

# A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE DE PORTOLA WINERY PROJECT

**PPT180003  
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

**APN 941-180-032**

**Project Site Location: Township 7 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the *Bachelor Mountain* USGS Quadrangle Topographic Map**

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***January 29, 2018***

***Fieldwork Performed: September 22, 2017***

***Key Words: 44.60 acres; archaeological survey; negative; monitoring of grading recommended.***

## **Archaeological Report Summary Information**

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- Assessor's Parcel Number:*** 941-180-032
- USGS Quadrangle:*** Township 7 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the *Bachelor Mountain* USGS Quadrangle
- Study Area:*** 44.60 acres
- Key Words:*** Archaeological survey program; negative; County of Riverside; *Bachelor Mountain* USGS topographic quadrangle; no known impacts to cultural resources; monitoring of grading recommended.

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## **1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT**

The following report describes the results of the cultural resources survey conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) for the De Portola Winery Project. The survey included 44.60 acres located east of the city of Temecula in an unincorporated portion of Riverside County, California. The project applicant plans to develop Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 941-180-032, constructing a new winery complex including a tasting room, restaurant, and retail space, along with an 80-room hotel with associated parking, landscaping, and infrastructure. The project applicant plans to construct the structures on gently sloping hills within the northern half of the property, while utilizing the southern half and northwestern corner of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for vineyards. The project is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of De Portola Road and Monte de Oro Road, within the unsectioned Pauba Land Grant, Township 7 South, Range 1 West (projected), San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the 7.5-minute *Bachelor Mountain, California* USGS topographic quadrangle map. This study by BFSA was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the environmental guidelines of the County of Riverside in order to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project.

BFSA conducted this assessment to locate and record any cultural resources identified within the project APE in compliance with CEQA and following County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines (Draft). The archaeological investigation of the subject property included a review of an archaeological records search performed by BFSA at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside (UCR) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded sites within the project boundaries, or in the immediate vicinity. The EIC records search indicated that nine cultural resource properties are located within one mile of the project. Although no resources have been recorded within the APE, one was identified on adjacent parcels. The records search results also indicated that there have been a total of 26 cultural resource studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the project. None of the studies cover the current project area.

During the survey, it was noted that except for a few small willow trees near the base of the hills, the southern floodplain of the APE has been cleared of all vegetation and disked. The gently rolling hills found in the northern half of the project still contained vegetation, but have been impacted by the diversion of water from neighboring parcels.

### **1.1 Purpose of Investigation**

The purpose of this investigation was to complete a records search of previously recorded archaeological sites on or near the property, survey the project acreage, identify any archaeological resources within the project, and test and evaluate any cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed development. The project development map (Figure 2.0-3) shows location of the proposed development and vineyard locations within the parcel.

## **1.2 Major Findings**

The EIC records search indicated that nine cultural resource properties are located within one mile of the project, with no resources having been recorded within the APE. However, one unrecorded potential resource has been identified on the adjacent parcels to the northwest. Identified by LaVerne Brown (1978), the resource is described as a prehistoric midden found on knolls within the surveyed parcels, as well as an area containing lithic flake material, indications of two trail fragments, and hammerstones. Location information for this resource is ambiguous; but, it can be surmised that the potential site was located on the hills of the parcels adjacent to and northwest of the current project, anywhere between 300 and 500 meters from the boundary of the De Portola Winery APE. The records search results also indicated that there have been a total of 26 cultural resource studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the project. None of the studies cover the current project.

BFSA also requested a records search of the SLF of the NAHC. The SLF did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter. BFSA provided the letters to Native American representatives at least two weeks before the initiation of the field survey and nine responses were received. The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, the Pala Band of Mission Indians, two responses from the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, and two responses from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians all indicated the project is out of their traditional use-area. The Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians stated they were unaware of any resources within the APE and would like a copy of this report when completed. The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians stated the project is within their Aboriginal Territory and also requested a copy of this report when completed. The Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians indicated that although the specific APE does not contain any known religious, ritual, or special use areas, the surrounding vicinity is of importance to them and requested to consult on the project. All correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

The project is characterized as rolling hills located within a valley setting. The south/southeastern half of the subject property is generally flat, containing a seasonal drainage that traverses the southwestern corner of the APE. The northern half of the property consists of gently rolling hills that continue to rise in elevation north of the property, away from the valley. Elevations within the project range between approximately 1,535 to 1,615 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Visibility of the natural ground surface within the northern half of the property ranged from moderate to good, while the cleared southern half provided excellent ground visibility. During the survey, no artifacts or cultural resources were discovered.

## **1.3 Recommendation Summary**

Based upon the archaeological survey and associated research, no new cultural resources were identified on the De Portola Winery APE. However, the records search did identify an

unrecorded potential prehistoric Site within the hills on the parcel adjacent, to the northeast, of the current project anywhere between 300 and 500 meters from the boundary of the APE. Therefore, based on potential prehistoric resources located on adjacent parcels within similar terrain of the APE, and the location relative to a seasonal drainage known to have been utilized prehistorically by Native Americans, there still remains potential for unobserved buried resources, mainly within the hilly areas of the project. As there still remains a possibility of buried cultural resources within the APE, it is recommended that all earthwork required to develop the property be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American representative. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the EIC at UCR. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSa in Poway, California.

## **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

BFSA was retained by Koll Custom Homes, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources survey for the De Portola Winery Project. The archaeological survey was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines (Draft) with regards to development-generated impacts to cultural resources. The project is located in an area of moderate 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, which in Riverside County are focused around environments with accessible food and water.

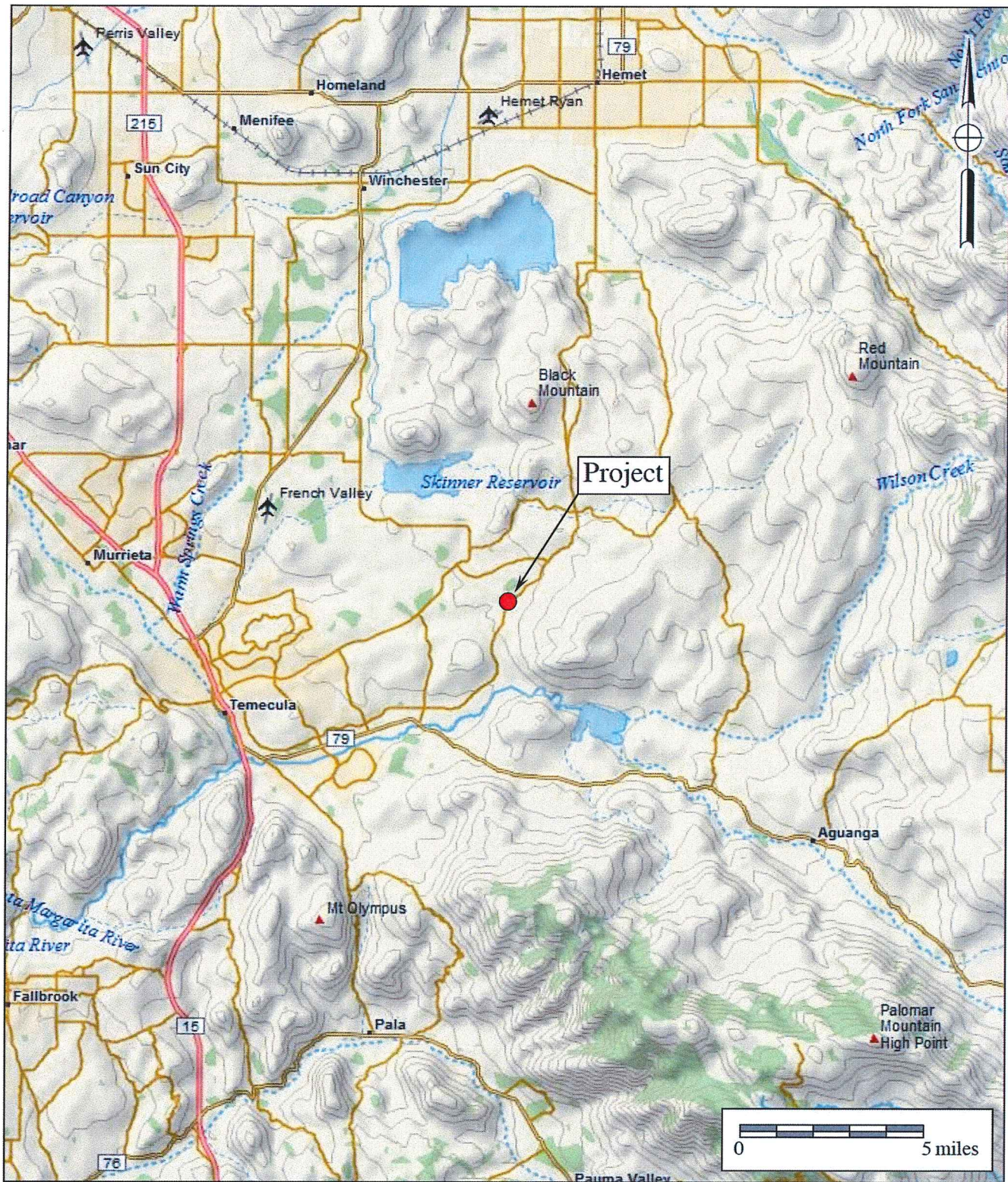
The De Portola Winery Project proposes to develop a 44.60-acre parcel located at the northeast corner of the intersection of De Portola and Monte de Oro roads, generally located northwest of Palomar Mountain and southeast of Diamond Valley Lake, in unincorporated Riverside County (Figure 2.0-1). The project is identified as APN 941-180-032, located within the Pauba Land Grant, Township 7 South, Range 1 West (projected), San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the USGS *Bachelor Mountain, California* Quadrangle (Figure 2.0-2). The project applicant plans to construct a winery complex including a tasting room, restaurant, and retail space, along with an 80-room hotel with associated parking, landscaping, and infrastructure (Figure 2.0-3).

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith and Project Archaeologist Andrew J. Garrison directed the cultural resources study for the project, with assistance from field archaeologist Clarence Hoff. The pedestrian survey of the project was conducted on September 22, 2017. The survey was completed by traversing the property in north/south oriented transects spaced at approximately 10 to 15-meter intervals. During the survey, it was noted that except for a few willow trees near the base of the hills, the southern floodplain of the APE has been cleared of all vegetation and disked. The gently rolling hills found in the northern half of the project still contained vegetation, but have been impacted by the diversion of water from neighboring parcels. Visibility of the natural ground surface within the northern half of the property ranged from moderate to good, while the cleared southern half provided excellent ground visibility. Brian Smith and Andrew Garrison prepared the technical report. Kris Reinicke created the report graphics and Caitlin Foote conducted technical editing and report production. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

### **2.1 Previous Work**

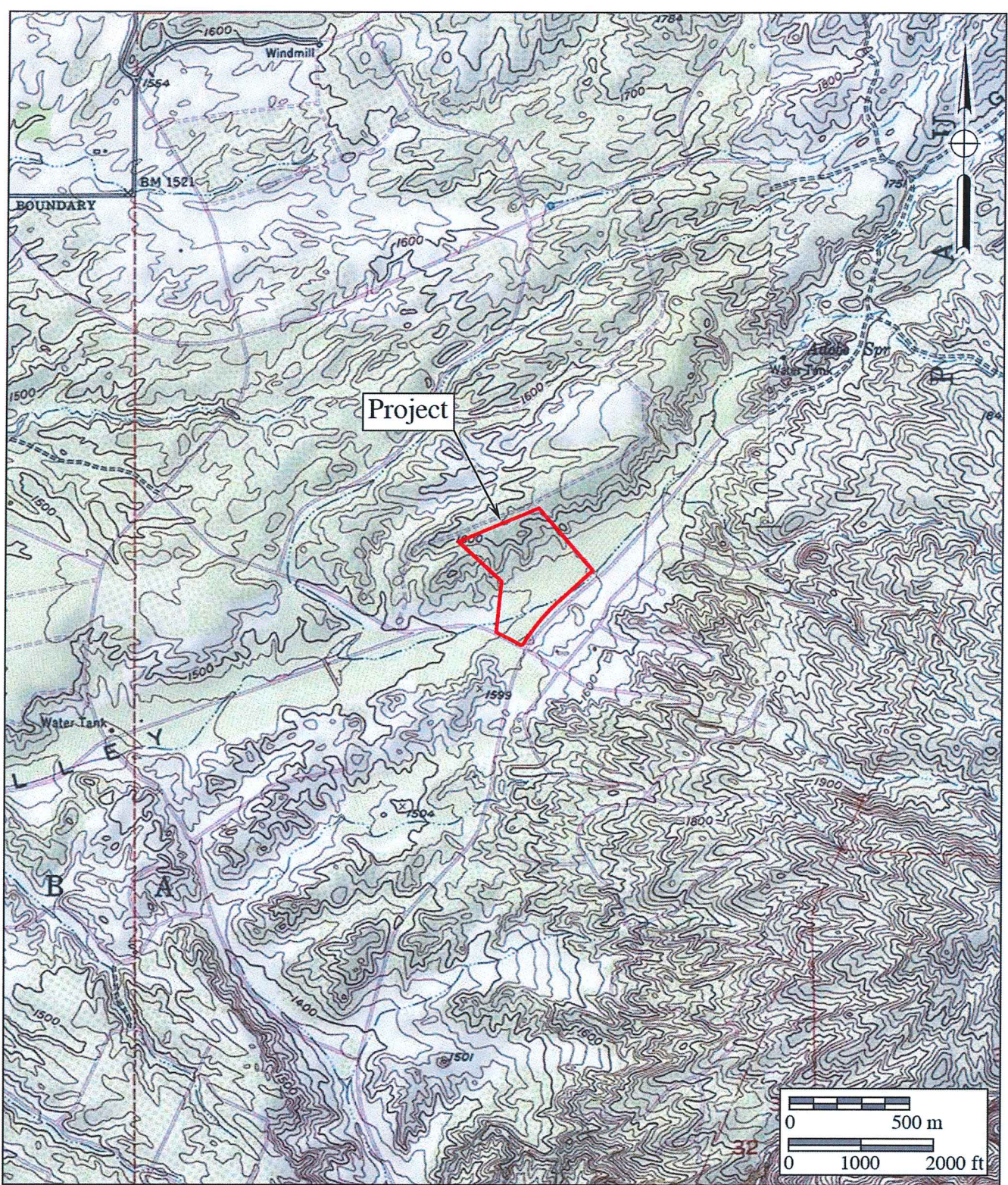
The records search for the property from the EIC at UCR reported that nine cultural resource properties are located within one mile of the project, with no resources recorded within the APE; however, one is identified as located on adjacent parcels. The records search results also indicated that there have been a total of 26 cultural resource studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the project. None of the studies cover the current project.





**Figure 2.0-1**  
**General Location Map**  
 The De Portola Winery Project  
 DeLorme (1:250,000)





**Figure 2.0-2**  
**Project Location Map**  
 The De Portola Winery Project

USGS *Bachelor Mountain* and *Sage* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)

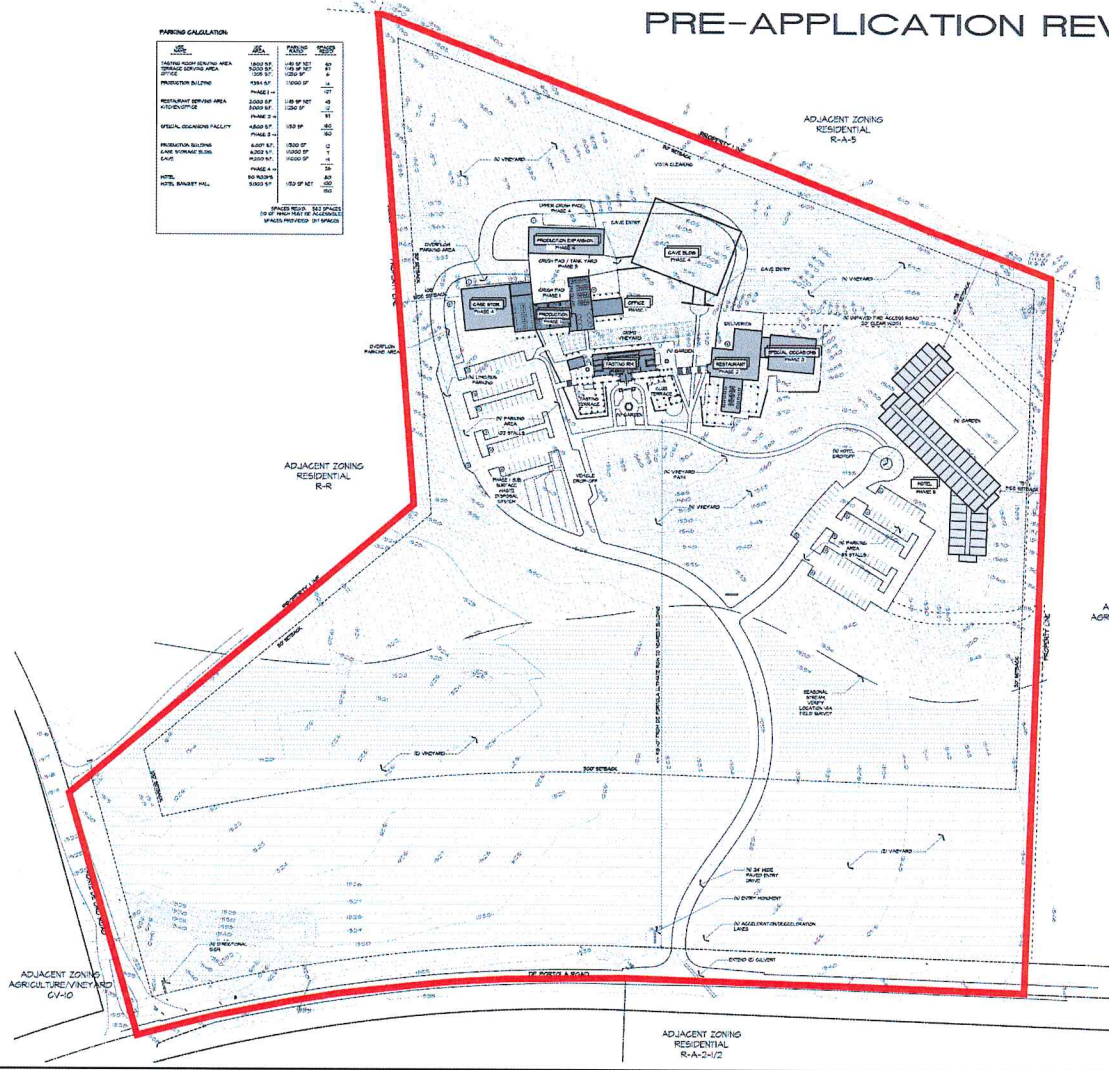


# PRE-APPLICATION REVIEW

**PARKING CALCULATION**

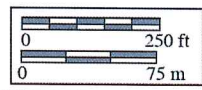
USE	AREA	PARKING	REQUIREMENT
LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE AREA	1000 SF	100 SF	10
LANDSCAPE SERVICE AREA	1000 SF	100 SF	10
OFFICE	1000 SF	100 SF	10
PRODUCTION BUILDING	1000 SF	100 SF	10
PHASE 1	1000 SF	100 SF	10
RESTAURANT SERVICE AREA	1000 SF	100 SF	10
PHASE 2	1000 SF	100 SF	10
RESTAURANT FACILITY	1000 SF	100 SF	10
PHASE 3	1000 SF	100 SF	10
RESTAURANT BUILDING	1000 SF	100 SF	10
PHASE 4	1000 SF	100 SF	10
WINE TASTING	1000 SF	100 SF	10
WINE, BLENDING, & BOTTLING	1000 SF	100 SF	10

MINIMUM 10% OF TOTAL PARKING SHALL BE PROVIDED BY OWNER



**Legend**

Project Boundary



2.0-4



**Figure Figure 2.0-3**  
**Project Development Map**  
 The De Portola Winery Project

## 2.2 Project Setting

Riverside County lies in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. The mountain range, which lies in a northwest to southeast trend through the county, extends around 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. The APE is located in the northeastern edges of Long Valley, northeast of the Temecula Valley, and east of the city of Temecula, located within western Riverside County. The surrounding areas are defined by the margins of the Santa Ana Mountains to the west and the San Jacinto Mountains to the east/northeast. The Temecula Valley to the southwest of the project is encompassed by the Santa Margarita and Agua Tibia mountains. It is the convergence of these mountains that effectively separates western Riverside County from Orange County and the Pacific coast in general.

The habitat in the vicinity of the subject property is characterized by a broad, flat valley and a series of rolling hills distinguished by scattered rock outcroppings. The south/southeastern half of the subject property is generally a flat floodplain. The 7.5-minute *Bachelor Mountain, California* USGS topographic quadrangle map shows a seasonal drainage traversing the southwestern corner of the APE. The northern half of the property consists of gently rolling foothills that continue to rise in elevation off the property, away from the valley. Elevations within the project range between approximately 1,535 to 1,615 feet AMSL. The hills located on the project contain vegetation consisting of sage scrub, buckwheat and native weeds and grasses dotted with cactus, chollas, and Russian thistle. Aerial photographs indicate the southern floodplain had contained a number of trees; however, when surveyed this area had been completely cleared of vegetation except for a few small willow trees located at the base of the foothills in the center of the property.

Geologically, the project site lies to the east of the main strands of the Elsinore fault zone in areas of Pliocene and Pleistocene sedimentary units of terrestrial origin (Kennedy and Wirths 2017). The specific soils within the area are the Arlington and Greenfield fine sandy loam, eight to 15 percent slopes, eroded (AtD2); Hanford coarse sandy loam, two to eight percent slopes (HcC); Visalia fine sandy loam, two to eight percent slopes (VmC); rough broken land (RuF); and Gullied land (GzG) (Knecht 1971).

During the prehistoric period, vegetation in the area of the project provided sufficient food resources to support prehistoric human occupants. Animals that inhabited the project area during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians. The natural setting of the project area during the prehistoric occupation offered a rich nutritional resource base. Fresh water could have been obtained from intermittent streams and seasonal drainages leading into the Santa Getrudis Creek, approximately one mile north of the Temecula River/Creek, located just under two miles south. Historically, the property likely contained the same plant and animal species as are present today.

## **2.3 Cultural Setting**

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Shoshonean groups are the three general cultural periods represented in Riverside County. The following discussion of the cultural history of Riverside County references the San Dieguito Complex, Encinitas Tradition, Milling Stone Horizon, La Jolla Complex, Pauma Complex, and San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component present in the Riverside County area was represented by the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Luiseño Indians.

Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to interchangeably use these terms. Reference will be made to the geological framework that divides the culture chronology of the area into four segments: the late Pleistocene (20,000 to 10,000 YBP [years before the present]), the early Holocene (10,000 to 6,650 YBP), the middle Holocene (6,650 to 3,350 YBP), and the late Holocene (3,350 to 200 YBP).

### *2.3.1 Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)*

The Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

### *2.3.2 Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9,000 to 1,300 YBP)*

Between 9,000 and 8,000 YBP, a widespread complex was established in the southern California region, primarily along the coast (Warren and True 1961). This complex is locally known as the La Jolla Complex (Rogers 1939; Moriarty 1966), which is regionally associated with the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and shares cultural components with the widespread Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955). The coastal expression of this complex appeared in the southern California coastal areas and focused upon coastal resources and the development of deeply stratified shell middens that were primarily located around bays and lagoons. The older

sites associated with this expression are located at Topanga Canyon, Newport Bay, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and some of the Channel Islands. Radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this complex span a period of over 7,000 years in the region, beginning over 9,000 YBP.

The Encinitas Tradition is best recognized for its pattern of large coastal sites characterized by shell middens, grinding tools that are closely associated with the marine resources of the area, cobble-based tools, and flexed human burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). While ground stone tools and scrapers are the most recognized tool types, coastal Encinitas Tradition sites also contain numerous utilized flakes, which may have been used to pry open shellfish. Artifact assemblages at coastal sites indicate a subsistence pattern focused upon shellfish collection and nearshore fishing. This suggests an incipient maritime adaptation with regional similarities to more northern sites of the same period (Koerper et al. 1986). Other artifacts associated with Encinitas Tradition sites include stone bowls, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, and stone, bone, and shell beads.

The coastal lagoons in southern California supported large Milling Stone Horizon populations circa 6,000 YBP, as is shown by numerous radiocarbon dates from the many sites adjacent to the lagoons. The ensuing millennia were not stable environmentally, and by 3,000 YBP, many of the coastal sites in central San Diego County had been abandoned (Gallegos 1987, 1992). The abandonment of the area is usually attributed to the sedimentation of coastal lagoons and the resulting deterioration of fish and mollusk habitat, a situation well documented at Batiquitos Lagoon (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987). Over a two-thousand-year period at Batiquitos Lagoon, dominant mollusk species occurring in archaeological middens shift from deep-water mollusks (*Argopecten* sp.) to species tolerant of tidal flat conditions (*Chione* sp.), indicating water depth and temperature changes (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987). This situation likely occurred for other small drainages (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, San Marcos, and Escondido creeks) along the central San Diego coast where low flow rates did not produce sufficient discharge to flush the lagoons they fed (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, Batiquitos, and San Elijo lagoons) (Byrd 1998). Drainages along the northern and southern San Diego coastline were larger and flushed the coastal hydrological features they fed, keeping them open to the ocean and allowing for continued human exploitation (Byrd 1998). Peñasquitos Lagoon exhibits dates as late as 2,355 YBP (Smith and Moriarty 1985) and San Diego Bay showed continuous occupation until the close of the Milling Stone Horizon (Gallegos and Kyle 1988). Additionally, data from several drainages in Camp Pendleton indicate a continued occupation of shell midden sites until the close of the period, indicating that coastal sites were not entirely abandoned during this time (Byrd 1998).

By 5,000 YBP, an inland expression of the La Jolla Complex is evident in the archaeological record, exhibiting influences from the Campbell Tradition from the north. These inland Milling Stone Horizon sites have been termed “Pauma Complex” (True 1958; Warren et al. 1961; Meighan 1954). By definition, Pauma Complex sites share a predominance of grinding implements (manos and metates), lack mollusk remains, have greater tool variety (including

atlatl dart points, quarry-based tools, and crescentics), and seem to express a more sedentary lifestyle with a subsistence economy based upon the use of a broad variety of terrestrial resources. Although originally viewed as a separate culture from the coastal La Jolla Complex (True 1980), it appears that these inland sites may be part of a subsistence and settlement system utilized by the coastal peoples. Evidence from the 4S Project in inland San Diego County suggests that these inland sites may represent seasonal components within an annual subsistence round by La Jolla Complex populations (Raven-Jennings et al. 1996). Including both coastal and inland sites of this time period in discussions of the Encinitas Tradition, therefore, provides a more complete appraisal of the settlement and subsistence system exhibited by this cultural complex.

### *2.3.3 Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)*

Approximately 1,350 YBP, a Shoshonean-speaking group from the Great Basin region moved into Riverside County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far-reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

### *2.3.4 Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)*

Ethnohistoric and ethnographic evidence indicates that three Shoshonean-speaking groups occupied portions of Riverside County, including the Cahuilla, the Gabrielino, and the Luiseño. The geographic boundaries between these groups in pre- and proto-historic times is difficult to place; however, TPM 37258 is located well within the borders of ethnographic Luiseño territory. This group was a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from Archaic Period peoples. These distinctions include cremation of the dead, the use of the bow and arrow, and exploitation of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Luiseño made use of available marine resources by fishing and collecting mollusks for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for Luiseño groups. Elaborate kinship and clan systems between the Luiseño and other groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian and other resources from the eastern deserts, as well as steatite from the Channel Islands.

According to Charles Handley (1967), the primary settlements of Late Prehistoric Luiseño Indians in the San Jacinto Plain were represented by *Ivah* and *Soboba* near Soboba

Springs, *Jusipah* near the town of San Jacinto, *Ararah* in Webster's Canyon en route to Idyllwild, *Pahsitha* near Big Springs Ranch southeast of Hemet, and *Corova* in Castillo Canyon. These locations share features such as the availability of food and water resources. Features of this land use include petroglyphs and pictographs as well as widespread milling, which is evident in bedrock and portable implements. Groups in the vicinity of the project, neighboring the Luiseño, include the Cahuilla and the Gabrielino. Ethnographic data for the three groups is presented in the following discussion.

### Luiseño

When contacted by the Spanish in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Range mountains at San Jacinto (including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north), on the south by Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the north by Aliso Creek in present-day San Juan Capistrano. The Luiseño were a Takic-speaking people more closely related linguistically and ethnographically to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño to the north and east rather than the Kumeyaay who occupied territory to the south. The Luiseño differed from their neighboring Takic speakers in having an extensive proliferation of social statuses, a system of ruling families that provided ethnic cohesion within the territory, a distinct worldview that stemmed from the use of *datura* (a hallucinogen), and an elaborate religion that included the creation of sacred sand paintings depicting the deity *Chingichngish* (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### **Subsistence and Settlement**

The Luiseño occupied sedentary villages most often located in sheltered areas in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were located near water sources to facilitate acorn leaching and in areas that offered thermal and defensive protection. Villages were composed of areas that were publicly and privately (by family) owned. Publicly owned areas included trails, temporary campsites, hunting areas, and quarry sites. Inland groups had fishing and gathering sites along the coast that were used intensively from January to March when inland food resources were scarce. During October and November, most of the village would relocate to mountain oak groves to harvest acorns. The Luiseño remained at village sites for the remainder of the year, where food resources were within a day's travel (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The most important food source of the Luiseño was the acorn, of which six different species were used (*Quercus californica*, *Quercus agrifolia*, *Quercus chrysolepis*, *Quercus dumosa*, *Quercus engelmannii*, and *Quercus wislizenii*). Seeds, particularly of grasses, composites, and mints, were also heavily exploited. Seed-bearing species were encouraged through controlled burns, which were conducted at least every third year. A variety of other stems, leaves, shoots, bulbs, roots, and fruits were also collected. Hunting augmented this vegetal diet. Animal species taken included deer, rabbit, hare, woodrat, ground squirrel,



antelope, quail, duck, freshwater fish from mountain streams, marine mammals, and other sea creatures such as fish, crustaceans, and mollusks (particularly abalone, or *Haliotis* sp.). In addition, a variety of snakes, small birds, and rodents were eaten (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### ***Social Organization***

Social groups within the Luiseño nation consisted of patrilineal families or clans, which were politically and economically autonomous. Several clans comprised a religious party, or *nota*, which was headed by a chief who organized ceremonies and controlled economics and warfare. The chief had assistants who specialized in particular aspects of ceremonial or environmental knowledge and who, with the chief, were part of a cultic social group with special access to supernatural power, particularly that of *Chingichngish*. The positions of chief and assistants were hereditary and the complexity and multiplicity of these specialists' roles likely increased in coastal and larger inland villages (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976; Strong 1929).

Marriages were arranged by the parents, often made to forge alliances between lineages. Useful alliances included those between groups of differing ecological niches and those that resulted in territorial expansion. Residence was patrilocal (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Women were primarily responsible for plant gathering, and men principally hunted, although at times, particularly during acorn and marine mollusk harvests, there was no division of labor. Elderly women cared for children and elderly men participated in rituals, ceremonies, and political affairs. They were also responsible for manufacturing hunting and ritual implements. Children were taught subsistence skills at the earliest age possible (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### ***Material Culture***

House structures were conical, partially subterranean, and thatched with reeds, brush, or bark. Ramadas were rectangular, protected workplaces for domestic chores such as cooking. Ceremonial sweathouses were important in purification rituals; these were round and partially subterranean thatched structures covered with a layer of mud. Another ceremonial structure was the *wámkis* (located in the center of the village, serving as the place of rituals), where sand paintings and other rituals associated with the *Chingichngish* cult were performed (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal; women wore a cedar-bark and netted twine double apron and men wore a waist cord. In cold weather, cloaks or robes of rabbit fur, deerskin, or sea otter fur were worn by both sexes. Footwear included deerskin moccasins and sandals fashioned from yucca fibers. Adornments included bead necklaces and pendants made of bone, clay, stone, shell, bear claw, mica, deer hooves, and abalone shell. Men wore ear and nose piercings made from cane or bone, which were sometimes decorated with beads. Other adornments were commonly

decorated with semiprecious stones including quartz, topaz, garnet, opal, opalite, agate, and jasper (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow. Arrows were tipped with either a carved, fire-hardened wooden tip or a lithic point, usually fashioned from locally available metavolcanic material or quartz. Throwing sticks fashioned from wood were used in hunting small game, while deer head decoys were used during deer hunts. Coastal groups fashioned dugout canoes for nearshore fishing and harvested fish with seines, nets, traps, and hooks made of bone or abalone shell (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Luiseño had a well-developed basket industry. Baskets were used in resource gathering, food preparation, storage, and food serving. Ceramic containers were shaped by paddle and anvil and fired in shallow, open pits to be used for food storage, cooking, and serving. Other utensils included wooden implements, steatite bowls, and ground stone manos, metates, mortars, and pestles (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Additional tools such as knives, scrapers, choppers, awls, and drills were also used. Shamanistic items include soapstone or clay smoking pipes and crystals made of quartz or tourmaline (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### *2.3.5 Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)*

European exploration along the California coast began in 1542 with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men at San Diego Bay. Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions, an expedition under Sebastian Viscaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Viscaíno had the most lasting effect on the nomenclature of the coast. Many of the names he gave to various locations have survived, whereas practically all of the names given by Cabrillo have faded from use. For instance, Cabrillo gave the name “San Miguel” to the first port he stopped at in what is now the United States; 60 years later, Viscaíno changed it to “San Diego” (Rolle 1969). The early European voyages observed Native Americans living in villages along the coast but did not make any substantial, long-lasting impact. At the time of contact, the Luiseño population was estimated to have ranged from 4,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### *2.3.6 Historic Period*

The historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). In the late eighteenth century, the San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and San Luis Rey (San Diego County) missions began colonizing southern California and gradually expanded their use of the interior valley (into what is now western Riverside County) for raising

grain and cattle to support the missions (Riverside County n.d.). The San Gabriel Mission claimed lands in what is now Jurupa, Riverside, San Jacinto, and the San Gorgonio Pass, while the San Luis Rey Mission claimed land in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1964). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

In the mid- to late 1770s, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through much of Riverside County while searching for an overland route from Sonora, Mexico to San Gabriel and Los Angeles, describing fertile valleys, lakes, and sub-desert areas (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998; Riverside County n.d.). In 1797, Father Presidente Lausen, Father Norberto de Santiago, and Corporal Pedro Lisalde led an expedition from Mission San Juan Capistrano through southwestern Riverside County in search of a new mission site before constructing Mission San Luis Rey in northern San Diego County (Brigandi 1998).

While no missions were ever built in what would become Riverside County (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998), many mission outposts, or *asistencias*, were established in the early years of the nineteenth century to extend the missions' influence to the backcountry (Brigandi 1998). Two outposts located in Riverside County include San Jacinto and Temecula.

Mexico gained independence in 1822 and desecularized the missions in 1832, signifying the end of the Mission Period (Brigandi 1998; Riverside County n.d.). By this time, the missions owned some of the best and most fertile land in southern California. In order for California to develop, the land would have to be made productive enough to turn a profit (Brigandi 1998). The new government began distributing the vast mission holdings to wealthy and politically connected Mexican citizens. The "grants" were called "ranchos," of which Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo were located in present-day Riverside County. Many of these ranchos have lent their names to modern-day locales (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998). The first grant in present-day Riverside County, Rancho Jurupa, was given to Juan Bandini in 1838. These ranchos were all located in the valley environments typical of western Riverside County.

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off of their land or put to work on the now privately owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. In light of the brutal ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent upon the mission system is evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from the San Luis Rey Mission petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the *rancheros*:

We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission ... We plead and beseech you ... to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The Mexican and American ranchers did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

In 1846, war erupted between Mexico and the United States. In 1848, with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the region was annexed as a territory of the United States, leading to California becoming a state in 1850. These events generated a steady flow of settlers into the area, including gold miners, entrepreneurs, health-seekers, speculators, politicians, adventurers, seekers of religious freedom, and individuals desiring to create utopian colonies.

In early 1852, the Native Americans of southern Riverside County, including the Luiseño and the Cahuilla, thought they had signed a treaty resulting in their ownership of all lands from Temecula to Aguanga east to the desert, including the San Jacinto Valley and the San Gorgonio Pass. The Temecula Treaty also included food and clothing provisions for the Indians. However, Congress never ratified the treaties, and the promise of one large reservation was rescinded (Brigandi 1998).

With the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, land speculators, developers, and colonists began to invest in southern California. The first colony in what was to become Riverside County was Riverside itself. Judge John Wesley North, an abolitionist from Tennessee, brought a group of associates and co-investors out to southern California and founded Riverside on part of the Jurupa Rancho. A few years after, the navel orange was planted and found to be such a success that it quickly became the agricultural staple of the region (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998).

By the late 1880s and early 1890s, there was growing discontent between Riverside and San Bernardino, its neighbor 10 miles to the north, due to differences in opinion concerning religion, morality, the Civil War, politics, and fierce competition to attract settlers. After a series of instances in which charges were claimed about unfair use of tax monies to the benefit of the

city of San Bernardino only, several people from Riverside decided to investigate the possibility of a new county. In May of 1893, voters living within portions of San Bernardino County (to the north) and San Diego County (to the south) approved the formation of Riverside County. Early business opportunities were linked to the agriculture industry but commerce, construction, manufacturing, transportation, and tourism also provided a healthy local economy. By the time of Riverside County's formation, Riverside had grown to become the wealthiest city per capita in the country due to the successful cultivation of the navel orange (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998; Riverside County n.d.).

*General History of the Surrounding Communities: Murrieta and Temecula*

The project is located east of Murrieta and Temecula in the former Pauba Rancho. After Mexico achieved its independence from Spain in 1821, Alta California became the northern frontier of Mexico and secularization of the missions took place throughout the next decade. The former mission lands were transferred to prominent Mexican families and the subdivision of former mission rancho lands was common during the ensuing years. The general area was eventually split into Rancho Temecula, Rancho Santa Rosa, and San Jacinto Rancho, and further divided into Pauba Rancho, La Laguna Rancho, and Little Temecula Rancho.

In 1873, Ezekial (Esquial) Murrieta came to the area from central California where he was a successful sheep rancher. He purchased Rancho Pauba and Rancho Temecula (52,000 acres) for \$52,000 because the land reminded him of his Basque homeland and he was impressed with its potential for his sheep ranching endeavors. After Ezekiel Murrieta returned to Spain, he married and decided not to return to California, his brother Juan Murrieta, along with Francisco Sanjurjo, and Jose Maria Gonzales, brought 100,000 sheep to the area (City of Murrieta 2015).

The Southern Emigrant Trail, and later, the Butterfield Overland Stage, bisected Murrieta's land. In 1882, the Murrieta brothers deeded the Right-of-Way to the Southern Pacific Railroad. In 1884, the Temecula Land and Water Company bought and subdivided the land into 40-acre parcels. The railroad brought settlers to the area, spurring its growth. Settlers were attracted to the inexpensive land, which was often as low as five dollars per acre, and the valley soon reached a population of 800. These first pioneers also brought with them knowledge of farming fruit orchards and growing vast grain crops. Social activity centered on the Fountain House Hotel and the Guenther Family's Murrieta Hot Springs Resort, which once served as the sheep dip for Murrieta's flock (City of Murrieta 2015).

Eventually, the Santa Fe Railroad purchased the railroad; however, it was rerouted due to a decade of flooding, and Murrieta became a spur from Corona. The railroad was then closed and the last train left Murrieta in 1935 (City of Murrieta 2015).

Temecula, south of Murrieta, had been growing since the 1860s, becoming more popular in the 1880s as a result of the railroad and the Butterfield Stage route. Temecula really boomed in the later part of the nineteenth century as a result of ranching operations lead by Walter Vail and the Wolf Valley granite deposits. The granite quarry brought on steady employment, which

contributed to the town's growth (Lech 2004). Since Temecula granite was of such high quality, much of it can be found on San Francisco's famous Market Street. Many of Riverside County's government buildings, paving stones, and hitching posts from the era are made of granite from Temecula (Hicks 1973). The granite industry played a vital role in the development of the region until the early twentieth century. New and improved methods for creating concrete drove the price of granite lower than the cost required to quarry it. By 1915, most granite operations around Temecula had closed.

Nevertheless, the region did continue prosper as a result of ranching and farming. Through the mid-1960's, the economy of the region centered around the Vail Ranch; the cattle business and agriculture were the stimuli for most business ventures. The ranch was sold in 1964 to Kaiser Development Company (City of Temecula 2017). As a result, the region began to experience an influx of development during the latter part of the twentieth century as people came to settle in Temecula and the surrounding areas (City of Murrieta 2015).

## **2.4 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 southwestern portion of Riverside County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the De Portola Winery Project included an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire 44.60-acre project. 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 of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. 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.

### ***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 valley environments of the region?

Data Needs

At the survey level, the principle 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 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.

### **3.0 METHODOLOGY**

The Cultural Resources Assessment for the De Portola Winery Project consisted of an institutional records search, a SLF search, an intensive archaeological survey of the 44.60-acre project parcel, and preparation of a technical study. This archaeological study conformed to County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines (Draft). Statutory requirements of CEQA and subsequent legislation (Section 15064.5) were followed in evaluating the significance of cultural resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO March, 1995).

#### **3.1 Archaeological Records Search**

The records search conducted by BFSa at the EIC at UCR was reviewed for an area of one mile surrounding the project in order to determine the presence of any previously recorded sites. Results of the records search are provided in Appendix B and discussed in Section 4.1. The EIC search also included a standard review of the National Register of Historic Places and the Office of Historic Preservation Historic Property Directory. Land patent records, held by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and accessible through the BLM General Land Office (GLO) website, were also reviewed for pertinent project information. In addition, the BFSa research library was consulted for any relevant historical information.

#### **3.2 Field Methodology**

In accordance with County CEQA review requirements, an intensive reconnaissance was conducted of the project that employed a series of parallel survey transects spaced at approximately 10 to 15-meter intervals. The archaeological survey of the project was conducted on September 22, 2017. The entire project was covered by the survey process and photographs were taken to document project conditions during the survey (see Section 4.2). The topography of the project was noted as rolling hills located within a valley setting. The south/southeastern half of the subject property is generally flat containing a seasonal drainage that traverses the southwestern corner of the APE. The northern half of the property consists of gently rolling hills that continue to rise in elevation off the property away from the valley. Elevations within the project range between approximately 1,535 to 1,615 feet AMSL. Visibility of the natural ground surface within the APE varied. The northern foothills provided ground visibility averaging 60 percent while the cleared lower elevations in the south provided nearly 100 percent visibility. No artifacts or cultural resources were observed as a result of the survey.

#### **3.3 Report Preparation and Recordation**

This report contains information regarding previous studies, statutory requirements for the project, a brief description of the setting, research methods employed, and the overall results of the survey. The report includes all appropriate illustrations and tabular information needed to



make a complete and comprehensive presentation of these activities, including the methodologies employed and the personnel involved. A copy of this report will be placed at the EIC at UCR. Any newly recorded sites or sites requiring updated information will be recorded on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site forms, which will be filed with the EIC.

### **3.4 Native American Consultation**

The analysis of nearby site components and artifacts did not indicate Native American religious, ritual, or other special activities at this location. BFSA requested a SLF search by the NAHC to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter. BFSA provided the letters to Native American representatives at least two weeks before the initiation of the field survey and nine responses were received. The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, the Pala Band of Mission Indians, two responses from the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, and two responses from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians all indicated the project is out of their traditional use-area. The Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians stated they were unaware of any resources within the APE and would like a copy of this report when completed. The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians stated the project is within their Aboriginal Territory and also requested a copy of this report when completed. The Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians indicated that although the specific APE does not contain any known religious, ritual, or special use areas, the surrounding vicinity is of importance to them and requested to consult on the project. All correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

### **3.5 Applicable Regulations**

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of Riverside County 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 sections detail the CEQA criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

#### *3.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act*

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

- 1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the 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 an 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, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the 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 an 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 an 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 an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

- 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be

- materially impaired.
- 2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
    - a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the 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 an 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 an 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 on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- 1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- 2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the 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 21803.2 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 on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA

process.

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

(d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in 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 requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Records Search Results

An archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius was conducted by BFSa at the EIC at UCR. The search results identified nine cultural resources, all prehistoric, located within one mile of the project (Table 4.1–1). The EIC records indicated that none of these sites are located within the APE. The cultural resources identified during the records search mainly consist of food processing/bedrock milling sites associated with the many seasonal drainages within the area. Five of the recorded sites are situated along a northern segment of the same drainage that is mapped traversing the southwestern corner of the current APE.

In addition to the recorded resources listed by the EIC in the project area, another resource was described in a cultural resources study for an adjacent property, but was never registered at the EIC. In 1978, archaeologist LaVerne Brown surveyed approximately 19.63 acres comprising two parcels, adjacent to and northwest of the current project, for the further subdivision of the lots (Brown 1978). Brown mentions a prehistoric midden found on knolls within the surveyed parcels, as well as an area containing lithic flake material, indications of two trail fragments, and hammerstones (Brown 1978). Further, archaeological testing of the site was purposed as a mitigation measure. No other information pertaining to the resource was identified during the records search and the location information for the cultural resource provided in the report is ambiguous. Brown notes that although mainly located on the hills, cultural material was also observed on the lower elevations of the parcels, near Monte De Oro Road (Brown 1978). Therefore, without exact site location information, it can only be surmised that the resource was located on the adjacent parcels anywhere between 300 and 500 meters from the boundary of the De Portola Winery APE.

**Table 4.1–1**  
Archaeological Sites Located Within One  
Mile of the De Portola Winery Project

Site	Description	Distance From the Project (m)
RIV-729	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling Site	1375.2
RIV-1278		1565.7
RIV-4217		1543.0
RIV-5833		1525.5
RIV-5834		1508.9
RIV-5835		1576.0
RIV-5836		1572.5
RIV-10,910		1452.5

Site	Description	Distance From the Project (m)
N/A (No Site Number)	Prehistoric midden lithic flake material, indications of two trail fragments, and hammerstones (Brown 1978)	Unknown adjacent, between 300-500

The records search results also indicated that there have been a total of 26 cultural resource studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the project (Table 4.1–2). As mapped by the EIC, the Brown study is shown to cover the very northwest corner of the project (Brown 1978); however, on closer examination this study only addresses the parcels to the northwest of the current APE. Therefore, none of the studies identified during the record search cover any portion of the current project.

**Table 4.1–2**  
**Previous Studies Conducted Within One**  
**Mile of the De Portola Winery Project**

Becker, Kenneth M.

- 1990 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Tentative Parcels 25516 and 25517, 16.5 Acres in Rancho California, Riverside County, California. RMW Paleo Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Bodmer, Clarence, Daniel Ballester, and Laura Shaker

- 2008 Phase I Archaeological Assessment: Assessor's Parcel No. 942-050-004, Plot Plan No. 2337, Oak Meadows, 36101 Glen Oaks Road, Rancho California, Riverside County, California. CRM, Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Brewer, Christina

- 1989 An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel Map 23638. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1992 An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel Map 26742. Saddleback Community College. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Brown, Lavenna A.

- 1978 An Archaeological, Historical, Paleontological and Biological Assessment For Land Division, Rancho California Area, Parcels 1 and 2 of PM 8597. San Bernardino County Museum. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Desautels, Roger J.

- 1979 Archaeological Survey Report On Tentative Tract 11722, A 10-Acre Parcel Located in The Rancho Pauba Portion of Rancho California in The County of Riverside, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Dice, Michael

- 2003 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN #941-060-011, County of Riverside: Parcel Map 30203/EA NO. 38470, Temecula, California. Southland Historical Research. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Drover, Christopher E.

- 1991 An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel Map 23735, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Freeman, T. A.

- 1989 Archaeological Survey Report: Cultural Resource Assessment of 45 Acres Along Glenoaks Road in Rancho California, Riverside, California TTM 24310. Archaeological Associates, LLC. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Hogan, Michael

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The following historic sources were also reviewed at the EIC:

- The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE)
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (HPD)
- The 30' USGS *Elsinore* topographic map (1901)

No properties listed in the NRHP, the ADOE, or the HPD are located within the boundaries of the project. The complete records search results are provided in Appendix B.

In addition, historic aerial photographs dating between 1967 and 2016, the 1942 *Murrieta, California* 15-minute USGS quadrangle map, and the 1953 *Bachelor Mountain, California* 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle map were consulted. The USGS maps do not show any building located on the property. The 1967 aerial photograph shows the land as vacant, while the 1978 aerial photograph shows the parcel utilized for agriculture. The 1996 aerial photograph, and subsequent aerials, show the property as vacant and no longer used for cultivation.

BFSA also requested a records search of the SLF of the NAHC. The SLF did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter. BFSA provided the letters to Native American representatives at least two weeks before the initiation of the field

survey and nine responses were received. The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, the Pala Band of Mission Indians, two responses from the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, and two responses from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians all indicated the project is out of their traditional use-area. The Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians stated they were unaware of any resources within the APE and would like a copy of this report when completed. The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians stated the project is within their Aboriginal Territory and also requested a copy of this report when completed. The Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians indicated that although the specific APE does not contain any known religious, ritual, or special use areas, the surrounding vicinity is of importance to them and requested to consult on the project. All correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

The records search and literature review suggest that there is mainly a potential for prehistoric resources to be contained within the boundaries of the property. As indicated by the record search, sites within the area are generally situated near permanent water sources and bedrock outcroppings, as all previously recorded sites are bedrock milling sites. Although, a seasonal drainage is mapped traversing the southwestern corner of the APE, the property does not contain any bedrock outcroppings. However, an unrecorded potential resource has been identified within the hills on the adjacent parcels (Brown 1978). As the hills on the adjacent parcels are part of the same series of rolling hills located on the current APE, and an intermittent water source is located on the property, there remains a potential for archaeological discoveries.

#### **4.2 Results of the Field Survey**

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith and Project Archaeologist Andrew J. Garrison directed the pedestrian survey with the assistance of senior field archaeologist Clarence Hoff on September 22, 2017. Aerial photographs, maps, and a compass permitted orientation and location of project boundaries. The entire property was surveyed in 10 to 15-meter spaced transects. BFSAs staff carefully inspected all exposed ground surfaces, including rodent burrows and disturbed areas. A survey form, field notes, and photographs documented the survey work undertaken (Plate 4.2-1 through Plate 4.2-3). The topography of the project area was noted as low rising rolling hills located within a valley setting (Plate 4.2-1).

The northern half of the property consists of low lying foothills with eroded decomposing granite soil. The soil appeared to be light brown/tan sandy silt mixed with the decomposing granite. Vegetation on the gently rolling hills consisted primarily of sage scrub, buckwheat, and native weeds and grasses. However, spots of non-native vegetation also dot the landscape. On the northern portion of the property that corresponds to the hilly terrain, ground visibility was generally moderate to good based on the density of the native and non-native grasses, which ranged in height from four to six inches (Plate 4.2-2). Drainages flowing south from the hilly area merge with the existing floodplain. At the time of the survey, areas surrounding the base of the hills appear appeared to have been rough graded, resulting in various piles of pushed dirt.



**Plate 4.2-1: Overview of the project, facing northwest.**



**Plate 4.2-2: Overview of the northern half of the project, facing west.**

Except for a few small willow trees near the base of the hills, the southern floodplain of the APE has been cleared of all vegetation and disked. The cleared property provided excellent ground visibility (see Plate 4.2–1). A drainage ditch was noted in the general location of the mapped intermittent stream (Plate 4.2–3). An enhanced channel, small reservoir, and corrugated metal pipe are located in the southwest quarter of the property to direct water from the seasonal drainage underneath De Portola Road and off of the property. In addition to being completely cleared and disturbed, portions of the southern half of the APE have had fertilizer and soil amendment spread across it in preparation for cultivation.



**Plate 4.2–3: Overview of the APE and drainage ditch, facing north.**

No historic or prehistoric cultural resources were discovered as a result of the survey. No signs of the site documented on the adjacent parcels by Brown (1978) were observed. Although the southern half of the APE is traversed by a seasonal drainage, the property did not contain any bedrock outcroppings and there were no obvious resources to draw prehistoric people to this location. The lack of prehistoric sites is likely due to the absence of food or lithic resources; however, there still remains potential for unobserved buried resources, mainly within the hilly areas of the project, based on the record search information and the denser vegetation located within that portion of the APE.

## **5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The current project plan proposes to develop APN 941-180-032 by constructing a new winery complex including a tasting room, restaurant, and retail space, along with an 80-room hotel and associated parking, landscaping, and infrastructure. The project applicant plans to construct the structures on the gently sloping hills within the northern half of the property, while utilizing the southern half and northwestern corner of the APE for vineyards. The archaeological study was completed in accordance with County of Riverside report guidelines and CEQA significance evaluation criteria

The cultural resources survey for the De Portola Winery Project did not identify the presence of any cultural resources. The EIC records search did not indicate that any resources have ever been recorded within the APE and no studies have addressed the property. However, one unrecorded resource has been identified on adjacent parcels within the same series of rolling hills found on the current APE. Further, although all over 1,375 meters away and associated with bedrock outcrops, many of the recorded resources are associated with the same seasonal drainage that traverses the low lying areas of the De Portola Winery property. Therefore, we can assume that this area was part of the prehistoric subsistence pattern, and Native Americans likely crossed the property throughout prehistory during the collecting of food resources. Although this archaeological investigation did not identify any evidence of this past transhumance across the property, because of potential prehistoric resources located on adjacent parcels within similar terrain of the APE there still remains potential for unobserved buried resources, mainly within the hilly areas of the project, based on the record search information and the denser vegetation located within that portion of the APE .

As there still remains a possibility of buried cultural resources within the APE, it is recommended that all earthwork required to develop the property be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American representative. The protocols to be followed for the mitigation monitoring of the property are provided below.

### **Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP)**

A MMRP to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried cultural resources within the De Portola Winery APE 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 in the form of a letter from the project archaeologist to the lead agency stating that a certified archaeologist has been retained to implement the monitoring program.
- 2) The project applicant shall provide Native American monitoring during grading. The Native American monitor shall work in concert with the archaeological monitor to observe ground disturbances and search for cultural materials.

- 3) The certified archaeologist shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
- 4) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and tribal representative shall be on-site, as determined by the consulting archaeologist, to perform periodic inspections of the excavations. The frequency of inspections will depend upon the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The consulting archaeologist shall have the authority to modify the monitoring program if the potential for cultural resources appears to be less than anticipated.
- 5) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field so the monitored grading can proceed.
- 6) 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, 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 bones are discovered, 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 (MLD), as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
- 7) Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The project archaeologist shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
- 8) 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.
- 9) 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.

**6.0 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.



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Brian F. Smith  
Principal Investigator  
County of Riverside Registration #168

January 29, 2018

Date

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**APPENDIX A**

**Qualifications of Key Personnel**



# Brian F. Smith, MA

## Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

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



## Education

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<b>Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California</b>	<b>1982</b>
<b>Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California</b>	<b>1975</b>

## Professional Memberships

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Society for California Archaeology

## Experience

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<b>Principal Investigator</b> <b>Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.</b>	<b>1977–Present</b> <b>Poway, California</b>
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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

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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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7<sup>th</sup> 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 Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Reports/Papers

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

# Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA

## Senior Project Archaeologist

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## Education

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<b>Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside</b>	<b>2005</b>

## Professional Memberships

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Register of Professional Archaeologists  
Society for California Archaeology  
Society for American Archaeology  
California Council for the Promotion of History

Society of Primitive Technology  
Lithic Studies Society  
California Preservation Foundation  
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

## Experience

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### **Senior Project Archaeologist Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.**

**June 2017–Present  
Poway, California**

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

### **Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.**

**2009–2017  
Orange, California**

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

### **Preservation Researcher City of Riverside Modernism Survey**

**2009  
Riverside, California**

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

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

**2005, 2008–2009**  
**Riverside, California**

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

## Reports/Papers

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- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Jefferson & Ivy Project, City of Murrieta, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Nuevo Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Westmont Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for TTM 31810 (42.42 acres) Predico Properties Olive Grove Project. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.
- 2016 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: All Star Super Storage City of Menifee Project, 2015-156. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of Mills Act application.
- 2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2015 Class III Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Survey for The Lynx Cat Granite Quarry and Water Valley Road Widening Project County of San Bernardino, California, Near the Community of Hinkley. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

- 2014 Archaeological Phase I: Cultural Resource Survey of the South West Quadrant of Fairview Park, Costa Mesa. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2010 Phase II Cultural Resources Report Site CA=RIV-2160 PM No. 35164. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 2009 Riverside Modernism Context Survey, contributing author. Available online at the City of Riverside.

## Presentations

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- 2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.
- 2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2015 "Successive Cultural Phasing Of Prehistoric Northern Orange County, California." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Southern California Cogged Stone Replication: Experimentation and Results." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Prehistoric House Keeping: Lithic Analysis of an Intermediate Horizon House Pit." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Pits and Privies: The Use and Disposal of Artifacts from Historic Los Angeles." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Grooving in the Past: A Demonstration of the Manufacturing of OGR beads and a look at Past SRS, Inc. Replicative Studies." Demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the January meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

- 2014 "From Artifact to Replication: Examining *Olivella* Grooved Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.
- 2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.
- 2012 "Expedient Flaked Tools from Bolsa Chica: Exploring the Lithic Technological Organization." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2012 "Utilitarian and Ceremonial Ground Stone Production at Bolsa Chica Identified Through Production Tools." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2012 "Connecting Production Industries at Bolsa Chica: Lithic Reduction and Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2011 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Four: Mesa Production Industries. Co-presenter at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.
- 2011 "Hammerstones from Bolsa Chica and Their Relationship towards Site Interpretation." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.
- 2011 "Exploring Bipolar Reduction at Bolsa Chica: Debitage Analysis and Replication." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.

**APPENDIX B**

**Archaeological Records Search Results**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*



**APPENDIX C**

**NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*