

**CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR
THE MERRILL COMMERCE CENTER
SPECIFIC PLAN PROJECT**

**CITY OF ONTARIO,
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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August 27, 2019

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- Report Date:*** August 27, 2019
- Report Title:*** Cultural Resources Study for the Merrill Commerce Center Specific Plan Project, City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California
- Type of Study:*** Phase I Cultural Resources Survey
- Cultural Resources:*** SBR-33,019H, historic addresses Temp-2 to Temp-17, and P-36-033020
- USGS Quadrangle:*** *Ontario, Prado Dam, and Corona North, California (7.5 minute)*
- Acreage:*** 376.3 acres and up to 113.3 acres of off-site road and utility improvements
- Key Words:*** Survey; 16 historic addresses (Temp-2 to Temp-17); historic trash scatter (SBR-33,019H); isolated prehistoric artifact (P-36-033020); testing and site evaluations recommended.

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

In response to a request by T&B Planning, Inc., Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted a cultural resources study for the Merrill Commerce Center Specific Plan Project (referred to as the Merrill Commerce Center Project in this report). The project is located in the city of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California, on the 7.5-minute USGS *Ontario, Prado Dam*, and *Corona North, California* topographic quadrangles in the Santa Ana Del Chino Land Grant (Township 1 and 2 South, Range 7 West, projected). The 376.3 acres of on-site development are bound by Grove, Merrill, Carpenter, and Eucalyptus avenues, and the approximately 113.3 acres of off-site improvements are mainly located along Euclid, Merrill, Grove, Cucamonga, Eucalyptus, Walker, and Carpenter avenues and Francis Street. The project proposes the development of industrial and business park land uses totaling up to approximately 8,455,000 square feet of building space. The project also includes the installation of up to 113.3 acres of off-site infrastructure, including roadways and utilities to service the project with potable water, recycled water, sanitary sewer, storm drains, and fiber optic lines.

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project and subsequently evaluate any resources as part of the City of Ontario's environmental review process conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The archaeological investigation of the project included the review of an archaeological records search performed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (CSU Fullerton) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project boundaries or in the immediate vicinity. BFSA also requested a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

A review of the records search provided by the SCCIC indicates that 13 resources (12 historic and one prehistoric) and 25 historic addresses have been recorded within one mile of the project. Two of the historic addresses are located within the on-site portion of the project and three historic sites overlap the off-site linear street alignments. The NAHC SLF search was negative for the presence of any sacred sites or Tribal Cultural Resources. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter to request any information regarding Native American sites within the project.

The cultural resources survey of the project was conducted on February 6 and 7 and April 22 and 23, 2019 and resulted in the discovery of 16 historic addresses, one historic trash scatter, and one isolated prehistoric artifact. All of these resources will be impacted by the development of the Merrill Commerce Center Project. The historic refuse scatter and prehistoric isolate were recorded as SBR-33,019H and P-36-033020 with the SCCIC. The historic addresses, Temp-2 through Temp-17, will be recorded with the SCCIC once they have been evaluated. According to the proposed development plan, the Merrill Commerce Center Project will potentially impact the

identified cultural resource sites. In order to assess the potential direct and indirect impacts to cultural resources, the identified sites and historic structures must be subjected to a significance evaluation program to determine if any of the resources qualify under CEQA criteria as significant historical resources. Once the sites are evaluated and an impact assessment can be conducted, specific recommendations for the mitigation of impacts can be prepared.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The archaeological survey program for the Merrill Commerce Center Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and City of Ontario environmental guidelines. The development parcels are bound by Grove, Merrill, Carpenter, and Eucalyptus avenues, while the off-site improvement corridors are mainly located along Euclid, Merrill, Grove, Cucamonga, Eucalyptus, Walker, and Carpenter avenues and Francis Street in the city of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1.1–1). The property, which includes Assessor’s Parcel Numbers (APNs) 218-261-27 to -29, -34, -35, and -37; 105-411-101 and -102; 105-412-101 and -102; 105-413-101 and -102; 105-414-101 and -102; 105-415-101 and -102; 105-416-101 to -103; 105-417-101 to -104; 105-418-101 and -102; 105-419-101 and -102; 105-420-101 and -102; 105-421-101 and -102; 105-422-101 and -102; 105-433-101 and -102; 105-434-101 and -102; 105-435-101 and -102; 105-436-101 and -102, is located on the 7.5-minute USGS *Ontario, Prado Dam, and Corona North, California* topographic quadrangles in the Santa Ana Del Chino Land Grant (Township 1 and 2 South, Range 7 West, projected) (Figure 1.1–2). The project proposes the development of industrial and business park land uses totaling up to approximately 8,455,000 square feet of building space. The project also includes the installation of up to 113.3 acres of off-site infrastructure, including roadways and utilities to service the project with potable water, recycled water, sanitary sewer, storm drains, and fiber optic lines, encompassing portions of APNs 216-312-08; 216-313-01; 216-321-01 and -07; 216-322-01 and -10; 216-323-01 to -04 and -09; 216-324-01 and -08; 218-221-01, -08, and -09; 218-231-04, -08, -12, -19, -20, and -33; 218-261-16, -22, -23, -23, and -32; 218-271-08, -10, -11, -13, -15, -18, and -19; 218-291-07 to -09; 218-292-05 and -14; 218-301-20 and -21; 218-311-02 and -09 to -11; 102-207-206; 102-608-111, -112, -114, and -115; 102-609-104; 105-355-101; 105-409-102; 105-410-102; 105-423-102; 105-428-101 and -102; 105-429-101 and -102; 105-430-101 and -102; 105-431-101 and -102; 105-432-101 and -102; 105-437-101 and -102; 105-438-103; 105-439-102 and -103; 105-440-101 to -103; and 105-501-101 (Figure 1.1–3)

The property is currently partially developed with dairies, trucking facilities, and associated structures and paved/gravel parking areas. The property has been previously graded for the dairy and trucking operations and ground visibility was also highly limited due to dense vegetation growth and flooding in the southwest and central areas of the on-site portion of the property. The decision to request this investigation was based upon the cultural resource sensitivity of the locality, as suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in this particular case, include historic dairy businesses.

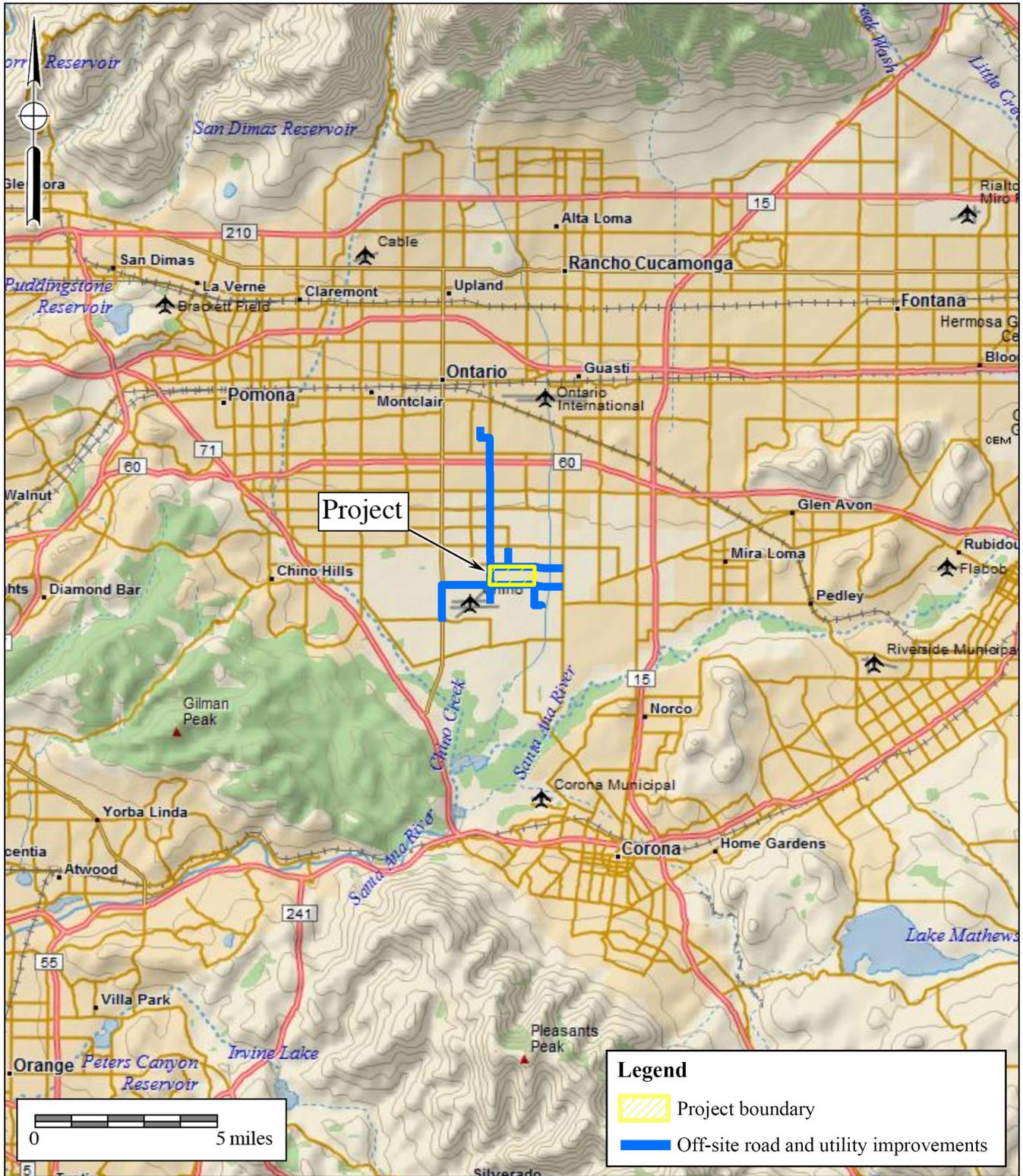


Figure 1.1-1
General Location Map

The Merrill Commerce Center Specific Plan Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)



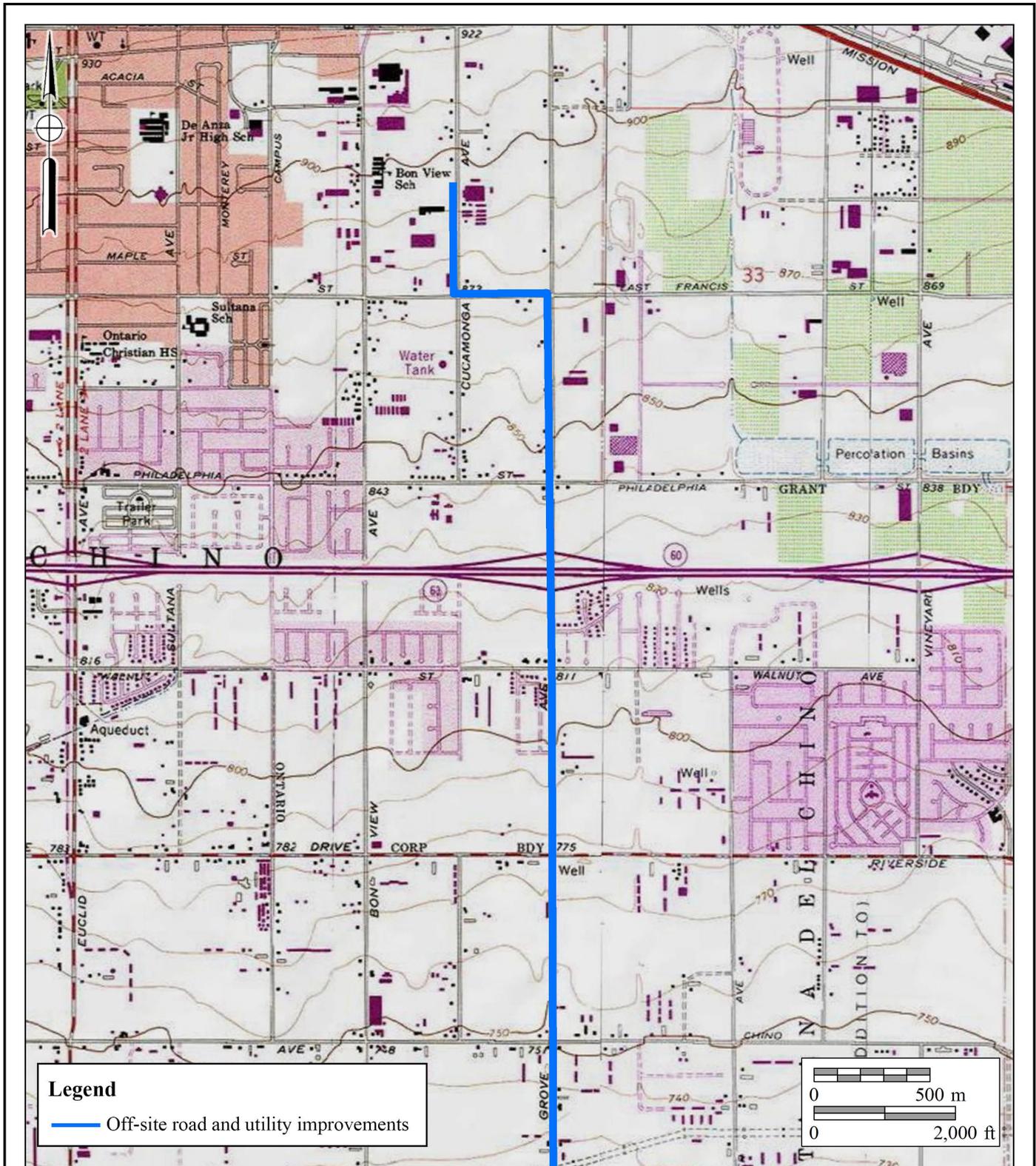


Figure 1.1–2a

Northern Project Location Map

The Merrill Commerce Center Specific Plan Project

USGS *Ontario* and *Guasti* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)



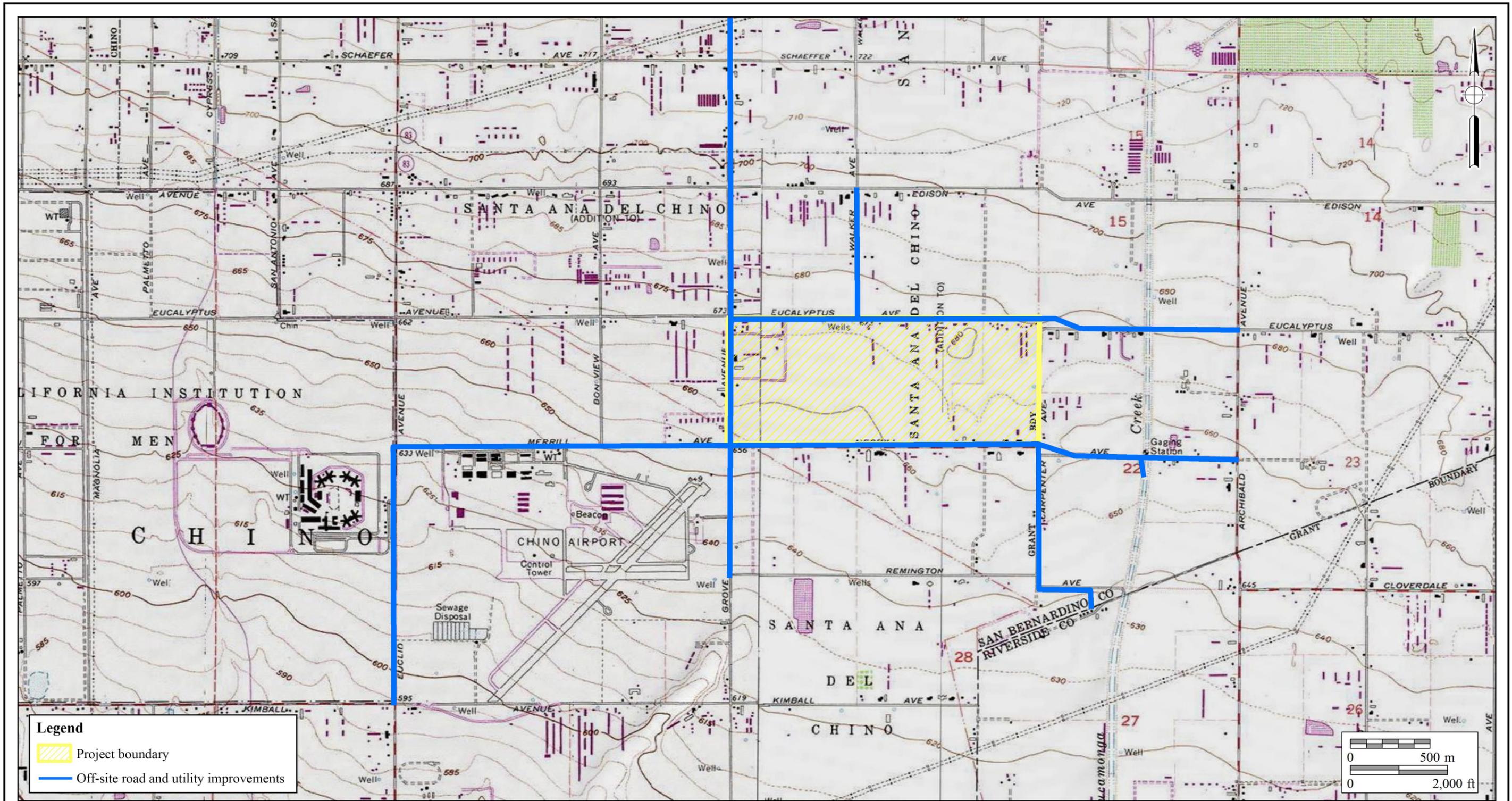


Figure 1.1-2b

Southern Project Location Map

The Merrill Commerce Center Specific Plan Project

USGS Ontario, Guasti, Prado Dam, and Corona North Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)



5-01

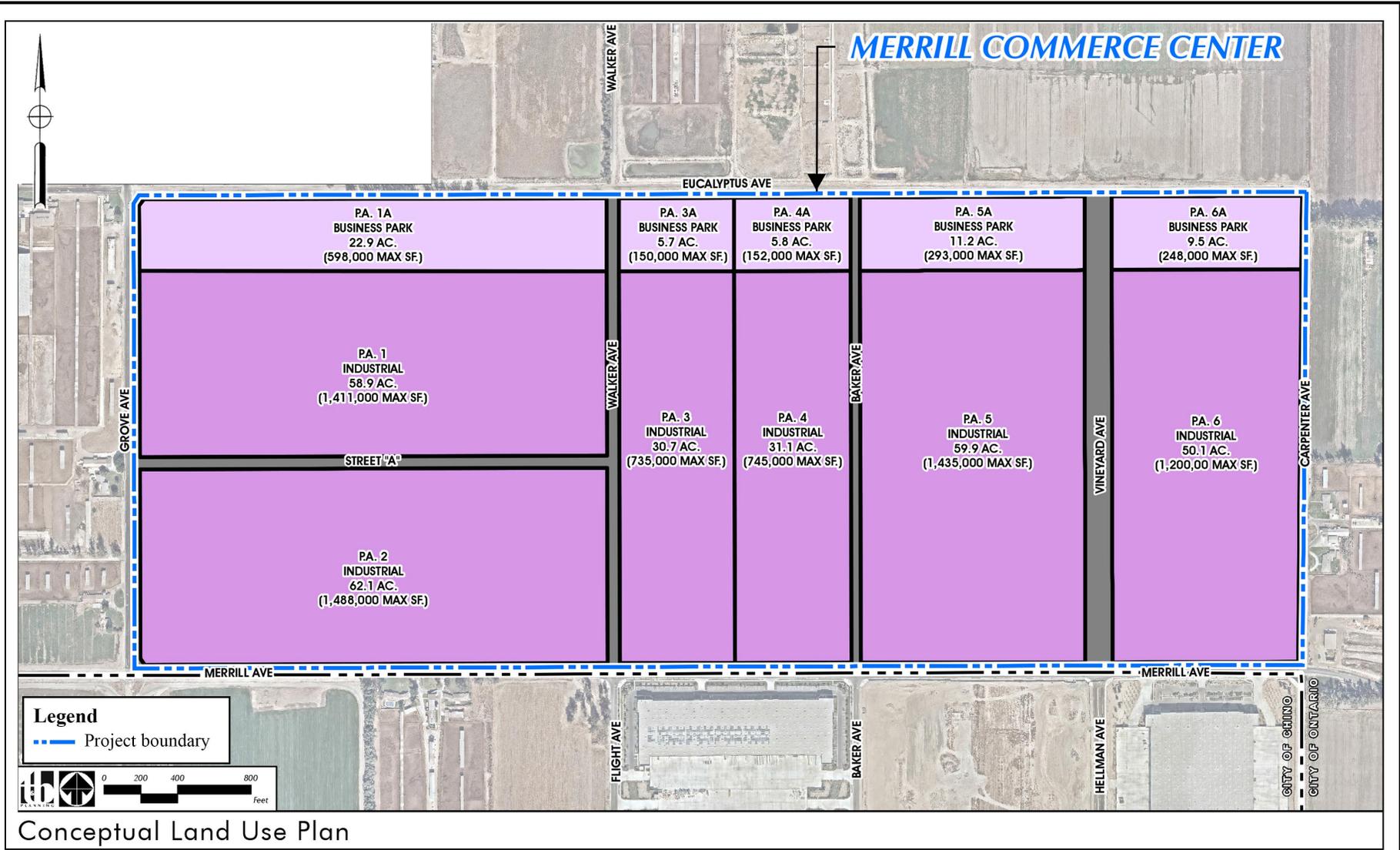


Figure 1.1-3
Project Development Map

The Merrill Commerce Center Specific Plan Project



1.2 Environmental Setting

The Merrill Commerce Center Project is located in southwestern San Bernardino County in the city of Ontario. The subject property is part of the Chino Basin, south of the San Gabriel Mountains, north of the Jurupa Mountains, and west of the San Bernardino Mountains. The Chino Basin is situated within the upper Santa Ana Valley and is a relatively flat alluvial plain formed from sediments deposited by the Santa Ana River and its tributaries, such as Chino Creek and Cucamonga Creek, within the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province of southern California. The Peninsular Ranges are a series of northwest- to southeast-trending mountain ranges separated by similarly trending valleys, which make up the southernmost segment of a chain of North American Mesozoic batholiths that extend from Alaska to the southern tip of Baja California. Elevations within the project range between approximately 590 and 900 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

Geologically, the project is located on the distal margins of the broad alluvial floodplain of the ancestral Santa Ana River (Morton and Miller 2006). The entire project is mapped as being underlain by late Quaternary (middle Holocene) young sandy alluvial fan deposits, which overlie at shallow depths middle to late Quaternary (middle to late Pleistocene) very old sandy alluvial fan deposits (Wirths 2019). Late Pleistocene to early Holocene young sandy axial channel deposits also occur in nearby stream channels in the southernmost areas of the project and late Pleistocene to early Holocene young alluvial fan deposits occur east of the northern off-site alignments (Wirths 2019).

During the prehistoric period, vegetation near the project provided sufficient food resources to support prehistoric human occupants. Animals that inhabited the project 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 during the prehistoric occupation offered a rich nutritional resource base. Fresh water was likely obtainable from the Chino Creek, Cucamonga Creek, and the Santa Ana River. Historically, the property likely contained the same plant and animal species that are present today.

1.3 Cultural Setting

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Shoshonean groups are the three general cultural periods represented in San Bernardino County. The following discussion of the cultural history of San Bernardino County references the San Dieguito Complex, the Encinitas Tradition, the Milling Stone Horizon, the La Jolla Complex, the Pauma Complex, and the San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component in the southwestern area of San Bernardino County was represented by the Gabrielino and Serrano Indians. According to Kroeber (1976), the Serrano probably owned a stretch of the Sierra Madre from Cucamonga east to above Mentone and halfway up to San Timoteo Canyon, including the San Bernardino Valley and just missing Riverside County. However, Kroeber (1976) also states that this area has

been assigned to the Gabrielino, “which would be a more natural division of topography, since it would leave the Serrano pure mountaineers.”

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

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 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).

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

The Archaic Period of prehistory began with the onset of the Holocene around 9,000 YBP. The transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene was a period of major environmental change throughout North America (Antevs 1953; Van Devender and Spaulding 1979). The general warming trend caused sea levels to rise, lakes to evaporate, and drainage patterns to change. In southern California, the general climate at the beginning of the early Holocene was marked by cool/moist periods and an increase in warm/dry periods and sea levels. The coastal shoreline at 8,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 20-meter isobath, or one to four kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

The rising sea level during the early Holocene created rocky shorelines and bays along the coast by flooding valley floors and eroding the coastline (Curry 1965; Inman 1983). Shorelines were primarily rocky with small littoral cells, as sediments were deposited at bay edges but rarely discharged into the ocean (Reddy 2000). These bays eventually evolved into lagoons and estuaries, which provided a rich habitat for mollusks and fish. The warming trend and rising sea

levels generally continued until the late Holocene (4,000 to 3,500 YBP).

At the beginning of the late Holocene, sea levels stabilized, rocky shores declined, lagoons filled with sediment, and sandy beaches became established (Gallegos 1985; Inman 1983; Masters 1994; Miller 1966; Warren and Pavesic 1963). Many former lagoons became saltwater marshes surrounded by coastal sage scrub by the late Holocene (Gallegos 2002). The sedimentation of the lagoons was significant in that it had profound effects on the types of resources available to prehistoric peoples. Habitat was lost for certain large mollusks, namely *Chione* and *Argopecten*, but habitat was gained for other small mollusks, particularly *Donax* (Gallegos 1985; Reddy 2000). The changing lagoon habitats resulted in the decline of larger shellfish, the loss of drinking water, and the loss of Torrey Pine nuts, causing a major depopulation of the coast as people shifted inland to reliable freshwater sources and intensified their exploitation of terrestrial small game and plants, including acorns (originally proposed by Rogers 1929; Gallegos 2002).

The Archaic Period in southern California is associated with a number of different cultures, complexes, traditions, horizons, and periods, including San Dieguito, La Jolla, Encinitas, Milling Stone, Pauma, and Intermediate.

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 San Bernardino County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. This period has been 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 the 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.

Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

Gabrielino

The territory of the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact covers much of present-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as

the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

The Gabrielino lived in permanent villages and smaller resource gathering camps occupied at various times of the year depending upon the seasonality of the resource. Larger villages were comprised of several families or clans, while smaller seasonal camps typically housed smaller family units. The coastal area between San Pedro and Topanga Canyon was the location of primary subsistence villages, while secondary sites were located near inland sage stands, oak groves, and pine forests. Permanent villages were located along rivers and streams, as well as in sheltered areas along the coast. As previously mentioned, the Channel Islands were also the locations of relatively large settlements (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Resources procured along the coast and on the islands were primarily marine in nature and included tuna, swordfish, ray, shark, California sea lion, Stellar sea lion, harbor seal, northern elephant seal, sea otter, dolphin, porpoise, various waterfowl species, numerous fish species, purple sea urchin, and mollusks such as rock scallop, California mussel, and limpet. Inland resources included oak acorn, pine nut, Mohave yucca, cacti, sage, grass nut, deer, rabbit, hare, rodent, quail, duck, and a variety of reptiles such as western pond turtle and snakes (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

The social structure of the Gabrielino is little known; however, there appears to have been at least three social classes: 1) the elite, which included the rich, chiefs, and their immediate family; 2) a middle class, which included people of relatively high economic status or long-established lineages; and 3) a class of people that included most other individuals in the society. Villages were politically autonomous units comprised of several lineages. During times of the year when certain seasonal resources were available, the village would divide into lineage groups and move out to exploit them, returning to the village between forays (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage. Several villages might be allied under a paramount chief. Chiefly positions were of an ascribed status, most often passed to the eldest son. Chiefly duties included providing village cohesion, leading warfare and peace negotiations with other groups, collecting tribute from the village(s) under his jurisdiction, and arbitrating disputes within the village(s). The status of the chief was legitimized by his safekeeping of the sacred bundle, which was a representation of the link between the material and spiritual realms and the embodiment of power (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other

groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources, and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Gabrielino houses were domed, circular structures made of thatched vegetation. Houses varied in size and could house from one to several families. Sweathouses (semicircular, earth-covered buildings) were public structures used in male social ceremonies. Other structures included menstrual huts and a ceremonial structure called a *yuvar*, an open-air structure built near the chief's house (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal. Men and children most often went naked, while women wore deerskin or bark aprons. In cold weather, deerskin, rabbit fur, or bird skin (with feathers intact) cloaks were worn. Island and coastal groups used sea otter fur for cloaks. In areas of rough terrain, yucca fiber sandals were worn. Women often used red ochre on their faces and skin for adornment or protection from the sun. Adornment items included feathers, fur, shells, and beads (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included wood clubs, sinew-backed bows, slings, and throwing clubs. Maritime implements included rafts, harpoons, spears, hook and line, and nets. A variety of other tools included deer scapulae saws, bone and shell needles, bone awls, scrapers, bone or shell flakers, wedges, stone knives and drills, metates, mullers, manos, shell spoons, bark platters, and wood paddles and bowls. Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbush. Baskets were fashioned for hoppers, plates, trays, and winnowers for leaching, straining, and gathering. Baskets were also used for storing, preparing, and serving food, and for keeping personal and ceremonial items (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

The Gabrielino had exclusive access to soapstone, or steatite, procured from Santa Catalina Island quarries. This highly prized material was used for making pipes, animal carvings, ritual objects, ornaments, and cooking utensils. The Gabrielino profited well from trading steatite since it was valued so much by groups throughout southern California (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Serrano

Aboriginally, the Serrano occupied an area east of present-day Los Angeles. According to Bean and Smith (1978b), definitive boundaries are difficult to place for the Serrano due to their sociopolitical organization and a lack of reliable data:

The Serrano were organized into autonomous localized lineages occupying definite, favored territories, but rarely claiming any territory far removed from the lineage's home base. Since the entire dialectical group was neither politically united nor amalgamated into supralineage groups, as many of their neighbors were, one must speak in terms of generalized areas of usage rather than pan-tribal holdings. (Strong [1929] in Bean and Smith 1978b)

However, researchers place the Serrano in the San Bernardino Mountains east of Cajon Pass and at the base of and north of the mountains near Victorville, east to Twentynine Palms, and south to the Yucaipa Valley (Bean and Smith 1978b). Serrano has been used broadly for languages in the Takic family including Serrano, Kitanemuk, Vanyume, and Tataviam.

The Serrano were part of “exogamous clans, which in turn were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties, *tuk^wutam* (Wildcat) and *wahi?iam* (Coyote)” (Bean and Smith 1978b). According to Strong (1971), details such as number, structure, and function of the clans are unknown. Instead, he states that clans were not political, but were rather structured based upon “economic, marital, or ceremonial reciprocity, a pattern common throughout Southern California” (Bean and Smith 1978b). The Serrano formed alliances amongst their own clans and with Cahuilla, Chemehuevi, Gabrielino, and Cupeño clans (Bean and Smith 1978b). Clans were large, autonomous, political and landholding units formed patrilineally, with all males descending from a common male ancestor, including all wives and descendants of the males. However, even after marriage, women would still keep their original lineage, and would still participate in those ceremonies (Bean and Smith 1978b).

According to Bean and Smith (1978b), the cosmogony and cosmography of the Serrano are very similar to those of the Cahuilla:

There are twin creator gods, a creation myth told in “epic poem” style, each local group having its own origin story, water babies whose crying foretells death, supernatural beings of various kinds and on various hierarchically arranged power-access levels, an Orpheus-like myth, mythical deer that no one can kill, and tales relating the adventures (and misadventures) of Coyote, a tragicomic trickster-transformer culture hero. (Bean [1962-1972] and Benedict [1924] in Bean and Smith 1978b)

The Serrano had a shaman, a person who acquired their powers through dreams, which were induced through ingestion of the hallucinogen datura. The shaman was mostly a curer/healer, using herbal remedies and “sucking out the disease-causing agents” (Bean and Smith 1978b).

Serrano village locations were typically located near water sources. Individual family dwellings were likely circular, domed structures. Daily household activities would either take place outside of the house out in the open, or under a ramada constructed of a thatched willow pole roof held up by four or more poles inserted into the ground. Families could consist of a husband, wife/wives, unmarried female children, married male children, the husband’s parents, and/or widowed aunts and uncles. Rarely, an individual would occupy his own house, typically in the mountains. Serrano villages also included a large ceremonial house where the lineage leader would live, which served as the religious center for lineages or lineage-sets, granaries, and sweatshouses (Bean and Smith 1978b).

The Serrano were primarily hunters and gatherers. Vegetal staples varied with locality.

Acorns and piñon nuts were found in the foothills, and mesquite, yucca roots, cacti fruits, and piñon nuts were found in or near the desert regions. Diets were supplemented with other roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds (Heizer 1978). Deer, mountain sheep, antelopes, rabbits, and other small rodents were among the principal food packages. Various game birds, especially quail, were also hunted. The bow and arrow was used for large game, while smaller game and birds were killed with curved throwing sticks, traps, and snares. Occasionally, game was hunted communally, often during mourning ceremonies (Benedict 1924; Drucker 1937; Heizer 1978). Earth ovens were used to cook meat, bones were boiled to extract marrow, and blood was either drunk cold or cooked to a thicker consistency and then eaten. Some meat and vegetables were sun-dried and stored. Food acquisition and processing required the manufacture of additional items such as knives, stone or bone scrapers, pottery trays and bowls, bone or horn spoons, and stirrers. Mortars, made of either stone or wood, and metates were also manufactured (Strong 1971; Drucker 1937; Benedict 1924).

The Serrano were very similar technologically to the Cahuilla. In general, manufactured goods included baskets, some pottery, rabbit-skin blankets, awls, arrow straighteners, sinew-backed bows, arrows, fire drills, stone pipes, musical instruments (rattles, rasps, whistles, bull-roarers, and flutes), feathered costumes, mats for floor and wall coverings, bags, storage pouches, cordage (usually comprised of yucca fiber), and nets (Heizer 1978).

Historic Period

The historic background of the project 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 (presently western Riverside County) for raising grain and cattle to support the missions. The San Gabriel Mission claimed lands in what is presently Jurupa, Riverside, San Jacinto, and the San Gorgonio Pass, while the San Luis Rey Mission claimed land in what is presently 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 what is now 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.). Spanish missionaries formed Mission San Gabriel in the San Bernardino Valley in the early nineteenth century. The

mission established Rancho San Bernardino in 1819, which included the present-day areas of San Bernardino, Fontana, Rialto, Redlands, and Colton (City of San Bernardino 2015). Since there was no reliable water source in the area, from 1819 to 1820, the missionaries developed a zanja through the use of Native American labor from the Guachama Rancheria (Smallwood 2006). The creation of the zanja was implemented to divert waters from Mill Creek all the way through the city of Redlands, ending near the mission to assist with agricultural enterprises. The new water source allowed nearby ranching districts to develop during the nineteenth century (City of Redlands 2010; Smallwood 2006).

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,” and many of these ranchos have lent their names to modern-day locales (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998).

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 1851, 500 Mormons moved to the Redlands/San Bernardino area and purchased Rancho San Bernardino from the Lugo family (City of Redlands 2010). The settlement that the Mormons created within the rancho was short-lived, however, as in 1857, Brigham Young recalled all Mormons in San Bernardino back to Utah. Approximately 1,400 Mormons returned to Utah, while the remaining 45 percent stayed in San Bernardino, choosing “to forsake the church rather than leave their homes” (Lyman 1989).

By the late 1880s and early 1890s, there was growing discontent between San Bernardino and Riverside, its neighbor 10 miles to the south, 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 only San Bernardino, several people from Riverside decided to investigate the possibility of a new county. In May 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 (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998; Riverside County n.d.).

General History of the Ontario Area

In late 1881, Canadian brothers George and William Chaffey purchased 6,218 acres of land in the Cucamonga Desert known as the “San Antonio lands.” The Chaffey brothers soon expanded to the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks on the south and into the San Antonio Canyon to the north (City of Ontario n.d.). The Chaffey brothers intended to establish a “model colony” for migrants coming to the region and named the area “Ontario” after their hometown. Before the land could be used, however, water had to be found and brought into the town; because of this, George Chaffey laid miles of cement pipe leading from the San Antonio Canyon, which was later tapped into by the San Antonio Water Company. The need for electric power to lift the water from the deep wells in the San Antonio Canyon led to the establishment of the first commercially successful hydroelectric plant in the country, the Ontario Power Company (City of Ontario n.d.).

During the late nineteenth century, anyone purchasing land within the Ontario Colony automatically received shares in the water company, which ensured that water would be pumped to their property. This development aided in establishing agricultural properties, primarily citrus groves, within Ontario. The Ontario Colony was officially incorporated as a city in 1891 and continued to grow throughout the twentieth century (City of Ontario n.d.). The city became known for air flight after Judge Archie Mitchell, Waldo Waterman, and other airplane enthusiasts

established Latimer Field in 1923. Urban growth pushed the airfield further and further east until it reached its present location, which currently functions as the Ontario International Airport. During World War II, the airport served as a busy training center for fighter jet pilots (City of Ontario n.d.).

The dairy industry flourished in the area from the 1950s through the 1980s. Concerned with what many viewed as a decline in suitable agricultural land, the County of San Bernardino Board of Supervisors designated 14,000 acres of agricultural land south and west of the city of Ontario as an “agricultural preserve” (City of Ontario 2006). With the dairy-friendly zoning in the southwest corner of San Bernardino County, many Dutch, Basque, and Portuguese families relocated to the region and became the cornerstone of the dairy industry. By the 1980s, the area was recognized as having more cows per acre and higher milk yields than anywhere else in the world (City of Ontario 2006). Starting in the late twentieth century, much of the preserve began to be annexed by neighboring cities due to a housing boom and increased operating costs for dairies. In 1999, 8,200 acres were annexed by the City of Ontario with the remaining land annexed by either the City of Chino or Chino Hills. The portion annexed by the City of Ontario was labeled the “New Model Colony,” creating a connection with the Chaffey brothers’ original “Model Colony of Ontario” (Galvin and Associates 2004; City of Ontario 2006).

1.3.1 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

The results of the records search (Appendix C) indicate that 13 resources (12 historic and one prehistoric) and 25 historic addresses have been recorded within one mile of the project (Table 1.3–1).

Table 1.3–1
Archaeological Sites Located Within
One Mile of the Merrill Commerce Center Project

Site Number	Resource Name	Site Description	NRHP/CRHR	Proximity to Project
P-36-012533	-	Historic-era building debris and engineering road bed refuse underneath the current alignment of Archibald Avenue	Not eligible	Within Project
P-36-019871	Echeverria Property (Dairy); William C. Koot Dairy	Historic single-family residence, dairy buildings, and facilities	Not eligible/ not evaluated	465.0
P-36-019872	Clarke Ranch	Historic single-family residence, barn, and storage	Not eligible	750.0

Site Number	Resource Name	Site Description	NRHP/CRHR	Proximity to Project
		structure		
P-36-020415	Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SB-313-02; Lee Pickering Farm	Historic farm/ranch complex		35.0
P-36-023548	Van Vliet Dairy		Not evaluated	15.0
P-36-025440	Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 Transmission Line	Historic Southern California Edison (SCE) electrical transmission line	Not eligible	Within Project
P-36-025597	The Lee Dairy	Historic farm/ranch complex		560.0
P-36-029054	Foxcraft Farm	Historic single-family residence and barn and 1970s-era horse training/boarding structures		Within Project
P-36-029055	-	Historic single-family residence, barn, and dairy operation		440.0
P-36-029456	Brinkerhoff Property; Hardwig/Cocke Property	Historic single-family property		1,050.0
P-36-029457	Haringa Property	Historic barn and dairy building (<i>no longer extant in 2015</i>)		875.0
P-36-031558		Prehistoric isolate		875.0
P-36-032704	-	Historic foundations, irrigation features, and a metal standpipe		485.0

Three cultural resources (P-36-012533, P-36-025440, and P-36-029054) have been mapped as overlapping the off-site improvement street alignment sections of the proposed project. These resources are characterized as historic elements of Archibald Avenue (P-36-012533), the SCE Chino-Mira Loma No. 1 Transmission Line (P-36-025440), and a single-family residence, barn, and horse training/boarding facilities located at 15389 Carpenter Avenue (P-36-029054). All three of the resources mapped within the off-site alignments have been previously evaluated as not CEQA-significant and not eligible for the California Register for Historical Resources (CRHR) or

the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Two of the historic addresses (14545 Grove Avenue and 9032 Merrill Avenue) have been documented within the on-site portion of the project. No formal site records have been filed for the two addresses; however, the Historic Resources Index lists them both as historic structures built in 1945 and 1956, respectively, which were identified in the 2004 City of Ontario’s New Model Colony Historic Context (Galvin and Associates 2004). Both have a NRHP status of “7R: Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey: Not Evaluated.” Aerial photographs available from Google Earth and information found within the 2004 historic context report (Galvin and Associates 2004) indicate that the structures are associated with dairies, which are common resources found in the area. Both historic addresses were relocated during the current survey and have been designated as Temp-16 (14545 Grove Avenue) and Temp-10 (9032 Merrill Avenue) and are discussed in Section 3.0.

The records search results indicate that 69 studies have been conducted within one mile of the project. Twenty-nine of the previous studies overlap the on-site portion of the development, 27 of which also overlap the off-site alignments. The previously conducted studies include formal surveys, focused assessments of street, pipeline, and/or transmission line alignments, and general regional overviews. Although the 2004 City of Ontario historic context report identified two historic addresses within the on-site portion of the project (Galvin and Associates 2004), these parcels were not previously systematically surveyed for resources.

Table 1.3–2 lists all additional sources consulted as part of the records search for the Merrill Commerce Center Project.

Table 1.3–2
Additional Sources Consulted for the Merrill Commerce Center Project

Source	Results
NRHP	Negative
CRHR	Negative
Historic USGS topographic maps	Structures visible within the project
Historic aerial imagery (Historic Aerials by NETR Online and Google Earth)	
“The City of Ontario’s Historic Context for the New Model Colony Area” (Galvin and Associates 2004)	Dairy farm structures located within the project
City of Chino Historic Resources Index	Historic addresses located within one mile of the project
City of Ontario Historic Resources Index	Historic addresses located within one mile of the project and two historic addresses (14545 Grove Avenue and 9032 Merrill Avenue) located within the on-site development area

BFSA also requested a records search of the SLFs from the NAHC, which did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the project. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA has contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter to seek additional information regarding Native American sites, traditional cultural landscapes, or tribal cultural properties. This outreach to the interested tribes is not part of any government to government consultation as required by Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or State Bill (SB) 18. One response has been received from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, who stated that if any ground disturbance takes place, their tribal government would like to consult with the lead agency.

Based upon the results of the records search, there is mainly potential for historic resources associated with the agricultural development of the region to be located within the project and off-site alignments.

1.4 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Bernardino County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, the criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination, as provided below.

1.4.1 California Environmental Quality Act

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

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

SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

- a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
 - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
 - d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

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

- 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.
- 2) The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
 - b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
 - c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and

that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects 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 a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2. If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.
3. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4. If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project 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 Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

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

- (d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC, as provided in PRC SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:
 - 1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
 - 2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is in the city of Ontario in the southwestern portion of San Bernardino County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the Merrill Commerce Center Project included the survey of 376.3 acres for future and 113.3 acres of potential off-site improvements. Given the area involved, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of the resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although survey programs are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources:

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

For the historic residences, the potential for historic deposits is considered remote, and therefore, the research process will focus upon the built environment and those individuals associated with the ownership, design, and construction of the buildings within the project footprint. Although historic structure evaluations 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 historic resources:

- Can the building be associated with any significant individuals or events?
- Is the building representative of a specific type, style, or method of construction?
- Is the building associated with any nearby structures? Does the building, when studied

- with the nearby structures, qualify as a contributor to a potential historic district?
- Was the building designed or constructed by a significant architect, designer, builder, or contractor?

Data Needs

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

- 1) To identify cultural and historic 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, and the type, style, and method of construction for any buildings;
- 3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective;
- 4) To identify persons or events associated with any buildings and their construction; and
- 5) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each cultural and historic resource identified.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

The cultural resources study of the project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive cultural resource survey of the project's 367.3 acres and 113.3 acres of possible off-site improvements, and preparation of a technical study. This study was conducted in conformance with City of Ontario environmental guidelines, Section 21083.2 of the California PRC, and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification of cultural resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.1 Methods

The survey methodology employed during the current investigation followed standard archaeological field procedures and was sufficient to accomplish a thorough assessment of the on-site portion of the project. The field methodology employed for the project included walking evenly spaced survey transects set approximately 10 to 15 meters apart while visually inspecting the ground surface. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. Photographs documenting survey discoveries and overall survey conditions were taken frequently. All cultural resources were recorded as necessary according to the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*, using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms.

3.2 Results of the Field Survey

Senior Project Archaeologist Jennifer Stropes conducted the intensive pedestrian survey with assistance from Field Supervisor Clarence Hoff and field archaeologists Mary Chitjian and James Shrieve on February 6 and 7 and April 22 and 23, 2019. Ground visibility was limited due to active dairy operations, dense vegetation, development, pavement, and gravel (Plates 3.2-1 through 3.2-14). The entire property appears to have been previously rough-graded. As a result of the field survey, a circa 1930s historic refuse scatter, 10 historic single-family residences, one historic milk barn, four historic single-family residences and associated milk barns, one historic single-family residence and associated barn, and one isolated mano were identified within the on-site portion of the project. The historic refuse scatter and prehistoric isolate were recorded as SBR-33,019H and P-36-033020 with the SCCIC. The historic addresses, Temp-2 through Temp-17, will be recorded with the SCCIC once they have been evaluated. No other cultural resources were observed during the survey of the project. The locations of the sites are provided on Figure 3.2-1 and descriptions of the sites based upon the initial survey information are provided in Sections 3.2.1 through 3.2.18.



Plate 3.2-1: Overview of the southwestern area of the on-site portion of the project, facing west.



Plate 3.2-2: Overview of the south-central area of the on-site portion of the project, facing east.



Plates 3.2-1 and 3.2-2
The Merrill Commerce Center Specific Plan Project



Plate 3.2-3: Overview of the southeastern area of the on-site portion of the project, facing north.



Plate 3.2-4: Overview of the dairy cow corrals in the northeastern area of the on-site portion of the project, facing southwest.



Plates 3.2-3 and 3.2-4

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Plate 3.2-5: Overview of the north-central area of the on-site portion of the project, facing south.



Plate 3.2-6: Overview of the northwestern area of the on-site portion of the project, facing southwest.



Plates 3.2-5 and 3.2-6

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Plate 3.2-7: Overview of the off-site portion of Euclid Avenue within the project, facing south.



Plate 3.2-8: Overview of the off-site portion of Merrill Avenue within the project, facing east.



Plates 3.2-7 and 3.2-8

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Plate 3.2-9: Overview of the off-site portion of Grove Avenue between Eucalyptus and Merrill avenues within the project, facing north.



Plate 3.2-10: Overview of the off-site portion of Grove Avenue north of Eucalyptus Avenue within the project, facing south.



Plates 3.2-9 and 3.2-10

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Plate 3.2-11: Overview of the off-site portion of Walker Avenue within the project, facing south.



Plate 3.2-12: Overview of the off-site portion of Eucalyptus Avenue within the project, facing west.



Plates 3.2-11 and 3.2-12

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Plate 3.2-13: Overview of the off-site, easternmost portion of Merrill Avenue within the project, facing west.



Plate 3.2-14: Overview of the off-site portion of Carpenter Avenue within the project, facing north.



Plates 3.2-13 and 3.2-14

The Merrill Commerce Center Specific Plan Project

Figure 3.2-1
Cultural Resource Location Map
(Deleted for public review; bound separately)

3.2.1 Site SBR-33,019H

Site SBR-33,019H was identified during the current archaeological survey as a historic refuse scatter located northeast of the intersection of Merrill and Grove avenues, west of a modern pump system (see Figure 3.2-1). The 20-by-500-foot, “L”-shaped site consists of over 10 artifacts scattered across the berm that separates this portion of the property from Grove and Merrill avenues. Approximately five glass fragments, five tableware fragments, a kitchen knife, and a glass insulator were observed. Preliminary review of the historic refuse suggests that the materials date to the 1930s, based upon tableware decorations and bottle glass technology. The items likely originated near a farm house, which has since been demolished, just south of the current dairy facility that is visible on historic aerial photographs in the 1930s. The artifacts were likely pushed away from the area where the farmhouse was located by a dozer. An overview of the site is provided in Plate 3.2-15 and the general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 3.2-2.

3.2.2 Site Temp-2

Site Temp-2 was identified during the current archaeological survey as a single-family residence located at 8521 Eucalyptus Avenue (see Figure 3.2-1). Based upon aerial photographs, the building was constructed between 1966 and 1980, which means that it may not meet the minimum age threshold to be considered historic and further research will be required to better determine its age and whether it qualifies as a historic resource. An overview of the site is provided in Plate 3.2-16 and the general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 3.2-3.

3.2.3 Site Temp-3

Site Temp-3 was identified during the current archaeological survey as a milk barn located at 8541 Eucalyptus Avenue (see Figure 3.2-1). Based upon aerial photographs, the building was constructed between 1966 and 1980, which means that it may not meet the minimum age threshold to be considered historic and further research will be required to better determine its age and whether it qualifies as a historic resource. An overview of the site is provided in Plate 3.2-17 and the general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 3.2-3.

Figure 3.2-2
Archaeological Site Location Map
Site SBR-33,019H

(Deleted for public review; bound separately)



Plate 3.2–15

Overview of Site SBR-33,019H, Facing East

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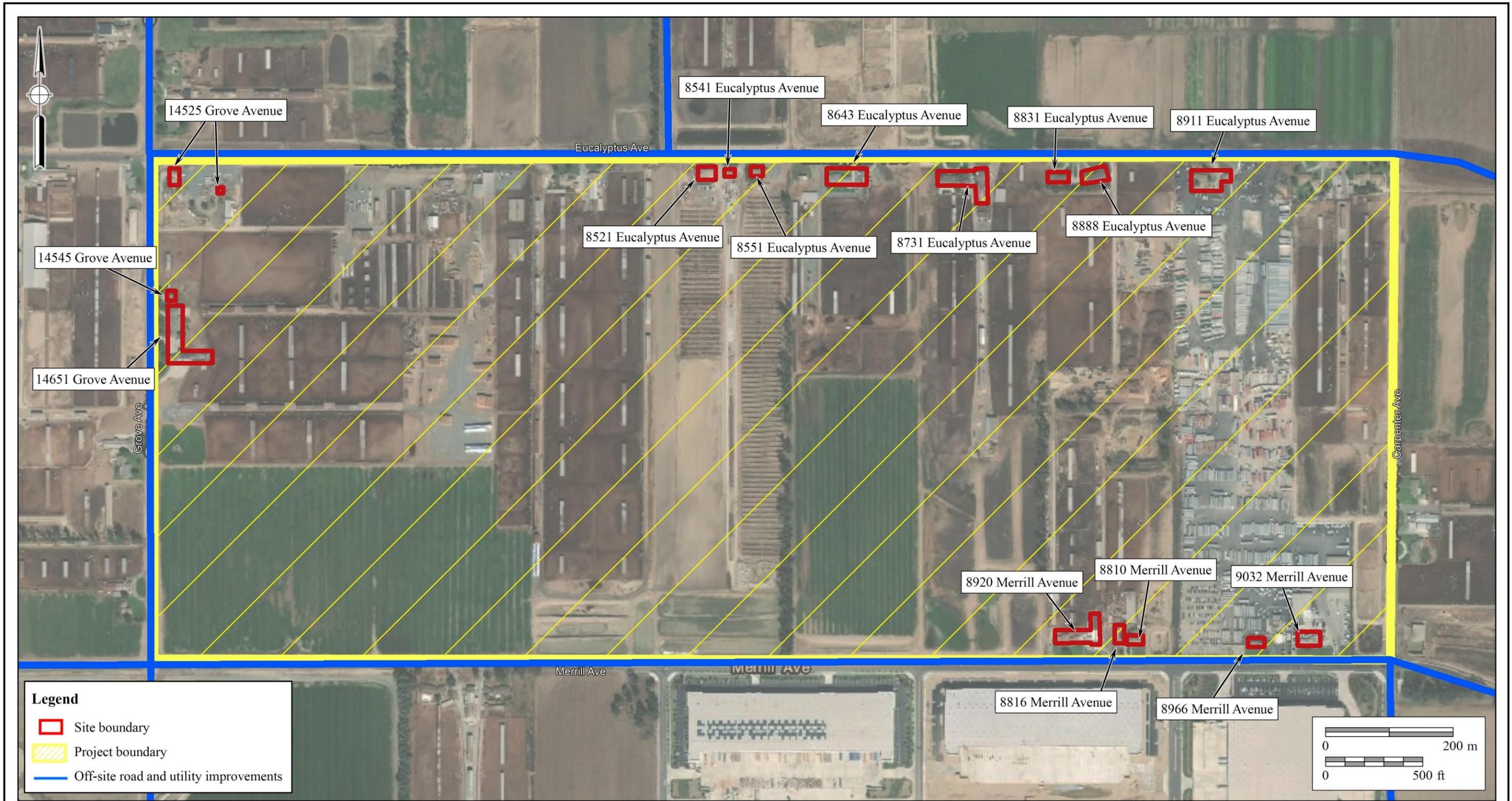


Figure 3.2-3
Historic Structure Location Map
 The Merrill Commerce Center Specific Plan Project



Plate 3.2–16: Overview of Site Temp-2 at 8521 Eucalyptus Avenue, facing southeast.



Plate 3.2–17: Overview of Site Temp-3 at 8541 Eucalyptus Avenue, facing southeast.



Plates 3.2–16 and 3.2–17
The Merrill Commerce Center Specific Plan Project

3.2.4 *Site Temp-4*

Site Temp-4 was identified during the current archaeological survey as a single-family residence located at 8551 Eucalyptus Avenue (see Figure 3.2-1). Based upon aerial photographs, the building was constructed between 1966 and 1980, which means that it may not meet the minimum age threshold to be considered historic and further research will be required to better determine its age and whether it qualifies as a historic resource. An overview of the site is provided in Plate 3.2-18 and the general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 3.2-3.

3.2.5 *Site Temp-5*

Site Temp-5 was identified during the current archaeological survey as a single-family residence and milk barn located at 8643 Eucalyptus Avenue (see Figure 3.2-1). Based upon aerial photographs, the buildings were constructed in 1965. However, further research will be required to better determine their age and whether they qualify as historic resources. An overview of the site is provided in Plate 3.2-19 and the general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 3.2-3.

3.2.6 *Site Temp-6*

Site Temp-6 was identified during the current archaeological survey as a single-family residence and milk barn located at 8731 Eucalyptus Avenue (see Figure 3.2-1). Based upon aerial photographs, the buildings were constructed in 1968. However, further research will be required to better determine their age and whether they qualify as historic resources. An overview of the site is provided in Plates 3.2-20 and 3.2-21 and the general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 3.2-3.

3.2.7 *Site Temp-7*

Site Temp-7 was identified during the current archaeological survey as a single-family residence located at 8831 Eucalyptus Avenue (see Figure 3.2-1). Based upon aerial photographs, the building was constructed in 1969. However, further research will be required to better determine its age and whether it qualifies as a historic resource. An overview of the site is provided in Plate 3.2-22 and the general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 3.2-3.

3.2.8 *Site Temp-8*

Site Temp-8 was identified during the current archaeological survey as a single-family residence located at 8888 Eucalyptus Avenue (see Figure 3.2-1). Based upon aerial photographs, the building was constructed in 1969. However, further research will be required to better determine its age and whether it qualifies as a historic resource. An overview of the site is provided in Plate 3.2-23 and the general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 3.2-3.



Plate 3.2–18: Overview of Site Temp-4 at 8551 Eucalyptus Avenue, facing southeast.



Plate 3.2–19: Overview of Site Temp-5 at 8643 Eucalyptus Avenue, facing south.



Plates 3.2–18 and 3.2–19
The Merrill Commerce Center Specific Plan Project



Plate 3.2–20: Overview of the Site Temp-6 residence at 8731 Eucalyptus Avenue, facing southeast.



Plate 3.2–21: Overview of the Site Temp-6 milk barn at 8731 Eucalyptus Avenue, facing southeast.



Plates 3.2–20 and 3.2–21
The Merrill Commerce Center Specific Plan Project



Plate 3.2–22: Overview of Site Temp-7 at 8831 Eucalyptus Avenue, facing south.



Plate 3.2–23: Overview of Site Temp-8 at 8888 Eucalyptus Avenue, facing south.



Plates 3.2–22 and 3.2–23
The Merrill Commerce Center Specific Plan Project

3.2.9 *Site Temp-9*

Site Temp-9 was identified during the current archaeological survey as a single-family residence and milk barn located at 8911 Eucalyptus Avenue (see Figure 3.2-1). Based upon aerial photographs, the buildings were constructed in 1969. However, further research will be required to better determine their age and whether they qualify as historic resources. An overview of the site is provided in Plate 3.2-24 and the general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 3.2-3.

3.2.10 *Site Temp-10*

Site Temp-10 was identified during the current archaeological survey as a single-family residence located at 9032 Merrill Avenue (see Figure 3.2-1). According to the Historic Resources Index and the 2004 City of Ontario New Model Colony Historic Context (Galvin and Associates 2004), the building was constructed in 1956. The residence was previously assigned a NRHP status of “7R: Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey: Not Evaluated.” As such, further research will be required to verify its age and to conduct an evaluation to determine if it qualifies as a historic resource. An overview of the site is provided in Plate 3.2-25 and the general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 3.2-3.

3.2.11 *Site Temp-11*

Site Temp-11 was identified during the current archaeological survey as a single-family residence located at 8966 Merrill Avenue (see Figure 3.2-1). Based upon aerial photographs, the building was constructed between 1948 and 1959. However, further research will be required to better determine its age and whether it qualifies as a historic resource. An overview of the site is provided in Plate 3.2-26 and the general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 3.2-3.

3.2.12 *Site Temp-12*

Site Temp-12 was identified during the current archaeological survey as a single-family residence located at 8810 Merrill Avenue (see Figure 3.2-1). Based upon aerial photographs, the building was constructed in 1967. However, further research will be required to better determine its age and whether it qualifies as a historic resource. An overview of the site is provided in Plate 3.2-27 and the general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 3.2-3.

3.2.13 *Site Temp-13*

Site Temp-13 was identified during the current archaeological survey as a single-family residence located at 8816 Merrill Avenue (see Figure 3.2-1). Based upon aerial photographs, the residence was constructed between 1966 and 1980, which means that it may not meet the minimum age threshold to be considered historic and further research will be required to better determine its age and whether it qualifies as a historic resource. An overview of the site is provided in Plate 3.2-28 and the general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 3.2-3.



Plate 3.2-24: Overview of Site Temp-9 at 8911 Eucalyptus Avenue, facing south.



Plate 3.2-25: Overview of Site Temp-10 at 9032 Merrill Avenue, facing north.



Plates 3.2-24 and 3.2-25
The Merrill Commerce Center Specific Plan Project



Plate 3.2–26: Overview of Site Temp-11 at 8966 Merrill Avenue, facing north.



Plate 3.2–27: Overview of Site Temp-12 at 8810 Merrill Avenue, facing north.



Plates 3.2–26 and 3.2–27
The Merrill Commerce Center Specific Plan Project



Plate 3.2-28

Overview of Site Temp-13 at 8816 Merrill Avenue, Facing North

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3.2.14 Site Temp-14

Site Temp-14 was identified during the current archaeological survey as a single-family residence and milk barn located at 8920 Merrill Avenue (see Figure 3.2-1). Based upon aerial photographs, the buildings were constructed in 1967. However, further research will be required to better determine its age and whether it qualifies as a historic resource. An overview of the site is provided in Plates 3.2-29 and 3.2-30 and the general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 3.2-3.

3.2.15 Site Temp-15

Site Temp-15 was identified during the current archaeological survey as a single-family residence and milk barn located at 14651 Grove Avenue (see Figure 3.2-1). Based upon aerial photographs, the buildings were constructed in 1958. However, further research will be required to better determine its age and whether it qualifies as a historic resource. An overview of the site is provided in Plates 3.2-31 and 3.2-32 and the general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 3.2-3.

3.2.16 Site Temp-16

Site Temp-16 was identified during the current archaeological survey as a single-family residence located at 14545 Grove Avenue (see Figure 3.2-1). According to the Historic Resources Index and the 2004 City of Ontario New Model Colony Historic Context (Galvin and Associates 2004), the building was constructed in 1945 and assigned a NRHP status of “7R: Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey: Not Evaluated.” However, no evidence could be located to suggest that the current building was constructed in 1945. Aerial photographs indicate that the current building was not constructed until sometime between 1966 and 1980, which means that it may not meet the minimum age threshold to be considered historic and further research will be required to better determine its age and whether it qualifies as a historic resource. An overview of the site is provided in Plate 3.2-33 and the general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 3.2-3.

3.2.17 Site Temp-17

Site Temp-17 was identified during the current archaeological survey as a single-family residence and barn located at 14525 Grove Avenue (see Figure 3.2-1). Based upon aerial photographs, the buildings were constructed in 1958. However, further research will be required to better determine its age and whether it qualifies as a historic resource. An overview of the site is provided in Plates 3.2-34 and 3.2-35 and the general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 3.2-3.



Plate 3.2–29: Overview of the Site Temp-14 residence at 8920 Merrill Avenue, facing north.



Plate 3.2–30: Overview of the Site Temp-14 milk barn at 8920 Merrill Avenue, facing north.



Plates 3.2–29 and 3.2–30
The Merrill Commerce Center Specific Plan Project



Plate 3.2–31: Overview of the Site Temp-15 residence at 14651 Grove Avenue, facing east.



Plate 3.2–32: Overview of the Site Temp-15 milk barn at 14651 Grove Avenue, facing northeast.



Plates 3.2–31 and 3.2–32
The Merrill Commerce Center Specific Plan Project



Plate 3.2–33

Overview of Site Temp-16 at 14545 Grove Avenue, Facing East

The Merrill Commerce Center Specific Plan Project





Plate 3.2–34: Overview of the Site Temp-17 residence at 14525 Grove Avenue, facing east.



Plate 3.2–35: Overview of the Site Temp-17 barn at 14525 Grove Avenue, facing southwest.



Plates 3.2–34 and 3.2–35
The Merrill Commerce Center Specific Plan Project

3.2.18 Isolate P-36-033020

Isolate P-36-033020 was identified during the current archaeological survey as an isolated prehistoric mano located northwest of the intersection of Merrill and Carpenter avenues on a man-made berm that separates the roads from the leach fields (see Figure 3.2–1). The isolate, which was not collected at the time of the survey, is shown in Plate 3.2–36 and the general configuration of the resource is shown in Figure 3.2–4.

3.3 Summary of Field Investigations

As a result of the records search analysis and field survey, one historic refuse scatter (SBR-33,019H), 10 historic single-family residences (Temp-2, Temp-4, Temp-6 to Temp-8, Temp-10 to Temp-13, and Temp-16), one historic milk barn (Temp-3), four historic single-family residences and associated milk barns (Temp-5, Temp-9, Temp-14, and Temp-15), one historic single-family residence and associated barn (Temp-17), and one isolated mano (P-36-033020) were identified within the on-site portion of the project. No Native American sites were discovered during the survey process, which is consistent with the records search data for the vicinity surrounding the project. Only a single prehistoric artifact was identified.

This Phase I cultural resources study did not include any site evaluations to determine significance under CEQA criteria. All of the cultural resources identified will be impacted by future development, and therefore, the 18 cultural resources will require significance evaluations as part of any CEQA review process. This process would provide the basis for the impact analysis to identify where significant resources are located and where adjustments to the project design might be needed to avoid adverse impacts to significant or culturally sensitive resources.



Plate 3.2–36

Prehistoric Mano Identified as

Isolate P-36-033020

The Merrill Commerce Center Specific Plan Project



Figure 3.2-4
Isolate Location Map
Isolate P-36-033020

(Deleted for public review; bound separately)

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The cultural resources survey of the Merrill Commerce Center Project identified 18 cultural resources consisting of one historic refuse scatter (SBR-33,019H), 10 historic single-family residences (Temp-2, Temp-4, Temp-6 to Temp-8, Temp-10 to Temp-13, and Temp-16), one historic milk barn (Temp-3), four historic single-family residences and associated milk barns (Temp-5, Temp-9, Temp-14, and Temp-15), one historic single-family residence and associated barn (Temp-17), and one isolated mano (P-36-033020). This study was completed at a programmatic level and did not incorporate significance evaluations. Subsequent project-level processing of any portion of this project will require a cultural resource evaluation program to determine the significance of any recorded cultural resources affected by the project and to provide an assessment of potential impacts from the proposed development and associated mitigation measures.

In order to accurately evaluate the cultural resources and to assess the project's potential impacts on these resources, additional study is required to augment the level of work currently completed. Because the majority of cultural resources within the project are characterized as historic structures or historic dairy operations, the resource evaluation process will focus on historic research and structure evaluations. The scope of the additional study, referred to as a Phase II resource evaluation study, is provided below. The goal of the Phase II study is to formally record each site and determine the specific measures that would need to be implemented for each site to avoid significant impacts to CEQA-significant historical resources, as defined by Section 15064.5(a) of CEQA. The following Cultural Resource Evaluation and Mitigation Plan (CREMP) has been prepared for this purpose. The historic refuse scatter and prehistoric isolate were recorded as SBR-33,019H and P-36-033020 with the SCCIC. The historic addresses, Temp-2 through Temp-17, will be recorded with the SCCIC once they have been evaluated.

In addition to the individual site evaluations, which will form the basis of any site-specific mitigation measures, a general recommendation is presented in Section 4.2 for mitigation monitoring of grading during project construction. Because of the potential to encounter historic features, artifacts, or deposits during grading that meet the CEQA definition of a historical resource or unique archaeological resource, as presented in CEQA Section 15064.5(a) and Section 21083.2(g) of the PRC, respectively, monitoring is needed during grading to identify any exposed features and address potentially adverse impacts to those previously unrecorded archaeological resources meeting the definition given in CEQA Section 15064.5(a) and Section 21083.2(g) of the PRC. Mitigation monitoring will be required during grading to address the potential for subsurface resources in addition to the specific evaluations required for the 18 recorded cultural resources.

4.1 Proposed Cultural Resource Evaluation and Mitigation Plan

The level of effort to programmatically ensure that potential impacts to historic resources will be mitigated to a level below significant will require the completion of a Phase II study and

the identification of site-specific measures to mitigate impacts to any sites meeting the definition of a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a). The scope of work for the Phase II study is summarized in Table 4.1–1 and discussed below.

Table 4.1–1
Cultural Resources Inventory and Proposed Evaluation Requirements

Site	Description	Potential Impacts	Evaluation Requirements*
SBR-33,019H	Circa 1930s historic refuse scatter	Impacted	A / B
Temp-2	1966 to 1980 single-family residence (8521 Eucalyptus Avenue)		C
Temp-3	1966 to 1980 milk barn (8541 Eucalyptus Avenue)		
Temp-4	1966 to 1980 single-family residence (8551 Eucalyptus Avenue)		
Temp-5	1965 single-family residence and milk barn (8643 Eucalyptus Avenue)		
Temp-6	1968 single-family residence and milk barn (8731 Eucalyptus Avenue)		
Temp-7	1969 single-family residence (8831 Eucalyptus Avenue)		
Temp-8	1969 single-family residence (8888 Eucalyptus Avenue)		
Temp-9	1969 single-family residence and milk barn (8911 Eucalyptus Avenue)		
Temp-10	1956 single-family residence (9032 Merrill Avenue)		
Temp-11	1948 to 1959 single-family residence (8966 Merrill Avenue)		
Temp-12	1967 single-family residence (8810 Merrill Avenue)		
Temp-13	1966 to 1980 single-family residence (8816 Merrill Avenue)		
Temp-14	1967 single-family residence and milk barn (8920 Merrill Avenue)		
Temp-15	1958 single-family residence and milk barn (14651 Grove Avenue)		
Temp-16	1966 to 1980 single-family residence (14545 Grove Avenue)		
Temp-17	1958 single-family residence and barn (14525 Grove Avenue)		
P-36-033020	Isolated mano		

**Key: Tasks for Testing Program*

A – Record, photograph, and map all features. Collect and map any surface artifacts. Excavate a series of shovel test pits (STPs) as needed to define any subsurface deposits.

B – Test unit(s) (one-square-meter) may be added to the field protocol if subsurface deposits are revealed by STPs.

C – Conduct a historic structure assessment to confirm the age of the historic site, complete sufficient historic research to identify the original owners and/or history of any business, and thoroughly photograph and prepare an architectural description of each historic structure.

D – Collection of the isolated artifact will constitute mitigation as isolates are not considered significant resources and do not require further testing.

Recommended Phase II Resource Evaluation Program

- The surface expression of each site shall be mapped and recorded. All artifacts observed on the surface of each site would be recorded and collected according to Global Positioning System (GPS) location.
- A series of STPs or mechanically excavated trenches shall be excavated at Site SBR-33,019H in order to determine if any subsurface deposits are associated with the surface expression. The number of trenches, STPs or other excavation units would be determined by the archaeological consultant, but will need to be adequate to define the limits of any subsurface deposits and address the potential of the site to contain significance deposits or features.
- Should the trenching program or STPs lead to the identification of a subsurface deposit at Site SBR-33,019H, additional focused archaeological testing would be conducted. This additional testing would consist of the excavation of one-square-meter archaeological test units using standard archaeological protocol. For this phase of study, two test units are projected as likely to be needed; however, if additional units are eventually required due to the discovery of subsurface cultural deposits, the testing plan may need to be expanded.
- Any artifacts recovered from the project must be subjected to laboratory analysis, including cleaning, cataloging, and interpretation.
- Because the projected date of construction for the buildings located within sites Temp-2 to Temp-4, Temp-13, and Temp-16 falls between 1966 and 1980, some may not meet the minimum age threshold to be considered historic. In order to determine the exact age of all of the buildings within the project, the Assessor's building records for all parcels containing historic or potentially historic structures will be obtained. Historical research will be conducted to trace the historical record of the buildings' ownership and construction. An evaluation of the buildings will be conducted in order to identify any historic significance or any association in the context of the community, the city, or any social groups. Research concerning the buildings' possible association with master architects, noteworthy contractors, or locally important occupants will also be conducted. In addition, a formal chain of title and review of any available city directory listings will be required for the parcels to identify all persons previously associated with the property.
- For all of the sites, DPR site record forms and updates will be prepared and submitted to the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. All new information gathered during this testing program will be reflected in the preparation of the site forms.
- All survey results, fieldwork, research, and laboratory analysis will be incorporated into a Phase II report that will provide the site significance analysis and impact evaluations. The report will be prepared in accordance with City of Ontario report

requirements and is intended to be used as a technical appendix for the project Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

Recommended Mitigation Measures Program

- For any standing structures that are evaluated by a Phase II assessment program and determined to be historically significant per the definition given in CEQA Section 15064.5(a), the following general mitigation program would be anticipated as a means to address potential impacts to significant historic resources. These general measures would be subject to modification on a site by site basis as a consequence of the Phase II evaluation and as approved by the CEQA lead agency to ensure that impacts are mitigated to a level less than significant.
 - Any historic structural elements identified as significant and which will be impacted as a consequence of the approval of the development plan will be subjected to a historic recordation program to generate an accurate and thorough recording of the structures that will be part of the cultural resources record at the local Office of Historic Preservation office. The recordation program will mirror the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) protocol for the documentation of historic structures. The standards for HABS is presented in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation. While the HABS program is administered by the National Park Service, this mitigation program is not subject to federal review and any resulting documentation should not be addressed to any agency other than the City of Ontario. The HABS protocol is a basic standard to be followed to adequately record historic structures prior to demolition. For a HABS level mitigation program, the basic requirement is the production of as-built drawings and photographic recording prior to demolition to mitigate the impacts associated with the loss of the structure. A mitigation report will be prepared for submittal to the City that will satisfy the requirement for the historic structure recordation program. This effort will include a document that presents historical and descriptive information, character-defining features of the building, and professional quality photographs.
 - The primary component of the mitigation document will be a HABS-level photographic survey and building record program conducted to document the structural elements of each significant structure or contributing structural elements. The HABS process will result in a complete documentation of historically important structure elements. The formal recording of the historic

building additions includes large format (4-inch by 5-inch negative or larger) archival photographs and 35mm photographs of additional spaces and features not documented in large format. The photographs shall be keyed to a floor and site plan to show the location of each photograph taken. Views shall include the setting, important site features including select landscape, all exterior elevations, detailed views of significant exterior architectural features, and interior views of significant spaces and features.

- A technical report will be prepared for submittal to the City of Ontario that will present all of the information gathered regarding the property and the building. The report will provide the conclusions of the historic significance evaluation and present the HABS documentation. The report will also include the presentation of the completed State of California DPR site registration forms to be submitted to the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton.
- In the event that any archaeological excavations identify important historic or prehistoric deposits or features, mitigation measures may be required to reduce impacts. Potential mitigation measures to address impacts to CEQA-significant archaeological deposits would include data recovery programs to recover archaeological data and laboratory analyses of collections. The scope of any data recovery programs would be determined following the Phase II investigations.

4.2 Recommended Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Potential Discovery of Additional Resources

The presence of structures on the site that were constructed more than 50 years ago, as well as a minimal presence of Native American use of this area, is the basis for the recommendation for mitigation monitoring of grading for the development of the project. Historic features, artifact deposits, foundations, and/or trash pits may be encountered that meet the CEQA definition of a historical resource or unique archaeological resource as presented in CEQA Section 15064.5(a) and Section 21083.2(g) of the PRC, respectively. While the potential for the discovery of historic materials is considered moderate to high, the potential for prehistoric resources is low. Nevertheless, the presence of a major drainage east of the property and the identification of a Native American milling tool on the property suggests that Native Americans had access to this area as part of their subsistence collecting and processing activity.

Monitoring of grading may be confined to the first five to ten feet of soil grading across the property, or until formational soils are encountered. Monitoring by an archaeologist should be conducted for all grading at depths until the potential for buried resources has been exhausted. Native American monitoring is not recommended unless and until a prehistoric site or deposit is identified, given that the potential for Native American sites in this area is low. The protocol for

a mitigation monitoring and reporting program (MMRP) is provided below.

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP)

An MMRP to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources for the Merrill Commerce Center Project shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the lead agency. This program shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions:

- 1) Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the applicant shall provide written verification that a qualified archaeologist has been retained to implement the monitoring program. This verification shall be presented in a letter from the project archaeologist to the lead agency.
- 2) The archaeological monitor shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
- 3) The archaeologist shall monitor all areas identified for construction within the project.
- 4) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field so the monitored grading can proceed.
- 5) In the event that previously unidentified 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 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 remains 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, as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
- 6) If any prehistoric resources are discovered during grading activities, a Native American monitor will be required to be on-site for the remainder of the monitoring program and to contribute any recommendations regarding the treatment of any Native American artifacts, deposits, or sites encountered during grading.
- 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 archaeological monitor(s) 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.

4.3 Summary

The goal of the programmatic cultural resource testing and evaluation program is to record all elements of the historical sites and, for those sites that meet the CEQA definition of a historical resource presented in CEQA Section 15064.5(a), determine site-specific measures to mitigate impacts to below a level of significance. All artifacts recovered from the significant sites will be prepared for curation and delivered to the appropriate curation facility. A Phase II report will be prepared to present all of the data collected during the testing program, including detailed GIS maps of the components of the surface expressions of the resources and the locations of all subsurface tests and present mitigation measures to reduce impacts to significant historical resources to below a level of significance.

In order to address potential impacts to significant cultural resources that are buried, masked, or have not been identified, a mitigation monitoring program is recommended during the grading of the project site to depths of five to ten feet. The monitoring program should also cover off-site road or utility improvements. While no observable resources were identified along the off-site improvement corridor, the corridors were characterized as paved streets or disturbed areas, and the potential for buried resources could not be assessed due to the paved streets or disturbed soil. Any resources encountered during on-site grading or off-site improvements must be recorded, evaluated for significance, and, if identified as significant pursuant to the CEQA definition of a historical resource or unique archaeological resource as presented in CEQA Section 15064.5(a) and Section 21083.2(g) of the PRC, be subjected to mitigation measures to reduce adverse impacts to less than significant levels.

5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the on-site portion of the Merrill Commerce Center Project was directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Senior Project Archaeologist Jennifer Stropes, Field Supervisor Clarence Hoff, and field archaeologists Mary Chitjian and James Shrieve. The report text was prepared by Elena Goralogia, Jennifer Stropes, and Brian Smith. Report graphics were provided by Carrie Kubacki. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Elena Goralogia. The SCCIC at CSU Fullerton provided the archaeological records search information.

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APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

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



Education

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

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

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

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

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation, some of which included Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and

Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

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

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.

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Education

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

St. Cloud State University, St. Cloud, Minnesota

Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology **2004**

University of California, Santa Cruz

Specialized Education/Training

Archaeological Field School **2014**

Pimu Catalina Island Archaeology Project

Research Interests

California Coastal / Inland Archaeology

Zooarchaeology

Historic Structure Significance Eligibility

Historical Archaeology

Human Behavioral Ecology

Taphonomic Studies

Experience

Project Archaeologist / Historian
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

November 2006–Present

Duties include report writing, editing and production; recordation and evaluation of historic resources; construction monitoring management; coordination of field survey and excavation crews; laboratory and office management. Currently conducts faunal, prehistoric, and historic laboratory analysis and has conducted such analysis for over 500 projects over the past 10 years. Knowledgeable in the most recent archaeological and paleontological monitoring requirements for all Southern California lead agencies, as well as Native American monitoring requirements.

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

December 2003–March 2004

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

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

June 2003–December 2003

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

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

January 2000–December 2001

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

Certifications

City of San Diego Certified Archaeological and Paleontological Monitor

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

Scholarly Works

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

Technical Reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kraft, Jennifer R.

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

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

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

Kraft, Jennifer R. and Brian F. Smith

2016 *Cultural Resources Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the 1492 K Street Project City of San Diego.* Prepared for Trestle Development, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2016 *Focused Historic Structure Assessment for the Fredericka Manor Retirement Community City of Chula Vista, San Diego County, California APN 566-240-27.* Prepared for Front Porch Communities and Services – Fredericka Manor, LLC. Report on file at the City of Chula Vista Planning Department.

2016 *Historic Structure Assessment for 8585 La Mesa Boulevard City of La Mesa, San Diego County, California. APN 494-300-11.* Prepared for Silvergate Development. Report on file at the City of La Mesa Planning Department.

2016 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 9036 La Jolla Shores Lane Project City of San Diego Project No. 471873 APN 344-030-20.* Prepared for Eliza and Stuart Stedman. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2016 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Beacon Apartments Project City of San Diego Civic San Diego Development Permit #2016-19 APN 534-210-12.* Prepared for Wakeland Housing & Development Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2016 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the State/Columbia/Ash/A Block Project San Diego, California.* Prepared for Bomel San Diego Equities, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 687B Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Cultural Resource Testing Results for the Broadway and Pacific Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Cultural Resource Study for the Hatfield Plaza Project, Valley Center, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for JG Consulting & Engineering. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2015 *Cultural Resources Study for the Hedrick Residence Project, Encinitas, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for WNC General Contractors, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historic Structure Assessment for the StorQuest Project, City of La Mesa, (APN 494-101-14-00).* Prepared for Real Estate Development and Entitlement. Report on file at the City of La Mesa.
- 2015 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1905 Spindrift Remodel Project, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for Brian Malk and Nancy Heitel. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Cisterra Sempra Office Tower Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for SDG-Left Field, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Marlow Project, Poway, California.* Prepared for Peter Marlow. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Paseo Grande Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Joe Gatto. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Results of a Cultural Resources Testing Program for the 15th and Island Project City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lennar Multifamily Communities. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the ActivCare at Mission Bay Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for ActivCare Living, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Cesar Chavez Community College Project.* Prepared for San Diego Community College District. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Grantville Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Cass Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pacific Beach Row Homes Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Armstrong Builders, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Poway Lowe's Project, City of Poway.* Prepared for CSI Construction Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 761 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 770 Project (Part of Group 3014), City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 788 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Assessment, 11950 El Hermano Road, Riverside County.* Prepared for Forestar Toscana, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Assessment, 161 West San Ysidro Boulevard, San Diego, California (Project No. 342196; APN 666-030-09).* Prepared for Blue Key Realty. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Assessment for 8055 La Mesa Boulevard, City of La Mesa (APN 470-582-11-00).* Prepared for Lee Machado. Report on file at the City of La Mesa.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Inventory and Assessment Program for the Watson Corporate Center, San Bernardino County, California.* Prepared for Watson Land Company. Report on file at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center.
- 2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Celadon (9th and Broadway) Project.* Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Comm 22 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Pinnacle 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Pinnacle International Development, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Study for the Perris Residential Project, Perris, California.* Prepared for Groundwurk, Inc. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Siempre Viva Warehouse Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Terrazas Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Silver Street Village Homes Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for EHOFF La Jolla, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 915 Grape Street Project.* Prepared for Bay View SD, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence Project, 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.* Prepared for Steve Altman. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Clay Street Parcel Project, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside.* Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

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

- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Woolf Residence Project.* Prepared for A.J. Woolf Family Trust. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resources Study of the Fairway Drive Project.* Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Old Town Community Church Project, 2444 Congress Street, San Diego, California 92110.* Prepared for Soltek Pacific, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Historic Structure Assessment, 2603 Dove Street, San Diego, California (APN) 452-674-32).* Prepared for Barzal and Scotti Real Estate Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Historic Structure Assessment at the Western Christian School, 3105 Padua Avenue, Claremont, California 91711 (APN 8671-005-053).* Prepared for Western Christian School. Report on file at the City of Claremont.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 7th and F Street Parking Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for DZI Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1919 Spindrift Drive Project.* Prepared for V.J. and Uma Joshi. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Knight Residence Project, 7970 Roseland Avenue, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for Mr. Dennis Knight. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 799-750 Project.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Negative Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Citywide Pump Station Upgrades Group II Project.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation General Engineering Contractors. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Negative Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Citywide Pump Station Upgrades Group III Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the 3364 Randy Lane Project, Chula Vista, California.* Prepared for H&M Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Ecos Nuevo Project, Community of Nuevo, County of Riverside.* Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

- 2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 754 Project, City of San Diego (Project No. 177711/187301)*. Prepared for S.C. Valley Engineering, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center
- 2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project*. Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 780 Project*. Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring of the 47th Street Warehouse Project, San Diego, California*. Prepared for Aardema Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Florida Street Apartments Project (The Kalos Project)*. Prepared for Florida Street Housing Associates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Pacific Highway Trunk Sewer Project*. Prepared for HPS Mechanical. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2011 *Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Wesley Palms Retirement Community Project, San Diego, California*. Prepared for Front Porch Development Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R. and Tracy A. Stropes

- 2013 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Orange Street Project*. Prepared for Mike Lesle. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 13th & Market Project*. Prepared for The Hanover Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the T-Mobile West, LLC Telecommunications Candidate SD02867C (Presidio Park)*. Prepared for Michael Brandmann Associates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 2016 *Archaeological Test Plan for the Broadway Block Project City of San Diego Project No. 492554.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Maker's Quarter – Block D Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for L2HP, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Cultural Resource Testing Program for the 1919 Pacific Highway Project City of San Diego City Preliminary Review PTS #451689 Grading and Shoring PTS #465292.* Prepared for Wood Partners. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 2314 Rue Adriane Building, San Diego, California Project No. 460562.* Prepared for the Brown Studio. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 4921 Voltaire Street Building, San Diego, California Project No. 471161.* Prepared for Sean Gogarty. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 5147 Hilltop Drive Building, San Diego, California Project No. 451707.* Prepared for JORGA Home Design. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the Midway Drive Postal Service Processing and Distribution Center 2535 Midway Drive San Diego, California 92138 Project No. 507152.* Prepared for Steelwave, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historic Resource Technical Report for 9036 La Jolla Shores Lane La Jolla, California Project No. 471873.* Prepared for Eliza and Stuart Stedman. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Urban Discovery Academy Project.* Prepared for Davis Reed Construction, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the 520 West Ash Street Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lennar Multifamily Communities. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the 1919 Pacific Highway Project City of San Diego City Preliminary Review PTS #451689 Grading and Shoring PTS #465292.* Prepared for Wood Partners. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Bayside Fire Station Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Civic San Diego. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Kettner and Ash Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the PRIME Project.* Prepared for InDev, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Testing Program for the BOSA Lot 1 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 921 Muirlands Drive Building, San Diego, California 92037.* Prepared for Stephen Karas. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 1311 Sutter Street Building, San Diego, California 92103.* Prepared for A.K. Smith. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for 16929 West Bernardo Drive, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Rancho Bernardo LHP, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 2002-2004 El Cajon Boulevard Building, San Diego, California 92014.* Prepared for T.R. Hale, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 4319-4321 Florida Street Building, San Diego, California 92104.* Prepared for T.R. Hale, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historic Resource Technical Report for 726 Jersey Court San Diego, California Project No. 455127.* Prepared for Chad Irwin. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historic Resource Technical Report for 1111 Golden Gate Drive San Diego, California.* Prepared for Alexis and Shawna Volen. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Islenair Historic Sidewalk Stamp Program for Sewer and Water Group 3014, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *A Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Bonita 14 Project, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for Southwest Management Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for Trammell Crow Southern California Development, Inc. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

- 2015 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Idyllwild Community Center Project, Conditional Use Permit No. 3673-RI, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for San Jacinto Mountain Community Center. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Archaeological Test Plan for the Atmosphere Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Wakeland Housing and Development Corporation. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
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APPENDIX B

Site Record Forms

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

Confidential Maps

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)