



Appendix D. Cultural Resources Study



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**CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE
MARJA ACRES PROJECT
CARLSBAD, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

APNs 207-101-35 and -37

Lead Agency:

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Planning Department
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Preparer:

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brian F. Smith", written over a horizontal line.

Signature

Project Proponent:

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July 21, 2016

Archaeological Database Information

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<i>Report Date:</i>	July 21, 2016
<i>Report Title:</i>	Cultural Resources Study for the Marja Acres Project, Carlsbad, San Diego County, California (APNs 207-101- 35 and -37)
<i>Type of Study:</i>	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Phase II Site Evaluation
<i>New Site:</i>	Site MA-Temp-1 (prehistoric shell scatter)
<i>USGS Quadrangle:</i>	<i>San Luis Rey, California</i> (7.5 minute)
<i>Acreage:</i>	Approximately 20 acres
<i>Key Words:</i>	Survey; prehistoric Site MA-Temp-1; historic structures; non-CEQA-significant cultural resources; mitigation monitoring; City of Carlsbad.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

In response to a request by New Urban West, Inc., a cultural resources study was conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) for the Marja Acres Project. The project consists of a proposal to develop approximately 20 acres for a single-family residential development. The project site is situated along the south side of El Camino Real, southeast of its intersection with Kelly Drive in the city of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. More specifically, the project is located in projected Section 9 of the unsectioned former Agua Hedionda Land Grant on the 7.5-minute USGS *San Luis Rey, California* topographic quadrangle, Township 12 South, Range 4 West. The project includes Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 207-101-35 and -37.

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project and subsequently evaluate any resources as part of the City of Carlsbad's environmental review process conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of Carlsbad guidelines. The archaeological investigation of the project area also included a review of an archaeological records search performed at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project boundaries or in the immediate vicinity.

BFSA requested a review of the Sacred Lands File by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC Sacred Lands File search indicated the potential of Native American resources in the San Luis Rey Quadrangle that might be impacted; however, it did not indicate if the resources are within the current project Area of Potential Effect (APE). In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter. Original correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

A review of the records search provided by the SCIC indicated that no previously recorded resources are located within the subject property. However, 47 previously recorded cultural resources lie within a one-mile radius of the project. The cultural resources survey was conducted on May 12, 2016. The project was easily accessible and no constraints were encountered during the survey of the property. The survey resulted in the identification of a previously unrecorded prehistoric shell scatter identified as Site MA-Temp-1. The survey also documented the presence of two historic structures on the property. The evaluation of prehistoric Site MA-Temp-1 was conducted on June 20, 2016. The site is characterized as a shell scatter with no associated lithic material. The historic structures were analyzed to determine the age, historic architectural importance, and local historic associations. The buildings, a single-family residence and a commercial structure, were originally associated with the chicken ranching operation founded by Jay Hoffman in the 1940s.

Most of the property has been previously disturbed by past agricultural use and limited

grading. Impacts to the property include the establishment of dirt roads, access roads for utilities, agricultural use, and the construction of multiple structures. Based upon the results of the field survey and records search, the location of Site MA-Temp-1 has been confirmed within the boundaries of the proposed development. Because Site MA-Temp-1 was discovered during the current study, it has not been previously evaluated for significance. In order to determine if Site MA-Temp-1 represents a significant cultural resource, a testing program was implemented in accordance with City of Carlsbad guidelines and site evaluation protocols. As a result of the testing of Site MA-Temp-1, the site was characterized as a non-significant cultural resource due to a lack of intact subsurface deposits. This resource is evaluated as a non-significant site under CEQA criteria. Although direct impacts to the site will occur as a result of the proposed development of the property, because the site is evaluated as not significant, no specific measures to mitigate impacts to Site MA-Temp-1 will be required. However, monitoring of grading is recommended because of the potential to encounter deposits that were not detected during the testing program.

Additionally, research was conducted for the historic structures on the property, which indicated that the residence was constructed circa 1951 and the commercial building was constructed circa 1961. Both structures meet the minimum age threshold to be considered historic, and therefore, a historic structure evaluation was conducted individually for both structures. As a result, the two structures have been evaluated as not historically significant due to extensive renovations, which have impacted the overall integrity of both buildings. The structures are associated with the Hoffman family, who established a chicken ranch on the property in the 1940s. Both historic structures will be directly impacted by the residential development; however, because they are evaluated as not significant, no mitigation measures are required.

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

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The cultural resources study program for the Marja Acres Project was conducted in compliance with CEQA regulations and City of Carlsbad environmental guidelines. The property is characterized as two parcels totaling approximately 20 acres, located on the south side of El Camino Real, southeast of its intersection with Kelly Drive in the city of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California (Figure 1.1–1). Specifically, the project is located in the northeast quarter of projected Section 9 on the 7.5-minute USGS *San Luis Rey, California* topographic quadrangle, Township 12 South, Range 4 West and includes APNs 207-101-35 and -37 (Figure 1.1–2). The property contains primarily non-native vegetation, including palm, eucalyptus, castor bean, pine, and pepper trees. Approximately 25 percent of the property contains native grasses that are six inches to three feet tall. The property currently contains two historic structures: one on the northern boundary and one on the western portion of the property. The historic structures include an egg processing plant that has been converted into retail space and one single-family residence. Both structures have undergone extensive modifications since their periods of construction. The remainder of the property is undeveloped and used for agricultural or nursery-related purposes.

The project consists of a proposal to develop the approximately 20-acre property for a single-family residential development (Figure 1.1–3). 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 coastal and inland foothills areas are focused around fresh water resources and a food supply. In this particular case, the proximity to Agua Hedionda Lagoon is an additional focus of prehistoric settlement patterns. The field survey resulted in the identification of one previously unrecorded prehistoric cultural resource (MA-Temp-1) and two historic structures. The historic and prehistoric resources on the property have been evaluated for significance in order to achieve a determination of significance and evaluate potential impacts associated with the proposed residential use.

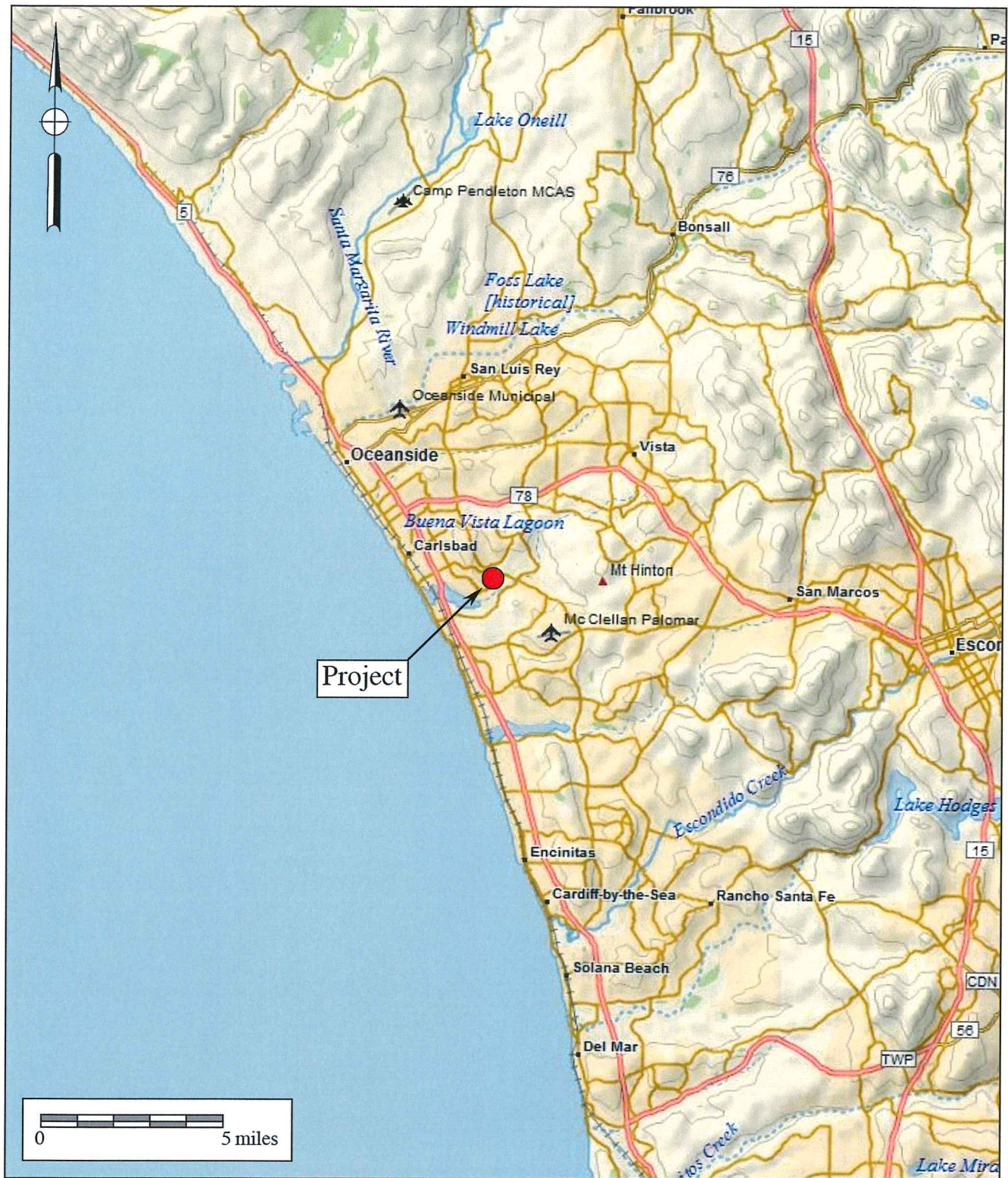


Figure 1.1-1
General Location Map
 The Marja Acres Project
 DeLorme (1:250,000 series)



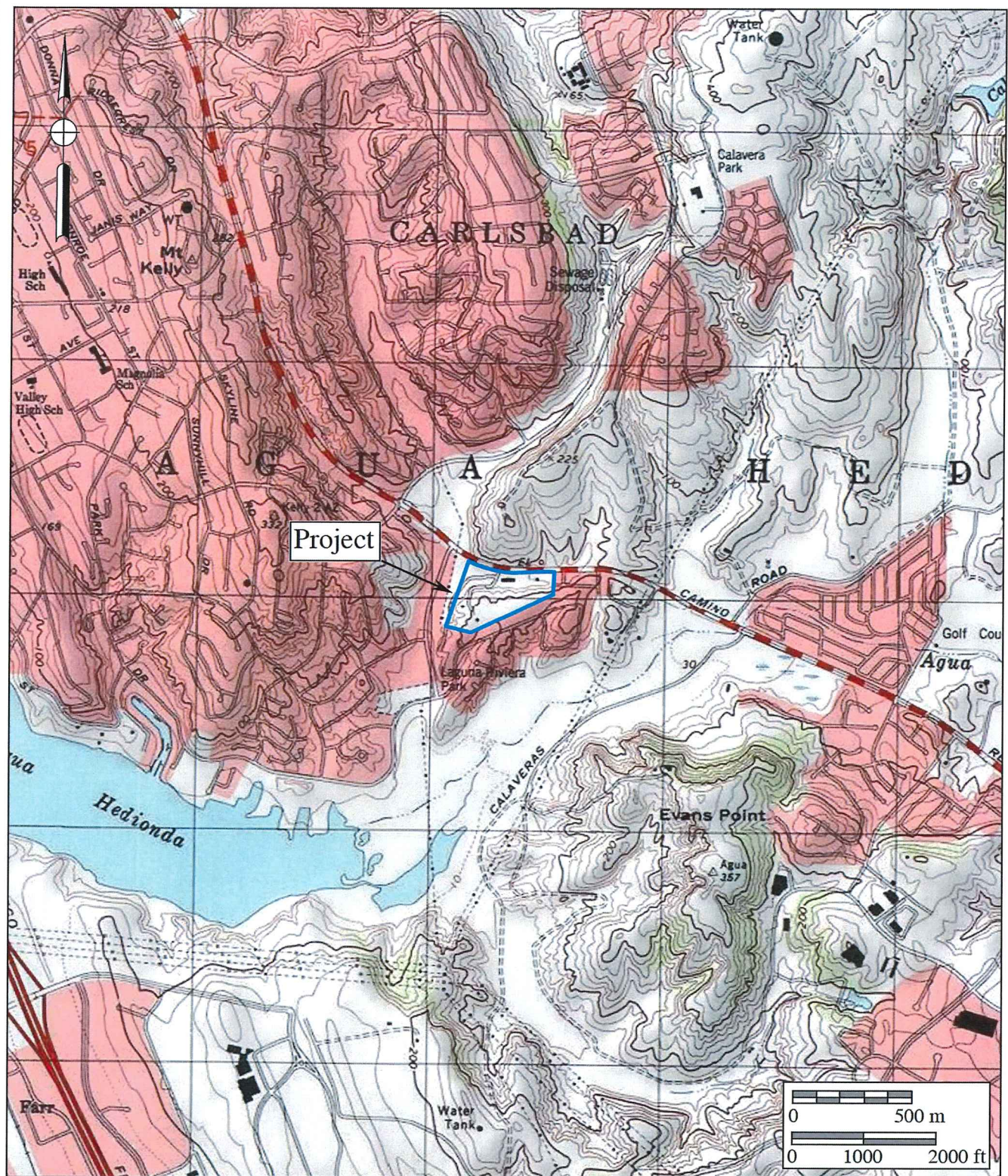


Figure 1.1-2
Project Location Map
 The Marja Acres Project

USGS San Luis Rey Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)





Figure 1.1-3
Project Development Map
The Marja Acres Project

1.2 Existing Conditions

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

Natural Setting

The study area lies on the coastal plain of San Diego County in the Coastal Province and western Peninsular Ranges Province (Griner and Pride 1976:15). The coastal strip has a 130-kilometer-long shoreline and is comprised of raised Pleistocene marine and nonmarine terraces ranging from five to 20 kilometers in width (Weber 1963). Cretaceous, Tertiary, and Quaternary marine and nonmarine sedimentary deposits define these terraces, which have been extensively modified by erosion. Drainages of varied catchment size are closely spaced along the coast, and lagoons have formed at the mouths of many of these rivers. The southern third of the San Diego County coastline is dominated by Tijuana Lagoon, San Diego Bay, and Mission Bay, while the central portion includes six main drainages, mostly with small catchments and associated lagoons.

The central third of the county's coastline extends from the San Luis Rey River to Batiquitos Lagoon and encompasses the Carlsbad and Encinitas areas. This area is part of the central San Diego coastal plain. The coastal plain is characterized by a Mediterranean semiarid steppe climate (Bowman 1973; Hines 1991:4). Precipitation ranges from 225 to 400 millimeters per year and is concentrated in the winter (from December to April). The prominent vegetation throughout the area is coastal sage scrub (Munz 1974) and important associated species such as buckwheat, black sage, white sage, sugar bush, squaw bush, and laurel sumac. In the valley floors, freshwater marsh species include cattail, spike rush, and bulrush, while common salt marsh plants include pickleweed, saltgrass, and sea lavender. Willow, cottonwood, oak, and sycamore trees are common in valley floor riparian habitats.

Cultural Setting

The project setting includes the natural, physical, geological, and biological contexts of the proposed project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area. The following sections discuss both the environmental and cultural settings at the subject property, the relationship between the two, and the relevance of that relationship to the project.

Paleoenvironment

Because of the close relationship between prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns and the environment, it is necessary to understand the setting in which these systems operated. At the end of the final period of glaciation, approximately 11,000 to 10,000 years before the present (YBP), the sea level was considerably lower than it is now; the coastline at that time would have been two to two and a half miles west of its present location (Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b). At approximately 7,000 YBP, the sea level rose rapidly, filling in many coastal canyons that had been dry during the glacial period. The period between 7,000 and 4,000 YBP

was characterized by conditions that were drier and warmer than they were previously, followed by a cooler, moister environment similar to the present-day climate (Robbins-Wade 1990). Changes in sea level and coastal topography are often manifested in archaeological sites through the types of shellfish that were utilized by prehistoric groups. Different species of shellfish prefer certain types of environments, and dated sites that contain shellfish remains reflect the setting that was exploited by the prehistoric occupants.

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

Prehistory

In general, the prehistoric record of San Diego County has been documented in many reports and studies, several of which represent the earliest scientific works concerning the recognition and interpretation of the archaeological manifestations present in this region. Geographer Malcolm Rogers initiated the recordation of sites in the area during the 1920s and 1930s, using his field notes to construct the first cultural sequences based upon artifact assemblages and stratigraphy (Rogers 1966). Subsequent scholars expanded the information gathered by Rogers and offered more academic interpretations of the prehistoric record. Moriarty (1966, 1967, 1969), Warren (1964, 1966), and True (1958, 1966) all produced seminal works that critically defined the various prehistoric cultural phenomena present in this region (Moratto 1984). Additional studies have sought to further refine these earlier works (Cardenas 1986; Moratto 1984; Moriarty 1966, 1967; True 1970, 1980, 1986; True and Beemer 1982; True and Pankey 1985; Waugh 1986). In sharp contrast, the current trend in San Diego prehistory has also resulted in a revisionist group that rejects the established cultural historical sequence for San Diego. This revisionist group (Warren et al. 1998) has replaced the concepts of San Dieguito, La Jolla, 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 8,500 B.C.)

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

and has lost much support over the years as more precise dating techniques have become available for skeletal remains thought to represent early man in San Diego. In addition, many of the “artifacts” initially identified as products of early man in the region have since been rejected as natural products of geologic activity. Some of the local proposed Early Man Period sites include Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon, Brown, Mission Valley (San Diego River Valley), Del Mar, and La Jolla (Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976, 1989; Moriarty and Minshall 1972; Reeves 1985; Reeves et al. 1986).

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

For the region, it is generally accepted that the earliest identifiable culture in the archaeological record is represented by the material remains of the Paleo Indian Period San Dieguito Complex. The San Dieguito Complex was thought to represent the remains of a group of people who occupied sites in this region between 10,500 and 8,000 YBP, and who were related to or contemporaneous with groups in the Great Basin. As of yet, no absolute dates have been forthcoming to support the great age attributed to this cultural phenomenon. The artifacts recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites duplicate the typology attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984; Davis et al. 1969). These artifacts generally include scrapers, choppers, large bifaces, and large projectile points, with few milling tools. Tools recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites, along with the general pattern of their site locations, led early researchers to believe that the people of the San Dieguito Complex were a wandering hunting and gathering 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 because of an overall lack of stratigraphic information and/or datable materials recovered from sites identified as belonging to the San Dieguito Complex. Currently, controversy exists among researchers regarding the relationship of the San Dieguito Complex and the subsequent cultural manifestation in the area, the La Jolla Complex. Although, firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the San Dieguito Complex “evolved” into the La Jolla Complex, the people of the La Jolla Complex moved into the area and assimilated with the people of the San Dieguito Complex, or the people of the San Dieguito Complex retreated from the area because of environmental or cultural pressures.

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

Based upon evidence suggesting climatic shifts and archaeologically observable changes in subsistence strategies, a new cultural pattern is believed to have emerged in the San Diego region around 6000 B.C. Archaeologists believe that this Archaic Period pattern evolved from or replaced the San Dieguito Complex culture, resulting in a pattern referred to as the Encinitas Tradition. In San Diego, the Encinitas Tradition is believed to be represented by the coastal La Jolla Complex and its inland manifestation, the Pauma Complex. The La Jolla Complex is best recognized for its pattern of shell middens and grinding tools closely associated with marine

resources and flexed burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985a). 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)

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

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

Firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the people of the La Jolla Complex were present when the Kumeyaay Native Americans migrated into the coastal zone. However, stratigraphic information recovered from Site SDI-4609 in Sorrento Valley suggests a possible hiatus of 650 ± 100 years between the occupation of the coastal area by the La Jolla Complex ($1,730 \pm 75$ YBP is the youngest date for the La Jolla Complex inhabitants at SDI-

4609) and Late Prehistoric cultures (Smith and Moriarty 1983). More recently, a reevaluation of two prone burials at the Spindrifft Site excavated by Moriarty (1965) and radiocarbon dates of a pre-ceramic phase of Yuman occupation near Santee suggest a commingling of the latest La Jolla Complex inhabitants and the earliest Yuman inhabitants about 2,000 YBP (Kyle and Gallegos 1993).

Historic Period

Exploration Period (1530 to 1769)

The historic period around San Diego Bay began with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men in 1542 (Chapman 1925). Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions (1602 to 1603), an expedition under Sebastian Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although his voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect on the nomenclature of the coast. Many of the names Vizcaíno gave to various locations throughout the region have survived to the present time, whereas nearly every one of Cabrillo's has faded from use. For example, Cabrillo gave the name "San Miguel" to the first port at which he stopped in what is now the United States; 60 years later, Vizcaíno changed the port name to "San Diego" (Rolle 1969).

Spanish Colonial Period (1769 to 1821)

The Spanish occupation of the claimed territory of Alta California took place during the reign of King Carlos III of Spain (Engelhardt 1920). Jose de Gálvez, a powerful representative of the king in Mexico, conceived the plan to colonize Alta California and thereby secure the area for the Spanish Crown (Rolle 1969). The effort involved both a military and a religious contingent, where the overall intent of establishing forts and missions was to gain control of the land and the native inhabitants through conversion. Actual colonization of the San Diego area began on July 16, 1769 when the first Spanish exploring party, commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations), arrived by the overland route to San Diego to secure California for the Spanish Crown (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the establishment of a military presence in the area solidified the importance of San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population. Missions were constructed from San Diego to as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based upon important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land were made to persons who applied, but many tracts reverted back to the government for lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish Empire, each mission was placed so as to command as much territory and as large a population as possible. While primary access to California during the Spanish Period was by sea, the route of El Camino Real served as the land route for transportation, commercial, and military activities within the colony. This route was considered to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). As increasing numbers of Spanish and

Mexican peoples, as well as the later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled in the area, the Native American populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

Mexican Period (1821 to 1846)

On September 16, 1810, the priest Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla started a revolt against Spanish rule. He and his untrained Native American followers fought against the Spanish, but his revolt was unsuccessful and Father Hidalgo was executed. After this setback, Father José Morales led the revolutionaries, but he too failed and was executed. These two men are still symbols of Mexican liberty and patriotism. After the Mexican-born Spanish and the Catholic Church joined the revolution, Spain was finally defeated in 1821. Mexican Independence Day is celebrated on September 16 of each year, signifying the anniversary of the start of Father Hidalgo's revolt. The revolution had repercussions in the northern territories, and by 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate, and after 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits inland to minister to the needs of the Native Americans (Engelhardt 1920). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to persons who applied for them or who had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were also made to settle government debts and the Mexican government was called upon to reaffirm some older Spanish land grants shortly before the Mexican-American War of 1846 (Moyer 1969).

Anglo-American Period (1846 to Present)

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

The cattle ranchers of the "counties" of southern California prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. Cattle ranching soon declined, however, contributing to the expansion of agriculture. With the passage of the "No Fence Act," San Diego's economy changed from stock raising to farming (Rolle 1969). The act allowed for the expansion of unfenced farms, which was crucial in an area where fencing material was practically unavailable. Five years after its passage, most of the arable lands in San Diego County had been patented as either ranchos or homesteads, and growing grain crops replaced raising cattle in many of the county's inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1883 [1965]). By 1870, farmers had learned to dry farm and were coping with some of the peculiarities of San Diego County's climate (*San Diego Union*, February 6, 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*, January 2,

1872). Large-scale farming in San Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small size of arable valleys, and the small urban population and poor roads restricted commercial crop growing. Nevertheless, cattle continued to be grazed in inland San Diego County (Gordinier 1966).

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the population of San Diego County continued to grow. The population of the inland county declined during the 1890s, but between 1900 and 1910, it rose by about 70 percent. The pioneering efforts were over, the railroads had broken the relative isolation of southern California, and life in San Diego County became similar to other communities throughout the west. After World War I, the history of San Diego County was primarily determined by the growth of San Diego Bay. During this time period, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the city of San Diego, which became a Navy center and an industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County, agriculture became specialized and recreational areas were established in the mountain and desert areas.

Rancho Agua Hedionda

Mission San Luis Rey de Franca was constructed in 1798 near present-day Oceanside. Carlsbad was part of the mission's lands until the secularization of the missions. As a result of the secularization, mission lands were divided up and granted to prominent Mexican families by the Mexican government (Gallegos 2005). Juan María Marrón II was granted 13,311 acres in 1842, and named the land grant Rancho Agua Hedionda. The grant included present-day Carlsbad and Carlsbad Ranch. After Marrón's death in 1853, the ranch was divided up among his family; however, financial troubles eventually led to the land being sold to Francis Hinton in 1865. Hinton then hired Robert Kelly, who later inherited the ranch from Hinton (Gallegos 2005).

When Kelly died in 1890, Rancho Agua Hedionda went to his brother Matthew's nine children, who subsequently divided up the land among them (Plate 1.2–1) (Moyer 1969). Some portions of the ranch were sold and some were deeded to the Santa Fe Railroad (Gallegos 2005). During the late 1880s, drought forced farmers in the region to implement dry farming as the primary method of agriculture. The Kelly heirs raised livestock and dry farmed beans, corn, and hay (Gallegos 2005).



Plate 1.2-1: Map of the Kelly Grant division of Rancho Agua Hedionda, 1896.
(Map courtesy of the Carlsbad History Room, Carlsbad City Library)

Marja Acres

As can be seen from Plate 1.2–1, the Marja Acres property was originally included in the portion of Rancho Agua Hedionda, north of Agua Hedionda Creek and south of El Camino Real, that was claimed by Frances “Jane” Kelly Pritchard in 1896. The federal census indicates that in 1910, Jane Kelly lived with her brother, John Kelly, on his ranch on the “Kelly Grant.” Her occupation, however, was listed as a stock rancher on her own ranch, indicating that she still held title to the land. Sometime between 1910 and 1936, Jane Kelly sold her portion (Carlsbad Historical Society 2016) to the William G. Kerckhoff Company. William Kerckhoff was an investor who had purchased large amounts of land in the Carlsbad and Encinitas areas (Smith and Kraft 2014; Smith and Kraft 2015). He was also a partner in the South Coast Land Company, which purchased thousands of acres of land along the San Luis Rey River and Palomar Mountain, and led to the establishment of the city of Del Mar (Stropes et al.



Plate 1.2–2: Jane Kelly in 1910.
(Photograph courtesy of the Carlsbad History Room, Carlsbad City Library)

2016). In 1936 and 1942, Jane’s brother, William Kelly, purchased portions of the current project area back from the Kerckhoff Company. William Kelly sold the currently commercial portion of the project area to his son, Horace, in 1945. William Kelly passed away in 1950, and in 1953, his widow, Lavina, sold the remainder of the land to their son, Horace. That same year, Horace Kelly constructed an approximately 1,000-square-foot, single-family residence and approximately four chicken houses on the knoll south of El Camino Real. Horace Kelly and his wife, Elsie, sold the land, which contained only the residence and chicken houses, to Jay and Maryon Hoffman in 1955. Having newly arrived to Carlsbad from Nebraska, the Hoffmans named the ranch Marja Acres after their daughter Marja, who was born in 1948. The couple utilized the existing chicken houses to raise chickens for egg production, adding several more houses and an egg processing room in the 1950s. The new ranch was a success and Marja



Plate 1.2–3: William Kelly (far left) at Calavera School with sons Horace (in front of William) and Allan (with his hand over his face). (Photograph courtesy of the Carlsbad History Room, Carlsbad City Library)

Acres supplied eggs to market chains and military commissaries in both southern California and Arizona (*San Diego Union-Tribune* 2012).

In 1961, the Hoffmans built an egg processing plant down the hill from their home, roadside to El Camino Real. After adding a west wing addition in 1964 and a warehouse and loading dock in 1965, the structure had grown from 6,200 square feet to over 11,656 square feet.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman sold the egg business in 1970; however, they still retained ownership of the commercial building. Maryon Hoffman ran a mid-sized market in a portion of the building until around 1980, while the rest of the building's retail space was rented out to various businesses (*San Diego Union-Tribune* 2015).

Jay Hoffman passed away in November of 2011 and Maryon followed in July of 2015. Marja Hoffman Selna, for whom the ranch was named, was granted ownership of the property following her mother's death as a trustee of the Michael W. Selna and Marja Dawn Selna Family Trust, the Hoffman Legacy Trust, and manager of Marja Acres, LLC.

Table 1.2–1
Title Records for Marja Acres

Seller	Buyer	Year
William G. Kerckhoff Company	William S. Kelly	1936
William G. Kerckhoff Company	William S. Kelly	1942
William S. Kelly and Lavina J. Kelly	Horace H. Kelly	1945
Lavina J. Kelly, a widow	Horace H. Kelly and Elsie M. Kelly	1953
Horace H. Kelly and Elsie M. Kelly	Jay F. Hoffman and Maryon D. Hoffman	1955
Jay F. Hoffman and Maryon D. Hoffman, husband and wife	Joy F. Hoffman and Maryon D. Hoffman, Co-Trustees	1984
Jay F. Hoffman and Maryon D. Hoffman	Marja D. Selna, a married woman as her sole and separate property	2003
Marja D. Selna, a married woman as her sole and separate property	Marja Acres, LLC	2004
Jay Franklin Hoffman and Maryon Dooley Hoffman, Co-Trustees	Marja Acres, LLC	2004
Maryon D. Hoffman, Trustee	Marja Dawn Selna, Trustee of the Hoffman Legacy Trust	2012
Marja Dawn Selna, Trustee of the	Marja Dawn Selna, Manager of Marja	2013

Seller	Buyer	Year
Hoffman Legacy Trust	Acres, LLC	
Marja Dawn Selna, Trustee of the Hoffman Legacy Trust	Marja Dawn Selna, Trustee of the Hoffman Legacy Trust	2013
Marja Dawn Selna, Trustee of the Hoffman Legacy Trust	Marja Dawn Selna, Manager of Marja Acres, LLC	2014
Marja Dawn Selna, Manager of Marja Acres, LLC	Michael W. Selna and Marja Dawn Selna, Trustees of the Michael W. Selna and Marja D. Selna Family Trust	2015
Marja Dawn Selna, a married woman as her sole and separate property	Michael W. Selna and Marja Dawn Selna, Trustees of the Michael W. Selna and Marja D. Selna Family Trust	2015

1.2.2 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

An archaeological records search for a one-mile radius around the project area was conducted by the SCIC at SDSU, the results of which were reviewed by BFSA. The SCIC reported that no previously recorded archaeological sites are recorded within the project boundaries. However, 47 cultural resource locations have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area (Table 1.2–2). These sites include 13 prehistoric marine shell and lithic scatters, nine prehistoric marine shell scatters, seven prehistoric habitation sites, three prehistoric lithic scatters, three prehistoric temporary camps, two prehistoric shell midden sites with associated artifacts, one Late Prehistoric camp, one prehistoric lithic scatter with bedrock milling features, one prehistoric highland camp, one prehistoric ceramic and shell scatter, one prehistoric artifact scatter, one prehistoric shell midden, one historic school house, one historic farm house, one historic farm complex, and one historic single-family residence. The majority of these sites are related to prehistoric resource extraction behavior and are oriented along Aqua Hedionda Lagoon and Aqua Hedionda Creek. No historic addresses have been recorded within one mile of the project APE.

Table 1.2–2
Cultural Resources Located
Within One Mile of the Project Area

Site Number	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Report Reference/Recorded By
SDI-209	Prehistoric marine shell scatter	150x175 meters	Tierra Environmental Services, Inc. (originally

Site Number	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Report Reference/Recorded By
			reported by Treganza)
SDI-5353	Late Prehistoric camp	1,250 to 1,500 square meters (35x50 meters)	Henry C. Koerper (originally reported by Ronald May)
SDI-5416	Prehistoric lithic scatter with bedrock milling features	1,000 square feet	Russell Collett (originally reported by RECON)
SDI-5434	Prehistoric shell scatter with lithic artifacts	24 square meters	Russell Collett (originally reported by RECON)
SDI-5435	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Four square meters	RECON
SDI-5436	Prehistoric lithic and marine shell scatter	125 square meters	Russell Collett (originally reported by RECON)
SDI-5440	Prehistoric marine shell scatter	10,000 square meters	RECON
SDI-6133	Prehistoric highland camp	40x45 meters	ASM Affiliates, Inc. (originally reported by Malcolm Rogers)
SDI-6135	Prehistoric shell midden with lithic artifacts	40x120 meters	HRD, Inc. (originally reported by W.T. Eckhardt)
SDI-6140	Prehistoric shell midden with lithic artifacts	4,000 square meters (50x80 meters)	HRD, Inc. (originally reported by W.T. Eckhardt)
SDI-7229	Prehistoric marine shell scatter	N/A	R. Douglas
SDI-8793	Prehistoric ceramic and marine shell scatter	4,000 square meters (50x80 meters)	LSA Associates, Inc.
SDI-8796	Prehistoric marine shell midden with artifact scatter	32,000 square meters (180x180 meters)	LSA Associates, Inc.
SDI-9097	Prehistoric marine shell and artifact scatter	400 square meters (20x20 meters)	LSA Associates, Inc.
SDI-9649	Prehistoric habitation site	8,000 to 12,000 square meters (50/60x25/35 meters)	BFSA (originally reported by Archaeological Associates)
SDI-9650	Prehistoric artifact scatter	2,400 square meters (40x60 meters)	Archaeological Associates
SDI-9651	Prehistoric marine shell and lithic scatter	4,200 square meters (60x70 meters)	Archaeological Associates
SDI-9652	Prehistoric lithic scatter	2,400 square meters (60x60 meters)	Archaeological Associates
SDI-9653	Prehistoric lithic scatter	2,400 square meters (60x60 meters)	Archaeological Associates
SDI-9654	Prehistoric marine shell midden	2,800 square meters (40x70 meters)	Archaeological Associates
SDI-9655	Prehistoric marine shell midden and lithic scatter	64,000 square meters (80x80 meters)	HRD, Inc. (originally reported by Archaeological Associates)
SDI-10,024	Prehistoric habitation site	12x30 meters	Malcolm Rogers
SDI-10,025	Prehistoric habitation site	125x325 meters	Ken Hedges (originally reported by Malcolm Rogers)

Site Number	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Report Reference/Recorded By
SDI-10,444	Prehistoric marine shell and lithic scatter	120 square meters (10x20 meters)	RMW Paleo Associates
SDI-10,609	Prehistoric temporary camp	5,000 square meters (50x100 meters)	RECON
SDI-10,610	Prehistoric temporary camp	300 meters square (10x30 meters)	RECON
SDI-10,611	Prehistoric temporary camp	2,500 square meters (50x50 meters)	RECON
SDI-10,612	Prehistoric marine shell scatter	1,000 meters square (20x50 meters)	RECON
SDI-13,008	Prehistoric marine shell and lithic scatter	89,304 square meters (244x366 meters)	ASM Affiliates, Inc. (originally reported by Malcolm Rogers)
SDI-13,124	Prehistoric habitation site	“Several hundred feet of scattered occupation”	Ken Hedges (originally reported by Malcolm Rogers)
SDI-13,701	Prehistoric habitation site	135,000 square meters (300x450 meters)	BFSA (originally reported by Gallegos and Associates)
SDI-14,140	Prehistoric marine shell and lithic scatter	565.5 square meters (15x48 meters)	RMW Paleo Associates
SDI-14,335	Prehistoric habitation site	42x78 meters	Gallegos and Associates
SDI-16,130	Prehistoric marine shell scatter	30x30 meters	BFSA
SDI-16,131	Prehistoric marine shell scatter	46x46 meters	BFSA
SDI-16,132	Prehistoric marine shell scatter	76x137 meters	BFSA
SDI-16,133	Prehistoric marine shell and lithic scatter	69x99 meters	BFSA
SDI-16,134	Prehistoric marine shell and lithic scatter	46x76 meters	BFSA
SDI-16,135	Prehistoric marine shell and lithic scatter	120x213 meters	BFSA
SDI-16,136	Prehistoric marine shell and lithic scatter	46x76 meters	BFSA
SDI-16,137	Prehistoric marine shell scatter	91x152 meters	BFSA
SDI-16,138	Prehistoric marine shell scatter	30x46 meters	BFSA
SDI-18,917	Prehistoric habitation site	25x60 meters	Tierra Environmental Services, Inc. (originally reported by ASM Affiliates, Inc.)
P-37-017730	Old Pacific View School House	608 Third Street	Encinitas Historical Society
P-37-024329	Robertson Ranch House	N/A	BFSA
P-37-029964	Weston Farm	510-514 La Costa Avenue	Caltrans
P-37-029971	389 Requeza Street	APN 258-240-56	Caltrans

According to the records search, there have been 78 cultural resource studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the proposed project area (Table 1.2–3). One of the recorded studies covered the entire APE (Seeman 1982) and four of the recorded studies overlapped portions of the current APE (Byrd and O’Neill 2002; Guerrero and Gallegos 2003; Hector 1985; Wade and Hector 1986). No cultural resources were identified within the project area as a result of any of these studies.

Table 1.2–3
Previous Studies Conducted
Within One Mile of the Project Area

Aislin-Kay, Marnie and Christeen Taniguchi

- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey for Spring Telecommunications Facility Candidate SD55XC009B (Cannon/Faraday SDG&E), Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. Michael Brandman Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Archaeological Planning Collaborative

- 1979 Archaeological Records Search and Reconnaissance Survey, Carlsbad Pacific Property, Carlsbad, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 1980 Archaeological Records Search and Field Survey, Palomar Airport Excess Effluent Pipeline, San Diego County, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Berryman, Judy A. and Dayle M. Cheever

- 1999 Data Recovery Results for the Northern Portion of CA-SDI-8303, Farady Avenue Extension Project, City of Carlsbad. City of Carlsbad, Public Works Engineering Division. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Bissell, Ronald M.

- 1990 Test Excavation of Two Archaeological Sites and Photographic Documentation of a Historic Barn, Evan’s Point, Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. RMW Paleo Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Bissell, Ronald M. and Rod Raschke

- 1985 Cultural and Scientific Resources Assessment: Evans Point Project, Carlsbad, California. RMW Paleo Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Bonner, Wayne H. and James M. Keasling

- 2007 Cultural Resource Records Search Results for T-Mobile Facility Candidate SD06643 (Skyline Road), 4140 Skyline Road, Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. Michael Brandman Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Brown, Joan C.

- 2001 Archaeological Monitoring During Excavation for the Hamptons Project, Located in Carlsbad, California. RMW Paleo Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Bull, Charles S.

- 1976 Appendix E: An Archaeological Survey of Lake Calavera Hills. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 1977 An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Lake Calavera Hills Plan Area. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Byrd, Brian F. and Collin O'Neill

- 2002 Archaeological Survey Report for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Along Interstate 5, San Diego County, California. ASM Affiliates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Caltrans

- 2013 I-5 North Corridor Project Supplementals. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Carrico, Richard L.

- 1977 Archaeological/Historical Survey of Carlsbad Tract Number 76-2. WESTEC Services, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Carrico, Richard and Roxana Phillips

- 1981 Archaeological Salvage at W-132A, Carlsbad, California. WESTEC Services, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Chamberlain, David L.

- 1974 Environmental Impact Report, Templin Heights Development, 275 Single Family Units on 84 Acres. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Collett, Russell and Dayle Cheever

- 2001 Significance Assessment of Three Cultural Resource Sites Within the College Boulevard

Reach B Alternative 1 and Reach C Alignments, City of Carlsbad, California. RECON. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Dominici, Deborah

- 2010 Historic Property Survey Report for the Interstate 5 North Coast Corridor Project. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Dreibelbis, Laura, Tanya Wahoff, and Rebecca Apple

- 2006 Cultural Resource Survey for the Agua Hedionda and Calavera Creeks Dredging and Improvement Project. EDAW, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Elfend Associates

- 1984 Environmental Information, Kelly Ranch Master Plan/Specific Plan. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Environmental Impact Profile

- 1973 Environmental Impact Report for the Planned Community – Carlsbad Palisades. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 1974 Draft Environmental Impact Report for Lagoon Shores, Carlsbad, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Gallegos, Dennis R. and Richard Carrico

- 1984 Archaeological Survey of Falcon Hills. WESTEC Services, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Gallegos, Dennis R. and Richard Cerreto

- 2000 Historical/Archaeological Survey for the Kirgis Carlsbad Project, Carlsbad, California. Gallegos and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Gallegos, Dennis R. and Nina M. Harris

- 1999 5000 Years of Occupation: Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment Program for the Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course Project, City of Carlsbad, California. Gallegos and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Gallegos, Dennis R. and Carolyn E. Kyle

- 1997 Historical/Archaeological Survey for the Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course Project, City of

Carlsbad, California. Gallegos and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Gallegos, Dennis R. and Andrew Pignolo

- 1987 Cultural Resource Survey for the Mar Vista OV1 Trunk Sewer Line, Vista, California. WESTEC Services, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Gallegos, Dennis R., Nina M. Harris, and Tracy A. Stropes

- 1999 Historical/Archaeological Test of a Portion of CA-SDI-8303 for the Faraday Road Extension, Carlsbad, California. Gallegos and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Gallegos, Dennis R., Patricia Mitchell, Adella Schroth, and Nina M. Harris

- 1998 Data Recovery at CA-SDI-6133, Locus C, Cannon Road, Carlsbad, California. Gallegos and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Gallegos, Dennis R. and Larry Tift

- 1998 Historical/Archaeological Survey for the Faraday Road Project. Gallegos and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Gallegos, Dennis R., Adella B. Schroth, and Jennifer Perry

- 1995 Historical/Archaeological Survey and Test for Carlsbad Ranch Specific Plan Amendment, Carlsbad, California. Gallegos and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Gallegos, Dennis R., Tracy A. Stropes, and Monica Guerrero

- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for the Wilson Property, Carlsbad, California. Gallegos and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Greene, Richard

- 2007 A Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Carlsbad Boat Club Project, City of Carlsbad, APN 206-200-06. Brian F. Smith and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Gross, Timothy G. and Charles Bull

- 1973 An Archaeological Survey of Tract #72-28. San Diego State University. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Gross, Timothy G. and Ruth C. Alter

- 1998 Archaeological Testing of a Portion of SDI-14,809, an Archaeological Site on a Segment of the South Agua Hedionda Trunk Sewer, Carlsbad, California. Carlsbad Municipal Water District. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Guerrero, Monica C. and Dennis R. Gallegos

- 2003a City of Carlsbad Water and Sewer Master Plans Cultural Resource Background Study, City of Carlsbad, California. Gallegos and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 2003b Cultural Resource Background Study for the North Agua Hedionda Interceptor Sewer Maintenance Access Road Project, City of Carlsbad, California. Gallegos and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 2003c Cultural Resource Survey and Test Program for the Carlsbad Sewer Line Project, Carlsbad, California. Gallegos and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 2004a Cultural Resource Survey for the Adams Street Property, Carlsbad, California. Gallegos and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 2004b Cultural Resource Survey for the Carlsbad Seawater Desalination Plant Project, Carlsbad, California. Gallegos and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 2005 Cultural Resource Survey for the Aura Circle Project, Carlsbad, California. Gallegos and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Harris, Nina M. and Dennis R. Gallegos

- 1999 Historical/Archaeological Test of a Portion of CA-SDI-8303 for the Faraday Road Extension, Carlsbad. Gallegos and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Hector, Susan M.

- 1981 An Assessment of Archaeological Site SDM-W-133, Carlsbad, California. RECON. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 1985a An Archaeological and Historical Survey of Robertson Ranch, Carlsbad. RECON. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

1985b An Archaeological Survey of the Panonia Property, Carlsbad, California. RECON. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

2007 Encina-Peñasquitos Transmission Line Records Search. ASM Affiliates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Hector, Susan M. and Sue A. Wade

1986a Archaeological Excavations at SDM-W-132/SDI-10,024, Carlsbad, California. RECON. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Kaldenberg, Russell L.

1976 A Predevelopment Archaeological Resource Survey for the Agua Hedionda Lagoon North Shores Project. RECON. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Koerper, Henry C.

1986 The Aqua Hedionda Project Archaeological Investigations at CA-SDI-5353 and CA-SDI-9649. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Kyle, Carolyn

1999 Cultural Resource Survey for the Green Family Trust Project, City of Carlsbad, California. Kyle Consulting. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Laylander, Don and Linda Akyuz

2008 Archaeological Survey for the Caltrans I-5 North Coast Corridor Project Biological Mitigation Parcels, San Diego County, California. ASM Affiliates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

McGinnis, Patrick

2009 Cultural Resources Extended Phase I Report for the Interstate 5 North Coast Corridor Project Biomitigation Parcels, Sites CA-SDI-209 and CA-SDI-18917, Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. Terra Environmental. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Michael Brandman Associates, Inc.

1983 Draft Environmental Impact Report 83-4 General Plan Amendment and Zone Change, Kelly Ranch SCH #83042707. Michael Brandman Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Mooney, Brian F.

- 1993 Archaeological Survey Report for a Portion of Adams Street Widening Project in the City of Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Mooney and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Mooney, Brian F. and John Cook

- 1993 Archaeological Survey Report for a Portion of Adams Street Widening Project in the City of Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Mooney and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Morgan, Nichole B.

- 2011 TCM Access Road Grading Project, Cultural Resources Inventory Report. HDR, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead and Drew Pallette

- 2001 A Cultural Resources Inventory for the Route Realignment of the Proposed PF. Net / AT&T Fiber Optics Conduit, Oceanside to San Diego, California. ASM Affiliates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Pierson, Larry J.

- 2007 A Mitigation Supplement for the Kelly Ranch House on the Robertson Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

RECON

- 1976 Preliminary Draft Environmental Impact Information for Lake Calavara Hills, Units I-IV. RECON. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Robbins-Wade, Mary

- 2007 Encina East Stormwater Management Cultural Resources (Affinis Job No. 2244). Affinis. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Schroth, Adella and Dennis R. Gallegos

- 1996 Archaeological Survey and Test for the Cade Property, Carlsbad, California. Gallegos and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Schroth, Adella, Nina Harris, and Dennis R. Gallegos

- 1996 Archaeological Survey and Test for the Huber Property, Carlsbad, California. Gallegos and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Seeman, Larry

- 1982 Draft Environmental Impact Report, Revised Parks and Recreation Element, Carlsbad, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Smith, Brian F.

- 1998 The Results of a Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Project for “Area A” at the Kelly Ranch and the Improvement Corridor for Park Drive. A.D. Hinshaw Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Smith, Brian F. and Shannon Gilbert

- 2004 An Archaeological Study of the Rancho Carlsbad Additions. Brian F. Smith and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Smith, Brian F. and Clarence Hoff

- 2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation from the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA). Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Smith, Brian F. and Seth A. Rosenberg

- 2008 Results of a Cultural Resources Mitigation and Monitoring Program for Robertson Ranch: Archaic and Late Prehistoric Camps Near the Agua Hedionda Lagoon. Brian F. Smith and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Josh Smallwood, Terry Jacquemain, and Laura Hensley Shaker

- 2004 Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties, San Diego County Water Authority Seawater Desalination Project in the Cities of Carlsbad, Vista, and San Marcos, San Diego County, California. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Tennesen, Kristen

- 2011 ETS #21729, Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Tower Brushing, 4 Towers, Encina Project, San Diego County, California. HDR, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 2012 ETS #22252, Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Footpath, P135358, Agua Hedionda Project, San Diego County, California. HRD, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Tuma, Michael

- 2003 Results of a Data Recovery Program for the Allan O. Kelly Site (CA-SDI-9649), Kelly Ranch

Project – A La Jolla Complex Shell Midden Site at Agua Hedionda Lagoon, Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Ultra Systems, Inc.

- 1983 Supplemental Studies – Kelly Ranch. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Ultra Systems, Inc. and Archaeological Associates

- 1983 Results of Supplemental Archaeological Studies at SDI-9649 (KR-1) on the Kelly Ranch. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Wade, Sue A.

- 1987a Archaeological Survey of the Carlsbad Children's World Property. RECON. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 1987b Archaeological Study for 260 Acres South of Agua Hedionda Lagoon. RECON. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 1992 Archaeological Evaluations at Calavera Hills, SDI-5416, Archaeological Testing at SDI-12470, SDI-12471. Carlsbad. RECON. 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

- 1986 Archaeological Monitoring of the Encina Gas Pipeline Project Profiles of Subsistence Patterns Along the South Shore of Agua Hedionda Lagoon. RECON. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Whitaker, James E.

- 2011 ETS #21929, Cultural Resources Survey for the Erosion Control, Z226553, Carlsbad Project, San Diego County, California (HDR #172681). HDR, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Whitehouse, John L.R. and Sue A. Wade

- 1990 A Cultural Resource Survey of the McGregor Property, Carlsbad, California. RECON. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

BFSA reviewed the following historic sources:

- The National Register of Historic Places Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File
- The 1:24,000 USGS *Rancho Santa Fe* (1949) topographic map
- San Diego County 1872 map

These sources did not indicate the presence of cultural resources within or immediately adjacent to the project. The complete records search results are provided in Appendix C.

1.3 Applicable Regulations

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

1.3.1 *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 California Register of Historical Resources (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 an 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 to be an 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 an 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 an historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

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

- 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- 2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an 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 an 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 an 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 on 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 an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2. If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an 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 21803.2 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 on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 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, a 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 requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

1.3.2 City of Carlsbad Municipal Code – Historic Preservation

City of Carlsbad Municipal Code Chapter 22.06 states that a historic resource may be considered and approved by the city council for inclusion in the city's historic resources inventory based upon one or more of the following:

- It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, or architectural history;
- It is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history;
- It embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship, or is representative of a notable work of an acclaimed builder, designer, or architect;
- It is an archaeological, paleontological, botanical, geological, topographical, ecological, or geographical site, which has the potential of yielding information of scientific value;
- It is a geographically definable area with a concentration of buildings, structures, improvements, or objects linked historically through location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and/or association, in which the collective value of the improvements may be greater than the value of each individual improvement.

1.3.3 California Register of Historical Resources Eligibility Criteria

A historic resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level, under one or more of the following criteria:

- **CRHR Criterion 1:**
It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- **CRHR Criterion 2:**
It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- **CRHR Criterion 3:**
It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values.
- **CRHR Criterion 4:**
It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the coastal plain and foothills of San Diego County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the Marja Acres Project included the survey of an approximately 20-acre area and the evaluation of Site MA-Temp-1 and the historic structures identified on the project. Given the area involved and the recorded presence of an archaeological site, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of, and potential impacts to, cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of the resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although elementary site testing programs are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project area discussed above.

Research Questions:

- Can located cultural resources be situated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How does the located site compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How does the located site fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for valley environments of the region?

Data Needs

At the test level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project area occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research was undertaken with the following primary research goals in mind:

- 1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project area;
- 2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the deposit, and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified;
- 3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective; and
- 4) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each of the cultural resources identified.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

The cultural resources study of the project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive cultural resource survey of the approximately 20-acre property, and the detailed recordation of all identified archaeological and historical sites. This study was conducted in conformance with City of Carlsbad environmental guidelines, Section 21083.2 of the California PRC, and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification of each cultural resource. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.1 Methods

3.1.1 Survey Methods

The survey methodology employed during the current investigation followed standard archaeological field procedures and was sufficient to accomplish a thorough assessment of the project. Archaeological Field Director Clarence Hoff conducted the intensive pedestrian survey on May 12, 2016 under the direction of Principal Investigator Brian Smith. The field methodology employed for the project included walking evenly spaced survey transects set approximately 10 meters apart and oriented east to west across the property, while visually inspecting the ground surface. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. Photographs documenting survey discoveries and overall survey conditions were taken frequently (Plates 3.1–1 and 3.1–2). Nearly 70 percent of the ground was visible, while the remaining 30 percent was covered by a paved road on the west side of the project area, various modern storage structures surrounding an area used as a plant nursery, a business parking lot associated with 4901 El Camino Real, and patches of grassland and introduced trees throughout the property. A prehistoric site (MA-Temp-1) and two historic structures (4901 El Camino Real and the Hoffman Residence) were identified within the project area during the survey. All cultural resources were recorded as necessary according to the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms.



Plate 3.1-1: View of the southwest corner of the property, facing northeast.



Plate 3.1-2: View of the parking lot in the northeast corner of the property, facing east.

3.1.2 Test Methods

The site investigations of prehistoric Site MA-Temp-1 were initiated with the mapping and recovery of all surface artifacts. The recovery of surface materials was completed using Trimble Geo XT Global Positioning System (GPS) instruments. All surface artifacts were individually bagged with provenience data for subsequent analysis. The locations of the surface artifacts were used to generate the site boundary map.

The subsurface testing program for Site MA-Temp-1 was accomplished by excavating five shovel test pits (STPs). The STPs were circular and measured 30 centimeters in diameter. The STPs were excavated in contour levels (levels that paralleled the original ground surface) that were each 10 centimeters thick. All excavated soil was passed through one-eighth-inch mesh hardware cloth screens. Faunal shell was collected from the soils in STP 4 and from the material retained in the screens. No test units were excavated due to a lack of artifacts recovered from the shovel tests. The locations of all tested areas were mapped via GPS.

All marine shell recovered from STP excavations were placed in plastic bags, labeled with provenience information, and transported to the office of BFSa. All field data was recorded on appropriate forms and photographs were used to document the excavations.

3.1.3 Laboratory Analysis

All marine shell recovered from Site MA-Temp-1 was subjected to laboratory analysis that included cleaning. Shells were cleaned through dry brushing to facilitate species identification. Each shell was categorized by species, and all species per STP level were cataloged by weight.

3.1.4 Historic Structure Recordation

The field recordation of the historic structures identified on the project was accomplished through the application of standard historic archaeological protocols. Each structure was mapped using GPS (although the structures were previously mapped by the project engineers) to confirm the structure locations. Subsequently, each individual structure was recorded by photographing each side of the structure and completing detailed records of the building materials, method of construction, condition, evidence of repairs, paint, and evidence of use. The field data gathered is important to the site recordation process and the preparation of site recordation forms.

3.1.5 Curation

All project field notes, photographs, and reports will be curated at the offices of BFSa in Poway, California. Artifacts, copies of field notes, and the final cultural resources study will be submitted for permanent curation to the San Diego Archaeological Center (SDAC).

3.2 Results of the Field Survey

The archaeological field survey of the Marja Acres property resulted in the documentation of one newly discovered prehistoric site (MA-Temp-1; see Plate 3.2–1) and two historic structures associated with the Hoffman family, who were egg ranchers on the property beginning in the 1950s. The locations two historic structures and the prehistoric site are illustrated on Figure 3.2–1. The cultural resources study was subsequently expanded to conduct significance evaluations of each resource. As part of the identification of the prehistoric resource on the project, a site registration form for Site MA-Temp-1 will be submitted to the SCIC at SDSU (Appendix B).



Plate 3.2–1: Overview of Site MA-Temp-1, facing south.

3.3 Field Investigation

The cultural resources study consisted of an archaeological survey to locate historic or prehistoric sites within the project and the significance testing and evaluation of identified resources. The following section provides the pertinent field results, laboratory analysis, and research required for the evaluation of significance of Site MA-Temp-1, 4901 El Camino Real, and the Hoffman Residence. The results of the recordation, testing, and evaluation are provided in Sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.2.

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

3.3.1 Historic Structure Survey

During the archaeological survey for the Marja Acres Project, two historic structures were observed: one single-family residence (Building #1 [the Hoffman Residence]) and one commercial structure (Building #2 [4901 El Camino Real]) (Figure 3.3–1). In order to evaluate these historic structures, a program was initiated to record each structure for historic and architectural elements and subsequently complete research sufficient to provide a foundation for the significance evaluation. This section describes the architectural characteristics and possible historic significance of each surveyed structure.

Building #1 – The Hoffman Residence

Building #1 is a single-story, 2,074-square-foot, single-family residence. The structure was originally built in 1951, likely by Horace Kelly, as an approximately 1,024-square-foot, standard wood-framed, concrete foundation residence with wooden floor joists and board and batten siding. The original roof was recorded as being cut up, which included gabled, hipped, and shed portions, all with a medium pitch. Original windows were both double-hung and casement; however, the material of the frames was not documented. Also associated with the residence were chicken houses, located on the mesa to the east of the home. Aerial photographs from 1953 indicate that there were four structures located to the east of the residence. In 1955, Jay and Maryon Hoffman purchased the property from Horace and Elsie Kelly.

Although the single-family residence was constructed in 1951, it has undergone several additions over the years. The Hoffmans constructed additional chicken-related structures, including chicken houses and a processing room, at the egg ranch complex in 1956 and 1957. The first addition was completed in 1961. This addition added the enclosed screen porch to the northeast façade of the structure and a wing to the southeast portion. The enclosed patio added 724 square feet to the northeast of the structure, and 266 square feet to the southeast portion. Another addition, completed in 1964, included the incorporation of 806 square feet to the northwest corner of the structure. Between 1977 and 1980, another addition was added to the southwest portion of the structure, which increased the square footage by an additional 450 square feet. This final addition brought the total square footage of the home up to approximately 2,524 square feet. By 1980, the structures associated with the egg ranch complex had been removed.

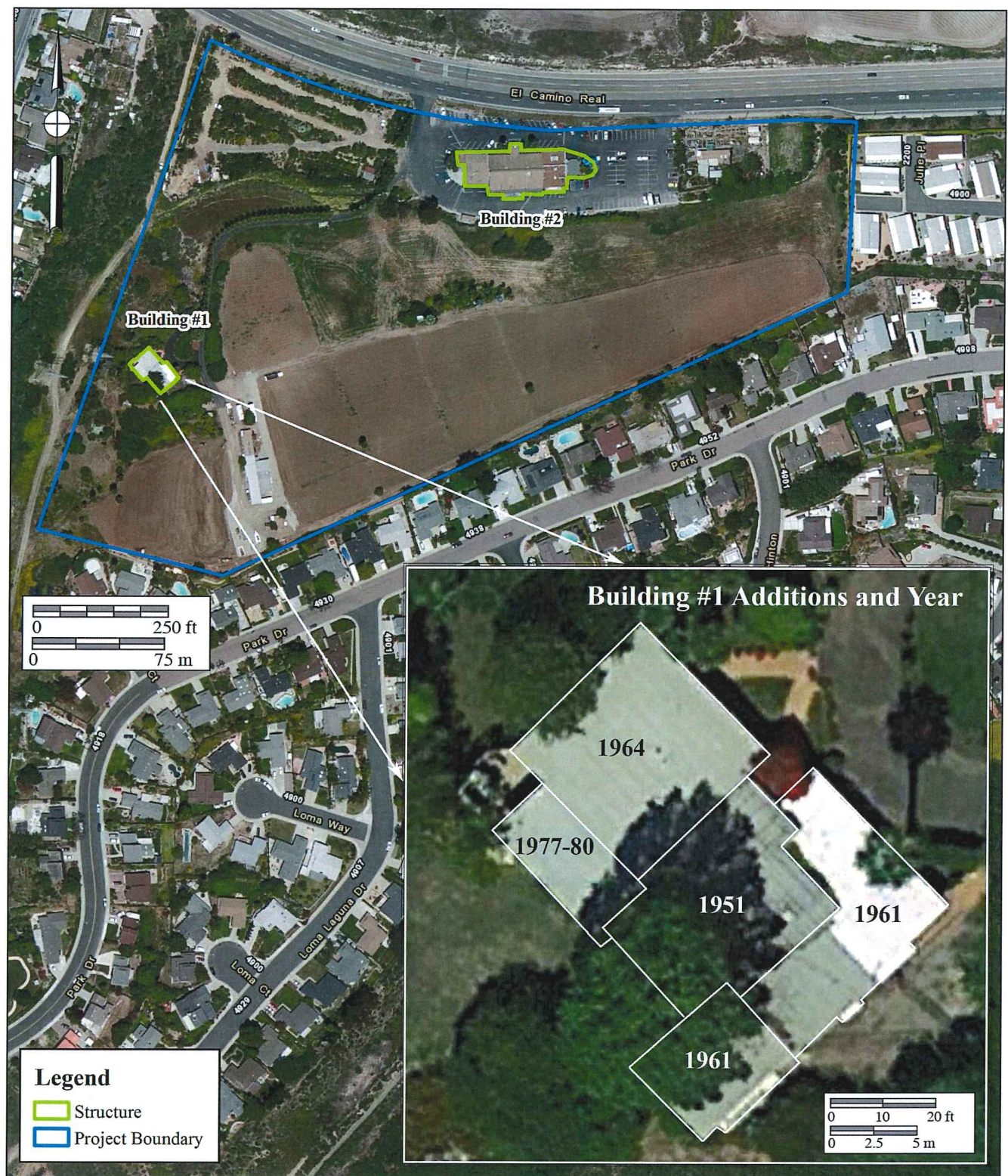


Figure 3.3–1
Structure Location Map
 The Marja Acres Project



The current roof of the structure may be described as multi-planed, generally flat, with a minimal pitch. The roof of the enclosed screen porch consists of a minimally pitched flat roof covered in corrugated metal (Plate 3.3–1). The current entrance to the home is located on the western portion of the north façade, in the 1964 addition. Windows surrounding the nine-paned, half-light entry door consist of double-hung, wood-framed windows of various sizes (Plate 3.3–2). However, as can be seen in Plate 3.3–3, windows on the original portion of the structure are wood-framed and casement-style. The original entrance to the home was located on the northeast façade, which is now covered by the enclosed porch. Another brick walkway from the circular driveway forms a Y, with each path leading to an entrance to the home (Plate 3.3–4).

The west façade of the 1964 addition exhibits three large, fixed-pane windows with wood trim. A polygonal deck extends off the south façade of the 1964 addition, which is accessed through an aluminum sliding glass door on the west façade of the 1977 to 1980 addition (Plate 3.3–5). The south façade of the structure primarily consists of the 1977 to 1980 addition. Windows on the addition primarily consist of high quality aluminum-framed casement and fixed-pane windows. A bay-like projection is present on the western portion of the south façade of the addition, which has the same wide eave, overhanging roof as the rest of the addition. The addition can be differentiated from the original portion of the structure to the east due to the change in roof plane elevation (Plate 3.3–6).

The 1961 addition is located to the southeast of the original portion of the structure. Again, the addition can be differentiated from the original structure by the change in roofline elevation (see Plate 3.3–3). This is exceptionally noticeable when the addition is viewed from the structure's east façade (Plate 3.3–7). From this location, the roofline of the addition clearly extends above and appears to overlap the roofline of the original structure. The small walk-up deck and aluminum-framed sliding glass entry door can also be seen on the east façade of the 1961 addition. Although the roofline appears to be fluid with the rest of the original portion of the structure, the east exterior wall appears to have been replaced or added when the enclosed porch was added. In addition, windows on the east façade consist of aluminum-framed slider windows that do not match the original casement and double-hung windows recorded on the Assessor's Building Record. When viewed from the north, the original exterior of the north façade can be seen beneath the enclosed porch, including the original entry door and double-hung windows (Plate 3.3–8).



Plate 3.3-1: View of the northeast façade of Building #1, facing southwest.



Plate 3.3-2: View of the current entrance to Building #1, located in the 1964 addition, facing southwest.



Plates 3.3-1 and 3.3-2

The Marja Acres Project



Plate 3.3–3: View of the original portion of Building #1, with the 1961 addition to the right of the frame, facing northeast.



Plate 3.3–4: View of the brick walkway leading to the original entrance to Building #1, facing south.



Plates 3.3–3 and 3.3–4

The Marja Acres Project



Plate 3.3–5: View of the rear deck of Building #1, which connects the 1964 addition to the 1977 to 1980 addition, facing northeast.



Plate 3.3–6: View of the 1977 to 1980 addition of Building #1, facing northeast.



Plates 3.3–5 and 3.3–6

The Marja Acres Project



Plate 3.3-7: View of the east façade of Building #1, facing southwest.



Plate 3.3-8: View of the original north façade of Building #1, beneath the enclosed porch, facing southwest.



Plates 3.3-7 and 3.3-8
The Marja Acres Project

Building #2 – Commercial Structure at 4901 El Camino Real

Building #2 is a large commercial structure that currently measures 203 by 75 feet, which was originally associated with the Hoffman egg ranch, Marja Acres. As the egg ranch grew, the Hoffmans built an egg grading and packing plant on the northern portion of the property, roadside to El Camino Real. Originally, it was built as a wood-framed structure with a concrete floor on a reinforced concrete foundation. Exterior walls of the original structure were board and batten, much like the Hoffman Residence. Original windows were metal and wood-framed. At the time of construction, the building exhibited a side-gabled, composite shingle roof with a front-gabled roof over the main entryway, both of which are still present today (Plate 3.3–9). Building records indicate that this original egg packing plant portion of the structure was constructed in 1961. At the time of construction, the building measured only 100 by 62 feet. This is much smaller than the current 203- by 75-foot structure, which has been extensively added onto over the years.



Plate 3.3–9: View of the original north façade of Building #2, facing south.

The first addition made to the egg plant occurred in 1964, when the west wing was added (Plate 3.3–10). This addition measures 44 by 62 feet and is currently used as a liquor store. A covered porch was added at the entrance to the west wing between 1968 and 1975.



Plate 3.3–10: View of the north façade of the 1964 west wing addition to Building #2, facing southeast.

Only one year later, a warehouse was added to the east side and a loading dock was added to the rear of the structure. The warehouse addition incorporated an additional 3,150 feet to the total square footage of the building. Sans the loading dock, the warehouse measures 45 by 70 feet, (Plate 3.3–11), and the loading dock alone measures eight by 100 feet (Plate 3.3–12). An exact date of construction was not given for the mezzanine addition; however, it was not assessed in 1975, but was in 1977, indicating that it was likely constructed between 1975 and 1977. The mezzanine addition increased the square footage of a newly constructed second floor space and added dormer windows on the south façade of the second story (see Plate 3.3–12).

Partitions were added to the interior of the building in 1983, which served to separate the different additions into separate retail spaces. A patio dining area was added to the south and east of the warehouse addition in 1984 (Plate 3.3–13), and the gazebo, which currently serves as a flower shop, was constructed in 1986 (Plate 3.3–14).



Plate 3.3-11: View of the south façade of the 1965 east wing warehouse addition to Building #2, facing southeast.



Plate 3.3-12: View of the south façade of the main structure showing the mezzanine dormer additions and the loading dock for Building #2, facing northeast.



Plates 3.3-11 and 3.3-12

The Marja Acres Project



Plate 3.3–13: View of the northeast façade of the east wing of Building #2 showing the 1965 warehouse and 1984 dining area additions, facing southwest.

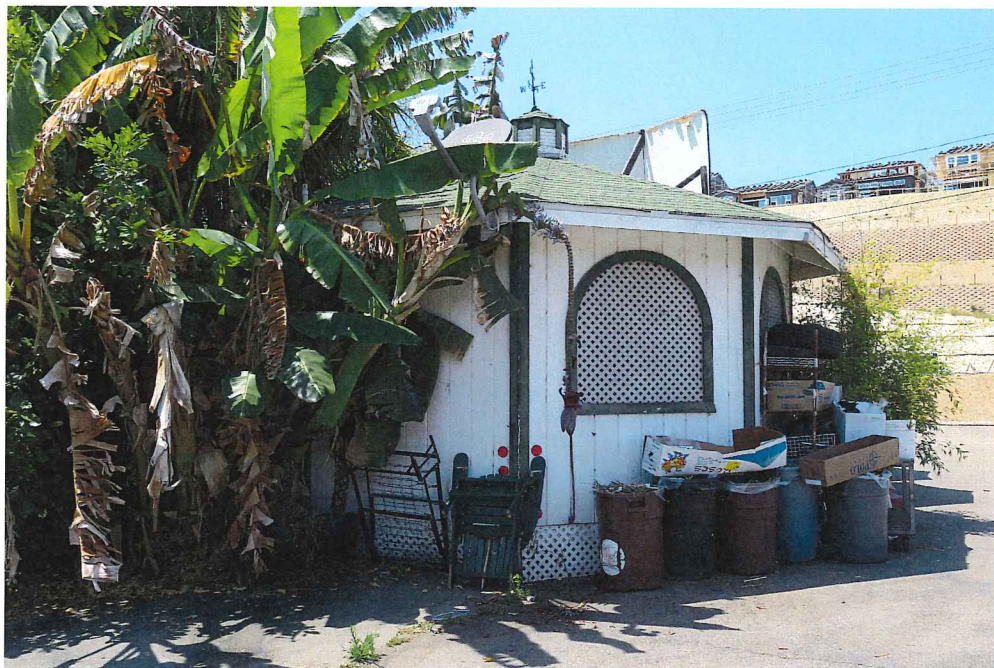


Plate 3.3–14: View of the south façade of the 1986 gazebo located east of Building #2, facing north.



Plates 3.3–13 and 3.3–14

The Marja Acres Project

3.3.2 Results of the Investigations at Site MA-Temp-1

Site MA-Temp-1 is a prehistoric shell scatter situated on a terrace overlooking Agua Hedionda Lagoon to the southwest. Like many of the prehistoric sites in the area, the pattern of prehistoric subsistence around coastal lagoons in San Diego County is characterized by small food collecting and processing locations in areas where people could rely upon marine food resources to supplement terrestrial food sources. In a foraging subsistence pattern, these sites were likely occupied occasionally throughout the year over a period between 2,000 and 6,000 years ago as part of the Archaic La Jolla Complex occupation's presence in coastal San Diego County. The site may have been used by Late Prehistoric inhabitants of the area; however, due to a lack of artifacts representative of the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay or Luiseño cultures, no determination regarding which culture may have occupied the site could be made. The results of the site testing program are provided below. The location of MA-Temp-1 within the project area is provided in Figure 3.2–1.

Surface Collection

The entire surface of MA-Temp-1 was inspected for cultural materials. All surface shell was mapped using a Trimble Geo XT GPS handheld unit. Visibility was very good across the majority of the site, which consisted of disked soil (Plate 3.3–15). Surface recovery consisted of only 19.12 grams of marine shell (Table 3.3–1). The configuration of the surface recovery pattern is noted on the archaeological testing map in Figure 3.3–2.



Plate 3.3–15: Site MA-Temp-1 showing evidence of disking, facing northeast.

Figure 3.3–2
Archaeological Testing Map
Site MA-Temp-1
(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Table 3.3–1
Surface Collection Data
Site MA-Temp-1

Surface Collection	Recovery		Provenience
	Cultural Material	Weight (grams)	
1	<i>Chione</i> sp.	2.0	Two meters south of STP 1
2	<i>Chione</i> sp.	1.8	Three meters northwest of STP 4
3	<i>Tivela</i> sp.	3.9	Four meters northwest of STP 4
4	<i>Chione</i> sp.	3.0	Six meters northeast of STP 4
5	<i>Chione</i> sp.	1.2	Four meters east of STP 4
6	<i>Chione</i> sp.	5.8	Two meters north of STP 1
7	<i>Chione</i> sp.	1.4	One and a half meters west of STP 1
Total		19.1	

Subsurface Investigation

In order to assess the potential for significant deposits within MA-Temp-1, five STPs were excavated. The purpose of the testing program was to identify any subsurface cultural deposits associated with the surface shell scatter. The five STPs were oriented in a radial pattern at 10-meter intervals matching the surface expression at the site in order to determine the presence and extent of any subsurface expression. The locations of the STPs are shown in Figure 3.3–2. All of the shovel tests were excavated in decimeter levels to at least 30 centimeters. Only one of the five STPs provided a positive result, consisting of 0.7 gram of marine shell. Table 3.3–2 provides the results of the STP excavations.

Table 3.3–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site MA-Temp-1

STP	Depth	Recovery		Soils	Notes
		Cultural Material	Weight (grams)		
1	0-10	No Recovery		10YR 4/3 dark brown silty clay loam, clay content increasing with depth	Disturbed due to plowing
	10-20				
	20-30				
2	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
3	0-10	No Recovery			

STP	Depth	Recovery		Soils	Notes
		Cultural Material	Weight (grams)		
	10-20				
	20-30				
4	0-10	Chione sp.	0.5		
	10-20	Chione sp.	0.2		
	20-30	No Recovery			
5	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				

The prehistoric analysis for MA-Temp-1 is based upon both surface and subsurface recovery. The small quantity of marine shell indicates that prehistoric occupation within the project area likely consisted of an infrequently occupied seasonal camp focused upon lagoon-based food resources. The lack of milling tools normally used for seed grinding, and a lack of any lithic material, also indicates that the site was likely used solely for shellfish collection and/or processing. This is a pattern common to Archaic coastal sites, where the abundance of available shellfish and accessible seeds from the coastal sage scrub plant community required only a minimum of tools to facilitate food preparation. The types of prehistoric lithic artifacts present and the lack of tools indicate that only minor lithic production took place on-site. The summary of recovered materials is presented in Table 3.3–3 and illustrates the presence of only marine shell, which suggests that the prehistoric use of the site was transitory and reflects a brief period of use focused solely upon expedient food collecting and consumption.

Table 3.3–3
Summary of All Recovery
Site MA-Temp-1

Cat No.	Unit Type	Unit No.	Depth	Provenience	Cultural Material	Weight (grams)
1	STP	4	0-10 cm	-	<i>Chione</i> sp.	0.5
2	STP	4	10-20 cm	-	<i>Chione</i> sp.	0.2
3	SC	1	Surface	Two meters south of STP 1	<i>Chione</i> sp.	2.0
4	SC	2	Surface	Three meters northwest of STP 4	<i>Chione</i> sp.	1.8
5	SC	3	Surface	Four meters northwest of STP 4	<i>Tivela</i> sp.	3.9
6	SC	4	Surface	Six meters northeast of STP 4	<i>Chione</i> sp.	3.0
7	SC	5	Surface	Four meters east of STP 4	<i>Chione</i> sp.	1.2
8	SC	6	Surface	Two meters north of STP 1	<i>Chione</i> sp.	5.8
9	SC	7	Surface	One and a half meters west of STP 1	<i>Chione</i> sp.	1.4
Total						19.8

The overall site boundaries measure 19.2 by 21.5 meters, which represent the scatter of shell material. It does appear that these boundaries may be larger than originally associated with the prehistoric use, or that some minor grading, clearing, and tree planting likely smeared the cultural materials into a larger area during the historic-modern use of this location. The disturbed subsurface deposit that exists within the site boundaries measures less than 12.6 by 15.7 meters. The configuration of the site and the subsurface deposit are presented in Figure 3.3–2.

3.4 Discussion/Summary

The archaeological survey of the project and subsequent testing of Site MA-Temp-1 resulted in the identification of evidence of prehistoric use of this area. The prehistoric materials encountered at Site MA-Temp-1 consisted only of 19.8 grams of marine shell, indicating short use of the area for food collection and preparation activities. As no animal bone or lithic artifacts were recovered, the function of hunting or other food processing activities by the occupants could not be confirmed. The two historic structures located on the property were originally associated with a family-run chicken ranch established in the early 1950s. Due to the extensive modifications made to both structures since their initial construction, and their lack of association with any important persons or events, neither structure is considered significant under City of Carlsbad or CEQA criteria. In addition, because Site MA-Temp-1 does not contain an intact subsurface deposit, and the shell scatter does not contain any artifacts, the site does not possess the potential to provide further information about prehistoric settlement patterns. Due to a lack of further research potential, all resources identified within the project area are considered not significant under both City of Carlsbad and CEQA criteria.

4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance

The survey of the Marja Acres Project resulted in the discovery of one previously unrecorded prehistoric cultural resource (Site MA-Temp-1) and the identification of two historic structures related to Marja Acres, the Hoffman family egg ranch.

Buildings #1 and #2

The two structures have been determined to be not significant due to their extensive modifications and a lack of association with important individuals or events. Although both structures were built by Jay and Marjorie Hoffman (one as their residence and one as their business), the Hoffmans are not considered important individuals. In addition, neither structure is currently recognizable as the building that they represented at the time of their construction. Due to the extensive alterations made to the structures, the buildings no longer retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, or association. Therefore, neither Building #1 nor Building #2 is considered significant resources as defined by CEQA or City of Carlsbad guidelines. None of the resources is eligible for listing on the CRHR.

Site MA-Temp-1

The testing of Site MA-Temp-1 has not provided any additional information about prehistoric occupation of the Agua Hedionda area. The presence of only two shell species, *Chione* sp. and *Tivela* sp., indicates that the site was likely used for the sole purpose of collecting and/or processing of these specific shell species, both of which are common in lagoon environments. Due to the lack of artifacts or a subsurface deposit, Site MA-Temp-1 does not qualify as a significant resource as defined by CEQA and City of Carlsbad guidelines.

4.2 Impact Identification

The proposed development for the Marja Acres property will include grading of the entire project. Because neither MA-Temp-1 nor Buildings #1 or #2 were evaluated as significant cultural resources, no site-specific mitigation measures are recommended. However, due to the presence of significant archaeological sites located within 500 feet of the property boundaries, and the possibility of masked or otherwise buried cultural resources existing within the construction footprint, mitigation monitoring is recommended during all clearing, grubbing, and earthmoving activities that may occur within the project area boundaries. Should any additional undiscovered cultural resources be impacted during construction, an archaeological testing and significance program is recommended in order to mitigate any adverse impacts.

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Unavoidable Impacts

The proposed Marja Acres Project will directly impact portions of the project for a single-family residential development (Figure 5.1–1). However, although both of the historic structures and Site MA-Temp-1 will be directly impacted as a consequence of this project, none of the resources have been evaluated as significant under CEQA or City of Carlsbad guidelines. Because Building #1, Building #2, and Site MA-Temp-1 were evaluated as not significant, no adverse impacts to significant cultural resources will occur as a result of the Marja Acres Project.

5.2 Mitigation Measures

The proposed development will directly impact Site MA-Temp-1 and the two historic structures; however, because all three resources were evaluated as not significant, site-specific mitigation measures are not necessary to mitigate any adverse impacts to these sites. Although mitigation measures are not required, a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) is recommended because grading will expose ground that could contain buried cultural deposits not observable during the survey and testing of this resource. Monitoring of grading is recommended to prevent the inadvertent destruction of potentially important cultural deposits that were not observed or detected during the current cultural resources study. The monitoring program should include both archaeological and Native American observers. The recommended MMRP should adhere to the requirements for such programs adopted by the City of Carlsbad.

5.3 Significant Adverse Effects

The proposed development of the Marja Acres property will not represent a source of significant adverse impacts to cultural resources.

5.4 Native American Heritage Resources/Traditional Properties

As a consequence of the Sacred Lands File search and Native American consultation, including discussions with tribal representatives during field investigations, no Traditional Cultural Properties or areas of religious or sacred importance were revealed within the project boundaries. However, the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians has previously identified this general area as having cultural importance and within their ancestral lands. Site MA-Temp-1 is characterized as a sparse shell scatter with no associated artifacts or intact midden deposits. No artifacts were recovered that would be associated with religious practices of Native Americans.

Figure 5.1–1
Project Impact Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

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

Waugh, Georgie

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

Weber, F. Harold

- 1963 Geology and Mineral Resources of San Diego County, California. County Report 3, California Division of Mines and Geology, San Francisco.

Whitaker, James E.

- 2011 ETS #21929, Cultural Resources Survey for the Erosion Control, Z226553, Carlsbad Project, San Diego County, California (HDR #172681). HDR, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Whitehouse, John L.R. and Sue A. Wade

- 1990 A Cultural Resource Survey of the McGregor Property, Carlsbad, California. RECON. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Newspapers

San Diego Union – February 6, 1868

San Diego Union – January 2, 1872

7.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the Marja Acres Project was directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Archaeological Field Director Clarence Hoff and archaeological field technicians Stephen Anderson, Robert Davide, and James Shrieve. The report text was prepared by Jennifer Kraft and Brian Smith. Report graphics were provided by Kris Reinicke. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Elena Goralogia. The SCIC at SDSU provided the archaeological records search information.

APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

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



Education

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

1982

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

1975

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

**1977–Present
Poway, California**

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

Professional Accomplishments

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

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation, some of which included Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeze (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).

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 sites.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of

site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

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

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

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reports/Papers

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

- 2015 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, City of Escondido, County of San Diego.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California.
- 2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California (APN 218-120-31).
- 2015 An Updated Cultural Resource Survey for the Box Springs Project (TR 33410), APNs 255-230-010, 255-240-005, 255-240-006, and Portions of 257-180-004, 257-180-005, and 257-180-006.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Diamond Valley Solar Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.
- 2014 National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance for the Proposed Saddleback Estates Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 A Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project, TR 36593, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Estates at Del Mar Project, City of Del Mar, San Diego, California (TTM 14-001).
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Due Diligence Assessment of the Ocean Colony Project, City of Encinitas.
- 2014 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ivey Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Report for the Emerald Acres Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Cultural Resources Records Search and Review for the Pala Del Norte Conservation Bank Project, San Diego County, California.
- 2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch, City of Menifee, County of Riverside.
- 2013 El Centro Town Center Industrial Development Project (EDA Grant No. 07-01-06386); Result of Cultural Resource Monitoring.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Renda Residence Project, 9521 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.
- 2013 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation Program, San Clemente Senior Housing Project, 2350 South El Camino Real, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (CUP No. 06-065; APN-060-032-04).
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Los Peñasquitos Recycled Water Pipeline.
- 2012 Cultural Resources Report for Menifee Heights (Tract 32277).
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence at 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2012 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California.
- 2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rieger Residence, 13707 Durango Drive, Del Mar, California 92014, APN 300-369-49.
- 2011 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.
- 2011 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California (APNs 534-194-02 and 03).
- 2011 Archaeological Survey of the Pelberg Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application; 8335 Camino Del Oro; La Jolla, California 92037 APN 346-162-01-00 .
- 2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation for the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological sites for Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA).
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project.

- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 M Project, City of San Diego Project #174116.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, 8001 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, California, Project No. 226965.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Keating Residence Project, 9633 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego; APNs 535-365-01, 535-365-02 and 535-392-05 through 535-392-07.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Sewer and Water Group 772 Project, San Diego, California, W.O. Nos. 187861 and 178351.
- 2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California, Contract No. H105126.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive Project, San Diego, California; Project No. 163216.
- 2010 A Historical Evaluation of Structures on the Butterfield Trails Property.
- 2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN 260-276-07-00).
- 2010 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Heller/Nguyen Project, TPM 06-01, Poway, California.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Sunday Drive Parcel Project, San Diego County, California, APN 189-281-14.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Emergency Garnet Avenue Storm Drain Replacement Project, San Diego, California, Project No. B10062
- 2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project
- 2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.
- 2009 Archaeological Constraints Study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.
- 2008 Results of an Archaeological Review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.
- 2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.
- 2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.
- 2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3, 115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.
- 2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.
- 2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.

- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6.
- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).
- 2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.
- 2004 An Archaeological Survey and an Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Salt Creek Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Assessment for the Hidden Meadows Project, San Diego County, TM 5174, Log No. 99-08-033. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Survey for the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Monitoring of Geological Testing Cores at the Pacific Beach Christian Church Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 San Juan Creek Drilling Archaeological Monitoring. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Within the Spring Canyon Biological Mitigation Area, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Audie Murphy Ranch Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Results of an Archaeological Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Robertson Ranch Project, City of Carlsbad. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-7976 for the Eastlake III Woods Project, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29777, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Moore Property, Poway. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water and Sewer Group Job 530A, Old Town San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 2001 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the High Desert Water District Recharge Site 6 Project, Yucca Valley. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-13,864 at the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 A Cultural Resources Survey and Site Evaluations at the Stewart Subdivision Project, Moreno Valley, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, French Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at The TPM#24003–Lawson Valley Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-5326 at the Westview High School Project for the Poway Unified School District. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Meniffee Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Bernardo Mountain Project, Escondido, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Nextel Black Mountain Road Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Rancho Vista Project, 740 Hilltop Drive, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Poway Creek Project, Poway, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/ Cavadias Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Salvage Excavations at Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project, Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Report for an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village Two SPA, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Resource for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization and Immigration Service Border Road, Fence, and Lighting Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey of the Home Creek Village Project, 4600 Block of Home Avenue, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey for the Sgobassi Lot Split, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village 11 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for The Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation for the Anthony's Pizza Acquisition Project in Ocean Beach, City of San Diego (with L. Pierson and B. Smith). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1996 An Archaeological Testing Program for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of a Cultural Resources Study for the 4S Ranch. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1994 Results of the Cultural Resources Mitigation Programs at Sites SDI-11,044/H and SDI-12,038 at the Salt Creek Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1993 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Stallion Oaks Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1992 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Ely Lot Split Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1991 The Results of an Archaeological Study for the Walton Development Group Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

Jennifer R. Kraft, MS

Project Archaeologist/Historian

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

Phone: (858) 484-0915 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: jenni.kraft@gmail.com



Education

Master of Science, Cultural Resource Management Archaeology **2016**

St. Cloud State University, St. Cloud, Minnesota

Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology **2004**

University of California, Santa Cruz

Specialized Education/Training

Archaeological Field School **2014**

Pimu Catalina Island Archaeology Project

Research Interests

California Coastal / Inland Archaeology

Zooarchaeology

Historic Structure Significance Eligibility

Historical Archaeology

Human Behavioral Ecology

Taphonomic Studies

Experience

Project Archaeologist, Faunal Analyst

November 2006–Present

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

Duties include report writing, editing and production; construction monitoring management; coordination of field survey and excavation crews; laboratory and office management. Currently conducts faunal, prehistoric, and historic laboratory analysis and has conducted such analysis for over 500 projects over the past 9 years. Knowledgeable in the most recent archaeological and paleontological monitoring requirements for all Southern California lead agencies, as well as Native American monitoring requirements.

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

December 2003–March 2004

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

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

June 2003–December 2003

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

**Archaeological Technician, Office Manager
Archaeological Resource Management**

January 2000–December 2001

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

Certifications

City of San Diego Certified Archaeological and Paleontological Monitor

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

Scholarly Works

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

Technical Reports

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

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

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

2014 *Negative Paleontological, Archaeological, and Native American Monitoring and Mitigation Report, 2303 Ocean Street Residences Project, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California (CT 05-12; CP 05-11; CDP 05-28).* Prepared for Zephyr Partners. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2013 *Negative Paleontological, Archaeological, and Native American Monitoring and Mitigation Report, Tri-City Christian High School, 302 North Emerald Drive, Vista, San Diego County,*

California (APN 166-411-75). Prepared for Tri-City Christian School. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R.

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

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

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

Kraft, Jennifer R. and Brian F. Smith

- 2015 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 687B Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Testing Results for the Broadway and Pacific Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Study for the Hatfield Plaza Project, Valley Center, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for JG Consulting & Engineering. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Cultural Resources Study for the Hedrick Residence Project, Encinitas, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for WNC General Contractors, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historic Structure Assessment for the StorQuest Project, City of La Mesa, (APN 494-101-14-00).* Prepared for Real Estate Development and Entitlement. Report on file at the City of La Mesa.
- 2015 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1905 Spindrift Remodel Project, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for Brian Malk and Nancy Heitel. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Cisterra Sempra Office Tower Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for SDG-Left Field, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Marlow Project, Poway, California.* Prepared for Peter Marlow. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Paseo Grande Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Joe Gatto. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the ActivCare at Mission Bay Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for ActivCare Living, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Cesar Chavez Community College Project.* Prepared for San Diego Community College District. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Grantville Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Cass Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pacific Beach Row Homes Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Armstrong Builders, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Poway Lowe's Project, City of Poway.* Prepared for CSI Construction Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 761 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 770 Project (Part of Group 3014), City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 788 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Assessment, 11950 El Hermano Road, Riverside County.* Prepared for Forestar Toscana, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Assessment, 161 West San Ysidro Boulevard, San Diego, California (Project No. 342196; APN 666-030-09).* Prepared for Blue Key Realty. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Assessment for 8055 La Mesa Boulevard, City of La Mesa (APN 470-582-11-00).* Prepared for Lee Machado. Report on file at the City of La Mesa.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Inventory and Assessment Program for the Watson Corporate Center, San Bernardino County, California.* Prepared for Watson Land Company. Report on file at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center.
- 2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Celadon (9th and Broadway) Project.* Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Comm 22 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Pinnacle 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Pinnacle International Development, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2014 *A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Study for the Perris Residential Project, Perris, California.* Prepared for Groundwurk, Inc. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Siempre Viva Warehouse Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Terrazas Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Silver Street Village Homes Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for EHOF La Jolla, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 915 Grape Street Project.* Prepared for Bay View SD, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence Project, 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.* Prepared for Steve Altman. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Clay Street Parcel Project, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside.* Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Ecos Diamond Valley Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.* Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Highland 44 Project.* Prepared for 29300 Baseline Partners, LLC. Report on file at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center.
- 2014 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Palm Creek Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California (APNs 650-230-002, 650-310-001, and 650-310-002).* Prepared for Palm Creek Ranch, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2013 *Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Webster Residence, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for KW Building and Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Alvarado Trunk Sewer Phase III Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation General Engineering Contractors. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Alvarado Trunk Sewer Phase IIIA Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Coral Mountain Apartments Project, City of La Quinta, California.* Prepared for Coral Mountain Apartments, LP. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the F Street Emergency Water Main Replacement Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Orion Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Harbor Drive Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Hyde Residence.* Prepared for Dr. Paul Hyde. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Juniper Street Sidewalk Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Palm Engineering Construction Company, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Kates Residence Project.* Prepared for Brad and Shannon Kates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pump Station 84 Upgrade and Pump Station 62 Abandonment Project.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 781 Project.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Woolf Residence Project.* Prepared for A.J. Woolf Family Trust. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resources Study of the Fairway Drive Project.* Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Old Town Community Church Project, 2444 Congress Street, San Diego, California 92110.* Prepared for Soltek Pacific, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Historic Structure Assessment, 2603 Dove Street, San Diego, California (APN) 452-674-32).* Prepared for Barzal and Scotti Real Estate Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Historic Structure Assessment at the Western Christian School, 3105 Padua Avenue, Claremont, California 91711 (APN 8671-005-053).* Prepared for Western Christian School. Report on file at the City of Claremont.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 7th and F Street Parking Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for DZI Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1919 Spindrift Drive Project.* Prepared for V.J. and Uma Joshi. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Knight Residence Project, 7970 Roseland Avenue, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for Mr. Dennis Knight. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 799-750 Project.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Negative Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Citywide Pump Station Upgrades Group II Project.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation General Engineering Contractors. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Negative Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Citywide Pump Station Upgrades Group III Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the 3364 Randy Lane Project, Chula Vista, California.* Prepared for H&M Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Ecos Nuevo Project, Community of Nuevo, County of Riverside.* Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 754 Project, City of San Diego (Project No. 177711/187301).* Prepared for S.C. Valley Engineering, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center
- 2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 780 Project.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring of the 47th Street Warehouse Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Aardema Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Florida Street Apartments Project (The Kalos Project).* Prepared for Florida Street Housing Associates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Pacific Highway Trunk Sewer Project.* Prepared for HPS Mechanical. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2011 *Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Wesley Palms Retirement Community Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Front Porch Development Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R. and Tracy A. Stropes

- 2013 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Orange Street Project.* Prepared for Mike Lesle. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 13th & Market Project.* Prepared for The Hanover Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

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

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

2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Ariel Suites Project.* Prepared for Ariel Suites, LP. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

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

2015 *A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for Christopher Development Group. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

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

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

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

2015 *Cultural Resource Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Urban Discovery Academy Project.* Prepared for Davis Reed Construction, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Bayside Fire Station Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Civic San Diego. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Kettner and Ash Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the PRIME Project.* Prepared for InDev, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2015 *Cultural Resource Testing Program for the BOSA Lot 1 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for 16929 West Bernardo Drive, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Rancho Bernardo LHP, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 2002-2004 El Cajon Boulevard Building, San Diego, California 92014.* Prepared for T.R. Hale, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 4319-4321 Florida Street Building, San Diego, California 92104.* Prepared for T.R. Hale, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Islenair Historic Sidewalk Stamp Program for Sewer and Water Group 3014, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *A Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Bonita 14 Project, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for Southwest Management Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for Trammell Crow Southern California Development, Inc. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2015 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Idyllwild Community Center Project, Conditional Use Permit No. 3673-RI, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for San Jacinto Mountain Community Center. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Archaeological Test Plan for the Atmosphere Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Wakeland Housing and Development Corporation. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Archaeological Test Plan for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Ballpark Village, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Idea1 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lowe Enterprises Real Estate Group. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Lennar 15th and Island Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lennar Multifamily Communities. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Historical Resource Research Report for 2850 Sixth Avenue, San Diego, California (Project No. 392445).* Prepared for Zephyr Partners – RE, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Hotel Felicita Project, City of Escondido, California (APNs 238-102-41 and -45).* Prepared for Blue Light Capital Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resources Study for the Los Peñasquitos Adobe Drainage Project.* Prepared for HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resources Study for the Rancho Peñasquitos Adobe Drainage MND Project, San Diego County, California (CSD-04.03).* Prepared for HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

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

- 2015 *A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for Trammell Crow Southern California Development, Inc. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

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

- 2015 *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the 1900 Spindrift Drive – Cabana and Landscape Improvements Project, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for Darwin Deason. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2015 *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the 1912 Spindrift Drive – Landscape Improvements Project, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for Darwin Deason. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

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

- 2015 *Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Keating Residence Project, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for Brian Keating. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Contributing Author /Analyst

- 2015 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California* by Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith. Prepared for Shea Homes. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2011 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *A Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program for SDI-4606 Locus B for St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, Poway, California* by Brian F. Smith and Tracy A. Stropes. Prepared for St. Gabriel's Catholic Church. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2010 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project, La Jolla, California* by Brian F. Smith and Tracy A. Stropes. Prepared for Island Architects. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2010 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *Results of a Cultural Mitigation and Monitoring Program for Robertson Ranch: Archaic and Late Prehistoric Camps near the Agua Hedionda Lagoon* by Brian F. Smith. Prepared for McMillan Land Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2009 Faunal Identification for "An Earlier Extirpation of Fur Seals in the Monterey Bay Region: Recent Findings and Social Implications" by Diane Gifford-Gonzalez and Charlotte K. Sunseri. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology, Vol. 21, 2009*

APPENDIX B

Site Record Form

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results



Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

September 25, 2015

For: Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, California 95814

From: Eric A Rodriguez, M.A., RPA
Brian F. Smith and Associates Inc.
14010 Poway Rd. Suite A
Poway, CA 92064

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File records search for the NUWI Carlsbad 20-Acre Due Diligence Project in Carlsbad, California.

I am writing to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the NUWI Carlsbad 20-acre Due Diligence Project. The location of this project is in San Diego County, California. The project area is southeast of the intersection of Kelly Drive and El Camino Real. Specifically, the property is located in the Agua Hedionda Land Grant (Township 12 South, Range 04 West [Projected]) on the USGS *San Luis Rey* quadrangle (APN(s): 207-101-37, 207-101-35). A copy of the project map with the project area and one-mile search radius buffer and corresponding shapefile depicted thereon, has been included for your records.

Sincerely,

Eric A. Rodriguez, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist/GIS Specialist
Phone: 858-484-0915 ext
Email: erodriguez@bfsa-ca.com

Attachments:

- USGS 7.5 *San Luis Rey*, California topographic maps with project area delineated.
- Project Area Shapefile (.zip)

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
□ 915 Capitol Mall, RM 364 □ Sacramento, CA 95814 □ (916) 653-4082 □
(916) 657-5390 – Fax □
nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: The NUW Carlsbad 20-Acre Due Diligence Project

County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle Name: *San Luis Rey*

Township: 12S Range: 04W (Projected)

Company/Firm/Agency: Brian F. Smith & Associates

Contact Person: Eric A. Rodriguez, RPA

Street Address: 14010 Poway Road, Suite A

City: Poway Zip: 92064

Phone: 858-484-0915

Fax: 858-679-9896

Email: erodriguez@bfsa-ca.com

Project Description:

The project is for a cultural resource assessment requested by the City of Carlsbad. The location of this project is in San Diego County, California. The project area is southeast of the intersection of Kelly Drive and El Camino Real. Specifically, the property is located in the Agua Hedionda Land Grant (Township 12 South, Range 04 West [Projected]) on the USGS *San Luis Rey* quadrangle (APN(s): 207-101-37, 207-101-35). A copy of the project map with the project area and one-mile search radius buffer and corresponding shapefile depicted thereon, has been included for your records.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



October 2, 2015

Eric A. Rodriguez
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, CA 92064

Email to: erodriguez@bfsa-ca.com

Re: NUWI Carlsbad 20-Acre Due Diligence Project in Carlsbad, San Diego County.

Dear Mr. Rodriguez,

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) for the project referenced above. The search indicates the potential of Native American cultural resources in the San Luis Rey Quadrangle that may be impacted. For specific information regarding this site, please contact the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians on the San Diego County list.

The absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE. Other sources of cultural resources information should be contacted regarding known and recorded sites. Please contact all of the people on the attached *Native American Contact List*. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Katy.Sanchez@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez
Associate Government Program Analyst

**Native American Contact List
San Diego County
October 1, 2015**

La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
Lavonne Peck, Chairwoman
22000 Highway 76 Luiseno
Pauma Valley CA 92061
Rob.roy@lajolla-nsn.gov
(760) 742-3771

(760) 742-1704 Fax

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Shasta Gaughen, PhD, THPO
PMB 50, 35008 Pala-Temecula Luiseno
Pala , CA 92059 Cupeno
sgaughen@palatribe.com
(760) 891-3515

(760) 742-3189 Fax

Pauma & Yuima Reservation
Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley CA 92061
(760) 742-1289

(760) 742-3422 Fax

Pauma & Yuima Reservation
Charles Devers, Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley CA 92061
(760) 742-1289

(760) 742-3422 Fax

Pauma Valley Band of Luiseño Indians
Bennae Calac
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley CA 92061
bennaecalac@aol.com
(760) 617-2872

(760) 742-3422 Fax

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 770-8100

(951) 506-9491 Fax

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
mgoodhart@pechanga-nsn.
(951) 770-6100

(951) 695-1778 Fax

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic Pres. Officer
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno
Valley Center CA 92082
vwhipple@rincontribe.org
(760) 297-2635

(760) 297-2639 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed NUWI Carlsbad 20-Acre Due Diligence Project, Carlsbad, San Diego County.

**Native American Contact List
San Diego County
October 1, 2015**

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno
Valley Center, CA 92082
bomazzetti@aol.com
(760) 749-1051

(760) 749-8901 Fax

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Council
1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
Vista, CA 92081
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org
(760) 724-8505

(760) 724-2172 Fax

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Cultural Department
1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
Vista, CA 92081 Cupeno
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org
(760) 724-8505

(760) 724-2172 Fax

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto, CA 92581 Cahuilla
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 663-5279
(951) 654-5544, ext 4137
(951) 654-4198 Fax

Soboba Band of Mission Indians
Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson; Attn: Carrie Garcia
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto, CA 92581 Cahuilla
carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 654-2765

(951) 654-4198 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed NUWI Carlsbad 20-Acre Due Diligence Project, Carlsbad, San Diego County.



June 24, 2016

Bennae Calac
Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians – Pauma & Yuima
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, California 92061

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Marja Acres Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Calac:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Marja Acres Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in San Diego County, California, and includes the development of an approximately 20-acre property into a single-family residential subdivision. The project area can be found along the south side of El Camino Real, southeast of its intersection with Kelly Drive in Carlsbad, California. Specifically, this project is located in an unsectioned portion of the Agua Hedionda Land Grant on the USGS 7.5-minute *San Luis Rey, California* topographic quadrangle (Township 12 North, Range 4 West [Projected]). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

A records search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File has indicated the potential of Native American resources in the *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle that may be impacted; however, it does not indicate if the resources are within the current project APE. The NAHC requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the City of Carlsbad directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *San Luis Rey, California* topographic map with project area delineated



June 24, 2016

Bo Mazzetti
Chairperson
Rincon Band of Mission Indians
1 West Tribal Road
Valley Center, California 92082

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Marja Acres Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Mazzetti:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Marja Acres Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in San Diego County, California, and includes the development of an approximately 20-acre property into a single-family residential subdivision. The project area can be found along the south side of El Camino Real, southeast of its intersection with Kelly Drive in Carlsbad, California. Specifically, this project is located in an unsectioned portion of the Agua Hedionda Land Grant on the USGS 7.5-minute *San Luis Rey, California* topographic quadrangle (Township 12 North, Range 4 West [Projected]). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

A records search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File has indicated the potential of Native American resources in the *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle that may be impacted; however, it does not indicate if the resources are within the current project APE. The NAHC requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the City of Carlsbad directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *San Luis Rey, California* topographic map with project area delineated



June 24, 2016

Carrie Garcia
Cultural Resources Manager
Soboba Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, California 92581

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Marja Acres Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Garcia:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Marja Acres Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in San Diego County, California, and includes the development of an approximately 20-acre property into a single-family residential subdivision. The project area can be found along the south side of El Camino Real, southeast of its intersection with Kelly Drive in Carlsbad, California. Specifically, this project is located in an unsectioned portion of the Agua Hedionda Land Grant on the USGS 7.5-minute *San Luis Rey, California* topographic quadrangle (Township 12 North, Range 4 West [Projected]). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

A records search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File has indicated the potential of Native American resources in the *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle that may be impacted; however, it does not indicate if the resources are within the current project APE. The NAHC requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the City of Carlsbad directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *San Luis Rey, California* topographic map with project area delineated



June 24, 2016

Charles Devers
Cultural Committee
Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians – Pauma & Yuima
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, California 92061

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Marja Acres Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Devers:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Marja Acres Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in San Diego County, California, and includes the development of an approximately 20-acre property into a single-family residential subdivision. The project area can be found along the south side of El Camino Real, southeast of its intersection with Kelly Drive in Carlsbad, California. Specifically, this project is located in an unsectioned portion of the Agua Hedionda Land Grant on the USGS 7.5-minute *San Luis Rey, California* topographic quadrangle (Township 12 North, Range 4 West [Projected]). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

A records search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File has indicated the potential of Native American resources in the *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle that may be impacted; however, it does not indicate if the resources are within the current project APE. The NAHC requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the City of Carlsbad directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *San Luis Rey, California* topographic map with project area delineated



June 24, 2016

Jim McPherson
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Rincon Band of Mission Indians
1 West Tribal Road
Valley Center, California 92082

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Marja Acres Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. McPherson:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Marja Acres Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in San Diego County, California, and includes the development of an approximately 20-acre property into a single-family residential subdivision. The project area can be found along the south side of El Camino Real, southeast of its intersection with Kelly Drive in Carlsbad, California. Specifically, this project is located in an unsectioned portion of the Agua Hedionda Land Grant on the USGS 7.5-minute *San Luis Rey, California* topographic quadrangle (Township 12 North, Range 4 West [Projected]). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

A records search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File has indicated the potential of Native American resources in the *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle that may be impacted; however, it does not indicate if the resources are within the current project APE. The NAHC requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the City of Carlsbad directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *San Luis Rey, California* topographic map with project area delineated



June 24, 2016

Joseph Ontiveros
Cultural Resource Department
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, California 92581

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Marja Acres Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Marja Acres Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in San Diego County, California, and includes the development of an approximately 20-acre property into a single-family residential subdivision. The project area can be found along the south side of El Camino Real, southeast of its intersection with Kelly Drive in Carlsbad, California. Specifically, this project is located in an unsectioned portion of the Agua Hedionda Land Grant on the USGS 7.5-minute *San Luis Rey, California* topographic quadrangle (Township 12 North, Range 4 West [Projected]). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

A records search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File has indicated the potential of Native American resources in the *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle that may be impacted; however, it does not indicate if the resources are within the current project APE. The NAHC requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the City of Carlsbad directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *San Luis Rey, California* topographic map with project area delineated



Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

June 24, 2016

Mark Macarro
Chairperson
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, California 92593

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Marja Acres Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Macarro:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Marja Acres Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in San Diego County, California, and includes the development of an approximately 20-acre property into a single-family residential subdivision. The project area can be found along the south side of El Camino Real, southeast of its intersection with Kelly Drive in Carlsbad, California. Specifically, this project is located in an unsectioned portion of the Agua Hedionda Land Grant on the USGS 7.5-minute *San Luis Rey, California* topographic quadrangle (Township 12 North, Range 4 West [Projected]). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

A records search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File has indicated the potential of Native American resources in the *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle that may be impacted; however, it does not indicate if the resources are within the current project APE. The NAHC requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the City of Carlsbad directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *San Luis Rey, California* topographic map with project area delineated



Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

June 24, 2016

Paul Macarro
Cultural Resources Manager
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, California 92593

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Marja Acres Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Macarro:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Marja Acres Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in San Diego County, California, and includes the development of an approximately 20-acre property into a single-family residential subdivision. The project area can be found along the south side of El Camino Real, southeast of its intersection with Kelly Drive in Carlsbad, California. Specifically, this project is located in an unsectioned portion of the Agua Hedionda Land Grant on the USGS 7.5-minute *San Luis Rey, California* topographic quadrangle (Township 12 North, Range 4 West [Projected]). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

A records search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File has indicated the potential of Native American resources in the *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle that may be impacted; however, it does not indicate if the resources are within the current project APE. The NAHC requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the City of Carlsbad directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *San Luis Rey, California* topographic map with project area delineated



June 24, 2016

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Cultural Department
1889 Sunset Drive
Vista, California 92081

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Marja Acres Project, San Diego County, California

To Whom It May Concern:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Marja Acres Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in San Diego County, California, and includes the development of an approximately 20-acre property into a single-family residential subdivision. The project area can be found along the south side of El Camino Real, southeast of its intersection with Kelly Drive in Carlsbad, California. Specifically, this project is located in an unsectioned portion of the Agua Hedionda Land Grant on the USGS 7.5-minute *San Luis Rey, California* topographic quadrangle (Township 12 North, Range 4 West [Projected]). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

A records search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File has indicated the potential of Native American resources in the *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle that may be impacted; however, it does not indicate if the resources are within the current project APE. The NAHC requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the City of Carlsbad directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *San Luis Rey, California* topographic map with project area delineated



June 24, 2016

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Council
1889 Sunset Drive
Vista, California 92081

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Marja Acres Project, San Diego County, California

To Whom It May Concern:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Marja Acres Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in San Diego County, California, and includes the development of an approximately 20-acre property into a single-family residential subdivision. The project area can be found along the south side of El Camino Real, southeast of its intersection with Kelly Drive in Carlsbad, California. Specifically, this project is located in an unsectioned portion of the Agua Hedionda Land Grant on the USGS 7.5-minute *San Luis Rey, California* topographic quadrangle (Township 12 North, Range 4 West [Projected]). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

A records search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File has indicated the potential of Native American resources in the *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle that may be impacted; however, it does not indicate if the resources are within the current project APE. The NAHC requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the City of Carlsbad directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *San Luis Rey, California* topographic map with project area delineated



Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

June 24, 2016

Shasta Gaughen, Ph.D.
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians
35008 Pala-Temecula Road, PMB 50
Pala, California 92059

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Marja Acres Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Gaughen:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Marja Acres Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in San Diego County, California, and includes the development of an approximately 20-acre property into a single-family residential subdivision. The project area can be found along the south side of El Camino Real, southeast of its intersection with Kelly Drive in Carlsbad, California. Specifically, this project is located in an unsectioned portion of the Agua Hedionda Land Grant on the USGS 7.5-minute *San Luis Rey, California* topographic quadrangle (Township 12 North, Range 4 West [Projected]). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *San Luis Rey, California* topographic map with project area delineated



June 24, 2016

Temet Aguilar
Chairperson
Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians – Pauma & Yuima
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, California 92061

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Marja Acres Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Aguilar:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Marja Acres Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in San Diego County, California, and includes the development of an approximately 20-acre property into a single-family residential subdivision. The project area can be found along the south side of El Camino Real, southeast of its intersection with Kelly Drive in Carlsbad, California. Specifically, this project is located in an unsectioned portion of the Agua Hedionda Land Grant on the USGS 7.5-minute *San Luis Rey, California* topographic quadrangle (Township 12 North, Range 4 West [Projected]). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

A records search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File has indicated the potential of Native American resources in the *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle that may be impacted; however, it does not indicate if the resources are within the current project APE. The NAHC requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the City of Carlsbad directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *San Luis Rey, California* topographic map with project area delineated



June 24, 2016

Thomas Rodriguez
Chairperson
La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, California 92061

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Marja Acres Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Rodriguez:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Marja Acres Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in San Diego County, California, and includes the development of an approximately 20-acre property into a single-family residential subdivision. The project area can be found along the south side of El Camino Real, southeast of its intersection with Kelly Drive in Carlsbad, California. Specifically, this project is located in an unsectioned portion of the Agua Hedionda Land Grant on the USGS 7.5-minute *San Luis Rey, California* topographic quadrangle (Township 12 North, Range 4 West [Projected]). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

A records search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File has indicated the potential of Native American resources in the *San Luis Rey* Quadrangle that may be impacted; however, it does not indicate if the resources are within the current project APE. The NAHC requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the City of Carlsbad directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

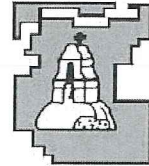
Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *San Luis Rey, California* topographic map with project area delineated

**PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE**



PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road
Pala, CA 92059
760-891-3510 Office | 760-742-3189 Fax

July 5, 2016

Tracy A. Stropes
Brian F. Smith and Associates
14010 Poway Rd, Suite A
Poway, CA 92064

Re: Marja Acres Project

Dear Mrs. Stropes:

The Pala Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office has received your notification of the project referenced above. This letter constitutes our response on behalf of Robert Smith, Tribal Chairman.

We have consulted our maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation. The project is also beyond the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). It is, however, situated in close proximity to the Reservation and information generated would likely be useful in better understanding regional culture and history. Therefore, we request as a courtesy to be kept in the information loop as the project progresses and would appreciate being maintained on the receiving list for project updates, reports of investigations, and/or any documentation that might be generated regarding previously reported or newly discovered sites. Further, if the project boundaries are modified to extend beyond the currently proposed limits, we do request updated information and the opportunity to respond to your changes.

Finally, we recommend that Approved Cultural Monitors be present on-site during all survey and all ground-disturbing activities. If you do not have access to an Approved Cultural Resource Monitor, contact us and we will work with you to identify appropriately trained individuals.

We appreciate involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me by telephone at 760-891-3515 or by e-mail at sgaughen@palatribe.com.

Sincerely,

Shasta C. Gaughen, Ph.D
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians

SAN LUIS REY BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

1889 Sunset Drive • Vista, California 92081

760-724-8505 • FAX 760-724-2172

www.slrmissionindians.org

July 21, 2016

Tracy Stopes
Senior Project Archaeologist
BFSA
14010 Poway Rd., Ste. A
Poway, CA 92064

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL
tstopes@bfsa-ca.com

**RE: SLR RESPONSE REGARDING THE PROPOSED MARJA ACRES
PROJECT IN CARLSBAD, CA AND ITS POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO
TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES**

Dear Mr. Stopes:

We, the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians ("Tribe") have received and reviewed your letter dated June 24, 2016 regarding the proposed development known as the Marja Acres Project in Carlsbad, CA ("Project"). From your letter, we understand that the Project is located at within the general vicinity of the area depicted on the map provided in your letter ("Project Area"). We further understand from your letter that you are inquiring whether the Tribe possesses any information and/or concerns regarding tribal cultural resources and/or Sacred Lands in the Project Area.

As you are aware, we are a northern San Diego County Tribe whose traditional territory includes Camp Pendleton, the current cities of Oceanside, Carlsbad, Vista, San Marcos and Escondido, as well as many unincorporated areas within northern San Diego County, such as the communities of Fallbrook, Bonsall and Valley Center. We are resolute in the preservation and protection of cultural, archaeological and historical sites within all these jurisdictions.

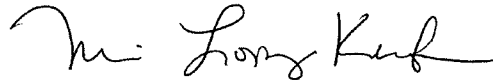
Our Tribe has intimate knowledge about the many discoveries made throughout the Project Area and is aware of tribal cultural resource sites within close proximity to the proposed Project. We strongly urge caution in assessing the land encompassing the Project for any development purposes, as well as incorporating the presence of a Luiseño Native American monitor during all ground disturbing activities (including but not limited to any and all boring activities) and cultural resource assessment surveys.

In regards to information our Tribe can provide BFSA regarding these tribal cultural resources and sacred sites within the Project Area, we respectfully request that any further discussion be done in person. Please contact our Cultural Resource Manager Cami Mojado at (760) 917-1736 or via email at cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org to arrange a mutually acceptable meeting date and time.

Furthermore, the Tribe requests that any and all cultural resource surveys completed in the Project Area and/or for the benefit of this Project be provided to the Tribe's Cultural Department at 1889 Sunset Drive, Vista, CA 92081 as your earliest convenience. If digital copies are available, please send them directly to cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org. If a cultural resource survey has not been completed as of today's date, then the Tribe respectfully requests that a Luiseño Native American monitor be present during any proposed survey of the Project properties.

We appreciate this opportunity to provide information and/or share our concerns regarding this Project. We thank you for your assistance in protecting our invaluable Luiseño tribal cultural resources.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Merri Lopez-Keifer". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Merri" being more prominent.

Merri Lopez-Keifer
Chief Legal Counsel
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians

cc: Melvin Vernon, Tribal Captain
Carmen Mojado, Secretary of Government Relations

APPENDIX E

Confidential Maps

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX G

Assessor's Building Records

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING RECORD

ADDRESS

4901 EL CAMINO REAL

PARCEL

207-104-11

SHEET

1

OF

32

SHEETS

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING

CLASS & SHAPE	CONSTRUCTION	STRUCTURAL	EXTERIOR	ROOF	LIGHTING	AIR CONDITION	ROOM AND FINISH DETAIL									
D.S. a f8 ARCHITECTURE	Light	X Frame	Stucco on	Flat	Wiring	X Heating	ROOMS	FLOORS	FLOOR FINISH	TRIM	INTERIOR FINISH					
	Sub-Standard	" "	" "	Gable	K.T.	Conduit	B	1	2	Material	Grade	Walls	Ceilings			
	Standard	Sheathing	Siding	Hip	B.X.	Cable	All	X		O.P.	A	S	White-Ply	oak Dry		
	Above-Standard	Concrete Block	" "	Shed	Fixtures	X Wall Unit										
1 Stories	Special	B & B.	T & G.	Cut Up	Few	Cheap	Ent. Hall									
TYPE		Brick	Shingle	Dormers	Avg.	Med.	Living	1								
Use	Design	FOUNDATION	Adobe	Shake	Raft.	X	Dining									
X Single	X Concrete	X Floor Joists	X B & B.	T & G.	Gutters	Central	Bed	2								
Double	Reinforced	1st	" "	" "	PLUMBING		Bed									
Duplex	Brick	2nd	" "	" "	Poor	SH.	Spec									
Apartment	Wood	Sub-Floor	Stone	Shake		Oil Burner										
Flat-Court	Piers	Concrete Floor	WINDOWS	Tile	X Sink		Frame	1								
Motel			X D.H.	X Casement	Tile Trim	Laundry	M.B.T.U.									
		Insulated Ceilings	Metal Sash	Campa.	X Water Htr. Auto.	X Fireplace	Kitchen	1								
/ Units	Light	Heavy	Insulated Walls	Screens	X Campa. Shingle	Water-Softner	Drain Bd.	Material	L.S.	Lgh.	Ft.	Splash				

CONSTRUCTION RECORD

Permit		Amount	Date	YEAR	YEAR	Age	Remain'g Life	Table	%	Cond.	Arch. Attr.	Func. Plan	Con-form	Storage Space Cupbd/Closet	Work-ship	Fl.	No.	FINISH		FIXTURES				SHOWER																		
No.	For																	Floors	Walls	Wc.	La.	Tub	Type	Grade	St.	Q.T.	G.D.	Finis.														
6895	D.C.G.P.	2940	7-17-51	1951	1965	14	44	R60	90	A	A		A			A	1	1	Lino	Dry	1	1	1	M.W.	A																	
1965	C.H.	800	1-56	1951	1968	17	44	R60	82							1	1	Tile	Dry	1	1	1	M.W.	B																		
1707	Permit M.	1000	1-23-57	1951	1972	21	40	R60	81																																	
2142	C.H.	1000	?	51	75	24				A	A		A																													
3424	ADD. IN	2100	4-61		1978					A	A		A			A			SPECIAL FEATURES																							
7524	ADD. IN	4715	7-54																Book Cases		Built in Refrig.				Venetian Blinds																	
C42087 - moved to - 241																																										
2021722 - Con'n 40000																																										
																																										</

BIC 20872 - MOVED TO 1-23-57
B200 21712 - COM 4000 1-23-57

COMPLETION

Appraiser & Date	Unit	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost
1968	D	2074	6.60	13688	7.40	15348	9.10	18873								
	A			160		160		180								
	FP			500		500		550								
	C-SP	724	1.50	1086		1086		1086								
	Wick P	70	1.10	77		77		77								
	Flat Brick	250	1.00	100		100		100								
TOTAL				15611		17271		20866								
NORMAL % GOOD				90		82		81								
R.C.L.N.D.				14050	90	14162	70	16901								

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDING RECORD

ADDRESS 41901 El Camino Real

PARCEL 207-101-15-19-26
SHEET X 2 OF X 2 SHEETS

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS

[illegible]

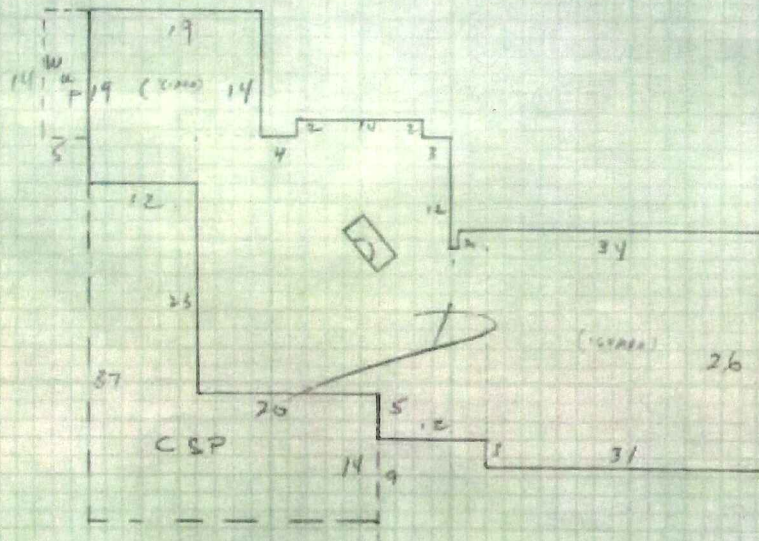
COMPUTATION

Appraiser - Date																	
Bldg. No.	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R.C.N. L.N.D.
1	96.0	1.50	144.0	100	1440												
2	2040	.30	612		612												
3	"								+ 6000								
"	"																
Total			2052						+ 6000								

Appraiser - Date																	
Bldg. No.	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R. C. N. L. N. D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R. C. N. L. N. D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R. C. N. L. N. D.	Unit Cost	Cost	% Good	R. C. N. L. N. D.
Total																	

[illegible]

$31 \times 24 = 744$	MF	6.58
$34 \times 2 = 68$	81×201	$.08$
$12 \times 5 = 60$		6.58
$32 \times 16 = 512$		
$28 \times 12 = 336$		
$2 \times 14 = 28$		
$14 \times 19 = 266$		
$12 \times 5 = 60$		
2674		
258		

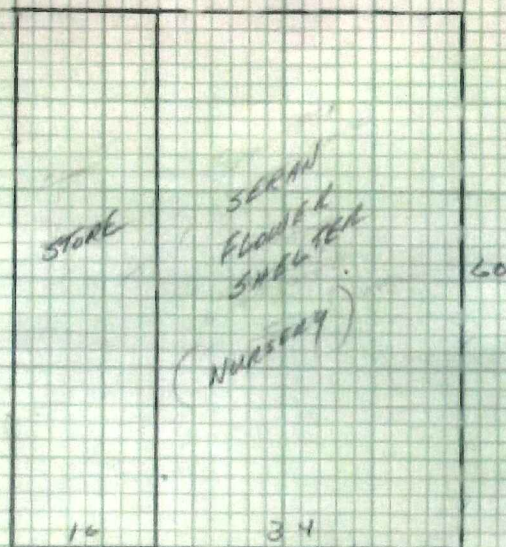


Remarks: (1) Valeriy - owner gave info. as to
purchase, was busy did not press the ending bill. (2)
(2) Owner wrote complaining 2% increase incorrect too
high - She figured on net Value (1981) minus
7000 Homeowners $\times 1.02$. I explained to her
2% on gross (before 7000 Homeowners deducted). He
seemed satisfied no action required. Call 6/82

To other
Imps

late 1970

9



COMMERCIAL-INDUSTRIAL BUILDING RECORD

207-101-08-16

Account No.

000723

Parcel No.

207-101-08-16

ASSESSOR, SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Community

NAME Marya Acres

ADDRESS 4901 El Camino Real

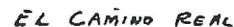
SHEET 1 OF 21

CLASS & SHAPE		FRAME	TRUSSES		EXT FINISH	ROOF	LIGHTING	No FRONT	INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION										
WAREHOUSE		Wood	Light	Heavy	FLR	Flat	Standard PLUS	Type	NUMBER OF ROOMS				MATERIALS						
D-Shell		Concrete Reinf	Wood	Steel	Stucco	Shed	Below Standard		Desc	B	M	1	2	3	FLOORS	GD	WALLS	GD	CEIL
Stories	1	Steel	Span Spaced		Metal	Arch			All						CON	A	PRIME CHIP	A	UNF
Bsmt	Mezz	No Frame	FLOORS		Veneer	Gable													
USE	DESIGN	FLR	WALLS	AV	Concrete	5"	Wood	B+3	Wood	Fluorescent	Metal	Wood	CHILL ROOM	1			PLY	A	PLY
Garage		Wood 2x4			Wood		Glass		Metal	Incandescent	Glass Doors	Mezz	1		Cepts		PLY	A	PLY
Store		Brick			Sub-Floor		Unfinished		Concrete		Auto No								
Office		Conc Blk			Elevation					Quality A	Bulkhead	Office	1		CARPET	A	DRY	A	DRY
Factory		Metal								Quantity A	Back Trim	Lobby							
X Warehouse	X	Tilt Up			FOUNDATION	WINDOWS	X Composition			PLUMBING	Lighting	Hall							
(Eggs)		Pilasters	X	Concrete Reinf	X	Metal	Built-Up	4	Fixtures	Drop Ceiling	Bath								
		Party		Masonry	X	Wood	Metal		Quality	Disp Platform	Restroom	2			PLY	A	PLY	A	PLY
										Sprinklers	Quality	SPECIAL FEATURES							

CONSTRUCTION RECORD				EFFECT	APPR	NORMAL % GOOD				RATING (E, G, A, P)				ITEM	NO-CAPACITY	MATERIAL OR TYPE	QUAL.
No	Permit	For	Amount			Age	Rem Life	Table	%	Cond	Arch Attr	Func Ade	Wkm-ship				
3346	Egg Plant	25000	1/1	1961	1965	4	36	0R40	96	A	A	A	A	Air Cond	2 Reg		
7672	ADDN-44162	10912	9/24/61	1962	1966	4	36	0R40	96						1 FAN UNIT		
	Warehouse	12320	6/30/65	1965	1968	6	34	0R40	93	S	A	-	-				
83-214	PARTITIONS	2100	6/6/67		1971					P							
84-438	PATIO DIN	4200	8/20/67		78					A			A				
1197-84	GAZEBO	-	11/86											Doors			
														Sky-Lites			
														Elevator			

Appraiser and Date		D. J. M. 4-5-65		FEE 6-10-65		H. Stiller 4-21-66		C. J. L. 5-2-67		J. B. 5-2-75		J. B. 12-15-77		Schmidt 4/7/85	
UNIT	AREA/UNIT	UNIT COST	COST	UNIT COST	COST	UNIT COST	COST	UNIT COST	COST	UNIT COST	COST	UNIT COST	COST	UNIT COST	COST
STORE															
Warehouse	2928	800	71424	700	62496		62496		62496	1000	89280	1500	133920		
D-CP	200	200	400	200	400		400		400		800		1000		
ENC. (Garage) Dock	800	200	2240	200	2240	400	3200		3200		5000		7000		
U.C. Tank			490		490		490		490						
65 Add	3150					350	11025		11025	1000	31500	1500	47250		
Porch											500		1500		
Flat B.T.											4000		10000		
Mezz	3200											1000	32000		
AC													5500		
25 PATIO DIN	± 7000														
TOTAL			74554		65626		77611		77611		131023		235170		m
NORMAL % GOOD			96		96		96		93		75		75		
RCLND.			71572		63001		74507		72178		98310		176377		
CHECKED															
REVIEWED															

21-Reg

[illegible]
$$62 \times 144 = 8928$$
B.E. (Incl All.) 800

mez 3

$$32 \times 100 = 3200$$
REMARKS ① Engs same now as on Lien date 4-5-05 G.T.J

(2) Dim of 65" add per drawing on back of permit (by Resid appraiser who made call on property, but no cost asl)

③ This building is now a grocery store with a liquor store in the North portion 9/15-8-75 ③ mezz. now finished into office space 9/12/15-77