APPENDIX D

Cultural Resources Survey Report

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR THE CYPRESS POINT PROJECT

CITY OF OCEANSIDE

APN 158-301-46

Submitted to:

City of Oceanside
Community Development Department
300 North Coast Highway
Oceanside, California 92054

Prepared for:

Concordia Homes
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Prepared by:

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September 23, 2020

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Report Title:	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Cypress Point Project, City of Oceanside (APN 158-301-46)
Prepared for:	Concordia Homes 380 Stevens Avenue, Suite 307 Solana Beach, California 92075
Submitted to:	City of Oceanside Community Development Department 300 North Coast Highway Oceanside, California 92054
USGS Quadrangle:	*San Luis Rey, California* (7.5 minute)
Study Area:	7.38 acres
Key Words:	Archaeological survey of 7.38 acres; USGS *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle (7.5 minute); positive survey; testing and impact evaluation recommended.

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

In response to a request from Concordia Homes, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the Cypress Point Project in the city of Oceanside in northern San Diego County, California. The assessment was conducted as part of the environmental clearance required for the single-family housing development proposed for the subject property. The evaluation program was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 15064.5, and the City of Oceanside's cultural resource guidelines to determine the presence of any archaeological or historic resources that would be affected by the proposed project and whether these resources meet the eligibility requirements for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

A records search was reviewed from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) to identify previously discovered archaeological sites in the project area and a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to list potentially sacred or ceremonial sites or landforms on or near the project. The records search was negative for the presence of cultural resources within the project boundaries, but 21 previously recorded cultural resources and six historic addresses were identified within one mile of the project. The NAHC SLF search returned positive results (see Appendix C), which are further discussed in Section 4.4.

Senior Archaeologist Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA, under the direction of Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith, M.A., conducted the archaeological survey of the project on September 14, 2020 with participation by Cami Mojado from the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians. The subject property is an undeveloped lot with two man-made drainage trenches in the northern and southern portions of the project. The property has been disked and leveled in the past, although it is unclear if it has been previously graded. Aerial photographs from 1946 and 1953 show that between those years, the entire area north of Pala Road had been cleared and graded. Additionally, three walking trails cross the project in the northern, central, and southern portions of the property. As a result, the native landform and soil have been impacted by previous use. Although visibility was poor throughout the project due to dense vegetative ground cover, one previously unrecorded prehistoric cultural resource (CP-Temp-1) was identified during the survey, which consists of a limited shell scatter. Similar cultural sites characterized by shell scatters are recorded along the San Luis River floodplain.

The proposed development of the property could result in direct impacts to Site CP-Temp-1 or other buried cultural deposits. As such, additional study (Phase II) is recommended to augment the level of work that has currently been completed to accurately evaluate the site and the project development's potential impacts to the resource. The goal of the Phase II study is to further record the archaeological site, determine if the site is significant, and, if that is the case, what mitigation measures are needed to reduce the level of impacts associated with the proposed development. In addition, given the amount of vegetation covering the property, a limited trenching

program sampling areas along the floodplain is also recommended to ensure that any other buried cultural resources will be documented prior to the development of the project.

A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCIC at SDSU. All notes and other materials related to this project will be curated at the BFSA archaeological laboratory in Poway, California.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

BFSA conducted the Phase I cultural resources survey for the Cypress Point Project in response to a requirement by the City of Oceanside for the environmental assessment of a proposed single-family housing development in conformance with CEQA and the City's environmental guidelines. The project is located directly west of the terminus of Aspen Street in the eastern portion of the city of Oceanside, San Diego County, California (Figure 2.0–1). The project includes Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 158-301-46 and is situated within Section 7, Township 11 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the USGS *San Luis Rey* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 2.0–2). The project proposes to develop the 7.38-acre lot into 52 single-family homes with associated landscaping and infrastructure (Figure 2.0–3).

The decision to request this investigation was based upon cultural resource sensitivity of the locality, as suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in the Oceanside area are focused around freshwater resources and a food supply. An archaeological records search for the project was conducted at the SCIC at SDSU, which reported that 21 cultural resources have been previously recorded within one mile of the project, none of which are within the project boundaries. One hundred and one previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within one mile of the project, six of which included portions of the subject property (Carrillo 1982; Carrico 1990; Franklin and Carrico 1978; Carrico and Franklin 1979; New Horizons Planning Consultants, Inc. 1987; Wade and Hector 1989). The records search results are discussed in detail in Section 5.1.

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith, M.A. directed the cultural resources study for the project and Senior Archaeological Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA completed the pedestrian survey on September 14, 2020 with participation by Cami Mojado from the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians. The survey was conducted in approximately 10-meter interval transects and identified one previously unrecorded prehistoric archaeological site (CP-Temp-1), which consists of a limited shell scatter that is consistent with known prehistoric occupations that surround the property to the north and southwest. Based upon the results of the survey, the study has concluded that a Phase II cultural resources testing program should be implemented for the project in order to accurately evaluate the site and the project's potential impacts to the resource (see Section 6.0). Jillian Conroy prepared the technical report and the report graphics with assistance from Tracy Stropes and Elena Goralogia conducted technical editing and report production. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

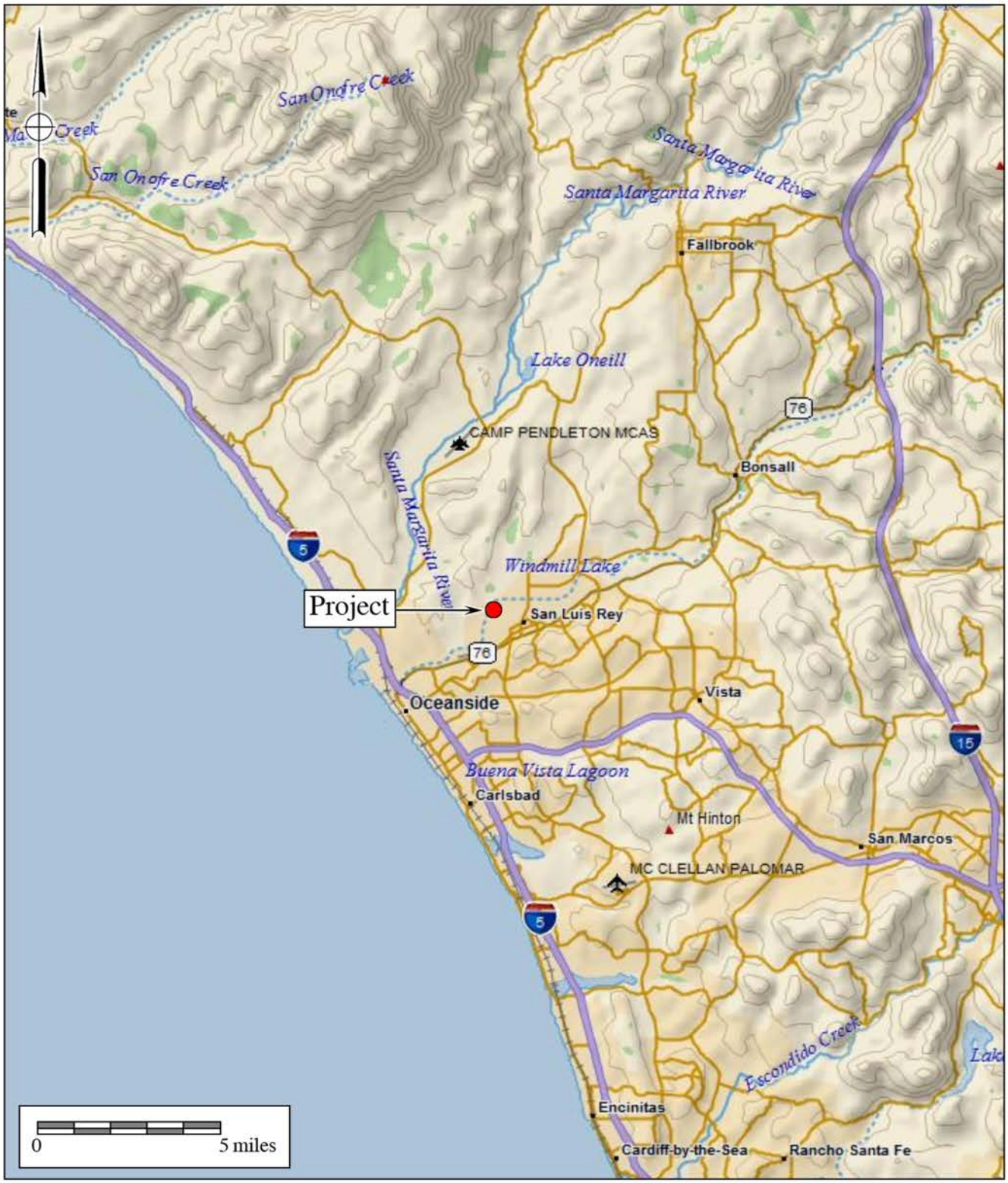

Figure 2.0–1

General Location Map

The Cypress Point Project

DeLorme (1:250,000 series)

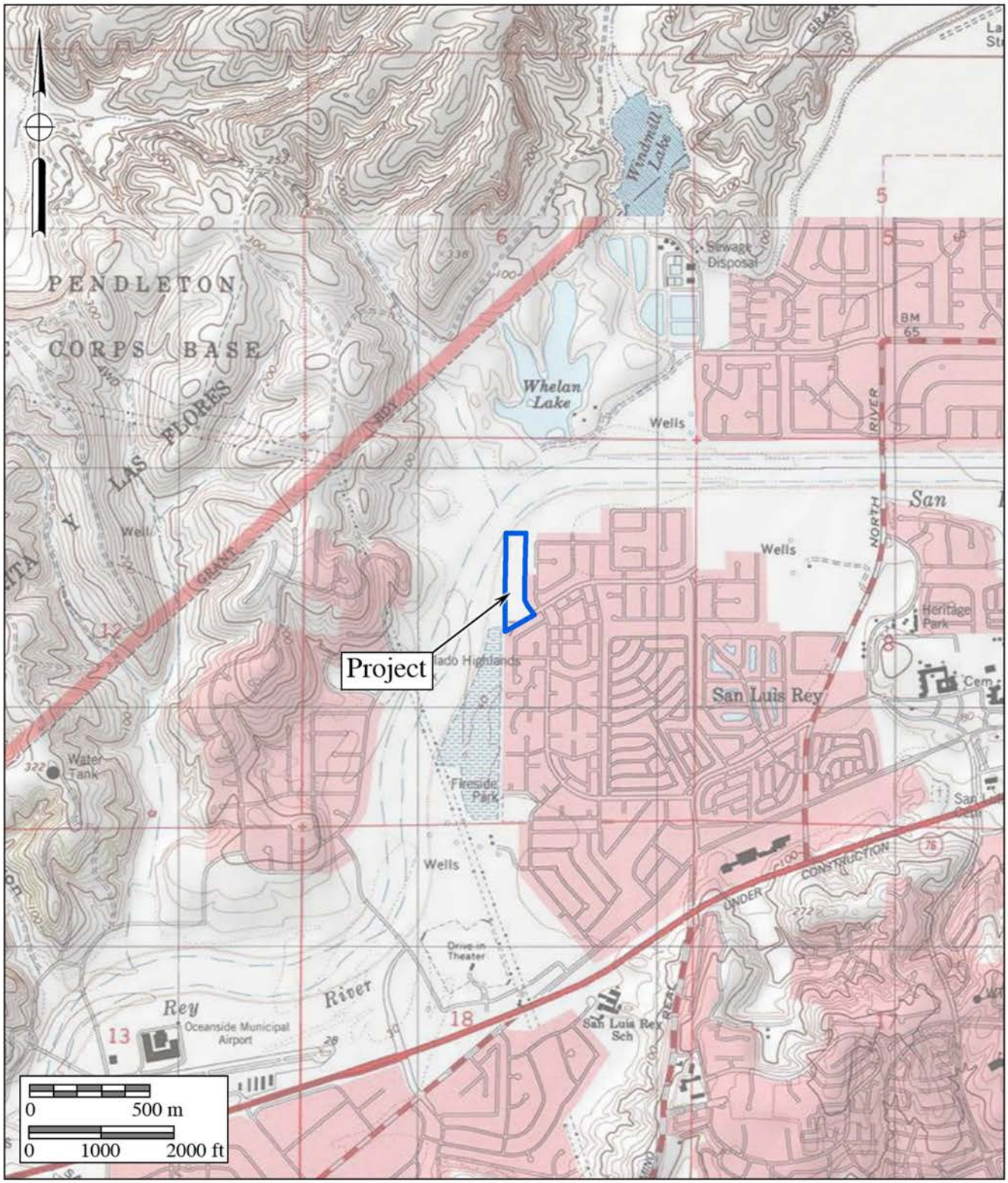

Figure 2.0–2

Project Location Map

The Cypress Point Project

USGS *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

Figure 2.0–3

Site Plan

The Cypress Point Project

3.0 SETTING

The project setting includes the physical context of the project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area.

3.1 Natural Setting

The project area lies within the city of Oceanside, located directly west of the terminus of Aspen Street along the southern bank of the San Luis Rey River and north of Highway 76. Vegetation consists of native grasses throughout the project area overlying Tujunga sandy deposits, 0 to 5 percent slopes (USDA NRCS 2019). The project property has been previously graded and elevations range from 44 to 51 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

3.1.1 Geology

San Diego County lies in the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province of southern California, a geologic unit that extends from the southern Los Angeles Basin south to the tip of Baja California. Extensive Cretaceous and minor Jurassic igneous rocks dominate the Peninsular Ranges. Post-Cretaceous rocks consist of volcanic, marine, and nonmarine sediments (Norris and Webb 1990). The mountainous zone, which lies in a northwest to southeast trend through the county, extends to 6,533 feet AMSL (Beauchamp 1986). Foothills and valleys, known as the cismontane, extend west from the mountains. A coastal plain occupies the western portion of San Diego County and is characterized by a sequence of marine and nonmarine sedimentary rocks in a mesa formation (Deméré and Walsh 1993). That coastal mesa region is cut by several large drainages originating in the mountains and foothills. Large bays and lagoons characterize the coastal zone where the major drainages empty into the sea. The portion of the mesas that terminate at the ocean form intervening bluffs (Beauchamp 1986).

3.1.2 Biology

Rainfall is one of the most important factors, along with soils, that control the development of plant regimes along the western side of the Peninsular Ranges. This semi-arid Mediterranean climate has developed vegetative communities in response to differing rainfall amounts and soil types. Cismontane regions typically receive more rainfall than the coastal mesa due to the orographic effect upon the predominately east-moving moist air. Coastal sage scrub is the dominant community near the coast, while the plant community grades to oak woodland in the upper cismontane. Drainages exhibit riparian woodland environments, particularly where the slope is gentle and soil has accumulated.

3.2 Cultural Setting

The project is located along the southern bank of the San Luis Rey River, which would have provided a rich and varied food resource that was less subject to the debilitating effects of limited seasonal rainfall than the inland areas of San Diego County. At the time of the first European colonization (1769), and for a period of time thereafter, Native American people used resources from the bay and adjacent wetland areas (Gallegos and Kyle 1988).

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 and extending into the historic period. A brief discussion of the cultural elements within the project is provided below.

3.2.1 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 10,000 to 11,000 years before the present (YBP), the sea level was considerably lower than it is now; the coastline at that time would have been two to two and a half miles west of its present location (Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b). At approximately 7,000 YBP, the sea level rose rapidly, filling in many coastal canyons that had been dry during the glacial period. The period between 7,000 and 4,000 YBP was characterized by conditions that were drier and warmer than they were previously, followed by a cooler, moister environment similar to the present-day climate (Robbins-Wade 1990). Changes in sea level and coastal topography are often manifested in archaeological sites through the types of shellfish that were utilized by prehistoric groups. Different species of shellfish prefer certain types of environments, and dated sites that contain shellfish remains reflect the setting that was exploited by the prehistoric occupants.

Unfortunately, pollen studies have not been conducted for this area of San Diego; however, studies in other areas of southern California, such as Santa Barbara, indicate that the coastal plains supported a pine forest between approximately 12,000 and 8,000 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990). After 8,000 YBP, this environment was replaced by more open habitats, which supported oak and non-arboreal communities. The present coastal sage scrub and chaparral environments appear to have become dominant after 2,200 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990).

3.2.2 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 in the 1920s and 1930s,

using his field notes to construct the first cultural sequences based upon artifact assemblages and stratigraphy (Rogers 1966). Subsequent scholars expanded the information gathered by Rogers and offered more academic interpretations of the prehistoric record. Moriarty (1966, 1967, 1969), Warren (1964, 1966), and True (1958, 1966) all produced seminal works that critically defined the various prehistoric cultural phenomena present in this region (Moratto 1984). Additional studies have sought to further refine these earlier works (Cardenas 1986; Moratto 1984; Moriarty 1966, 1967; True 1970, 1980, 1986; True and Beemer 1982; True and Pankey 1985; Waugh 1986).

In sharp contrast, the current trend in San Diego prehistory has resulted in a revisionist group that rejects the established cultural, historical sequence for San Diego (Warren et al. 1998), replacing 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 years ago. However, their evidence for such claims is sparse at best and they have lost much support over the years as more precise dating techniques have become available for skeletal remains thought to represent early man in San Diego. In addition, many of the "artifacts" initially identified as products of early man in the region have since been rejected as natural products of geologic activity. Some of the local proposed Early Man Period sites include Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon, Brown, Mission Valley (San Diego River Valley), Del Mar, and La Jolla (Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976, 1989; Moriarty and Minshall 1972; Reeves 1985; Reeves et al. 1986).

Paleo Indian Period (8500 to 6000 B.C.)

For the region, it is generally accepted that the earliest identifiable culture in the archaeological record is represented by the material remains of the Paleo Indian Period San Dieguito Complex. The San Dieguito Complex was thought to represent the remains of a group of people who occupied sites in this region between 10,500 and 8,000 YBP, and who were related to or contemporaneous with groups in the Great Basin. As of yet, no absolute dates have been forthcoming to support the antiquity attributed to this cultural phase. The artifacts recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites duplicate the typology attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984; Davis et al. 1969). These artifacts generally include scrapers, choppers, large bifaces, and large projectile points, with few milling tools. Tools recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites, along with the general pattern of their site locations, led early researchers

to believe that the people of the San Dieguito Complex were a wandering hunter/gatherer society (Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1966).

The San Dieguito Complex is the least understood of the cultures that have inhabited the San Diego County region. This is due to an overall lack of stratigraphic information and/or datable materials recovered from sites identified as belonging to the San Dieguito Complex. Currently, controversy exists among researchers regarding the relationship of the San Dieguito Complex and the subsequent cultural manifestation in the area, the La Jolla Complex. Although, firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the San Dieguito Complex "evolved" into the La Jolla Complex, the people of the La Jolla Complex moved into the area and assimilated with the people of the San Dieguito Complex, or the people of the San Dieguito Complex retreated from the area because of environmental or cultural pressures.

Early Archaic Period (6000 B.C. to A.D. 0)

Based upon evidence suggesting climatic shifts and archaeologically observable changes in subsistence strategies, a new cultural pattern is believed to have emerged in the San Diego region around 6000 B.C. Archaeologists believe that this Archaic Period evolved from or replaced the San Dieguito Complex culture, resulting in a pattern referred to as the Encinitas Tradition. In San Diego, the Encinitas Tradition is believed to be represented by the coastal La Jolla Complex and its inland manifestation, the Pauma Complex. The La Jolla Complex is best recognized for its pattern of shell middens and grinding tools closely associated with marine resources and flexed burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985a). 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 in La Jolla Complex sites. Inland sites of the Encinitas Tradition (Pauma Complex) exhibit a reduced quantity of marine-related food refuse and contain large quantities of milling tools and food bone. The lithic tool assemblage shifts slightly to encompass the procurement and processing of terrestrial resources, suggesting seasonal migration from the coast to the inland valleys (Smith 1996). At the present time, the transition from the Archaic Period to the Late Prehistoric Period is not well understood. Many questions remain concerning cultural transformation between periods, possibilities of ethnic replacement, and/or a possible hiatus from the western portion of the county.

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

A group of incoming Shoshonean people with a language belonging to the Uto-Aztecan linguistic group settled in the southern California area approximately 2,500 to 2,000 YBP (King 1982). In San Diego County, these people became known as the Luiseño Indians because of their

association with the San Luis Rey Mission during the early historic period (Moratto 1984). Their neighbors to the south, the Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay, were known as the Diegueño due to their residence near Mission Basilica San Diego de Alcalá. The geographic boundary in pre- and proto-historic times between the Luiseño and Diegueño is difficult to place due to the similarity of their tool kits and settlement patterns. Attempts have been made to differentiate between the two based upon archaeological assemblages; however, further investigation is necessary (True 1966).

The Luiseño people were hunter/gatherers with a seasonal migration, which included both the coastal and inland areas in their range. The annual round included hunting terrestrial game and gathering plant foods when available. Diet was augmented with marine resources during seasonal visits to the coast.

3.2.3 History

Exploration Period (1530 to 1769)

The historic period around San Diego Bay began with the landing of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo and his men in 1542 (Chapman 1921). Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions (1602 to 1603), 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 his assigned place names have survived, whereas nearly every one of Cabrillo's has faded from use. Cabrillo named the first (now) United States port "San Miguel"; 60 years later, Vizcaíno changed it 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). José de Gálvez, a powerful representative of the king in Mexico, conceived the plan to colonize Alta California and thereby secure the area for the Spanish (Rolle 1969). The effort involved 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 a Spanish exploration 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 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 its importance 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)

Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla and a group of Native American followers began a revolt against Spanish rule on September 16, 1810. Hidalgo did not succeed in the fight against the Spanish and was ultimately executed. However, the revolt continued, and the Spanish were finally defeated in 1821. Mexican Independence Day is celebrated on September 16 of each year in honor of Father Hidalgo's bravery. The revolution also had repercussions in the northern territories and by 1834, all of the mission lands in Alta California had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate. After 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits to the outlying Native American communities to minister their needs (Engelhardt 1920). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to those who applied or who had gained favor with the Mexican government, land grants were also used to settle government debts, and the Mexican government was called upon to reaffirm some older Spanish land grants shortly before the Mexican-American War in 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). However, cattle ranching soon declined, 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 portion 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 coastal areas in the northern portion of the county 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 an 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.

3.2.4 General History of the City of Oceanside

"On July 20, 1769, Father Juan Crespi arrived in the area known today as the San Luis Rey Valley, which was populated by Native Americans" (City of Oceanside 2020). Crespi's report, which provided a flattering outlook on the area as a possible mission site, was a major contributing factor in the establishment of Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in 1798. "Three and a half miles from the present location of Oceanside, the mission prospered and came to be known as 'King of the Missions.' History and politics were to see the decline of the mission in the 1840s, but the area's advantages were common knowledge by this date" (City of Oceanside 2020). After this time:

> On May 10, 1841, Pio Pico and his brother, Andreas, received a grant of 133,441 acres from Governor Alvarado. Known as Rancho Margarita and Las Flores, this land grant is the present location of the Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base. The rancho changed hands several times through the years. Andreas eventually sold his share to Pio for $1,000; Pio then sold his share to his brother-in-law John Forster, an Englishman, for only $14,000.

> Forster died in 1882, and Richard O'Neill, a wealthy San Franciscan, purchased the rancho from the Forster estate for $250,000. O'Neill sold half interest in the rancho to the "Bonanza King of California," James C. Flood. The heirs of O'Neill and Flood held the property until 1942, when it was sold to the United States Navy.
>
> Around the time O'Neill and Flood purchased the rancho, the California Southern Railway, a branch of the Santa Fe Railroad, was constructing a railway linking San Diego with San Bernardino. (City of Oceanside 2020)

This railway, which was completed in 1893, facilitated development within the beach areas of San Diego County, including what would later become the city of Oceanside.

Meanwhile, a small town had settled around the mission. A storekeeper there, Andrew Jackson "Jack" Myers, applied for a 160-acre homestead grant in the area just south of Rancho Santa Margarita (City of Oceanside 2020). J. Chauncey Hayes, an early resident in the area, handled the real estate for the new townsite, served as the justice of the peace, and established the town's first post office under the name of "Ocean Side" (Hawthorne 2015). Going to "Ocean Side" was a popular weekend retreat for rancho families living in the warmer inland areas. The two words were eventually merged into "Oceanside."

Early Oceanside grew at an extraordinary rate. By the time of the city's incorporation date on July 3, 1888, the population of Oceanside was approximately 1,000. "By 1889, the Bank of Oceanside was built on the corner of Mission Avenue and South Coast Highway and also a grand hotel, the South Pacific, located on Pier View Way and Pacific Street, near the present pier" (City of Oceanside 2020). A wharf, made almost entirely of wood pilings, was erected at the location of what is now known as Wisconsin Street, in 1888. However:

> In the winter of 1890-1891, the wharf was destroyed by a storm and Melchoir Pieper, the proprietor of the South Pacific Hotel, salvaged most of the lumber. He took the pilings to his hotel where he kept it until the City appropriated funds for a new pier in 1893. This second pier was the first of five built at the Pier View Way location, including the one recently completed in 1987. (City of Oceanside 2020)

At this time, in the 1890s:

> [Oceanside had] three hotels [the South Pacific, the St. Cloud, and the Tremont], two drug stores, two livery stables, two blacksmiths, a hardware store, a bakery, a harness shop, a lumber yard, a barbershop, a newspaper, a school, and the Oceanside Bank, along with many other businesses. There were six churches: Christian, Congregational, Baptist, Episcopal, Holiness, and Methodist. (City of Oceanside 2020)

The railway continued to play an important role in the development of Oceanside, with the trains bringing thousands of businessmen, tourists, and prospective buyers from the inland areas. The railroad continued to be the primary method of transportation into the city until a paved highway had been established between the San Diego and Los Angeles areas by 1920 (City of Oceanside 2020). The highway, called the Pacific Highway (later Interstate 5), spurred a new era of growth in Oceanside:

> Streetlights were installed, a new golf course was laid out, and a grand new theater, "The Palomar," was built. The City's slogan at the time was "Oceanside, California's Pride." Many noteworthy visitors enjoyed [the] shore, including Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks, and a number of movies were filmed on location during this decade. (City of Oceanside 2020)

This development slowed during the Great Depression; however, in spite of economic depression, substantial progress continued through the 1930s, including the establishment of a new city hall on Pier View Way (City of Oceanside 2020). Additionally, Oceanside's population grew from 3,508 in 1930 to 4,652 in 1940, according to United States Bureau of the Census figures (Hawthorne 2015).

World War II ushered in a new era of growth for Oceanside, with the establishment of the nation's largest Marine Corps base, Camp Pendleton, just north of the city boundaries. Within a decade, Oceanside's population jumped to 12,888 in 1950. "In 1952, a special census showed the city's population exceeding 18,000 as the Marine Base grew with the Korean War, and more service-connected families moved into the area" (City of Oceanside 2020). Tri-City Hospital was constructed in the 1960s to meet the needs of a growing population. Oceanside Small Craft Harbor was also constructed in the 1960s. The harbor remains a tourist destination, and in addition to being the homeport of many pleasure boats, the marina harbors several sport fishing boats (City of Oceanside 2020). "A new downtown transit center was built in 1983, and in September of 1987, a sixth pier was dedicated just in time for Oceanside's Centennial Celebration in 1988. The following year, the new Civic Center was constructed and became the cornerstone for downtown redevelopment" City of Oceanside 2020).

Throughout history, the mainstays of the Oceanside economy have been tourism and the military, due to the proximity of Camp Pendleton. Undoubtedly, the presence of the railroad traveling from inland communities to the shores of Oceanside provided significant change and development of local businesses and communities. Military families provided an influx of population growth and diversity, which continues to this day. Oceanside's ideal climate has afforded agricultural and economic growth for decades, as well as supporting its beaches with ideal recreation and sporting opportunities.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The Phase I cultural resource survey of the Cypress Point Project consisted of institutional records searches, a pedestrian archaeological survey of the project, and preparation of this report. This study was conducted in conformance with City of Oceanside guidelines and CEQA, Section 15064.5 criteria. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995). The report format follows the Archaeological Resource Management Report guidelines. The results of the assessment are discussed in detail in Section 5.0.

4.1 Archaeological Records Search

BFSA requested a records search from the SCIC at SDSU for an area of one mile surrounding the project in order to determine the presence of any previously recorded archaeological sites. The complete results of the records search are provided in Appendix B and discussed in Section 5.1. The SCIC search also included a standard review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). Land patent records, held by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and accessible through the BLM General Land Office website, were also reviewed for pertinent project information. In addition, the BFSA research library was consulted for any relevant historical information.

4.2 Field Methodology

BFSA Senior Archaeologist Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA conducted the survey of the Cypress Point Project property on September 14, 2020 under the direction of Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. Parallel survey transects spaced at approximately 10-meter intervals were utilized throughout the entire project and photographs were taken to document project conditions (see Section 5.2). The topography of the project was noted as generally flat. In general, the subject property has been impacted by grading and the construction of two man-made drainage trenches and three dirt walking trails.

4.3 Report Preparation and Recordation

This report contains information regarding previous studies, statutory requirements for the project, a brief description of the setting, research methods employed, and the overall results of the survey. The report includes all appropriate illustrations and tabular information needed to make a complete and comprehensive presentation of these activities, including the methodologies employed and the personnel involved. A copy of this report will be placed at the SCIC at SDSU. Any newly recorded sites or sites requiring updated information will be recorded on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site forms, which will be filed at the SCIC following implementation of the Phase II testing program.

4.4 Native American Consultation

A SLF search was requested from the NAHC to list potentially sacred or ceremonial sites or landforms on or near the project (Appendix C). The SLF search returned positive results and the NAHC requested that the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians be contacted for more information. BFSA reached out to the San Luis Rey Band and Cami Mojado participated in the archaeological survey of the Cypress Point Project on September 14, 2020. Ms. Mojado expressed concerns about the project due to its location along the southern bank of the San Luis Rey River, which is traditionally known to the Native peoples of the region as *Quechla* (Dutschke 2004). Prehistorically, *Quechla,* which generally refers to the San Luis Rey River watershed and the people who lived there, was a valuable water source for the native inhabitants of the region and to this day, provides water to five southern Native American tribes that live on or near its banks, including the Rincon, La Jolla, Pauma, Pala, and San Pasqual bands (Dutschke 2004). Due to the project's immediate proximity to *Quechla,* Ms. Mojado noted the potential for buried cultural deposits along the floodplain and expressed interest in a trenching program to examine areas in the project for any buried cultural resources that may be present.

4.5 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of Oceanside in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. Specifically, criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

4.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA, (§15064.5a), the term "historical resource" includes the following:

1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by, the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CRHR (Public Resources Code [PRC] SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered a historical resource, provided the

lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852), including the following:

a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

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

1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.
2) The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically

or culturally significant; or,

c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

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

1. When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2. If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.
3. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a) but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC Section 21083.2(c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4. If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project upon those resources shall not be considered a significant effect upon the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect upon it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts upon other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

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

(d) When an Initial Study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, the lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC, as provided in PRC SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search Results

An archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius was conducted by BFSA at the SCIC at SDSU (Appendix B). The search results identified 21 cultural resources within one mile of the project, none of which are within the property boundaries (Table 5.1–1). Of the previously recorded resources, nine are prehistoric, eight are historic, and four are a multicomponent. The prehistoric sites include seven lithic and shell scatters, one bedrock milling feature site, and one shell isolate. The historic resources include Mission San Luis Rey de Francia, adobe ruins and adobe ruins with historic refuse or a cistern, a historic ranch complex, El Camino Real, a historic refuse scatter, and the San Luis Rey Wastewater Treatment Plant. The multicomponent sites include prehistoric occupation sites with historic refuse deposits and a historic ranch complex with a prehistoric shell and fire-affected rock scatter.

Table 5.1–1
Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites
Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project

Site Number(s)	Site Description
SDI-1246, SDI-5132, SDI-5460, SDI-5461, SDI-6010, SDI-10,080, and SDI-11,468	Prehistoric lithic and shell scatter
SDI-11,469	Bedrock milling features
P-37-036355	Prehistoric shell isolate
SDI-241	Mission San Luis Rey de Francia
SDI-14,410	Historic ranch complex
SDI-14,006H	Historic route of El Camino Real
SDI-5131	Historic adobe ruins with a historic refuse scatter
SDI-10,078H	Historic adobe ruins with a Spanish tile-lined cistern
SDI-10,079H	Historic adobe ruins
SDI-16,795	Historic refuse scatter
P-37-037110	San Luis Rey Wastewater Treatment Plant
SDI-5130, SDI-5133/H, and SDI-6009	Prehistoric occupation site with a historic refuse scatter
SDI-11,470/H	Historic ranch complex with a prehistoric shell and fire-affected rock scatter

The results of the SCIC records search also indicate that 101 archaeological investigations have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the subject property, six of which included portions of the subject property (Table 5.1–2).

Table 5.1–2

Archaeological Studies Conducted Within Portions of the Project

Carrico, Richard

1990 Letter Report for the Whelan Lake Emergency Access Road Alternative in the North Oceanside Annexation Area. ERCE. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Carrico, Richard L. and R.L. Franklin

1979 Cultural Resource Test Sampling Program for a Proposed Flood Control Project in the Lower San Luis Rey River Drainage, Oceanside, CA. Westec Services, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Carrillo, Charles

1982 Map for Highway Alternatives Study (11-SD-76 0.0129 11821-159021). CALTRANS. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Franklin, Randy and Richard L. Carrico

1978 A Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance for a Proposed Flood Control Project in the Lower San Luis Rey River Drainage. Westec Services, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

New Horizons Planning Consultants, Inc.

1987 Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Whelan Ranch Sand Removal Project, Oceanside, CA. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Wade, Sue A. and Susan M. Hector

1989 A Cultural Resource Survey of the Loma Alta Creek Improvement Plan Area. RECON. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

The SCIC also reviewed a historic structures database, which indicates that six historic addresses are located within a one-mile radius of the project. These structures include Rancho Francisco Pico (Whelan Ranch, 3850 North River Road), Jones Ranch (three structures at 3907 Mission Avenue), All Saints Church (3010 Peyri Drive), and the Blade-Tribune Building (the Libby School, 2020 Peyri Drive). Additionally, the following historic resources were also

consulted, which did not indicate the presence of any additional resources within the project boundaries:

- The NRHP index
- The OHP Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP BERD
- 1893 *Oceanside* topographic map (1:62,500 scale)
- 1901 *San Luis Rey* topographic map (1:125,000 scale)
- 1942 *Oceanside* topographic map (1:62,500 scale)
- 1948 *San Luis Rey* topographic map (7.5-minute)
- 1968 *San Luis Rey* topographic map (7.5-minute)

Lastly, a SLF search was requested from the NAHC to list potentially sacred or ceremonial sites or landforms on or near the project (Appendix C). The SLF search returned positive results and the NAHC requested that the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians be contacted for more information. BFSA reached out to the San Luis Rey Band and Cami Mojado participated in the archaeological survey of the Cypress Point Project on September 14, 2020. Ms. Mojado expressed concerns about the project due to its location along the southern bank of the San Luis Rey River, which is traditionally known to the Native peoples of the region as *Quechla* (Dutschke 2004). Prehistorically, *Quechla,* which generally refers to the San Luis Rey River watershed and the people who lived there, was a valuable water source for the native inhabitants of the region and to this day, provides water to five southern Native American tribes that live on or near its banks, including the Rincon, La Jolla, Pauma, Pala, and San Pasqual bands (Dutschke 2004). Due to the project's immediate proximity to *Quechla,* Ms. Mojado noted the potential for buried cultural deposits along the floodplain and expressed interest in a trenching program to examine areas in the project for any buried cultural resources that may be present.

5.2 Field Investigation

The archaeological survey was completed on September 14, 2020 by Senior Archaeologist Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA with participation by Cami Mojado from the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians. Aerial photographs, maps, and a mobile Trimble Global Positioning System unit permitted orientation and location of the project boundaries. The entire 7.38-acre property was surveyed employing 10-meter spaced transects. The surface of the site, including all exposed ground surfaces, rodent burrows, and disturbed areas, was carefully inspected. A survey form, field notes, and photographs documented the survey work undertaken.

The topography of the project was noted as generally flat and previously graded (Plate 5.2–1). Including the previous grading of the property, noted disturbances include two man-made trenches and three dirt walking paths. The trenches, located at the north and south of the property, are a result of drainage pipelines between the neighboring residential development and the San Luis Rey River channel. The southernmost trench runs east to west along the southern project boundary and the northernmost trench runs southeast to northwest across the northern third of the project (Plate 5.2–2). The three dirt walking paths are located along the southern project boundary, running east to west through the center of the project, and running northeast to southwest along the northern third of the property (Plate 5.2–3). A majority of the property, with the exclusion of the dirt walking paths, was covered in dense, low-lying grasses, rendering ground visibility to be generally poor.

Plate 5.2–1: Overview of the project, facing northwest.

Plate 5.2–2: Overview of the northernmost drainage trench, facing northeast.

Plate 5.2–3: Overview of one of the walking paths, facing northwest.

Despite the poor ground visibility during the survey, one previously unrecorded prehistoric site was identified and assigned the temporary designation CP-Temp-1. The site was identified as a scatter of marine shell in the northern quarter of the project (Figure 5.2–1), within the northernmost trench (Plate 5.2–4). The shell, which was identified as fragments of *Ostrea* sp., *Chione* sp., and *Donax* sp. (Plates 5.2–5 and 5.2–6), is consistent with nearby prehistoric occupation sites such as Site SDI-5445. Site CP-Temp-1 measures 15 meters north to south by seven meters east to west. Additional shell fragments were identified north of the CP-Temp-1 shell scatter (Figure 5.2–2), but this is likely the result of previous disturbance to the site created by grading, which would have spread the shell scatter outward. Additionally, the fact that the shell was exposed by one of the trenches indicates that buried cultural deposits may exist at this location. Proximity to the San Luis Rey River may have resulted in flood events that could have covered CP-Temp-1 with sediments and obscured the site.

Plate 5.2–4: Overview of Site CP-Temp-1, facing southeast.

Figure 5.2–1
Cultural Resource Location Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Plate 5.2–5: View of *Ostrea* sp. and *Chione* sp. shell identified at Site CP-Temp-1.

Plate 5.2–6: View of *Donax* sp. shell identified at Site CP-Temp-1.

Figure 5.2–2
Artifact Location Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Statement of Effects

The site plan provided for the Cypress Point Project indicates that the entire 7.38-acre property will be developed for 52 single-family residences, landscaping, and associated infrastructure. The archaeological survey of the project indicates that this area was previously disturbed by drainage trench construction, creation of dirt walking paths, and previous grading. No previously recorded resources were identified within the project as a result of the records search but the current survey identified the presence of a prehistoric shell scatter that has been assigned the temporary designation CP-Temp-1. Potential impacts to CP-Temp-1 could not be addressed until the site is evaluated for significance.

6.2 Recommendations

The Cypress Point Project will result in direct impacts to Site CP-Temp-1; therefore, in keeping with the City's guidelines and CEQA requirements to identify resources and evaluate potential impacts, a Phase II testing and significance impact evaluation program is recommended. The goal of the Phase II study is to further record the archaeological site, determine if the site is significant, and, if that is the case, what mitigation measures are needed to reduce the level of impacts associated with the proposed development. Further, given the low visibility of the site at the time of the survey due to dense vegetation cover, a limited trenching program to sample areas across the property is also recommended to ensure that any other buried cultural resources will be recorded prior to the development of the project.

7.0 PERSONNEL

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the archaeological study of the Cypress Point Project. Senior Archaeologist Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA conducted the field survey with participation by Cami Mojado from the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians. Jillian Conroy prepared the text and graphics with assistance from Tracy Stropes. Elena Goralogia conducted the technical editing and report production.

8.0 CERTIFICATION

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

September 23, 2020

Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

Date

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Waugh, Georgie

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

APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com

Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California	1982
Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California	1975

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

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

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

Professional Accomplishments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of

potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reports/Papers

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

2019 Final Archaeological Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Westin Hotel and Timeshare Project, City of Carlsbad, California.

2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Altair Project, City of Temecula, California.

2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California.

2019 Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Family Dollar Mecca Project, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Cultural Resources Assessment for TR 37177, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.

2019 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Westlake Project (TM 33267), City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Go Fresh Gas Project, Perris, California.

2019 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the South Milliken Distribution Center Project, City of Eastvale, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Class III Section 106 (NHPA) Study for the Perris Valley Storm Drain Channel Widening Project, Perris, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Twin Channel Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.

2019 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tuscany Valley (TM 33725) Project National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IPT Perris DC III Western/Nandina Project, Perris, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Menifee Gateway Project, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California.

2019 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Atwell Phase 1A Project (formerly Butterfield Specific Plan), City of Banning, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Eastvale Self Storage Project, Eastvale, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Anza Baptist Church Project, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Inland Propane Project, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Val Verde Logistics Center Project, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Santa Gertrudis Creek Pedestrian/Bicycle Trail Extension and Interconnect Project, City of Temecula, Riverside County, California.

2019 Cultural Resource Report for the U.S. Allied Carriers Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.

2018 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historical Resources Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, County of San Diego.

2018 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Citracado Business Park West Project, City of Escondido.

2018 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Uptown Bressi Ranch Project, Carlsbad.

2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the South Pointe Banning Project, CUP 180010, Riverside County, California.

2018 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Stedman Residence Project, 9030 La Jolla Shores Lane, La Jolla, California 92037.

2018 Historic Resources Interim Monitoring Reports No. 1 through 4 for the LADOT Bus Maintenance and CNG Fueling Facility, Los Angeles.

2018 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Emerald Acres Project, Winchester, Riverside County.

2018 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Green Dragon Project, City of San Diego.

2017 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Moxy Hotel Project, San Diego, California.

2017 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Bayside Fire Station, City of San Diego.

2017 Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Ballpark Village Project, City of San Diego.

2017 Historical Resource Research Report for the Herbert and Alexina Childs/Thomas L. Shepherd House, 210 Westbourne Street, La Jolla, California 92037.

2017 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Alberhill Ranch Specific Plan Amendment No. 3.1 Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.

2017 A Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Golden City Project, Tracts 28532-1, -2, -3, -4, and -5, and Tract 34445, City of Murrieta, California.

2016 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Blue Sky San Diego Project, City of San Diego.

2016 Historic Resource Research Report for the Midway Postal Service and Distribution Center, 2535 Midway Drive, San Diego, California 92138.

2016 Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Amitai Residence Project, 2514 Ellentown Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2016 Historic American Buildings Survey, Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN

260-276-07-00).

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

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

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

2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project

2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.

2009 Archaeological Constraints Study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.

2008 Results of an Archaeological Review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.

2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.

2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.

2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3,115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.

2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.

2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.

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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)

APPENDIX D

Confidential Maps

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)