

**CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR
THE QUESTHAVEN 64 PROJECT**

SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

PDS2020-TM-5643

APNs 223-070-007, 223-070-008, and 223-080-046

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<i>Report Title:</i>	Cultural Resources Study for the Questhaven 64 Project, San Diego County, California (PDS2020-TM-5643; APNs 223-070-007, 223-070-008, and 223-080-046)
<i>Type of Study:</i>	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Phase II Testing Program
<i>New Site:</i>	SDI-22,924
<i>Updated Sites:</i>	SDI-9847 and SDI-11,442
<i>USGS Quadrangle:</i>	<i>Rancho Santa Fe, California</i> (7.5 minute), Sections 32 and 33, Township 12 South, Range 3 West
<i>Acreage:</i>	89.23 acres
<i>Key Words:</i>	Survey; recorded sites SDI-9847 and SDI-11,442 not relocated; discovered resource SDI-22,924; SDI-9847, SDI-11,442, and SDI-22,924 evaluated as not CEQA-significant Historical Resources; Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program is recommended.

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

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List of Acronyms

AB	Assembly Bill
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BFSA	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
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
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
USGS	United States Geological Survey
YBP	Years Before the Present

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The following cultural resources study was prepared on behalf of T&B Planning, Inc. to assess potential impacts to cultural resources resulting from the proposed development for the Questhaven 64 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 southeast of the intersection of Fallsview and San Elijo roads in San Diego County, California, on the United States Geological Survey (USGS), 7.5-minute, 1:24,000-scale *Rancho Santa Fe, California* Quadrangle, Sections 32 and 33, Township 12 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian. The project consists of a tentative tract map proposal to subdivide 89.23 acres within Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 223-070-007, 223-070-008, and 223-080-046 into 76 residential lots with an associated park, private roads, water quality areas, and open space. Portions of the proposed grading area will be required on small portions of the open space lots.

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 a review of an archaeological records search performed at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project boundaries or in the immediate vicinity. A review of the SCIC records search indicates the presence of two previously recorded resources (SDI-9847 and SDI-11,442) within the subject property and 18 within a one-mile radius of 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 May 28, 2020. The survey was undertaken with the assistance of Justin Linton, a Kumeyaay Native American representative from Red Tail Environmental. The survey process was limited in some areas by ground cover, particularly in the southern 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. During the survey, previously recorded sites SDI-9847 and SDI-11,442 could not be relocated. The property has been previously disturbed by the expansion and realignment of San Elijo Road on the northern end of the project, the establishment of dirt roads, agricultural use, and construction of a large structure, an access road, and a landfill along the eastern property boundary. Because SDI-9847 was recorded as a light artifact scatter along the eastern edge of

the property, the site may have been buried or removed by previous impacts. Site SDI-11,442 was recorded in the northwestern corner of the property and may have been impacted or covered by the realignment and expansion of San Elijo Road. One additional resource, SDI-22,924, was discovered during the initial survey of the property as a small artifact scatter that consists of two pieces of debitage and a lithic adze.

Based upon the results of the field survey and records search, an Archaeological Test Plan was prepared for and approved by the County of San Diego. A testing program was subsequently implemented on June 24, 2020 for SDI-9847, SDI-11,442, and SDI-22,924 in accordance with County of San Diego guidelines and site evaluation protocols. The testing program was completed with the assistance of Alyssa Contreras, a Kumeyaay Native American representative from Red Tail Environmental. Neither previously recorded site had been previously tested or evaluated. As a result of the testing and site significance evaluation program, SDI-9847, SDI-11,442, and SDI-22,924 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 Questhaven 64 Project is a planned residential subdivision in an unincorporated area of northern San Diego County, just south of the city of San Marcos (Figure 1.1–1). The property (APNs 223-070-007, 223-070-008, and 223-080-046) is currently undeveloped and is located directly southeast of the intersection of Fallsview and San Elijo roads, within Sections 32 and 33 on the 7.5-minute USGS *Rancho Santa Fe, California* topographic quadrangle, Township 12 South, Range 3 West (Figure 1.1–2). The project proposes to subdivide the 89.23-acre property into 76 residential lots with an associated park, private roads, water quality areas, and 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 San Marcos Creek (just north of the project) and Batiquitos Lagoon (three miles to the west) were key environmental resources that attracted prehistoric populations to this area. The field survey did not relocate the two previously recorded cultural resources (SDI-9847 and SDI-11,442) within the project and identified one new site (SDI-22,924) within the project.

1.2 Environmental Setting

The project setting includes the natural, physical, geological, and biological contexts of the proposed project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area. The following sections discuss both the 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 Questhaven 64 property is located south of San Marcos Creek and San Elijo Road and primarily includes gently sloping terrain that ranges from relatively flat near the northern boundary to ridges and hillsides near the property's southern boundary. Elevations vary from 500 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) at the northern project boundary to 800 feet AMSL at the southern project boundary. Overall, the property gently slopes upward from north to southwest. The property is currently undeveloped and has been previously disturbed by the establishment of dirt roads, agricultural uses, general weed abatement activity, and the construction of roads to the north and east. The least amount of disturbance was noted in the southwestern portion of the project.

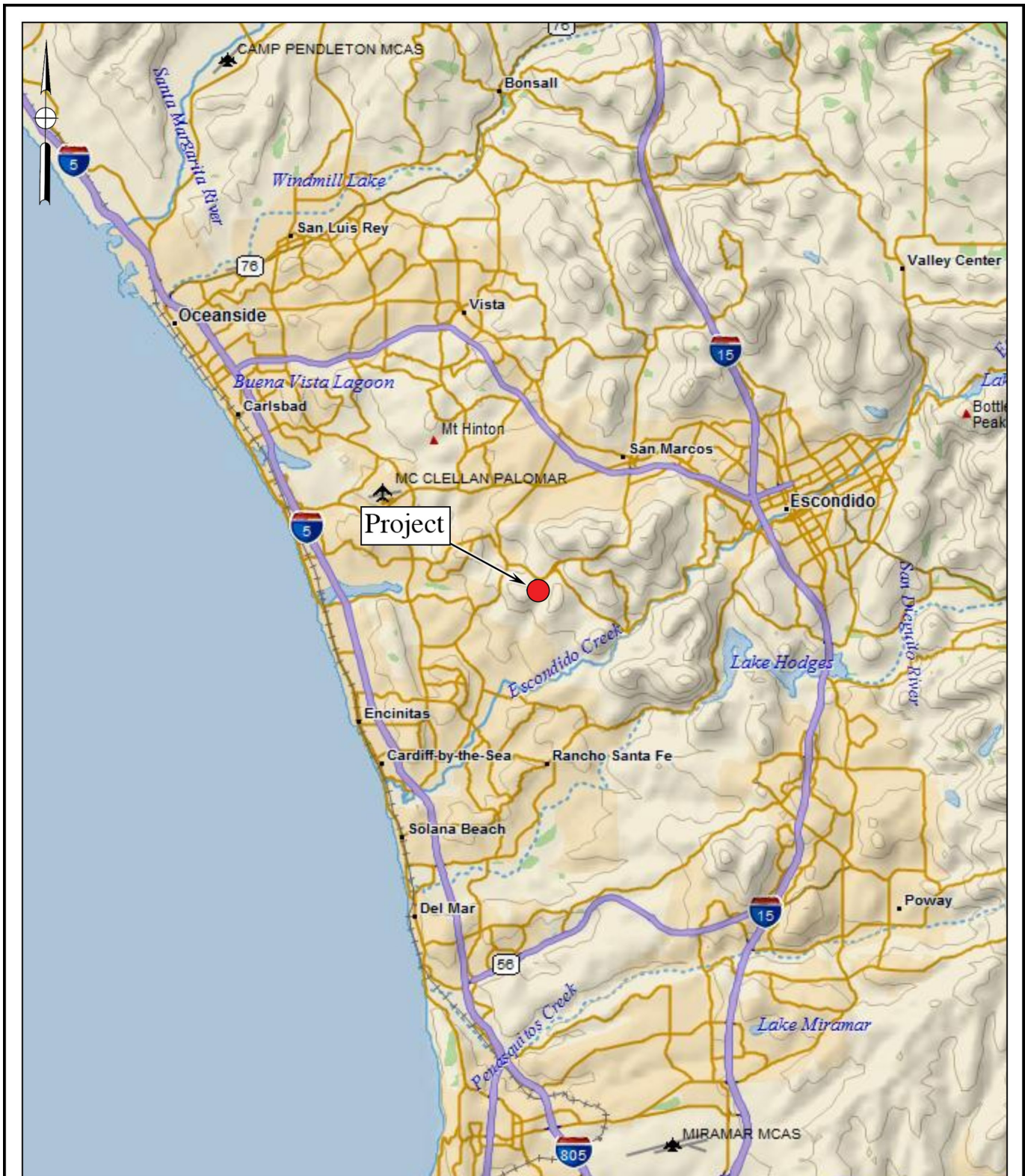


Figure 1.1-1
General Location Map
 The Questhaven 64 Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)



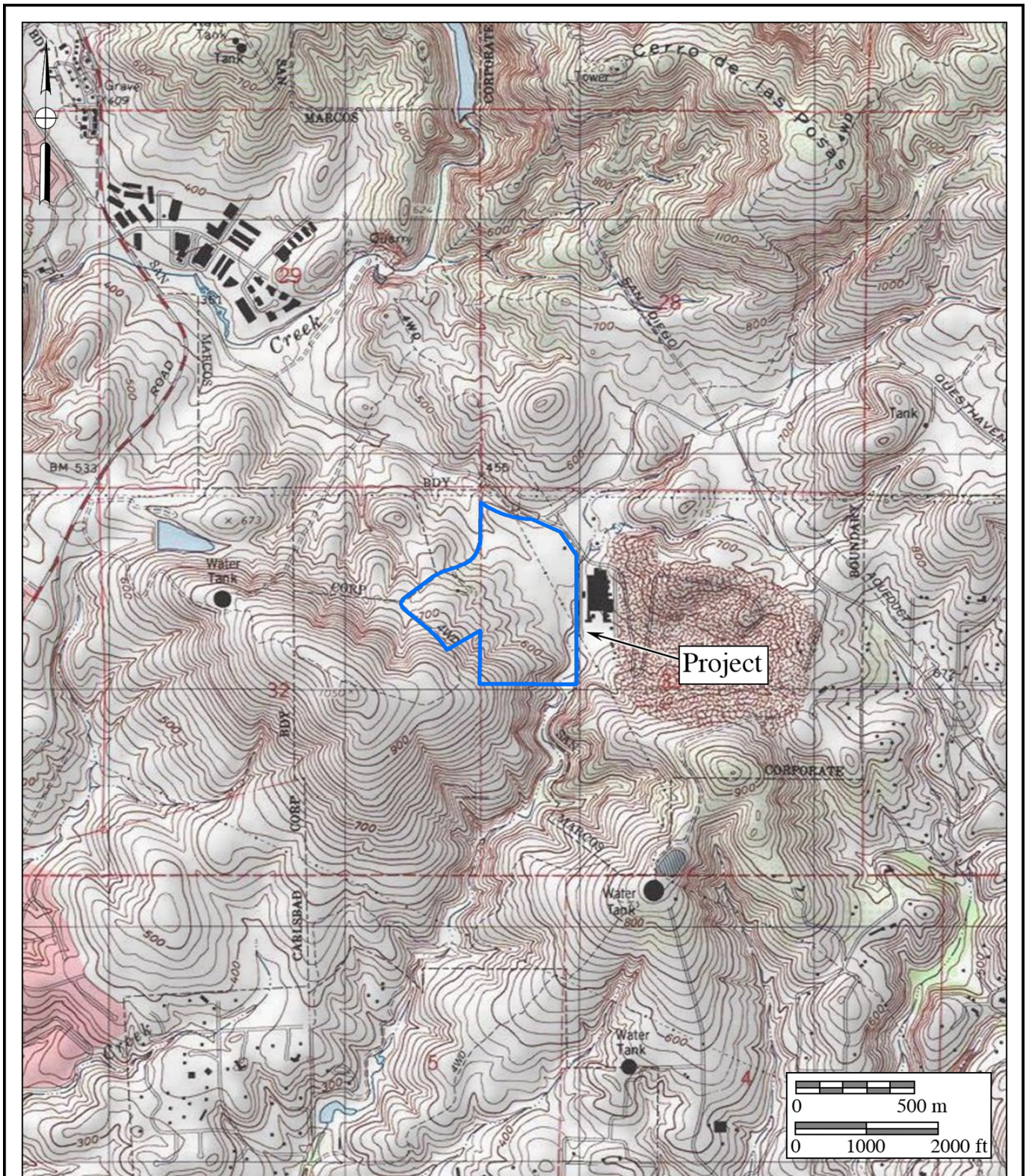


Figure 1.1-2
Project Location Map
 The Questhaven 64 Project

USGS *Rancho Santa Fe* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)



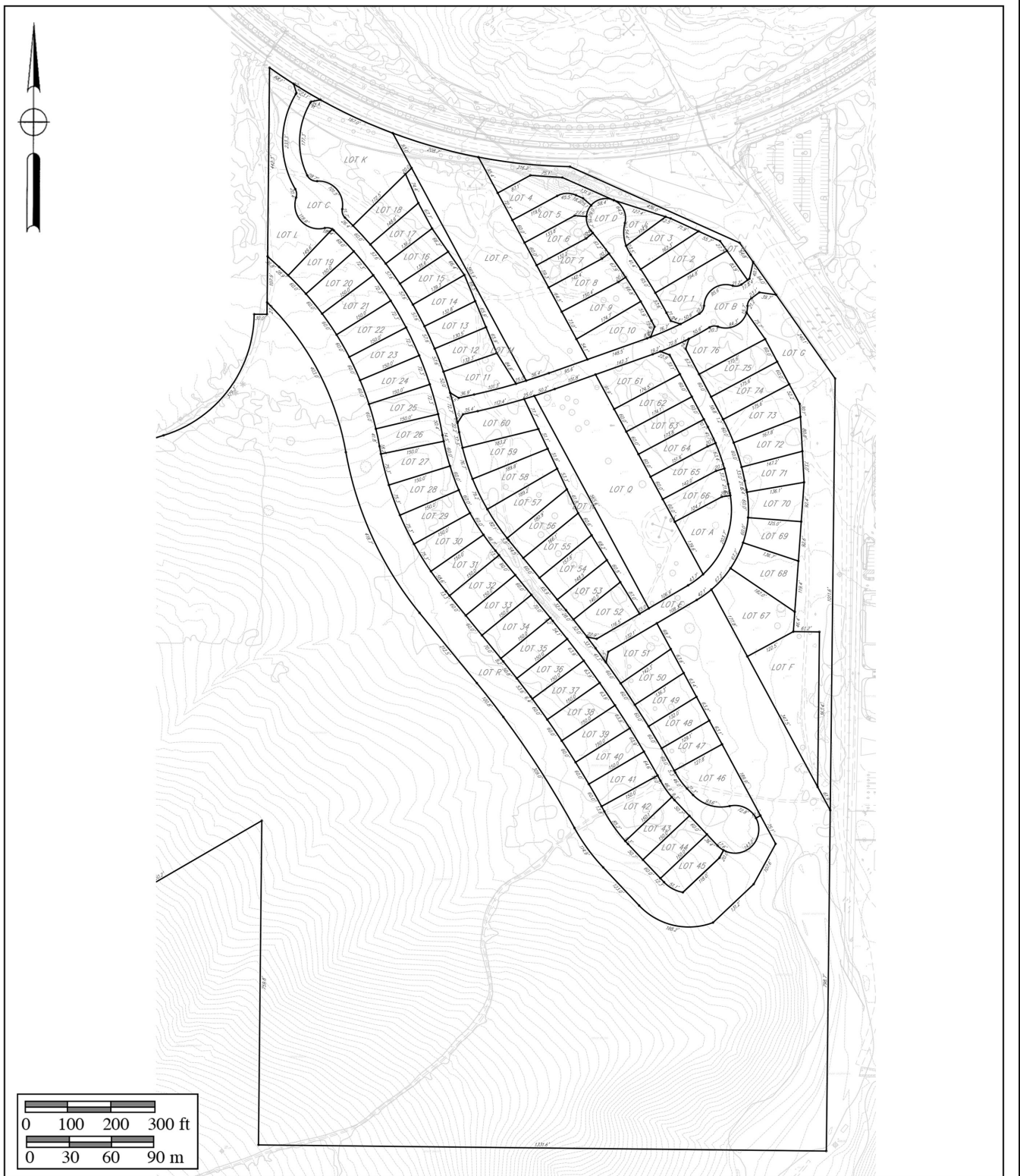


Figure 1.1–3
Project Development Map
 The Questhaven 64 Project



The study area is part of the central coastal plain, which lies within the coastal plain of San Diego County in the Coastal Province and western Peninsular Ranges Province (Griner and Pride 1976). The coastal strip is largely comprised of raised Pleistocene marine and nonmarine terraces ranging anywhere from 20 to five kilometers in width (Weber 1963). These deposits include Cretaceous, Tertiary, and Quaternary marine and nonmarine sediments that have been regularly modified through erosional episodes, which has resulted in a landscape with a wide variety of closely spaced drainages of varied catchment sizes along the coastal plain. These drainages have promoted the formation of multiple lagoons along the coastline, such as San Marcos Creek, located immediately north of the project, which empties into Batiquitos Lagoon and would have been a major draw to the prehistoric inhabitants of the area. Fresh water in the area would have been present year-round within San Marcos Creek.

The climate of the region can be generally described as Mediterranean, with cool, wet winters and hot, dry summers. Rainfall limits vegetation growth, but drought-tolerant southern mixed chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation of the region were probably present over most of the property in the past. Small corridors of riparian vegetation, including coast live oaks, are also present along drainages near the project area. Components of these communities provided important resources to Native Americans in the region. Sage seed, yucca, buckwheat, acorns, and native grasses formed important food resources for Late Prehistoric Native Americans. Animal resources in the region probably included deer, fox, raccoon, skunk, bobcat, coyote, rabbit, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Small game, dominated by rabbits, was probably relatively abundant.

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 has also resulted in a revisionist group that rejects the established cultural historical sequence for San Diego. This revisionist group (Warren et al. 1998) has replaced the concepts of La Jolla, San Dieguito, and all of their other manifestations with an extensive, all-encompassing, chronologically undifferentiated cultural unit that ranges from the initial occupation of southern California to around A.D. 1000 (Bull 1983, 1987; Ezell 1983, 1987; Gallegos 1987; Kyle et al. 1990; Stropes 2007). For the present study, the prehistory of the region is divided into four major periods including: Early Man, Paleo Indian, Early Archaic, and Late Prehistoric.

Early Man Period (Prior to 8500 B.C.)

At the present time, there has been no concrete archaeological evidence to support the occupation of San Diego County prior to 10,500 years ago. Some archaeologists, such as Carter (1957, 1980) and Minshall (1976), have been proponents of Native American occupation of the region as early as 100,000 years ago. However, their evidence for such claims is sparse at best and 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)

For the following discussion regarding the Late Prehistoric Period, both the Kumeyaay and Luiseño cultures are represented, as the project area is situated in proximity to the tribal territorial boundaries of both Native American groups. For the topics of subsistence and settlement, social organization, and material culture, only the Luiseño are discussed as an example of Late Prehistoric Period Native American lifeways in the region.

The transition into the Late Prehistoric Period is primarily represented by a marked change in archaeological patterning known as the Yuman Tradition. This tradition is primarily represented by the Cuyamaca Complex, which is believed to have derived from the mountains of southern San Diego County. The people of the Cuyamaca Complex are considered 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.

Ethnohistoric and ethnographic evidence indicates that the Shoshonean-speaking group that occupied the northern portion of San Diego County was the Luiseño. Along the coast, the Luiseño made use of available marine resources by fishing and collecting mollusks for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for Luiseño groups. The elaborate kinship and clan systems between the Luiseño and other groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian, resources from the eastern desert region, and steatite from the Channel Islands.

When the Spanish began exploring the region in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Ranges mountains, including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north, on the south by Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the north by Aliso Creek in present-day San Juan Capistrano. The Luiseño were a Takic-speaking people more closely related linguistically and ethnographically to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño to the north and east rather than to the Kumeyaay, a Yuman-speaking group, who occupied territory to the south. The Luiseño differed from their neighboring Takic speakers in having an extensive proliferation of social statuses, a system of ruling families that provided ethnic cohesion within the territory, a distinct world view that stemmed from use of the hallucinogen datura, and an elaborate religion that included ritualized sand paintings of the sacred being “Chingichngish” (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). The

following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group.

Subsistence and Settlement

The Luiseño occupied sedentary villages, most often located in sheltered areas in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were located near water sources to facilitate acorn leaching, and in areas that offered thermal and defensive protection. Villages comprised areas that were both publicly and privately (family) owned. Publicly owned areas included trails, temporary campsites, hunting areas, and quarry sites. Inland groups had fishing and gathering sites along the coast that were utilized, particularly from January to March, when inland food resources were scarce. During October and November, most of the village would relocate to mountain oak groves to harvest acorns. For the remainder of the year, the Luiseño remained at village sites, where food resources were within a day's travel (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The most important food source of the Luiseño was the acorn, six different species of which were used (*Quercus californica*, *Quercus agrifolia*, *Quercus chrysolepis*, *Quercus dumosa*, *Quercus engelmannii*, and *Quercus wislizeni*). Seeds, particularly of grasses, flowering plants, and mints, were also heavily utilized. Seed-bearing species were encouraged through controlled burns, which were conducted at least every third year. A variety of other stems, leaves, shoots, bulbs, roots, and fruits were also utilized. Hunting also augmented this vegetal diet. Animal species used for subsistence included deer, rabbit, hare, woodrat, ground squirrel, antelope, quail, duck, freshwater fish from mountain streams, and marine mammals, fish, crustaceans, and mollusks (particularly abalone [*Haliotis* sp.]) from the coast. In addition, a variety of snakes, small birds, and rodents also provided sources of food (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

Luiseño social groups consisted of patrilineal families or clans, which were politically and economically autonomous. Several clans comprised a religious party, or *nota*, which was headed by a chief who organized religious ceremonies and controlled economics and warfare. The chief had assistants who specialized in particular aspects of ceremonial or environmental knowledge, and who, with the chief, were part of a social group with special access to supernatural power, particularly that of Chingichngish. The positions of chief and assistants were hereditary; the complexity and multiplicity of these specialists' roles likely increased in larger villages, notably along the coast (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were arranged by the parents, often made to forge alliances between lineages. Useful alliances included those between groups of differing ecological niches, and those that resulted in territorial expansion. Residence was patrilocal (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Women were primarily responsible for plant gathering, while men were responsible for hunting, although at times, particularly during acorn and marine mollusk harvests, there was no division of labor. Elderly women cared for children, while elderly men were active participants in rituals, ceremonies, and political affairs, as well as being responsible for manufacturing hunting and

ritualistic implements. Children were taught subsistence skills at the earliest age possible (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

House structures were conical, partially subterranean, and thatched with reeds, brush, or bark. Ramadas were rectangular-shaped and generally used to protect workplaces for domestic chores, including cooking. Ceremonial sweathouses, which were important in purification rituals, were round, partially subterranean, thatched structures covered with a layer of mud. Another ceremonial structure was the wámkis, which was located in the center of the village and served as the place of rituals, including the sand painting associated with Chingichngish (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal; women wore a cedar-bark, netted-twine double apron and men wore a waist cord. In cold weather, cloaks or robes of rabbit fur, deerskin, or sea otter fur were worn by both sexes. Footwear included sandals fashioned from yucca fibers and deerskin moccasins. Adornments included bead necklaces and pendants made from bone, clay, stone, shell, bear claws, mica sheets, deer hooves, and abalone shell. Men wore ear and nose piercings made of cane or bone, which were sometimes decorated with beads (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow. Arrows were tipped with either a carved, fire-hardened wood tip or a lithic point, which was usually fashioned from locally available Santiago Peak metavolcanic or quartz. Throwing sticks fashioned from wood were used in hunting small game, while deer head decoys were used during deer hunts. Coastal groups fashioned dugout canoes for nearshore fishing and harvested fish with seines, nets, traps, and hooks made of bone or abalone shell (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Luiseño had a well-developed basket industry; baskets were used in resource gathering, food preparation, storage, and food serving. Pottery containers, which were shaped by paddle and anvil and then fired in shallow, open pits, were used for food storage, cooking, and serving. Other utensils included wood implements, steatite bowls, and ground stone manos, metates, mortars, and pestles (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Additional tools included knives, scrapers, choppers, awls, and drills. Shamanistic items included soapstone or clay smoking pipes, and crystals made of quartz or tourmaline (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Native American Perspective

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

Historic Period

Exploration Period (1530 to 1769)

The historic period around San Diego Bay began with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men in 1542 (Chapman 1925). Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions (1602 to 1603), an expedition under Sebastian Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although his voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect 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 20 archaeological sites are recorded within the one-mile search radius (Table 1.3–1).

Two of these sites are recorded within the project boundaries and include a prehistoric lithic scatter (SDI-9847) and a limited prehistoric habitation site (SDI-11,442). The 1983 SDI-9847 site record form did not specifically indicate if the identified artifacts were collected at that time; however, the type of investigation was recorded as “Collection of artifacts from streambank and streambed” (Woodman 1983). The 1989 SDI-11,442 site record form did not indicate whether or not any of the artifacts identified at that time were collected (Pigniolo and Briggs 1989). Site SDI-11,442 was revisited by PanGIS, Inc. in 2015 (Cordova 2015), who was only able to relocate the historic refuse scatter, but also did not indicate if any artifacts were collected.

The remaining 18 cultural resource locations include one historic road alignment segment, one historic rock retaining wall, one historic mine, three prehistoric quarries, two prehistoric habitation sites, five bedrock milling feature sites, and five lithic scatters.

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

Site Number	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Report Reference/ Recorded By
SDI-4495	Prehistoric quarry	81,609 square meters	Ronald V. May (1975); A. Ashkar and S. Hilton, Jones & Stokes (1999); I. Cordova and A. Cox, PanGIS, Inc. (2015)
SDI-4496	Habitation site	14,384 square meters	Brian F. Mooney (1975); I. Cordova and A. Cox, PanGIS, Inc. (2015)
SDI-4499	Prehistoric quarry	86,573 square meters	Russell L. Kaldenberg (1975); A. Ashkar and S. Hilton, Jones & Stokes (1999)
SDI-5177	Bedrock milling feature	1,141 square meters	Stan Berryman (n.d.)
SDI-7128	Bedrock milling feature	1,863 square meters	William Graham (1979)
SDI-7306	Lithic scatter	20,968 square meters	William Graham (1979)
SDI-7307	Lithic scatter	3,683 square meters	William Graham and Ed Dittmar (1979)
SDI-7308	Lithic scatter	1,586 square meters	William Graham (1979)
SDI-7309	Lithic scatter	3,121 square meters	William Graham (1979)
SDI-9847*	Lithic scatter	734 square meters	Craig F. Woodman, HDR Systems (1983)

Site Number	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Report Reference/ Recorded By
SDI-9918	Historic copper mine (likely Encinitas Copper Company)	663 square meters	Jay Thesken, WESTEC Services, Inc. (1984)
SDI-11,004	Prehistoric quarry	8,801 square meters	M. Steven Shackley and C.M. Eling, Brian F. Mooney Associates (1988)
SDI-11,439	Bedrock milling features	1,077 square meters	Andrew Pigniolo and Steven H. Briggs, ERC Environmental (1989)
SDI-11,440	Bedrock milling features	1,177 square meters	Andrew Pigniolo and Steven H. Briggs, ERC Environmental (1989)
SDI-11,441	Bedrock milling features	19,589 square meters	Andrew Pigniolo and Steven H. Briggs, ERC Environmental (1989)
SDI-11,442*	Habitation site	8,568 square meters	Andrew Pigniolo and Steven H. Briggs, ERC Environmental (1989); I. Cordova and A. Cox, PanGIS, Inc. (2015)
SDI-11,443	Historic rock retaining wall	1,575 square meters	Andrew Pigniolo and Steven H. Briggs, ERC Environmental (1989)
SDI-12,689	Habitation site	3,205 square meters	Roth and Associates (1990); Carolyn Kyle, Karen Linehan, and Edward Baker, Gallegos and Associates (1992)
SDI-14,026	Lithic scatter	828 square meters	C. Schultz, S. Briggs, and B. Glenn, Ogden Environmental & Energy Services (1995)
SDI-21,128	Late 1800s road alignment segment	259 meters long	C. Shaver, Tierra Environmental Services (2014); I. Cordova and A. Cox, PanGIS, Inc. (2015)

*Located within the project

In total, 56 cultural resource studies (Table 1.3–2) have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the proposed project, seven of which included portions of the project (Fink 1976; Woodman 1983; Whitney-Desautels and Sundberg 1991; Gallegos et al. 2003; Cook 1983; Robbins-Wade 2003; Cordova 2015). As a result of the Woodman (1983) and Cordova (2015) studies, SDI-9847 was recorded and subsequently updated within the subject property. Site SDI-11,442, also located within the subject property, was originally recorded by Pigniolo and Gallegos (1990) as part of a study that covered the area northwest of and outside the current project

boundaries. Site SDI-11,442 was subsequently revisited and updated by Cordova (2015).

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

Report Author(s)	Company	Report Year	Report Title
Advance Planning & Research		1977	Copper Creek Hills Subdivision, TM 3668, Log #77-8-104, Olivenhain, California
Stanley R. Berryman	Toups Corporation	1977	Archaeological Investigation of the Gaty and Denk Reserves and Water Transmission Line
Ronald M. Bissell and Rod Rashke	RMW Paleo Associates	1988	Cultural and Paleontological Resources Literature Review of the Rancho Santa Fe and Questhaven Business Center Properties, San Marcos, San Diego County, California
Wayne H. Bonner and Sarah A. Williams	Michael Brandman Associates	2013	Cultural and Paleontological Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate SD72XC027 (Gaty Reservoir), 1790 Rancho Summit Drive, Encinitas, San Diego County, California
Charles Bull	RECON	1976	Radial Posthole Tests at La Costa Far South (Including Santa Fe Knolls)
Dayle Cheever and Dennis Gallegos	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1986	Cultural Resource Survey of Industrial Parcel #096, San Marcos, California
			Cultural Resource Survey of Industrial Parcel #097, San Marcos, California
City of Carlsbad		1975	La Costa Master Plan and General Plan Amendment
City of San Marcos		1989	Initial Environment Assessment, Byron White Property Specific Plan, San Marcos
John Cook	Archaeological Systems Management	1977	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Copper Creek Hills Lot Split, San Diego County
		1983	An Archaeological Test/Mitigation of SDI-7980 and W-267
Isabel Cordova	PanGIS	2015	Archaeological Survey for Pole Brushing Project, Various Locations, San Diego County, California (SDG&E ETC #29109)
Margaret M. Diss	County of San Diego	2017	Cultural Resources Survey Report for Resnick Residence; PDS2016-LDGRMJ-30097, APN #223-081-50, Negative Findings
William T. Eckhardt	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1977	Archaeological Survey of the Assessment Districts Number 76-1 and 76-3, San Marcos County Water District
Gary R. Fink	San Diego County Engineers Department	1976	Archaeological Survey for the Proposed San Marcos Landfill, San Diego, California (Project No. UJ0190)

Report Author(s)	Company	Report Year	Report Title
Dennis Gallegos	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1983	Archaeological Report for Business/Industrial, Richmar, Lake San Marcos and Barham/Discovery Community Plan, San Marcos, California
	Gallegos and Associates	1991	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for the Olivenhain MWD Alternative Sites, County of San Diego, California
		1997	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Rancho Santa Fe Road Bridge Replacement Project
Dennis R. Gallegos and Nina M. Harris	Gallegos and Associates	1999	Cultural Resource Literature Review for the North Coast Transportation Study, Arterial Streets Alternative, San Diego County, California
Dennis Gallegos and Sinead Nighabhlain	Gallegos and Associates	1998	Archaeological Testing of Prehistoric Sites CA-SDI-9280B, CA-SDI-14,025, and CA-SDI-14,026 for the Questhaven Road Widening Project, San Marcos, California
Dennis Gallegos and Andrew Pigniolo	ERC Environmental and Energy Services Company	1989	Cultural Resource Survey of the Rancho Santa Fe Road Alignment, Carlsbad, California
Dennis Gallegos, Dayle Cheever, and Stephen Van Wormer	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1986	A Cultural Resource Overview for the Encinitas Planning Area, Encinitas, California
Dennis R. Gallegos, Monica C. Guerrero, and Karen Hovland	Gallegos and Associates	2003	Monitoring Program for the University Commons Project, San Marcos, California
David C. Hanna	RECON	1991	The Phase II Archaeological Test of Malcolm J. Rogers's Site SDM-W-181 at La Costa Town Center in the City of Carlsbad, California
Nina Harris	Gallegos and Associates	2000	First Supplement: Rancho Santa Fe Road Bridge Replacement Project
Susan Hector	-	2001	Escondido Creek Acquisition
Danielle Huey and Dennis Gallegos	Gallegos and Associates	1992	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for the Sunset Drive to Mission Road and West Bernardo Drive to Pomerado Road Segments of the San Dieguito River Valley Park, San Diego, CA
Russell L. Kaldenberg	RECON	1976	An Intensive Archaeological Reconnaissance of the La Costa Land Company Property, Carlsbad, California
			An Archaeological Impact Report on La Costa Far South (Easterly Area) Including Santa Fe Knolls
Carolyn Kyle	Gallegos and Associates	1997	Negative Archaeological Survey Report, District 11 County San Diego Santa Fe Road

Report Author(s)	Company	Report Year	Report Title
		1998	Historic Property Survey Report of the San Marcos Creek Bridge
Carolyn Kyle and Dennis Gallegos	Gallegos and Associates	1992	Archaeological Test of Five Prehistoric Sites for the Rancho Santa Fe Road Alignment Project
Michael Brandman Associates, Inc.		1989	Draft Environmental Impact Report, San Marcos Flood Control Channel, San Marcos Creek/Las Posas Reach (SCH #88061505)
Sinead Ni Ghabhlain, Sarah Stringer-Bowsher, and Shelby Gunderman	ASM Affiliates, Inc.	2011	Archaeological Survey Report for Escondido Creek Preserve, San Diego County, California
P and D Technologies		1990	San Elijo Ranch Specific Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report
Andrew Pignolo and Dennis Gallegos	ERC Environmental and Energy Co.	1990	Cultural Resource Testing Program for the University Commons Project, San Marcos, California
Keith Polan	Toups Corporation	1977	Archaeological Investigation of TPM 13777
Elizabeth Potter	ASM Affiliates	2009	Archeological Monitoring for the SDG&E High Fire Risk Transmission Tower Brushing Project in Carlsbad, San Diego County, California (ETC 7830)
RECON		1982	Environmental Impact Report for the Woolley Annexation EIR 82-3
Mary Robbins-Wade	Affinis Environmental Services	2002	Archaeological Resources Inventory for Unit G Parallel Pipeline and Denk Reservoir Inlet/Outlet Project, Olivenhain, San Diego County, California
		2003	Oceanside Boulevard and Crouch Property, Archaeological Survey
			Archaeological Records Search and Literature Review, Vallecitos Water District Master Plan Update, San Diego County, California
		2004	Archaeological Resources Inventory for Unit G Pipeline 1 and Denk Reservoir Intel/Outlet Project, Olivenhain, San Diego County, California
		2006	Archaeological Survey, Northwest Quadrant Recycled Water Pipelines Project, Encinitas and Carlsbad, San Diego County, California
Martin Rosen	-	2001	California Department of Transportation – District 11 Environmental Resource Studies
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.		1990	Cultural Resource Investigation of APN 264-033-05, San Diego County, California
Larry Seeman	-	1982	Draft Environmental Impact Report, Revised Parks and Recreation Element,

Report Author(s)	Company	Report Year	Report Title
			Carlsbad, California
Brian F. Smith	-	1985	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the 1,800-Acre Partin-Bennett Project, San Marcos, California
	Brian F. Smith and Associates	1990	Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the San Elijo Ranch Specific Plan
WESTEC Services, Inc.		1979	Environmental Data Statement, San Onofre to Encina 230 kV Transmission Line Addendum No. 3
Nancy A. Whitney-Desautels and Frederick A. Sundberg	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1991	Archaeological and Historical Literature Search and Records Check for Alternative Alignments for Highway 680, San Diego County, California
Elizabeth Wilk	EBI Consulting	2018	Archaeological Survey Report, La Costa Oaks I-A/FUZE #5037427, 7323 Sitio Salvia, Carlsbad, San Diego County, California 92009
Carrie D. Wills and Sarah A. Williams	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.	2015	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD02369A (Denk Reservoir), 7323 Sitio Salvia, Carlsbad, San Diego County, California
Craig F. Woodman	Henningson, Durham, & Richardson, Inc.	1983	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Questhaven Recycling and Energy Recovery Center, San Marcos, California
Carmen Zepeda-Herman	RECON	2012	Updated Cultural Resources Survey for the La Costa Town Square Project, Carlsbad, California
		2013	Results of the Archaeological Monitoring Program for the La Costa Town Square Project, Carlsbad, California

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)
- *Rancho Santa Fe* 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 89.23-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 and Andrew Garrison conducted the intensive pedestrian survey on May 28, 2020 under the direction of Principal Investigator Brian Smith. The survey was undertaken with the assistance of Justin 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 southern 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. All 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 testing program approved by the County of San Diego on June 24, 2020 (Appendix G), were implemented by Consulting Archaeologist Brian Smith and Archaeological Field Director Clarence Hoff with the assistance of field archaeologist James Shrieve and Alyssa Contreras, a Kumeyaay Native American representative from Red Tail Environmental. All of the sites identified within the project, SDI-9847, SDI-11,442, and SDI-22,924, were subjected to subsurface

tests and recorded using Trimble Nomad Global Positioning System (GPS) instruments. Although no surface artifacts were present, the recorded locations of SDI-9847 and SDI-11,442 were tested to determine if any buried remnants of the sites remained within the project. Only Site SDI-22,924 exhibited surface artifacts.

The testing program was accomplished using shovel test pits (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 110 centimeters in depth. All excavated sediments were passed through one-eighth-inch mesh hardware screens. However, none of the excavations across SDI-9847, SDI-11,442, or SDI-22,924 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 were categorized as to artifact form, mineralogy, and function. Comparative collections curated in the BFA 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 BFA 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

Justin Linton and Alyssa Contreras, Kumeyaay Native American representatives from Red Tail Environmental, were present during the current survey and testing phase 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 southern 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 southwestern reaches of the property to the northeastern terminus. 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, the observation was made that impacts to the property include the establishment of dirt roads, agricultural uses, general weed abatement activity, and the construction of roads to the north and east. The least amount of disturbance was noted in the southwestern portion of the project.

The current status of the property appears to have affected the potential to discover any surface scatters of artifacts. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. During the archaeological survey, one previously unrecorded archaeological site (SDI-22,924) was identified and the recorded locations of sites SDI-9847 and SDI-11,442 were visited. However, no surface evidence of previously recorded sites SDI-9847 and SDI-11,442 could be relocated. Despite this, the recorded locations of the sites identified by the SCIC were tested to search for buried evidence of these sites. The locations of the sites identified within the project are shown on Figure 3.2–1.

3.3 Field Investigation

The following section provides the pertinent field results for the evaluation of significance of the Questhaven 64 Project. The testing program was implemented for both the relocated and previously unrecorded sites in accordance with County of San Diego guidelines and site evaluation protocols on June 24, 2020, with the assistance of Alyssa Contreras, a Kumeyaay Native American representative from Red Tail Environmental. The potential for subsurface deposits was assessed through STP excavations at SDI-9847, SDI-11,442, and SDI-22,924.

3.3.1 Site SDI-9847

Site SDI-9847 is located in the far central-eastern portion of the project and was originally recorded as an artifact scatter of five flake-based tools and one piece of debitage by Craig F. Woodman in 1983. The site location was revisited during the current survey, but the cultural materials were not relocated (Plate 3.3–1 [see Appendix F in the Confidential Appendix]). However, in order to determine if cultural resources had been buried or masked within the mapped location of the resource, five STPs were excavated to 50 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).



Plate 3.2-1: Overview of the project, facing south.



Plate 3.2-2: Overview of the project, facing northeast.

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

Figure 3.3-1
Excavation Location Map
Site SDI-9847

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Table 3.3-1
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-9847

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No.
1	0-10			No Recovery	
	10-20				
	20-30				
	30-40				
	40-50				
2	0-10			No Recovery	
	10-20				
	20-30				
	30-40				
	40-50				
3	0-10			No Recovery	
	10-20				
	20-30				
	30-40				
	40-50				
4	0-10			No Recovery	
	10-20				
	20-30				
	30-40				
	40-50				
5	0-10			No Recovery	
	10-20				
	20-30				
	30-40				
	40-50				

The native soil across the site includes a compact, brown (10YR 5/3), silty clay ranging between zero and 50 centimeters in depth, which became more compacted in the lower levels. 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-9847 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 previously impacted artifact scatter that no longer retains a surface component, displays no evidence of a

subsurface component, exhibits reduced integrity due to use of the land, and, therefore, no residual research potential following the data collection efforts during the current testing program.

3.3.2 Site SDI-11,442

Site SDI-11,442 is located in the northwesternmost corner of the project and was originally recorded as a multicomponent site that included a prehistoric temporary camp with shell, lithics, and tools, as well as a historic refuse scatter (Pignuolo and Gallegos 1990). Site SDI-11,442 was revisited by PanGIS, Inc. in 2015 (Cordova 2015), who was only able to relocate the historic refuse scatter. The site location was revisited during the current survey, but no cultural materials were relocated (Plate 3.3–2 [see Appendix F in the Confidential Appendix]). In order to determine if cultural resources had been buried or masked within the mapped location of the resource, four STPs were excavated to 50 centimeters across the site (Figure 3.3–2). The diameter of each STP averaged about 30 centimeters. No prehistoric or historic artifacts were recovered, and no culturally modified soil was observed (Table 3.3–2).

Table 3.3–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-11,442

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No.
1	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20				
	20-30				
	30-40				
	40-50				
2	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20				
	20-30				
	30-40				
	40-50				
3	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20				
	20-30				
	30-40				
	40-50				
4	0-10		No Recovery		
	10-20				
	20-30				
	30-40				
	40-50				

Figure 3.3-2
Excavation Location Map
Site SDI-11,442

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

The native soil across the site includes a compact, brown (10YR 5/3), silty clay with intermittent nodules ranging between zero and 50 centimeters in depth, which became more compacted in the lower levels. 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 the portion of SDI-11,442 recorded within the project 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 previously impacted habitation site that no longer retains a surface component, displays no evidence of a subsurface component, exhibits reduced integrity due to use of the land, and, therefore, no residual research potential following the data collection efforts during the current testing program.

3.3.3 Site SDI-22,924

Site SDI-22,924 was identified as a result of the current field survey. The site consists of two pieces of debitage and a lithic adze (Plate 3.3–3 [see Appendix F in the Confidential Appendix]). In order to test the presence or absence of a subsurface component, a total of five STPs were excavated to 50 centimeters across the site (Figure 3.3–3). The diameter of each STP averaged about 30 centimeters. No prehistoric or historic artifacts were recovered, and no culturally modified soil was observed (Table 3.3–3).

The native soil across the site includes a compact, pale brown (10YR 6/3), silty clay with intermittent, sub-angular nodules ranging between zero and 50 centimeters in depth, which became more compacted in the lower levels. 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-22,924 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 limited artifact scatter that retains a limited surface component, displays no evidence of a subsurface component, exhibits reduced integrity due to use of the land, and, therefore, no residual research potential following the data collection efforts during the current testing program.

Figure 3.3-3
Excavation Location Map
Site SDI-22,924

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Table 3.3-3
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site SDI-22,924

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No.
1	0-10			No Recovery	
	10-20				
	20-30				
	30-40				
	40-50				
2	0-10			No Recovery	
	10-20				
	20-30				
	30-40				
	40-50				
3	0-10			No Recovery	
	10-20				
	20-30				
	30-40				
	40-50				
4	0-10			No Recovery	
	10-20				
	20-30				
	30-40				
	40-50				
5	0-10			No Recovery	
	10-20				
	20-30				
	30-40				
	40-50				

3.4 Discussion/Summary

Archaeological investigations at SDI-9847 and SDI-11,442 did not identify any archaeological materials at the recorded site locations within the project. The resources previously reported at these sites have likely been moved, buried, or destroyed as a result of the agricultural activities and/or development to the north and east of the property. Site SDI-22,924 contained a limited surface artifact scatter. However, subsurface testing at the site did not identify any additional archaeological materials associated with the surface scatter.

4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance

The survey of the Questhaven 64 Project identified evidence of prehistoric occupation within the project. In total, three sites were reviewed as part of the current project, including previously recorded sites SDI-9847 and SDI-11,442 and newly recorded Site SDI-22,924. All three sites were tested for the presence of subsurface cultural resource deposits through the excavation of STPs. The cultural resources identified within the project have been plotted on the project development map on Figure 4.1-1.

Archaeological investigations at SDI-9847, SDI-11,442, and SDI-22,924 did not identify any subsurface archaeological materials and the three artifacts identified at SDI-22,924 were collected as part of the current project. The resources previously reported at SDI-9847 and SDI-11,442 have likely been moved, buried, or destroyed as a result of the agricultural activities and/or development to the north and east of the property. From a regional standpoint, given the lack of cultural materials at the mapped locations of SDI-9847 and SDI-11,442 and the limited resources identified at SDI-22,924, the sites and the current study offer little information to place the resources in context. Overall, the sites lack the chronological, typological, and general archaeological data to answer any relevant research questions or to facilitate placement into the broader scope of San Diego prehistory. As a result, regionally speaking, these sites are similar to a multitude of sites around the county that have been impacted by past agricultural activities and modern development, which culminated in the displacement and destruction of cultural resources. Therefore, all three sites lack additional research potential and the recordation of the surface materials at SDI-22,924 constitutes mitigation. Based upon the current study and testing program, SDI-9847, SDI-11,442, and SDI-22,924 do not qualify as important cultural resources according to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, and any impacts to these resources would not be considered significant.

The three prehistoric sites present within the Questhaven 64 Project 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 3.0 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 within the project are not considered to be eligible for the CRHR.

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-9847	Not eligible for CRHR; limited significance	No adverse impacts	None
SDI-11,442			
SDI-22,924			

4.2 Impact Identification

The 89.23-acre development will directly impact sites SDI-9847, SDI-11,442, and SDI-22,924. However, the intensive archaeological investigations and excavation of multiple STPs across the sites only produced limited surface artifacts at SDI-22,924 and no subsurface cultural materials at any of the sites. The research potential of these sites has essentially been exhausted through the testing program and documentation of the sites. Sites SDI-9847, SDI-11,442, and SDI-22,924 are not significant resources under CEQA or County of San Diego guidelines and any impacts 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 *Rancho Santa Fe* 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 Questhaven 64 Project will impact, either completely or partially, all three of the cultural resources recorded within the project. 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-9847, SDI-11,442, and SDI-22,924) 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-9847, SDI-11,442, and SDI-22,924 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-9847, SDI-11,442, and SDI-22,924. 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 Questhaven 64 Project will not represent a source of significant adverse impacts to any Historical Resources.

5.4 Native American Heritage Resources/Traditional Properties

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

5.5 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, which will reduce impacts to any resources to a level below significance. 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

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7.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the Questhaven 64 Project was directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Project Archaeologist Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA, Archaeological Field Director Clarence Hoff, and field archaeologists James Shrieve, David Grabski, and Andrew Garrison with assistance from Justin Linton and Alyssa Contreras, 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. 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-9847	Not required	Not required
SDI-11,442		
SDI-22,924		
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 •
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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), Parkloff

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

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

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

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Lawson Valley Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 28 prehistoric and two historic sites— included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

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

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. June 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of the San Diego Presidio Identified During Water Pipe Construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System Project, San Elijo, California: Project manager/director —test excavations; direction of artifact identification and analysis; graphics production; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. December 1994-July 1995.

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

Reports/Papers

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

- 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 Menifee Heights (Tract 32277).
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence at 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2012 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California.
- 2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rieger Residence, 13707 Durango Drive, Del Mar, California 92014, APN 300-369-49.
- 2011 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.
- 2011 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California (APNs 534-194-02 and 03).
- 2011 Archaeological Survey of the Pelberg Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application; 8335 Camino Del Oro; La Jolla, California 92037 APN 346-162-01-00.
- 2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation for the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological sites for Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA).
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 M Project, City of San Diego Project #174116.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, 8001 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, California, Project No. 226965.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Keating Residence Project, 9633 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego; APNs 535-365-01, 535-365-02 and 535-392-05 through 535-392-07.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Sewer and Water Group 772 Project, San Diego, California, W.O. Nos. 187861 and 178351.
- 2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California, Contract No. H105126.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive Project, San Diego, California; Project No. 163216.
- 2010 A Historical Evaluation of Structures on the Butterfield Trails Property.
- 2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN

260-276-07-00).

- 2010 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Heller/Nguyen Project, TPM 06-01, Poway, California.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Sunday Drive Parcel Project, San Diego County, California, APN 189-281-14.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Emergency Garnet Avenue Storm Drain Replacement Project, San Diego, California, Project No. B10062
- 2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project
- 2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.
- 2009 Archaeological Constraints Study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.
- 2008 Results of an Archaeological Review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.
- 2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.
- 2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.
- 2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3, 115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.
- 2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.
- 2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.
- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6.
- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).
- 2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.
- 2004 An Archaeological Survey and an Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Salt Creek Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Assessment for the Hidden Meadows Project, San Diego County, TM 5174, Log No. 99-08-033. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Survey for the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Monitoring of Geological Testing Cores at the Pacific Beach Christian Church Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

- 2003 San Juan Creek Drilling Archaeological Monitoring. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Within the Spring Canyon Biological Mitigation Area, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Audie Murphy Ranch Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Results of an Archaeological Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Robertson Ranch Project, City of Carlsbad. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-7976 for the Eastlake III Woods Project, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29777, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Moore Property, Poway. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water and Sewer Group Job 530A, Old Town San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the High Desert Water District Recharge Site 6 Project, Yucca Valley. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-13,864 at the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 A Cultural Resources Survey and Site Evaluations at the Stewart Subdivision Project, Moreno Valley, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, French Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at The TPM#24003–Lawson Valley Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-5326 at the Westview High School Project for the Poway Unified School District. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Menifee Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Bernardo Mountain Project, Escondido, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Nextel Black Mountain Road Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Rancho Vista Project, 740 Hilltop Drive, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Poway Creek Project, Poway, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Salvage Excavations at Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project, Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Report for an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village Two SPA, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Resource for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization and Immigration Service Border Road, Fence, and Lighting Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey of the Home Creek Village Project, 4600 Block of Home Avenue, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey for the Sgobassi Lot Split, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village 11 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for The Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 1999 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation for the Anthony's Pizza Acquisition Project in Ocean Beach, City of San Diego (with L. Pierson and B. Smith). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1996 An Archaeological Testing Program for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of a Cultural Resources Study for the 4S Ranch. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1994 Results of the Cultural Resources Mitigation Programs at Sites SDI-11,044/H and SDI-12,038 at the Salt Creek Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1993 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Stallion Oaks Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1992 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Ely Lot Split Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1991 The Results of an Archaeological Study for the Walton Development Group Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

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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 March 2009–Present
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. 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 June 2008–February 2009
TRC Solutions 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 June 2006–May 2008
Archaeological Resource Analysts 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 September 1996–June 2006
Gallegos & Associates 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.

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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, Evely 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 Sempra 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.
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APPENDIX B

Updated and New 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
CA-SDI-9847, CA-SDI-11,442, and QH-1
[SDI-22,924] at the Questhaven 64 Project**

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

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