

# CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE 16300 EUCLID STREET PROJECT

CITY OF FOUNTAIN VALLEY,  
ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

APN 144-111-01

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October 8, 2021; Revised January 31, 2025

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**Report Date:** October 8, 2021; Revised January 31, 2025

**Report Title:** Cultural Resources Study for the 16300 Euclid Street Project,  
City of Fountain Valley, Orange County, California (APN 144-  
111-01)

**Type of Study:** Phase I Cultural Resources Survey

**New Site(s):** None

**Updated Site(s):** None

**USGS Quadrangle:** Section 21, Township 5 South, Range 10 West of the San  
Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as shown on the  
USGS *Newport Beach, California* (7.5-minute) topographic  
quadrangle map.

**Acreage:** Approximately 18.64 acres (gross)

**Key Words:** Survey; negative; archaeological monitoring of grading  
recommended.

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## **MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT**

In response to a request from the project applicant, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted a cultural resources study for the proposed 16300 Euclid Street Project (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 144-111-01). The approximately 18.64-acre (gross) project is located northeast of the intersection of Euclid Street and Heil Avenue at 16300 Euclid Street, in the city of Fountain Valley, Orange County, California. The project can be found within Section 21, Township 5 South, Range 10 West of the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as shown on the USGS *Newport Beach, California* (7.5-minute) topographic quadrangle map. The project proposes to clear the property for the construction of a residential community with a variety of living accommodations including townhomes, triplexes, and apartments, along with associated parking, hardscape, and landscape. Currently, the subject property consists of vacant farmland.

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project and subsequently evaluate any resources as part of the City of Fountain Valley's environmental review process conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The archaeological investigation of the project also included a 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 records search identified two previously recorded resources within a one-mile radius of the project, none of which are located within the subject property. The SCCIC records search also identified 23 studies which have been conducted within one mile of the current project, none of which include the subject property. A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was also requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

Survey conditions were generally good; however, the ground surface was at times obscured by agricultural crops, visqueen, gravel, large metal storage containers, a produce stand, and machinery. No cultural resources were identified during the survey. However, historic aerial photographs show the property did contain a residence as early as 1938, and the property has been repeatedly cleared and impacted by agricultural use.

Although the survey did not identify any cultural resources, monitoring is recommended for the project development. Whether or not cultural resources have ever existed on the 16300 Euclid Street Project is unclear. Aerial photographs of the property show that a residence was located within the property as early as 1938 and that the property has repeatedly been impacted for agricultural use. When land is cleared, disked, or otherwise disturbed, evidence of surface artifact scatters is typically lost. Therefore, it is recommended that all earthwork required to develop the property be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. The protocols to be followed for the mitigation monitoring of the property are presented in Section 4.0 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.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Description**

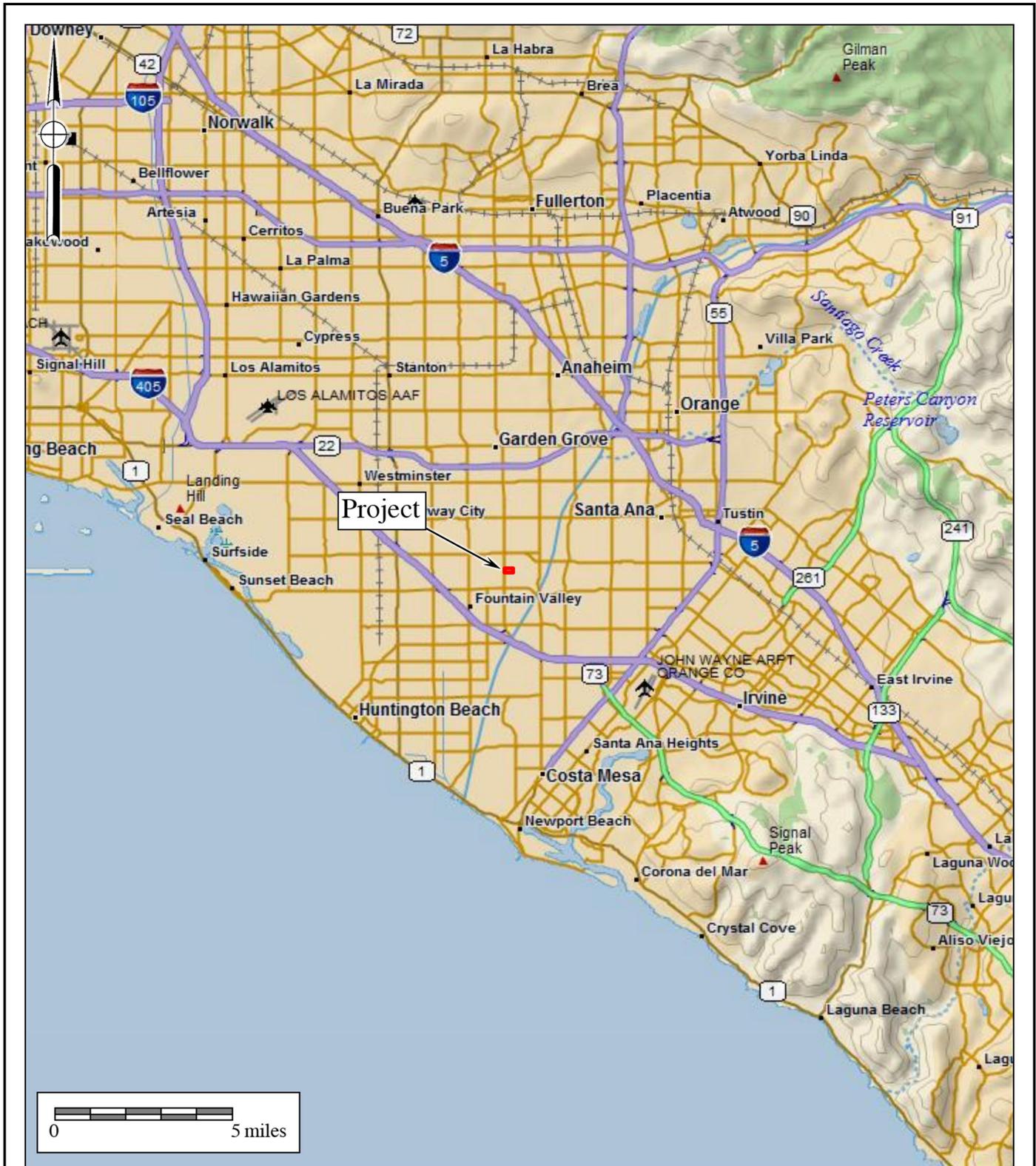
The archaeological survey program for the 16300 Euclid Street Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and City of Fountain Valley environmental guidelines. The approximately 18.64-acre (gross) project (APN 144-111-01) is located northeast of the intersection of Euclid Street and Heil Avenue at 16300 Euclid Street, in the city of Fountain Valley, Orange County, California (Figure 1.1–1). The project can be found within Section 21, Township 5 South, Range 10 West of the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as shown on the 7.5-minute USGS *Newport Beach, California* topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1.1–2). The project proposes to clear the property for the construction of a residential community with townhomes, triplexes, and apartments, as well as associated parking, hardscape, and landscape (Figure 1.1–3). The decision to request this investigation was based upon cultural resource sensitivity of the locality as suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in Orange County were focused around freshwater resources and a food supply.

### **1.2 Environmental Setting**

The 16300 Euclid Street Project is generally situated in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. The range, which lies in a northwest to southeast trend through the county, extends some 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California.

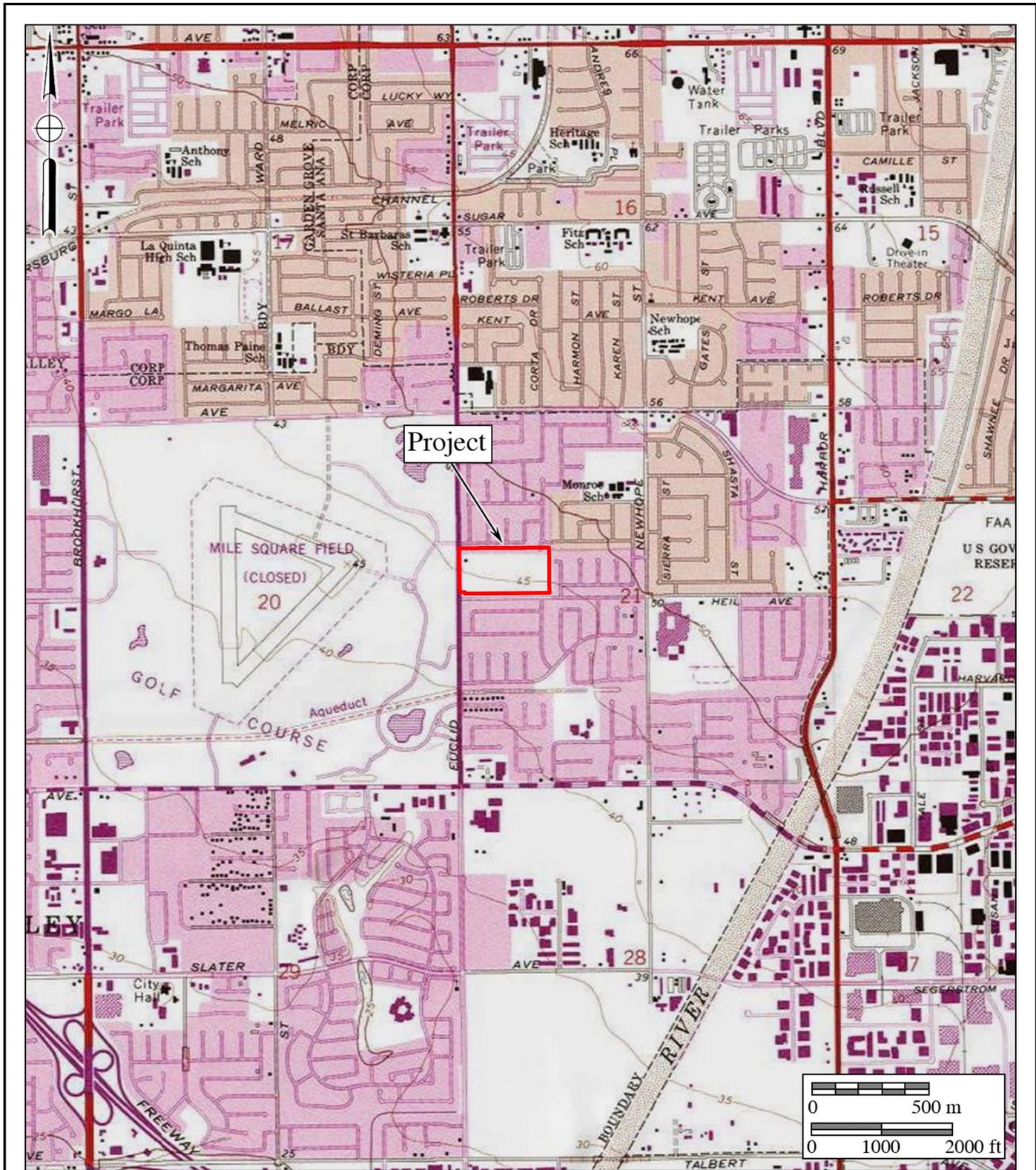
The subject property is located just under one mile, west of the Santa Ana River and west of the Santa Ana Mountains. The project is relatively flat with an average elevation of 45 feet above mean sea level. Geologically, the surficial sediments across the project are mapped as Holocene and late Pleistocene young alluvial fan deposits (Qyf<sub>sa</sub>) consisting of unconsolidated, silty, sandy, alluvium with gravel and silt (Morton and Miller 2006). Holocene deposits are estimated to be approximately 140 to 150 feet thick in the area of the project (Sprotte et al. 1980). During the Holocene, activity of the Santa Ana River points to widespread sheet flooding and wandering, as indicated by extensive and continuous “younger” sand and silt deposits (Greenwood and Pridmore 1997).

Fountain Valley is located within the lower Santa Ana Valley, which at one time contained a series of swamps fed by the Santa Ana River and artesian wells. As such, during prehistoric times, the local environment most likely consisted of a riparian environment within the Santa Ana River watershed surrounded by nearby marshes. Further, the 16300 Euclid Avenue project is located in an area of Orange County which prehistorically provided access to a range of habitats. Native oak trees, coastal/inland sage/scrub, and chaparral could be found within the nearby foothills. In addition, the project is situated just over six miles northeast and seven miles northwest, respectively, of Bolsa and Newport bays.



**Figure 1.1-1**  
**General Location Map**  
 16300 Euclid Street  
 DeLorme (1:250,000)





**Figure 1.1-2**  
**Project Location Map**  
 16300 Euclid Street

USGS Newport Beach Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)





**Legend**  
 Project Boundary

**STATISTICAL SUMMARY**

TOTAL SITE AREA: 16.64 ACRES  
 (Per City parcel map)  
 NET TOTAL SITE AREA: 18.09 ACRES  
 (Measured from right of way of Euclid St and Heil Ave)  
 TOTAL DWELLING UNITS: 606  
 SITE DENSITY: 33.5 DU/ACRE

**APARTMENTS (4.02 Acres)**

**MARKET RATE APARTMENTS (3.29 ACRES)**

A1 (2 B, 600 SF)	71 units (22.0%)	43,000 SF
A2 (3 B, 800 SF)	17 units (5.5%)	13,851 SF
A3 (2 B, 750 SF)	29 units (9.3%)	21,750 SF
A4 (2 B, 750 SF)	58 units (18.9%)	43,896 SF
A5 (2 B, 1,000 SF)	23 units (7.5%)	23,100 SF
A6 (2 B, 1,000 SF)	25 units (7.8%)	24,961 SF
A7 (2 B, 1,000 SF)	36 units (11.4%)	28,700 SF
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>301 units</b>	<b>240,854 SF</b>

Summary:  
 Apartments: 360,777 SF  
 Common: 2,234 SF  
 Lobby and Hall Room: 1,000 SF  
 Elevator Room: 2,038 SF  
 Laundry Room: 2,314 SF  
 Storage Room: 124,955 SF  
 Parking Garage: 82,327 SF

Per lot Area: 3.29 Acres  
 Density: 90.4 DU/AC  
 Building: 313 Units  
 Units: 17  
 Parking Ratio: 1.5:Market Unit

**SENIOR APARTMENTS (0.73 ACRES)**

S1 (1 B, 300 SF)	44 units (63.0%)	13,200 SF
S2 (1 B, 400 SF)	35 units (50.0%)	14,000 SF
S3 (1 B, 400 SF)	32 units (45.7%)	12,800 SF
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>111 units</b>	<b>40,000 SF</b>

Summary:  
 Retirement Community: 160,784 SF  
 Office Property Manager Resident Service: 1,300 SF  
 Hall Room: 600 SF  
 Parking Garage: 26,900 SF  
 1,35,584 SF

Per lot Area: 0.73 Acres  
 Density: 151.0 DU/AC  
 Building: 42 Units  
 Units: 0  
 Parking: 0  
 Building Coverage: 0.0:Market Unit

**FOR SALE PROGRAM (14.07 Acres)**

**TOWNHOMES - 3 STORY (10.58 ACRES)**

T1 (1,825 SF - 3BR)	137 units	243,325 SF
T2 (2,375 SF - 3BR)	47 units	110,825 SF
T3 (2,375 SF - 4BR)	10 units	45,413 SF
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>194 units</b>	<b>399,563 SF</b>

Type of construction: Type III-A  
 Occupancy: R-2  
 Sprinklers: NFPA 13 Fully Sprinklered

**TRIPLEXES - 2 STORY (3.49 ACRES)**

TR1 (2,800 SF - 4BR)	12 units	33,600 SF
TR2 (2,275 SF - 3BR)	28 units	63,700 SF
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>40 units</b>	<b>97,300 SF</b>

Type of construction: Type III-A  
 Occupancy: R-2  
 Sprinklers: 1:R

**TOTAL**

**219 Units 429,162 SF**

Building Coverage: 32.0% (195,169 SF / 612,889 SF)

MODEL TYPE	NUMBER OF UNITS	PERCENT OF TOTAL UNITS	TOTAL SQUARE FEET	PERCENT OF TOTAL SQUARE FEET
Market Rate	301	13.7%	240,854	56.3%
Senior	111	5.1%	40,000	9.3%
Townhomes	194	8.9%	399,563	92.9%
Triplexes	40	1.8%	97,300	22.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>30.5%</b>	<b>778,717</b>	<b>179.2%</b>

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL UNITS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SQUARE FEET
Market Rate	56.3%
Senior	9.3%
Townhomes	92.9%
Triplexes	22.7%

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL UNITS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SQUARE FEET
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Legend:  
 G = GUEST PARKING  
 A = ASSIGNED RESIDENT PARKING  
 T = TRANSFORMER  
 Note: LOCATION OF TRANSFORMERS & CONDUIT WELLS WILL BE PROVIDED FOR EACH TRANSFORMER.



**Figure 1.1-3**  
**Conceptual Site Plan**  
 16300 Euclid Street

Combined with the Santa Ana Marsh and the Pacific Ocean to the south, prehistoric inhabitants of the region were able to exploit the local terrestrial, marine, and estuarine environments.

### **1.3 Cultural Setting**

#### *1.3.1 Prehistoric Period*

Archaeological investigations in southern California have documented a diverse and rich record of human occupation spanning the past 10,000 years. In northern San Diego, Orange, and Riverside counties, most researchers organize prehistory into the Paleo Indian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric Periods and history into the Mission, Rancho, and American Settlement periods. The San Dieguito Complex, Milling Stone Horizon, La Jolla Complex, Pauma Complex, and San Luis Rey Complex are the archaeological manifestations that have been used to describe the Archaic and Late Prehistoric periods in the region.

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

The San Dieguito Complex/Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (11,500 to 9,000 years before the present [YBP]). The term “San Dieguito Complex” is a cultural distinction used to describe a group of people that occupied sites in the region between 11,500 and 7,000 YBP. Initially believed to have been big game hunters, the San Dieguito are better typified as wide-ranging hunter/gatherers. The earliest evidence of San Dieguito Complex sites is known from San Diego County, the Colorado Desert, and further north along the California coast. These people abandoned the drying inland lakes of the present California desert and arrived in San Diego County circa 9,000 YBP, as documented at the Harris (SDI-149; Warren 1966), Rancho Park North (SDI-4392; Kaldenberg 1982), and Agua Hedionda (SDI-210/UCLJ-M-15 and SDI-10,965/SDM-W-131 [Moriarty 1967; Gallegos and Carrico 1984; Gallegos 1991]) sites.

A San Dieguito component appears to have been present in the lower strata, “Malaga Cove I,” at the Malaga Cove Site (LAN-138) in the city of Palos Verdes Estates in Los Angeles County (Walker 1951). Other Paleo Indian Period sites containing San Dieguito components in the coastal region of southern California have been identified at the Irvine (ORA-64 [Drover et al. 1983; Macko 1988]), Ballona Creek, Angeles Mesa, and Rancho La Brea (Wallace 1955: 215–218) sites.

Diagnostic San Dieguito artifacts include finely crafted scraper planes, choppers, scrapers, crescentics, elongated bifacial knives, and intricate leaf-shaped points (Rogers 1939; Warren 1967). This tool assemblage resembles those of the Western Lithic Co-Tradition (Davis et al. 1969) and the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Bedwell 1970; Moratto 1984). Typical San Dieguito sites lack ground stone tools. The San Dieguito Complex is the least understood of the cultures that occupied the southern California region and debate continues as to whether the San Dieguito sites are actually different activity areas of the early Encinitas Tradition peoples (Bull 1987; Gallegos 1987), or whether the San Dieguito Complex peoples had a separate origin and culture from the Encinitas Tradition (Hayden 1987; Moriarty 1987; Smith 1987). According to this second scenario, the San Dieguito Complex peoples may have been assimilated into the

dominant Encinitas Tradition culture (Kaldenberg 1982; Moriarty 1967). A third possibility is that the San Dieguito Complex gave rise to the Encinitas Tradition (Koerper et al. 1991).

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

The Archaic Period 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). 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 rising sea levels. The warming trend and rising sea levels generally continued until the late Holocene. Archaeological research indicates that southern California was occupied between 9,000 and 1,300 YBP by a population(s) that utilized a wide range of both marine and terrestrial resources. A number of different archaeological manifestations based upon geographical setting, tool kit, and/or chronology are recognized during the Archaic Period, including the Milling Stone Horizon and San Dieguito, La Jolla, Encinitas, and Pauma complexes. Archaic sites generally contain milling tools, especially manos and metates, cobble and flake tools, dart projectile points and the concomitant use of the atlatl, crescents, shell, fish bone, and animal bone representing large and small game. Additionally, Archaic groups buried their dead as flex inhumations, a religious and cultural practice that is distinct from the succeeding Late Prehistoric groups.

The La Jolla Complex is regionally associated with the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and shared cultural components with the widespread Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955). The coastal expression of this complex, which focused upon coastal resources and development of deeply stratified shell middens located primarily around bays and lagoons, appeared in the southern California coastal areas. Some of the older sites associated with this expression are located at Topanga Canyon, Newport Bay, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and some of the Channel Islands. Radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this complex span a period of more than 7,000 years in this region, beginning more than 9,000 YBP.

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

By 5,000 YBP, an inland expression of the La Jolla Complex, which exhibits influences from the Campbell Tradition from the north, is evident in the archaeological record. These inland

Milling Stone Horizon sites have been termed “Pauma Complex” (True 1958; Warren et al. 1961; Meighan 1954). By definition, Pauma Complex sites share a predominance of grinding implements (manos and metates), lack mollusk remains, have a greater tool variety (including atlatl dart points, quarry-based tools, and crescentics), and seem to express a more sedentary lifestyle with a subsistence economy based upon the use of a broad variety of terrestrial resources. Although originally viewed as a separate culture from the coastal La Jolla Complex (True 1980), it appears that these inland sites may be part of a subsistence and settlement system utilized by the coastal peoples.

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

The Late Prehistoric Period, sometimes referred to as San Luis Rey I and II, began approximately 1,300 YBP. Cremation, ceramics, the bow and arrow, small triangular points, the use of Obsidian Butte obsidian, and the reliance upon the acorn as a main food staple are the defining characteristics of the Late Prehistoric Period (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Gallegos 2002, Moratto 1984). These characteristics are thought to represent the movement of Shoshonean-speaking groups into northern San Diego, Orange, Riverside, and Los Angeles counties. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period with the continued elaboration of trade networks, cremation of the dead, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, milling technologies such as the bedrock mortar for use in acorn processing.

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

This period begins with the Hispanic intrusion into southern California and the founding of the Mission San Juan Capistrano near what is currently the Lake Forest area in 1776. Ethnohistorical and ethnographic evidence indicates that three Shoshonean-speaking groups that occupied the southern and eastern portions of Orange County were the Luiseño, Gabrielino, and Acjachemem (Juaneño), each of which is culturally similar but that possess slight dialectic differences. Along the coast, the groups made use of the available marine resources by fishing and collecting mollusks for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for these groups. The elaborate kinship and clan systems between these groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian, resources from the eastern deserts, and steatite from the Channel Islands. All three groups also shared a distinct world view that stemmed from use of the hallucinogen datura and an elaborate religion that included ritualized sand paintings of the sacred being Chingichngish (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Some notable differences, however, can be seen in the material culture between the three groups. For example, the Gabrielino used containers made from steatite, which is a soapstone material from the Santa Catalina Islands, instead of pottery, which was the preferred material for the Juaneño and the Luiseño (Kroeber 1976).

The Luiseño, Gabrielino, and Juaneño occupied sedentary villages most often located in

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

The Aliso Creek watershed has been reported to be the ethnohistoric boundary between the Luiseño, Gabrielino, and Juaneño. The Gabrielino occupied territory northwest of Aliso Creek, the Juaneño occupied territory to the south, and the Luiseño occupied territory to the southeast and east. However, there is evidence indicating that the Juaneño territory actually extended farther north, possibly past the Santa Ana River into modern-day Huntington Beach (Boscana 1978 [1933]).

### *1.3.2 Historic Period*

The historic period began on July 16, 1769, when the first Spanish exploring party commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations) arrived in San Diego to secure California for the Spanish (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the establishment of a military presence in the area solidified the importance of San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population. Missions were constructed from San Diego to as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based upon a number of important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land were made to those who applied, but many tracts reverted back to the government due to lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish, each mission was placed so as to command as much territory and as large a population as possible.

Mission San Juan Capistrano, located near the present Lake Forest area, exerted much influence over the Acjachemem (Juaneño), who either adapted to mission life, rebelled and ran away, or died from European diseases. While primary access to California during the Spanish Period was by sea, the route of El Camino Real served as the land route for transportation, commercial, and military activities. This route was considered to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican people, and the later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled in the area, the Native populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

By 1821, Mexico had gained independence from Spain and the northern territories were subject to political repercussions. By 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance,

the missions quickly began to disintegrate, and after 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits inland to minister the needs of the native peoples (Engelhardt 1921). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to those who applied or had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were also made to settle government debts.

The Rancho Period represents the time between 1821 and 1848. By 1821, Mexico had gained independence from Spain and the northern territories were subject to political repercussions. By 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization (Engelhardt 1921). Numerous Mexican land tracts, or *rancheros*, were established throughout coastal and interior California.

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

In 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo granted sovereignty over Alta California, New Mexico, and Arizona to the United States, which began the American Settlement Period. The new colonial order soon seized power in California with disastrous results for the native people (Castillo 1978). European control over Alta California had been concentrated along the coast, but with the great influx of American colonists seeking land and mineral resources, the inland became more populated and native populations were displaced from more of their lands. Conflicts between the Native Americans and the intruding white colonists led to the establishment of reservations for some villages by executive order.

The cattle ranchers of the “counties” of southern California prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. Raising cattle soon declined, however, contributing to the expansion of agriculture. The completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869 encouraged developers, land speculators, and colonists to invest and live in southern California. Orange County’s economy changed from stock raising to farming, and growing grain or citrus crops replaced the raising of cattle in many of the county’s inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1965).

### General History of Fountain Valley

From the 1880s to the early 1900s, Fountain Valley and the adjoining communities within the Lower Santa Ana Valley were called “Gospel Swamps” (City of Fountain Valley n.d.; Orange County n.d.). The area was inundated with swamps, and preachers were known to inhabit tents within the region (Orange County n.d.; *The Orange County Register* 2013). A drought during the 1870s dried up the swamp turning it into rich farmland. To ensure the area did not become swampy again, settlers constructed canals to drain the land. Most notably, James T. Talbert formed a drainage district in 1903 that channeled the Santa Ana River (Orange County n.d.). Land values increased along with the expansion of crops and cattle grazing. Early on, beans and sugar beets were the primary crops; however, in the mid-1930s, the agriculture became more diversified and

included strawberries, cabbage, cauliflower, asparagus, corn beans, lettuce, carrots, spinach, onions, tomatoes, broccoli, parsley, peas, and squash (City of Fountain Valley n.d.).

The community was known early on as Fountain Valley, a name that originated from the many artesian wells and the abundant supply of water found in the region. However, in the 1930s, the area was also referred to as Talbert. In the 1950s, both the cities of Santa Ana and Garden Grove attempted to annex Talbert (Orange County n.d.). However, many in the region favored an independent city and preferred the original “Fountain Valley” name. The city of Fountain Valley was incorporated in 1957. Originally, the City Council strived to keep the city a farming community, but in the early 1960s, Interstate 405 was constructed through the city which lured investors and housing developers to the region (Orange County n.d.).

In 1942, the Navy purchased 640 acres of land, just across from the project, to be used as an auxiliary Naval Air Station known as the Mile Square Naval Outer Landing Field. The area was used for carrier deck qualification practice by Navy aircraft (OC Park n.d.).

In March 1967, Orange County entered into a long-term lease with the Navy for the perimeter area of the site, allowing the county to develop the area for a regional park. Military operations in the center airfield area ended in 1974. The park is operated by Orange County Parks. (Online Archive of California n.d.)

#### **1.4 Results of the Archaeological Records Search**

An archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius was requested from the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton on September 14, 2021 (Appendix B). The SCCIC records search identified two previously recorded resources within a one-mile radius of the project, none of which are located within the subject property. The previously recorded resources consist of a historic refuse deposit and a historic church. The SCCIC records search also identified 23 studies which have been conducted within one mile of the current project, none of which include the subject property.

BFSA reviewed the following sources to help facilitate a better understanding of the historic use of the property:

- The National Register of Historic Places index
- Historic USGS data
- Historic aerial photographs (1938, 1953, 1963, 1972, 1993, 1998, 2005, 2020)

These sources did not indicate the presence of archaeological resources within the project. However, the aerial photographs show that by 1938, a rural residence along with an ancillary structure were located within the northwestern corner of the property. The 1938 aerial also shows a southwest-trending seasonal drainage cutting through the project (Figure 1.1–4). By 1953, the drainage and ancillary structure are no longer visible, and the property appears to be comprised

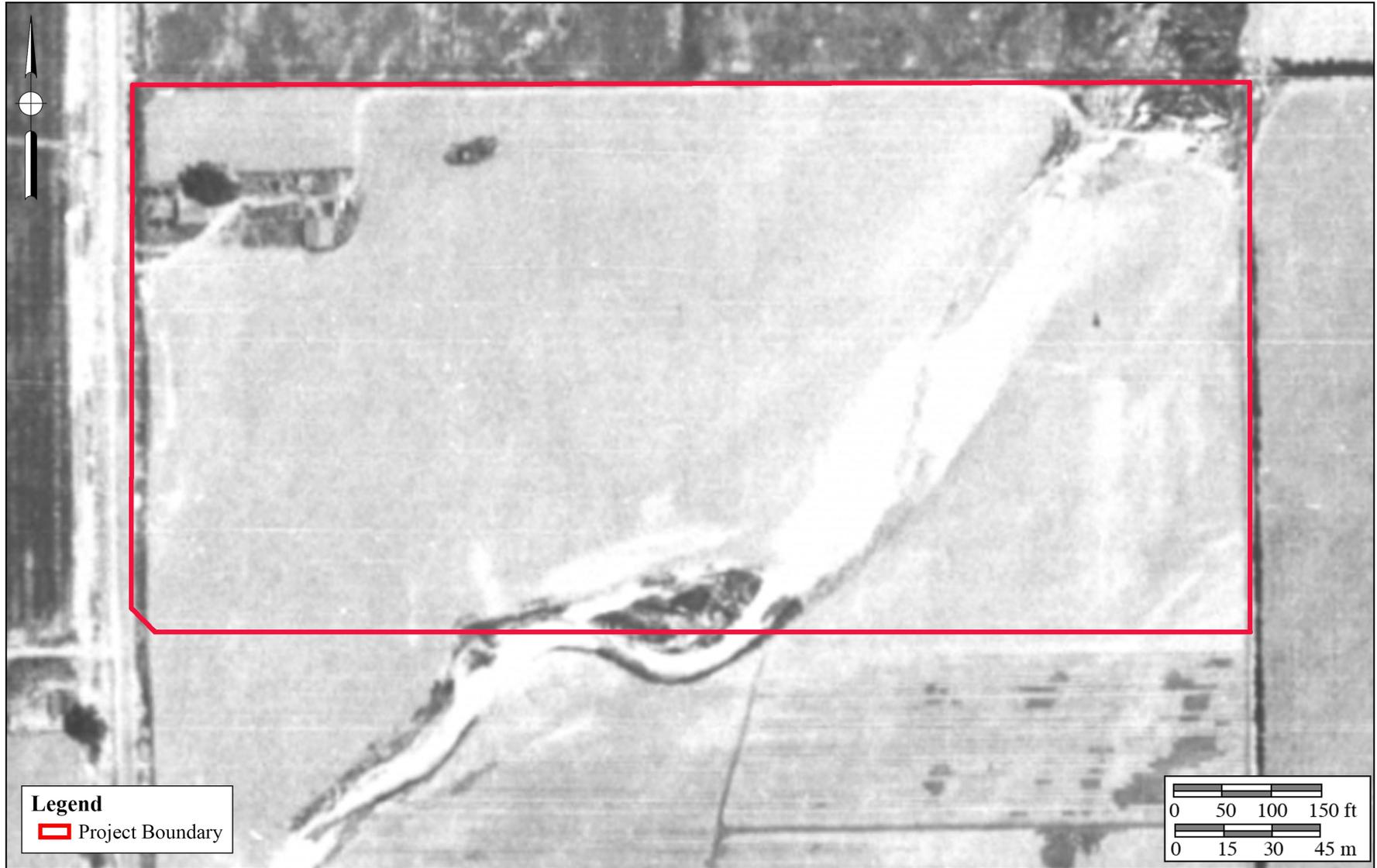
primarily of crops, but the previously identified residence is still located within the project. The property appears similar in the 1963 and 1972 aerials. Much of the area surrounding the project, except for Mile Square Park, was developed for residential use between 1963 and 1972. By 1993, the residence located within the subject property is no longer visible. Based upon the aerial photographs, the property appears to have been repeatedly cleared for agriculture since 1938. Further, recent aerial imagery shows that the property is still utilized for agricultural use and contains a fruit stand in the southwestern corner.

BFSA also requested a SLF search from the NAHC. The NAHC SLF results were negative for recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the project. All correspondence can be found in Appendix C.

### **1.5 Applicable Regulations**

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

1.0-12



**Legend**  
Project Boundary

0 50 100 150 ft  
0 15 30 45 m



**Figure 1.1-4**  
**1938 Aerial Photograph**  
16300 Euclid Street

*1.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act*

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

- 1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
  - a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
  - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
  - c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
  - d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

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

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

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

1. When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2. If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
3. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21803.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section

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

4. If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

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

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

## 2.0 **RESEARCH DESIGN**

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is northwestern Orange County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the 16300 Euclid Street Project included the survey of approximately 18.64 acres. Given the area involved, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of a resource to address regional research topics and issues.

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

### ***Research Questions:***

- Can located cultural resources be associated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of any 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 located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for valley 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 area occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with the following 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 resource(s), 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 cultural resources identified.

### **3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS**

The cultural resources study of the project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire 18.64-acre (gross) project, and the preparation of this technical report. This study was conducted in conformance with City of Fountain Valley environmental guidelines, Section 21083.2 of the California Public Resources Code, and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification and evaluation of 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 Survey Methods**

The survey methodology employed during the current investigation followed standard archaeological field procedures and was sufficient to accomplish a thorough assessment of the project. The field methodology employed for the project included walking evenly spaced survey transects set approximately five meters apart while visually inspecting the ground surface. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. Photographs documenting survey areas and overall survey conditions were taken frequently.

#### **3.2 Results of the Field Survey**

Staff archaeologist Mary Chitjian conducted the archaeological survey for the 16300 Euclid Street Project on September 29, 2021. The archaeological survey of the property was an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of evenly spaced survey transects across the subject property. Survey conditions were generally good; however, the ground surface was at times obscured by agricultural crops, visqueen, gravel, and various machinery (Plates 3.2-1 and 3.2-2). Although not open at the time of the survey, the project appears to still be an active agricultural property. A fruit stand with associated parking is located within the southeastern corner of the parcel, while storage containers were located within the northwestern corner (Plates 3.2-3 and 3.2-4). The survey did not result in the identification of any historic or prehistoric cultural resources and none of the extant buildings were found to meet the minimum age threshold to be considered historic under CEQA criteria.



**Plate 3.2-1: Overview of the project, facing east.**



**Plate 3.2-2: Overview of the project, facing north.**



**Plate 3.2–3: Overview of the fruit stand, facing northeast.**



**Plate 3.2–4: Overview of the northwestern corner of the project, facing south.**

## **4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The cultural resources study for the 16300 Euclid Street Project did not identify any cultural resources within the property. As stated previously, the entire property has been impacted by agriculture. Further, research indicates that by 1938, a residence was located within the project boundaries that was cleared from the property before 1993. When land is cleared, disked, or otherwise disturbed, evidence of surface artifact scatters is typically lost. Whether or not cultural resources have ever existed on the 16300 Euclid Street Project is unclear. As such, the current status of the property appears to have affected the potential to discover any surface scatters of artifacts and cultural materials that may have been masked by the previous impacts to the property. Therefore, it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed with the implementation of a cultural resources monitoring program conducted by an archaeologist during grading of the property. The cultural resources monitoring program recommended as a condition of approval for this property is presented in Section 4.1.

### **4.1 Cultural Resources Monitoring Program**

Monitoring during ground-disturbing activities, such as grading or trenching, by a qualified archaeologist is recommended to ensure that if buried features (*i.e.*, human remains, hearths, or cultural deposits) are present, they will be handled in a timely and proper manner. The scope of the monitoring program is provided below.

- 1) Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the applicant shall provide written verification that a certified archaeologist has been retained to implement the monitoring program. This verification shall be presented in a letter from the project archaeologist to the lead agency.
- 2) The certified archaeologist shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
- 3) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) shall be on-site, as determined by the consulting archaeologist, to perform periodic inspections of the excavations. The frequency of inspections will depend upon the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The consulting archaeologist shall have the authority to modify the monitoring program if the potential for cultural resources appears to be less than anticipated.
- 4) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field so the monitored grading can proceed.
- 5) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operation in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact the lead agency at the time of

- discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with the lead agency, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The lead agency must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the lead agency before being carried out using professional archaeological methods. If any human bones are discovered, the county coroner and lead agency shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
- 6) Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The project archaeologist shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
  - 7) All cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated according to the current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.
  - 8) A report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the lead agency prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include DPR Primary and Archaeological Site Forms.

## **5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED**

The archaeological survey program for the 16300 Euclid Street Project was directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by staff archaeologist Mary Chitjian. The report text was prepared by Andrew J. Garrison and Brian F. Smith. Report graphics were provided by Andrew J. Garrison. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Summer J. Forsman.

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**APPENDIX A**

**Resumes of Key Personnel**

# Brian F. Smith, MA

## Owner, Principal Investigator

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



## Education

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

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

## Professional Memberships

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Society for California Archaeology

## Experience

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**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

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These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts that have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric life ways of cultures once present in the Southern California area and historic settlement since the late 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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), 15<sup>th</sup> and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7<sup>th</sup> and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13<sup>th</sup> and Marker (2012), Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft

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

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—including project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February- September 2002.

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

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

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

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

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

# Andrew J. Garrison, MA, RPA

## Project Archaeologist

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## Education

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

## Professional Memberships

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Register of Professional Archaeologists	Society of Primitive Technology
Society for California Archaeology	Lithic Studies Society
Society for American Archaeology	California Preservation Foundation
California Council for the Promotion of History	Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

## Experience

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**Project Archaeologist** **June 2017–Present**  
**Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.** **Poway, California**

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

**Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist** **2009–2017**  
**Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.** **Orange, California**

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

**Preservation Researcher** **2009**  
**City of Riverside Modernism Survey** **Riverside, California**

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

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

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

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

## Reports/Papers

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- 2019 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tuscany Valley (TM 33725) Project National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the 10575 Foothill Boulevard Project, Rancho Cucamonga, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the County Road and East End Avenue Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 818 Project, City of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stone Residence Project, 1525 Buckingham Drive, La Jolla, California 92037. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.
- 2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of

- Mills Act application.
- 2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

## Presentations

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- 2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.
- 2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

**APPENDIX B**

**Archaeological Records Search Results**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**APPENDIX C**

**NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*