CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE UCLA GLAMPING FACILITY PROJECT

LAKE ARROWHEAD, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Archaeological Report Summary Information

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Report Title:	A Cultural Resources Study for the UCLA Glamping Facility Project, Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino County, California
Lead Agency and Project Proponent:	UCLA Capital Programs 1060 Veteran Avenue Los Angeles, California 90095
USGS Quadrangle:	Sections 10 and 15, Township 2 North, Range 3 West of the *Lake Arrowhead, California* (7.5-minute) USGS Quadrangle
Study Area:	4.85 acres
Key Words:	Archaeological survey and testing program; County of San Bernardino; *Lake Arrowhead* USGS topographic quadrangle; University of California; Site P-36-020265; prehistoric bedrock milling features; not significant; no significant impacts; preservation measures recommended.

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The following report describes the results of the cultural resources survey and testing program conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) for the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) Glamping Facility Project. The study area encompasses approximately 4.85 acres located approximately 250 feet east of 850 Willow Creek Road in the Lake Arrowhead area of the San Bernardino Mountains on the northern side of Lake Arrowhead near the shoreline at Tavern Bay in San Bernardino County, California. The project is situated within Section 10, Township 2 North, Range 3 West of the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute *Lake Arrowhead* Quadrangle. UCLA proposes to develop the project for a future expanded luxury camping facility (referred to as "Glamping Facility").

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 University of California's environmental review process conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The archaeological investigation of the project also includes 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 or in the immediate vicinity. The SCCIC identified one previously recorded bedrock milling feature site, P-36-020265, within the project boundaries. One additional site, P-36-020257, was also mapped on the edge of the project; however, no site record data is available at this time, and evidence of a site at the mapped location was not noted during the current archaeological investigation. A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was also requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

Project Archaeologist Andrew Garrison conducted the archaeological survey for the UCLA Glamping Facility Project on April 22, 2021. One previously recorded cultural resource (P-36-020265) was identified during the survey. The site is characterized as isolated bedrock milling features with no observable associated surface artifacts. BFSA conducted a significance testing and evaluation program for Site P-36-020265 on May 12, 2021 in order to provide a CEQA-level resource evaluation and impact analysis.

1.1 Purpose of Investigation

The purpose of this investigation was to determine if any significant cultural resources would be affected by the proposed Glamping Facility. This study consisted of processing a records search of previously recorded archaeological sites on or near the property, the completion of an archaeological survey to identify any archaeological resources within the project, and a testing and evaluation program for the cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed development.

1.2 Major Findings

During the archaeological survey, one previously recorded prehistoric site (P-36-020265) was identified within the subject property. A second recorded site (P-36-020257), mapped on the edge of the project, was not relocated during the archaeological survey. Subsequently, archaeological testing was conducted at P-36-020265 on May 12, 2021 to formally map and record all bedrock milling features, identify any surface or subsurface artifact concentrations, and determine site boundaries. The subsurface investigation was accomplished by excavating four shovel test pits (STPs) at Site P-36-020265; however, no artifacts were identified on the surface of the site or as a result of the subsurface testing within the site boundaries. Because the study of P-36-020265 did not produce any artifacts or subsurface deposits, the site does not meet the eligibility criteria of CEQA to be considered a Historical Resource and is considered ineligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

A Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site record update has been prepared and submitted to the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton (Appendix B) in accordance with the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*, using DPR forms. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSA in Poway, California.

1.3 Recommendation Summary

Site P-36-020265 was evaluated as not significant as assessed against CEQA criteria and is not eligible for listing on the CRHR. Because the site is not a significant cultural resource, any impacts to the site would not be significant and no mitigation is required. Additionally, based upon the design of the Glamping Facility, the area of P-36-020265 will not be directly affected. Although P-36-020265 is not a significant cultural resource, it is recommended that the milling features at the site be avoided by construction and preserved as recognizable artifacts of past Native American activity at this location. Temporary fencing between construction work and the milling features shall be installed to ensure construction activities do not affect the milling features.

With respect to construction of the proposed Glamping Facility, including related infrastructure, the focus of construction activities on slopes will avoid areas of any potential prehistoric Native American activity. Also, the construction work will minimally intrude into the ground, further minimizing any activities that could be considered intrusive into the natural landscape. Therefore, the proposed project is evaluated as having no significant effects on known cultural resources. However, because this property has been used historically, and in light of the recordation of other cultural resources nearby, there is still a low potential to encounter deposits associated with the prehistoric and historic uses of the property. Therefore, it is recommended that all earthwork required to develop the proposed Glamping Facility be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and tribal monitor. The protocols for the mitigation monitoring of the property are presented in Section 5.0 of this report. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the

SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSA in Poway, California.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

BFSA was retained by UCLA Capital Programs to conduct a cultural resources study for the UCLA Glamping Facility Project located 250 feet east of 850 Willow Creek Road in Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino County, California. The archaeological study was conducted in order to comply with CEQA with regards to development-generated impacts to cultural resources. The project is located in an area of moderate cultural resource sensitivity, as is suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in San Bernardino County are focused around environments with accessible food and water.

The UCLA Glamping Facility Project proposes the future development of portions of 4.85 acres located due east of 850 Willow Creek Road in Lake Arrowhead in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California (Figure 2.0–1). The project is situated within Section 10, Township 2 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the USGS *Lake Arrowhead, California* topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2.0–2). The applicant, UCLA Housing and Hospitality Services, proposes to improve the existing parcel with a luxury camping facility (referred to as "Glamping Facility") (Figure 2.0–3).

Principal Investigators Brian F. Smith and Tracy A. Stropes directed the cultural resources study for the project. Project Archaeologist Andrew Garrison completed the pedestrian survey on April 22, 2021, and Director of Field Operations Clarence Hoff and Assistant Field Director James Shrieve conducted the testing program for the discovered site on May 12, 2021. Tracy Stropes and Brian Smith prepared the technical report. Tracy Stropes created the report graphics, and Summer Forsman conducted technical editing and report production. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

2.1 Previous Work

The records search for the property was requested from the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton on April 20, 2021. However, due to the limitations imposed by the evolving circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic, records search access has become limited with the SCCIC only providing partial information at this time. The SCCIC identified one previously recorded bedrock milling feature site, P-36-020265, directly within the project. A second site, P-36-020257, was also mapped on the edge of the project; however, no site record data is available at this time, and the site (P-36-020257) was not relocated during the archaeological survey. BFSA reviewed the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) index, historic USGS data, and historic aerial photographs (1938, 1952, 1968, 1980, and 1994) for the project, which did not indicate the presence of any additional historic or prehistoric cultural resources within the project. According to aerial imagery, the property has been only superficially disturbed since 1938.

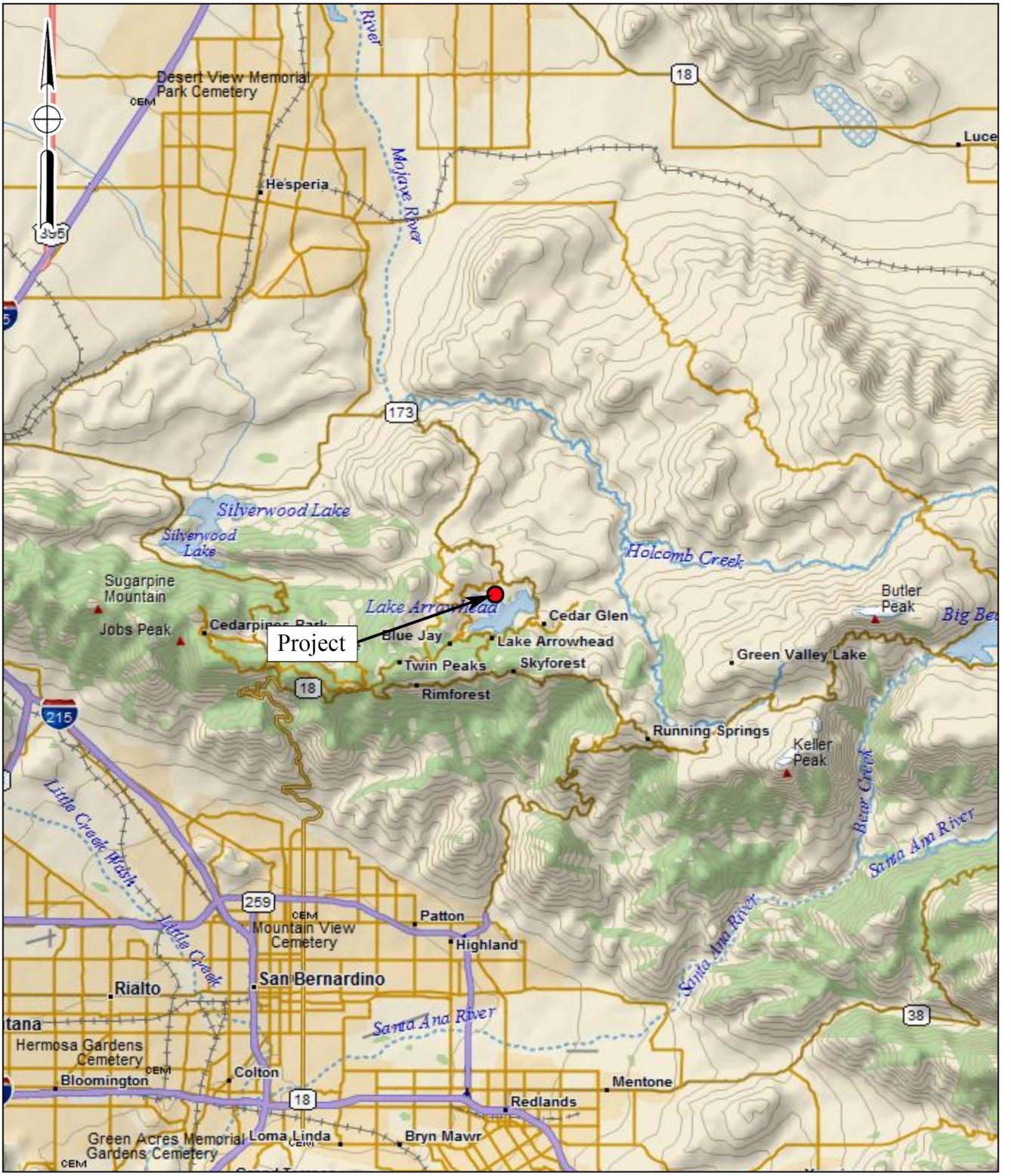

Figure 2.0–1

General Location Map

The UCLA Glamping Facility Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

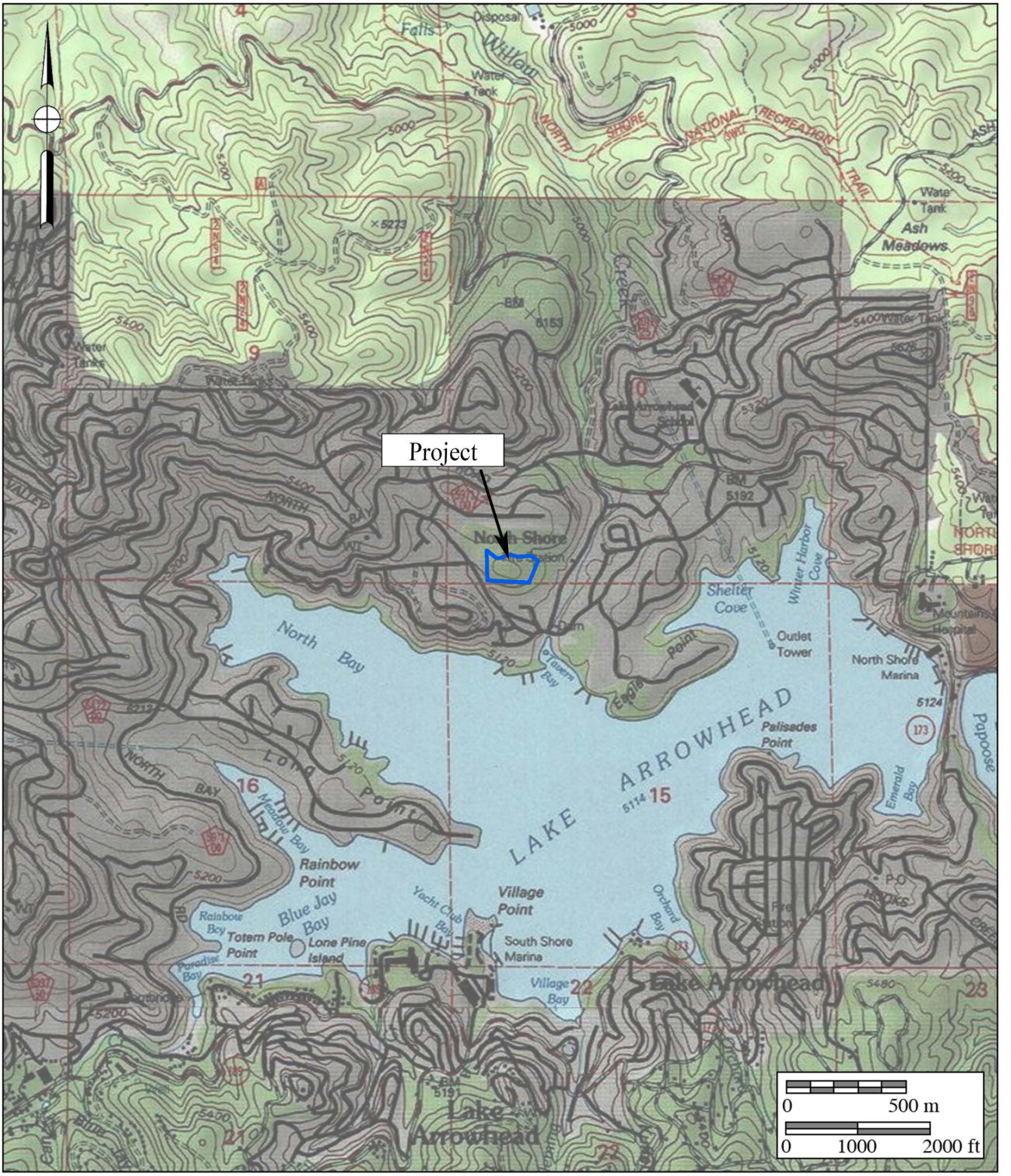

Figure 2.0–2

Project Location Map

The UCLA Glamping Facility Project

USGS *Lake Arrowhead, California* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

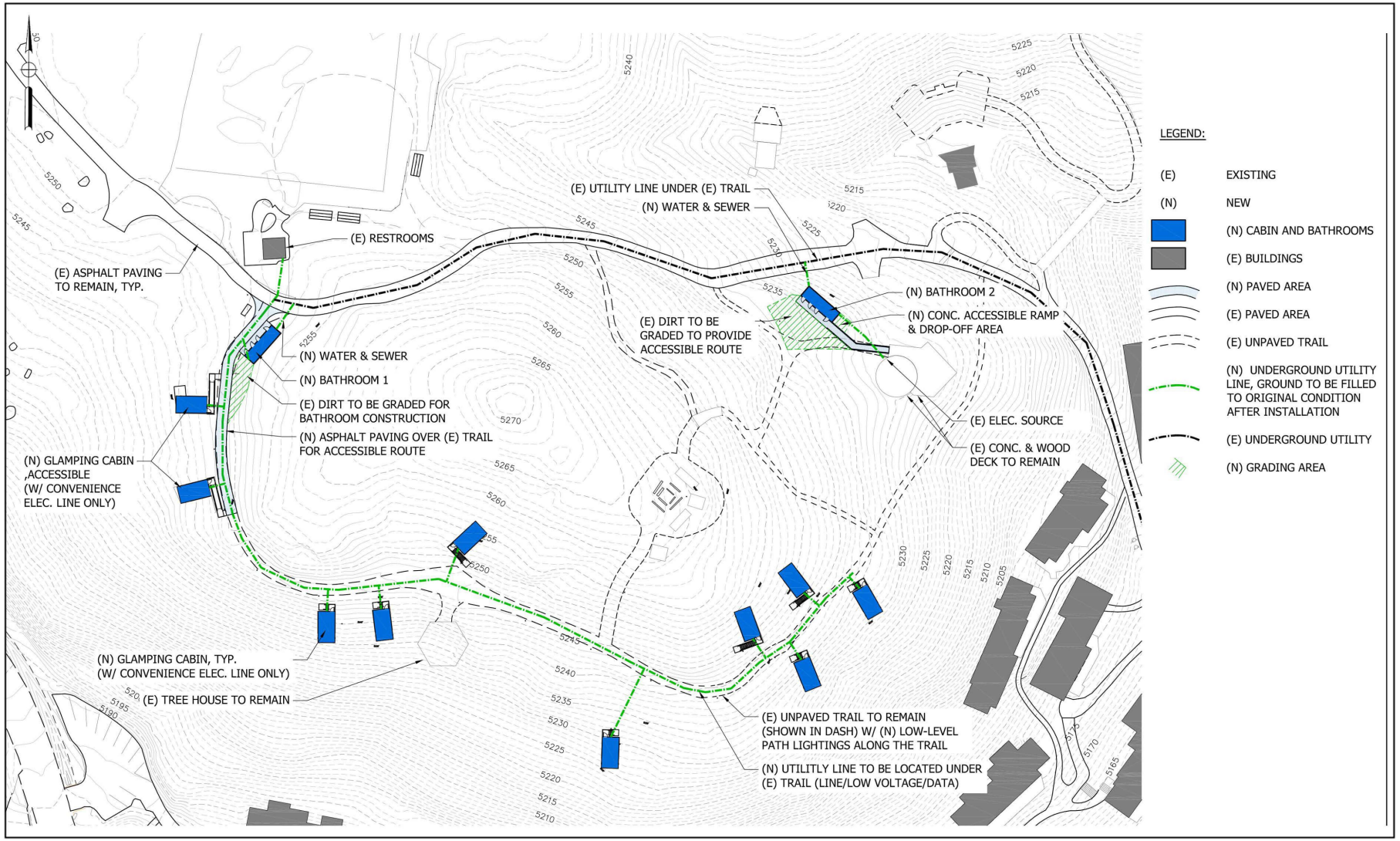

Figure 2.0–3

Conceptual Site Plan

The UCLA Glamping Facility Project

2.2 Project Setting

The UCLA Glamping Facility Project is generally situated in the southern edge of the Transverse Ranges Province. The mountains and their subparallel valleys run almost perpendicular in contrast to the majority of the mountain ranges in California. The mountains of the Transverse Ranges Province are some of the fastest growing in the world as a result of a turn in the San Andreas Fault Zone. The Transverse Ranges Province includes the Little San Bernardino mountains to the east, which can be traced westward through the San Bernardino, San Gabriel, and Santa Monica mountains and continues west through Ventura and southern Santa Barbara County. The Los Angeles Basin, and the Santa Catalina, Santa Barbara, San Clemente, and San Nicholas islands also make up this province.

Lake Arrowhead is located in the San Bernardino Mountains approximately 12 miles northeast of the city of San Bernardino. The lake sits at an elevation of 5,114 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in San Bernardino County. The primary water source for the lake is Little Bear Creek, a tributary of the much larger Deep Creek. The west-east orientation of the Transverse Ranges makes for significant differences between the vegetation communities of the southern and northern aspects. The south slopes, more impacted by both drought and marine air, are dominated by shrubland: from coastal sage scrub grading to lower and upper chaparral. Above that, the "yellow-pine" forest features a mix of species such as Jeffrey pine, white fir, sugar pine and incense-cedar. The Yellow Pine Forest plant community in southern California is found at higher elevations. Elevations within the project itself range from approximately 5,150 to 5,160 feet AMSL.

During the prehistoric period, vegetation in the area of the project provided sufficient food resources to support prehistoric human occupants. Animals that inhabited the project area during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians. The natural setting of the project area during the prehistoric occupation offered a rich nutritional resource base. Fresh water could have been obtained from intermittent streams, seasonal drainages, and neighboring creeks. Historically, the property likely contained many of the same plant and animal species that are present today.

2.3 Cultural Setting

2.3.1 Prehistoric Period

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, Encinitas Tradition, Milling Stone Horizon, La Jolla Complex, Pauma Complex, and San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component in the area of San Bernardino County was represented by the Cahuilla, Serrano, and potentially the Vanyume Indians.

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 geological 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 the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation while 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 9000 to 1300 YBP)

The Archaic Period of prehistory begins 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 (Curray 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, loss of drinking water, and 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, periods, and horizons, including San Dieguito, La Jolla, Encinitas, Milling Stone, Pauma, and Intermediate.

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

Around 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)

Prior to the arrival of the Spanish missionaries, the San Bernardino area was inhabited by the Cahuilla, Serrano, and potentially the Vanyume Indians. The territory of the Vanyume was covered by small and relatively sparse populations focused primarily along the Mojave River, north of the Serrano and southeast of the Kawaiisu. It is believed that the southwestern extent of their territory went as far as Cajon Pass and portions of Hesperia. Bean and Smith (1978) noted that it was uncertain if the Vanyume spoke a dialect of Serrano or a separate Takic-based language. However, King and Blackburn (1978) suggest that the Vanyume and other Kitanemuk speakers once occupied most of Antelope Valley. In contrast to the Serrano, the Vanyume maintained friendly social relations with the Mohave and Chemehuevi to the east and northeast (Kroeber 1976). As with the majority of California native populations, Vanyume populations were decimated around the 1820s by placement in Spanish missions and asistencias. It is believed that

by 1900, the Vanyume had become extinct (Bean and Smith 1978). However, given the settlement patterns reported for the Vanyume, it is more probable that the population was dispersed rather than completely wiped out.

At the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, the Cahuilla occupied territory that included the San Bernardino Mountains, Orocopia Mountain, and the Chocolate Mountains to the west, Salton Sea and Borrego Springs to the south, Palomar Mountain and Lake Mathews to the west, and the Santa Ana River to the north. The Cahuilla are a Takic-speaking people closely related to their Gabrielino and Luiseño neighbors, although relations with the Gabrielino were more intense than with the Luiseño. They differ from the Luiseño and Gabrielino in that their religion is more similar to the Mohave tribes of the eastern deserts than the *Chingichngish* cult of the Luiseño and Gabrielino. The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla villages were typically permanent and located on low terraces within canyons in proximity to water sources. These locations proved to be rich in food resources and also afforded protection from prevailing winds. Villages had areas that were publicly owned as well as areas that were privately owned by clans, families, or individuals. Each village was associated with a particular lineage and series of sacred sites that included unique petroglyphs and pictographs. Villages were occupied throughout the year; however, during a several-week period in the fall, most of the village members relocated to mountain oak groves to take part in acorn harvesting (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Serrano and Vanyume, however, were primarily hunters and gatherers. Individual family dwellings were likely circular, domed structures. 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). 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, bags, storage pouches, and nets (Heizer 1978). 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).

Much like the Vanyume, the Serrano suffered large population decreases during the early 1800s. While the missionaries are credited with developing the first stable water supply in the area by diverting water from Mill Creek into a zanja that terminated at the Asistencia de Mission San Gabriel on Barton Road, the task was completed through labor provided by the Serrano. The

zanja, known as the Mill Creek Zanja, is located along the southern boundary of the current project area. It has been listed on the NRHP since 1976.

2.3.2 Historic Period

The historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). In the late eighteenth century, the San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and San Luis Rey (San Diego County) missions began colonizing southern California, gradually expanding their use of the interior valley (into what is now western Riverside County) for raising grain and cattle to support the missions (Riverside County n.d.). The San Gabriel Mission claimed lands in what is now San Bernardino, Riverside, San Jacinto, and the San Gorgonio Pass, while the San Luis Rey Mission claimed land in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1964). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

Native Californians may have first coalesced with Europeans around 1769 when the first Spanish mission was established in San Diego. In 1771, Friar Francisco Graces first searched the Californian desert for potential mission sites. Interactions between local tribes and Franciscan priests definitely occurred by 1774 when Juan Bautista De Anza made an exploration of Alta California.

Serrano contact with the Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, but it was not until approximately 1819 that the Spanish directly influenced the culture. The Spanish established asistencias in San Bernardino, Pala, and Santa Ysabel. Between the founding of the asistencia and secularization in 1834, most of the Serranos in the San Bernardino Mountains were removed to the nearby missions (Beattie and Beattie 1951:366) while the Cahuilla maintained a high level of autonomy from Spain (Bean 1978).

Spain encouraged settlement in California by issuing a number of land grants, which provided individuals the right to use Spanish-owned property. The first Spanish land grant was issued to Juan José Domínguez in 1784. In total, Spain issued 22 land grants between the years of 1784 to 1821. When Mexico gained independence, the Mexican government gained control of Baja and Alta California. The Mexican government reclaimed the land Spain granted to the missions and continued to issue land grants to individuals.

While no missions were ever built in what would become San Bernardino county, many mission outposts, or asistencias, were established in the early years of the nineteenth century to extend the missions' influence to the backcountry (Brigandi 1998). The asistencia in San

Bernardino County was located in Redlands.

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 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 becomes 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 as compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The ranchers, both Mexican and American, 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, and in 1850, California became a state. 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. As the non-native population increased through immigration, the indigenous population rapidly declined from the high morbidity of European diseases, low birth rates, and conflict and violence. California became a state in 1850 and was divided into 21 counties. The dwindling native populations were

eventually displaced into reservations after California became a state.

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 the city of San Bernardino, several people from Riverside decided to investigate the possibility of a new county. In May of 1893, voters living within portions of San Bernardino County (to the north) and San Diego County (to the south) approved the formation of Riverside County. Early business opportunities were linked to the agriculture industry but commerce, construction, manufacturing, transportation, and tourism also provided a healthy local economy.

A Brief History of the Lake Arrowhead Area

The name Lake Arrowhead derives from its arrowhead formation on the south slope of the mountain foothills next to Waterman Canyon. In 1890 to 1921, three Ohio businessmen formed the Arrowhead Reservoir Company (ARC), which was committed to establishing a vast irrigation system to provide the county with an accessible water supply. Their plan was to construct several reservoirs, one of which was in Little Bear Valley (now Arrowhead Lake). After the completion of the dam, by 1921, the ARC holdings were sold and incorporated as Arrowhead Lake Company (ALC). Under the ALC, Little Bear Lake was renamed Lake Arrowhead and was revolutionized into a premier destination resort in southern California (Page and Turnbull 2019).

In 1946, the Los Angeles Turf Club purchased the lake and the surrounding properties (UCLA Bruin Woods 2021). By 1957, the Club sold the lake and donated portions of their property holdings to the University of California Regents (UCLA Bruin Woods 2021). This property included several buildings including the North Shore Tavern and a dormitory (now the Cedar Lodge).

UCLA used the property as a conference center in the 1960s, and an extension program and Alumni Association summer camp in the 1970s (UCLA Bruin Woods 2021). In the 1980s, UCLA began renovating and improving the property to enhance, expand, and modernize the property (Page and Turnbull 2019), and in the summer of 1985, Bruin Woods officially opened its doors to visitors (UCLA Bruin Woods 2021).

2.4 Research Goals

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the southwestern portion of San Bernardino County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the UCLA Glamping Facility Project included an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire 4.85-acre property and a testing and evaluation program for the identified prehistoric resource, Site P-36-020265. Given the area involved and the narrow focus of the

cultural resources study, the research design for this project was necessarily limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of, significance of, and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal 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 factors, as well as a resource's ability to address regional research topics and issues.

Although initial site evaluation investigations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The basic research effort employed is focused upon gathering sufficient data to determine the boundaries of identified resource, depth, stratigraphy, contents of any subsurface deposits, and the overall integrity of any sites. Testing and recordation of the contents of a site would provide the basis to complete an analysis of spatial relationships of artifacts, features, and natural resources. Ultimately, this information forms the foundation to determine the cultural affiliation of a site, the period of occupation, site function, and potential to address more focused research questions. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project discussed above.

Research Questions:

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

Data Needs

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

1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project;
2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the deposit, and

chronological placement of each cultural resource identified;

3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective; and
4) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each of the cultural resources identified.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological program for the UCLA Glamping Facility Project consisted of an institutional records search, a SLF search, an intensive pedestrian survey of the 4.85-acre project study area, a testing and evaluation program for Site P-36-020265, and preparation of a technical study. Statutory requirements of CEQA and subsequent legislation (Section 15064.5) were followed in evaluating the significance of cultural resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.1 Archaeological Records Search

The records search for the property was requested from the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton on April 20, 2021. However, due to the limitations imposed by the evolving circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic, records search access has become limited and complete records are not available at this time. The SCCIC identified one previously recorded bedrock milling feature site, P-36-020265, directly within the project study area. One additional site, P-36-020257, was also mapped on the edge of the project study area; however, no site record data is available at this time, and evidence of a site at the mapped location was noted during the current archaeological investigations. A NAHC SLF was also requested. Additionally, BFSA reviewed the NRHP index, historic USGS data, and historic aerial photographs (1938, 1952, 1968, 1980, and 1994). Furthermore, land patent records, held by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and accessible through the BLM General Land Office website, were reviewed for pertinent project information, and the BFSA research library was consulted for any relevant historical information.

3.2 Field Methodology

In accordance with CEQA guidelines, an intensive pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted that employed a series of parallel survey transects spaced at approximately five-meter intervals to locate archaeological sites within the project study area. The archaeological survey of the project study area was completed on April 22, 2021. The entire project study area was covered by the survey process, and photographs were taken to document conditions during the survey (see Section 4.2). Previously recorded Site P-36-020265 was identified during the survey. The cultural resource test strategy employed for the previously recorded site consisted of detailed recordation of the bedrock milling features and collection of any surface artifacts, completion of subsurface investigations, and significance evaluations. The testing and evaluation program took place on May 12, 2021. No surface artifacts were identified at Site P-36-020265. Subsurface testing was completed at the site to evaluate it for CEQA significance. Furthermore, the milling features and STP locations within the project boundaries were mapped using a Trimble Geo XT Global Positioning System (GPS) unit equipped with TerraSync software.

Documentation of milling features included mapping each feature with the GPS instrument and recording the measurements of each bedrock feature and milling surface. The attributes of each surface were recorded on data forms developed specifically for the recordation of milling surfaces; the length, width, and depth of each surface was noted, in addition to the general overall characteristic of the surface (*i.e.,* slick, oval, mortar, etc.). The features were sketched and photographed as part of the recordation process. Subsurface examinations were conducted through the excavation of a series of STPs to determine if cultural deposits were present. Placement of the STPs was dependent upon locations of the milling features and areas of soil accumulation. The shovel test series consisted of 30x30-centimeter excavations, which proceeded in decimeter levels downward a minimum depth of 25 centimeters where sufficient soils remained, unless bedrock was encountered. All excavated soils were sifted through one-eighth-inch mesh hardware cloth.

3.3 Laboratory Methods

In keeping with generally accepted archaeological procedures and utilizing a classification system commonly employed in this region, any artifacts collected during an archaeological investigation are categorized by artifact class, material class, and technological class. Comparative collections held within the BFSA laboratory are often helpful in identifying the unusual or highly fragmentary specimens. The cataloging process for specimens utilizes a classification system commonly employed in this region. After cataloging and identification, the collections are marked with the appropriate provenience and catalog information, then packaged for permanent curation. No radiocarbon dating or other specialized studies were conducted based upon the absence of materials recovered from the project. As stated previously, no artifacts were observed or collected during the study, and therefore, laboratory procedures were not required.

3.4 Report Preparation and Recordation

This report contains information regarding previous studies, statutory requirements for the project, a brief description of the setting, research methods employed, and the overall results of the survey and testing program. The report includes all appropriate illustrations and tabular information needed to make a complete and comprehensive presentation of these activities, including the methodologies employed and the personnel involved. A copy of the final technical report will be placed at the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. Any sites requiring updated information will be recorded on the appropriate DPR forms, which will be filed with the SCCIC.

3.5 Native American Consultation

The analysis of archaeological records did not indicate that Native American religious, ritual, or other special activities were reported in the project area. In addition, BFSA requested a review of the SLF by the NAHC to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. The NAHC SLF search did indicate the presence of sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial

importance within the search radius. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

3.6 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Bernardino County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. The following sections detail the CEQA criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

3.6.1 California Environmental Quality Act

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.

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

Section 15064.5(d) and Section 15064.5(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.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Records Search Results

An archaeological records search for a one-half-mile radius around the project study area was conducted by BFSA at the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton on April 20, 2021. Due to the limitations imposed by the evolving circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic, records search access has become limited, and the results include limited information within a one-half-mile radius. The SCCIC reported that two previously recorded archaeological sites are located within the project study area boundaries; 11 additional historic resource locations are recorded within a one-half-mile radius of the project study area (Table 4.1–1). The SCCIC identified one previously recorded bedrock milling feature site, P-36-020265, directly within the project study area. One additional site, P-36-020257, was also mapped on the edge of the project study area; however, no site record data is available at this time, and evidence of a site at the mapped location was noted during the current archaeological investigations. The remaining sites include one prehistoric habitation site, one historic fish hatchery, one historic water control feature, three historic structures, and five historic road alignments.

Table 4.1–1
Cultural Resources Within One-Half Mile of the Glamping Facility Project

Site Number(s)	Site Type
P-36-000441	Prehistoric habitation site
P-36-006820	Historic fish hatchery
P-36-009896; P-36-024119; P-36-024122; P-36-024124; P-36-024126	Historic road alignment
P-36-013353	Historic water control feature
P-36-020256; P-36-020264; P-36-020266	Historic structure
P-36-020265	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature site
P-36-020257	Information not provided by SCCIC

In total, 13 archaeological resource studies have been conducted within a one-half-mile radius of the project study area (see Appendix C), three of which overlap portions of the current project study area boundaries (Leonard 1983; Mirro 2007; Kessler 2008). Unfortunately, the SCCIC indicated that copies of these reports are not available at this time.

In addition, BFSA reviewed the following historic sources provided by the SCCIC:

- The NRHP Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Built Environment Resources Directory in the

Historic Property Data File
- Historic USGS data
- Historic aerial photographs (1938, 1952, 1968, 1980, and 1994)

These sources did not indicate the presence of any additional archaeological resources within the project study area. However, the absence of positive results does not necessarily indicate the absence of historic resources.

BFSA also requested a NAHC SLF records search. The NAHC SLF search returned positive results for the *Lake Arrowhead* Quadrangle, and the NAHC has forwarded the positive search results to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

4.2 Results of the Field Survey

The archaeological survey of the project study area was conducted on April 22, 2021. Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith and Project Archaeologist Andrew J. Garrison directed the pedestrian survey of the project study area. The archaeological survey of the property was an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of parallel survey transects spaced at approximately five-meter intervals. Portions of the property have been superficially developed with wood decks and a small "frontier village" used for educational purposes. However, most of the property is covered with trails, a range of native vegetation, and interspersed bedrock outcrops (Plate 4.2–1 to Plate 4.2–4).

During the survey, bedrock outcroppings were identified within the project study area and checked for signs of prehistoric use. As a result, one previously recorded prehistoric bedrock milling site, P-36-020265, consisting of two bedrock milling features, was relocated within the north-central portion of the property (Appendix B) (Figure 4.2–1). Previously recorded Site P-36-020257 was also mapped on the edge of the project study area; however, the site was not identified in the project study area as a result of the current survey. The following sections detail the results of the archaeological testing program conducted at Site P-36-020265 as a result of the field survey.

Plate 4.2–1: Overview of the southwest area of the Glamping location, facing south.

Plate 4.2–2: Overview of Frontier Village, facing west.

Plate 4.2–3: Overview of a dirt trail south of Frontier Village, facing north.

Plate 4.2–4: Overview of the proposed restroom location east of Frontier Village, facing north.

Figure 4.2–1
Cultural Resource Location Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

4.3 Results of Significance Testing – Site P-36-020265

4.3.1 Site Description

Site P-36-020265 was identified during the archaeological survey as a prehistoric bedrock milling site located near the north-central portion of the project study area. This site, previously recorded by James Bridges in 1980, was identified as a replicated bedrock milling feature. Bridges noted that the the mortars may have been constructed with modern drilling tools to enchance the children's "Indian Program," which required children to grind an acorn (Bridges 1980). An updated site form by Lichtenstein et al. (2007) identifies the milling features as prehistoric but also includes "cuppule" elements as part of the bedrock milling features. However, no cuppules were identified as part of the current analysis of the bedrock milling features. These "cuppules" are likely the identified mortar starts or natural undulations in the deteriorating rock surfaces.

Presently, the approximately 17.0-square-meter site consists of two bedrock milling features (BMFs A and B) that each contain mortar starts and mortars. The site is relatively undisturbed. The exposed boulders throughout the site and within the surrounding area have undergone various degrees of deterioration and exfoliation, which may affect the observable pattern of prehistoric use. Overviews of BMF A and BMF B are shown in Plates 4.3–1 and 4.3–2.

Plate 4.3–1: Overview of BMF A at Site P-36-020265, facing south.

Plate 4.3–2: Overview of BMF B at Site P-36-020265, facing north.

4.3.2 Description of Field Investigations

The field investigations at Site P-36-020265 were conducted on May 12, 2021 using the standard methodologies described in Section 3.0. The testing program included recording the bedrock milling features and excavating four shovel tests. Based upon the bedrock milling feature locations and the topography of the surrounding area, P-36-020265 measures approximately 5.3 meters long by 4.2 meters wide, covering an area of approximately 17.0 square meters based upon GIS calculations. The configuration of the site is shown on Figure 4.3–1.

Surface Recordation

The entire surface of the site was inspected for artifacts and milling features. Two bedrock milling features (BMFs A and B) were identified, containing two mortars (BMF A) and one mortar start (BMF B). No artifacts were observed in the area surrounding the milling features. The measurements for each feature are presented in Table 4.3–1. The individual milling surfaces on the features are shown in Plates 4.3–3 and 4.3–4.

Figure 4.3–1
Excavation Location Map
Site P-36-020265

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Table 4.3–1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site P-36-020265

Feature	Element No.	Milling Type	Dimensions (cm)		
			Length	Width	Depth
A	1	Mortar	29.0	22.0	7.0
	4		12.0	11.0	4.5
	2	Mortar starts	10.0	8.0	3.0
	3		6.0	6.0	1.5
B	1		12.0	11.0	0.5

Plate 4.3–3: BMF A at Site P-36-020265, facing north.

Plate 4.3–4: BMF B at Site P-36-020265, facing north.

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site P-36-020265 was investigated by excavating a total of four STPs (see Figure 4.3–1). All of the shovel tests were excavated in decimeter levels to a minimum of 25 centimeters or until bedrock was encountered. Generally, the soil from the shovel tests can be characterized as brown (10YR 5/3), silty loam. No artifacts were recovered from the STPs excavated at Site P-36-020265 (Table 4.3–2).

Table 4.3–2
Shovel Test Excavation Data
Site P-36-020265

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Soils Encountered	Object Type	Quantity	Cat. No.
1	0-10	Medium brown (10YR 5/3), silty loam	No recovery		
	10-20				
	20-30				
2	0-10				
	10-20				
	20-25				
3	0-10				

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Soils Encountered	Object Type	Quantity	Cat. No.
	10-20				
	20-27				
4	0-10				
	10-20				
	20-30				
	30-40				

4.3.3 Summary

The investigation of Site P-36-020265 revealed that the site was an occasionally used bedrock milling site. The identified features indicate that site activities primarily focused upon floral and/or faunal food processing during seasonal food procurement activities. No evidence of temporary camping or cooking by Native American people was noted during the site investigations. No surface artifacts were identified and shovel test investigations did not identify any subsurface deposits. Although bedrock milling is typically associated with the Late Prehistoric occupation of the area, since no diagnostic artifacts were recovered, no definite cultural affiliation could be assigned to the resource. The bedrock milling features have been drawn, photographed, and measured. The site exhibits no artifacts, artifact assemblages, or subsurface features, and the documentation of these surfaces has exhausted its research potential. A significance assessment of the site according to the criteria listed in CEQA, Section 15064.5, clarifies that the site does not qualify as a significant archaeological resource under any of the stated criteria and is ineligible for listing on the CRHR. No further archaeological investigations are required for the evaluation of Site P-36-020265.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resources study for the UCLA Glamping Facility Project resulted in the identification of one recorded cultural resource, P-36-020265. In order to accurately evaluate the archaeological site and assess potential impacts of the project development upon the resource, an archaeological testing program was completed as part of the cultural resources study. All information from the testing program will be used to submit site record form to the SCCIC. The archaeological resource was evaluated as not significant. Because the site has been evaluated as not significant, site-specific mitigation measures will not be required. Furthermore, Site P-36-020265 is situated within areas of the project not slated for development and will not be directly impacted by the proposed improvements. Although Site P-36-020265 is not a CEQA-significant resource, preservation of any prehistoric Native American site is recommended. The site will not be directly impacted by the project, thus preserving the site; however, it is recommended that temporary fencing be installed around the milling features during construction to ensure the milling features are avoided by construction crews and equipment.

While Site P-36-020265 will not be directly impacted, the potential to impact unrecorded buried resources was addressed. Given that construction will generally consist of excavating post holes for footings to install supports for platforms, which will take place on slopes where it is highly unlikely that any cultural resources would be encountered, and the installation of supporting uses and facilities (utility infrastructure, restrooms, and roadway improvements), which would occur along existing trails or previously disturbed areas, the potential for impacts to unrecorded cultural resources is low. Therefore, the proposed project is not expected to have an adverse effect upon any cultural resources. However, due to the presence of the bedrock milling features, which indicate prehistoric use of this property, and the density of cultural resources within one-half mile of the project, the potential exists that other unidentified cultural resources may exist on the property that may be uncovered during construction. Therefore, it is recommended that all earth disturbances associated with the development of the project be monitored by an archaeologist, as identified in Section 5.1, below.

5.1 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

The proposed development of the proposed Glamping Facility may encounter unrecorded cultural deposits or features. To mitigate for potential impacts to resources that have not been detected, a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) is recommended as a condition of approval. The MMRP is provided below:

General Procedures and Protocols to Be Implemented During Construction Monitoring During Grading

A. Monitor(s) Shall Be Present During Grading/Excavation/Trenching

1. Due to the heightened cultural sensitivity of the proposed project area, an

archaeological monitor with at least three years of regional experience in archaeology shall be present for all ground-disturbing activities that occur within the proposed project (including, but not limited to, tree/shrub removal and planting, clearing/grubbing, grading, excavation, trenching, compaction, fence/gate removal and installation, drainage and irrigation removal and installation, hardscape installation [benches, signage, boulders, walls, seat walls, fountains, etc.], and archaeological work). A sufficient number of archaeological monitors shall be present each workday to ensure that simultaneously occurring ground-disturbing activities receive thorough levels of monitoring coverage.

2. A Monitoring and Treatment Plan that is reflective of the project mitigation ("Cultural Resources" and "Tribal Cultural Resources [TCRs]") shall be completed by the archaeologist and submitted to the Capital Programs University Representative for dissemination to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians Cultural Resources Department (SMBMI). Once all parties review and approve the plan, it shall be adopted by the lead agency; the plan must be adopted prior to permitting for the project. Any and all findings will be subject to the protocol detailed within the Monitoring and Treatment Plan.
3. The principal investigator (PI) may submit a detailed letter to the Capital Programs University Representative during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program when a field condition such as modern disturbance post-dating previous grading/trenching activities, presence of fossil formations, or native soils is encountered that may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present. The Capital Programs University Representative shall disseminate the letter to the SMBMI.

B. Tribal Monitoring
   1. Due to the heightened cultural sensitivity of the proposed project area, tribal monitors representing the SMBMI shall be present for all ground-disturbing activities that occur within the proposed project (including, but not limited to, tree/shrub removal and planting, clearing/grubbing, grading, excavation, trenching, compaction, fence/gate removal and installation, drainage and irrigation removal and installation, hardscape installation [benches, signage, boulders, walls, seat walls, fountains, etc.], and archaeological work). A sufficient number of tribal monitors shall be present each workday to ensure that simultaneously occurring ground-disturbing activities receive thorough levels of monitoring coverage.
   2. A Monitoring and Treatment Plan that is reflective of the project mitigation ("Cultural Resources" and "TCRs") shall be completed by the archaeologist, as detailed within Section A, above, and submitted to the Capital Programs University Representative for dissemination to the SMBMI. Once all parties review and agree

to the plan, it shall be adopted by the lead agency; the plan must be adopted prior to permitting for the project. Any and all findings will be subject to the protocol detailed within the Monitoring and Treatment Plan.

C. Discovery Notification Process
   1. In the event of an archaeological discovery, either historic or prehistoric, the archaeological monitor shall direct the contractor to temporarily divert all soil-disturbing activities, including but not limited to, digging, trenching, excavating, or grading activities in the area of discovery and in the area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent resources and immediately notify the Native American monitor and Capital Programs University Representative, as appropriate. If the discovered resource is associated with the prehistoric Native American occupation of this area, a Native American representative from a local tribe should be contacted to review and participate in the evaluation of the discovered resource.
   2. The monitor shall immediately notify the PI (unless monitor is the PI) of the discovery, and subsequently the property owner shall be notified of the discovery.

D. Treatment of Cultural Resources
   1. The PI shall evaluate the significance of the resource. If human remains are involved, follow protocol in Section D, below.

      a. If a pre-contact cultural resource is discovered during archaeological presence/absence testing, the discovery shall be properly recorded and then reburied in situ. A research design shall be developed by the archaeologist that shall include a plan to evaluate the resource for significance under CEQA criteria. Representatives from the SMBMI, the archaeologist/applicant, and the Capital Programs University Representative shall confer regarding the research design, as well as any testing efforts needed to delineate the resource boundary. Following the completion of evaluation efforts, all parties shall confer regarding the archaeological significance of the resource, its potential as a TCR, avoidance (or other appropriate treatment) of the discovered resource, and the potential need for construction monitoring during project implementation. Should any significant resource and/or TCR not be a candidate for avoidance or preservation in place, and the removal of the resource(s) is necessary to mitigate impacts, the research design shall include a comprehensive discussion of sampling strategies, resource processing, analysis, and reporting protocols/obligations. Removal of any cultural resource(s) shall be conducted with the presence of a tribal monitor representing the SMBMI, unless otherwise decided by SMBMI. All plans for analysis shall be reviewed and approved by

the applicant and SMBMI prior to implementation, and all removed material shall be temporarily curated on-site. It is the preference of SMBMI that removed cultural material be reburied as close to the original find location as possible. However, should reburial within/near the original find location during project implementation not be feasible, then a reburial location for future reburial shall be decided upon by SMBMI, the landowner, and the lead agency and all finds shall be reburied within this location. Additionally, in this case, reburial shall not occur until all ground-disturbing activities associated with the project have been completed, all monitoring has ceased, all cataloging and basic recordation of cultural resources have been completed, and a final monitoring report has been issued to the lead agency, the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS), and SMBMI. All reburials are subject to a reburial agreement that shall be developed between the landowner and SMBMI outlining the determined reburial process/location and shall include measures and provisions to protect the reburial area from any future impacts (vis a vis project plans, conservation/preservation easements, etc.).

b. Should it occur that avoidance, preservation in place, and on-site reburial are not options for treatment, the landowner shall relinquish all ownership and rights to this material and confer with SMBMI to identify an American Association of Museums-accredited facility within the county that can accession the materials into their permanent collections and provide for the proper care of these objects in accordance with the 1993 California Curation Guidelines. A curation agreement with an appropriate qualified repository shall be developed between the landowner and museum that legally and physically transfers the collections and associated records to the facility. This agreement shall stipulate the payment of fees necessary for permanent curation of the collections and associated records and the obligation of the project developer/applicant to pay for those fees.
c. All draft records/reports containing the significance and treatment findings and data recovery results shall be prepared by the archaeologist and submitted to the Capital Programs University Representative and SMBMI for their review and comment. After approval from all parties, the final reports and site/isolate records are to be submitted to the local CHRIS Information Center, the Capital Programs University Representative, and SMBMI.
d. If the resource is not significant, the PI shall submit a letter to the Capital Programs University Representative and SMBMI indicating that artifacts will be collected, curated, and documented in the final monitoring report. The letter shall also indicate that no further work is required.

E. Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area until a determination can be made regarding the provenance of the human remains, and the following procedures as set forth in CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California Public Resources Code (Sec. 5097.98), and the State Health and Safety Code (Sec. 7050.5) shall be undertaken:

1. In the event that any human remains are discovered within the project, ground-disturbing activities shall be suspended 100 feet around the resource(s) and an Environmentally Sensitive Area physical demarcation/barrier constructed. The on-site lead/foreman shall then immediately notify SMBMI and the Capital Programs University Representative. The Capital Programs University Representative shall then immediately contact the San Bernardino County Medical Examiner and Coroner's Office regarding the discovery. If the medical examiner/coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, the medical examiner/coroner shall ensure that notification is provided to the NAHC within 24 hours of the determination, as required by California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 (c). The NAHC-identified Most Likely Descendant (MLD) shall be allowed, under California PRC § 5097.98 (a), to (1) inspect the site of the discovery and (2) make determinations as to how the human remains and funerary objects shall be treated and disposed of with appropriate dignity. The MLD and the Capital Programs University Representative agree to discuss in good faith what constitutes "appropriate dignity," as that term is used in the applicable statutes. The MLD shall complete their inspection and make recommendations within 48 hours of the site visit, as required by California PRC § 5097.98.
2. Reburial of human remains and/or funerary objects (those artifacts associated with any human remains or funerary rites) shall be accomplished in compliance with California PRC § 5097.98 (a) and (b). The MLD, in consultation with the Capital Programs University Representative, shall make the final discretionary determination regarding the appropriate disposition and treatment of human remains and funerary objects. All parties are aware that the MLD may wish to rebury the human remains and associated funerary objects on or near the site of their discovery, in an area that shall not be subject to future subsurface disturbances. The University of California should accommodate on-site reburial in a location mutually agreed upon by the parties.

   It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the

California Public Records Act. The medical examiner/coroner, parties, and lead agencies will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254 (r).

3. If human remains are **NOT** Native American

    a. The PI shall contact the medical examiner and notify them of the historic-era context of the burial.
    b. The medical examiner will determine the appropriate course of action with the PI and lead agency staff (PRC 5097.98).
    c. If the remains are of historic origin, they shall be appropriately removed and conveyed to the lead agency. The decision for internment of the human remains shall be made in consultation with the lead agency, the applicant/landowner, and any known descendant group.

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APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

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

Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California **1982**

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

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

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

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

Professional Accomplishments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites

for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

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

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

Tracy A. Stropes, MA, RPA

Senior Project Archaeologist

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
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Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Education

Master of Arts, Anthropology, San Diego State University, California **2007**

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside **2000**

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists
Society for California Archaeology
Archaeological Institute of America

Experience

Senior Project Archaeologist **March 2009–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. **Poway, California**

Project Management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies, field supervision, lithic analysis, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring of cultural resource management reports.

Archaeological Principal Investigator **June 2008–February 2009**
TRC Solutions **Irvine, California**

Cultural resource segment of Natural Sciences and Permitting Division; management of archaeological investigations for private companies and local, state, and federal agencies, personnel management, field and laboratory supervision, lithic analysis, Native American consultation and reporting, MRHP and CEQA site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring cultural resource management reports.

Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist **June 2006–May 2008**
Archaeological Resource Analysts **Oceanside, California**

As a sub consultant, served as Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist for several projects for SRS Inc., including field direction, project and personnel management, lab analysis, and authorship of company reports.

Project Archaeologist **September 1996–June 2006**
Gallegos & Associates **Carlsbad, California**

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field direction, Native American consultation, report authorship/technical editing, and composition of several data

recovery/preservation programs for both CEQA and NEPA level compliance.

Project Archaeologist **September 1993–September 1996**
Macko Inc. **Santa Ana, California**

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field supervision, and report authorship/technical editing.

Archaeological Field Technician **January 1993–September 1993**
Chambers Group Inc. **Irvine, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

Archaeological Field Technician **May 1992–September 1992**
John Minch and Associates **San Juan Capistrano, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

Professional Accomplishments

Mr. Stropes is a professional archaeologist with over 30 years of experience in cultural resource management. His experience includes over ten years in project management, report authorship, lithic analysis, laboratory management, Native American consultation, and editing for several technical reports for numerous projects throughout southern California. Mr. Stropes has conducted cultural resource surveys, archaeological site testing and evaluations for National Register eligibility and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance, mitigation of resources through data recovery for archaeological sites, budget and report preparation, and direction of crews of all sizes for projects ranging in duration from a single day site visit to one year. Mr. Stropes is a Registered Professional Archaeologist and on the list of archaeological consultants qualified to conduct archaeological investigations southern California and the County of San Diego. He has served as project archaeologist for numerous projects and composed data recovery and preservation programs for sites throughout California for both CEQA and NEPA level compliance. He has acted as teaching assistant for archaeological field classes at several sites in Orange (Cypress College), Los Angeles (Cypress College), and San Diego Counties (San Diego State University). In addition, Mr. Stropes was employed to teach discussion sessions for introduction to cultural anthropology classes at SDSU. Internationally, Mr. Stropes has acted as field surveyor for the Natural History Foundation of Orange County & Institucion Nacional de Antropologia y Historia surveying and relocating several sites in northern Baja California. Mr. Stropes has served as the senior project archaeologist on the following select projects.

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

Ocean Breeze Ranch: An extensive CEQA and Section 106 archaeological investigation of 1,400 acres and 20 cultural resources, both prehistoric and historic, within the Bonsall neighborhood of the county of San Diego. The project included an assessment of sites for eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources, the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance, and the National Register of Historic Places, which resulted in the identification of four CRHR-eligible, RPO-significant, and NRHP-eligible sites.

Citracado Parkway Extension: An ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSA, including CEQA-level survey and testing programs and Section 106 historic resources studies, resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area (2009-present).

Otay Ranch Village 13: An extensive archaeological investigation of nearly 2,000 acres and 84 archaeological sites, both prehistoric and historic, within the county of San Diego, which included prehistoric habitation sites, quarry sites, resource processing sites, and extensive lithic scatters. The project included an assessment of sites for eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (2016-2018).

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

Cantarini Ranch: A Section 106 archaeological assessment and evaluation for the NRHP of 15 archaeological sites and three isolates, including NRHP-significant prehistoric temporary camp/habitation sites, in the city of Carlsbad (2015-2017).

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

College Boulevard: A Section 106 archaeological assessment and evaluation for the NRHP of seven archaeological sites, including prehistoric temporary camp/habitation sites, bedrock milling feature sites, and both prehistoric and historic artifact scatters in the city of Carlsbad (2015).

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

APPENDIX B

Site Record Form

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

Confidential Maps

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)