLC.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resources Study For the Rowland Auto Dismantling Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for David Rowland.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Dye Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Eric Dye.
- 2011 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Santa Rosa Academy Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Santa Rosa Academy Charter School c/o Bradley Burke Competitive Edge Development, LLC.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Data Recovery Study for SDI-4606 Locus B for Saint Gabriel's Catholic Church, Poway, California. Prepared for Saint Gabriel's Catholic Church.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Jack Nooren.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 768 Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Ortiz Corporation.

- 2011 Cultural Resource Test for the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for 11th and B Investment Associates, LLC.
- 2011 A Cultural Resources Study for the Ampudia Lot Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Venture Pacific Commercial Services, Inc.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Hyde Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Paul and Denise Hyde.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Fialko Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Thomas Armstrong Construction, Inc.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682M Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for HTA Engineering & Construction Inc.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Butterfield Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Geotechnical Exploration, Inc.
- 2011 A Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Eichen Residence Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Steigerwald-Dougherty, Inc.
- 2011 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Galway Downs Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Trip Hord.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for Rancho Bella Vista Phase IV (TR 31871), Riverside County, California. Prepared for Lennar Inland Division.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Salvation Army Vehicle Storage Area Demolition Project. Prepared for The Salvation Army General Counsel.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Kates Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Brad and Shannon Kates.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Kralik Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for John Kralik.
- 2010 An Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Cricket Cell Tower Project (Permit # 3399 06-032), San Diego County, California. Prepared for Ken Hayes.
- 2010 A Cultural Resources Study for the 47th Street Warehouse Project City of San Diego, California, Project No. 190957. Prepared for 47th Street Properties.
- 2010 A Cultural Resource Study for the Dickenson Ranch Project, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for Dickenson and Son Property Management and Investments.
- 2010 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Young Family Trust Lot Split Project City of Escondido, California. Prepared for Young Family Trust.
- 2010 An Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Jamul Rural Fire Station Auxiliary Access Road Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for TCB.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Citracado Parkway Extension Project, City of Escondido, California. Prepared for AECOM.

- 2010 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Sycamore Creek Specific Plan No. 256 Amendment No. 2, Riverside County, California. Prepared for T&B Planning.
- 2010 A Phase III Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program for CA-SDI-16,986, Hidden Meadows, San Diego County, California (TPM 20794). Tuscan Ridge, LLC.
- 2010 Historic Properties Treatment Plan for the Talega (64 Area) 12kV Conversion Project Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton San Diego County California. Prepared for Synergy Electric Company, Inc.
- 2010 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation Program for the Highlands at Warner Springs Project, Warner Springs, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Warner Springs Estates, LLC.
- 2010 A Cultural Resources Literature Review for the 11099 North Torrey Pines Road Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Touchstone Investments.
- 2010 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the San Jacinto Poultry Ranch Storage Building Project, San Jacinto, California. Prepared for Moark, LLC.
- 2010 A Phase III Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program for SDI-16986, Hidden Meadows, San Diego, California (TPM 20794). Prepared for Tuscan Ridge, LLC.
- 2010 Cultural Resources Study for the Dos Colinas Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Dos Colinas, LLC.
- 2010 A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Greater Alpine Fire Safe Council Horsethief Vegetation Management Project. Prepared for the Greater Alpine Fire Safe Council.
- 2010 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Moses Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Brian Moses.
- 2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project City of San Diego, California. Prepared for the City of San Diego Park and Recreation Department.
- 2010 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Shabaz Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Negar Shabaz.
- 2009 A Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the Kramer 453 Project, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for LightSource Renewables LLC.
- 2009 A Cultural Resources Study for the Hronopoulos Residence Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Andreas Hronopoulos.
- 2009 A Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the East Point Loma Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Southern California Soil and Testing.
- 2009 A Cultural Resources Study for the McKean SDP Project. San Diego, California.
- 2009 An Archaeological Assessment for the Rivera-Placentia Project, City of Riverside, California. Prepared for Riverside Construction Company.
- 2009 Cultural Resource Data Recovery Plan for the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project. Prepared for the City of San Diego and KTU+A.
- 2009 Cultural Resource Letter Report for the Borrego Substation Feasibility Study, Borrego Springs,

California. Prepared for RBF Consulting.

- 2009 A Cultural Resource Study for the Gatto Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Marengo Martin Architects Inc.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Report for the Central Feeder Connection Project, San Bernardino, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb and Associates.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Report for the Clay Street Connection Project, Riverside, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb and Associates.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Report for the Green Hills Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Atlas Investments, LLC.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Report for the La Sierra Pipeline Project, Riverside, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb and Associates.
- 2009 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the East Point Loma Trunk Sewer Project. Prepared for Southern California Soil & Testing.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Report for the Mockingbird Connection Project, Riverside, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb and Associates.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Report for the Mesquite Lake Treatment Plan Project, Imperial County, California. Prepared for Albert A. Webb and Associates.
- 2008 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 28220 Highridge Road Development Project, Rancho Palos Verdes, California. Prepared for REC Development.
- 2008 Wild Goose Expansion 3 Project Butte County, California Colusa County, California. Prepared for Niska Gas Storage LLC.
- 2008 Class III Cultural Resource Survey for the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Four Railway Bridge Renewal Project, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for BNSF Railway Company.
- 2008 I-80 Colfax Site Cultural Resource Records Search Report, Placer County, California. Prepared for Granite Construction Company.
- 2008 I-80 Gold Run Site Cultural Resource Records Search Report, Placer County, California. Prepared for Granite Construction Company.
- 2008 Cultural Resource Monitoring at 31431 Camino Capistrano, San Juan Capistrano, California. Prepared for Herman Weissker, Inc.
- 2008 Cultural Resource Inventory for the Snow White Pumice Mine, Hinkley, California. Prepared for U.S. Mining and Minerals Corporation.
- 2007 Nodule Industries of North Coastal San Diego: Change and Stasis in 10,000 Years of Lithic Technology. Masters thesis on file, San Diego State University.
- 2007 Cultural Resource Inventory for Empire Homes (APN 104-180-04), Lake Forest, California. Prepared for Empire Homes.
- 2007 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for APN 104-200-09, Beaumont, California. Prepared for Mary

Chan.

- 2007 Cultural Resource Inventory for Empire Homes (APN 104-180-04), Lake Forest, California. Prepared for Empire Homes.
- 2006 Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course Data Recovery Program for CA-SDI-8694, and Indexing and Preservation Program Study for CA-SDI-8303 and CA-SDI-8797 Locus C, City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared for City of Carlsbad.
- 2005 Grand Pacific Resorts Data Recovery and Index Sample Program for CA-SDI-8797, Area A, City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Grand Pacific Resorts Inc.
- 2004 "Near the Harris Site Quarry" Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Preservation Program for CA-SDI-13028, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Harbrecht Development, L.P.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Boundary Test Report for the Lilac Ranch Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Empire Companies.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Preservation Program for CA-SDI-12027, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Harbrecht Development Inc.
- 2002 Data Recovery Program for the Pacbell Site CA-SDI-5633, San Marcos, California. Prepared for Joseph Wong Design Associates.
- 2001 McCrink Ranch Cultural Resource Test Program Additional Information for Selected Sites, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2001 The Quail Ridge Project Cultural Resource Test Program, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Helix Environmental Planning, Inc.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the North Sand Sheet Full Buildout Program, Owens Lake, California. Prepared for CH2MHill.
- 1995 Final Report: Archaeological Investigations Conducted for the Abalone Cove Dewatering Wells, City of Rancho Palos Verdes Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, Environmental Services.
- 1995 Final Report: A Class III Intensive Survey of a 100-Acre Sand and Gravel Mining Area, Imperial County, California. Prepared for the Lilburn Corporation.
- 1994 Final Report: Data Recovery Excavations at Five Late Prehistoric Archaeological Sites Along the Los Trancos Access Road, Newport Coast Planned Community, Orange County, California. Prepared for the Coastal Community Builders, a division of The Irvine Company.

Contributing Author

- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the 3868-3900 Sepulveda Boulevard Project, City of Culver City, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Sepulveda Suites, Inc.
- 2019 Final Archaeological Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Westin Hotel and Timeshare Project, City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Grand Pacific Resorts, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the Commerce Logistics Center Project, 5200 Sheila Street, Commerce, California 90040. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.

- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resource Study for the McElwain Project (SPL-2019-00565), Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Murrieta Development II, LLC.
- 2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California. Prepared for Murrieta Development II, LLC.
- 2018 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Emerald Acres Project, Winchester, Riverside County. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc.
- 2018 A Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Golden City Project, Tracts 28532-1, -2, -3, -4, and -5 and Tract 34445, City of Murrieta, California. Prepared for North Murrieta Community, LLC.
- 2018 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Citracado Business Park West Project, City of Escondido. Prepared for Pacific Harmony Grove Development.
- 2015 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Westin Hotel and Timeshare Project, City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Grand Pacific Resorts, Inc.
- 2015 A Class III Cultural Resource Study for the Habitat for Humanity Project, Perris, California. Habitat for Humanity Inland Valley.
- 2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California. Prepared for Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC.
- 2014 An Extended Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Belvedere-Webster Project, City of Poway, California (APN 323-010-26-00). Prepared for Webster Realty Group.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Brook Forest Conservation Bank Project, Valley Center, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Brook Forest, LLC.
- 2014 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Crystal View Lane Project, Poway, California. Prepared for Mark Catrambone.
- 2014 Cultural Resource Assessment for the Muscat Project, Poway, California (TPM 13-002; APN 278-180-44). Prepared for Mr. Ed Muscat.
- 2014 An Extended Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Mulholland Highway Improvement Project, Cities of Calabasas and Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. City of Calabasas Public Works Department.
- 2014 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 9th and Broadway Project, City of San Diego. Prepared for Bridge Housing Corporation.
- 2013 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Cisterra Semptra Tower Project San Diego, California. Prepared for Eilar Associates, Inc.
- 2013 A Section 106 (NHPA) Cultural Resources Study for the Toscana Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Forestar Toscana, LLC.
- 2013 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Gaslamp Hotel Project. Prepared for The Robert Green Company.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Pinnacle International 15th and Island Project. Prepared for Pinnacle International.

- 2012 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Horton Plaza Park Improvement Project. Prepared for the City of San Diego.
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the T-Mobile West, LLC Telecommunications Candidate SD02867C (Presidio Park). Prepared for Michael Brandman Associates.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Old Police Headquarters Project. Prepared for Terramar Retail Centers.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Knight Residence Project. Prepared for Mr. Dennis Knight.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the 9th and Broadway Project. Prepared for Bridge Housing Corporation.
- 2012 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Blue Sky Project. Prepared for Gray Development.
- 2011 An Archaeological Study for 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Island Architects.
- 2011 A Cultural Resource Evaluation Program for the Otay Hills Quarry Project, San Diego County, California, Log No. 93-19-006J; P04-004; RPO4-001. Prepared for EnviroMINE.
- 2010 A Cultural Resource Evaluation Program for the Batchelder Lot Split Project, San Diego County, California, TPM 21177; KIVA PROJECT 10-0125593; APNs 247-010-10, -13. Prepared for David Batchelder.
- 2010 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation Program for the Butterfield Trails Ranch Project, Valley Center, San Diego County, California, TM 5551, P 08-028, GPA 06-007, REZ 06-010, LOG NO. 06-08-033. Prepared for Wayne B. Hilbig.
- 2008 Lithic Analysis for Thirteen Sites Along the Transwestern Phoenix Expansion Project, Loops A and B. Prepared for Transwestern Pipeline Company, LLC.
- 2005 Cultural Resource Survey and Testing for the Star Ranch Property, San Diego, California.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Test Report for the Palomar Point Project: Site CA-SDI-16205, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Lanikai Management Corp.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Canyon View Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Test Report for the Yamamoto Property: Site SDM-W-2046, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Cunningham Consultants, Inc.
- 2004 Historical Resources Report for the Kuta and Mascari Properties, Otay Mesa, California. Prepared for Centex Homes.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Monitor and Test Report for the Encina Power Plant Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Haley & Aldrich, Inc.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Test Report for Site CA-SDI-16788, Otay Mesa, California. Prepared for Otay Mesa Property, L.P.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Lonestar Project, Otay Mesa, San Diego

County, California. Prepared for Otay Mesa Property, L.P.

- 2003 Cultural Resource Mitigation Program for the Torrey Ranch Site CA-SDI-5325, San Diego, California. Prepared for Garden Communities.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Johnson Canyon Parcel, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Otay Mesa Property, L.P.
- 2002 Cultural Resource Data Recovery Plan for the Shaw Project: Sites CA-SDI-13025 and CA-SDI-13067, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2001 Archaeological Test Program for CA-SDI-14112 Mesa Norte Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Hunsaker & Associates.
- 2001 The Vista-Oceanside Cultural Resource Survey and Test Program, Vista, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for the Wilson Property, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for the City of Carlsbad.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Oceanside-Escondido Project, County of San Diego, California. Prepared for Dudek & Associates.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for the Kramer Junction Expansion Project Adelanto, California. Prepared for AMEC.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for CA-SDI-12508 San Diego, California (LDR No. 99-1331). Prepared for Garden Communities.
- 2000 Archaeological Testing of Prehistoric Sites CASDI-14115 and CA-SDI-14116 for The Mesa Grande Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Solana Mesa Partners, LLC.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Wetmore Property, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Mr. Andy Campbell.
- 2000 The Torrey Ranch Cultural Resource Test Program, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Garden Communities.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Test Results for the Otay Mesa Generating Project. Prepared for the California Energy Commission and Otay Mesa Generating Company, LCC.
- 2000 The Eternal Hills Cultural Resource Survey and Test Program, City of Oceanside, California. Prepared for Eternal Hills Memorial Park.
- 2000 The Quail Ridge Cultural Resource Test Program, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Helix Environmental Planning Inc.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Testing Program for CA-SDI-5652/H and CA-SDI-9474H SR 78/Rancho Del Oro Interchange Project, Oceanside, California. Prepared for Tetrattech Inc.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Test Results for a Portion of CA-SDI-8654 (Kuebler Ranch) Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2000 Historical/Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery Program for Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-48,

Locus C Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, California. Prepared for Department of the Navy, Southwest Division.

- 2000 Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Palomar College Science Building Project, San Marcos, California. Prepared for Parsons Engineering Science Inc.
- 1999 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Village of Ystagua Water Main Break City of San Diego, California. Prepared for the City of San Diego Water Department.
- 1999 The Effect of Projectile Point Size on Atlatl Dart Efficiency in Lithic Technology Vol. 24, No 1 p (27-37).
- 1999 Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Oceanside-Escondido Bikeway Project, San Marcos, California. Prepared for City of San Marcos.
- 1999 5000 Years of Occupation: Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment Program for the Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course Project City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared or Cotton/Beland/Associates, Inc.
- 1999 Silver Oaks Estates Cultural Resource Enhanced Survey and Test Report for a Portion of CA-SDI-7202 San Diego, California. Prepared for Helix Environmental Planning Inc.
- 1999 Historical Archaeological Test of a portion of CA-SDI-8303 for the Faraday Road Extension Carlsbad, California. Prepared for the City of Carlsbad.
- 1999 Cultural Resource Literature Review for the North Coast Transportation Study Arterial Streets Alternative San Diego County, California. Prepared for MLF/San Diego Association of Govt.
- 1998 Archaeological Test Report for a Portion of CA-SDI-9115/SDM-W-122 Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Industrial Developments International.
- 1998 Rainforest Ranch Cultural Resource Survey and Significance Test for Prehistoric Sites CA-SDI-14932, CA-SDI-14937, CA-SDI-14938, and CA-SDI-14946 County of San Diego, California. Prepared for the Boys and Girls Club of Inland North County.
- 1998 Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Oceanside-Escondido Bikeway Project San Marcos, California.
- 1998 Final Report: Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Sterling Property, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for SPT Holdings LCC.
- 1996 Final Report: Archaeological Survey and Test for the Huber Property Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Gene Huber.
- 1996 Final Report: Results of Phase II Test Excavations and Phase III Data Recovery Excavations at Nine Archaeological Sites Within the Newport Coast Planned Community Phase III Entitlement Area, San Joaquin Hills, Orange County, California. Prepared for Coastal Community Builders, a division of The Irvine Company.
- 1995 Preliminary Report: Phase II Test Results From Nine Prehistoric Archaeological Sites within the Proposed Upper Newport Bay Regional County Park. Prepared for EDAW, Inc.
- 1995 Final Report: A Phase II Test Excavation at CA-ORA-136, Block 800 City of Newport Beach, Orange County California. Prepared for the Irvine Apartment Communities.

APPENDIX B

Updated Site Record Forms

(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 Maps

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX F

Confidential Photographs

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX G

**Archaeological Test Plan for
Sites SDI-17,729 and SDI-17,730
at the Secret Hills Ranch Project**

(Prepared by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., 2016)

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)