# PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE LUMINA III PROJECT

# CITY OF SAN DIEGO

Project No. 651806 APN 646-100-37

#### Submitted to:

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

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June 30, 2020; Revised March 15, 2021

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**Report Date:** June 30, 2020; Revised March 15, 2021

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**USGS Quadrangle:** Otay Mesa, California (7.5 minute)

**Study Area:** 2230 Cactus Road; APN 646-100-37

**Key Words:** Phase I survey; negative; City of San Diego; monitoring

recommended.

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# I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

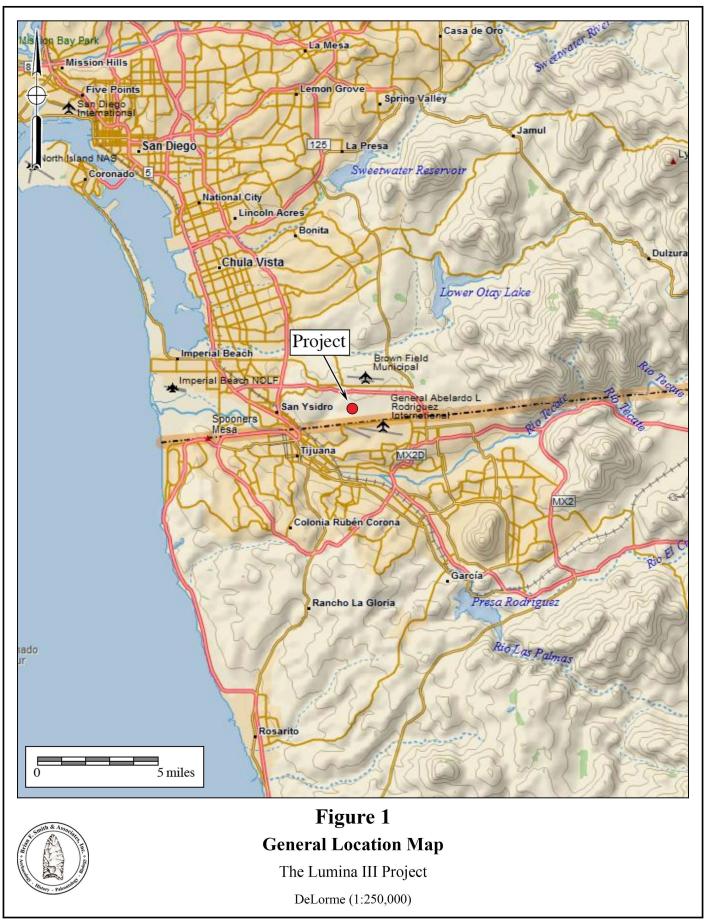
As required by the City of San Diego, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted an archaeological survey of a 1.34-acre parcel northwest of the intersection of Siempre Viva and Cactus roads within the Otay Mesa community of the city of San Diego, California (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 646-100-37). The project is situated within Section 33, Township 18 South, Range 1 West of the *Otay Mesa, California* USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle. Maps of the property location are provided below as Figures 1 to 3. The archaeological survey was undertaken in order to determine if cultural resources exist within the property and to assess the possible effects of the development of the property for a residential condominium subdivision (Figure 4), which will include the demolition of the existing single-family residence at 2230 Cactus Road. BFSA conducted the archaeological survey on June 11, 2020 with the assistance of a Native American monitor from Red Tail Environmental. No evidence of cultural resources was encountered during the survey.

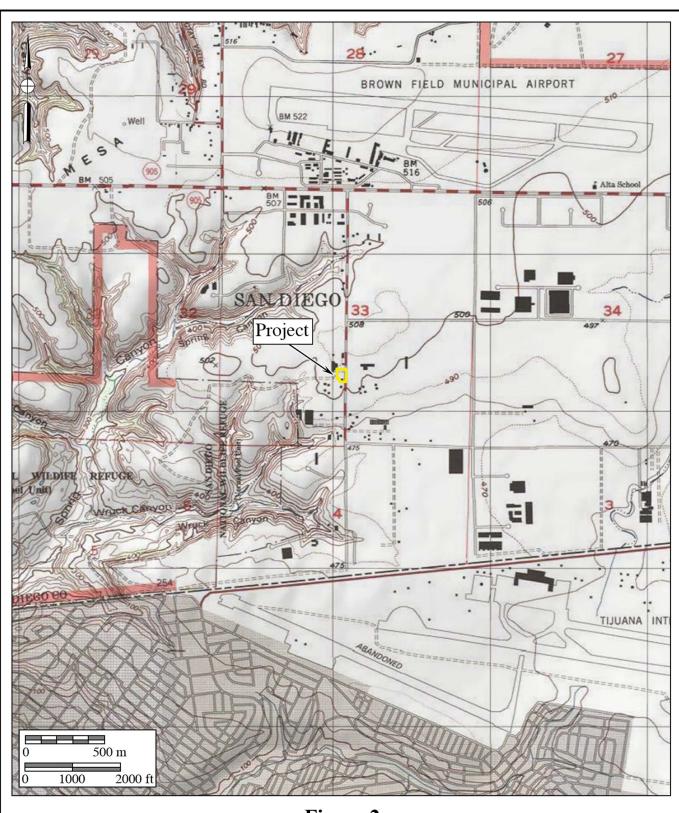
## II. <u>SETTING</u>

#### **Environmental Setting**

The subject property is located within the Otay Mesa community of the city of San Diego, within the Central Village Specific Plan area. The property is relatively flat, has been graded for use as a storage yard, and developed with a single-family residence. Spring Canyon is the major drainage in this area, located west of the project. Elevations on the parcel range from approximately 507 to 511 feet above mean sea level. Generally, soils within the project are labeled as Stockpen gravelly clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes.

The project is generally situated in a transitional region between the relatively level Otay Mesa and the rolling hills and gentle slopes at the base of the San Ysidro Mountains to the north and east. This geologic area consists of a series of knolls and mesas that are interrupted by small canyons and drainages located in the Coastal Plains Physiographic Province. Much of this area is comprised of Pleistocene and Upper Pliocene marine deposits, which are currently known as the Lindavista, Sweitzer, and San Diego formations (Biehler 1979). The San Diego Formation is comprised of gray friable sandstone and conglomerate and the Lindavista and Sweitzer formations mantle the majority of the mesa tops. Following the deposition of the San Diego Formation, nearshore marine and nonmarine sediments of the Lindavista and Sweitzer formations were deposited on a wave-cut terrace. The Lindavista Formation is comprised of moderate, reddishbrown, interbedded sandstone and conglomerate, and the Sweitzer Formation is comprised of brown, reddish-brown, and red poorly sorted sandstone and conglomerate.







# Figure 2 Project Location Map

The Lumina III Project

USGS Imperial Beach and Otay Mesa Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)

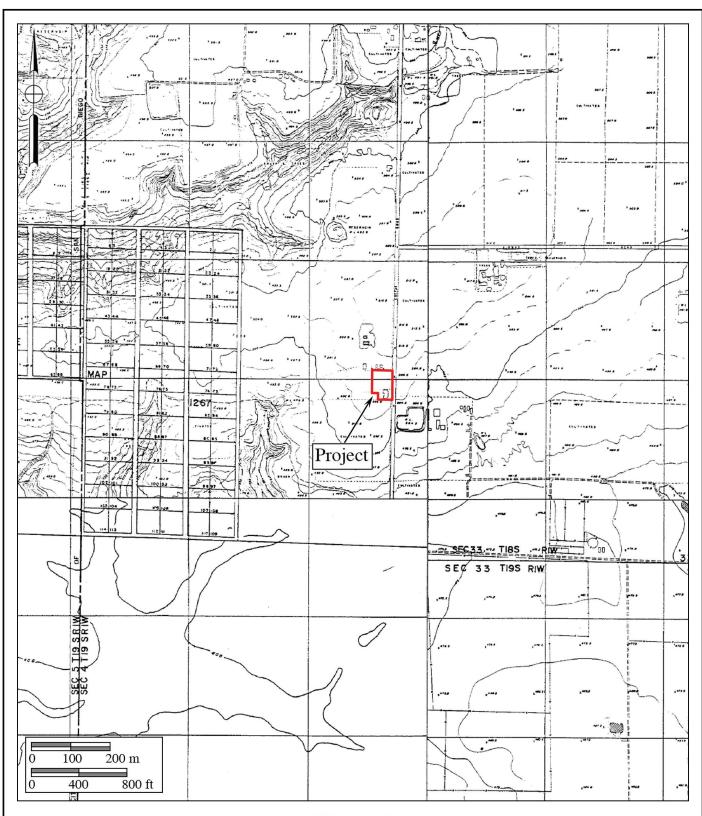




Figure 3
Project Location Map

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



Figure 4
Project Development Map

The Lumina III Project

The Otay River Valley is the major canyon that bisects Otay Mesa from east to west. the valley is located north of the project and is comprised of Quaternary, nonmarine terrace deposits and recent alluvium derived from rocks in the area. The juncture of the coastal plain and foothill provinces to the east is comprised of Plio-Pleistocene, nonmarine deposits, which typically consist of angular, metavolcanic detritus. The hills to the north and east of the project are comprised of Jurassic volcanics, a collection of mildly metamorphosed volcanic and volcaniclastic rock formations characterized by Black Mountain or Santiago Peak Volcanics (Biehler 1979). Santiago Peak Volcanics are represented throughout this area of San Diego County by outcrops of basalt and fine-grained green metavolcanics known locally as felsite.

The biological setting of the project area is dominated by an agricultural vegetative community, which primarily consists of introduced grasses with scant areas of native coastal sage scrub adjacent to drainages. These communities are dependent upon the amount of precipitation that the area receives. The amount of seasonal precipitation is related to the major landforms that exist throughout San Diego County. These environments tend to support a wide variety of wildlife, particularly birds and small mammals (Beauchamp 1986).

#### **Cultural Setting**

The cultures that have been identified in the general vicinity of the project consist of a possible Paleo Indian manifestation of the San Dieguito Complex, the Archaic and Early Milling Stone horizons represented by the La Jolla Complex, and the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay culture. The area was used for ranching and farming following the Hispanic intrusion into the region, which continued through the historic period. A brief discussion of the cultural elements in the project area is provided below.

#### 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 between approximately two and a half miles west of its present location (Smith and Moriarty 1985). 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 (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 section 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 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.

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 suggests a possible hiatus of  $650 \pm 100$  years between the occupation of the coastal area by the La Jolla Complex  $(1,730 \pm 75 \text{ YBP})$  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 preceramic phase of Yuman occupation near Santee suggest a commingling of the latest La Jolla Complex inhabitants and the earliest Yuman inhabitants about 2,000 YBP (Kyle and Gallegos 1993).

#### 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 began to spread to the inland parts of the county.

#### General Background Research for the Otay Mesa Area

Previous research indicates that the majority of archaeological sites within the Otay Mesa area represent a repetitive pattern of locational characteristics and artifact assemblages (Carrico et al. 1992; Smith 1995). Sites in the vicinity are generally located on elevations near drainages; larger, more diverse sites are located in areas of vegetation transition, while smaller sites are located in zones of single or limited biological resources. Over time, environmental changes during the Archaic Period likely had a significant impact upon the subsistence pattern in the Otay Mesa area. Therefore, in inland areas of the coastal zone, such as Otay Mesa, the semi-arid climate resulted in a concentration of water and other resources in drainage areas, which resulted in a drainage-oriented settlement pattern.

Since the Spanish intrusion into the region, Otay Mesa has been used for ranching and agriculture. After Mexican independence in the mid-nineteenth century, Rancho Otay (Estudillo) operated under one of the Mexican land grants. Other nearby land grants included Rancho Janal to the east and Rancho de La Nacíon to the north. After the United States annexed California, the "Homestead Act" and the "No Fence Act" drew additional Euro-American settlers to Otay Mesa (Gordinier 1966). Resources expected to be present in the area would include ranching, agricultural, homesteading, and farmstead materials.

## III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

This archaeological review encompassed a 1.34-acre parcel (APN 646-100-37) northwest of the intersection of Siempre Viva and Cactus roads in the community of Otay Mesa. The property can be characterized as a former trucking storage yard that currently contains a single-family residence built in 1953. The project proposes to develop a residential condominium subdivision (see Figure 4), which will include the demolition of the existing single-family

residence at 2230 Cactus Road.

## IV. STUDY METHODS

In order to determine the presence of cultural resources within the proposed project, the archaeological investigation consisted of the following tasks:

- 1) An archaeological records search compiled from records from the SCIC at SDSU was reviewed and updated by BFSA to gather any and all information regarding recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius or adjacent to the project.
- 2) A Sacred Lands File (SLF) Search was processed through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).
- 3) The archaeological survey of the property was accomplished by conducting a structured intensive reconnaissance that followed survey transects. All areas of disturbed ground and any rodent burrows were analyzed for evidence of buried archaeological deposits.
- 4) This archaeological technical report was prepared to present the results of the field survey, impact analysis, and presentation of any mitigation measures required for project approval.

# V. <u>RESULTS OF THE STUDY</u>

#### Results of the Institutional Records Searches

The archaeological records search revealed that 92 resources (67 prehistoric, 23 historic, and two multicomponent) have been recorded within one mile of the project. The recorded sites include lithic, shell, and artifact scatters; prehistoric isolates; prehistoric habitation sites and campsites; bedrock milling features; historic trash scatters and deposits; historic buildings (most of which are associated with the Brown Field Naval Air Station); historic farmsteads; a historic church (no longer extant) and cemetery site; the Auxiliary Naval Air Station Brown Field Historic District; Historic Otay Mesa Road; historic runways associated with the Brown Field Naval Air Station; and historic irrigation features.

Site SDI-7208 is recorded near the eastern boundary of the Lumina III Project. Site SDI-7208 was originally recorded in 1979 by Darla Ferguson as a light lithic scatter. The site has been subsequently revisited for nearby development projects, and the boundaries have been expanded by various archaeologists since 1979 (Cheever and Davis 1988; Gallegos 1999; Kyle et al. 1997; Robbins-Wade et al. 2008; Bowden-Renna 2011). Site SDI-7208 has been previously evaluated as not eligible for listing on either the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources, and it is not considered a unique resource under City of San Diego guidelines (Robbins-Wade 2010).

The records search also indicates that 102 previous archaeological investigations have been conducted within one mile of the project, six of which include portions of the Lumina III Project (City of San Diego 2005, 2013a, 2013b; Guerrero and Gallegos 2005; Guerrero et. al 2005; Tennesen 2013). In addition, recent studies for Phases I and II of the Lumina Project included the parcels directly south, west, and north of the Lumina III Project (Smith and Stropes 2018; Garrison and Smith 2018, 2019a, 2019b; BFSA 2019).

Of the six studies mapped within the boundaries of the Lumina III Project, most are large Environmental Impact Reports or highway or road widening studies that do not directly address the subject property (City of San Diego 2005, 2013a, 2013b; Guerrero and Gallegos 2005; Tennesen 2013). The most relevant studies for the current project, however, are Guerrero et al. (2005), which included the current project parcel, and the Smith and Stropes (2018), Garrison and Smith (2018, 2019a, 2019b), and BFSA (2019) studies, which were conducted directly adjacent to the current project for previous phases of the Lumina Project.

The Guerrero et al. (2005) study compiled data collected through multiple phases of work conducted between 2003 and 2005. The study encompassed the 169.7-acre Spring Canyon Ranch, which includes the current Lumina III property. As part of the Spring Canyon Ranch Project, Guerrero et al. (2005) identified a sparse lithic scatter within the agricultural fields north of the current project and extended the site boundary of SDI-10,963, a large lithic scatter, to include the newly identified material. Guerrero et al. (2005) also conducted a series of site testing studies but did not identify any cultural resources within the Lumina III parcel.

In 2018 and 2019, BFSA conducted survey and testing programs and historic structure evaluations of the greater Lumina Project surrounding the Lumina III property (Smith and Stropes 2018; Garrison and Smith 2018, 2019a, 2019b; BFSA 2019). As a result, four historic structures at 2160 Cactus Road, two historic structures at 2380 Cactus Road, prehistoric isolates (P-37-037030, P-37-037031, P-37-037032, P-37-037033, P-37-037034, and P-37-037035), prehistoric lithic scatters (SDI-7208, SDI-10,963 Loci 1 to 5, SDI-14,094, and SDI-22,261), and a historic refuse deposit (SDI-10,963 Locus 1) were either relocated or identified within 100 meters of the Lumina III Project. Given the close proximity of these resources, the project is considered highly sensitive for potentially buried cultural resources.

In addition, BFSA requested a review of the SLF by the NAHC to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. The NAHC SLF search did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. Original correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

#### **Background Research**

Otay Mesa is unique in that it contains hundreds of archaeological sites, some of which date to the early and middle Holocene and the beginning of San Diego prehistory (Gallegos et al. 1998; Kyle et al. 1990, 1998). As indicated by the record search results, a number of lithic scatters have been documented throughout Otay Mesa. These lithic scatters are collectively known as the "Otay Smear," which is characterized as an extensive, yet scant, surface lithic scatter primarily consisting of cores and debitage and occasionally a few tools (Gallegos et al. 1998). The natural abundance of cobble material that is well suited for making stone tools and associated with the Lindavista and Otay Formations accounts for the extensive nature of this lithic scatter. Habitation sites and temporary camps are interspersed throughout Otay Mesa and tend to be located near water sources and at the head of drainages. Major habitation sites contain knives, atlatl dart points, milling and cobble tools, cores, drills, hammerstones, scrapers, beads, pendants, bone, and shell, and range in age between 9,500 and 300 YBP (Gallegos et al. 1998; Smith et al. 2004, 2006). Metavolcanic quarries are located in the Jamul and San Ysidro mountains near outcrops of Santiago Peak Volcanic materials. The quantity and variety of sites in the Otay Mesa region attests to the availability of tool stone materials, plant and animal resources, and water that provided sustenance to prehistoric populations.

#### Field Reconnaissance

On June 11, 2020, Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the field survey of the property with the assistance of field archaeologist Clarence Hoff. A Native American monitor from Red Tail Environmental actively participated in the survey. The survey was limited by the constraints of the vegetation, hardscape, and existing residence. As a result of the development of the property for the residence, the presence of gravel pads, and tall grasses and weeds, approximately 20 percent of the ground surface was visible (Plates 1 and 2). Exposed ground surfaces within the landscaping (disturbed ground and rodent burrows) carefully inspected.

The survey did not result in the observation of any artifacts, cultural ecofacts, or other materials related to the prehistoric or historic land use within the project boundaries. No midden soils or cultural resources were observed during the survey and no evidence of previously recorded Site SDI-7208 was observed. However, the survey coverage was limited by the existing vegetation, gravel, and the single-family residence. Given that the single-family residence was built in 1953, and is therefore over 45 years old, a preliminary review of the structure's potential significance is recommended prior to its removal. A Bulletin 580 package has been submitted separately to the City of San Diego and a request has been made to the City to determine if the structure requires a historic assessment.



Plate 1: Overview of the project, facing northwest.



Plate 2: Overview of the project, facing north.

#### **Evaluation**

Based upon the results of the survey and records search, no archaeological resources (in particular, SDI-7208) have been identified on the subject property. Should the City determine that the 1953 residence requires further assessment, this will be conducted separately from this survey document.

# VI. <u>RECOMMENDATIONS</u>

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 a visual inspection for the presence of cultural resources. As noted previously, no evidence of any cultural resources was identified within the property during the survey. However, due to the presence of recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project, the potential exists that buried cultural deposits may be present under the current landscaping, gravel, hardscape, and structure on the property. Based upon the potential to encounter buried archaeological deposits or artifacts associated with SDI-7208, archaeological and Native American monitoring of any earthmoving activities associated with the demolition of the existing single-family residence is recommended as part of the grading permit for the Lumina III Project.

**DATE** 

# VII. SOURCES CONSULTED

National Register of Historic Places	Month and Year: June 2020			
California Register of Historical Resources	Month and Year: June 2020			
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register   ✓	Month and Year: June 2020			
Archaeological/Historical Site Records:  South Coastal Information Center   ✓	Month and Year: June 2020			
Other Sources Consulted: NAHC Sacred Lands File Search (Confidential Appendix) References (Section IX)				

# VIII. <u>CERTIFICATION</u>

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

Brian F. Smith

March 15, 2021

an F. Smith Date

Principal Investigator

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# APPENDIX A

**Resumes of Key Personnel** 

# Brian F. Smith, MA

# Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. 14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

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



# Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California

1982

Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California

1975

# Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

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

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

# Professional Accomplishments

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

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects, some of which included Broadway Block (2019), 915 Grape Street (2019), 1919 Pacific Highway (2018), Moxy Hotel (2018), Makers Quarter Block D (2017), Ballpark Village (2017), 460 16th Street (2017), Kettner and Ash (2017), Bayside Fire Station (2017), Pinnacle on the Park (2017), IDEA1 (2016), Blue Sky San Diego (2016), Pacific Gate (2016), Pendry Hotel (2015), Cisterra Sempra Office Tower (2014), 15th and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7th and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13th and Marker (2012), Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft

Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

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

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

<u>San Diego Airport Development Project</u>: 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).

<u>Citracado Parkway Extension</u>: 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.

<u>Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts)</u>: 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).

<u>Citracado Business Park West</u>: 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).

<u>The Everly Subdivision Project</u>: 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).

<u>Ballpark Village</u>: 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).

<u>4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study</u>: 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.

<u>Charles H. Brown Site</u>: 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.

<u>Del Mar Man Site</u>: 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).

<u>Site W-20, Del Mar, California</u>: 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.

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

<u>Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway</u>: 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.

<u>Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines</u>: 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.

<u>The Mid-Bayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista</u>: 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

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

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

<u>Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County:</u> 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.

<u>Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California</u>: 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.

<u>Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Lawson Valley Project, San Diego County, California</u>: 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.

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

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project, La <u>Jolla, California</u>: 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.

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

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

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

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

<u>Survey and Testing of Two Prehistoric Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California</u>: 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.

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

<u>Survey and Testing of a Historic Resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California</u>: 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Reports/Papers

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

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

### Jennifer R.K. Stropes, MS, RPA

Senior Archaeologist/Historian/Faunal Analyst Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. 14010 Poway Road ● Suite A ● Phone: (858) 484-0915 ● Fax: (858) 679-9896 ● E-Mail: jenni@bfsa-ca.com



#### **Education**

Master of Science, Cultural Resource Management Archaeology 2016

St. Cloud State University, St. Cloud, Minnesota

Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology 2004

University of California, Santa Cruz

### **Specialized Education/Training**

Archaeological Field School 2014

Pimu Catalina Island Archaeology Project

#### **Research Interests**

California Coastal / Inland Archaeology Zooarchaeology

Historic Structure Significance Eligibility Historical Archaeology

Human Behavioral Ecology Taphonomic Studies

### **Experience**

#### Senior Archaeologist/Historian/Faunal Analyst Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

November 2006-Present

Writing, editing, and producing cultural resource reports for both California Environmental Quality Act and National Environmental Policy Act compliance; recording and evaluating historic resources, including historic structure significance eligibility evaluations, Historical Resource Research Reports, Historical Resource Technical Reports, and Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record preparation; faunal, prehistoric, and historic laboratory analysis; construction monitoring management; coordinating field surveys and excavations; and laboratory management.

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

December 2003-March 2004

Supervising intern for archaeological collections housed at UC Santa Cruz. Supervised undergraduate interns and maintained curated archaeological materials recovered from the greater Monterey Bay region.

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

June 2003-December 2003

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

#### Archaeological Technician, Office Manager Archaeological Resource Management

January 2000-December 2001

Conducted construction monitoring, field survey, excavation, report editing, report production, monitoring coordination and office management.

#### Certifications

City of San Diego Certified Archaeological and Paleontological Monitor

40-Hour Hazardous Waste/Emergency Response OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (e)

### **Scholarly Works**

Big Game, Small Game: A Comprehensive Analysis of Faunal Remains Recovered from CA-SDI-11,521, 2016, Master's thesis on file at St. Cloud University, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

### **Technical Reports**

Buday, Tracy M., Jennifer R. Kraft, and Brian F. Smith

2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Park and G Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Oliver McMillan. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Garrison, Andrew J., Jennifer R.K. Stropes, and Brian F. Smith

2018 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Forestar Countryside Project, City of Ontario, California. Prepared for Forestar Countryside, LLC. Report on file at the California South Central Coastal Information Center.

#### Kennedy, George L., Todd A. Wirths and Jennifer R. Kraft

2014 Negative Paleontological, Archaeological, and Native American Monitoring and Mitigation Report, 2303 Ocean Street Residences Project, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California (CT 05-12; CP 05-11; CDP 05-28). Prepared for Zephyr Partners. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center. 2013 Negative Paleontological, Archaeological, and Native American Monitoring and Mitigation Report, Tri-City Christian High School, 302 North Emerald Drive, Vista, San Diego County, California (APN 166-411-75). Prepared for Tri-City Christian School. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

#### Kraft, Jennifer R.

2012 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Pottery Court Project (TPM 36193) City of Lake Elsinore. Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

#### Kraft, Jennifer R., David K. Grabski, and Brian F. Smith

2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Amineh Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Nakhshab Development and Design. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

#### Kraft, Jennifer R. and Brian F. Smith

- 2016 Cultural Resources Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the 1492 K Street Project City of San Diego. Prepared for Trestle Development, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2016 Focused Historic Structure Assessment for the Fredericka Manor Retirement Community City of Chula Vista, San Diego County, California APN 566-240-27. Prepared for Front Porch Communities and Services Fredericka Manor, LLC. Report on file at the City of Chula Vista Planning Department.
- 2016 Historic Structure Assessment for 8585 La Mesa Boulevard City of La Mesa, San Diego County, California. APN 494-300-11. Prepared for Silvergate Development. Report on file at the City of La Mesa Planning Department.
- 2016 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 9036 La Jolla Shores Lane Project City of San Diego Project No. 471873 APN 344-030-20. Prepared for Eliza and Stuart Stedman. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2016 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Beacon Apartments Project City of San Diego Civic San Diego Development Permit #2016-19 APN 534-210-12. Prepared for Wakeland Housing & Development Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2016 A Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the State/Columbia/Ash/A Block Project San Diego, California. Prepared for Bomel San Diego Equities, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 687B Project, City of San Diego. Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 Cultural Resource Testing Results for the Broadway and Pacific Project, City of San Diego.
  Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Study for the Hatfield Plaza Project, Valley Center, San Diego County, California.*Prepared for JG Consulting & Engineering. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2015 *Cultural Resources Study for the Hedrick Residence Project, Encinitas, San Diego County, California.*Prepared for WNC General Contractors, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historic Structure Assessment for the StorQuest Project, City of La Mesa, (APN 494-101-14-00).*Prepared for Real Estate Development and Entitlement. Report on file at the City of La Mesa.
- 2015 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1905 Spindrift Remodel Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Brian Malk and Nancy Heitel. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Cisterra Sempra Office Tower Project, City of San Diego. Prepared for SDG-Left Field, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Marlow Project, Poway, California.* Prepared for Peter Marlow. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Paseo Grande Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Joe Gatto. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 Results of a Cultural Resources Testing Program for the 15th and Island Project City of San Diego.
  Prepared for Lennar Multifamily Communities. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the ActivCare at Mission Bay Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for ActivCare Living, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Cesar Chavez Community College Project.* Prepared for San Diego Community College District. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Grantville Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego.
  Prepared for Cass Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pacific Beach Row Homes Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Armstrong Builders, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Poway Lowe's Project, City of Poway.* Prepared for CSI Construction Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 761 Project, City of San Diego.*Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
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- 2014 *Historic Structure Assessment, 11950 El Hermano Road, Riverside County.* Prepared for Forestar Toscana, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 Historic Structure Assessment, 161 West San Ysidro Boulevard, San Diego, California (Project No. 342196; APN 666-030-09). Prepared for Blue Key Realty. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Assessment for 8055 La Mesa Boulevard, City of La Mesa (APN 470-582-11-00).* Prepared for Lee Machado. Report on file at the City of La Mesa.
- 2014 Historic Structure Inventory and Assessment Program for the Watson Corporate Center, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for Watson Land Company. Report on file at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center.
- 2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Celadon (9th and Broadway) Project.* Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
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- 2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Pinnacle 15<sup>th</sup> & Island Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Pinnacle International Development, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Study for the Perris Residential Project, Perris, California.* Prepared for Groundwurk, Inc. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Siempre Viva Warehouse Project, City of San Diego.
  Prepared for Terrazas Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information
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- 2014 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Silver Street Village Homes Project, City of San Diego. Prepared for EHOF La Jolla, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 915 Grape Street Project.* Prepared for Bay View SD, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence Project, 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037. Prepared for Steve Altman. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Clay Street Parcel Project, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Ecos Diamond Valley Project, Community of Winchester,

- *County of Riverside.* Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Highland 44 Project.* Prepared for 29300 Baseline Partners, LLC. Report on file at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center.
- 2014 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Palm Creek Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California (APNs 650-230-002, 650-310-001, and 650-310-002). Prepared for Palm Creek Ranch, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2013 Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Webster Residence, La Jolla, California. Prepared for KW Building and Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Alvarado Trunk Sewer Phase III Project, City of San Diego. Prepared for Ortiz Corporation General Engineering Contractors. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Alvarado Trunk Sewer Phase IIIA Project, City of San Diego. Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Coral Mountain Apartments Project, City of La Quinta, California. Prepared for Coral Mountain Apartments, LP. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2013 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the F Street Emergency Water Main Replacement Project, City of San Diego. Prepared for Orion Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Harbor Drive Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego.*Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Hyde Residence.* Prepared for Dr. Paul Hyde. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Juniper Street Sidewalk Project, City of San Diego. Prepared for Palm Engineering Construction Company, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Kates Residence Project.* Prepared for Brad and Shannon Kates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pump Station 84 Upgrade and Pump Station 62 Abandonment Project. Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 781 Project.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Woolf Residence Project. Prepared for A.J. Woolf

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- 2013 *Cultural Resources Study of the Fairway Drive Project.* Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2013 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Old Town Community Church Project, 2444 Congress Street, San Diego, California 92110. Prepared for Soltek Pacific, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Historic Structure Assessment, 2603 Dove Street, San Diego, California (APN) 452-674-32).*Prepared for Barzal and Scotti Real Estate Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 Historic Structure Assessment at the Western Christian School, 3105 Padua Avenue, Claremont, California 91711 (APN 8671-005-053). Prepared for Western Christian School. Report on file at the City of Claremont.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 7th and F Street Parking Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for DZI Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1919 Spindrift Drive Project.* Prepared for V.J. and Uma Joshi. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Knight Residence Project, 7970 Roseland Avenue, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Mr. Dennis Knight. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 799-750 Project.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 Negative Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Citywide Pump Station Upgrades Group II Project. Prepared for Ortiz Corporation General Engineering Contractors. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
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- 2013 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Ecos Nuevo Project, Community of Nuevo, County of Riverside. Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
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- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring of the 47th Street Warehouse Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Aardema Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Florida Street Apartments Project (The Kalos Project).

  Prepared for Florida Street Housing Associates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Pacific Highway Trunk Sewer Project.* Prepared for HPS Mechanical. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2011 Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Wesley Palms Retirement Community Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Front Porch Development Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

#### Kraft, Jennifer R. and Tracy A. Stropes

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- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 13th & Market Project.* Prepared for The Hanover Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the T-Mobile West, LLC Telecommunications Candidate SD02867C (Presidio Park). Prepared for Michael Brandmann Associates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

#### Kraft, Jennifer R., Tracy A. Stropes, and Brian F. Smith

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#### Smith, Brian F., Claire M. Allen, and Jennifer R. Kraft

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2014 Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California. Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

#### Smith, Brian F. and Jennifer R. Kraft

- 2016 Archaeological Test Plan for the Broadway Block Project City of San Diego Project No. 492554.

  Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Maker's Quarter Block D Project, City of San Diego. Prepared for L2HP, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

- 2016 Cultural Resource Testing Program for the 1919 Pacific Highway Project City of San Diego City Preliminary Review PTS #451689 Grading and Shoring PTS #465292. Prepared for Wood Partners. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 2314 Rue Adriane Building, San Diego, California Project No. 460562.* Prepared for the Brown Studio. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 Historical Resource Research Report for the 4921 Voltaire Street Building, San Diego, California Project No. 471161. Prepared for Sean Gogarty. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 Historical Resource Research Report for the 5147 Hilltop Drive Building, San Diego, California Project No. 451707. Prepared for JORGA Home Design. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 Historical Resource Research Report for the Midway Drive Postal Service Processing and Distribution Center 2535 Midway Drive San Diego, California 92138 Project No. 507152. Prepared for Steelwave, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 Historic Resource Technical Report for 9036 La Jolla Shores Lane La Jolla, California Project No. 471873. Prepared for Eliza and Stuart Stedman. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 Cultural Resource Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Urban Discovery Academy Project.
  Prepared for Davis Reed Construction, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the 520 West Ash Street Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lennar Multifamily Communities. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
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- 2015 *Cultural Resource Testing Program for the BOSA Lot 1 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

- 2015 Historical Resource Research Report for the 921 Muirlands Drive Building, San Diego, California 92037. Prepared for Stephen Karas. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 Historical Resource Research Report for the 1311 Sutter Street Building, San Diego, California 92103. Prepared for A.K. Smith. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 Historical Resource Research Report for 16929 West Bernardo Drive, San Diego, California. Prepared for Rancho Bernardo LHP, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 Historical Resource Research Report for the 2002-2004 El Cajon Boulevard Building, San Diego, California 92014. Prepared for T.R. Hale, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 4319-4321 Florida Street Building, San Diego, California 92104.* Prepared for T.R. Hale, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historic Resource Technical Report for 726 Jersey Court San Diego, California Project No. 455127.* Prepared for Chad Irwin. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historic Resource Technical Report for 1111 Golden Gate Drive San Diego, California.* Prepared for Alexis and Shawna Volen. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Islenair Historic Sidewalk Stamp Program for Sewer and Water Group 3014, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 A Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Bonita 14 Project, San Diego County, California.

  Prepared for Southwest Management Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Trammell Crow Southern California Development, Inc. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2015 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Idyllwild Community Center Project, Conditional Use Permit No. 3673-RI, Riverside County, California. Prepared for San Jacinto Mountain Community Center. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 Archaeological Test Plan for the Atmosphere Project, City of San Diego. Prepared for Wakeland Housing and Development Corporation. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Archaeological Test Plan for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Ballpark Village, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
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- 2014 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Hotel Felicita Project, City of Escondido, California (APNs 238-102-41 and -45). Prepared for Blue Light Capital Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resources Study for the Los Peñasquitos Adobe Drainage Project.* Prepared for HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Study for the Rancho Peñasquitos Adobe Drainage MND Project, San Diego County, California (CSD-04.03). Prepared for HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

#### Smith, Brian F., Jennifer R. **Kraft**, and Mary M. Lenich

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#### Smith, Brian F. and Jennifer R.K. Stropes

- 2018 Historic Structure Assessment for 1615 Summit Avenue, Cardiff, California. Prepared for Pomegranate Studio, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 1852-1866 Bacon Street Buildings San Diego, California 92107.* Prepared for Cartega International. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 Historical Resource Research Report for 2001 Fourth Avenue, San Diego, California Project No. 523694. Prepared for H.G. Fenton Company. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

#### Smith, Brian F., Jennifer R.K. **Stropes**, and Elena C. Goralogia

2018 Building Documentation, Nathaniel Hinckley Residence, 26300 Mission Road, Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for Lennar Homes of California. Report on file at the California South Central Coastal Information Center.

#### Smith, Brian F., Tracy A. Stropes, Tracy M. Buday, and Jennifer R. Kraft

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#### Stropes, J.R.K. and Brian F. Smith

- Historical Resource Research Report for the 4143 Park Boulevard Building, San Diego, California 92103. Prepared for Bernardini Investments, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego.
- Historical Resource Research Report for the 6375 Avenida Cresta Building, San Diego, California 92037. Prepared for Jeffrey and Anne Blackburn. Report on file at the City of San Diego.
- 2019 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 915 Grape Street Project, City of San Diego. Prepared for Bayview SD, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Grove Residences Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Beach City Builders, Inc. Report on file at the County of San Diego.
- 2019 Historical Resource Analysis Report for the 169 and 171 Fifth Avenue Buildings, City of Chula Vista, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Turner Impact Capital. Report on file at the City of Chula Vista.
- 2019 Historic Structure Assessment for the 1409 South El Camino Real Building, San Clemente, California. Prepared for Shoreline Dental Studio. Report on file at the City of San Clemente.
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- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Report for the Meritage Homes Project, TTM 37715, Riverside County, California. Prepared for MLC Holdings, Inc. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2019 Historical Resource Research Report for the 1142-1142 ½ Prospect Street Building, San Diego, California 92037. Prepared for LLJ Ventures. Report on file at the City of San Diego.
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- 2019 Historical Resource Research Report for the 3829 Texas Street Building, San Diego, California 92014. Prepared for Blue Centurion Homes. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2018 Historical Resource Research Report for the 3925-3927 Illinois Street Building, San Diego, California 92104. Prepared for Park Pacifica, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego.

- Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Bancroft Street Residences Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for John Ryan. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2018 Historic Structure Assessment for the 1534 Magnolia Avenue, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Ladwig Design Group, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Lookout Residences Project, City of San Diego. Prepared for Justin Mandelbaum. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2016 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 758 Project City of San Diego Project No. 230024 Sewer WBS No. B-00365; Water WBS No. B-00074. Prepare for Burtech Pipeline, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2016 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 2499 Pacific Highway Project City of San Diego CCDP/CCPDP/CUP No. 2016-30 APN 533-021-01. Prepared for Gary Mansour. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2016 Results of a Cultural Resource Testing Program for the Maker's Quarter Block D Project, City of San Diego. Prepared for L2HP, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

#### Stropes, J.R.K., Elena C. Goralogia, and Brian F. Smith

2018 Historical Resource Research Report for the 7404 Hillside Drive Building, San Diego, California 92037. Prepared for Museum of Contemporary Art of San Diego. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

#### Stropes, J.R.K. and Jillian L. Hahnlen

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#### Stropes, J.R.K., Tracy A. Stropes, and Brian F. Smith

- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the 3868-3900 Sepulveda Boulevard Project, City of Culver City, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Sepulveda Suites, Inc. Report on file at the City of Culver City.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the Commerce Logistics Center Project, 5200 Sheila Street, Commerce, California 90040. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc. Report on file at the City of Commerce.
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#### Stropes, Tracy A., Brian F. Smith, and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

2015 Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Keating Residence Project, La Jolla, California.

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#### **Contributing Author / Analyst**

- 2015 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California* by Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith. Prepared for Shea Homes. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
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- 2010 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project, La Jolla, California* by Brian F. Smith and Tracy A. Stropes. Prepared for Island Architects. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2010 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for Results of a Cultural Mitigation and Monitoring Program for Robertson Ranch: Archaic and Late Prehistoric Camps near the Agua Hedionda Lagoon by Brian F. Smith. Prepared for McMillan Land Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2009 Faunal Identification for "An Earlier Extirpation of Fur Seals in the Monterey Bay Region: Recent Findings and Social Implications" by Diane Gifford-Gonzalez and Charlotte K. Sunseri. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology, Vol. 21, 2009*

### **APPENDIX B**

**Archaeological Records Search Results** 

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

## APPENDIX C

**NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results** 

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)