

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
FOR THE BUNKER HILL
APNs 424-321-03 and -04
PROJECT**

CITY OF SAN DIEGO

**PRJ-1132845
APNs 424-321-03 and -04**

Submitted to:

**City of San Diego
Development Services Department
1222 First Avenue, MS 501
San Diego, California 92101**

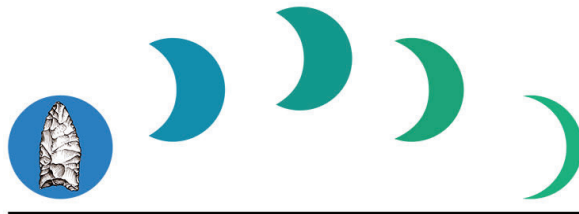
Prepared for:

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January 11, 2023; Revised October 23, 2025



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Archaeological Database Information

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Report Date: January 11, 2023; Revised October 23, 2025

Report Title: Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Bunker Hill APNs 424-321-03 and -04 Project, City of San Diego (PRJ-1132845)

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USGS Quadrangle: USGS (7.5-minute) *La Jolla, California*; Township 16 South, Range 3 West (Projected)

Study Area: 0.16 acre

Key Words: CA-SDI-5017; Village of La Rinconada de Jamo; Phase I survey; no resources identified during survey; City of San Diego; archaeological monitoring recommended.

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I. INTRODUCTION

As required by the City of San Diego, BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (BFSA), conducted an archaeological survey of the 0.16-acre Bunker Hill APNs 424-321-03 and -04 Project (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 424-321-03 and -04) located just southwest of the intersection of Bunker Hill Street and Mission Bay Drive, in the Pacific Beach and Mission Bay areas of San Diego, California. The project is situated within the former Pueblo Lands of San Diego land grant (Township 16 South, Range 3 West [projected]) of the *La Jolla, California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figures 1 through 3). As designed, the applicant plans to construct a multi-family residential development within the project.

The archaeological survey was undertaken in order to determine if cultural resources exist within the property and to assess the possible effects the proposed development may have on any known resources. The Village of La Rinconada de Jamo (Site SDI-5017), which is considered a significant resource under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of San Diego guidelines, is mapped as overlapping the project. However, as discussed below, based on decades of study, areas of SDI-5017 known to contain or potentially contain intact significant cultural deposits are over one-quarter-mile northwest of the property (Garcia-Herbst 2008). BFSA conducted the archaeological survey on September 14, 2022, with the assistance of Native American monitor Erica Gonzalez from Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail). The project consists entirely of a graded, asphalt-covered parking lot. No prehistoric or historic resources were identified. However, based on the location of the project to SDI-5017 and the lack of visibility of the natural ground surface during the survey, archaeological and Native American monitoring is required for all project-related ground disturbances.

II. SETTING

Environmental Setting

San Diego County lies in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. The mountainous zone, which extends northwest-to-southeast through the county, ranges in elevation, with a maximum height of 6,533 feet Above Mean Sea Level (Beauchamp 1986). Foothills and valleys, which comprise the cismontane region, extend west from the mountains. This region typically receives more rainfall than the mesas and less than the mountainous region. Between the foothills and the coast lies the coastal mesa region, which is cut by several large drainages originating in the mountains and foothills. The coast is characterized by large bays and lagoons, major rivers, which empty into the sea, and mesas, which terminate at the ocean in the form of bluffs (Beauchamp 1986).

The subject property is located within the Pacific Beach Planning area of the city of San Diego. As such, the project is situated just over 1,000 feet east of the Rose Creek inlet and just over 2,000 feet north of De Anza Cove and False/Mission Bay.

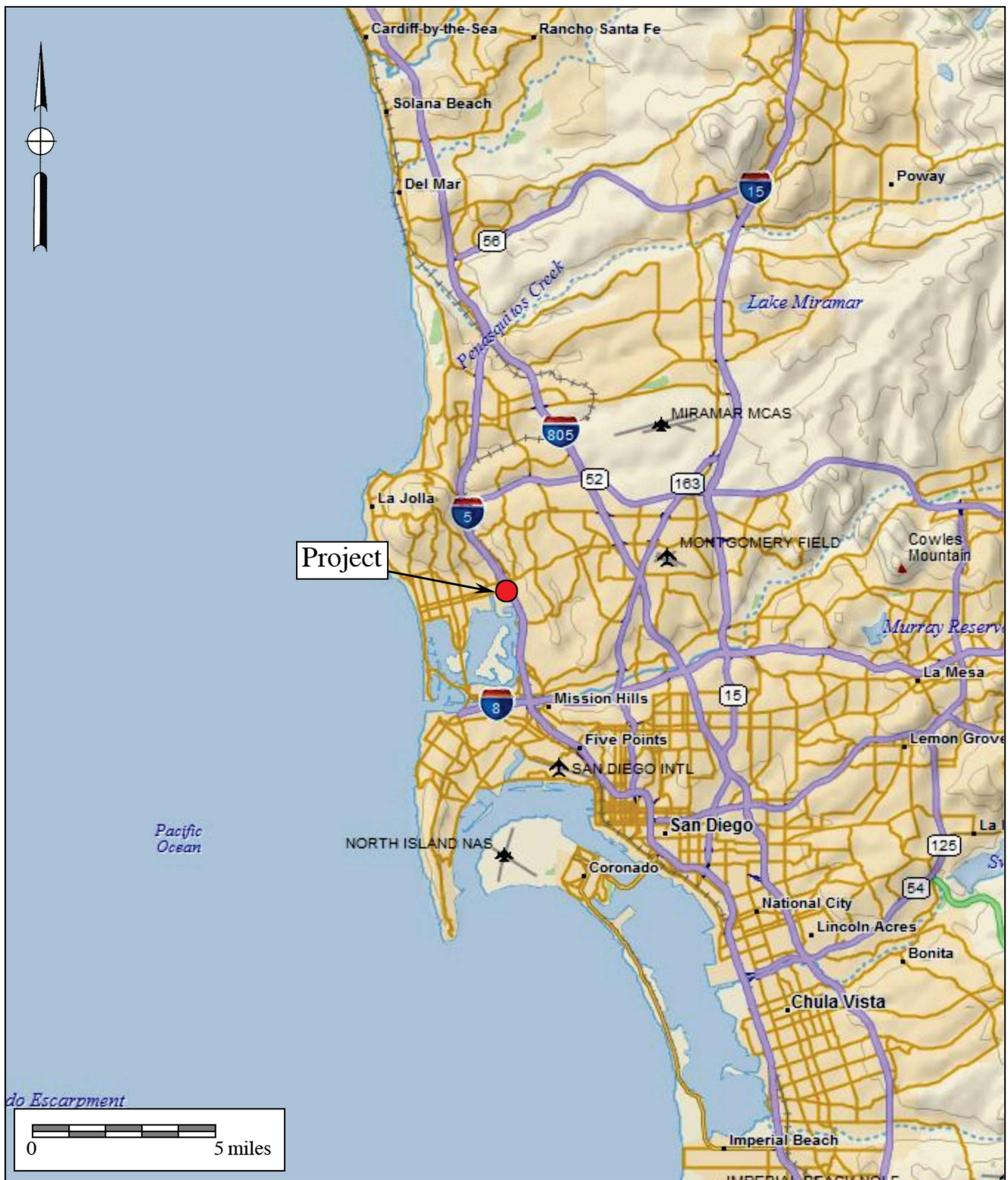


Figure 1
General Location Map

The Bunker Hill APN 424-321-03 and -04 Project
 DeLorme (1:250,000 series)

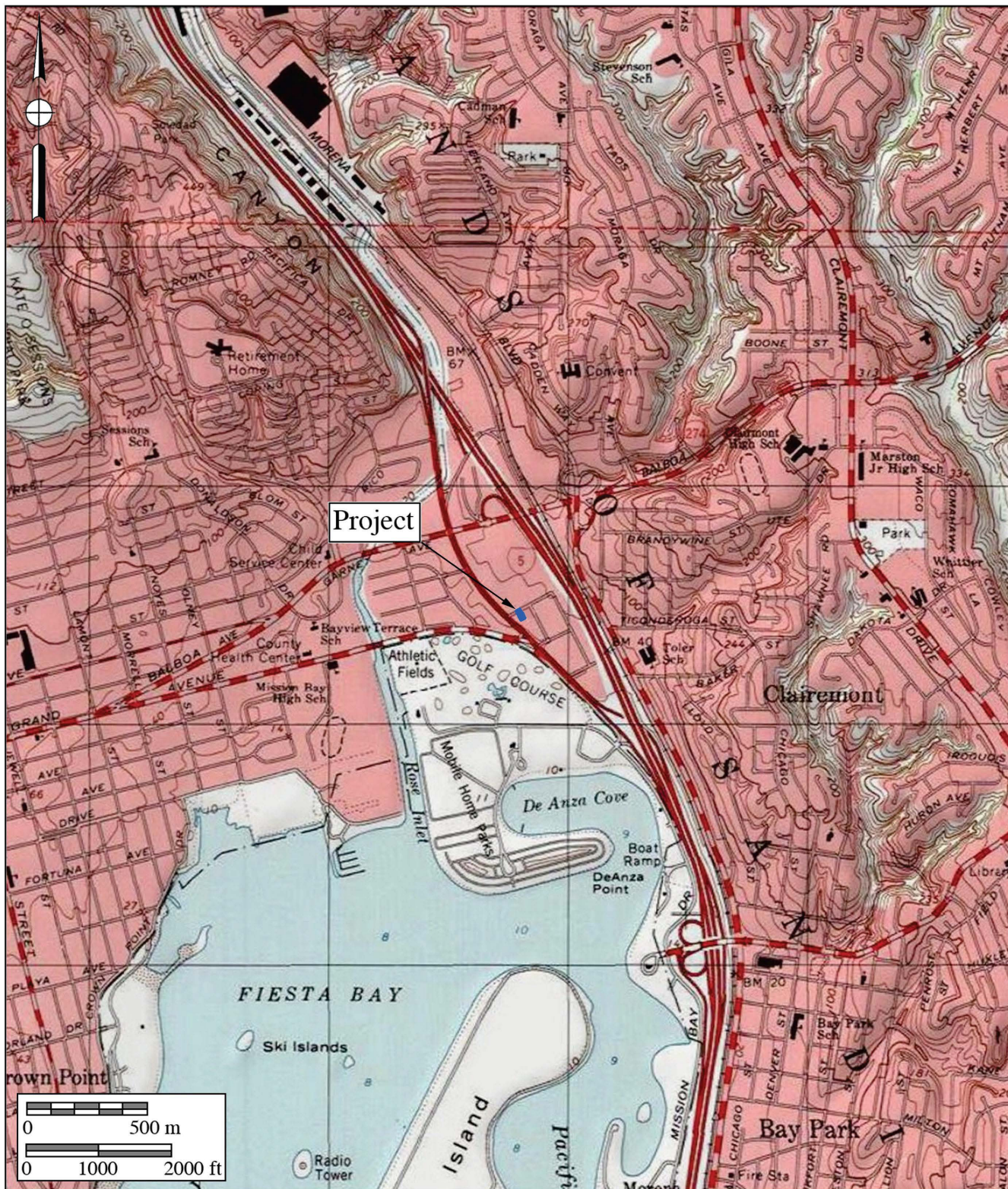


Figure 2
Project Location Map

The Bunker Hill APN 424-321-03 and -04 Project
 USGS *La Jolla* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

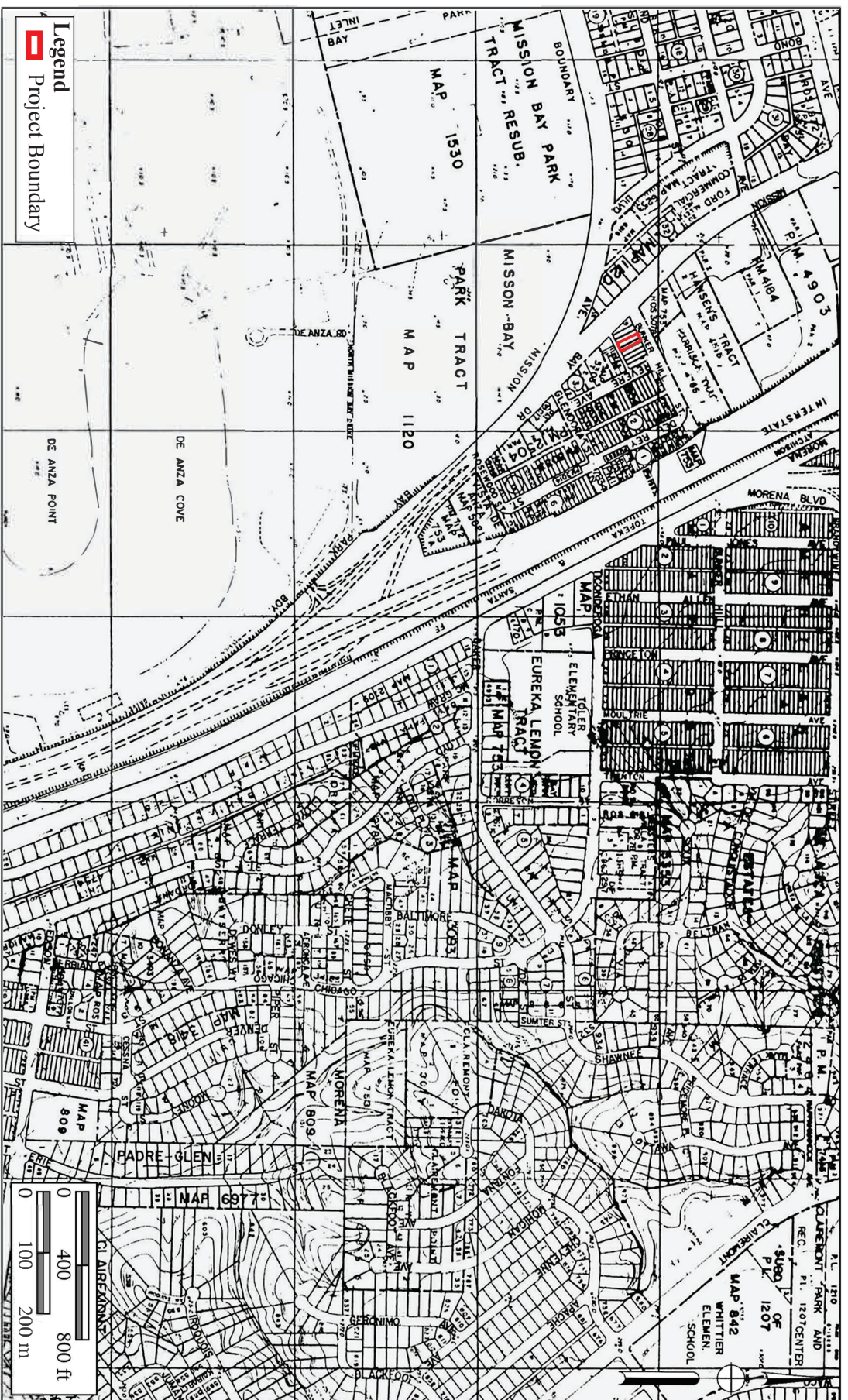


Figure 3
Project Location Map

The Bunker Hill 424-321-03 and -04 Project

Shown on The City of San Diego 1" to 800' Scale Engineering Map



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Geologically, the project is mapped as artificial fill (Kennedy 1975). However, the geologic formation surrounding the project area consists of the Bay Point Formation, a geologic deposit composed of mostly marine and nonmarine fossiliferous sandstone. The project area lies just west of several faults, including Country Club, Mount Soledad, and Rose Canyon. Cobbles of quartzite and metavolcanic materials are found in Eocene formations of the Poway and La Jolla groups, which are located less than a mile north and east of the project area. These cobbles would have been available on the surface in deposits east of Rose Creek and north of Rose Canyon. Soils in the area fall within the Huero-Stockpen Association, characterized by moderately well-drained loams to gravelly clay loams that have a subsoil of clay or sandstone (Bowman et al. 1973).

Presently, no vegetation exists within the property as the parcels consist entirely of cleared asphalt-covered parking lots. The surrounding natural habitat has been completely replaced by introduced trees, grasses, and ornamentals as a consequence of urban development. The climate in the project vicinity has been subtropical and semi-arid, with coastal mountains to the east and the ocean to the west (Hubbs 1958). With rainfall concentrated in the winter months, the availability of freshwater would have been an important determinant in prehistoric patterns of land use (Jochim 1976). As such, the project is located in the vicinity of the recorded Village of La Rinconada de Jamo (SDI-5017/W-150), a prehistoric village complex occupied during the late Holocene. The large village of La Rinconada de Jamo is located between Rose Canyon and Mission Bay, spanning both sides of Rose Creek. The entire village site has been impacted by historic and modern developments, and artificial fill covers much of the site.

The original biological setting of the project vicinity probably consisted of a coastal estuary/marshland habitat (Strahler 1973; Beauchamp 1986), which comprised a culturally important resource zone in prehistoric times (Winterrowd and Cardenas 1987; Smith and Moriarty 1983, 1985). The prehistoric biological community was characterized by a variety of soft, low, aromatic, drought-deciduous shrubs, such as California sagebrush, flat-top buckwheat, California bush sunflower, and sages, with scattered evergreen shrubs, including lemonadeberry, laurel sumac, coyote bush, and toyon. Plants found in the understory included native needlegrass, mariposa lily, golden yarrow, everlasting, deer weed, rattlesnake weed, soap plant, San Diego barrel cactus, ashy spike moss, San Diego goldenstar, and blue dicks (Beauchamp 1986; Sawyer 1995).

The habitats closer to Rose Creek and Mission Bay would have been different, as a riparian woodland environment and a coastal estuary/marshland community, respectively, would have been prominent (Beauchamp 1986; Strahler 1973). Plants in these communities include western sycamore trees, mule fat, coyote brush, western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya* sp.), San Diego marsh elder, southwestern spiny rush, willow, and Fremont cottonwood.

Many different terrestrial and aquatic animals live in these habitat types. Terrestrial animals include mule deer, black-tailed hare, cottontail rabbit, California ground squirrel, Botta's pocket gopher, deer mice, woodrat, bats, coyote, gray fox, striped skunk, raccoon, bobcat, mountain lion, California quail, pied-billed grebe, cormorant, great blue heron, mallard, and a

variety of reptiles and amphibians. A number of different pelagic fish, such as perch and marine mollusks, including scallops, oyster, and clam, would have been available in Mission Bay and the associated mudflats.

Cultural Setting

This area of San Diego County has a very rich and extensive record of both prehistoric and historic activity. The cultures that have been identified in the general vicinity of the project area include the Paleo Indian Period manifestation of the San Dieguito Complex, the Early Archaic Period represented by the La Jolla Complex, and the Late Prehistoric Period represented by the Kumeyaay Indians. Following the Hispanic Intrusion into the region, the Presidio of San Diego, the Mission San Diego de Alcalá, and the Pueblo of San Diego were established, and the project area was possibly used in conjunction with the agricultural activities of the mission until the period of mission secularization. The pastoral activities of the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846) likely included use of the areas near the project for grazing purposes. Farming also blossomed and gradually replaced cattle ranching in many of the coastal areas. A brief discussion of the cultural elements present in the project area are provided in the following subsections.

Prehistory

In general, the prehistoric record of San Diego County has been documented in many reports and studies, several of which represent the earliest scientific works concerning the recognition and interpretation of the archaeological manifestations present in this region. Geographer Malcolm Rogers initiated the recordation of sites in the area during the 1920s and 1930s, using his field notes to construct the first cultural sequences based upon artifact assemblages and stratigraphy (Rogers 1966). Subsequent scholars expanded the information gathered by Rogers and offered more academic interpretations of the prehistoric record. Moriarty (1966, 1967, 1969), Warren (1964, 1966), and True (1958, 1966) all produced seminal works that critically defined the various prehistoric cultural phenomena present in this region (Moratto 1984).

Additional studies have sought to refine these earlier works to a greater extent (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: 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 YBP. 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 YBP. 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, Mission Valley (San Diego River Valley), Del Mar, La Jolla, Buchanan Canyon, and Brown (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, large projectile points, and 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 between 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 due to 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

circa 6000 B.C. Archaeologists believe that this Archaic Period 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 thought to be represented by the coastal La Jolla Complex and its inland manifestation, the Pauma Complex. The La Jolla Complex is best recognized for its pattern of shell middens, grinding tools closely associated with marine resources, and flexed burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). Increasing numbers of inland sites have been identified as dating to the Archaic Period, focusing 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 at La Jolla Complex sites. Inland sites of the Encinitas Tradition (Pauma Complex) exhibit a reduced quantity of marine-related food refuse and contain large quantities of milling tools and food bone. The lithic tool assemblage shifts slightly to encompass the procurement and processing of terrestrial resources, suggesting seasonal migration from the coast to the inland valleys (Smith 1996). At the present time, the transition from the Archaic Period to the Late Prehistoric Period is not well understood. Many questions remain concerning cultural transformation between periods, possibilities of ethnic replacement, and/or a possible hiatus from the western portion of the county.

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

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

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

History

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 the 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 Vizcaíno's place names have survived, whereas nearly all of Cabrillo's have faded from use. Cabrillo named the first United States port where he arrived "San Miguel"; 60 years later, Vizcaíno changed the name to "San Diego" (Rolle 1969).

Spanish Colonial Period (1769 to 1821)

The Spanish occupation of the claimed territory of Alta California took place during the reign of King Carlos III of Spain (Engelhardt 1920). A powerful representative of the king in Mexico, Jose de Gálvez, 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 a number of 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, each mission was placed so as to command as much territory and as large a population as possible. While primary access to California during the Spanish Period was by sea, the route of El Camino Real served as the land route for transportation, commercial, and military activities within the colony. This route was considered to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican peoples, as well as the later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled in the area, the Native American populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

Mexican Period (1821 to 1846)

On September 16, 1810, the priest Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla started a revolt against Spanish rule. He and his untrained Native American followers fought against the Spanish, but his revolt was unsuccessful and Father Hidalgo was executed. After this setback, Father José Morelos

led the revolutionaries, and 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 the Native Americans' needs (Engelhardt 1920). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to those who applied for them or who had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were also made to settle government debts and the Mexican government was called upon to reaffirm some older Spanish land grants shortly before the Mexican-American War of 1846 (Moyer 1969).

Anglo-American Period (1846 to Present)

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

The cattle ranchers of the "counties" of southern California prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. They were able to "reap windfall profit ... pay taxes and lawyer's bills ... and generally live according to custom" (Pitt 1966). The popularity of raising cattle soon declined, however, contributing to the expansion of agriculture. With the passage of the "No Fence Act," San Diego's economy shifted from stock raising to farming (Robinson 1948). The act allowed for the expansion of unfenced farms, which was crucial in an area where fencing material was practically unavailable. Five years after its passage, most of the arable lands in San Diego County had been patented as either ranchos or homesteads, and growing grain crops replaced raising cattle in many of the county's inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1883 [1965]).

By 1870, farmers had learned to dry farm and were coping with some of the peculiarities of San Diego County's climate (*San Diego Union* 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). Of course, droughts continued to hinder the development of agriculture (Crouch 1915; *San Diego Union* 1870; Shipek 1977). Large-scale farming in San Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small size of arable valleys. The small urban population and poor roads also restricted commercial crop growing. Meanwhile, cattle continued to be grazed in parts of inland San Diego County. In the Otay Mesa area, for example, the "No Fence Act" had little effect upon cattle farmers because ranches were spaced far apart and natural ridges kept the cattle out of nearby growing crops (Gordinier 1966).

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the population of San Diego County continued to grow. The population of the inland part of the county declined during the 1890s, but

between 1900 and 1910, it rose by about 70 percent. The pioneering efforts were over, the railroads had broken the relative isolation of southern California, and life in San Diego County became similar to other communities throughout the west. After World War I, the history of San Diego County was primarily determined by the growth of San Diego Bay. In 1919, the United States Navy decided to make the bay the home base for the Pacific Fleet (Pourade 1967), as did the aircraft industry in the 1920s (Heiges 1976). The establishment of these industries led to the growth of the county as a whole; however, most of the civilian population growth occurred in the north county coastal areas, where the population almost tripled between 1920 and 1930. During this time period, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the city of San Diego, which had become a Navy center and industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County, agriculture became specialized, and recreational areas were established in the mountain and desert areas. Just before World War II, urbanization spread to the inland parts of the county.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project currently consists of a portion of a larger, previously graded, parking lot. The project is located just southwest of the intersection of Bunker Hill Street and Mission Bay Drive, in the Pacific Beach and Mission Bay areas of San Diego, California. The subject property measures 0.16 acre (APNs 424-321-03 and -04). As currently designed, the project proposes to develop a multi-family residential structure within the property (Figures 4 and 5).

IV. STUDY METHODS

The archaeological assessment included a reconnaissance of the property and an institutional records search review of previous studies in the area. BFSa reviewed data obtained from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) to determine the presence of any previously recorded cultural resources associated with the project (Appendix C). A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was also requested by BFSa from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

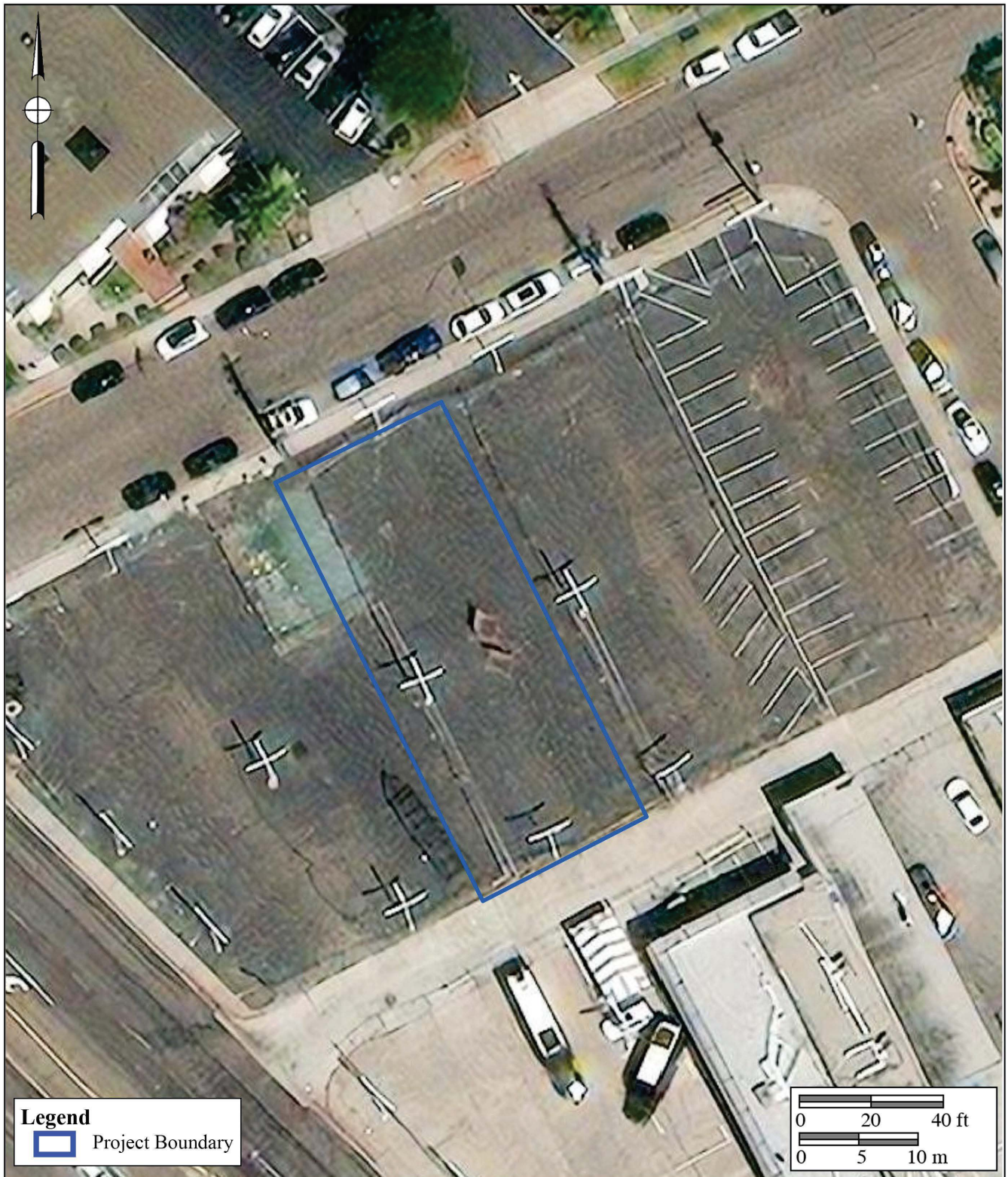


Figure 5
Project Development Area Shown on Aerial Imagery
 The Bunker Hill APN 424-321-03 and -04 Project

V. RESULTS OF THE STUDY

Results of the Institutional Records Searches

The results of the records searches indicated that one historic address and 27 previously recorded resources are located within one mile of the project. One of the resources identified during the search, Site SDI-5017, is recorded as overlapping the subject property (Figure 6). Site SDI-5017 is a previously recorded prehistoric village complex that was occupied during the late Holocene. Based on past studies by ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM), portions of SDI-5017 have been recommended eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D (Hamilton 2022). Further, portions of SDI-5017 have been determined to be significant according to CEQA and City of San Diego criteria.

The remaining resources identified during the search are 24 historic structures and one multicomponent site. The records search also identified 42 previously conducted investigations within a one-mile radius of the project, two of which include the subject property (Garcia-Herbst 2008; Brunzell 2016). Generally, both these studies focused on properties outside of the current project. The Garcia-Herbst (2008) study, discussed in greater detail below, was conducted by ASM and focused on monitoring subsurface excavation for the replacement of a gas line within the boundaries of SDI-5017. The Brunzell (2006) study focused on a historic structure located at 2949 Garnet Avenue.

In addition, BFSa requested a review of the SLF by the NAHC. The SLF search results were positive for sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the project vicinity. Original correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

Background Research

Site SDI-5017 is recorded between Rose Canyon and Mission Bay, spanning both sides of Rose Creek. Through previous testing and mitigation programs a rich midden deposit has been identified within the center and northern portions of the site boundary. The midden deposits extend to a maximum depth of two meters, and in some areas, lay underneath approximately one meter of artificial fill. Hundreds of artifacts, including manos, metates, arrow projectile points, scrapers, utilized flake tools, scraper planes, bifaces, knives, drills, hammerstones, core tools, Tizon Brown Ware fragments, debitage, a ceramic pipe fragment, shell beads (*Olivella sp.* spire-lopped, *Olivella sp.* cups, and *Olivella sp.* and *Haliotis sp.* disks), shell pendants, and bone tools, as well as animal bone (fish, terrestrial mammals, and birds), fire-altered rock, cobble hearths, charcoal, ochre, and a large quantity of marine shell (mostly *Chione sp.*, *Argopecten sp.*, and *Ostrea sp.*) have been recovered from the intact cultural deposits. The entire village site has been impacted by historic and modern developments, and artificial fill covers much of the site.

Figure 6
Cultural Resource Location Map
(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Since initial recordation in 1929, numerous, and at times piece-meal, studies have taken place which resulted in a large site boundary that does not always reflect the actual location of intact cultural deposits. Garcia-Herbst states in her study that:

The boundary of SDI-5017 has changed and expanded over time. Originally, SDI-5017 was recorded as two sites, SDMM W-150 and SDMM W-152. In 1929, Malcolm Rogers determined the site extent for SDMM W-150, a large midden, to be approximately 15 acres or .06 km² (Pignuolo and Kwiatkowski 2005). SDMM W-152, a campsite with cobble hearths located 0.25 mile or 0.40 km of to the west of SDMM W-150, had a site extent about 2 acres or .01 km². In 1976, Shipek redefined both sites' extents based upon her ethnographic fieldwork and historic document research (Heuett 1979). The site extent for SDMM W-150 increased to about 98 acres or 0.4 km² and the site extent for SDMM W-152 increased to about 295 acres or 1.12 km². In 1992, Bissel (1992; Zepeda-Herman 2005) combined the two sites into one site, SDI-5017, and the maximum site extent of SDMM W-152 was used as the site boundary and remains in use today (Garcia-Herbst 2008).

The 2008 ASM study included archaeological monitoring of subsurface excavation for the replacement of a gas line within the Admiral Harman Family Housing area of Pacific Beach (Garcia-Herbst 2008). The recovered artifact assemblage was comprised of a variety of tools including bifaces, cores, retouched flakes, a utilized flake, percussing tools, debitage, and ground stone artifacts. Recovered marine shell indicate exploitation of species from nonrocky tidal flats as well as rocky shores, particularly *Argopecten aequisulcatus* sp. and *Chione* sp. (Garcia-Herbst 2008). The Garcia-Herbst study compiled the previous information for SDI-5017 along with findings from their monitoring program to develop a map breaking the larger recorded site boundary into three areas:

- 1) areas that had been tested or monitored with intact midden deposit,
- 2) areas that had been tested or monitored with no midden deposit, and
- 3) areas that had not been tested or monitored with no information on subsurface deposits.

The current project is located within area 3; however, based on these findings' the closest location to the project to contain midden, or likely to contain midden, is over one-quarter-mile northwest of the current project near the intersection of Garnet Avenue and Bond Street (Garcia-Herbst 2008). ASM conducted additional testing within the boundaries of SDI-5017 in 2014 associated with the development of a commercial parcel northwest of the current project alignment. The testing program included the excavation of a total of 12 shovel test pits at the bottom of five-foot-deep mechanical trenches. Despite being adjacent to Rose Creek and areas previously estimated

to contain intact deposits, no cultural materials or evidence of intact or disturbed midden soils were encountered (Scharlotta 2015). Based upon the site form for SDI-5017, construction monitoring within the boundaries of the site has occurred since 2014, but no significant deposits have been reported (Loveless et al. 2020, 2021; Hamilton 2022).

Field Reconnaissance

On September 14, 2022, Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the field survey of the property with the assistance of Director of Field Operations Clarence Hoff. Native American monitor Erica Gonzalez from Red Tail actively participated in the survey. However, the entirety of the subject property consists of a graded asphalt-covered parking lot and no visibility of the natural surface was possible (Plates 1 and 2). No prehistoric or historic resources were identified during the survey.



Plate 1: Overview of the project, facing southeast.



Plate 2: Overview of the project, facing northwest.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

The City of San Diego typically requires two tasks for an archaeological study of this nature: assessment of the potential for cultural resources on the property and determination of potential impacts to cultural resources. As previously discussed, the subject property falls within the larger, mapped site boundary of SDI-5017. However, based on previous studies conducted at the site, the current project is over one-quarter mile from any areas of the site known to contain or possibly contain intact cultural deposits. Further, information presented by Garcia-Herbst show the closest studies to the current project did not identify any intact cultural deposits (2008). As such, no focused site-specific mitigation is proposed for this project. However, based on the location of the project to SDI-5017 and the lack of visibility of the natural ground surface during the survey, archaeological and Native American monitoring is required for all project-related ground disturbances.

VII. CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING PLAN

Prior to obtaining any building or other permits, and prior to the commencement of construction, the applicant shall contract with a City of San Diego-certified archaeologist to implement a grading monitoring program to the satisfaction of the City of San Diego Development Services Department (DSD) and Mitigation Monitoring Coordination section (MMC). This

program shall include, but not be limited to the following actions:

1. The City of San Diego-certified archaeologist/historian and Native American observer shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program. DSD and MMC shall approve all persons involved in the monitoring program prior to any preconstruction meetings.
2. The consulting archaeologist shall contract with a Native American observer to be involved with the grading monitoring program.
3. An adequate number of monitors (archaeological/historical/Native American) shall be present to ensure that all earthmoving activities are observed and shall be on-site during all grading activities.
4. During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American observer shall be on-site full-time to perform inspections of the excavations. The frequency of inspections can be determined by the consulting archaeologist, and depending upon the grading process, the need for monitoring and duration of site visits can be reduced. Any changes to the monitoring plan must be communicated to the DSD and MMC.
5. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits encountered during grading will be minimally documented in the field and the monitored grading can proceed.
6. In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operation in the area of discovery to allow for evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact MMC at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with DSD and MMC, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The City of San Diego-certified 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 consulting archaeologist and approved by the City of San Diego, then carried out using professional archaeological methods. If any human remains are discovered, the county coroner shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
7. Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered, and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The archaeological monitor(s) and Native American observer shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
8. In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and

- curated according to current professional repository standards. 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. Copies of all data and the final report will be included with the curated artifact collection. All notes, photographs, and documents associated with the project will be housed at the office of BFSa in Poway, California.
9. In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, a report documenting the field and analysis results and interpretation of the artifacts and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the DSD and MMC prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site Record forms.
 10. In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the City of San Diego by the consulting archaeologist signifying that the grading monitoring activities have been completed. All notes, photographs, and documents associated with the project will be housed at the office of BFSa in Poway, California.
 11. Prior to rough grading inspection sign-off, the archeological monitor shall provide evidence that the grading monitoring activities have been completed to the satisfaction of the DSD and MMC.

VIII. SOURCES CONSULTED

DATE

National Register of Historic Places ☒	Month and Year: September 2022
California Register of Historical Resources ☒	Month and Year: September 2022
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register ☒	Month and Year: September 2022
Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center ☒	Month and Year: September 2022
Other Sources Consulted: NAHC SLF Search (Appendix D) References (Section X)	

IX. CERTIFICATION

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



Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

October 23, 2025

Date

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APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

President, Principal Investigator

BFSA Environmental Services, A Perennial Company

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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

President/Principal Investigator
BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company

1977–Present
Poway, California

Brian F. Smith is the president and principal historical and archaeological consultant for BFSA Environmental Services. 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 (Semptra 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 Semptra Office Tower (2014), 15th and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7th and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13th and Marker (2012), Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

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

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).

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

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

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven-block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSA recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark Project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade (2000-2007).

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

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

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

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed

in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

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

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

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

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

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

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February- September 2002.

Cultural Resources Evaluation of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

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

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Meniffee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

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 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.

Andrew J. Garrison, MA, RPA

Project Archaeologist

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Education

Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside	2009
Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside	2005
Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside	2005

Professional Memberships

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

Experience

Project Archaeologist	June 2017–Present
BFSA Environmental Services, A Perennial Company	Poway, California

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

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

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

Preservation Researcher	2009
City of Riverside Modernism Survey	Riverside, California

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

Information Officer
Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside

2005, 2008–2009
Riverside, California

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

Reports/Papers

- 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. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the 10575 Foothill Boulevard Project, Rancho Cucamonga, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the County Road and East End Avenue Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 818 Project, City of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stone Residence Project, 1525 Buckingham Drive, La Jolla, California 92037. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.
- 2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of Mills Act application.

- 2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

Presentations

- 2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.
- 2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

APPENDIX B

Confidential Map

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APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

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APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately