

Appendix D

Cultural Resources Study

A CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE FARMS IN POWAY PROJECT

POWAY, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

APNs 273-110-070, -080, and -180

**Project Site Location: Portions of Sections 24 and 25 of Township 13 South, Range 2 West
and a portion of Section 19 of Township 13 South, Range 1 West
of the 7.5-minute USGS *Escondido, California* Topographic Map**

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Report Title: A Cultural Resources Study for The Farms in Poway Project,
Poway, San Diego County, California

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Assessor's Parcel Numbers: APNs 273-110-070, -080, and -180

USGS Quadrangle: Escondido, California (7.5 minute)

Study Area: Approximately 117 acres

Key Words: Archaeological investigations; positive survey; site testing program for CEQA evaluations, two prehistoric sites (P-37-038732 and P-37-038733); no significant resources; mitigation monitoring recommended.

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The following report details the results of a cultural resources study conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) for The Farms in Poway Project, which is a proposed residential development at the former location of the Stoneridge Country Club in the northern area of the city of Poway. The property is located at 17166 Stoneridge Country Club Lane and encompasses approximately 117 acres of the former golf course property identified as Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 273-110-070, -080, and -180. The golf course property is configured between residential neighborhoods north of Espola Road and adjacent to Saint Andrews Drive on the west and Boca Raton Lane on the east. The project is situated within portions of Sections 24 and 25 of Township 13 South, Range 2 West and a portion of Section 19 of Township 13 South, Range 1 West on the 7.5-minute USGS *Escondido, California* topographic map. The archaeological study by BFSA was conducted in compliance with both the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Poway's cultural resources requirements to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project Area of Potential Effect (APE).

1.1 Purpose of Investigation

The purpose of this investigation was to conduct a cultural resources study of the proposed residential development to assess the potential for impacts to archaeological sites. The subject property was previously surveyed by RECON Environmental, Inc. (RECON) in September 2017 (Price and Shultz 2020) and was also intuitively surveyed for due diligence purposes in 2018 by BFSA. The study of this project consisted of a records search of previously recorded archaeological sites within or near the project, a survey of the development parcels and off-site utility (sewer) and roadway improvements, and an evaluation of the cultural resources identified within the property. The records search conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) did not identify any previously recorded sites within the project boundaries; however, two previously unrecorded sites (P-37-038732 and P-37-038733) were identified within the project during the archaeological survey conducted by RECON (Price and Shultz 2020). The two archaeological sites discovered within the project were characterized as isolated milling features representative of the late prehistoric Kumeyaay people. In order to determine if the proposed development would represent a source of adverse impacts to the cultural resources, the discovered archaeological sites were evaluated for significance using the criteria listed in CEQA and Public Resources Code § 21000.

1.2 Major Findings

As a result of the records search and field survey, two prehistoric bedrock milling sites were identified within the subject property (P-37-038732 and P-37-038733). These sites are part of the Late Prehistoric subsistence pattern that focused upon food collecting and processing in the coastal foothills and valleys throughout the Poway area. An archaeological testing program was

conducted to record the sites in detail and to examine the potential for cultural deposits. Information from the testing program was employed to determine if the archaeological sites represent significant resources, as defined by CEQA. BFSa conducted the archaeological investigations on September 24, 2019. Based upon the field investigations and research, sites P-37-038732 and P-37-038733 have been evaluated as not significant under CEQA criteria.

Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) primary site record forms for P-37-038732 and P-37-038733 were submitted to the SCIC at SDSU (Appendix B). 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 BFSa's secure archaeological laboratory in Poway, California.

1.3 Recommendation Summary

The proposed development project will impact two prehistoric sites discovered on the property. Direct impacts to P-37-038732 and P-37-038733 will not be adverse because these sites were evaluated as not significant. Although no site-specific mitigation measures will be required, a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) will be recommended as a condition of approval for this project. Because the property was graded prior to any environmental review requirements (CEQA) in the 1960s, and given the density of archaeological sites in the Green Valley and Old Coach Road areas of the city, the potential to encounter buried or masked archaeological resources during grading for the new development is sufficient to recommend monitoring of grading. The MMRP will require that an archaeological monitor be present during grading and earth-disturbing activities associated with the development of the project. Native American monitoring is also recommended given that prehistoric resources were identified on this property. Should any previously unrecorded cultural resources be discovered during grading, the discovery will be evaluated for significance and additional mitigation measures may be required prior to the grading of the site if the discovery is defined as significant. All artifacts recovered from the testing program and the data recovery mitigation program will be curated at the City of Poway.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

BFSA was retained by the development applicant Kevin McNamara to conduct a cultural resources study of The Farms in Poway Project in the city of Poway, San Diego County, California. The field investigations were conducted in order to comply with both CEQA and City of Poway guidelines to identify any development-related impacts to the identified cultural resources as part of the environmental review process required by CEQA. The project is located in an area of high cultural resource sensitivity, as is suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns. In San Diego County, prehistoric cultural activities centered around environments with accessible food and water near bedrock formations. This property was previously subjected to an archaeological survey by the environmental consulting firm RECON (Price and Shultz 2020), the data from which has been included in this report. BFSA conducted an updated archaeological reconnaissance of the property and archaeological testing for two prehistoric milling sites (P-37-038732 and P-37-038733) located within the development envelope.

The property is located at 17166 Stoneridge Country Club Lane and encompasses approximately 117 acres of the former golf course property identified as APNs 273-110-070, -080, and -180 (Figure 2.0–1). The golf course property is configured between residential neighborhoods north of Espola Road and adjacent to Saint Andrews Drive on the west and Boca Raton Lane on the east. The project is situated within portions of Sections 24 and 25 of Township 13 South, Range 2 West and a portion of Section 19 of Township 13 South, Range 1 West on the 7.5-minute USGS *Escondido, California* topographic map (Figure 2.0–2). The project proposes to develop the approximately 117-acre golf course property into 160 residential homes with associated community gardens/farms, recreation facilities, restaurants, and parks, as well as open space (Figure 2.0–3).

In addition to the residential development, the project includes several off-site improvements. Off-site utility improvements include the option for a gravity sewer line connection that starts in Boca Raton Lane, then heads south within the paved 60-foot public right of way, then turns east within the paved 60-foot public right of way of Indian Canyon Lane, and then turns north within the 42-foot paved private Butterfield Trail to the public sewer connection.

Off-site roadway improvements include the expansion of Espola Road and Martincoit Road to a signalized four-way intersection, the provision of a pedestrian crossing on the west leg of the intersection with an enhanced crosswalk for high visibility, pedestrian signals with countdown timers, leading pedestrian interval timing, American Disability Act (ADA) compliant curb ramps, bicycle signal detection, and smart adaptive signals that can adjust signal phasing and extent pedestrian walk times based upon time of day. These same mobility features are also recommended at the Valle Verde Road and Espola Road intersection. Similarly, high visibility crosswalk and ADA complaint ramps would be installed at the intersection of Valle Verde Road and St. Andrews Drive. In addition, the missing connection of the five feet of contiguous sidewalk

along the east side of Valle Verde Road, approximately 350 feet north of Edina Way to Solera Way, would be constructed to provide continuous sidewalk.

Additional off-site roadway improvements would include improvements to the existing San Diego Metropolitan Transit System bus stop at this intersection; various improvements to Espola Road, including the widening of the right-of-way by three feet on the north side to accommodate a standard Class II bike lane; and the development of two secondary access points with stop-sign-controlled intersections located along Boca Raton Lane, one near the middle of the project and one near the northeast corner of the project. The proposed project would also include two emergency vehicle access points, with one located along Cloudcroft Drive and the other along Cloudcroft Court at the San Diego County Water Authority easement.

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the cultural resources study for the project, conducting the updated reconnaissance and Phase II testing program. The RECON survey of the property was conducted independently of BFSA (Price and Shultz 2020). The technical report was prepared by Brian Smith. Andrew Garrison created the report graphics and Lisa Stone conducted technical editing and report production with assistance from Elena Goralogia. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

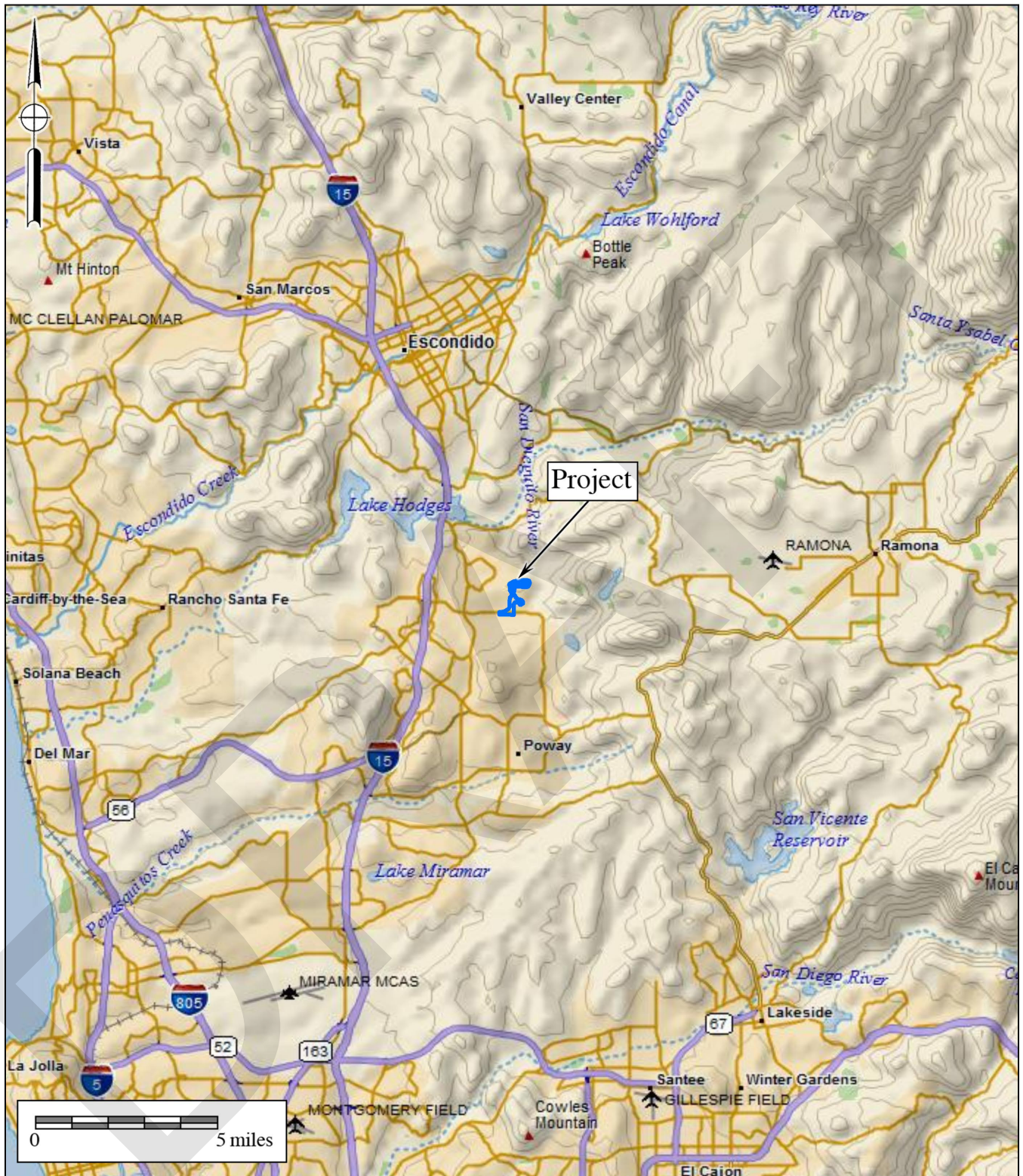


Figure 2.0–1
General Location Map
 The Farms in Poway Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)



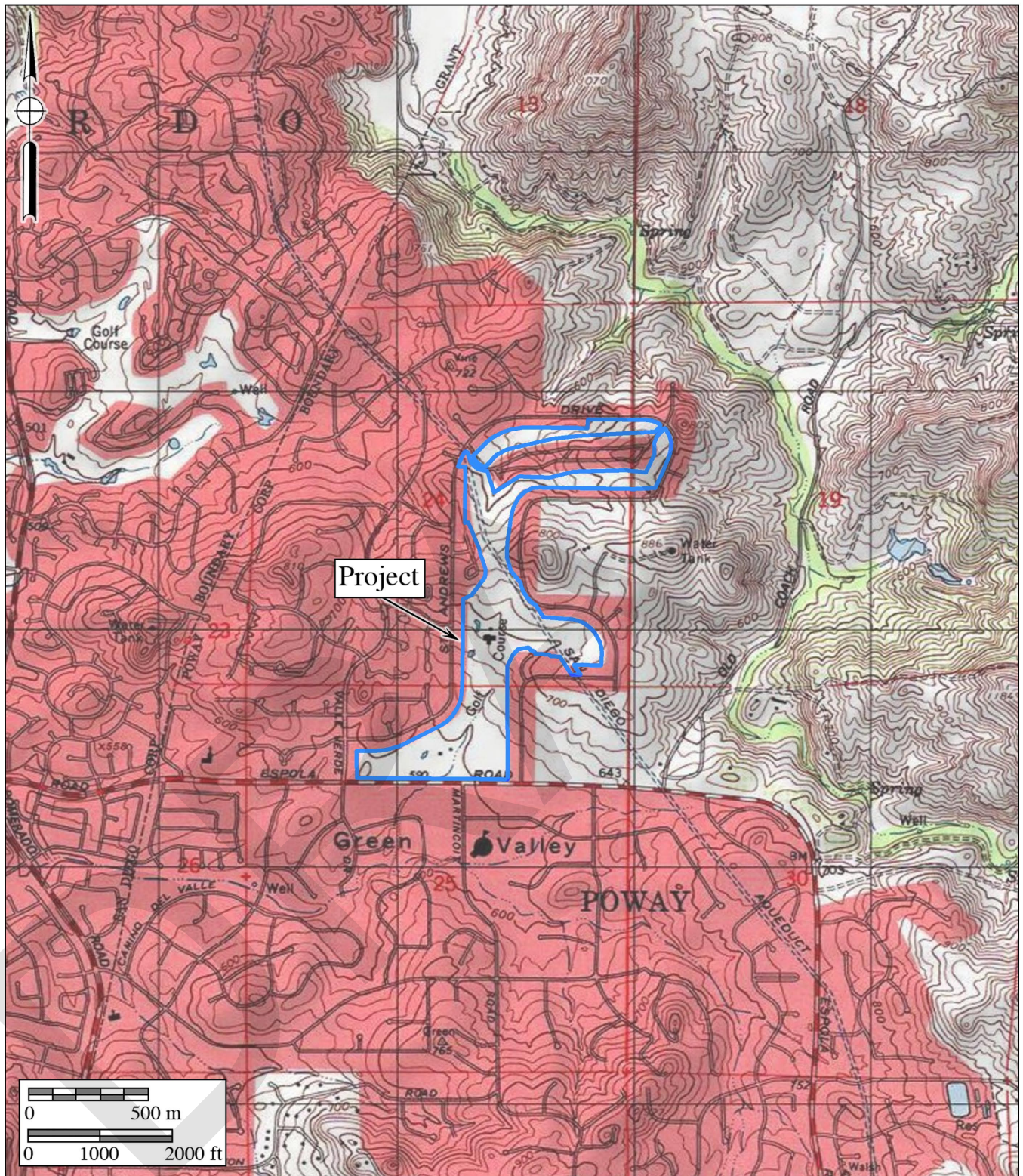


Figure 2.0–2
Project Location Map
 The Farms in Poway Project
 USGS Escondido Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)



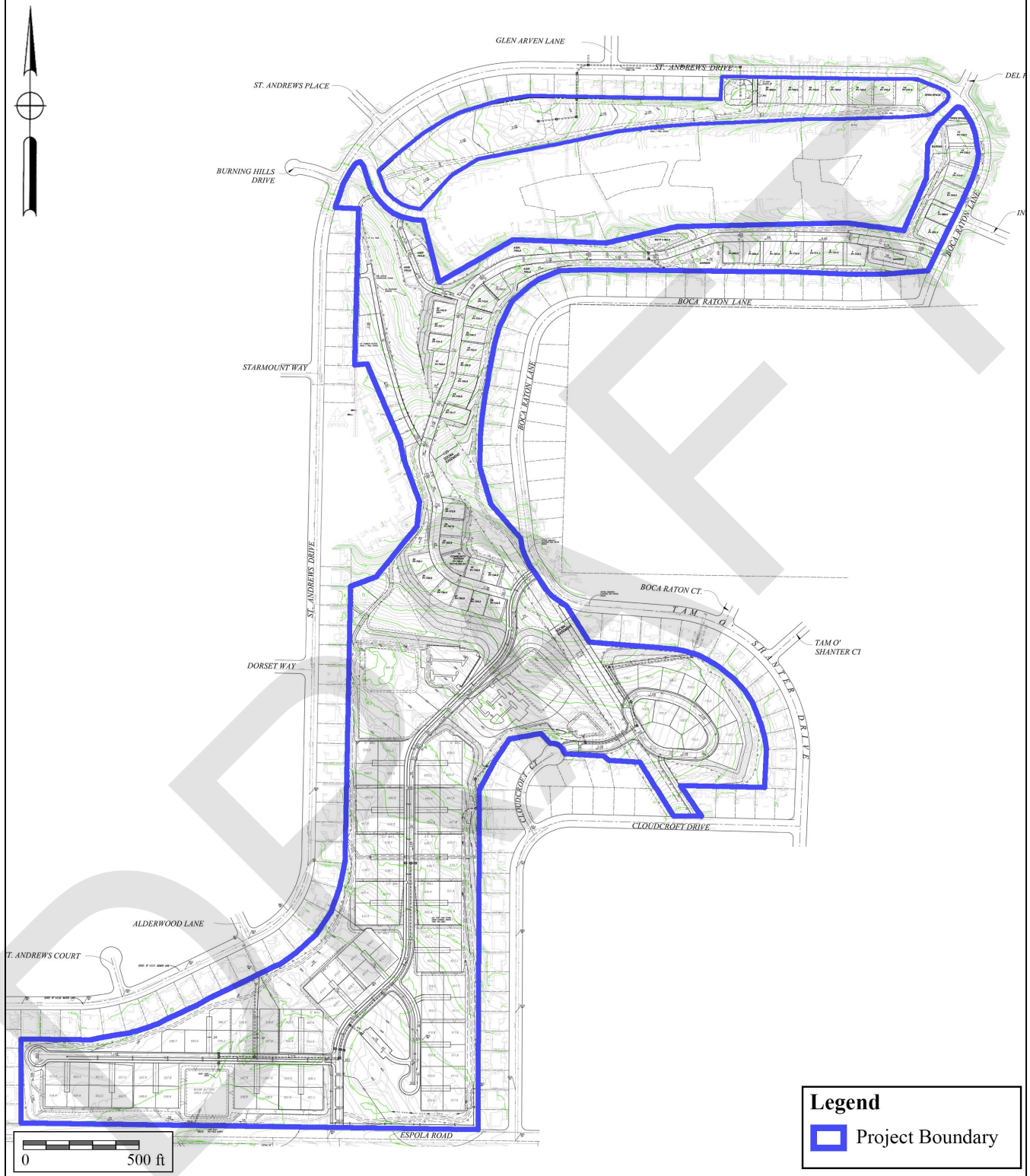


Figure 2.0–3
Project Development Map
 The Farms in Poway Project



2.1 Previous Work

The subject property was initially developed prior to CEQA or environmental review requirements. Therefore, no previous archaeological study had been conducted for this project. The records search conducted for the project by the SCIC at SDSU did not identify any recorded cultural resources or previous studies within the subject property. However, 68 cultural resources and one historic address were identified within one mile of the property and 81 cultural resource studies were conducted within one mile of the project. The full records search results can be found in Section 5.1 and Appendix C.

3.0 SETTING

3.1 Physiographic Setting

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

3.2 Geologic and Biological Settings

The project is located in the western foothills, or cismontane, region of Poway in northwestern San Diego County. The geology in the project area is characterized by an igneous and metamorphic basement complex (Kennedy and Peterson 1975). The basement complex consists of the Upper Jurassic Santiago Peak Volcanics and mid-Cretaceous rocks of the Southern California Batholith. The Santiago Peak Volcanics are composed of an elongated belt of mildly metamorphosed volcanic, volcanoclastic, and sedimentary rocks that crop out from the southern edge of the Los Angeles basin, moving south toward Mexico. These rocks range in composition from basalt to rhyolite, which are extremely hard rocks that are resistant to erosion. The mid-Cretaceous plutonic rocks of the Southern California Batholith intrude upon the Santiago Peak Volcanics and are primarily composed of quartz diorite and gabbro, forming the weathered granitic boulders that dominate the hillsides. Alluvium, primarily consisting of poorly consolidated surface materials derived from nearby soil and decomposed bedrock surfaces, is deposited along the valleys and drainages (Kennedy and Peterson 1975). The Poway area is characterized by foothills surrounding a number of valleys on the inland slope of the Peninsular Range.

Soils in the project area include those of the Cienega-Fallbrook Association, consisting of approximately 40.00 percent Cienega shallow loam soils, 40.00 percent Fallbrook loamy soils, 15.00 percent rocky outcrops, and 5.00 percent Vista soils (NRCS 2019). The Cienega-Fallbrook Association is characterized by excessively-drained to well-drained, coarse sandy loams overlying sandy clay loams that terminate with decomposed granodiorite (Bowman 1973). The Cienega-Fallbrook Association can be found along foothills with slopes ranging from 9.00 to 75.00 percent. Vegetation within the association consists of chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), shrubs (*Ceanothus* L.), flat-topped buckwheat (*Eriogonum deflexum*), annual grasses and forbs, and oak (*Quercus*) along drainages and on some north-facing slopes (Bowman 1973).

3.3 Cultural Setting

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

3.3.1 Prehistory

In general, the prehistoric record of San Diego County has been documented in many reports and studies, several of which represent the earliest scientific works concerning the recognition and interpretation of the archaeological manifestations present in this region. Geographer Malcolm Rogers initiated the recordation of sites in the area in the 1920s and 1930s, using his field notes to construct the first cultural sequences based upon artifact assemblages and stratigraphy (Rogers 1966). Subsequent scholars expanded the information gathered by Rogers and offered more academic interpretations of the prehistoric record. Moriarty (1966, 1967, 1969), Warren (1964, 1966), and True (1958, 1966) all produced seminal works that critically defined the various prehistoric cultural phenomena present in this region (Moratto 1984). Additional studies have sought to further refine these earlier works (Cardenas 1986; True 1970, 1980, 1986; True and Beemer 1982; True and Pankey 1985; Waugh 1986; Winterrowd and Cardenas 1987).

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

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

At the present time, there has been no concrete archaeological evidence to support the occupation of San Diego County prior to 10,500 years before the present (YBP). Some

archaeologists, such as Carter (1957, 1980) and Minshall (1976), have been proponents of Native American occupation of the region as early as 100,000 YBP. However, their evidence for such claims is sparse at best, and they have lost much support over the years as more precise dating techniques have become available for skeletal remains thought to represent early man in San Diego. In addition, many of the “artifacts” initially identified as products of early man in the region have since been rejected as natural products of geologic activity. Some of the local proposed early man 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 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 San Dieguito were a wandering hunter/gatherer society (Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1966).

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

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

Based upon evidence that suggests 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 culture, resulting in a pattern referred to as the Encinitas Tradition. In San Diego, the Encinitas Tradition is thought to be represented by the coastal La

Jolla Complex and its inland manifestation, the Pauma Complex. The La Jolla Complex is best recognized for its pattern of shell middens and grinding tools closely associated with marine resources and flexed burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). Increasing numbers of inland sites have been identified as dating to the Archaic Period, focusing upon terrestrial subsistence (Cardenas 1986; Smith 1996; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999a, 1999b).

The tool typology of the La Jolla Complex displays a wide range of sophistication in the lithic manufacturing techniques used to create the tools found at their sites. Scrapers, the dominant flaked tool type, were created by either splitting cobbles or by finely flaking quarried material. Evidence suggests that after about 8,200 YBP, milling tools began to appear in La Jolla 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 have derived from the mountains of southern San Diego County. The people of the Cuyamaca Complex are considered ancestral to the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay (Diegueño). Although several archaeologists consider the local Native American tribes to be 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 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. Seasonally available plant food resources (including acorns) and game were sources of nourishment for the Kumeyaay. By far the most important food resource for these people was the acorn. The acorn represented a storable surplus, which in turn allowed for seasonal sedentism and its attendant expansion of social phenomena.

3.3.2 History

Exploration Period (1530 to 1769)

The historic period around San Diego Bay began with the landing of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo and his men in 1542 (Chapman 1925). Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions (1602 to 1603), Sebastian Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of 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). A representative of the king in Mexico, Jose de Gálvez, conceived the plan to colonize Alta California and thereby secure the area for the Spanish (Rolle 1969). The effort involved both military and religious components, where the overall intent of establishing forts and missions was to gain control of the land and the native inhabitants through conversion. Actual colonization of the San Diego area began on July 16, 1769 when the first Spanish exploring party, commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations), arrived by the overland route to San Diego to secure California for the Spanish (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the establishment of a military presence in the area solidified the importance of San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population.

Missions were constructed from San Diego to the area as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based upon a number of important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land were made to those who applied, but many tracts reverted back to the government due to lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish 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 Indian 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 Jose Morales led the revolutionaries, but also failed and was executed. These two men are still symbols of Mexican liberty and patriotism. After the Mexican-born Spanish and the Catholic Church joined the revolution, Spain was finally defeated in 1821. Mexican Independence Day is celebrated on September 16 of each year, signifying the anniversary of the start of Father Hidalgo's revolt. The revolution had repercussions in the northern territories, and by 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate, and after 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits inland to minister the needs of the Native Americans (Engelhardt 1920). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to those who applied or who had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were made to settle government debts, and the Mexican government was also called upon to reaffirm some older Spanish land grants shortly before the Mexican-American War of 1846 (Moyer 1969).

Anglo-American Period (1846 to Present)

California was invaded by United States troops during the Mexican-American War from 1846 to 1848. The acquisition of strategic Pacific ports and California land was one of the principal objectives of the war (Price 1967). At the time, the inhabitants of California were practically defenseless, and they quickly surrendered to the United States Navy in July 1847 (Bancroft 1885).

The cattle ranchers of the "counties" of southern California prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. They were able to "reap windfall profit ... pay taxes and lawyer's bills ... and generally live according to custom" (Pitt 1966). However, cattle ranching soon declined, contributing to the expansion of agriculture. With the passage of the "No Fence Act" of 1872, San Diego's economy shifted from raising cattle to farming (Robinson 1948). The act allowed for the expansion of unfenced farms, which was crucial in an area where fencing material was practically unavailable. Five years after its passage, most of the arable lands in San Diego County had been patented as either ranchos or homesteads, and growing grain crops replaced raising cattle in many of the county's inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1883 [1965]).

By 1870, farmers had learned to dry farm and were coping with some of the peculiarities of San Diego County's climate (*San Diego Union* 1868; Van Dyke 1886). Between 1869 and 1871, the amount of cultivated acreage in the county rose from less than 5,000, to more than 20,000 acres (*San Diego Union* 1872). Of course, droughts continued to hinder the development of agriculture (Crouch 1915; *San Diego Union* 1870; Shipek 1977). Large-scale farming in San Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small size of arable valleys. The small

urban population and poor roads also restricted commercial crop growing. Meanwhile, cattle continued to be grazed in parts of inland San Diego County. In the Otay Mesa area, for example, the “No Fence Act” had little effect upon cattle farmers because ranches were spaced far apart and natural ridges kept the cattle out of nearby growing crops (Gordinier 1966).

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the population of San Diego County continued to grow. The population of the inland county declined during the 1890s, but between 1900 and 1910, it rose by about 70.00 percent. The pioneering efforts were over, the railroads had broken the relative isolation of southern California, and life in San Diego County became similar to other communities throughout the west. After World War I, the history of San Diego County was primarily determined by the growth of San Diego Bay. In 1919, the United States Navy decided to make the bay the home base for the Pacific Fleet (Pourade 1967), as did the aircraft industry in the 1920s (Heiges 1976). The establishment of these industries led to the growth of the county as a whole; however, most of the civilian population growth occurred in the north county coastal areas where the population almost tripled between 1920 and 1930. During this time period, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the city of San Diego, which had become a Navy center and industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County, agriculture became specialized, and recreational areas were established in the mountain and desert areas. Just before World War II, urbanization began to spread to the inland parts of the county.

General History of the Poway Area

During the historic period, the region was used for agricultural purposes from the late eighteenth century until well into the twentieth century. In 1828, Paguay (as the valley used to be known) was mentioned as a rancho of Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Stein 1975; see also Hassan 1993). On September 7, 1839, Mexican Governor Juan B. Alvarado granted Rancho Paguay to Don Rosario Aguilar. The Departmental Council of the Mexican Government accepted this concession on May 22, 1840. Don Aguilar was, as were all grantees, required to build a house on the property within a year and mark the boundaries with trees. However, there is no record of the Aguilar family ever having made an effort to submit a claim to the United States Land Office. Rancho Paguay was listed as an unclaimed land grant in 1861.

Meanwhile, Francisco Alvarado, the owner of Rancho Peñasquitos, was grazing cattle on Paguay and paying taxes on that land (Hassan 1993). By some preemptory right, he was able to complete a private sale to Philip Crosthwaite for half of the Rancho Paguay (also recorded as Pau). The General Land Office (GLO) did not confirm ownership of the Poway Valley to Alvarado when it provided a patent to Rancho Peñasquitos, thereby placing the validity of Crosthwaite’s title in question. On October 26, 1855, Crosthwaite filed a preemption claim for 160 acres in the valley (San Diego County Recorder). There was an old adobe house on the property, but it was in ruins, so he constructed a new one for his family. In 1861, Matilda Anderson purchased the Crosthwaite parcel and moved there with her children and new husband

(Hassan 1993; Smith 1989). Several land patents were then made in the valley, as this was the method of choice for early settlement in what was to become the community of Poway (Hassan 1993).

The early use of the valley by immigrant farmers and ranchers was largely focused upon grazing cattle and some sheep. Before the “No Fence Act” of the 1870s reached California, livestock owners could not be held responsible for damage caused to farmer’s crops. Since barbed wire had not yet been invented and fencing was prohibitively expensive, farming on a large scale was not practical. Nevertheless, nearly every farmstead maintained a kitchen plot where food was produced for the household. The “No Fence Act” had the effect of stimulating the emergence of farming by making the ranchers responsible for damage that their livestock might cause. This period was marked by an increase in farming interest statewide, as well as in the Poway Valley. During the late 1800s in Poway, crops largely consisted of grains, but fruit trees were added wherever a shallow water table would allow. Some beef cattle were introduced in the 1870s, as were grapes and other cash crops. Kitchen gardens remained a common sight in the valley until late in the twentieth century.

Costanos Paine became the first road overseer for the Poway District, appointed by the County Board of Supervisors in 1870. That same year, Paine was selected as the election official for Poway and became the first postmaster (Hassan 1993; Salley 1977). The designation of the Poway Post Office solidified the place name for a valley that had been variously spelled and pronounced since Spanish times. The early 1870s also saw the first school.

Late in the 1870s, the government township surveys were completed and land patents could proceed with confidence. Although a prolonged drought caused a marked decrease in the number of registered voters in Poway, the boom of the 1880s saw an influx of farming families to the valley. Honeybees were introduced as an industry in the 1870s, stimulating a variety in cash crops, especially fruits (Hassan 1993).

The next decade witnessed the return of normal rainfall and an influx of farmers. For the first time, the Great Register of Voters identified non-farming occupations among the new arrivals. By the 1890s, subdivision of the land patents became commonplace. Also during this period, names familiar to present-day Poway residents appeared. Stalwarts such as French, Hilleary, Dearborn, and Blaisdell were active in the community.

Telephone service was extended to Poway in 1884, when an attempt to subdivide a portion of the valley with strict covenants, codes, and restrictions (CC&Rs) was only moderately successful in a monetary sense (Hassan 1993). This was Baird & Chapin’s Piermont Subdivision located east of Pomerado Road and north of Poway Road. Even though the effort to subdivide failed by 1887, Piermont did succeed in establishing the concept of a town center with businesses clustered in one area. Other ideas proffered by Baird & Chapin, such as temperance, the preservation of established trees, and inclusion of public grounds, are common elements in today’s urban planning. In the last part of the century, rapid transportation and water became issues. Railroad plans never materialized and it was not until well into the twentieth century that

the water issue was resolved. Fortunately, Poway continued to grow in spite of the setbacks and issues associated with increasing population and land-use pressures.

Commercial grape growing for both raisins and winemaking became popular, as did the establishment of peaches as a cash crop after the turn of the century. Attempts to establish land subdivisions continued with such names as Pompeii in west Poway and Homer Hanson's Big Stone in southwest Poway along Beeler Creek.

The extension of Highway 395 to the area that became known as Big Stone was the stimulus for development of travel-related facilities in southwest Poway. By September 3, 1921, Poway Road had been paved with concrete from the foot of old Poway Grade (about where Scripps Poway Parkway and Pomerado Road currently intersect) to about Lake Hodges (van Dam 1983). At that time, Poway was connected to Lakeside by a road located where Sycamore Canyon Road is today. The old road to San Diego followed the approximate route of Pomerado Road, then down Murphy Canyon from Scripps Ranch. The east end of Poway Road led up to Ramona and both Pomerado and Espola roads led north. The rural character of Poway survived the development of roads and modern services for much of the twentieth century. Post-World War II, an influx of people led to the increasing need to incorporate the new City of Poway in 1980. The "City in the Country" theme characterizes the City's plan to keep the rural charm of Poway intact while expanding the city's modern development.

3.4 Research Goals

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 western portion of San Diego County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the project included the survey of the approximately 117-acre project and significance testing of two prehistoric milling stations. Given the area involved and the narrow focus of the cultural resources study, the research design for this project was necessarily limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence and potential significance of cultural resources, and to evaluate potential impacts to those 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 survey-level investigations 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 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 do the located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do the located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for the region?

Data Needs

At the survey 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 were undertaken with these primary research goals in mind:

- 1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project;
- 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.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological program for The Farms in Poway Project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive pedestrian survey of approximately 117 acres, and the significance evaluation of two cultural resources. This archaeological study conformed to CEQA and City of Poway guidelines to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources as a result of the project's approval. Statutory requirements of CEQA and subsequent legislation (Section 15064.5) were followed in evaluating the significance of the cultural resources encountered. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (1995).

4.1 Archaeological Records Search

The records search conducted by the SCIC at SDSU included a one-mile radius from the project's boundaries in order to determine the presence of any previously recorded sites within or around the APE. Records searches were conducted both by BFSa and RECON. Results of the BFSa records search are provided in Appendix C and discussed in Section 5.1. The SCIC also provided the standard review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Historic Property Directory. Land patent records, held by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and accessible through the BLM GLO website, were also reviewed for pertinent project information. In addition, the BFSa research library was consulted for any relevant historical information.

4.2 Field Methodology

The field effort for the Farms in Poway Project was conducted in two phases: a Phase I survey conducted by RECON and Phase II significance testing conducted by BFSa. BFSa also conducted an updated archaeological reconnaissance of the property in 2018. Photographs were taken to document both phases of the field investigation and all associated features and surface artifacts within the APE were mapped using a Trimble Geo XT Global Positioning System (GPS) unit equipped with TerraSync software. During both phases of fieldwork, ground visibility throughout the APE was approximately 10.00 to 75.00 percent, with moderate to dense ground cover.

4.2.1 Archaeological Survey

In accordance with both CEQA and City of Poway guidelines, an intensive pedestrian survey was conducted by RECON archaeologists on September 22, 2017 as part of the Phase I field investigation. The RECON report (Price and Shultz 2020) has been appended to this study as Appendix E. The purpose of this survey was to identify and locate any cultural resources present within the property. As a result of the Phase I field investigations, RECON identified two prehistoric archaeological sites (P-37-038732 and P-37-038733). Both sites are characterized as

isolated bedrock milling stations associated with the Late Prehistoric Native American occupation of the area. The reconnaissance conducted by BFSa did not identify any additional cultural resources on the property. The BFSa review included the off-site sewer and roadway alignments.

4.2.2 Significance Testing

The second phase of the field investigations consisted of significance testing of the two archaeological sites that would be impacted by development. Phase II testing was conducted by BFSa on September 24, 2019. Testing at the two prehistoric milling sites consisted of detailed recordation of the sites and associated features, collection of any surface artifacts present, completion of subsurface shovel test pits (STPs), and a significance evaluation. Documentation of the bedrock milling features at P-37-038732 and P-37-038733 included mapping the features via GPS, recording measurements, and photographing all of their components. The bedrock milling features were recorded on data forms developed specifically for recording milling surfaces and documenting the length, width, and depth of each milling surface, the type of milling surface (slick, mortar, collar, etc.), and general overall characteristics. In certain areas of the bedrock milling features, accumulated soils were removed from the surface of the bedrock in order to expose the entirety of the feature. Additionally, photographs were taken to document the overall surroundings and specific components of the sites (milling surfaces, rock features, etc.).

The STPs excavated as part of Phase II evaluations were completed to determine if any subsurface cultural deposits were present. Placement of the STPs was dependent upon the locations of the milling features and surrounding rocks and trees. The STPs were approximately 30 centimeters in diameter and excavated to a maximum depth of 30 centimeters below ground surface, where sufficient soils remained. All excavated soils were screened through one-eighth-inch mesh hardware cloth. Formal one-meter-square archaeological test units were not required for this project, as the STPs failed to locate any subsurface deposits or indications of focused Native American use of these locations.

4.3 Laboratory Methodology

In keeping with generally accepted archaeological procedures, any artifacts collected during archaeological investigations are categorized as to artifact form, mineralogy, and function. Comparative collections curated in the BFSa laboratory are often helpful in identifying unusual or highly fragmentary specimens. The cataloging process for specimens utilizes a classification system commonly employed in this region. After cataloging and identification, the collections are marked with the appropriate provenience and catalog information, then packaged for permanent curation. No radiocarbon dating or other specialized studies were conducted based upon the lack of materials recovered from the project. Although no artifacts were identified on the surface of the two archaeological sites and none were recovered from the archaeological testing program, the methodology will be followed in the event that any artifacts are uncovered during any future archaeological investigations at this project.

4.4 Report Preparation and Recordation

This report contains information regarding previous archaeological studies in the vicinity of the project, statutory requirements for the project, a brief description of the setting, research methods employed, and the overall results of the field investigations. The report includes all appropriate illustrations and tabular information needed to make a complete and comprehensive presentation of these activities, including the methodologies employed and the personnel involved. A copy of this report will be placed with the SCIC at SDSU. The cultural resources discovered during the survey of the project have been recorded on appropriate DPR forms and filed with the SCIC (Appendix B).

4.5 Native American Consultation

The analysis of site components and artifacts did not indicate Native American religious, ritual, or other special activities at this location. In addition, BFSa requested a review of the Sacred Lands Files (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. The NAHC SLF search did not indicate the presence of a sacred site within the search radius. A list of Native American contacts was also provided by the NAHC. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSa contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter to request any relevant information concerning the property. This request is not part of any Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American consultation. As of the date of this report, BFSa has received six responses. The Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee, Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, and Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation stated that they were aware of cultural resources in the area and requested that a Kumeyaay monitor be present during all ground disturbing activities for the project. The Jamul Indian Village of California requested background information and the SCIC records search for the project. The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians indicated that although they do not have knowledge of cultural resources within or adjacent to the project, the project is located within Rincon's specific area of historic interest. The Rincon Band also requested a copy of the SCIC records search. The Pala Band of Mission Indians stated that the project is not within the boundaries of the Pala Indian Reservation or their Traditional Use Area and deferred to tribes more local to the project area. Original correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

4.6 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 the city of Poway in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following section details the CEQA criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

4.6.1 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 (Public Resources Code 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 Public Resources Code or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, 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 that 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 a historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code 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 California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the Public Resources Code), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code 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 a 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 a historical resource would be materially impaired.
- 2) The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; 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 Public Resources Code or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
 - c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

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

- 1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- 2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
- 3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section

21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.

- 4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project upon those resources shall not be considered a significant effect upon the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect upon it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts 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 Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

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

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search Results

An archaeological records search for the APE and surrounding area was conducted by the SCIC at SDSU. As a result of the records search completed by BFSA, no cultural resources were reported to be located within the subject property. However, a total of 68 cultural resources and one historic address were reported within a one-mile radius of the project. The majority of the recorded resources are prehistoric (N=62), and include 36 bedrock milling sites, 21 lithic and/or artifact scatters, two rock art sites, one possible habitation site, and three isolated artifacts. The remaining six sites are historic in age, and consist of masonry wall fragments, two historic foundations, a historic single-family residence with ancillary buildings, and two utility poles. The recorded sites are presented in Table 5.1–1 (Appendix F).

In order to complete the records search, the SCIC reviewed the following historic resources:

- The OHP, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (2013)
- The OHP, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (2013)
- The 1:24,000 USGS *Escondido* (1948) topographic map
- The 1:24,000 USGS *Poway* (1952; culture and drainage revised 1950) topographic map
- San Diego County 1872 map
- San Diego County historic roads (1769 to 1885) map

BFSA also requested a records search of the SLF of the NAHC. The NAHC SLF search did not indicate the presence of a sacred site within the search radius. A list of Native American contacts was also provided by the NAHC. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter to request any relevant information concerning the property. As of the date of this report, BFSA has received six responses. Original correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

5.2 Results of the Field Survey

Phase I of the archaeological investigation was conducted by RECON on September 22, 2017 and consisted of an intensive pedestrian survey (Price and Shultz 2020). BFSA conducted an updated archaeological reconnaissance in 2018 that confirmed the RECON results. At the time of the survey, ground visibility ranged from approximately 10 to 75 percent throughout the property. The cover of grass and landscaping from the former golf course limited ground visibility over much of the golf fairways and greens (Plate 5.2–1). The previous grading of the golf course likely affected any cultural resources that may have existed on the property prior to development. Likewise, the operation of the golf course over 40 years has likely masked or destroyed any remaining evidence of prehistoric occupation of the property.



Plate 5.2-1: Overview of Site P-37-038732, facing northwest.

However, the RECON survey (Price and Shultz 2020) resulted in the identification of two previously unrecorded prehistoric archaeological sites, which have been designated as P-37-038732 and P-37-038733 (Figure 5.2-1). Both sites are characterized as very limited bedrock milling locations where Native Americans processed collected food (typically seeds) by grinding it on the bedrock prior to consumption. Neither RECON nor BFSa identified any surface artifacts in association with the bedrock milling features. The prehistoric sites identified within the project are reflections of the Late Prehistoric subsistence pattern in the foothill region of San Diego County. The sites share common traits of milling features associated with food collecting and processing.

5.3 Results of Significance Testing

The proposed development of The Farms in Poway Project parcel will directly impact Sites P-37-038732 and P-37-038733 discovered within the property. In order to evaluate potential impacts to the cultural resources, the two sites were mapped in detail and the bedrock milling features were recorded. BFSa conducted subsurface testing at the two sites on September 24, 2019. In addition to the field tasks of site mapping and recordation, both sites were also subjected to STP excavations to determine the presence/absence of subsurface deposits of cultural materials in association with the bedrock milling features. The following subsections detail the results of significance testing at both sites.

Figure 5.2-1
Cultural Resource Location Map
(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

5.3.1 Site P-37-038732

Site Description

Archaeological Site P-37-038732 is a prehistoric milling station located within a cluster of boulders and large trees (both palm and eucalyptus) that served as a delineation of one of the golf course fairways. The boulders located in this cluster appear to be both original to the location and also relocated rocks, likely as part of the grading of the project for the golf course. Certainly, the setting of the bedrock milling station is completely altered from the context when utilized by the Native American occupants of the area. The site is characterized as disturbed, although the bedrock milling boulder does not appear to have been relocated during grading of the golf course. The overall site boundaries are limited to an area of three by two meters. An overview of Site P-37-038732 is provided in Plate 5.3–1.



Plate 5.3–1: Overview of Site P-37-038732, facing north.

On September 24, 2019, BFSA conducted significance testing at Site P-37-038732. No surface artifacts were identified and the single bedrock milling feature identified (BMF A) was mapped, drawn, measured, and photographed. Subsurface investigations were conducted to determine if any cultural materials were present in association with the milling feature. The locations of the three negative STPs and BMF A are shown on Figure 5.3–1.

Figure 5.3-1
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site P-37-038732

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Surface Investigation

One bedrock milling feature (BMF A) was identified during the surface investigation. Two milling slicks were identified on the boulder. Dimensions and a description of the milling elements can be found in Table 5.3–1. A photograph of the milling feature and milling element can be found in Plate 5.3–2. The location of BMF A can be seen on Figure 5.3–1.

Table 5.3–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site P-37-038732

Feature	Milling Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)		
			Length	Width	Depth
A	1	Slick	19.0	14.0	0.1
	2		17.0	12.0	0.1



Plate 5.3–2: BMF A at Site P-37-038732, facing northwest.

Subsurface Investigation

The potential for subsurface cultural deposits at Site P-37-038732 was investigated through the excavation of three STPs. The STPs were excavated to a minimum depth of 30 centimeters or to the depth where sterile soils were encountered. Excavation of the STPs was used to identify any concentrations of subsurface cultural deposits. Shovel tests were placed adjacent to the bedrock milling feature (see Figure 5.3–1). All three STPs were negative for cultural materials (Table 5.3–2).

Table 5.3–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site P-37-038732

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity
1	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20			
	20-30			
2	0-10		No Recovery	
	0-20			
3	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20			
	20-30			

Summary

One bedrock milling feature with two milling slicks (BMF A) was identified at Site P-37-038732. No artifacts were identified on the surface of the site or in the STP excavations. Based upon the information derived from the site, this resource has been determined to be not CEQA-significant. The site retains no additional research potential and the milling feature represents the most common type of prehistoric resource in the city of Poway and the surrounding county of San Diego.

5.3.2 Site P-37-038733

Site Description

Archaeological Site P-37-038733 is a prehistoric milling station located within a cluster of boulders and large trees (both palm and eucalyptus) that served as a delineation of one of the golf course fairways. The site contains two adjacent boulders with milling surfaces. Much like Site P-37-038732, the boulders that characterize this site appear to be both original to the location and also relocated rocks, likely as part of the grading of the project for the golf course. Certainly, the setting of the bedrock milling station is completely altered from the context when utilized by the Native American occupants of the area. The site is characterized as disturbed, although the bedrock milling boulders do not appear to have been relocated during grading of the golf course. The overall site boundaries are limited to an area of five by three meters. An overview of Site P-37-038733 is provided in Plate 5.3–3.



Plate 5.3–3: Overview of Site P-37-038733, facing south.

On September 24, 2019, BFSA conducted significance testing at Site P-37-038733. No surface artifacts were identified and the two bedrock milling features identified (BMFs A and B) were mapped, drawn, measured, and photographed. Subsurface investigations were conducted to determine if any cultural materials were present in association with the milling features. The locations of the three negative STPs and BMFs A and B are shown on Figure 5.3–2.

Figure 5.3–2
Archaeological Investigation Map
Site P-37-038733

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Surface Investigation

Two bedrock milling features (BMFs A and B) were identified during the surface investigation. Three milling slicks were identified on BMF A and one milling basin was identified on BMF B. Dimensions and a description of the milling elements can be found in Table 5.3–3. Photographs of the milling features and milling elements can be found in Plates 5.3–4 and 5.3–5. The locations of BMFs A and B can be seen on Figure 5.3–2.

Table 5.3–3
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site P-37-038733

Feature	Milling Surface	Type	Dimensions (cm)		
			Length	Width	Depth
A	1	Slick	13.0	13.0	0.1
	2		23.0	14.0	0.1
	3		27.0	14.0	0.3
B	1	Basin	38.0	27.0	5.0



Plate 5.3–4: BMF A at Site P-37-038733, facing west.



Plate 5.3-5: BMF B at Site P-37-038733, facing west.

Subsurface Investigation

The potential for subsurface cultural deposits at Site P-37-038733 was investigated through the excavation of three STPs. The STPs were excavated to a minimum depth of 30 centimeters or to the depth where sterile soils were encountered. Excavation of the STPs was used to identify any concentrations of subsurface deposits. Shovel tests were placed adjacent to the bedrock milling features (see Figure 5.3-2). All STPs were negative for cultural materials (Table 5.3-4).

Table 5.3-4

Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site P-37-038733

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Object Name	Material Type	Quantity
1	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20			
	20-30			
2	0-10		No Recovery	
	0-20			
3	0-10		No Recovery	
	10-20			
	20-30			

Summary

Two bedrock milling features with a total of four milling surfaces (BMFs A and B) characterize Site P-37-038733. No artifacts were identified on the surface of the site or in the STP excavations. Based upon the information derived from the site, this resource has been determined to be not CEQA-significant. The site retains no additional research potential and the milling features represent the most common type of prehistoric resource in the city of Poway and the surrounding county of San Diego.

6.0 SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS AND IMPACT ANALYSIS

The cultural resources assessment conducted at The Farms in Poway Project has provided an inventory of the cultural resources located within the property, assessed those cultural resources for significance, and evaluated potential impacts represented by the planned development. The archaeological survey of the property by RECON identified two previously unrecorded archaeological sites (P-37-038732 and P-37-038733). Subsequent investigation of the sites revealed only bedrock milling features. No Native American artifacts were located either on the surface of the sites or in the subsurface excavations. The bedrock milling features indicate that prehistoric Native American activities within the property were focused upon floral resource processing associated with the Late Prehistoric northern Kumeyaay who occupied this area of San Diego County after approximately 500 B.C.

6.1 Site P-37-038732

Site P-37-038732 is a Late Prehistoric bedrock milling feature site characterized by a single bedrock milling feature with two milling surfaces. No artifacts were identified in association with the feature. The site has been previously disturbed and, due to the lack of cultural materials recovered in association with the milling feature, Site P-37-038732 is evaluated as not significant under CEQA criteria because it lacks the ability to provide future research potential. Although Site P-37-038732 will be directly impacted by the development project, no site-specific mitigation measures will be required as part of project approval.

6.2 Site P-37-038733

Site P-37-038733 is a Late Prehistoric temporary campsite that consists of two bedrock milling features with a total of four milling surfaces. No artifacts were identified in association with the features. The site has been previously disturbed and, due to the lack of cultural materials recovered in association with the milling features, Site P-37-038733 is evaluated as not significant under CEQA criteria because it lacks the ability to provide future research potential. Although Site P-37-038733 will be directly impacted by the development project, no site-specific mitigation measures will be required as part of project approval.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resources study of The Farms in Poway Project has concluded that two non-significant prehistoric sites (P-37-038732 and P-37-038733) will be directly impacted by the development of this project. Because these sites have been evaluated as not significant, site-specific mitigation measures will not be necessary. However, because the property was graded before CEQA regulations were adopted in 1975, the potential exists that other cultural resources were present on the property prior to grading. Because cultural resources could be masked or buried beneath the graded golf course, monitoring of grading is recommended to locate and record any resources that may be exposed by grading. An MMRP is recommended in Section 7.1.

7.1 Mitigation Monitoring

The grading for The Farms in Poway Project subdivision will directly impact two non-significant sites. The grading may also disturb resources that were not previously identified. Because of the potential to discover elements of the recorded sites that were not previously detected, or to identify previously undiscovered prehistoric sites, all earth-disturbing activities associated with the grading of streets and house pads, or associated with underground utilities, shall be monitored by an archaeologist. Monitoring for the project during ground-disturbing activities by a qualified archaeologist is recommended to ensure that if buried cultural deposits are discovered during grading, these will be handled in a timely and proper manner according to the protocols listed in the MMRP.

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

An MMRP to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered, buried, or previously undetected elements of any archaeological resources within The Farms in Poway Project shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the lead agency. This program shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions:

- 1) Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the applicant shall provide written verification that a qualified archaeologist has been retained to implement the monitoring program. This verification shall be presented in a letter from the project archaeologist to the lead agency.
- 2) The certified archaeologist shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
- 3) The consulting archaeologist shall direct the field monitor during grading of all areas identified for development.
- 4) Native American monitoring will be required during grading, unless the certified archaeologist determines that the potential for cultural resources has been exhausted. The Native American monitors will be directed by the project archaeologist.

- 5) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor and Native American representative shall be on-site, as determined by the consulting archaeologist, to perform inspections of the excavations. Full- or part-time inspections may be needed depending upon the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features.
- 6) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field so the monitored grading can proceed.
- 7) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground-disturbance operation in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact the lead agency at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with the lead agency, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The lead agency must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources that are discovered and which will be destroyed by grading, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the lead agency before being carried out using professional archaeological methods. If any human remains are discovered, all grading at that location must stop and the county coroner and lead agency shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
- 8) Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the location of any discovered significant cultural deposits, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The archaeological monitor(s) shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
- 9) All cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated according to the current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.
- 10) A report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the lead agency prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include DPR Primary and Archaeological Site Forms.

8.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

February 6, 2020

Date

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APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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Education

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

1982

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

1975

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

**1977–Present
Poway, California**

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

Professional Accomplishments

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

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects 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 Meniffee 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.
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- 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.
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- 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, Meniffee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Meniffee 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.

APPENDIX B

Site Record Forms

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

**Cultural Resources Survey Report for The Farm
in Poway Project, Poway, California**

(Prepared by RECON Environmental, Inc., 2020)



**Cultural Resources Survey Report for
The Farm in Poway Project
Poway, California**

Prepared for
Kevin McNamara
12919 Corte Juana
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Prepared by
RECON Environmental, Inc.
1927 Fifth Avenue
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RECON Number 8858-1
January 23, 2020

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Harry Price".

Harry Price, Project Archaeologist

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard Shultz".

Richard Shultz, M.A., Project Archaeologist

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

Authors: Harry J. Price and Richard Shultz

Consulting Firm: RECON Environmental, Inc.
1927 Fifth Avenue
San Diego, CA 92101-2358

Report Date: January 23, 2020

Report Title: Cultural Resources Survey Report for The Farm in Poway, Poway, California

Prepared for: Mr. Kevin McNamara

Contract Number: RECON Number 8858-1

USGS Quadrangle Map: Escondido, California, quadrangle, 1996 edition eastern half of Section 24, and the north half of Section 25, Range 02 West, Township 13 South, and the west quarter of Section 19, Range 01 West, Township 13 South,

Acreage: 117.2 acres

Keywords: Historical resources survey, City of Poway, negative survey results, Poway Creek.

ABSTRACT

RECON Environmental, Inc. (RECON) completed a field and archival investigation of The Farm in Poway project, at 17166 Stoneridge Country Club Lane, in the city of Poway, California. The project is bounded on the south by Espola Road, on the west and north by Saint Andrews Drive, and on the east by Boca Raton Lane, Tam O' Shanter Drive, and Cloudcroft Drive. RECON conducted a record search of the archaeological data bases maintained at the South Coastal Information Center and requested a search of the Native American Heritage Sacred Lands Files.

The files at South Coastal Information Center had no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites recorded on or adjacent to the project property.

Two cultural resources were found during the current field survey. 8858-RDS-001 and 8858-RDS-002, that consist of bedrock milling features. As currently designed, sites 8858-RDS-001 and 8858-RDS-002 will be impacted by the project grading. If avoidance of the two cultural resources is not feasible, a testing program should be conducted at each to determine if the resources qualify under criterion 4 of the CEQA criteria, and are likely to yield information important to the prehistory of San Diego. The testing program will be sufficient to determine significance of the sites under CEQA guidelines. If the sites are

determined significant by the testing, additional mitigation in the form of a data recovery program will be required to reduce the impacts to the two sites to a less than significant level.

The project was constructed prior to the adoption of CEQA and there is no record of the project site being surveyed prior to construction. Some areas of the golf course, especially the fairways, may not have been extensively disturbed by original grading, and RECON feels there is the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits to be present on the project site. Because of this, RECON recommends a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor representing the Kumeyaay community be present for all ground disturbing activities. If archaeological materials are identified during construction activities, work in the immediate area shall cease and an archaeologist meeting the qualifications of the City of Poway must evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, a data recovery program shall be implemented.

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CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS

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Acronyms

APE	Area of Potential Effect
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CSDDPW	County of San Diego Department of Public Works
GPS	global positioning system
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
SCIC	South Coast Information Center
USGS	United States Geological Survey

1.0 Management Summary

This report summarizes the results of the cultural resources field and archival investigation of The Farm in Poway (project), at 17166 Stoneridge Country Club Lane in the city of Poway. The project is bounded on the south by Espola Road, on the west and north by Saint Andrews Drive, and on the east by Boca Raton Lane, Tam O' Shanter Drive, and Cloudcroft Drive. Total property acreage is 117.2 acres, all of which would be developed.

A record search was conducted of the archaeological databases maintained at the California Historical Resources Information System, South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University. The files at SCIC have no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites recorded on the project property.

Two cultural resources were found during the current field survey. 8858-RDS-001 and 8858-RDS-002, that consist of bedrock milling features. As currently designed, sites 8858-RDS-001 and 8858-RDS-002 will be impacted by the project grading. If avoidance of the two cultural resources is not feasible, a testing program should be conducted at each to determine if the resources qualify under criterion 4 of the California Environmental Act (CEQA) criteria, and are likely to yield information important to the prehistory of San Diego. The testing program will be sufficient to determine significance of the sites under CEQA guidelines. If the sites are determined significant by the testing, additional mitigation in the form of a data recovery program will be required to reduce the impacts to the two sites to a less than significant level.

The project was constructed prior to the adoption of CEQA and there is no record of the project site being surveyed prior to construction. Some areas of the golf course, especially the fairways, may not have been extensively disturbed by original grading, and RECON feels there is the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits to be present on the project site. Because of this, RECON recommends a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor representing the Kumeyaay community be present for all ground disturbing activities. If archaeological materials are identified during construction activities, work in the immediate area shall cease and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology (National Park Service 1983) must evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, a data recovery program shall be implemented.

2.0 Introduction

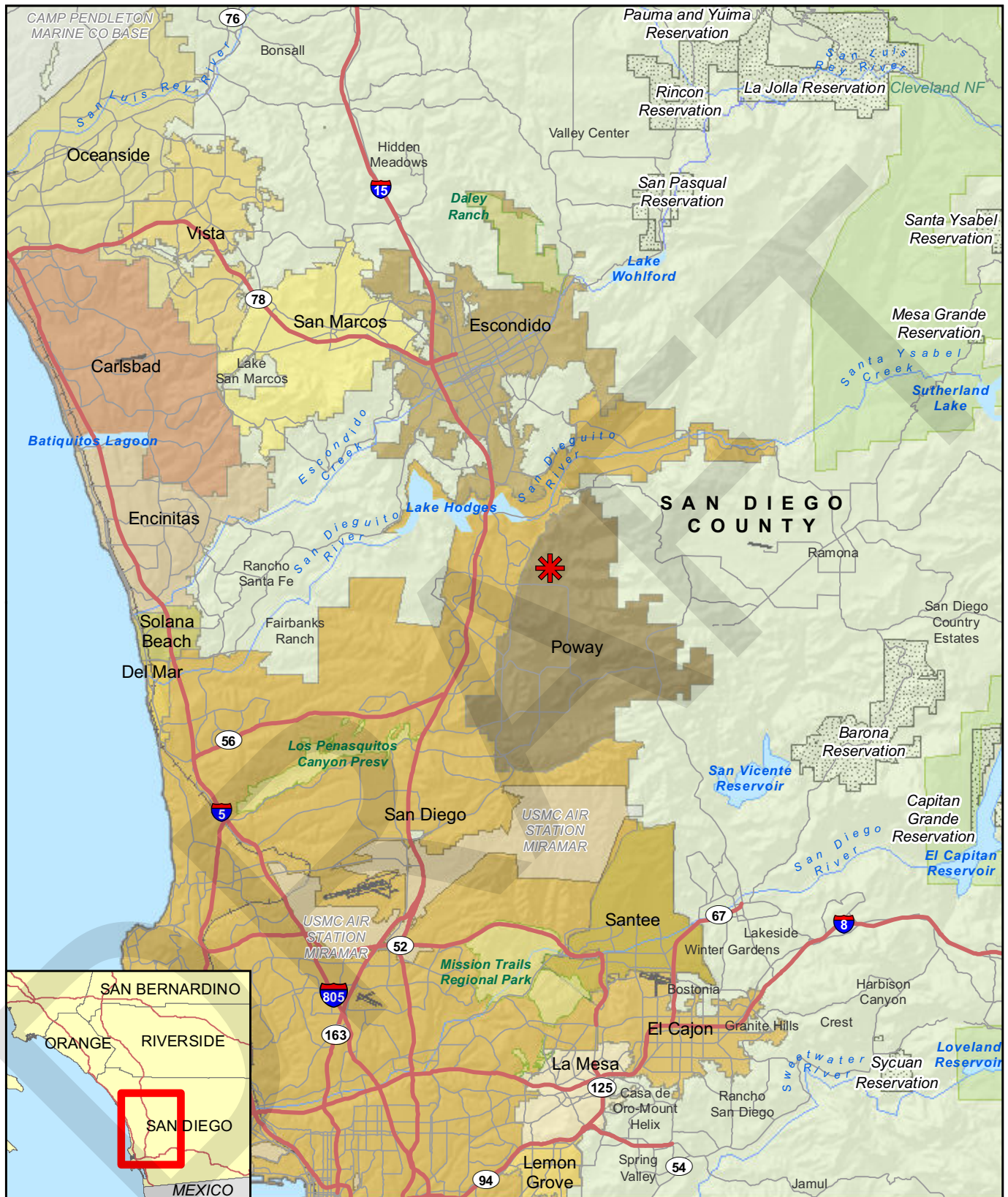
The project proposes to construct housing for developmentally disabled individuals on a currently partially developed parcel in the northwestern portion of the city of Poway, California (Figure 1). The assessor's parcel numbers are 273-110-1800, 273-110-0700, and 273-110-0800. The total property acreage is 117.2 acres, all of which will be developed. The project includes a mixed-use development consisting of 160 residential homes (single-family, twin, and cottage courts), agricultural farmlands, open space, community gardens, a swim and tennis club, a café, educational facilities, and other site amenities. The project site is in the eastern half of Section 24, and the north half of Section 25, Range 02 West, Township 13 South, and the west quarter of Section 19, Range 01 West, Township 13 South, of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map, Escondido, California quadrangle (Figure 2).

3.0 Physical and Cultural Setting

3.1 Physical Setting

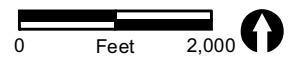
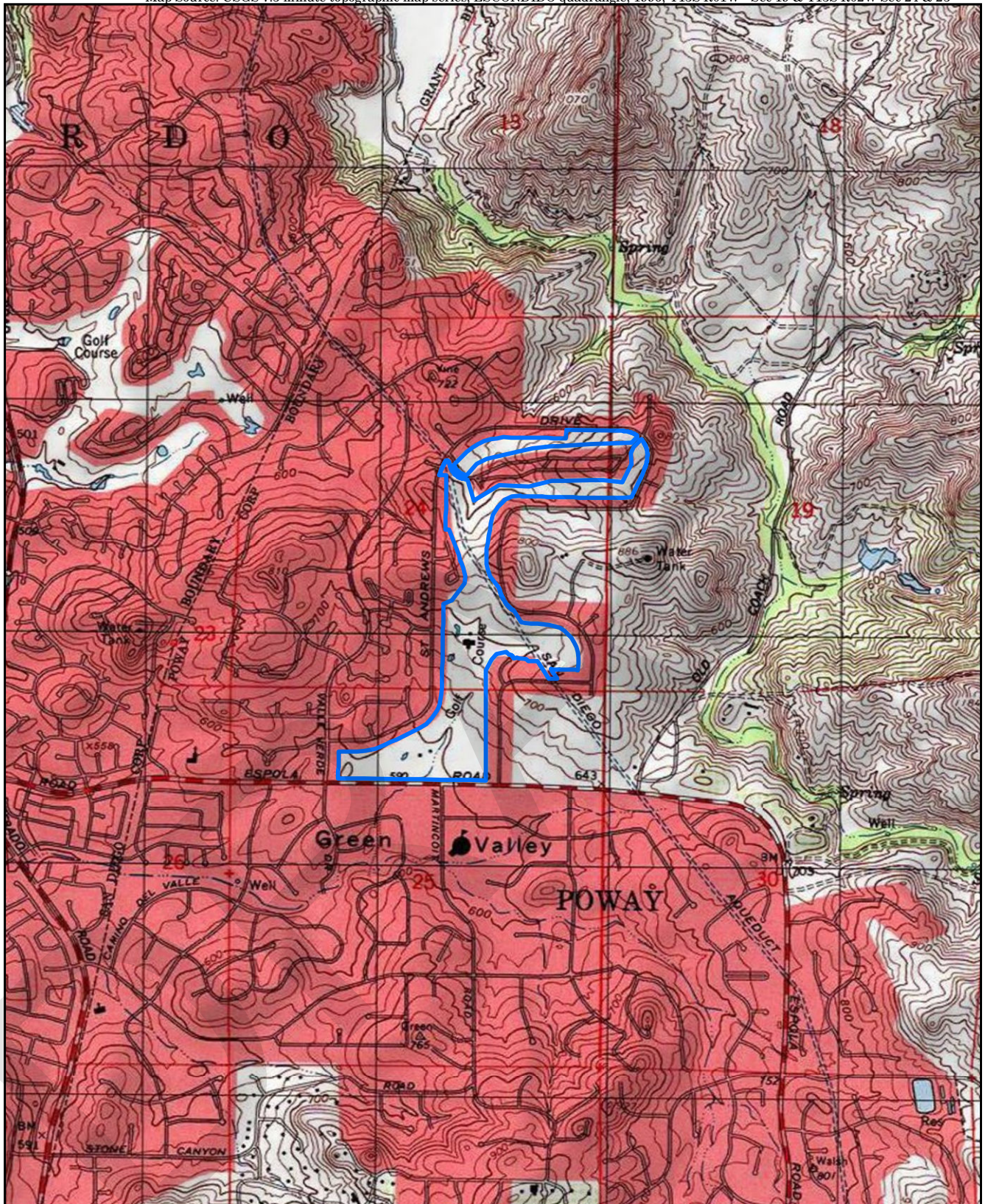
The project is bounded on the south by Espola Road, on the west and north by Saint Andrews Drive, and on the east by Boca Raton Lane, Tam O' Shanter Drive, and Cloudcroft Drive (Figure 3). The project is bounded on all sides by residential development of varying density. Sycamore Creek is approximately 550 meters to the east and Lake Hodges is approximately 3.4 kilometers to the north-northwest. Interstate 15 is approximately 3.5 kilometers to the west (see Figures 1 and 2). The parcel consists of a golf course with tennis courts, a clubhouse complex, and maintenance areas. Turf grass, trees, and shrubs cover the majority of the project area (see Figure 3).


Vegetation on the developed portion of the property consists of a mix of exotic trees, bushes, and ground cover. The Poway Creek drainage supports a riparian vegetation community comprised of both native species and large stands of exotic arundo.

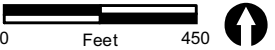



✱ Project Location

FIGURE 1
Regional Location



 Survey Area



 Survey Area

RECON FIGURE 3
M:\JOBS\518858\common_gis\fig3_scic.mxd 9/21/2017 sab Project Location on Aerial Photograph

3.2 Cultural Setting

3.2.1 Prehistoric Period

The prehistoric cultural sequence in San Diego County is generally conceived as comprising three basic periods: the Paleoindian, dated between about 11,500 and 8,500 years ago and manifested by the artifacts of the San Dieguito Complex; the Archaic, lasting from about 8,500 to 1,500 years ago (A.D. 500) and manifested by the cobble and core technology of the La Jollan Complex; and the Late Prehistoric, lasting from about 1,500 years ago to historic contact (i.e., A.D. 500 to 1769) and represented by the Cuyamaca Complex. This latest complex is marked by the appearance of ceramics, small arrow points, and cremation burial practices.

The Paleoindian Period in San Diego County is most closely associated with the San Dieguito Complex, as identified by Rogers (1938, 1939, 1945). The San Dieguito assemblage consists of well-made scraper planes, choppers, scraping tools, crescentics, elongated bifacial knives, and leaf-shaped points. The San Dieguito Complex is thought to represent an early emphasis on hunting (Warren et al. 1993:III-33).

The Archaic Period brings an apparent shift toward a more generalized economy and an increased emphasis on seed resources, small game, and shellfish. The local cultural manifestations of the Archaic Period are called the La Jollan Complex along the coast and the Pauma Complex inland. Pauma Complex sites lack the shell that dominates many La Jollan sites. Along with an economic focus on gathering plant resources, the settlement system appears to have been more sedentary. The La Jollan assemblage is dominated by rough cobble-based choppers and scrapers, and slab and basin metates. Large side-notched and Elko series projectile points appeared. Large deposits of marine shell at coastal sites argue for the importance of shellfish gathering to the coastal Archaic economy.

Near the coast and in the Peninsular Mountains beginning approximately 1,500 years ago, patterns began to emerge which suggest the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversify and intensify during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, but effective technological innovations. The late prehistoric archaeology of the San Diego coast and foothills is characterized by the Cuyamaca Complex. It is primarily known from the work of D. L. True at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park (True 1970). The Cuyamaca Complex is characterized by the presence of steatite arrowshaft straighteners, steatite pendants, steatite comales (heating stones), Tizon Brownware pottery, ceramic figurines reminiscent of Hohokam styles, ceramic "Yuman bow pipes," ceramic rattles, miniature pottery various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, hammerstones), bone awls, manos and metates, mortars and pestles, and Desert side-notched (more common) and Cottonwood Series projectile points.

3.2.2 Ethnohistory

The Kumeyaay (also known as Kamia, Ipai, Tipai, and Diegueño) occupied the southern two-thirds of San Diego County. The Kumeyaay lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherias. Settlement system typically consisted of two or more seasonal villages with temporary camps radiating away from these central places (Cline 1984a, 1984b). Their economic system consisted of hunting and gathering with a focus on small game, acorns, grass seeds, and other plant resources. The most basic social and economic unit was the patrilocal extended family. A wide range of tools were made of locally available and imported materials. A simple shoulder-height bow was used for hunting. Numerous other flaked stone tools were made including scrapers, choppers, flake-based cutting tools, and biface knives. Preferred stone types were locally available metavolcanics, cherts, and quartz. Obsidian was imported from the deserts to the north and east. Ground stone objects include mortars and pestles typically made of locally available, fine-grained granite. Both portable and bedrock types are known. The Kumeyaay made fine baskets. These employed either coiled or twined construction. The Kumeyaay also made pottery, using the paddle-and-anvil technique. Most were a plain brown utility ware called Tizon Brownware, but some were decorated (Meighan 1954; May 1976, 1978). Primary ethnographic sources on traditional Kumeyaay lifeways are provided in the ethnographic work of Cline (1984a, 1984b), Gifford (1918, 1931), Kroeber (1925), and Spier (1923).

3.2.3 Spanish, Mexican, and American Periods

The Spanish Period (1769–1821) represents a time of European exploration and settlement. Military and naval forces along with a religious contingent founded the San Diego Presidio, the pueblo of San Diego, and the San Diego Mission in 1769 (Rolle 1998). Native American culture in the coastal strip of California rapidly deteriorated despite repeated attempts to revolt against the Spanish invaders (Cook 1976). One of the hallmarks of the Spanish colonial scheme was the rancho system. In an attempt to encourage settlement and development of the colonies, large land grants were made to meritorious or well-connected individuals.

In 1821, Mexico declared its independence from Spain. During the Mexican Period (1822–1848), the mission system was secularized by the Mexican government and these lands allowed for the dramatic expansion of the rancho system. The southern California economy became increasingly based on cattle ranching.

The Mexican Period ended when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, concluding the Mexican–American War (1846–1848; Rolle 1998). The great influx of Americans and Europeans resulting from the California Gold Rush in 1848–49 eliminated many remaining vestiges of Native American culture.

Unless otherwise noted the following material on the history of Poway was accessed from the City of Poway website (City of Poway 2016). The first recorded Anglo-European settler in the Poway area was Philip Crosthwaite, who began ranching there in 1859. By 1870, the number of settlers in the Poway area had increased to the point that resident Castanos

Paine applied for and was granted the position of postmaster. Paine ran a ranch that also served as a way station for the stage running to and from San Diego. The population of the Poway area continued to grow through the 1880s, reaching approximately 800 by 1887. Farming was the main occupation, with numerous orchards and vineyards being established and grains being farmed. Dairy ranching and beekeeping were also common. The chance of a railroad line running through the Poway area led to some land speculation in the 1880s, but the line did not materialize and land speculation dried up. By 1900 there were still less than 1,000 people living in the Poway area and it remained basically rural through the early to mid-1950s. The first subdivision built in Poway in the late 1950s was a result of the post-World War II boom affecting much of San Diego County. In 1971 Lake Poway was constructed, establishing a more stable and permanent water supply for the growing population. Poway incorporated in 1980, establishing a Council/Manager form of government.

4.0 Area of Potential Effect

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the project is considered to include the 117.2 acres being impacted by project development.

5.0 Study Methods

A site record search was conducted through the California Historical Resources Information System, SCIC at San Diego State University (Confidential Attachment 1). A letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento on January 17, 2019, requesting a search of their Sacred Lands Files.

A survey of the project property was conducted on September 22, 2017 by RECON archaeologist Richard Shultz accompanied by Native American monitors Banning Taylor, Jr. and Alyssa Soto. The survey team inspected areas that line the fairways and greens for evidence of archaeological materials such as flaked and ground stone tools, ceramics, milling features, and human remains. A sub-meter global positioning system (GPS) unit provided the field team with sub-meter accuracy and real-time position correction and recording capability. Photographs were taken to document existing conditions on-site.

6.0 Survey Results

6.1 Record Search

A record search of the project area with a one-mile-radius buffer was conducted at the SCIC at San Diego State University on September 25, 2017 (Confidential Attachment 1). The search included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for San Diego County, National Historic Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources,

California Registered Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, historic resources inventory files, archaeological inventory files, a bibliography of previous cultural resources investigations, and various historic maps.

No cultural resources are recorded within or immediately adjacent to the project. The SCIC identified one historic-era site, two historic structures, one multi-component site (both prehistoric and historic), forty-two prehistoric sites, and one prehistoric isolated artifact within a one-mile radius (Confidential Attachment 1). Table 1 lists those sites. The historic site consisted of masonry wall remnants. The historic structures were two utility poles. The prehistoric sites include bedrock milling features, bedrock milling features with artifacts, lithic scatters, ceramic scatters, ground stone, faunal remains (shellfish and bone), and pictographs.

The record search indicated that five previous investigations intersect with the proposed project area.

The 1968 Escondido 7.5-minute quadrangle illustrated sewage disposal ponds in the southern part of the project near the existing ponds. Additionally, the San Diego Aqueduct runs underground in a northwest–southeast direction through the center of the project area. The first pipeline was completed in 1947 and brings water to San Diego County from the Colorado River. Three additional pipelines were constructed between 1954 and 1973 (Crawford 2010). Air photographs available online show the project property in agriculture in 1946, 1947, and 1953 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC 2015). By 1964 the roads surrounding the project had been completed, but grading for the golf course had not begun, and subsequent photographs from the 1960s also showed the golf course undeveloped. The houses surrounding the golf course had not been constructed in the 1960s. A 1980 photograph shows the golf course, clubhouse, and surrounding houses in place. A 1989 photograph shows substantial alteration to the clubhouse. Subsequent photographs from the 1990s and 2000s show little change.

Table 1
Cultural Resources within One-Mile of Project Area

Primary #	Trinomial #	Site Type	Period	Date Recorded
P-37-000007	CA-SDI-000007	Rock art: petroglyphs, pictographs	Prehistoric	1957
P-37-000008	CA-SDI-000008	Rock art: pictographs, bedrock milling, ceramic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	1957
P-37-000010	CA-SDI-000010	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, wall remnants	Multicomponent	1981
P-37-000160	CA-SDI-000160	Masonry wall remnants	Historic	1957
P-37-000576	CA-SDI-000576	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	n/a
P-37-000578	CA-SDI-000578	Lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	n/a
P-37-000581	CA-SDI-000581	Lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	n/a
P-37-000582	CA-SDI-000582	Lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	n/a
P-37-000590	CA-SDI-000590	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	n/a
P-37-000807	CA-SDI-000807	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1960
P-37-000808	CA-SDI-000808	Bedrock milling, ceramic scatter	Prehistoric	1960
P-37-004561	CA-SDI-004561	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1971
P-37-004565	CA-SDI-004565	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	1973
P-37-004566	CA-SDI-004566	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1973
P-37-004567	CA-SDI-004567	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1973
P-37-004568	CA-SDI-004568	Lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	1973
P-37-004569	CA-SDI-004569	Lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	1973
P-37-007858	CA-SDI-007858	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	1980
P-37-007859	CA-SDI-007859	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	1980
P-37-007860	CA-SDI-007860	Bedrock milling, ground stone	Prehistoric	1980
P-37-007862	CA-SDI-007862	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1980
P-37-008745	CA-SDI-008745	Ceramic scatter, lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1981
P-37-008746	CA-SDI-008746	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	1981
P-37-011153	CA-SDI-011153	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	1989
P-37-011154	CA-SDI-011154	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1989
P-37-011155	CA-SDI-011155	Lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	1989
P-37-011516	CA-SDI-011516	Lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	1989
P-37-011517	CA-SDI-011517	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	1989
P-37-011520	CA-SDI-011520	Lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	1989
P-37-011521	CA-SDI-011521	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter, ground stone, faunal remains	Prehistoric	1989
P-37-011522	CA-SDI-011522	Bedrock milling, rock features, lithic scatter, faunal remains	Prehistoric	1989
P-37-011523	CA-SDI-011523	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter, ground stone, faunal remains	Prehistoric	1989
P-37-011524	CA-SDI-011524	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	1989
P-37-011529	CA-SDI-011529	Bedrock milling, rock features, lithic scatter, faunal remains	Prehistoric	1989
P-37-011532	CA-SDI-011532	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	1989
P-37-014683	CA-SDI-014286	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	1996
P-37-014746		Isolate: flake	Prehistoric	1979
P-37-016197	CA-SDI-014736	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter	Prehistoric	1998
P-37-017105	CA-SDI-015119	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	2008
P-37-018384	CA-SDI-015587	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	1999
P-37-019020	CA-SDI-013714	Possible hearths, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	1994
P-37-019022	CA-SDI-013716	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	1994
P-37-024332	CA-SDI-016141	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter, ground stone, faunal remains	Prehistoric	2017
P-37-024333	CA-SDI-016142	Lithic scatter, ceramic scatter, ground stone, faunal remains	Prehistoric	2001
P-37-026992	CA-SDI-017671	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	2005
P-37-030247		Utility pole	Historic	2008
P-37-030290		Utility pole	Historic	2008

A letter was sent to the NAHC in Sacramento on January 17, 2019, requesting a search of their Sacred Lands Files. A reply was received from the NAHC on January 22, 2019. The reply stated that a search of the Sacred Lands Files produced negative results. Contact letters were sent out to all groups and individuals on the NAHC contact list on February 19, 2019. An e-mail response was received on February 20, 2019 from Mr. Clint Linton representing the Ipay Nation of Santa Ysabel. Mr. Linton requested additional information regarding the project. Mr. Linton was called by RECON archaeologist Harry Price on February 20, 2019, and the two discussed the project. Mr. Linton's e-mail was forwarded to the City of Poway. Another reply from the contact list was received on February 21, 2019 from Ralph Goff of the Campo Band of Mission Indians. Mr. Goff requested a copy of the survey report and requested that a qualified Kumeyaay monitor be present for all future surveys and ground disturbing activities. The Campo reply was forwarded to the City of Poway on February 26, 2019.

6.2 Survey Results

The field survey of the project property was conducted on September 22, 2017 by RECON archaeologist Richard Shultz accompanied by Native American monitors Banning Taylor, Jr. and Alyssa Soto. The survey was conducted to identify previously unrecorded cultural resources and assess the potential for the project to affect any potentially significant cultural resources found on the project.

The majority of the project area had zero ground visibility due to the dense grass on the fairways and greens (Photograph 1). The areas outside the fairways and greens varied in visibility. Some areas were covered in leaf duff with 10 percent visibility (Photograph 2) and other areas had excellent visibility (Photograph 3). The survey team focused on the bedrock lining the fairways and greens (Photograph 4). The entire project area has been disturbed by the construction of the golf course and associated clubhouse, ancillary buildings, tennis courts, and roads. The areas outside the fairways and greens may have limited disturbance.

Two cultural resources were identified during the current field survey (Confidential Attachment 2). Resource 8858-RDS-001 consists of a bedrock milling feature. A single amorphous slick is located on a prominent vertical boulder between the ninth hole tee and eighth hole green, and surrounded by palm and eucalyptus trees. The slick measures approximately 100 by 60 centimeters. The second resource, 8858-RDS-002, consists of two bedrock milling features. Bedrock milling feature 1 contains one slick, measuring approximately 20 x 30 centimeters. It is located on a low triangular boulder surrounded by in situ outcrops and a push-pile of boulders, approximately 60 meters south of 8858-RDS-001 and 70 meters south of the eighth hole green. Bedrock milling feature 2 contains a basin/slick on a low embedded boulder, approximately 2 meters south of the above slick. The basin/slick measures approximately 30 x 40 centimeters. Both features are located west of Stoneridge Country Club Lane and surrounded by palm trees. No surface artifacts were noted at either resource location. The level of disturbance was difficult to determine; however, the bedrock milling features appear to be at their original elevations implying



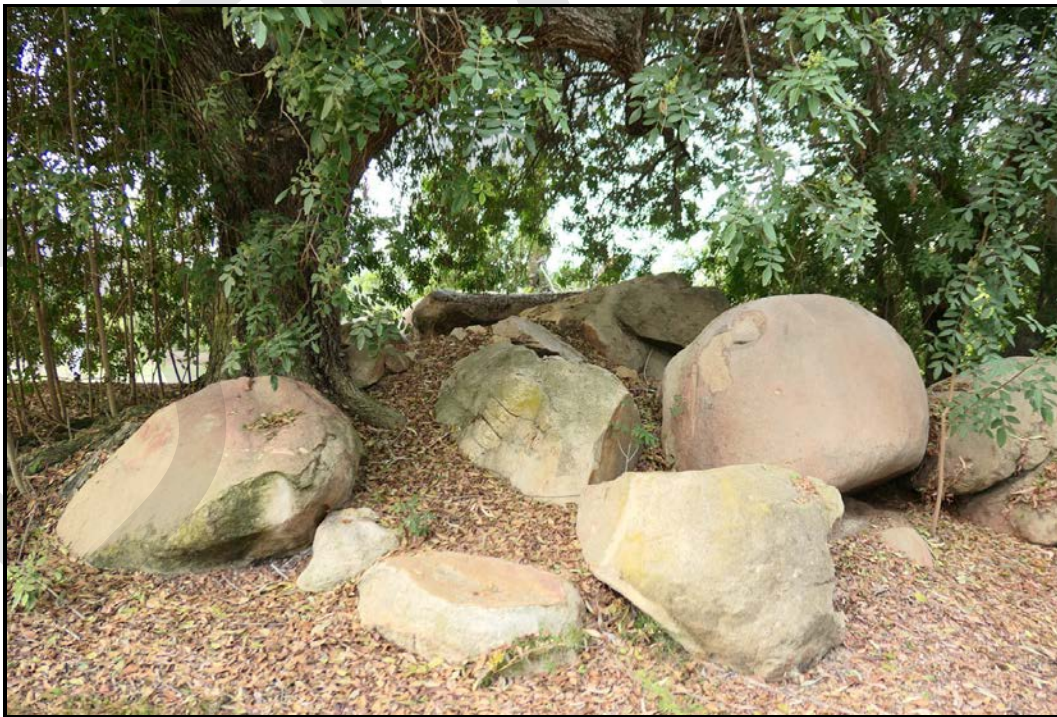
PHOTOGRAPH 1
Zero Ground Visibility on Fairways



PHOTOGRAPH 2
Areas Covered in Some Leaf Duff



PHOTOGRAPH 3
Area with Excellent Ground Visibility



PHOTOGRAPH 4
Typical Bedrock Outside the Fairways

minimal disturbances surrounding these features. California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary site forms were filled out for the two milling features and will be submitted to the SCIC. They are included as Confidential Attachment 2.

7.0 Regulations and Recommendations

7.1 Applicable Regulations

According to CEQA, a significant impact is a project effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. Adverse changes include physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings resulting in the impairment of the resource's significance (Section 15064.5.4b of the CEQA Guidelines). Mitigation measures are required for adverse effects on significant historical resources (Section 21083.2 CEQA Code).

State criteria are those listed in CEQA and used to determine whether a historic resource qualifies for the California Register of Historic Resources. CEQA also recognizes resources listed in a local historic register or deemed significant in a historical resource survey. Some resources that do not meet these criteria may still be historically significant for the purposes of CEQA.

A resource may be listed in the California Register of Historic Resources if it is significant at the federal, state, or local level under one of more of the four criteria listed below.

1. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history and cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Are associated with the lives of persons important to the nation or to California's past.
3. 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.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history of the state or nation.

In addition to meeting one of the above criteria, a resource must have integrity. This means that the resource must evoke the resource's period of significance or, in the case of criterion 4, it may be disturbed, but it must retain enough intact and undisturbed deposits to make a meaningful data contribution to regional research issues (California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 11.5 Section 4852 [c]).

Unless demonstrated otherwise, archaeological sites with only a surface component are not typically considered significant resources. The determination of an archaeological site's significance depends on a number of factors specific to that site including size, type, integrity, presence or absence of a subsurface deposit, soil stratigraphy, features, diagnostic artifacts, or datable material; artifact/ecofact density; assemblage complexity; cultural affiliation; association with an important person or event; and ethnic importance.

Since resources that are not listed or determined eligible for the state or local registers may still be historically significant, their significance must be determined if they are affected by a project.

According to CEQA, a significant impact is a project effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. Adverse changes include physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings resulting in the impairment of the resource's significance (Section 15064.5.4b, CEQA Guidelines). Mitigation measures are required for adverse effects on significant historical resources (Section 21083.2 CEQA Code).

7.2 Management Considerations

As currently designed, sites 8858-RDS-001 and 8858-RDS-002 will be impacted by the project grading. If avoidance of the two cultural resources is not feasible, a testing program should be conducted at each to determine if the resources qualify under criterion 4 of the CEQA criteria, and are likely to yield information important to the prehistory of San Diego. Phase 1 of the testing program would consist of excavation of three to four shovel test pits measuring 30 x 50 centimeters to determine the presence or absence of subsurface cultural material. Phase 2 would consist of excavation of two 1-x-1-meter units at each site and six to ten shovel test pits. The testing program will be sufficient to determine the horizontal extent of the surface component of the site. Site age and artifact density can also be determined during testing. If the sites are determined significant by the testing, additional mitigation in the form of a data recovery program will be required to reduce the impacts to the two sites to a less than significant level.

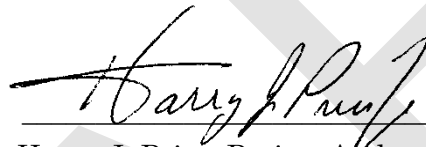
The project was constructed prior to the adoption of CEQA and there is no record of the project site being surveyed prior to construction. Some areas of the golf course, especially the fairways, may not have been extensively disturbed by grading, and RECON feels there is the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits to be present on the project site. Because of this RECON recommends a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor be present for all ground disturbing activities. If archaeological materials are identified during construction activities, work in the immediate area shall cease and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology (National Park Service 1983) must evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, a data recovery program shall be implemented.

According to State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, in the event that human remains (or remains that may be human) are discovered at the project site during grading

or earthmoving, the construction contractors shall immediately stop all activities in the immediate area of the find. The project proponent shall then inform the San Diego County Coroner and the City of Poway Development Services Division and the coroner shall examine the remains. If the coroner determines that the remains are of Native American origin, the coroner would notify the NAHC and the Commission would identify the Most Likely Descendent.

8.0 Certification and Project Staff

This report was prepared in compliance with the CEQA (Section 21083.2 of the Statutes and Appendix K of the Guidelines) and with policies and procedures of the City of Poway. To the best of our knowledge, the statements and information contained in this report are accurate.



Harry J. Price, Project Archaeologist

Resumes for key personnel are included in Attachment 1. The following individuals participated in the field tasks or preparation of this report.

Harry Price	Project Archaeologist/co-author
Richard Shultz	Project Archaeologist/co-author
Frank McDermott	GIS Coordinator
Stacey Higgins	Senior Production Specialist

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ATTACHMENT 1
Resumes of Key Personnel

Harry Price

Archaeologist/Architectural Historian



Experience Highlights

- ✓ Field surveying, excavation, and monitoring
- ✓ Experience evaluating properties for the National Register of Historic Places

Experience

42 years

Education/Registrations

B.A. Anthropology, San Diego State University

Certifications/Permits

City of San Diego Qualified Archaeological Principal Investigator

County of San Diego Approved CEQA Consultants List; Archaeology and Historic Resources

Orange County Certified Consultants List Archaeologists

County of Riverside Cultural Resources Consultants List

California BLM Cultural Resource Use Permit CA-16-05

Arizona BLM Cultural Resource Use Permit AZ-000590

Mr. Price is an experienced archaeologist in the areas of excavation, site mapping, soil profiling, column sampling, surface collection, and field reconnaissance. He serves as principal investigator for cultural resources projects in the City of San Diego and County of San Diego. He also serves as field crew supervisor, conducts field surveys, provides illustration of artifacts, and prepares maps of archaeological sites. Mr. Price's responsibilities include organizing personnel and equipment for work in the field, preparing daily field notes on progress and results, determining site sampling strategy (i.e., shovel tests, 1x1-meter units, trenching), placement of sample units, and site mapping.

Mr. Price's experience also includes Historic American Building Survey and Historic American Engineering Record documentation for historic structures. He has performed historic building evaluations and archival research for many historic structures in the San Diego area and is knowledgeable of the California Register of Historical Resources and National Register of Historic Places eligibility requirements.

Mr. Price is on the County of San Diego's Qualified Consultants List for the fields of Historic Resources and Archaeology, and is a City of San Diego qualified Archaeological Principal Investigator.

Avion Property, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was the principal investigator for this 41-acre project, located on the north slope of Black Mountain in the community of Peñasquitos. The cultural resources survey identified a total of seven cultural resources, including two prehistoric sites, a historic farmstead, and a historic structure and associated road. Mr. Price developed the testing program for those sites that would be impacted by the proposed development.

El Capitan Dam Spillway Vegetation Removal Project, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was a member of the archaeological team that surveyed this 75-acre project area. A total of 13 new cultural resources were recorded, including both historic and prehistoric sites. Mr. Price also assisted in writing portions of the cultural resources technical report. RECON

Arizona State Museum,
Antiquities Act Blanket
Permit 2016-053bl

Training

National Preservation
Workshop on Identification
and Evaluation of Mid-
20th Century Buildings

Riverside County Cultural
Sensitivity Training
Course, Register No. 241

recommended protective fencing and monitoring of vegetation removal activities near three cultural resources to mitigate any impacts to the resources.

City Hall/Town Hall Historic Resources, Del Mar, CA

Mr. Price was called to assess the potential for subsurface prehistoric or historic material to be present on the Del Mar City Hall/Town Hall project after major construction grading had been performed. Based on the record search, pre-project condition of the site, site visit after grading, and inspection of a sample of soils transported off-site and remaining disturbed soils on-site, he determined the soils contained a low potential for containing prehistoric cultural materials.

Summit Senior Living Project, Carlsbad, CA

Mr. Price served as project archaeologist for the Summit Senior Living facility located on El Camino Real in Carlsbad. The project proposes 86 assisted living and 12 memory support units and parking within a three-story space on the current site of the Madonna Hill Guest Home. The surveys were undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the City of Carlsbad Planning Department to identify potential impacts to biological and cultural resources under the CEQA and City of Carlsbad guidelines.

Banyan Mixed-Use, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was the Principal Investigator for, and conducted the cultural resources survey of the proposed Aero Drive Multi-family Project property located in Kearny Mesa. The survey identified the KELCO Laboratory Building as a potentially significant historical resource requiring additional evaluation.

Ballantyne Street Affordable Housing Project, El Cajon, CA

Mr. Price conducted a cultural resources survey of the property at 585 Ballantyne Street in the City of El Cajon. Mr. Price also conducted the State Historic Preservation Office consultation for the project as part of the Environmental Assessment required due to Housing and Urban Development funding for the project.

Escondido Innovation Center, Escondido, CA

Mr. Price conducted a cultural resources survey for the Escondido Innovation Center Project, which proposed three light industrial buildings and associated parking on a 5.76-acre parcel. The survey identified two bedrock milling features within the proposed project footprint. Mr. Price developed and implemented a testing program to determine

the milling features' significance under CEQA and City of Escondido guidelines. The project also required coordination of Native American representatives from both the Luiseno and Kumeyaay communities.

Villa de Vida Residential Project, Poway, CA

Mr. Price completed a field and archival investigation of the 3.18-acre Villa de Vida Residential Project site in the City of Poway.

Sheriff Emergency Vehicle Operations Center, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Price participated as field crew during cultural resources constraints study for the in support of the development of the County Sheriff's Emergency Vehicle Operation Center.

Escondido Victory Industrial Park, Escondido, CA

Mr. Price completed a field and archival investigation of this 4.87-acre-parcel adjacent to Escondido Creek in southwestern Escondido. The property had been the site of a farmstead previously determined to not be a significant historical resource. Archaeological monitoring was recommended due to the project's proximity to a significant Late Prehistoric site. The project also required coordination of Native American representatives from both the Luiseno and Kumeyaay communities.

North Coastal Regional Center, Health and Human Services Agency, Oceanside, CA

Mr. Price conducted a historic evaluation of two existing buildings that comprise the County of San Diego's Health and Human Services Agency North Coastal Regional Center, in the City of Oceanside. Research conducted at the Oceanside Historical Society and on-line newspaper archives identified Robert A. Bradt as architect of one of the two buildings. The evaluation concluded that the two buildings, constructed between 1957 and 1960, were not eligible for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources.

Archaeological Evaluation for the Cottonwood Development Plan, Joshua Tree National Park, CA

RECON was under contract with the National Park Service for the identification, documentation, and evaluation of historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act at the Cottonwood campground area in Joshua Tree National Park. Mr. Price took part in the archaeological investigations including a systematic survey of the 176 acre area of potential effect (APE) and

archaeological testing to determine integrity and data potential of two archaeological sites potentially affected by the Development Plan design alternatives.

Del Mar City Hall/Town Hall Project, Del Mar, CA

The survey and evaluation were conducted by Mr. Price to determine the significance of two existing City Hall buildings that are over 50 years old that were to be demolished by the proposed Del Mar City Hall/Town Hall Project on the existing City administration property. The evaluation included a review of archival files at the Del Mar Historical Society, San Diego Historical Society, County of San Diego, and an on-foot reconnaissance of the parcel. The evaluation determined that neither building qualified for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources under any of the four criteria. In addition, neither building qualified as historically significant under City of Del Mar Municipal guidelines.

Westin Hotel and Timeshare Project, Carlsbad, CA

Mr. Price conducted a peer review of the Cultural Resources Survey Evaluation Program for the Westin Hotel and Timeshare Project to determine the adequacy of the cultural resources survey information and compliance with CEQA.

Chapman Solar Ranch Project, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Price conducted a cultural resources survey for the proposed Chapman Ranch Solar Project in Boulevard, San Diego County. The survey included the entire 132.94-acre Chapman Ranch parcel. A total of 17 previously unrecorded prehistoric and historic sites and 6 prehistoric isolates were found during the survey. As part of the survey process, Mr. Price coordinated with the Campo Reservation to provide local Native American monitors for the survey, and implemented mitigation for the sites within the proposed project footprint to reduce project impacts to below a level of significance.

Vidler Estates, San Marcos, CA

Mr. Price conducted a review of the cultural resources inventory report for the proposed residential development encompassing 4.86 acres.

South Magnolia Avenue Subdivision, El Cajon, CA

Mr. Price conducted a cultural resources survey for the South Magnolia Subdivision property in the City of El Cajon, California. The survey program included a record search at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University and an on-foot survey of the

property. His survey identified a previously unrecorded prehistoric site on the property. Since avoidance of the site is not feasible, Mr. Price recommended implementation of a testing program for the identified site subject to CEQA standards.

372 Fourth Avenue Project, San Diego, CA

This report written by Mr. Price evaluated the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits to be present on the 372 Fourth Avenue Project parcel. Research included a review of the results of a records search at the California Historical Resources Information System South Coastal Information Center, a review of the 1876 Bird's Eye View drawing of San Diego, applicable Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, and a review of the files at the San Diego Historical Society. This research was used to determine what buildings occupied the project site prior to the construction of the current warehouse building.

The report determined that the potential exists for subsurface historic archaeological deposits such as building foundations and trash deposits, to be present.

Dorothy Street Residence Project, Chula Vista, CA

Mr. Price prepared a technical analysis report for the City of Chula Vista to determine the impacts of a proposed multi-family development on a historic private residence at 753 Dorothy Street in the City of Chula Vista. The Spanish Colonial Revival Style residence had been recommended as being eligible for inclusion on the list of Chula Vista's Register of Historical Resources and the California Register of Historical Resources. The technical analysis included background information on the development of the parcel and house and a discussion of the integrity of the house. The report also evaluated the impacts on the integrity of the house from a proposed relocation of the house to either of two proposed sites on the parcel. Mr. Price determined relocation of the house to the preferred site would not significantly impact the integrity of the house and it would remain eligible for listing on both the Chula Vista and California registers. This determination was accepted by the City of Chula Vista.

Escondido Disposal Incorporated Master Plan, Escondido CA

Mr. Price completed the historic building evaluation of the Golfcraft office/manufacturing plant building as part of the environmental review of a proposed expansion/modernization of the EDCO facility in the City of Escondido. The evaluation included a review of archival

files at the City of Escondido, Escondido Historical Society, San Diego Historical Society, County of San Diego, an on-foot reconnaissance of the parcel and evaluation of the building eligibility under CEQA and City of Escondido eligibility criteria. The report determined that the building was eligible for both the California Register of Historical Resources and the Escondido historic register.

Atmosphere Project in Downtown San Diego, CA

Mr. Price completed historic resource research reports for two pre-1960 buildings at 1434 and 1492 Fifth Avenue in downtown San Diego to determine their eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources and the San Diego Register of Historical Resources. These reports included architectural descriptions of the building, research results, photographs, and discussions and determinations of significance.

El Granito Rancho Adobe Historic Building Survey, El Cajon, CA

Mr. Price developed and directed the efforts to research and record an adobe house, wood-frame house, and barn prior to their demolition. Research included accessing primary material from various sources. Recordation included photo documentation of all buildings, exterior drawings of the wood-frame house, and exterior and interior drawings of the adobe. Research determined the adobe was constructed in 1941 by James Streeter.

Alpha Square Project in Downtown San Diego, CA

Mr. Price completed historic resource research reports for two pre-1950 buildings at Market Street and 14th Avenue in downtown San Diego. These reports included architectural descriptions of the building, photographs, and historic research, and were used to determine the building's eligibility for listing on the San Diego City Register of Historic Resources.

ARE Spectrum Redevelopment, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was the Principal Investigator for this project, which began with a survey of the 7.1-acre project site. Responsibilities included conducting the record search, directing the field effort, coordinating the Native American monitor, and writing the technical report with recommendations for a complex of concrete foundations identified during the survey.

The Camelot Project, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was the field director and co-author of the survey of this 67-acre property in the Rancho Peñasquitos area.

Responsibilities included conducting the record search, directing the field effort, coordination with the Native American monitor, and writing the technical report with mitigation recommendations for the prehistoric isolates found during the fieldwork.

The Elms and The Ivy Property, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was the Principal Investigator for this project, which began with a survey of the 33.7-acre site. The survey identified a large prehistoric site on the property. Mr. Price developed the research design, implemented the testing program, which consisted of surface scrapes and subsurface trenches, and wrote the report of findings and determination of significance.

Kaiser Sea Breeze Carmel View Project, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was Principal Investigator for the monitoring program and co-author of the monitoring/mitigation report. Responsibilities included coordination of field personnel and Native American monitors with construction schedule and writing/implementation of a testing program to evaluate two small historic-period archaeological deposits found during the monitoring program. Mr. Price co-authored the mitigation report, which determined both features were not significant historical resources under any of the four CEQA criteria or City of San Diego criteria.

Allied Imperial Landfill Expansion, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Price was project archaeologist for the monitoring program for the landfill expansion. Responsibilities included conducting the record search, directing the field effort, coordination with the Native American representative, and writing the monitoring findings report.

Crystal View Terrace/Green Orchard Place/Overlook Parkway, Riverside, CA

Mr. Price was the project archaeologist in charge of the cultural resources survey of the three project areas, during which two bedrock milling features, a house foundation, and historic standpipes were recorded. The Crystal View Terrace/Green Orchard Place/Overlook Parkway project involves the local roadway system in the eastern portion of the City of Riverside, southeast of Interstate 91.

Balboa Park Plaza de Panama, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price conducted the archaeological survey for this 53.4-acre project site. Responsibilities included conducting the record search, directing the field effort, coordination with the Native American monitor, and writing the technical

report with mitigation recommendations. The field survey found two previously unrecorded shell scatters within the project boundary. Mr. Price wrote and directed the testing program for the two shell scatters and a previously recorded subsurface historic trash deposit, all of which were determined not to be significant historical resources.

The Glen at Scripps Ranch, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was the field director and co-author of the survey of this 53.4-acre property. Responsibilities included conducting the record search, directing the field effort, coordination with the Native American monitor, and writing the technical report with mitigation recommendations.

Coyne Ranch Project, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Price was the project archaeologist and field director for the survey of this 129.45-acre property. Responsibilities included conducting the record search, directing the field effort, and writing the technical report with mitigation recommendations.

Alliance Regional Center, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Price was the project archaeologist for the cultural resource survey for the 25-acre project in Imperial County. The project included consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer for a determination of no adverse effect to historical resources.

Fallbrook Community Airpark, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Price conducted the pedestrian survey of the 33-acre Fallbrook airport for the County of San Diego. The survey was for proposed improvements recommended for addressing operational safety and efficiency in the context of future airport demands. Mr. Price also co-authored the survey report.

Imperial Solar Energy Center (CSOLAR) South and West Projects, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Price participated in the cultural resource survey for two utility-scale solar energy projects in western Imperial County. The two project sites consist of a photovoltaic solar field and associated transmission lines and cover over 2,000 acres of both private lands and BLM lands in Imperial County.

Mount Laguna Air Force Station, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Price co-authored a National Register of Historic Places eligibility evaluation of the Mount Laguna Air Force

Station (MLAFS) located in the Cleveland National Forest. The evaluation for potential eligibility for inclusion on the National Register involved a building-by-building inspection of the remaining 23 buildings and the development of a historic context of MLAFS to use in the evaluation process. In addition, a cultural resources survey of the 140 acres of MLAFS was also conducted.

Restaurant Depot, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was field director of the monitoring/data recovery program and co-author of the mitigation monitoring report. Monitoring for the proposed 70,000-square-foot wholesale warehouse building revealed the presence of a historic-period archaeological site consisting of six features, two of which were associated with early twentieth century tuna cannery workers housing. The report was awarded the Certificate of Merit for Outstanding Technical Report from the AEP San Diego Chapter and City of San Diego Historical Resources Board Award of Excellence for Archaeology.

Ocotillo Airstrip Extension, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Price was the project archaeologist for this job, which consisted of extending the existing Ocotillo Airstrip, located in the western portion of Imperial County, approximately one mile northwest of the community of Ocotillo. The proposed extension is approximately 2,203 feet long and an area of approximately 45 acres was surveyed for cultural resources.

Clinicas de Salud del Pueblo Expansion Project, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Price co-authored a National Register of Historic Places eligibility evaluation of a building constructed between 1928 and 1937. The building was part of a proposed project in the City of Brawley and involved renovation and expansion of the existing Clinic complex. The evaluation determined the historic building at 945 G Street, qualified for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, at the local level of significance. Because the project could not be redesigned, a program of mitigation to reduce impacts to the historic building was developed in conjunction with the State Historic Preservation Office, including a HABS Level III recordation of the building and installation of an interpretive plaque in the new Clinicas reception area.

Jacumba Airport Project, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price participated in the survey of a 12-acre lot proposed for a new building and the perimeter of the

airport in order to determine the impacts of the installation of a security fence. The purpose was to give guidance in project design and citing of projects at the airport. Two previously recorded sites and two newly recorded sites were identified. A footprint location for the new building to avoid impacts to the cultural resources and construction monitoring for the building and the fence installation were recommended.

Alvarado Apartments IS/MND, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price conducted the cultural resource survey of a 9.9-acre developed property for redevelopment of apartment complex. Project duties included record search, survey, Native American coordination, and report of negative findings.

Hauser Mountain Fuels Project, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Price participated in a Class III cultural resources survey for the Hauser Mountain Fuels Project on 310 acres in eastern San Diego County. The project was for a plan to reduce fire hazards by clearing, grazing, and prescribed fires. Mr. Price also co-authored the survey results report.

RiverBend, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price completed a historical resource technical report investigation as part of this project in the City of San Diego. The report evaluated four buildings on the property that appeared to be more than 45 years old for eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources and the San Diego Register of Historical Resources. Research using various sources and architectural descriptions and photographs of the four structures were completed.

Borrego Valley Airport Improvement Sites, San Diego, CA

For this County of San Diego project, Mr. Price served as project archaeologist responsible for conducting a pedestrian survey on an approximately 18-acre parcel located immediately west of the Borrego Valley Airport and five airport improvement locations within the airport. Mr. Price also conducted the construction monitoring, and wrote the monitoring report.

Data Recovery Excavations, Carlsbad, CA

Mr. Price was the field director and co-author of the data recovery efforts on two small Late Prehistoric sites above San Marcos Creek (CA-SDI-11569 and CA-SDI-11570). Responsibilities included developing the data recovery research design, directing the field crew, overseeing

cataloging and analysis in the lab, and co-authoring the report presenting findings and recommendations.

Arizona National Guard's Buckeye Military Reservation, Maricopa County, AZ

Mr. Price participated in the National Register qualification evaluation of four previously recorded archaeological sites in support of a proposed increase of training on the Buckeye Military Reservation, a parcel encompassing some 1,481 acres located north of Buckeye, Maricopa County, Arizona.

South Orange Avenue, Escondido, CA

Mr. Price was the project architectural historian for this redevelopment project in Escondido. He was responsible for background research, on-site current conditions survey, and buildings evaluation report with mitigation recommendations for these four buildings (three residences and an outbuilding) built between 1930 and 1960. The evaluation included archival, aerial photography, and architectural research following CEQA and City of Escondido Guidelines.

La Cresta, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price participated in the survey, testing and recordation for this project. Testing of the site consisted of ten shovel test pits and eight soil profiles. The purpose of the shovel test pits was to identify the presence or absence of cultural material and thus determine if any cultural resources had been disturbed during the flood control activities conducted by the County of San Diego Department of Public Works.

Selected Bureau of Land Management Road Closures in the Yuha Desert and East Mesa, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Price served as project archaeologist responsible for conducting pedestrian surveys on 228 acres on road segments slated for closure and revegetation by the Bureau of Land Management in western Imperial Valley. Mr. Price authored the report of findings and recommendations dealing with the numerous prehistoric sites identified during the surveys.

Navy SERE Remote Training Site, Warner Springs, CA

Mr. Price participated in a Class II sample survey for the proposed expansion of the U.S. Navy Remote Training Site, Warner Springs. The survey covered approximately 6,400 acres of the total 12,544-acre project area. This property is owned and/or managed by the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Forest

Service, and Vista Irrigation District, requiring effective coordination and communication among all parties. He compiled the Department of Parks and Recreation forms for 125 cultural resources identified during the survey.

Needles/Topock Bank Stabilization Project, Havasu National Wildlife Refuge, Mohave County, AZ

Mr. Price participated in the survey of approximately 75 acres in the Havasu National Wildlife Refuge as part of a bank stabilization project to control erosion on the east bank of the Colorado River. The goal of the survey was to identify, record, and inventory any cultural resources within the project footprint.

Otay Mesa Community Plan Update, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price co-authored the cultural resources report for the 9,319-acre Otay Mesa Community Plan Update (CPU), which evaluated the potential effect of the adoption of the proposed update on prehistoric and historic cultural resources within the plan area. Mr. Price helped develop a mitigation framework which provides steps and procedures for review of future projects associated with implementation of the CPU.

Data Recovery Excavations of CA-SDI-14971, -16695, and -16696, for the Via de la Valle Road Widening Project, San Diego, CA

As Principal Investigator for this project, Mr. Price developed the multi-phased data recovery program for three Late Prehistoric sites that are to be impacted by the proposed road widening. He is also the primary author of the data recovery report and is in the process of finalizing the content of the mitigation monitoring reporting program to be implemented during construction.

Via de la Valle Road Widening Project, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was the principal investigator of the significance testing program for four previously recorded archaeological sites within the project impact area. Responsibilities included developing the testing program research design, directing the field crew, coordinating the Native American monitors, overseeing cataloging and analysis in the lab, and authoring the report presenting findings of significance and recommendations for a data recovery program.

Mission to San Miguel Substation 230-kiloVolt Transmission Line #2, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Price conducted a cultural resources survey for this 230-kiloVolt transmission line access road. The route follows existing transmission lines within an existing

SDG&E utility easement for approximately 35 miles and extends through the cities of El Cajon, Santee, and San Diego, and a portion of the U.S. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar. The cultural resource investigation was undertaken to satisfy the conditions of project approval, regarding cultural resources, as requested by the California Public Utilities Commission and as identified in CEQA.

Wal-Mart/Escondido Union School District Planned Development Project, Escondido, CA

Mr. Price conducted archival photographic research on history of a half-round metal building constructed by the Escondido Water District to determine its significance under CEQA and City of Escondido Guidelines.

Ancient Lake Cahuilla Shoreline, Target Area 101, Naval Air Facility El Centro, CA

Mr. Price participated in the cultural resource survey for this project involving a cultural resources inventory of 2,000 acres along a portion of the ancient Lake Cahuilla shoreline at Naval Air Facility El Centro.

Riverpark at Mission Gorge, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was the project archaeologist responsible for conducting record search, directing the field effort, and writing the technical report with mitigation recommendations for this 395-acre redevelopment project in Mission Gorge. The project included the relocation and evaluation of several segments of the Old Mission Flume, a city, state, and federally listed historical resource.

Construction Monitoring for a 230-kiloVolt Transmission Line on BLM Lands, Imperial Valley to the U.S./Mexico Border, CA

Mr. Price participated in archaeological field surveys, significance testing, and monitoring for the construction of two 230-kiloVolt transmission lines in Imperial County. As a project monitor, he was present for the drilling of the tower footings, cement form setup, cement pouring, and initial lattice assembly.

Holly Springs Property, Carlsbad, CA

Mr. Price was the field director and co-author of the significance testing program for a small two-loci Late Prehistoric site north of Agua Hedionda Creek (CA-SDI-16661). Responsibilities included developing the data recovery research design, directing the field crew, overseeing cataloging and analysis in the lab, and co-authoring the report presenting findings and recommendations for the site.

Penasquitos West, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was field director of the monitoring/testing program and co-author of the monitoring/mitigation report. During the grading monitoring, artifacts from an adjacent prehistoric site were identified. As a result, a data recovery program was implemented. Because the initial testing program produced a duplication of information from previous testing programs, no additional excavation was determined necessary to mitigate the impacts to the newly discovered extension of the site.

Representative Projects

Test Excavations for the San Vicente Road Improvement Project, San Diego County, CA

Cultural Resource Survey and Test Excavation for Sewer Group 698, San Diego, CA

Test Excavation for the Emery Road Realignment Project, Tecate. San Diego County, CA

Archaeological Monitoring and Test Excavations for the Agua Caliente Pool and Campsite Improvements Project, San Diego County, CA

Cultural Resource Testing for the Hazard Center Redevelopment Project, Mission Valley, San Diego, CA

Cultural Resource Evaluation and Determination of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility for three Archaeological Sites, CA-SDI-10688, CA-SDI-14681, and CA-SDI-14682, on U.S. MCB Camp Pendleton, for Southwest Division NAVFACENGCOM

Test Excavation at CA-SDI-16,646 for the Lawson Valley Bridge Replacement Project, San Diego County, CA

Monitoring for the San Dieguito Lagoon Restoration Project, Del Mar, City of San Diego, CA

Monitoring for the Arbor Terrace Project, North Park, City of San Diego, CA

Monitoring for a Portion of the West Clusters Development Grading, Black Mountain Ranch, San Diego, CA

Monitoring for the Veterinary Specialty Hospital Grading, Sorrento Valley, San Diego, CA

Monitoring for AAA Office, Mission Valley, San Diego, CA

Monitoring for Camino Del Sur and Lusardi Creek Bridge Grading, Black Mountain Ranch, San Diego, CA

Monitoring for the Egyptian Condominiums, San Diego, CA

Monitoring for Construction at MILCON P-634, MCB Camp Pendleton, CA

Cultural Resources Survey for BLM Dulzura Fuel Break, Dulzura, CA

Cultural Resources Survey of a Portion of the Golf Training Area, MCB Camp Pendleton, CA

Cultural Resource Survey of the Archstone Mission Gorge Development Project, Mission Gorge, City of San Diego, CA

Cultural Resource Survey of the River Park Equestrian Center, Del Mar, City of San Diego, CA

Cultural Resources Survey for Chula Vista Bayfront Master Plan EIR, Chula Vista, CA

Cultural Resources Survey for Santee Town Center Specific Plan Amendment, Santee, CA

Cultural Resource Survey and Building Evaluation of the AMCAL Multi-housing Project, El Centro, CA

Evaluation of the Ivey Ranch House at the Ivey Ranch Park, Oceanside, CA

Historic American Engineering Record Documentation of Six Base End Stations in the White's Point Reservation, Los Angeles County, CA

Evaluation and Documentation of the Alta Loma Heights Citrus Association Packing House, Rancho Cucamonga, CA.

Cultural Resource Surveys of Portions of Eight County Parks, San Diego, CA

Cultural Resource Evaluation and Determination of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility for Two Sites on MCB Camp Pendleton, CA

Data Recovery Excavations for the Western Portion of CA-SDI-13,727 in Valley Center, CA

Test Excavations of Site at Highway 94 and Jamacha Junction, San Diego, CA

Dry Lakes Data Recovery at 4-IMP-5620 for the Bureau of Land Management, Imperial County, CA

Testing at 9 Sites in The Villages and The Ranch at Stallions Crossing, San Diego, CA

Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Lake Murray, Cowles Mountain, and Fortuna Mountain Regional Park, San Diego, CA

Data Recovery of Nine Archaeological Sites at La Costa

North Lake and Golf Course Complex, Carlsbad, CA

Data Recovery at Campus Point, San Diego, CA

Cultural Resource Survey for the Hieatt-Jett Property, Carlsbad, CA

Archaeological Testing of Six Sites at the Proposed North City West, Seventh Development Unit, City of San Diego, CA

Extended Initial Studies at Mira Costa Estates, San Diego, CA

Cultural Resource Survey for Areas VII and VIII of The El Sobrante Landfill Expansion, Riverside County, CA

Archaeological Field Survey of Saint William of York Property, San Diego, CA

Cultural Resource Survey for the El Corazon Property, Oceanside, CA

Cultural Resource Survey for Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve, San Diego, CA

Data Recovery at Ten Archaeological Sites at Westwood Valley, San Diego, CA

Data Recovery at Santee Greens Development, El Cajon, CA

Excavations at Los Peñasquitos (Johnson Taylor) Ranch House, San Diego, CA

Testing of Archaeological Sites at Travertine Material Site, San Diego, CA

Testing of Sites for a Portion of State Route 52/Interstate 15, San Diego, CA

Cultural Resource Survey of the Sunshine Beradini Fields Development Plan Property, San Diego, CA

Cultural Resource Survey of the Robertson's Oceanside, Concrete Facility, City of Oceanside, CA

Cultural Resource Survey for the BLM Hauser Mountain Fuel Break, San Diego County, CA

Cultural Resource Survey for the BLM Beauty Mountain Fuel Break, San Diego and Riverside Counties, CA

Richard Shultz, RPA

Archaeologist



Experience Highlights

- ✓ California BLM Cultural Resource Use Permit
- ✓ Field surveying, excavation, and monitoring
- ✓ Meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for Archaeology

Experience

31 years

Education/Registrations

M.A. Cultural Resources Management, Sonoma State University

B.A. Anthropology, San Diego State University

Registered Professional Archaeologist, 15841

Certifications/Permits

California BLM Cultural Resource Use Permit CA-19-02

Arizona BLM Cultural Resource Use Permit AZ-000679

Nevada BLM Cultural Resource Use Permit N-93693

City of San Diego Qualified Archaeological Principal

Mr. Shultz brings 30 years of practical experience to RECON's cultural resources management discipline. His experience includes numerous historical and archaeological surveys, testing, data recovery, monitoring programs, as well as conducting other research agenda. He has worked with federal and state agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management, the Department of Agriculture Forest Service, the Department of Defense, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Department of Homeland Security, the California Department of Transportation, the California Public Utilities Commission, and the State Water Resources Control Board. He has successfully implemented the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as well as requirements of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), the EPA, CEQA, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) guidelines, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Mr. Shultz is experienced with integrating archaeological theory and principles with Native American concerns for site protection. He has project experience across California, as well as in the mountain and desert regions of the southwestern United States.

Jacumba Operational Roads Project, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Shultz is serving as the principal investigator and field director for the cultural resources surveys for the Jacumba Roads project in support of an Environmental Assessment. The project entails maintenance, repair, and improvement of 36 miles of roads due to their poor condition and lack of routine maintenance. Mr. Shultz has surveyed a portion of the project, and has already identified and documented prehistoric and historic-period cultural resources. Surveys are ongoing.

Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Goldmine Tap to Knob Wood Pole Replacement Project, Imperial County, CA

The Western Area Power Administration replaced 161 wood pole structures along the Goldmine Tap to Knob transmission line in Imperial County located on private and BLM lands. As principal investigator, Mr. Shultz served as the primary archaeological monitor, established exclusion zones and limits of work areas around previously identified

Investigator and Monitor

County of Riverside
Cultural Resources
Consultants List

Orange County Certified
Archaeologists Consultants
List

California Department of
Transportation, PQS
Equivalent, Principal
Investigator in Prehistoric
Archaeology and Principal
Architectural Historian

Nevada State Museum,
Antiquities Permit 533

Training

Unexploded Ordnance
Safety Training for
Archaeological Survey and
Excavation Programs,
MCAGCC 29 Palms, MCB
Camp Pendleton, Fort
Irwin, and Naval Air
Facility, El Centro

ARC-GIS 9.x - BLM
Cultural Tool Database
System

cultural resources, identified previously undocumented resources, relocated mismapped previously recorded trails, and provided cultural resources awareness education to line crews rotating into the project as needed.

CBP El Centro Sector, Alamo River Vegetation Control, Imperial County, CA

RECON prepared an environmental assessment and technical support associated with vegetation control activities along 12 acres of the Alamo River to increase visibility and enhance patrol capabilities at the U.S./Mexico border. As principal investigator and field archaeologist, Mr. Shultz conducted a pedestrian survey of the 12.95-acre area of potential effect (APE). A records search was requested from the South Coastal Information Center and the Native American Heritage Commission. The results of the survey were presented in a letter report.

Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Saguaro-Tucson 115-kV Transmission Line, Tucson, AZ

Mr. Shultz served as field director and report author for U.S. Department of Energy, Western Area Power Administration, Desert Southwest Region (WAPA), Class III cultural resources survey for the Saguaro-Tucson 115-kiloVolt transmission line. He completed site assessment updates and impact analysis.

Sheriff Emergency Vehicle Operations Center, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Shultz participated as field crew during cultural resources constraints study in support of the development of the County Sheriff's Emergency Vehicle Operation Center.

Potrero Park Restroom, Stage and Picnic Area Electrical Upgrades, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Shultz was the lead archaeologist for the archaeological monitoring at the Potrero County Park for underground trenching activities for the placement of electrical conduit. Mr. Shultz co-authored the negative survey report as no cultural resources were identified and the project resulted in no impacts to cultural resources.

Peace Park Biological Evaluation, Sandy Valley, NV

Mr. Shultz served as project archaeologist for the Sandy Valley Peace Park project, conducting background research through both the Southern Nevada Archaeological Archive and the California Historical Resources Information System, followed by a survey of the 18-acre parcel located in Clark County, Nevada. The proposed undertaking was partially funded through a U.S. Housing and Urban

Development grant, thereby subjecting the project to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Archaeological Evaluation for the Cottonwood Development Plan, Joshua Tree National Park, CA

RECON provided the National Park Service documents for the identification, documentation, and evaluation of historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act at the Cottonwood campground area in Joshua Tree National Park. As principal investigator, Mr. Shultz carried out the research design and work plan to evaluate previously documented archeological deposits. The archaeological investigations included a systematic survey of the 176-acre Area of Potential Effect (APE) and archeological testing to determine integrity and data potential of 2 archeological sites potentially affected by the Development Plan design alternatives.

Evaluation Plan and Archaeological Testing of Two Sites for the Isabella Dam Safety Modification Project, Kern County, CA

RECON, under contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, helped to complete an evaluation plan and testing of two sites within the Isabella Dam Safety Modification Project located in the Sequoia National Forest. Mr. Shultz participated as field crew during the test excavation phase of the project. He was responsible for surface collection, unit excavations, and daily notes.

Chapman Solar Ranch Project, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Shultz participated in the archaeological survey of the 135 acre project area. The project parcel would be impacted by construction of a solar generating facility, gen-tie components, and access roads. Mr. Shultz assisted in identifying and recording cultural resources and isolated artifacts.

Nelson Lake Flight Landing Strip, National Training Center, Fort Irwin, San Bernardino County, CA

Mr. Shultz was one of the Secretary of Interior qualified archaeological monitors for the construction of the C-17 capable landing strip. This project that consisted of both day and night construction to meet the aggressive completion deadline. Mr. Shultz was present during the grading for the project, recorded daily notes, and kept the current Base cultural resources team informed of his findings. When monitoring exposed one feature, he followed discovery procedures, including consulting with the Base Archaeologist, and took detailed notes and photographs.

Mr. Shultz also exercised the safety protocols after identifying two unexploded ordinance devices within the excavation area.

Indiana Street Apartments, San Diego, CA

Mr. Shultz served as project archaeologist for the proposed Indiana Street Apartments project, conducting survey and providing support for a MND for the City of San Diego.

Delaware Street Apartments, Huntington Beach, CA

Mr. Shultz completed the cultural resources survey in support of the development of the Delaware Street Apartments Project. The results of the survey were used to prepare a letter to State Historic Preservation Office requesting concurrence of no effect to historic properties.

Vidler Estates, San Marcos, CA

Mr. Shultz served as project archaeologist for the proposed Vidler Estates project, conducting survey and providing support for a MND for the City of San Marcos.

Heritage Bluffs Thread-leaved Brodiaea Translocation Program, San Diego, CA

Mr. Shultz served as the primary archaeological monitor for this 43-acre housing development project in the Black Mountain Ranch subarea of the City of San Diego. He was responsible for implementing the mitigation monitoring and reporting program for the project. He was present during the grading, recorded daily notes, and coordinated Native American monitoring schedule.

The Elms and The Ivy Property, San Diego, CA

Mr. Shultz participated as a field director during the survey and subsequent data recovery programs of the 33.7-acre project. Responsibilities included directing and supervising six field archaeologists, maintaining project paperwork including daily photos and notes, communicating updates to the project manager, and ensuring that the project was completed on time and on budget.

Kaiser Sea Breeze Carmel View Project, San Diego, CA

Mr. Shultz served as an archaeological monitor for the project, which uncovered two small historic-period trash deposits. Both features were determined not to be significant historical resources under any of the CEQA criteria or City of San Diego criteria a-f.

Pinto Basin Road Rehabilitation EA and BA, Joshua Tree National Park, Riverside County, CA

Mr. Shultz served as the primary archaeological monitor for this 43-acre housing development project in the Black

Mountain Ranch subarea of the City of San Diego. He was responsible for implementing the mitigation monitoring and reporting program for the project. He was present during the grading, recorded daily notes, and coordinated Native American monitoring schedule.

Imperial Solar Energy Center (CSOLAR) South and West Projects, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Shultz served as the field director for the Imperial Solar Energy Centers South and West projects in Imperial Valley within portion of the Yuha Desert. The project consisted of two utility-scale solar energy project sites (photovoltaic solar field and associated transmission lines) covering over 3,000 acres of both private and BLM lands. As part of this effort he and his crew recorded 65 sites and 110 isolated artifacts. Mr. Shultz also attended one tribal meeting and one site visit with a member of Cocopah and a member from the San Pasqual Band of Indians.

Mount Laguna Air Force Station, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Shultz participated in the building-by-building survey of 23 remaining buildings in order to evaluate them for National Register of Historic Places eligibility for the Mount Laguna Air Force Station located in Cleveland National Forest.

San Vicente Road Improvements Project, San Diego, CA

Mr. Shultz served as a field archaeologist responsible for completing archaeological test excavations within the area of proposed impact in order to comply with the County's cultural review requirements in accordance with CEQA. The test excavations consisted of 16 shovel test pits and three one-by-one meter units.

Emery Road Realignment, County of San Diego, CA

The proposed project is the realignment of an existing one-quarter mile section of the Emery Road which would result in the construction of new culverts to serve the realigned roadway. Mr. Shultz assisted during the data recovery program phase of this project.

Borrego Valley Airport Improvement Sites, San Diego, CA

Mr. Shultz was the Principal Investigator responsible for providing cultural resources services to the County of San Diego Department of Public Works for the Borrego Valley Airport, which required conducting agency and field research and documentation for recommendations in

support of the Federal Aviation Administration NEPA documentation.

Group Job 809 Archaeological Data Recovery and Construction Monitoring, San Diego, CA

Mr. Shultz was the field director for preconstruction data recovery project at two large-area archaeological deposits in the highly urban area of La Jolla. The project required considerable coordination with construction crews, city engineers, local residents, and off-site RECON wet-screen staff.

Heritage Resource Sample Survey at Remote Training Site, Warner Springs, CA

Mr. Shultz participated in, and documented the results of, a Class II sample survey for the proposed expansion of the U.S. Navy Remote Training Site, Warner Springs. The two-phase systematic sample survey covered approximately 6,400 acres of the total 12,544-acre project area in the upper San Luis Rey watershed in northern San Diego County. The survey identified two ethnographic village sites and numerous supporting resource locations.

Lower Colorado River Cultural Landscape Study and Sears Point Ethnography Study, Yuma, AZ

Mr. Shultz completed site forms and documents research in support of an ethnographic study of the Sears Point Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), for the BLM Yuma Field Office.

Lawson Valley Road Bridge Replacement Project, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Shultz served as interim principal investigator on this Caltrans-sponsored bridge replacement project, where he prepared a data recovery plan as a response to findings during monitoring operations.

Ancient Lake Cahuilla Shoreline, Target Area 101, Naval Air Facility El Centro, CA

Mr. Shultz conducted a cultural resource survey of a portion of ancient Lake Cahuilla. The survey identified over 2,200 heritage resources, which helped define an archaeological district within a cultural landscape, both of which are considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

HABS/HAER, White's Point Reservation, Base Ends Station B '1-B' 6, CA

The project involved the evaluation and documentation of six base end stations. Mr. Shultz hand-excavated each base

end station to expose the full front elevation and the forward third two more elevations. He also completed detailed drawings, which were submitted to the Library of Congress.

Selected Bureau of Land Management Road Closures in the Yuha Desert and East Mesa, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Shultz conducted cultural resource surveys for a two-phase heritage resources inventory of road segments in the West Mesa area of Imperial County. The first phase entailed a reconnaissance or intensive survey of 29 miles, as appropriate, while the second phase covered just under 55 miles.

Previous Experience

Class III Cultural Resources Inventory in Carrizo Plain National Monument, San Luis Obispo County, CA

Mr. Shultz participated in a Class III sample survey of over 3,900 acres of the Carrizo Plain National Monument in preparation of a Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement, documenting numerous historical and archaeological resources.

Positive Archaeological Survey Report for a Coastal Access Scenic Bikeway on 7a Portion of Port Road and Off-Highway Parcels in the City of Point Arena, Mendocino County, CA

This Caltrans sponsored project included an architectural and cultural resources survey for a proposed bikeway in the City of Point Arena. Mr. Shultz was responsible for project coordination, implementation, contact with Native American representatives, records search, field evaluations, report documentation, and proposal of recommendations.

Effects of Fire and Fire Management on Cultural Resources, Point Reyes National Seashore, National Parks Service, Marin County, CA

Mr. Shultz developed documentation on the effects of fire and fire management on cultural resources, provided feasible mitigation measures, and conducted cultural resource surveys prior to prescribed burns for the Department of the Interior, Point Reyes National Seashore and Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Highway 14 and 395/Freeman Gulch Four-lane Expansion Project, Caltrans District 10, Ridgecrest/Freeman Junction, Kern County, CA (Southwestern Great Basin)

As project archaeologist/crew chief with the Anthropological Studies Center, Mr. Shultz tested and evaluated for

inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places over 20 previously recorded cultural resources as part of a Caltrans proposed widening of two road alignments in Kern County. Sites were evaluated through the California Archaeological Resource Identification and Data Acquisition Program (CARIDAP).

Architectural Evaluation: Norwood Tentative Parcel Map, County of Sacramento, CA

Mr. Shultz documented and evaluated for inclusion on National Register of Historic Places/California Register of Historical Resources a circa 1905 residential building for the County of Sacramento Department of Environmental Review and Assessment.

Diamond Heritage Cultural Resources Survey, Plumas and Lassen National Forests, Mount Hough Ranger District, CA

Mr. Shultz conducted a cultural resources survey of 17,000 acres of Plumas National Forest in Plumas and Lassen Counties, visiting, updating, and documenting over 110 previously recorded sites, as well as documenting scores of previously unknown resources, including historic-period mining camps and homesteads, mining areas, Basque sheep camps and grazing lands, and high altitude, trans-mountain prehistoric sites.

Cultural Resources Services for the San Diego Border Barrier Project, Border Field State Park, San Diego, CA

Mr. Shultz served as Field and Laboratory Director on this Border Field Border Fence project, under which the U.S. Department of Homeland Security proposed to build an improved fence along the international border with Mexico. The Fort Worth US Army Corp of Engineers was responsible for overseeing environmental studies. Mr. Shultz was responsible for managing up to 18 field and 4 laboratory archaeologists. He successfully negotiated the multifaceted aspects of this project through constant open dialogue between federal and state agency heads, project construction personnel, and concerned Native American monitors.

Class III Cultural Inventory within the Pine Wash, Stokes, and Fife fuel reduction projects, Lincoln County and Ely District, NV

Mr. Shultz co-conducted a 2,700 acre cultural resource survey for a fuels reduction program issued by the BLM. Several previously recorded sites were revisited, site forms were updated as needed, and over 40 new prehistoric archaeological deposits were identified and documented.

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS

Not for Public Review

APPENDIX F

Table 5.1-1

Table 5.1–1
Archaeological Resources Located
Within One Mile of the Project

Site No.	Description
SDI-0007	Rock art (petroglyphs and pictographs)
SDI-0008	Rock art (pictographs), bedrock milling, a ceramic scatter, and ground stone
SDI-0010	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, and wall remnants
SDI-0160	Masonry wall remnants
SDI-0576	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, and ground stone
SDI-0578	Lithic scatter and ground stone
SDI-0581	
SDI-0582	
SDI-0590	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ground stone
SDI-0807	Lithic scatter
SDI-0808	Bedrock milling and ceramic scatter
SDI-4561	Bedrock milling and lithic scatter
SDI-4564	Bedrock milling and a cremation
SDI-4565	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter, and ground stone
SDI-4566	Lithic scatter
SDI-4567	Lithic scatter
SDI-4568	Lithic scatter and ground stone
SDI-4569	Lithic scatter and ground stone
SDI-7858	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter, and ground stone
SDI-7859	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, and ground stone
SDI-7860	Bedrock milling and ground stone
SDI-7862	Lithic scatter
SDI-7863	Lithic scatter
SDI-7864	Bedrock milling and lithic scatter
SDI-8745	Ceramic scatter and lithic scatter
SDI-8746	Bedrock milling
SDI-11,153	Bedrock milling
SDI-11,154	Lithic scatter
SDI-11,155	Lithic scatter and ground stone
SDI-11,516	Lithic scatter and ground stone
SDI-11,517	Bedrock milling
SDI-11,518H	Historic foundation and adobe walls
SDI-11,519	Artifact scatter
SDI-11,520	Lithic scatter and ground stone

Site No.	Description
SDI-11,521	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter, ground stone, and faunal remains
SDI-11,522	Bedrock milling, rock features, lithic scatter, and faunal remains
SDI-11,523	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter, ground stone, and faunal remains
SDI-11,524	Bedrock milling
SDI-11,525H	Historic foundation and associated artifacts
SDI-11,527	Bedrock milling
SDI-11,528	Bedrock milling
SDI-11,529	Bedrock milling, rock features, lithic scatter, and faunal remains
SDI-11,530	Artifact scatter
SDI-11,531	Artifact scatter
SDI-11,532	Bedrock milling
SDI-12,626	Bedrock milling and lithic scatter
SDI-12,627	Lithic scatter
SDI-13,714	Possible hearths, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter, and ground stone
SDI-13,715	Historic single-family residence and ancillary structures
SDI-13,716	Bedrock milling
SDI-14,285	Bedrock milling, flakes, and a mano
SDI-14,286	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, and ground stone
SDI-14,287	Bedrock milling
SDI-14,736	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, and ceramic scatter
SDI-15,119	Bedrock milling
SDI-15,587	Bedrock milling
SDI-16,141	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter, ground stone, and faunal remains
SDI-16,142	Lithic scatter, ceramic scatter, ground stone, and faunal remains
SDI-16,143	Bedrock milling with associated lithic and shell scatter
SDI-16,144	Bedrock milling
SDI-16,145	Bedrock milling
SDI-17,670	Bedrock milling
SDI-17,671	Bedrock milling
P-37-014746	Isolated flake
P-37-018586	Isolated debitage
P-37-018587	Isolated flake
P-37-030247	Utility pole
P-37-030290	Utility pole
SDI-22,010	Bedrock milling

APPENDIX G

Confidential Maps

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)



**Cultural Resources Survey Report for
The Farm in Poway Project
Poway, California**

Prepared for
Kevin McNamara
12919 Corte Juana
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Prepared by
RECON Environmental, Inc.
1927 Fifth Avenue
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P 619.308.9333

RECON Number 8858-1
March 4, 2019

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Harry Price".

Harry Price, Project Archaeologist

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard Shultz".

Richard Shultz, M.A., Project Archaeologist

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

Authors: Harry J. Price and Richard Shultz

Consulting Firm: RECON Environmental, Inc.
1927 Fifth Avenue
San Diego, CA 92101-2358

Report Date: March 4, 2019

Report Title: Cultural Resources Survey Report for The Farm in Poway, Poway, California

Prepared for: Mr. Kevin McNamara

Contract Number: RECON Number 8858-1

USGS Quadrangle Map: Escondido, California, quadrangle, 1996 edition eastern half of Section 24, and the north half of Section 25, Range 02 West, Township 13 South, and the west quarter of Section 19, Range 01 West, Township 13 South,

Acreage: 117.45 acres

Keywords: Historical resources survey, City of Poway, negative survey results, Poway Creek.

ABSTRACT

RECON Environmental, Inc. (RECON) completed a field and archival investigation of The Farm in Poway project, at 17166 Stoneridge Country Club Lane, in the city of Poway, California. The project is bounded on the south by Espola Road, on the west and north by Saint Andrews Drive, and on the east by Boca Raton Lane, Tam O' Shanter Drive, and Cloudcroft Drive. Poway Creek runs through the southwest corner of the property. RECON conducted a record search of the archaeological data bases maintained at the South Coastal Information Center and requested a search of the Native American Heritage Sacred Lands Files.

The files at South Coastal Information Center had no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites recorded on or adjacent to the project property.

Two cultural resources were found during the current field survey. 8858-RDS-001 and 8858-RDS-002, that consist of bedrock milling features. As currently designed, sites 8858-RDS-001 and 8858-RDS-002 will be impacted by the project grading. If avoidance of the two cultural resources is not feasible, a testing program should be conducted at each to determine if the resources qualify under criterion 4 of the CEQA criteria, and are likely to yield information important to the prehistory of San Diego. The testing program will be

sufficient to determine significance of the sites under CEQA guidelines. If the sites are determined significant by the testing, additional mitigation in the form of a data recovery program will be required to reduce the impacts to the two sites to a less than significant level.

The project was constructed prior to the adoption of CEQA and there is no record of the project site being surveyed prior to construction. Some areas of the golf course, especially the fairways, may not have been extensively disturbed by original grading, and RECON feels there is the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits to be present on the project site. Because of this, RECON recommends a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor representing the Kumeyaay community be present for all ground disturbing activities. If archaeological materials are identified during construction activities, work in the immediate area shall cease and an archaeologist meeting the qualifications of the City of Poway must evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, a data recovery program shall be implemented.

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ATTACHMENT

1: Resumes of Key Personnel	
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CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS

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Acronyms

APE	Area of Potential Effect
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CSDDPW	County of San Diego Department of Public Works
GPS	global positioning system
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
SCIC	South Coast Information Center
USGS	United States Geological Survey

1.0 Management Summary

This report summarizes the results of the cultural resources field and archival investigation of The Farm in Poway (project), at 17166 Stoneridge Country Club Lane in the city of Poway. The project is bounded on the south by Espola Road, on the west and north by Saint Andrews Drive, and on the east by Boca Raton Lane, Tam O' Shanter Drive, and Cloudcroft Drive. Total property acreage is 117.45 acres, all of which would be developed.

A record search was conducted of the archaeological databases maintained at the California Historical Resources Information System, South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University. The files at SCIC have no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites recorded on the project property.

Two cultural resources were found during the current field survey. 8858-RDS-001 and 8858-RDS-002, that consist of bedrock milling features. As currently designed, sites 8858-RDS-001 and 8858-RDS-002 will be impacted by the project grading. If avoidance of the two cultural resources is not feasible, a testing program should be conducted at each to determine if the resources qualify under criterion 4 of the California Environmental Act (CEQA) criteria, and are likely to yield information important to the prehistory of San Diego. The testing program will be sufficient to determine significance of the sites under CEQA guidelines. If the sites are determined significant by the testing, additional mitigation in the form of a data recovery program will be required to reduce the impacts to the two sites to a less than significant level.

The project was constructed prior to the adoption of CEQA and there is no record of the project site being surveyed prior to construction. Some areas of the golf course, especially the fairways, may not have been extensively disturbed by original grading, and RECON feels there is the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits to be present on the project site. Because of this, RECON recommends a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor representing the Kumeyaay community be present for all ground disturbing activities. If archaeological materials are identified during construction activities, work in the immediate area shall cease and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology (National Park Service 1983) must evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, a data recovery program shall be implemented.

2.0 Introduction

The project proposes to construct housing for developmentally disabled individuals on a currently partially developed parcel in the northwestern portion of the city of Poway, California (Figure 1). The assessor's parcel numbers are 273-110-1800, 273-110-0700, and 273-110-0800. The total property acreage is 117.45 acres, all of which will be developed. The project includes a mixed-use development consisting of 160 residential homes (single-family, twin, and cottage courts), agricultural farmlands, open space, community gardens, a swim and tennis club, a café, educational facilities, and other site amenities. The project site is in the eastern half of Section 24, and the north half of Section 25, Range 02 West, Township 13 South, and the west quarter of Section 19, Range 01 West, Township 13 South, of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map, Escondido, California quadrangle (Figure 2).

3.0 Physical and Cultural Setting

3.1 Physical Setting

The project is bounded on the south by Espola Road, on the west and north by Saint Andrews Drive, and on the east by Boca Raton Lane, Tam O' Shanter Drive, and Cloudcroft Drive (Figure 3). The project is bounded on all sides by residential development of varying density. Sycamore Creek is approximately 550 meters to the east and Lake Hodges is approximately 3.4 kilometers to the north-northwest. Interstate 15 is approximately 3.5 kilometers to the west (see Figures 1 and 2).

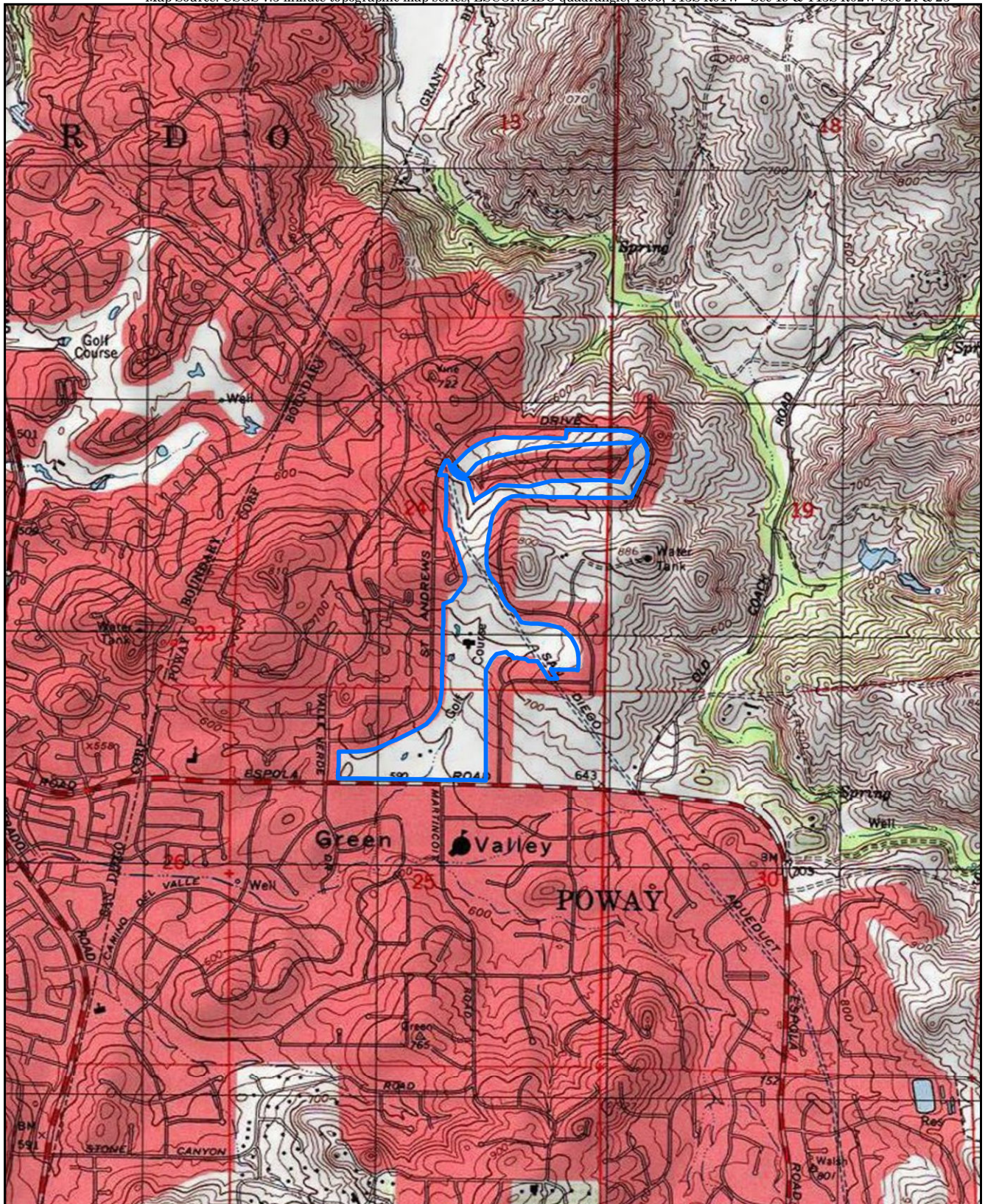
The parcel itself slopes gradually to the south and the majority has been graded into a series of large pads (see Figure 3). Currently, the majority of the property is developed; covered by asphalt and graveled parking areas and concrete slabs. An old house, most recently used as an office, sits just off Oak Knoll Road in the northwest corner of the property. Poway Creek runs through the southwest portion of the property, this is the only undeveloped area on the property.


Vegetation on the developed portion of the property consists of a mix of exotic trees, bushes, and ground cover. The Poway Creek drainage supports a riparian vegetation community comprised of both native species and large stands of exotic arundo.

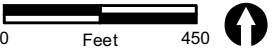


RECON

FIGURE 1
Regional Location



 Survey Area




 Survey Area

FIGURE 3

Project Location on Aerial Photograph

3.2 Cultural Setting

3.2.1 Prehistoric Period

The prehistoric cultural sequence in San Diego County is generally conceived as comprising three basic periods: the Paleoindian, dated between about 11,500 and 8,500 years ago and manifested by the artifacts of the San Dieguito Complex; the Archaic, lasting from about 8,500 to 1,500 years ago (A.D. 500) and manifested by the cobble and core technology of the La Jollan Complex; and the Late Prehistoric, lasting from about 1,500 years ago to historic contact (i.e., A.D. 500 to 1769) and represented by the Cuyamaca Complex. This latest complex is marked by the appearance of ceramics, small arrow points, and cremation burial practices.

The Paleoindian Period in San Diego County is most closely associated with the San Dieguito Complex, as identified by Rogers (1938, 1939, 1945). The San Dieguito assemblage consists of well-made scraper planes, choppers, scraping tools, crescentics, elongated bifacial knives, and leaf-shaped points. The San Dieguito Complex is thought to represent an early emphasis on hunting (Warren et al. 1993:III-33).

The Archaic Period brings an apparent shift toward a more generalized economy and an increased emphasis on seed resources, small game, and shellfish. The local cultural manifestations of the Archaic Period are called the La Jollan Complex along the coast and the Pauma Complex inland. Pauma Complex sites lack the shell that dominates many La Jollan sites. Along with an economic focus on gathering plant resources, the settlement system appears to have been more sedentary. The La Jollan assemblage is dominated by rough cobble-based choppers and scrapers, and slab and basin metates. Large side-notched and Elko series projectile points appeared. Large deposits of marine shell at coastal sites argue for the importance of shellfish gathering to the coastal Archaic economy.

Near the coast and in the Peninsular Mountains beginning approximately 1,500 years ago, patterns began to emerge which suggest the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversify and intensify during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, but effective technological innovations. The late prehistoric archaeology of the San Diego coast and foothills is characterized by the Cuyamaca Complex. It is primarily known from the work of D. L. True at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park (True 1970). The Cuyamaca Complex is characterized by the presence of steatite arrowshaft straighteners, steatite pendants, steatite comales (heating stones), Tizon Brownware pottery, ceramic figurines reminiscent of Hohokam styles, ceramic "Yuman bow pipes," ceramic rattles, miniature pottery various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, hammerstones), bone awls, manos and metates, mortars and pestles, and Desert side-notched (more common) and Cottonwood Series projectile points.

3.2.2 Ethnohistory

The Kumeyaay (also known as Kamia, Ipai, Tipai, and Diegueño) occupied the southern two-thirds of San Diego County. The Kumeyaay lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherias. Settlement system typically consisted of two or more seasonal villages with temporary camps radiating away from these central places (Cline 1984a, 1984b). Their economic system consisted of hunting and gathering with a focus on small game, acorns, grass seeds, and other plant resources. The most basic social and economic unit was the patrilocal extended family. A wide range of tools were made of locally available and imported materials. A simple shoulder-height bow was used for hunting. Numerous other flaked stone tools were made including scrapers, choppers, flake-based cutting tools, and biface knives. Preferred stone types were locally available metavolcanics, cherts, and quartz. Obsidian was imported from the deserts to the north and east. Ground stone objects include mortars and pestles typically made of locally available, fine-grained granite. Both portable and bedrock types are known. The Kumeyaay made fine baskets. These employed either coiled or twined construction. The Kumeyaay also made pottery, using the paddle-and-anvil technique. Most were a plain brown utility ware called Tizon Brownware, but some were decorated (Meighan 1954; May 1976, 1978). Primary ethnographic sources on traditional Kumeyaay lifeways are provided in the ethnographic work of Cline (1984a, 1984b), Gifford (1918, 1931), Kroeber (1925), and Spier (1923).

3.2.3 Spanish, Mexican, and American Periods

The Spanish Period (1769–1821) represents a time of European exploration and settlement. Military and naval forces along with a religious contingent founded the San Diego Presidio, the pueblo of San Diego, and the San Diego Mission in 1769 (Rolle 1998). Native American culture in the coastal strip of California rapidly deteriorated despite repeated attempts to revolt against the Spanish invaders (Cook 1976). One of the hallmarks of the Spanish colonial scheme was the rancho system. In an attempt to encourage settlement and development of the colonies, large land grants were made to meritorious or well-connected individuals.

In 1821, Mexico declared its independence from Spain. During the Mexican Period (1822–1848), the mission system was secularized by the Mexican government and these lands allowed for the dramatic expansion of the rancho system. The southern California economy became increasingly based on cattle ranching.

The Mexican Period ended when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, concluding the Mexican–American War (1846–1848; Rolle 1998). The great influx of Americans and Europeans resulting from the California Gold Rush in 1848–49 eliminated many remaining vestiges of Native American culture.

Unless otherwise noted the following material on the history of Poway was accessed from the City of Poway website (City of Poway 2016). The first recorded Anglo-European settler in the Poway area was Philip Crosthwaite, who began ranching there in 1859. By 1870, the number of settlers in the Poway area had increased to the point that resident Castanos

Paine applied for and was granted the position of postmaster. Paine ran a ranch that also served as a way station for the stage running to and from San Diego. The population of the Poway area continued to grow through the 1880s, reaching approximately 800 by 1887. Farming was the main occupation, with numerous orchards and vineyards being established and grains being farmed. Dairy ranching and beekeeping were also common. The chance of a railroad line running through the Poway area led to some land speculation in the 1880s, but the line did not materialize and land speculation dried up. By 1900 there were still less than 1,000 people living in the Poway area and it remained basically rural through the early to mid-1950s. The first subdivision built in Poway in the late 1950s was a result of the post-World War II boom affecting much of San Diego County. In 1971 Lake Poway was constructed, establishing a more stable and permanent water supply for the growing population. Poway incorporated in 1980, establishing a Council/Manager form of government.

4.0 Area of Potential Effect

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the project is considered to include the 117.45 acres being impacted by project development.

5.0 Study Methods

A site record search was conducted through the California Historical Resources Information System, SCIC at San Diego State University (Confidential Attachment 1). A letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento on January 17, 2019, requesting a search of their Sacred Lands Files.

A survey of the project property was conducted on September 22, 2017 by RECON archaeologist Richard Shultz accompanied by Native American monitors Banning Taylor, Jr. and Alyssa Soto. The survey team inspected areas that line the fairways and greens for evidence of archaeological materials such as flaked and ground stone tools, ceramics, milling features, and human remains. A sub-meter global positioning system (GPS) unit provided the field team with sub-meter accuracy and real-time position correction and recording capability. Photographs were taken to document existing conditions on-site.

6.0 Survey Results

6.1 Record Search

A record search of the project area with a one-mile-radius buffer was conducted at the SCIC at San Diego State University on September 25, 2017 (Confidential Attachment 1). The search included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for San Diego County, National Historic Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources,

California Registered Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, historic resources inventory files, archaeological inventory files, a bibliography of previous cultural resources investigations, and various historic maps.

No cultural resources are recorded within or immediately adjacent to the project. The SCIC identified one historic-era site, two historic structures, one multi-component site (both prehistoric and historic), forty-two prehistoric sites, and one prehistoric isolated artifact within a one-mile radius (Confidential Attachment 1). Table 1 lists those sites. The historic site consisted of masonry wall remnants. The historic structures were two utility poles. The prehistoric sites include bedrock milling features, bedrock milling features with artifacts, lithic scatters, ceramic scatters, ground stone, faunal remains (shellfish and bone), and pictographs.

The record search indicated that five previous investigations intersect with the proposed project area.

The 1968 Escondido 7.5-minute quadrangle illustrated sewage disposal ponds in the southern part of the project near the existing ponds. Additionally, the San Diego Aqueduct runs underground in a northwest–southeast direction through the center of the project area. The first pipeline was completed in 1947 and brings water to San Diego County from the Colorado River. Three additional pipelines were constructed between 1954 and 1973 (Crawford 2010). Air photographs available online show the project property in agriculture in 1946, 1947, and 1953 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC 2015). By 1964 the roads surrounding the project had been completed, but grading for the golf course had not begun, and subsequent photographs from the 1960s also showed the golf course undeveloped. The houses surrounding the golf course had not been constructed in the 1960s. A 1980 photograph shows the golf course, clubhouse, and surrounding houses in place. A 1989 photograph shows substantial alteration to the clubhouse. Subsequent photographs from the 1990s and 2000s show little change.

Table 1
Cultural Resources within One-Mile of Project Area

Primary #	Trinomial #	Site Type	Period	Date Recorded
P-37-000007	CA-SDI-000007	Rock art: petroglyphs, pictographs	Prehistoric	1957
P-37-000008	CA-SDI-000008	Rock art: pictographs, bedrock milling, ceramic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	1957
P-37-000010	CA-SDI-000010	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, wall remnants	Multicomponent	1981
P-37-000160	CA-SDI-000160	Masonry wall remnants	Historic	1957
P-37-000576	CA-SDI-000576	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	n/a
P-37-000578	CA-SDI-000578	Lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	n/a
P-37-000581	CA-SDI-000581	Lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	n/a
P-37-000582	CA-SDI-000582	Lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	n/a
P-37-000590	CA-SDI-000590	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	n/a
P-37-000807	CA-SDI-000807	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1960
P-37-000808	CA-SDI-000808	Bedrock milling, ceramic scatter	Prehistoric	1960
P-37-004561	CA-SDI-004561	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1971
P-37-004565	CA-SDI-004565	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	1973
P-37-004566	CA-SDI-004566	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1973
P-37-004567	CA-SDI-004567	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1973
P-37-004568	CA-SDI-004568	Lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	1973
P-37-004569	CA-SDI-004569	Lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	1973
P-37-007858	CA-SDI-007858	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	1980
P-37-007859	CA-SDI-007859	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	1980
P-37-007860	CA-SDI-007860	Bedrock milling, ground stone	Prehistoric	1980
P-37-007862	CA-SDI-007862	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1980
P-37-008745	CA-SDI-008745	Ceramic scatter, lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1981
P-37-008746	CA-SDI-008746	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	1981
P-37-011153	CA-SDI-011153	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	1989
P-37-011154	CA-SDI-011154	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1989
P-37-011155	CA-SDI-011155	Lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	1989
P-37-011156	CA-SDI-011156	Lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	1989
P-37-011517	CA-SDI-011517	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	1989
P-37-011520	CA-SDI-011520	Lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	1989
P-37-011521	CA-SDI-011521	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter, ground stone, faunal remains	Prehistoric	1989
P-37-011522	CA-SDI-011522	Bedrock milling, rock features, lithic scatter, faunal remains	Prehistoric	1989
P-37-011523	CA-SDI-011523	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter, ground stone, faunal remains	Prehistoric	1989
P-37-011524	CA-SDI-011524	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	1989
P-37-011529	CA-SDI-011529	Bedrock milling, rock features, lithic scatter, faunal remains	Prehistoric	1989
P-37-011532	CA-SDI-011532	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	1989
P-37-014683	CA-SDI-014286	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	1996
P-37-014746		Isolate: flake	Prehistoric	1979
P-37-016197	CA-SDI-014736	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter	Prehistoric	1998
P-37-017105	CA-SDI-015119	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	2008
P-37-018384	CA-SDI-015587	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	1999
P-37-019020	CA-SDI-013714	Possible hearths, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter, ground stone	Prehistoric	1994
P-37-019022	CA-SDI-013716	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	1994
P-37-024332	CA-SDI-016141	Bedrock milling, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter, ground stone, faunal remains	Prehistoric	2017
P-37-024333	CA-SDI-016142	Lithic scatter, ceramic scatter, ground stone, faunal remains	Prehistoric	2001
P-37-026992	CA-SDI-017671	Bedrock milling	Prehistoric	2005
P-37-030247		Utility pole	Historic	2008
P-37-030290		Utility pole	Historic	2008

A letter was sent to the NAHC in Sacramento on January 17, 2019, requesting a search of their Sacred Lands Files. A reply was received from the NAHC on January 22, 2019. The reply stated that a search of the Sacred Lands Files produced negative results. Contact letters were sent out to all groups and individuals on the NAHC contact list on February 19, 2019. An e-mail response was received on February 20, 2019 from Mr. Clint Linton representing the Ipay Nation of Santa Ysabel. Mr. Linton requested additional information regarding the project. Mr. Linton was called by RECON archaeologist Harry Price on February 20, 2019, and the two discussed the project. Mr. Linton's e-mail was forwarded to the City of Poway. Another reply from the contact list was received on February 21, 2019 from Ralph Goff of the Campo Band of Mission Indians. Mr. Goff requested a copy of the survey report and requested that a qualified Kumeyaay monitor be present for all future surveys and ground disturbing activities. The Campo reply was forwarded to the City of Poway on February 26, 2019.

6.2 Survey Results

The field survey of the project property was conducted on September 22, 2017 by RECON archaeologist Richard Shultz accompanied by Native American monitors Banning Taylor, Jr. and Alyssa Soto. The survey was conducted to identify previously unrecorded cultural resources and assess the potential for the project to affect any potentially significant cultural resources found on the project.

The majority of the project area had zero ground visibility due to the dense grass on the fairways and greens (Photograph 1). The areas outside the fairways and greens varied in visibility. Some areas were covered in leaf duff with 10 percent visibility (Photograph 2) and other areas had excellent visibility (Photograph 3). The survey team focused on the bedrock lining the fairways and greens (Photograph 4). The entire project area has been disturbed by the construction of the golf course and associated clubhouse, ancillary buildings, tennis courts, and roads. The areas outside the fairways and greens may have limited disturbance.

Two cultural resources were identified during the current field survey (Confidential Attachment 2). Resource 8858-RDS-001 consists of a bedrock milling feature. A single amorphous slick is located on a prominent vertical boulder between the ninth hole tee and eighth hole green, and surrounded by palm and eucalyptus trees. The slick measures approximately 100 by 60 centimeters. The second resource, 8858-RDS-002, consists of two bedrock milling features. Bedrock milling feature 1 contains one slick, measuring approximately 20 x 30 centimeters. It is located on a low triangular boulder surrounded by in situ outcrops and a push-pile of boulders, approximately 60 meters south of 8858-RDS-001 and 70 meters south of the eighth hole green. Bedrock milling feature 2 contains a basin/slick on a low embedded boulder, approximately 2 meters south of the above slick. The basin/slick measures approximately 30 x 40 centimeters. Both features are located west of Stoneridge Country Club Lane and surrounded by palm trees. No surface artifacts were noted at either resource location. The level of disturbance was difficult to determine; however, the bedrock milling features appear to be at their original elevations implying



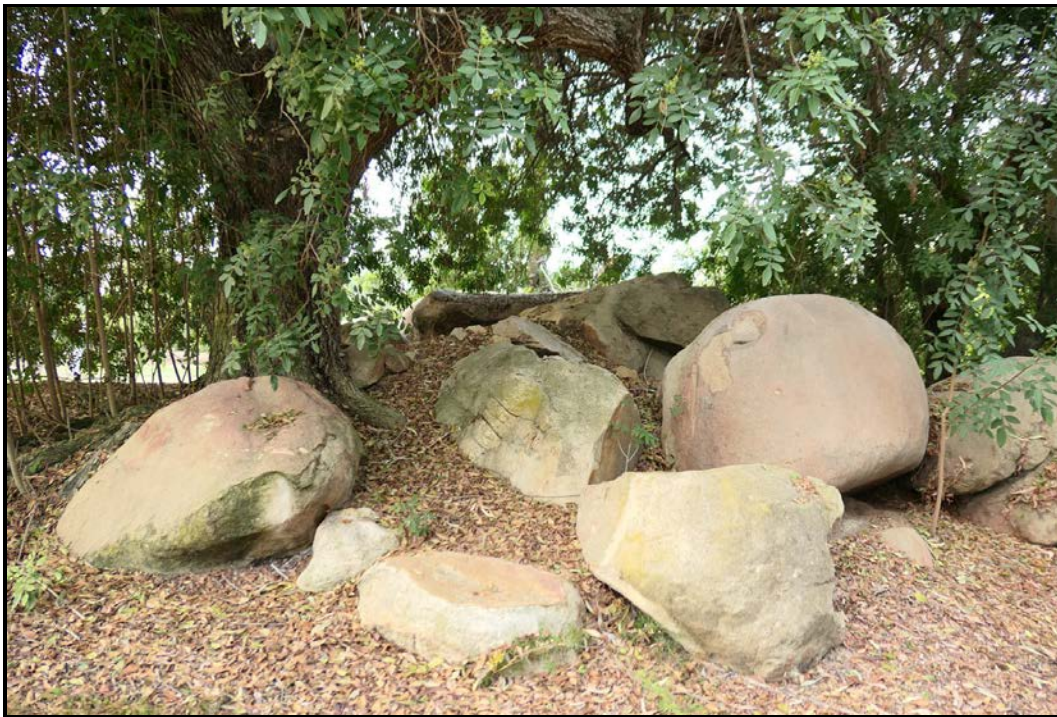
PHOTOGRAPH 1
Zero Ground Visibility on Fairways



PHOTOGRAPH 2
Areas Covered in Some Leaf Duff



PHOTOGRAPH 3
Area with Excellent Ground Visibility



PHOTOGRAPH 4
Typical Bedrock Outside the Fairways

minimal disturbances surrounding these features. California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary site forms were filled out for the two milling features and will be submitted to the SCIC. They are included as Confidential Attachment 2.

7.0 Regulations and Recommendations

7.1 Applicable Regulations

According to CEQA, a significant impact is a project effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. Adverse changes include physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings resulting in the impairment of the resource's significance (Section 15064.5.4b of the CEQA Guidelines). Mitigation measures are required for adverse effects on significant historical resources (Section 21083.2 CEQA Code).

State criteria are those listed in CEQA and used to determine whether a historic resource qualifies for the California Register of Historic Resources. CEQA also recognizes resources listed in a local historic register or deemed significant in a historical resource survey. Some resources that do not meet these criteria may still be historically significant for the purposes of CEQA.

A resource may be listed in the California Register of Historic Resources if it is significant at the federal, state, or local level under one of more of the four criteria listed below.

1. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history and cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Are associated with the lives of persons important to the nation or to California's past.
3. 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.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history of the state or nation.

In addition to meeting one of the above criteria, a resource must have integrity. This means that the resource must evoke the resource's period of significance or, in the case of criterion 4, it may be disturbed, but it must retain enough intact and undisturbed deposits to make a meaningful data contribution to regional research issues (California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 11.5 Section 4852 [c]).

Unless demonstrated otherwise, archaeological sites with only a surface component are not typically considered significant resources. The determination of an archaeological site's significance depends on a number of factors specific to that site including size, type, integrity, presence or absence of a subsurface deposit, soil stratigraphy, features, diagnostic artifacts, or datable material; artifact/ecofact density; assemblage complexity; cultural affiliation; association with an important person or event; and ethnic importance.

Since resources that are not listed or determined eligible for the state or local registers may still be historically significant, their significance must be determined if they are affected by a project.

According to CEQA, a significant impact is a project effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. Adverse changes include physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings resulting in the impairment of the resource's significance (Section 15064.5.4b, CEQA Guidelines). Mitigation measures are required for adverse effects on significant historical resources (Section 21083.2 CEQA Code).

7.2 Management Considerations

As currently designed, sites 8858-RDS-001 and 8858-RDS-002 will be impacted by the project grading. If avoidance of the two cultural resources is not feasible, a testing program should be conducted at each to determine if the resources qualify under criterion 4 of the CEQA criteria, and are likely to yield information important to the prehistory of San Diego. Phase 1 of the testing program would consist of excavation of three to four shovel test pits measuring 30 x 50 centimeters to determine the presence or absence of subsurface cultural material. Phase 2 would consist of excavation of two 1-x-1-meter units at each site and six to ten shovel test pits. The testing program will be sufficient to determine the horizontal extent of the surface component of the site. Site age and artifact density can also be determined during testing. If the sites are determined significant by the testing, additional mitigation in the form of a data recovery program will be required to reduce the impacts to the two sites to a less than significant level.

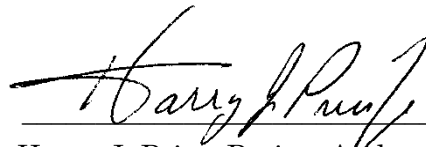
The project was constructed prior to the adoption of CEQA and there is no record of the project site being surveyed prior to construction. Some areas of the golf course, especially the fairways, may not have been extensively disturbed by grading, and RECON feels there is the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits to be present on the project site. Because of this RECON recommends a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor be present for all ground disturbing activities. If archaeological materials are identified during construction activities, work in the immediate area shall cease and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology (National Park Service 1983) must evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, a data recovery program shall be implemented.

According to State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, in the event that human remains (or remains that may be human) are discovered at the project site during grading

or earthmoving, the construction contractors shall immediately stop all activities in the immediate area of the find. The project proponent shall then inform the San Diego County Coroner and the City of Poway Development Services Division and the coroner shall examine the remains. If the coroner determines that the remains are of Native American origin, the coroner would notify the NAHC and the Commission would identify the Most Likely Descendent.

8.0 Certification and Project Staff

This report was prepared in compliance with the CEQA (Section 21083.2 of the Statutes and Appendix K of the Guidelines) and with policies and procedures of the City of Poway. To the best of our knowledge, the statements and information contained in this report are accurate.



Harry J. Price, Project Archaeologist

Resumes for key personnel are included in Attachment 1. The following individuals participated in the field tasks or preparation of this report.

Harry Price	Project Archaeologist/co-author
Richard Shultz	Project Archaeologist/co-author
Frank McDermott	GIS Coordinator
Stacey Higgins	Senior Production Specialist

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ATTACHMENT 1

Resumes of Key Personnel

Harry Price

Archaeologist/Architectural Historian



Experience Highlights

- ✓ Field surveying, excavation, and monitoring
- ✓ Experience evaluating properties for the National Register of Historic Places

Experience

42 years

Education/Registrations

B.A. Anthropology, San Diego State University

Certifications/Permits

City of San Diego Qualified Archaeological Principal Investigator

County of San Diego
Approved CEQA
Consultants List;
Archaeology and Historic
Resources

Orange County Certified
Consultants List
Archaeologists

County of Riverside
Cultural Resources
Consultants List

California BLM Cultural
Resource Use Permit CA-
16-05

Arizona BLM Cultural
Resource Use Permit AZ-
000590

Mr. Price is an experienced archaeologist in the areas of excavation, site mapping, soil profiling, column sampling, surface collection, and field reconnaissance. He serves as principal investigator for cultural resources projects in the City of San Diego and County of San Diego. He also serves as field crew supervisor, conducts field surveys, provides illustration of artifacts, and prepares maps of archaeological sites. Mr. Price's responsibilities include organizing personnel and equipment for work in the field, preparing daily field notes on progress and results, determining site sampling strategy (i.e., shovel tests, 1x1-meter units, trenching), placement of sample units, and site mapping.

Mr. Price's experience also includes Historic American Building Survey and Historic American Engineering Record documentation for historic structures. He has performed historic building evaluations and archival research for many historic structures in the San Diego area and is knowledgeable of the California Register of Historical Resources and National Register of Historic Places eligibility requirements.

Mr. Price is on the County of San Diego's Qualified Consultants List for the fields of Historic Resources and Archaeology, and is a City of San Diego qualified Archaeological Principal Investigator.

Avion Property, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was the principal investigator for this 41-acre project, located on the north slope of Black Mountain in the community of Peñasquitos. The cultural resources survey identified a total of seven cultural resources, including two prehistoric sites, a historic farmstead, and a historic structure and associated road. Mr. Price developed the testing program for those sites that would be impacted by the proposed development.

El Capitan Dam Spillway Vegetation Removal Project, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was a member of the archaeological team that surveyed this 75-acre project area. A total of 13 new cultural resources were recorded, including both historic and prehistoric sites. Mr. Price also assisted in writing portions of the cultural resources technical report. RECON

Arizona State Museum,
Antiquities Act Blanket
Permit 2016-053bl

Training

National Preservation
Workshop on Identification
and Evaluation of Mid-
20th Century Buildings

Riverside County Cultural
Sensitivity Training
Course, Register No. 241

recommended protective fencing and monitoring of vegetation removal activities near three cultural resources to mitigate any impacts to the resources.

City Hall/Town Hall Historic Resources, Del Mar, CA

Mr. Price was called to assess the potential for subsurface prehistoric or historic material to be present on the Del Mar City Hall/Town Hall project after major construction grading had been performed. Based on the record search, pre-project condition of the site, site visit after grading, and inspection of a sample of soils transported off-site and remaining disturbed soils on-site, he determined the soils contained a low potential for containing prehistoric cultural materials.

Summit Senior Living Project, Carlsbad, CA

Mr. Price served as project archaeologist for the Summit Senior Living facility located on El Camino Real in Carlsbad. The project proposes 86 assisted living and 12 memory support units and parking within a three-story space on the current site of the Madonna Hill Guest Home. The surveys were undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the City of Carlsbad Planning Department to identify potential impacts to biological and cultural resources under the CEQA and City of Carlsbad guidelines.

Banyan Mixed-Use, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was the Principal Investigator for, and conducted the cultural resources survey of the proposed Aero Drive Multi-family Project property located in Kearny Mesa. The survey identified the KELCO Laboratory Building as a potentially significant historical resource requiring additional evaluation.

Ballantyne Street Affordable Housing Project, El Cajon, CA

Mr. Price conducted a cultural resources survey of the property at 585 Ballantyne Street in the City of El Cajon. Mr. Price also conducted the State Historic Preservation Office consultation for the project as part of the Environmental Assessment required due to Housing and Urban Development funding for the project.

Escondido Innovation Center, Escondido, CA

Mr. Price conducted a cultural resources survey for the Escondido Innovation Center Project, which proposed three light industrial buildings and associated parking on a 5.76-acre parcel. The survey identified two bedrock milling features within the proposed project footprint. Mr. Price developed and implemented a testing program to determine

the milling features' significance under CEQA and City of Escondido guidelines. The project also required coordination of Native American representatives from both the Luiseno and Kumeyaay communities.

Villa de Vida Residential Project, Poway, CA

Mr. Price completed a field and archival investigation of the 3.18-acre Villa de Vida Residential Project site in the City of Poway.

Sheriff Emergency Vehicle Operations Center, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Price participated as field crew during cultural resources constraints study for the in support of the development of the County Sheriff's Emergency Vehicle Operation Center.

Escondido Victory Industrial Park, Escondido, CA

Mr. Price completed a field and archival investigation of this 4.87-acre-parcel adjacent to Escondido Creek in southwestern Escondido. The property had been the site of a farmstead previously determined to not be a significant historical resource. Archaeological monitoring was recommended due to the project's proximity to a significant Late Prehistoric site. The project also required coordination of Native American representatives from both the Luiseno and Kumeyaay communities.

North Coastal Regional Center, Health and Human Services Agency, Oceanside, CA

Mr. Price conducted a historic evaluation of two existing buildings that comprise the County of San Diego's Health and Human Services Agency North Coastal Regional Center, in the City of Oceanside. Research conducted at the Oceanside Historical Society and on-line newspaper archives identified Robert A. Bradt as architect of one of the two buildings. The evaluation concluded that the two buildings, constructed between 1957 and 1960, were not eligible for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources.

Archaeological Evaluation for the Cottonwood Development Plan, Joshua Tree National Park, CA

RECON was under contract with the National Park Service for the identification, documentation, and evaluation of historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act at the Cottonwood campground area in Joshua Tree National Park. Mr. Price took part in the archaeological investigations including a systematic survey of the 176 acre area of potential effect (APE) and

archaeological testing to determine integrity and data potential of two archaeological sites potentially affected by the Development Plan design alternatives.

Del Mar City Hall/Town Hall Project, Del Mar, CA

The survey and evaluation were conducted by Mr. Price to determine the significance of two existing City Hall buildings that are over 50 years old that were to be demolished by the proposed Del Mar City Hall/Town Hall Project on the existing City administration property. The evaluation included a review of archival files at the Del Mar Historical Society, San Diego Historical Society, County of San Diego, and an on-foot reconnaissance of the parcel. The evaluation determined that neither building qualified for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources under any of the four criteria. In addition, neither building qualified as historically significant under City of Del Mar Municipal guidelines.

Westin Hotel and Timeshare Project, Carlsbad, CA

Mr. Price conducted a peer review of the Cultural Resources Survey Evaluation Program for the Westin Hotel and Timeshare Project to determine the adequacy of the cultural resources survey information and compliance with CEQA.

Chapman Solar Ranch Project, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Price conducted a cultural resources survey for the proposed Chapman Ranch Solar Project in Boulevard, San Diego County. The survey included the entire 132.94-acre Chapman Ranch parcel. A total of 17 previously unrecorded prehistoric and historic sites and 6 prehistoric isolates were found during the survey. As part of the survey process, Mr. Price coordinated with the Campo Reservation to provide local Native American monitors for the survey, and implemented mitigation for the sites within the proposed project footprint to reduce project impacts to below a level of significance.

Vidler Estates, San Marcos, CA

Mr. Price conducted a review of the cultural resources inventory report for the proposed residential development encompassing 4.86 acres.

South Magnolia Avenue Subdivision, El Cajon, CA

Mr. Price conducted a cultural resources survey for the South Magnolia Subdivision property in the City of El Cajon, California. The survey program included a record search at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University and an on-foot survey of the

property. His survey identified a previously unrecorded prehistoric site on the property. Since avoidance of the site is not feasible, Mr. Price recommended implementation of a testing program for the identified site subject to CEQA standards.

372 Fourth Avenue Project, San Diego, CA

This report written by Mr. Price evaluated the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits to be present on the 372 Fourth Avenue Project parcel. Research included a review of the results of a records search at the California Historical Resources Information System South Coastal Information Center, a review of the 1876 Bird's Eye View drawing of San Diego, applicable Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, and a review of the files at the San Diego Historical Society. This research was used to determine what buildings occupied the project site prior to the construction of the current warehouse building.

The report determined that the potential exists for subsurface historic archaeological deposits such as building foundations and trash deposits, to be present.

Dorothy Street Residence Project, Chula Vista, CA

Mr. Price prepared a technical analysis report for the City of Chula Vista to determine the impacts of a proposed multi-family development on a historic private residence at 753 Dorothy Street in the City of Chula Vista. The Spanish Colonial Revival Style residence had been recommended as being eligible for inclusion on the list of Chula Vista's Register of Historical Resources and the California Register of Historical Resources. The technical analysis included background information on the development of the parcel and house and a discussion of the integrity of the house. The report also evaluated the impacts on the integrity of the house from a proposed relocation of the house to either of two proposed sites on the parcel. Mr. Price determined relocation of the house to the preferred site would not significantly impact the integrity of the house and it would remain eligible for listing on both the Chula Vista and California registers. This determination was accepted by the City of Chula Vista.

Escondido Disposal Incorporated Master Plan, Escondido CA

Mr. Price completed the historic building evaluation of the Golfcraft office/manufacturing plant building as part of the environmental review of a proposed expansion/modernization of the EDCO facility in the City of Escondido. The evaluation included a review of archival

files at the City of Escondido, Escondido Historical Society, San Diego Historical Society, County of San Diego, an on-foot reconnaissance of the parcel and evaluation of the building eligibility under CEQA and City of Escondido eligibility criteria. The report determined that the building was eligible for both the California Register of Historical Resources and the Escondido historic register.

Atmosphere Project in Downtown San Diego, CA

Mr. Price completed historic resource research reports for two pre-1960 buildings at 1434 and 1492 Fifth Avenue in downtown San Diego to determine their eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources and the San Diego Register of Historical Resources. These reports included architectural descriptions of the building, research results, photographs, and discussions and determinations of significance.

El Granito Rancho Adobe Historic Building Survey, El Cajon, CA

Mr. Price developed and directed the efforts to research and record an adobe house, wood-frame house, and barn prior to their demolition. Research included accessing primary material from various sources. Recordation included photo documentation of all buildings, exterior drawings of the wood-frame house, and exterior and interior drawings of the adobe. Research determined the adobe was constructed in 1941 by James Streeter.

Alpha Square Project in Downtown San Diego, CA

Mr. Price completed historic resource research reports for two pre-1950 buildings at Market Street and 14th Avenue in downtown San Diego. These reports included architectural descriptions of the building, photographs, and historic research, and were used to determine the building's eligibility for listing on the San Diego City Register of Historic Resources.

ARE Spectrum Redevelopment, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was the Principal Investigator for this project, which began with a survey of the 7.1-acre project site. Responsibilities included conducting the record search, directing the field effort, coordinating the Native American monitor, and writing the technical report with recommendations for a complex of concrete foundations identified during the survey.

The Camelot Project, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was the field director and co-author of the survey of this 67-acre property in the Rancho Peñasquitos area.

Responsibilities included conducting the record search, directing the field effort, coordination with the Native American monitor, and writing the technical report with mitigation recommendations for the prehistoric isolates found during the fieldwork.

The Elms and The Ivy Property, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was the Principal Investigator for this project, which began with a survey of the 33.7-acre site. The survey identified a large prehistoric site on the property. Mr. Price developed the research design, implemented the testing program, which consisted of surface scrapes and subsurface trenches, and wrote the report of findings and determination of significance.

Kaiser Sea Breeze Carmel View Project, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was Principal Investigator for the monitoring program and co-author of the monitoring/mitigation report. Responsibilities included coordination of field personnel and Native American monitors with construction schedule and writing/implementation of a testing program to evaluate two small historic-period archaeological deposits found during the monitoring program. Mr. Price co-authored the mitigation report, which determined both features were not significant historical resources under any of the four CEQA criteria or City of San Diego criteria.

Allied Imperial Landfill Expansion, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Price was project archaeologist for the monitoring program for the landfill expansion. Responsibilities included conducting the record search, directing the field effort, coordination with the Native American representative, and writing the monitoring findings report.

Crystal View Terrace/Green Orchard Place/Overlook Parkway, Riverside, CA

Mr. Price was the project archaeologist in charge of the cultural resources survey of the three project areas, during which two bedrock milling features, a house foundation, and historic standpipes were recorded. The Crystal View Terrace/Green Orchard Place/Overlook Parkway project involves the local roadway system in the eastern portion of the City of Riverside, southeast of Interstate 91.

Balboa Park Plaza de Panama, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price conducted the archaeological survey for this 53.4-acre project site. Responsibilities included conducting the record search, directing the field effort, coordination with the Native American monitor, and writing the technical

report with mitigation recommendations. The field survey found two previously unrecorded shell scatters within the project boundary. Mr. Price wrote and directed the testing program for the two shell scatters and a previously recorded subsurface historic trash deposit, all of which were determined not to be significant historical resources.

The Glen at Scripps Ranch, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was the field director and co-author of the survey of this 53.4-acre property. Responsibilities included conducting the record search, directing the field effort, coordination with the Native American monitor, and writing the technical report with mitigation recommendations.

Coyne Ranch Project, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Price was the project archaeologist and field director for the survey of this 129.45-acre property. Responsibilities included conducting the record search, directing the field effort, and writing the technical report with mitigation recommendations.

Alliance Regional Center, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Price was the project archaeologist for the cultural resource survey for the 25-acre project in Imperial County. The project included consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer for a determination of no adverse effect to historical resources.

Fallbrook Community Airpark, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Price conducted the pedestrian survey of the 33-acre Fallbrook airport for the County of San Diego. The survey was for proposed improvements recommended for addressing operational safety and efficiency in the context of future airport demands. Mr. Price also co-authored the survey report.

Imperial Solar Energy Center (CSOLAR) South and West Projects, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Price participated in the cultural resource survey for two utility-scale solar energy projects in western Imperial County. The two project sites consist of a photovoltaic solar field and associated transmission lines and cover over 2,000 acres of both private lands and BLM lands in Imperial County.

Mount Laguna Air Force Station, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Price co-authored a National Register of Historic Places eligibility evaluation of the Mount Laguna Air Force

Station (MLAFS) located in the Cleveland National Forest. The evaluation for potential eligibility for inclusion on the National Register involved a building-by-building inspection of the remaining 23 buildings and the development of a historic context of MLAFS to use in the evaluation process. In addition, a cultural resources survey of the 140 acres of MLAFS was also conducted.

Restaurant Depot, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was field director of the monitoring/data recovery program and co-author of the mitigation monitoring report. Monitoring for the proposed 70,000-square-foot wholesale warehouse building revealed the presence of a historic-period archaeological site consisting of six features, two of which were associated with early twentieth century tuna cannery workers housing. The report was awarded the Certificate of Merit for Outstanding Technical Report from the AEP San Diego Chapter and City of San Diego Historical Resources Board Award of Excellence for Archaeology.

Ocotillo Airstrip Extension, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Price was the project archaeologist for this job, which consisted of extending the existing Ocotillo Airstrip, located in the western portion of Imperial County, approximately one mile northwest of the community of Ocotillo. The proposed extension is approximately 2,203 feet long and an area of approximately 45 acres was surveyed for cultural resources.

Clinicas de Salud del Pueblo Expansion Project, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Price co-authored a National Register of Historic Places eligibility evaluation of a building constructed between 1928 and 1937. The building was part of a proposed project in the City of Brawley and involved renovation and expansion of the existing Clinic complex. The evaluation determined the historic building at 945 G Street, qualified for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, at the local level of significance. Because the project could not be redesigned, a program of mitigation to reduce impacts to the historic building was developed in conjunction with the State Historic Preservation Office, including a HABS Level III recordation of the building and installation of an interpretive plaque in the new Clinicas reception area.

Jacumba Airport Project, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price participated in the survey of a 12-acre lot proposed for a new building and the perimeter of the

airport in order to determine the impacts of the installation of a security fence. The purpose was to give guidance in project design and citing of projects at the airport. Two previously recorded sites and two newly recorded sites were identified. A footprint location for the new building to avoid impacts to the cultural resources and construction monitoring for the building and the fence installation were recommended.

Alvarado Apartments IS/MND, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price conducted the cultural resource survey of a 9.9-acre developed property for redevelopment of apartment complex. Project duties included record search, survey, Native American coordination, and report of negative findings.

Hauser Mountain Fuels Project, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Price participated in a Class III cultural resources survey for the Hauser Mountain Fuels Project on 310 acres in eastern San Diego County. The project was for a plan to reduce fire hazards by clearing, grazing, and prescribed fires. Mr. Price also co-authored the survey results report.

RiverBend, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price completed a historical resource technical report investigation as part of this project in the City of San Diego. The report evaluated four buildings on the property that appeared to be more than 45 years old for eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources and the San Diego Register of Historical Resources. Research using various sources and architectural descriptions and photographs of the four structures were completed.

Borrego Valley Airport Improvement Sites, San Diego, CA

For this County of San Diego project, Mr. Price served as project archaeologist responsible for conducting a pedestrian survey on an approximately 18-acre parcel located immediately west of the Borrego Valley Airport and five airport improvement locations within the airport. Mr. Price also conducted the construction monitoring, and wrote the monitoring report.

Data Recovery Excavations, Carlsbad, CA

Mr. Price was the field director and co-author of the data recovery efforts on two small Late Prehistoric sites above San Marcos Creek (CA-SDI-11569 and CA-SDI-11570). Responsibilities included developing the data recovery research design, directing the field crew, overseeing

cataloging and analysis in the lab, and co-authoring the report presenting findings and recommendations.

Arizona National Guard's Buckeye Military Reservation, Maricopa County, AZ

Mr. Price participated in the National Register qualification evaluation of four previously recorded archaeological sites in support of a proposed increase of training on the Buckeye Military Reservation, a parcel encompassing some 1,481 acres located north of Buckeye, Maricopa County, Arizona.

South Orange Avenue, Escondido, CA

Mr. Price was the project architectural historian for this redevelopment project in Escondido. He was responsible for background research, on-site current conditions survey, and buildings evaluation report with mitigation recommendations for these four buildings (three residences and an outbuilding) built between 1930 and 1960. The evaluation included archival, aerial photography, and architectural research following CEQA and City of Escondido Guidelines.

La Cresta, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price participated in the survey, testing and recordation for this project. Testing of the site consisted of ten shovel test pits and eight soil profiles. The purpose of the shovel test pits was to identify the presence or absence of cultural material and thus determine if any cultural resources had been disturbed during the flood control activities conducted by the County of San Diego Department of Public Works.

Selected Bureau of Land Management Road Closures in the Yuha Desert and East Mesa, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Price served as project archaeologist responsible for conducting pedestrian surveys on 228 acres on road segments slated for closure and revegetation by the Bureau of Land Management in western Imperial Valley. Mr. Price authored the report of findings and recommendations dealing with the numerous prehistoric sites identified during the surveys.

Navy SERE Remote Training Site, Warner Springs, CA

Mr. Price participated in a Class II sample survey for the proposed expansion of the U.S. Navy Remote Training Site, Warner Springs. The survey covered approximately 6,400 acres of the total 12,544-acre project area. This property is owned and/or managed by the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Forest

Service, and Vista Irrigation District, requiring effective coordination and communication among all parties. He compiled the Department of Parks and Recreation forms for 125 cultural resources identified during the survey.

Needles/Topock Bank Stabilization Project, Havasu National Wildlife Refuge, Mohave County, AZ

Mr. Price participated in the survey of approximately 75 acres in the Havasu National Wildlife Refuge as part of a bank stabilization project to control erosion on the east bank of the Colorado River. The goal of the survey was to identify, record, and inventory any cultural resources within the project footprint.

Otay Mesa Community Plan Update, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price co-authored the cultural resources report for the 9,319-acre Otay Mesa Community Plan Update (CPU), which evaluated the potential effect of the adoption of the proposed update on prehistoric and historic cultural resources within the plan area. Mr. Price helped develop a mitigation framework which provides steps and procedures for review of future projects associated with implementation of the CPU.

Data Recovery Excavations of CA-SDI-14971, -16695, and -16696, for the Via de la Valle Road Widening Project, San Diego, CA

As Principal Investigator for this project, Mr. Price developed the multi-phased data recovery program for three Late Prehistoric sites that are to be impacted by the proposed road widening. He is also the primary author of the data recovery report and is in the process of finalizing the content of the mitigation monitoring reporting program to be implemented during construction.

Via de la Valle Road Widening Project, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was the principal investigator of the significance testing program for four previously recorded archaeological sites within the project impact area. Responsibilities included developing the testing program research design, directing the field crew, coordinating the Native American monitors, overseeing cataloging and analysis in the lab, and authoring the report presenting findings of significance and recommendations for a data recovery program.

Mission to San Miguel Substation 230-kiloVolt Transmission Line #2, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Price conducted a cultural resources survey for this 230-kiloVolt transmission line access road. The route follows existing transmission lines within an existing

SDG&E utility easement for approximately 35 miles and extends through the cities of El Cajon, Santee, and San Diego, and a portion of the U.S. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar. The cultural resource investigation was undertaken to satisfy the conditions of project approval, regarding cultural resources, as requested by the California Public Utilities Commission and as identified in CEQA.

Wal-Mart/Escondido Union School District Planned Development Project, Escondido, CA

Mr. Price conducted archival photographic research on history of a half-round metal building constructed by the Escondido Water District to determine its significance under CEQA and City of Escondido Guidelines.

Ancient Lake Cahuilla Shoreline, Target Area 101, Naval Air Facility El Centro, CA

Mr. Price participated in the cultural resource survey for this project involving a cultural resources inventory of 2,000 acres along a portion of the ancient Lake Cahuilla shoreline at Naval Air Facility El Centro.

Riverpark at Mission Gorge, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was the project archaeologist responsible for conducting record search, directing the field effort, and writing the technical report with mitigation recommendations for this 395-acre redevelopment project in Mission Gorge. The project included the relocation and evaluation of several segments of the Old Mission Flume, a city, state, and federally listed historical resource.

Construction Monitoring for a 230-kiloVolt Transmission Line on BLM Lands, Imperial Valley to the U.S./Mexico Border, CA

Mr. Price participated in archaeological field surveys, significance testing, and monitoring for the construction of two 230-kiloVolt transmission lines in Imperial County. As a project monitor, he was present for the drilling of the tower footings, cement form setup, cement pouring, and initial lattice assembly.

Holly Springs Property, Carlsbad, CA

Mr. Price was the field director and co-author of the significance testing program for a small two-loci Late Prehistoric site north of Agua Hedionda Creek (CA-SDI-16661). Responsibilities included developing the data recovery research design, directing the field crew, overseeing cataloging and analysis in the lab, and co-authoring the report presenting findings and recommendations for the site.

Penasquitos West, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was field director of the monitoring/testing program and co-author of the monitoring/mitigation report. During the grading monitoring, artifacts from an adjacent prehistoric site were identified. As a result, a data recovery program was implemented. Because the initial testing program produced a duplication of information from previous testing programs, no additional excavation was determined necessary to mitigate the impacts to the newly discovered extension of the site.

Representative Projects

Test Excavations for the San Vicente Road Improvement Project, San Diego County, CA

Cultural Resource Survey and Test Excavation for Sewer Group 698, San Diego, CA

Test Excavation for the Emery Road Realignment Project, Tecate. San Diego County, CA

Archaeological Monitoring and Test Excavations for the Agua Caliente Pool and Campsite Improvements Project, San Diego County, CA

Cultural Resource Testing for the Hazard Center Redevelopment Project, Mission Valley, San Diego, CA

Cultural Resource Evaluation and Determination of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility for three Archaeological Sites, CA-SDI-10688, CA-SDI-14681, and CA-SDI-14682, on U.S. MCB Camp Pendleton, for Southwest Division NAVFACENGCOM

Test Excavation at CA-SDI-16,646 for the Lawson Valley Bridge Replacement Project, San Diego County, CA

Monitoring for the San Dieguito Lagoon Restoration Project, Del Mar, City of San Diego, CA

Monitoring for the Arbor Terrace Project, North Park, City of San Diego, CA

Monitoring for a Portion of the West Clusters Development Grading, Black Mountain Ranch, San Diego, CA

Monitoring for the Veterinary Specialty Hospital Grading, Sorrento Valley, San Diego, CA

Monitoring for AAA Office, Mission Valley, San Diego, CA

Monitoring for Camino Del Sur and Lusardi Creek Bridge Grading, Black Mountain Ranch, San Diego, CA

Monitoring for the Egyptian Condominiums, San Diego, CA

Monitoring for Construction at MILCON P-634, MCB Camp Pendleton, CA

Cultural Resources Survey for BLM Dulzura Fuel Break, Dulzura, CA

Cultural Resources Survey of a Portion of the Golf Training Area, MCB Camp Pendleton, CA

Cultural Resource Survey of the Archstone Mission Gorge Development Project, Mission Gorge, City of San Diego, CA

Cultural Resource Survey of the River Park Equestrian Center, Del Mar, City of San Diego, CA

Cultural Resources Survey for Chula Vista Bayfront Master Plan EIR, Chula Vista, CA

Cultural Resources Survey for Santee Town Center Specific Plan Amendment, Santee, CA

Cultural Resource Survey and Building Evaluation of the AMCAL Multi-housing Project, El Centro, CA

Evaluation of the Ivey Ranch House at the Ivey Ranch Park, Oceanside, CA

Historic American Engineering Record Documentation of Six Base End Stations in the White's Point Reservation, Los Angeles County, CA

Evaluation and Documentation of the Alta Loma Heights Citrus Association Packing House, Rancho Cucamonga, CA.

Cultural Resource Surveys of Portions of Eight County Parks, San Diego, CA

Cultural Resource Evaluation and Determination of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility for Two Sites on MCB Camp Pendleton, CA

Data Recovery Excavations for the Western Portion of CA-SDI-13,727 in Valley Center, CA

Test Excavations of Site at Highway 94 and Jamacha Junction, San Diego, CA

Dry Lakes Data Recovery at 4-IMP-5620 for the Bureau of Land Management, Imperial County, CA

Testing at 9 Sites in The Villages and The Ranch at Stallions Crossing, San Diego, CA

Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Lake Murray, Cowles Mountain, and Fortuna Mountain Regional Park, San Diego, CA

Data Recovery of Nine Archaeological Sites at La Costa

North Lake and Golf Course Complex, Carlsbad, CA

Data Recovery at Campus Point, San Diego, CA

Cultural Resource Survey for the Hieatt-Jett Property, Carlsbad, CA

Archaeological Testing of Six Sites at the Proposed North City West, Seventh Development Unit, City of San Diego, CA

Extended Initial Studies at Mira Costa Estates, San Diego, CA

Cultural Resource Survey for Areas VII and VIII of The El Sobrante Landfill Expansion, Riverside County, CA

Archaeological Field Survey of Saint William of York Property, San Diego, CA

Cultural Resource Survey for the El Corazon Property, Oceanside, CA

Cultural Resource Survey for Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve, San Diego, CA

Data Recovery at Ten Archaeological Sites at Westwood Valley, San Diego, CA

Data Recovery at Santee Greens Development, El Cajon, CA

Excavations at Los Peñasquitos (Johnson Taylor) Ranch House, San Diego, CA

Testing of Archaeological Sites at Travertine Material Site, San Diego, CA

Testing of Sites for a Portion of State Route 52/Interstate 15, San Diego, CA

Cultural Resource Survey of the Sunshine Beradini Fields Development Plan Property, San Diego, CA

Cultural Resource Survey of the Robertson's Oceanside, Concrete Facility, City of Oceanside, CA

Cultural Resource Survey for the BLM Hauser Mountain Fuel Break, San Diego County, CA

Cultural Resource Survey for the BLM Beauty Mountain Fuel Break, San Diego and Riverside Counties, CA

Richard Shultz, RPA

Archaeologist



Experience Highlights

- ✓ California BLM Cultural Resource Use Permit
- ✓ Field surveying, excavation, and monitoring
- ✓ Meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for Archaeology

Experience

31 years

Education/Registrations

M.A. Cultural Resources Management, Sonoma State University

B.A. Anthropology, San Diego State University

Registered Professional Archaeologist, 15841

Certifications/Permits

California BLM Cultural Resource Use Permit CA-19-02

Arizona BLM Cultural Resource Use Permit AZ-000679

Nevada BLM Cultural Resource Use Permit N-93693

City of San Diego Qualified Archaeological Principal

Mr. Shultz brings 30 years of practical experience to RECON's cultural resources management discipline. His experience includes numerous historical and archaeological surveys, testing, data recovery, monitoring programs, as well as conducting other research agenda. He has worked with federal and state agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management, the Department of Agriculture Forest Service, the Department of Defense, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Department of Homeland Security, the California Department of Transportation, the California Public Utilities Commission, and the State Water Resources Control Board. He has successfully implemented the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as well as requirements of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), the EPA, CEQA, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) guidelines, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Mr. Shultz is experienced with integrating archaeological theory and principles with Native American concerns for site protection. He has project experience across California, as well as in the mountain and desert regions of the southwestern United States.

Jacumba Operational Roads Project, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Shultz is serving as the principal investigator and field director for the cultural resources surveys for the Jacumba Roads project in support of an Environmental Assessment. The project entails maintenance, repair, and improvement of 36 miles of roads due to their poor condition and lack of routine maintenance. Mr. Shultz has surveyed a portion of the project, and has already identified and documented prehistoric and historic-period cultural resources. Surveys are ongoing.

Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Goldmine Tap to Knob Wood Pole Replacement Project, Imperial County, CA

The Western Area Power Administration replaced 161 wood pole structures along the Goldmine Tap to Knob transmission line in Imperial County located on private and BLM lands. As principal investigator, Mr. Shultz served as the primary archaeological monitor, established exclusion zones and limits of work areas around previously identified

Investigator and Monitor

County of Riverside
Cultural Resources
Consultants List

Orange County Certified
Archaeologists Consultants
List

California Department of
Transportation, PQS
Equivalent, Principal
Investigator in Prehistoric
Archaeology and Principal
Architectural Historian

Nevada State Museum,
Antiquities Permit 533

Training

Unexploded Ordnance
Safety Training for
Archaeological Survey and
Excavation Programs,
MCAGCC 29 Palms, MCB
Camp Pendleton, Fort
Irwin, and Naval Air
Facility, El Centro

ARC-GIS 9.x - BLM
Cultural Tool Database
System

cultural resources, identified previously undocumented resources, relocated mismapped previously recorded trails, and provided cultural resources awareness education to line crews rotating into the project as needed.

CBP El Centro Sector, Alamo River Vegetation Control, Imperial County, CA

RECON prepared an environmental assessment and technical support associated with vegetation control activities along 12 acres of the Alamo River to increase visibility and enhance patrol capabilities at the U.S./Mexico border. As principal investigator and field archaeologist, Mr. Shultz conducted a pedestrian survey of the 12.95-acre area of potential effect (APE). A records search was requested from the South Coastal Information Center and the Native American Heritage Commission. The results of the survey were presented in a letter report.

Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Saguaro-Tucson 115-kV Transmission Line, Tucson, AZ

Mr. Shultz served as field director and report author for U.S. Department of Energy, Western Area Power Administration, Desert Southwest Region (WAPA), Class III cultural resources survey for the Saguaro-Tucson 115-kiloVolt transmission line. He completed site assessment updates and impact analysis.

Sheriff Emergency Vehicle Operations Center, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Shultz participated as field crew during cultural resources constraints study in support of the development of the County Sheriff's Emergency Vehicle Operation Center.

Potrero Park Restroom, Stage and Picnic Area Electrical Upgrades, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Shultz was the lead archaeologist for the archaeological monitoring at the Potrero County Park for underground trenching activities for the placement of electrical conduit. Mr. Shultz co-authored the negative survey report as no cultural resources were identified and the project resulted in no impacts to cultural resources.

Peace Park Biological Evaluation, Sandy Valley, NV

Mr. Shultz served as project archaeologist for the Sandy Valley Peace Park project, conducting background research through both the Southern Nevada Archaeological Archive and the California Historical Resources Information System, followed by a survey of the 18-acre parcel located in Clark County, Nevada. The proposed undertaking was partially funded through a U.S. Housing and Urban

Development grant, thereby subjecting the project to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Archaeological Evaluation for the Cottonwood Development Plan, Joshua Tree National Park, CA

RECON provided the National Park Service documents for the identification, documentation, and evaluation of historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act at the Cottonwood campground area in Joshua Tree National Park. As principal investigator, Mr. Shultz carried out the research design and work plan to evaluate previously documented archeological deposits. The archaeological investigations included a systematic survey of the 176-acre Area of Potential Effect (APE) and archeological testing to determine integrity and data potential of 2 archeological sites potentially affected by the Development Plan design alternatives.

Evaluation Plan and Archaeological Testing of Two Sites for the Isabella Dam Safety Modification Project, Kern County, CA

RECON, under contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, helped to complete an evaluation plan and testing of two sites within the Isabella Dam Safety Modification Project located in the Sequoia National Forest. Mr. Shultz participated as field crew during the test excavation phase of the project. He was responsible for surface collection, unit excavations, and daily notes.

Chapman Solar Ranch Project, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Shultz participated in the archaeological survey of the 135 acre project area. The project parcel would be impacted by construction of a solar generating facility, gen-tie components, and access roads. Mr. Shultz assisted in identifying and recording cultural resources and isolated artifacts.

Nelson Lake Flight Landing Strip, National Training Center, Fort Irwin, San Bernardino County, CA

Mr. Shultz was one of the Secretary of Interior qualified archaeological monitors for the construction of the C-17 capable landing strip. This project that consisted of both day and night construction to meet the aggressive completion deadline. Mr. Shultz was present during the grading for the project, recorded daily notes, and kept the current Base cultural resources team informed of his findings. When monitoring exposed one feature, he followed discovery procedures, including consulting with the Base Archaeologist, and took detailed notes and photographs.

Mr. Shultz also exercised the safety protocols after identifying two unexploded ordinance devices within the excavation area.

Indiana Street Apartments, San Diego, CA

Mr. Shultz served as project archaeologist for the proposed Indiana Street Apartments project, conducting survey and providing support for a MND for the City of San Diego.

Delaware Street Apartments, Huntington Beach, CA

Mr. Shultz completed the cultural resources survey in support of the development of the Delaware Street Apartments Project. The results of the survey were used to prepare a letter to State Historic Preservation Office requesting concurrence of no effect to historic properties.

Vidler Estates, San Marcos, CA

Mr. Shultz served as project archaeologist for the proposed Vidler Estates project, conducting survey and providing support for a MND for the City of San Marcos.

Heritage Bluffs Thread-leaved Brodiaea Translocation Program, San Diego, CA

Mr. Shultz served as the primary archaeological monitor for this 43-acre housing development project in the Black Mountain Ranch subarea of the City of San Diego. He was responsible for implementing the mitigation monitoring and reporting program for the project. He was present during the grading, recorded daily notes, and coordinated Native American monitoring schedule.

The Elms and The Ivy Property, San Diego, CA

Mr. Shultz participated as a field director during the survey and subsequent data recovery programs of the 33.7-acre project. Responsibilities included directing and supervising six field archaeologists, maintaining project paperwork including daily photos and notes, communicating updates to the project manager, and ensuring that the project was completed on time and on budget.

Kaiser Sea Breeze Carmel View Project, San Diego, CA

Mr. Shultz served as an archaeological monitor for the project, which uncovered two small historic-period trash deposits. Both features were determined not to be significant historical resources under any of the CEQA criteria or City of San Diego criteria a-f.

Pinto Basin Road Rehabilitation EA and BA, Joshua Tree National Park, Riverside County, CA

Mr. Shultz served as the primary archaeological monitor for this 43-acre housing development project in the Black

Mountain Ranch subarea of the City of San Diego. He was responsible for implementing the mitigation monitoring and reporting program for the project. He was present during the grading, recorded daily notes, and coordinated Native American monitoring schedule.

Imperial Solar Energy Center (CSOLAR) South and West Projects, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Shultz served as the field director for the Imperial Solar Energy Centers South and West projects in Imperial Valley within portion of the Yuha Desert. The project consisted of two utility-scale solar energy project sites (photovoltaic solar field and associated transmission lines) covering over 3,000 acres of both private and BLM lands. As part of this effort he and his crew recorded 65 sites and 110 isolated artifacts. Mr. Shultz also attended one tribal meeting and one site visit with a member of Cocopah and a member from the San Pasqual Band of Indians.

Mount Laguna Air Force Station, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Shultz participated in the building-by-building survey of 23 remaining buildings in order to evaluate them for National Register of Historic Places eligibility for the Mount Laguna Air Force Station located in Cleveland National Forest.

San Vicente Road Improvements Project, San Diego, CA

Mr. Shultz served as a field archaeologist responsible for completing archaeological test excavations within the area of proposed impact in order to comply with the County's cultural review requirements in accordance with CEQA. The test excavations consisted of 16 shovel test pits and three one-by-one meter units.

Emery Road Realignment, County of San Diego, CA

The proposed project is the realignment of an existing one-quarter mile section of the Emery Road which would result in the construction of new culverts to serve the realigned roadway. Mr. Shultz assisted during the data recovery program phase of this project.

Borrego Valley Airport Improvement Sites, San Diego, CA

Mr. Shultz was the Principal Investigator responsible for providing cultural resources services to the County of San Diego Department of Public Works for the Borrego Valley Airport, which required conducting agency and field research and documentation for recommendations in

support of the Federal Aviation Administration NEPA documentation.

Group Job 809 Archaeological Data Recovery and Construction Monitoring, San Diego, CA

Mr. Shultz was the field director for preconstruction data recovery project at two large-area archaeological deposits in the highly urban area of La Jolla. The project required considerable coordination with construction crews, city engineers, local residents, and off-site RECON wet-screen staff.

Heritage Resource Sample Survey at Remote Training Site, Warner Springs, CA

Mr. Shultz participated in, and documented the results of, a Class II sample survey for the proposed expansion of the U.S. Navy Remote Training Site, Warner Springs. The two-phase systematic sample survey covered approximately 6,400 acres of the total 12,544-acre project area in the upper San Luis Rey watershed in northern San Diego County. The survey identified two ethnographic village sites and numerous supporting resource locations.

Lower Colorado River Cultural Landscape Study and Sears Point Ethnography Study, Yuma, AZ

Mr. Shultz completed site forms and documents research in support of an ethnographic study of the Sears Point Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), for the BLM Yuma Field Office.

Lawson Valley Road Bridge Replacement Project, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Shultz served as interim principal investigator on this Caltrans-sponsored bridge replacement project, where he prepared a data recovery plan as a response to findings during monitoring operations.

Ancient Lake Cahuilla Shoreline, Target Area 101, Naval Air Facility El Centro, CA

Mr. Shultz conducted a cultural resource survey of a portion of ancient Lake Cahuilla. The survey identified over 2,200 heritage resources, which helped define an archaeological district within a cultural landscape, both of which are considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

HABS/HAER, White's Point Reservation, Base Ends Station B '1-B' 6, CA

The project involved the evaluation and documentation of six base end stations. Mr. Shultz hand-excavated each base

end station to expose the full front elevation and the forward third two more elevations. He also completed detailed drawings, which were submitted to the Library of Congress.

Selected Bureau of Land Management Road Closures in the Yuha Desert and East Mesa, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Shultz conducted cultural resource surveys for a two-phase heritage resources inventory of road segments in the West Mesa area of Imperial County. The first phase entailed a reconnaissance or intensive survey of 29 miles, as appropriate, while the second phase covered just under 55 miles.

Previous Experience

Class III Cultural Resources Inventory in Carrizo Plain National Monument, San Luis Obispo County, CA

Mr. Shultz participated in a Class III sample survey of over 3,900 acres of the Carrizo Plain National Monument in preparation of a Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement, documenting numerous historical and archaeological resources.

Positive Archaeological Survey Report for a Coastal Access Scenic Bikeway on 7a Portion of Port Road and Off-Highway Parcels in the City of Point Arena, Mendocino County, CA

This Caltrans sponsored project included an architectural and cultural resources survey for a proposed bikeway in the City of Point Arena. Mr. Shultz was responsible for project coordination, implementation, contact with Native American representatives, records search, field evaluations, report documentation, and proposal of recommendations.

Effects of Fire and Fire Management on Cultural Resources, Point Reyes National Seashore, National Parks Service, Marin County, CA

Mr. Shultz developed documentation on the effects of fire and fire management on cultural resources, provided feasible mitigation measures, and conducted cultural resource surveys prior to prescribed burns for the Department of the Interior, Point Reyes National Seashore and Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Highway 14 and 395/Freeman Gulch Four-lane Expansion Project, Caltrans District 10, Ridgecrest/Freeman Junction, Kern County, CA (Southwestern Great Basin)

As project archaeologist/crew chief with the Anthropological Studies Center, Mr. Shultz tested and evaluated for

inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places over 20 previously recorded cultural resources as part of a Caltrans proposed widening of two road alignments in Kern County. Sites were evaluated through the California Archaeological Resource Identification and Data Acquisition Program (CARIDAP).

Architectural Evaluation: Norwood Tentative Parcel Map, County of Sacramento, CA

Mr. Shultz documented and evaluated for inclusion on National Register of Historic Places/California Register of Historical Resources a circa 1905 residential building for the County of Sacramento Department of Environmental Review and Assessment.

Diamond Heritage Cultural Resources Survey, Plumas and Lassen National Forests, Mount Hough Ranger District, CA

Mr. Shultz conducted a cultural resources survey of 17,000 acres of Plumas National Forest in Plumas and Lassen Counties, visiting, updating, and documenting over 110 previously recorded sites, as well as documenting scores of previously unknown resources, including historic-period mining camps and homesteads, mining areas, Basque sheep camps and grazing lands, and high altitude, trans-mountain prehistoric sites.

Cultural Resources Services for the San Diego Border Barrier Project, Border Field State Park, San Diego, CA

Mr. Shultz served as Field and Laboratory Director on this Border Field Border Fence project, under which the U.S. Department of Homeland Security proposed to build an improved fence along the international border with Mexico. The Fort Worth US Army Corp of Engineers was responsible for overseeing environmental studies. Mr. Shultz was responsible for managing up to 18 field and 4 laboratory archaeologists. He successfully negotiated the multifaceted aspects of this project through constant open dialogue between federal and state agency heads, project construction personnel, and concerned Native American monitors.

Class III Cultural Inventory within the Pine Wash, Stokes, and Fife fuel reduction projects, Lincoln County and Ely District, NV

Mr. Shultz co-conducted a 2,700 acre cultural resource survey for a fuels reduction program issued by the BLM. Several previously recorded sites were revisited, site forms were updated as needed, and over 40 new prehistoric archaeological deposits were identified and documented.

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS

Not for Public Review