

CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE RIDGEWAY APARTMENTS PROJECT

SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

PDS2021-LDGRMJ-30273

APNs 563-184-44 and 564-040-02, -21, and -23

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<i>Type of Study:</i>	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey
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<i>USGS Quadrangle:</i>	<i>National City, California</i> (7.5 minute), unsectioned portion of the La Nación Land Grant Township 17 South, Range 2 West
<i>Acreage:</i>	2.75 acres
<i>Key Words:</i>	Survey; prehistoric shell and lithic tool scatter Site CA-SDI- 23366, evaluated as a not CEQA-significant Historical Resource; no impacts to CA-SDI-23366; monitoring is recommended.

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List of Acronyms

AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
AB	Assembly Bill
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BFSA	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	(California) Department of Parks and Recreation
MLD	Most Likely Descendent
MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PDS	Planning & Development Services
PI	Principal Investigator
PRC	Public Resources Code
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SDAC	San Diego Archaeological Center
SDSU	San Diego State University
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SLF	Sacred Lands File
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resource
USGS	United States Geological Survey
YBP	Years Before the Present

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The following cultural resources study was prepared on behalf of BC Euclid, LLC to assess potential impacts to cultural resources resulting from the proposed development for the Ridgeway Apartments Project. This study has been prepared in conformance with the environmental review requirements of the County of San Diego and the statutory requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project is located at 2542 Ridgeway Drive, east of the intersection of Ridgeway Drive and Euclid Avenue in the National City area of unincorporated San Diego County, California. On the United States Geological Survey (USGS), 7.5-minute, 1:24,000-scale *National City, California* Quadrangle, the project is situated within the unsectioned La Nación Land Grant in Township 17 South, Range 2 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian. The proposed development for the 2.75-acre project (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 563-184-44 and 564-040-02, -21, and -23) includes the construction of a multifamily apartment complex and associated landscaping, hardscape, and infrastructure. At the time of the survey, the project was vacant and had been cleared of previous structures and most of the vegetation.

This archaeological investigation was conducted as part of the County of San Diego's environmental review process to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project and subsequently evaluate any resources in compliance with CEQA and County of San Diego guidelines. The archaeological investigation of the project also included a review of an archaeological records search performed at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project boundaries or in the immediate vicinity. A review of the SCIC records search indicates that 16 cultural resource sites are recorded within a one-mile radius of the project, none of which are located within the subject property.

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) requested a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The County of San Diego also conducted Native American consultation through the State Assembly Bill (AB) 52 process. A copy of all BFSA Native American correspondence can be found in Appendix D (see Confidential Appendix).

The cultural resources survey was conducted on September 14, 2022. The survey was undertaken with the assistance of Erica Gonzalez, a Kumeyaay Native American representative from Red Tail Environmental. Ground visibility during the survey was good as most of the project had been cleared of previous improvements and vegetation. During the survey, one previously unrecorded prehistoric site (CA-SDI-23366) was identified and recorded according to the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*, using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms (Appendix B). The site consists of a small (approximately one-square meter) scatter of marine shell fragments and a lithic (chert) flake tool.

Based upon the results of the field survey and records search, Site CA-SDI-23366 has been recorded within the project. Based upon the location of Site CA-SDI-23366 within the project

footprint, the current project design should not impact the resource. No additional site-specific mitigation measures will be recommended. However, the grading of this project may impact cultural resources that have not been previously identified. Because the potential exists that inadvertent discoveries could be made during grading or earthwork, an Archaeological and Tribal Monitoring Program is recommended. The monitoring of grading by a qualified archaeologist and a Kumeyaay Native American representative will facilitate the identification of inadvertent discoveries and the subsequent evaluation of any archaeological sites. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCIC at SDSU. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSa in Poway, California.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The Ridgeway Apartments Project is a planned multifamily residential development in an unincorporated area of southern San Diego County, in the southeast area of the city of National City (Figure 1.1–1). The property (APNs 563-184-44 and 564-040-02, -21, and -23) is currently undeveloped and is located at 2542 Ridgeway Drive, east of the intersection of Ridgeway Drive and Euclid Avenue, within the unsectioned La Nación Land Grant in Township 17 South, Range 2 West on the 7.5-minute USGS *National City, California* topographic quadrangle (Figure 1.1–2). The project proposes the construction of a multifamily apartment complex and associated landscaping, hardscape, and infrastructure (Figure 1.1–3).

The archaeological study for the project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and County of San Diego environmental guidelines. The requirement for a cultural resources study is 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 southern San Diego County are focused around freshwater resources and a food supply. Certainly, the course of Sweetwater Creek (just southwest of the project) was a key environmental resource that attracted prehistoric populations to this area. The field survey identified one previously unrecorded prehistoric site (CA-SDI-23366) within the project that consists of a small (approximately one-square meter) scatter of marine shell fragments and a lithic (chert) flake tool.

1.2 Environmental Setting

The project setting includes the natural, physical, geological, and biological contexts of the proposed project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area. The following sections discuss both the natural and cultural settings at the subject property, the relationship between the two, and the relevance of that relationship to the project.

1.2.1 Natural Setting

The Ridgeway Apartments property is located northeast of Sweetwater Creek and the intersection of Ridgeway Drive and Euclid Avenue and primarily includes gently sloping terrain. Elevations vary from 70 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) at the southern project boundary to 113 feet AMSL at the northern project boundary. The property is currently undeveloped and has been previously disturbed by the removal of residential buildings and vegetation clearing.

Figure 1.1–1: General Location Map

Figure 1.1–2: Project Location Map (USGS)

Figure 1.1–3: Project Development Map

“The project is located in an area characterized as ‘Mediterranean hot summer,’ ... The average high temperature for July ranges from 80° Fahrenheit to 85° ... and the average January low temperature ranges from 40° to 44° ... Average annual rainfall is 13 inches (Griner and Pryde 1976 ...)” (Robbins-Wade and Falvey 2017). Soils mapped within the project include Huerhuero loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded, and Huerhuero-Urban land complex, 2 to 9 percent slopes (NRCS 2019). “Sweetwater Spring, formerly Isham Spring ... connects to Hansen’s Creek ... and is ultimately a tributary to the Sweetwater River ... which flows southwestward into Sweetwater Reservoir” (Robbins-Wade and Falvey 2017).

The biological setting within and surrounding the project has been impacted by both agricultural use and residential development. However, in prehistoric times, the surrounding environment included mixed chaparral. The mixed chaparral plant community comprised major food resources for prehistoric inhabitants (Bean and Saubel 1972).

1.2.2 Cultural Setting

Archaeological investigations in San Diego County have documented a diverse and rich record of human occupation spanning the past 10,000 years. The first generally accepted culture chronology for San Diego County was developed by geographer Malcolm Rogers (1939, 1945). Rogers (1966) initiated the recordation of sites in the area during the 1920s and 1930s using his field notes to construct the first cultural sequences based upon artifact assemblages and stratigraphy. Subsequent scholars expanded the information gathered by Rogers and offered more academic interpretations of the prehistoric record. Moriarty (1966, 1967, 1969), Warren (1964, 1966), and True (1958, 1966) all produced seminal works that critically defined the various prehistoric cultural phenomena present in this region (Moratto 1984).

Additional studies have sought to refine these earlier works (Cardenas 1986; Moratto 1984; Moriarty 1966, 1967; True 1970, 1980, 1986; True and Beemer 1982; True and Pankey 1985; Waugh 1986). In sharp contrast, the current trend in San Diego prehistory has also resulted in a revisionist group that rejects the established cultural historical sequence for San Diego. This revisionist group (Warren et al. 1998) has replaced the concepts of La Jolla, San Dieguito, and all of their other manifestations with an extensive, all-encompassing, chronologically undifferentiated cultural unit that ranges from the initial occupation of southern California to circa A.D. 1000 (Bull 1983, 1987; Ezell 1983, 1987; Gallegos 1987; Kyle et al. 1990; Stropes 2007). For the present study, the prehistory of the region is divided into four major periods: Early Man, Paleo Indian, Early Archaic, and Late Prehistoric.

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

At the present time, there has been no concrete archaeological evidence to support the occupation of San Diego County prior to 10,500 years ago. Some archaeologists, such as Carter (1957, 1980) and Minshall (1976), have been proponents of Native American occupation of the region as early as 100,000 years ago. However, their evidence for such claims is sparse and they have lost much support over the years as more precise dating techniques have become available

for skeletal remains thought to represent early man in San Diego. In addition, many of the “artifacts” initially identified as products of early man in the region have since been rejected as natural products of geologic activity. Some of the local proposed Early Man Period sites include Texas Street, Mission Valley (San Diego River Valley), Del Mar, La Jolla, Buchanan Canyon, and Brown (Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976, 1989; Moriarty and Minshall 1972; Reeves 1985; Reeves et al. 1986).

Paleo Indian Period (8500 to 6000 B.C.)

For the region, it is generally accepted that the earliest identifiable culture in the archaeological record is represented by the material remains of the Paleo Indian Period San Dieguito Complex. The San Dieguito Complex was thought to represent the remains of a group of people who occupied sites in this region between 10,500 and 8,000 years before the present (YBP), and who were related to or contemporaneous with groups in the Great Basin. As of yet, no absolute dates have been forthcoming to support the great age attributed to this cultural phenomenon. The artifacts recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites duplicate the typology attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984; Davis et al. 1969). These artifacts generally include scrapers, choppers, large bifaces, and large projectile points, with few milling tools. Tools recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites, along with the general pattern of their site locations, led early researchers to believe that the people of the San Dieguito Complex were a wandering hunter/gatherer society (Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1966).

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

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

Based upon evidence suggesting climatic shifts and archaeologically observable changes in subsistence strategies, a new cultural pattern is believed to have emerged in the San Diego region circa 6000 B.C. Archaeologists believe that this Archaic Period pattern evolved from or replaced the San Dieguito Complex culture, resulting in a pattern referred to as the Encinitas Tradition. In San Diego, the Encinitas Tradition is thought to be represented by the coastal La Jolla Complex and its inland manifestation, the Pauma Complex. The La Jolla Complex is best recognized for its pattern of shell middens and grinding tools closely associated with marine resources and flexed burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). Increasing numbers of inland sites have been identified as dating to the Archaic Period, focusing upon terrestrial subsistence (Cardenas

1986; Smith 1996; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999a, 1999b).

The tool typology of the La Jolla Complex displays a wide range of sophistication in lithic manufacturing techniques used to create the tools found at their sites. Scrapers, the dominant flaked tool type, were created by either splitting cobbles or by finely flaking quarried material. Evidence suggests that after about 8,200 YBP, milling tools began to appear in La Jolla Complex sites. Inland sites of the Encinitas Tradition (Pauma Complex) exhibit a reduced quantity of marine-related food refuse and contain large quantities of milling tools and food bone. The lithic tool assemblage shifts slightly to encompass the procurement and processing of terrestrial resources, suggesting seasonal migration from the coast to the inland valleys (Smith 1996). At the present time, the transition from the Archaic Period to the Late Prehistoric Period is not well understood. Many questions remain concerning cultural transformation between periods, possibilities of ethnic replacement, and/or a possible hiatus from the western portion of the county.

Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 0 to 1769)

The transition into the Late Prehistoric Period in the project area is primarily represented by a marked change in archaeological patterning known as the Yuman Tradition. This tradition is primarily represented by the Cuyamaca Complex, which is believed to be derived from the mountains of southern San Diego County. The people of the Cuyamaca Complex are considered ancestral to the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay (Diegueño). Although several archaeologists consider the local Native American tribes to be latecomers, the traditional stories and histories passed down through oral tradition by the local Native American groups speak both presently and ethnographically to tribal presence in the region since the time of creation.

The Kumeyaay Native Americans were a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from the people of the La Jolla Complex. Noted variations in material culture included cremation, the use of the bow and arrow, and adaptation to the use of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Kumeyaay made use of marine resources by fishing and collecting shellfish for food. Seasonally available game and plant food resources (including acorns) were sources of nourishment for the Kumeyaay. By far the most important food resource for these people was the acorn. The acorn represented a storable surplus, which in turn allowed for seasonal sedentism and its attendant expansion of social phenomena.

Firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the people of the La Jolla Complex were present when the Kumeyaay Native Americans migrated into the coastal zone. However, stratigraphic information recovered from Site SDI-4609 in Sorrento Valley suggests a possible hiatus of 650 ± 100 years between the occupation of the coastal area by the La Jolla Complex ($1,730 \pm 75$ YBP is the youngest date for the La Jolla Complex inhabitants at SDI-4609) and Late Prehistoric cultures (Smith and Moriarty 1983). More recently, a reevaluation of two prone burials at the Spindrift Site excavated by Moriarty (1965) and radiocarbon dates of a pre-ceramic phase of Yuman occupation near Santee suggest a commingling of the latest La Jolla Complex inhabitants and the earliest Yuman inhabitants about 2,000 years ago (Kyle and Gallegos 1993).

Exploration Period (1530 to 1769)

The historic period around San Diego Bay began with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men in 1542 (Chapman 1921). Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions (1602 to 1603), an expedition under Sebastian Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although his voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of Vizcaíno's assigned place names throughout the region have survived to the present time, whereas nearly all of Cabrillo's have faded from use. For example, Cabrillo gave the name "San Miguel" to the first port at which he stopped in what is now the United States; 60 years later, Vizcaíno changed the port name to "San Diego" (Rolle 1969).

Spanish Colonial Period (1769 to 1821)

The Spanish occupation of the claimed territory of Alta California took place during the reign of King Carlos III of Spain (Engelhardt 1920). Jose de Gálvez, a powerful representative of the king in Mexico, conceived the plan to colonize Alta California and thereby secure the area for the Spanish (Rolle 1969). The effort involved both military and religious components, with the overall intent of establishing forts and missions being to gain control of the land and the native inhabitants through conversion. Actual colonization of the San Diego area began on July 16, 1769, when the first Spanish exploring party, commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations), arrived by the overland route to San Diego to secure California for the Spanish (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the establishment of a military presence in the area solidified the importance of San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population.

Missions were constructed from San Diego to the area as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based upon a number of important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land were made to those who applied, but many tracts reverted back to the government due to lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish Empire, each mission was placed so as to command as much territory and as large a population as possible. While primary access to California during the Spanish Period was by sea, the route of El Camino Real served as the land route for transportation, commercial, and military activities within the colony. This route was considered to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican peoples settled in the area, as well as the later Americans during the Gold Rush, the Native American populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

Mexican Period (1821 to 1846)

On September 16, 1810, the priest Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla started a revolt against Spanish rule. He and his untrained Native American followers fought against the Spanish, but Father Hidalgo's revolt was unsuccessful and he was executed. After this setback, Father José Morales led the revolutionaries, but he too failed and was executed. These two men are still

symbols of Mexican liberty and patriotism. After the Mexican-born Spanish and the Catholic Church joined the revolution, Spain was finally defeated in 1821. Mexican Independence Day is celebrated on September 16 of each year, signifying the anniversary of the start of Father Hidalgo's revolt. The revolution had repercussions in the northern territories, and by 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate, and after 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits inland to minister to the Native Americans (Engelhardt 1920). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to those who applied or who had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were also made to settle government debts and the Mexican government was called upon to reaffirm some older Spanish land grants shortly before the Mexican-American War of 1846 (Moyer 1969).

Anglo-American Period (1846 to Present)

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

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

By 1870, farmers had learned to dry farm and were coping with some of the peculiarities of San Diego County's climate (*San Diego Union* 1868; Van Dyke 1886). Between 1869 and 1871, the amount of cultivated acreage in the county rose from less than 5,000, to more than 20,000 acres (*San Diego Union* 1872). Of course, droughts continued to hinder the development of agriculture (Crouch 1915; *San Diego Union* 1870; Shipek 1977). Large-scale farming in San Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small size of arable valleys. The small urban population and poor roads also restricted commercial crop growing. Meanwhile, cattle continued to be grazed in parts of inland San Diego County. In the Otay Mesa area, for example, the "No Fence Act" had little effect on cattle farmers because ranches were spaced far apart and natural ridges kept the cattle out of nearby growing crops (Gordinier 1966).

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the population of San Diego County continued to grow. The population of the inland county declined during the 1890s, but between 1900 and 1910, it rose by about 70 percent. The pioneering efforts were over, the railroads had broken the relative isolation of southern California, and life in San Diego County had become

similar to other communities throughout the west. After World War I, the history of San Diego County was primarily determined by the growth of San Diego Bay. In 1919, the United States Navy decided to make the bay the home base for the Pacific Fleet (Pourade 1967), as did the aircraft industry in the 1920s (Heiges 1976). The establishment of these industries led to the growth of the county as a whole; however, most of the civilian population growth occurred in the north county coastal areas, where the population almost tripled between 1920 and 1930. During this time period, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the city of San Diego, which had become a Navy center and an industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County, agriculture became specialized and recreational areas were established in the mountain and desert areas. Just before World War II, urbanization began to spread to the inland parts of the county.

General History of the National City Area

In 1845, Don Juan Forester (Plate 1.2–1) received a 26,631-acre tract of land as a grant, which he renamed Rancho de la Nación (National Ranch) (Pourade 1969). From 1846 to 1848, California was invaded by United States troops during the Mexican-American War (Pourade 1969). The international border between the United States and Mexico was established in 1848 by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and the mission lands north of the border were platted and sold to United States citizens.



Plate 1.2–1: Don Juan Forester, first owner of Rancho de la Nación.
(Photograph courtesy of *findagrave.com*)

In 1856, after the mission lands had been dissolved, Francois Louis Pioche and J.B. Bayerque purchased Rancho de la Nación from Forester, holding title to the land for a little over 12 years. In 1868, Frank Kimball (Plate 1.2–2) and his brothers, Warren and Levi, purchased the rancho. The brothers surveyed and cleared the land, constructed roads, and built a wharf on the southeastern portion of San Diego Bay. Home sites and small ranchos sold fast in the area, which residents referred to as “National City.” In the 1870s, Frank Kimball planted thousands of citrus and olive trees. The lemon orchards that Kimball planted became the center of a new community called Chula Vista, located southwest of National City (Pourade 1969). As the communities continued to grow, infrastructure followed. A streetcar system and a railroad were added, which allowed transport to Bonita and Chula Vista. National City was incorporated in 1887 (Pourade 1976:94).



Plate 1.2–2: Frank Kimball and W.G. Dickinson.
(Photograph courtesy of the City of Chula Vista Public Library and Heritage Museum)

Northeast of the subject property is Sweetwater Spring, formerly Isham Spring:

... Alfred Huntington Isham, a travelling salesman, either acquired or assumed rights to the water of Sweetwater Spring and opened a spa and tent resort in 1888, claiming that the water would cure every ailment from baldness to cancer (Van Wormer 1979). The promise of health was highly sought after and Isham was one among many patent medicine salesmen at the time. He began bottling the water and selling it for a dollar per gallon, first locally and then internationally [as the California Water of Life bottling plant]. However, in a series of articles titled “The Great American Fraud” that eventually led to the creation of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Collier’s Magazine journalist Samuel Hopkins Adams exposed Isham’s water as nothing more than “goodice-water” and described Isham himself as “the most arrogant and blasphemous faker now before the public” (Adams 1906, cited in Smith 2007). After this scathing rebuke, Isham’s business dried up, and he lost the spring property. (Robbins-Wade and Falvey 2017)

During the first half of the twentieth century, National City was a rural community that primarily focused upon dry farming and cultivation of citrus orchards. With the start of World War II and the large amount of jobs created by airplane and airplane part manufacturing of Vultee and Consolidated Aircraft in San Diego and Rohr Aircraft Corporation in Chula Vista in 1941,

National City became a bedroom community for the two other cities. In December 1941, “Santa Fe railroad” filed an “application to extend its lines from National City to H st. in Chula Vista, a distance of 1.95 miles” (*San Diego Union* 1941). “The extension, the company said, would enable it to serve the Rohr Aircraft Co. and other industries in the bay region of Chula Vista and National City” (*San Diego Union* 1941). This line, however, does not appear to have been completed.

A news article published in 1946 noted that “[Chula Vista]’s greatest growth was between 1940 and 1945, during which period it more than doubled” (Safley 1946); populations in southern San Diego and National City also increased in number during this time:

The phenomenal gain during the war years was attributed to an appreciable extent to war industries located in Chula Vista, of which the Rohr Aircraft Corp. was the largest, with a maximum employment of 9500. The number of persons working at Rohr ... [in 1946 was] between 800 and 1000. Not all of the workers who were dismissed following the end of hostilities, however, were residents of Chula Vista. Many resided in San Diego, National City, and elsewhere.

In the early days of National City the main subjects concerned the railroad, water, orchards and the olive industry. [By the 1960s interest was] ... focused on the Industrial Park, west of National Avenue, where more than 60 diversified industries have acquired land. South Bay Plaza, on Highland Avenue, is the largest commercial center in the South Bay area. [In the 1960s,] National City ha[d] 32 modern churches, 14 modern schools and a fine library where the Mizony collection of early National City pictures [wa]s on display. (Phillips 1962)

Due to the location of the Rohr Aircraft Corporation, Chula Vista retained a much higher population than National City. The population of National City was estimated at only 40,000 in 1968, whereas Chula Vista included about 64,000 (Pourade 1976).

Although Naval Base San Diego was established in 1922 as a United States Destroyer Base, its impacts upon southern San Diego and National City were the greatest during and after World War II. “During World War II, base operations expanded and the Navy determined that the base had exceeded its function as a destroyer base. In 1943, it was renamed U.S. Repair Base San Diego” (Naval History and Heritage Command n.d.). This change in operations led to an increase in the number of buildings and, as a result, the number of enlisted members who worked on the base and lived in the vicinity increased. “After the war operations changed again and with that came a new mission – that of providing logistical support (including repair and dry-docking) for ships of the active fleet. On 15 September 1946, the Secretary of the Navy re-designated the repair base Naval Station San Diego” (Naval History and Heritage Command n.d.).

In the 1970s, the southern entrance to the city was referred to as the “Mile of Cars” due to the number of car dealerships located in the area. The northern portion was referred to as the “Mile of Bars” due to the large number of bars and nightclubs located near the outskirts of the 32nd Street

Naval Base in San Diego (Polis 1978). Although not considered glamorous enterprises, both types of business provided revenue for the community.

1.3 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

An archaeological records search for a one-mile radius around the project was conducted by the SCIC at SDSU, the results of which were reviewed by BFSa. The SCIC records search did not identify any previously recorded resources within the project. However, 14 historic addresses and 16 (eight prehistoric and eight historic) cultural resources have been recorded within one mile of the project (Table 1.3–1). The prehistoric resources include artifact and shell scatters, which relate to the prehistoric occupation and use of Sweetwater River and the surrounding springs. The historic resources consist of structures, a trash deposit, and a fowl guzzler.

Table 1.3–1

Cultural Resources Within One Mile of the Ridgeway Apartments Project

Site Number	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Report Reference / Reported By
SDI-4643	Prehistoric artifact scatter with midden	5,617 square meters	T. Gross and C. Bull (1973)
SDI-4664 (destroyed by construction)	Prehistoric shell scatter	7,108 square meters	T. Gross (1973)
SDI-5344	Prehistoric shell and lithic scatter at two loci	<i>East locus:</i> 1,216 square meters <i>West locus:</i> 845 square meters	C. Drover (1977); Akyüz (2009)
SDI-6026	Prehistoric shell and artifact scatter	16,943 square meters	Perez (1978)
SDI-6027	Prehistoric shell and artifact scatter with midden	9,958 square meters	Perez (1979)
SDI-8219	Prehistoric lithic scatter at two loci	<i>Locus A:</i> 1,455 square meters <i>Locus B:</i> 1,827 square meters	R. Ohno (1980)
SDI-19,463	Prehistoric shell and lithic scatter	436 square meters	J. Daniels (2009)
P-37-037640	Prehistoric faunal and lithic artifacts	84 square meters	E. Morales (2018)
SDI-12,040H	Historic Lincoln Acres Community Church	5,152 square meters	K. Joyner (1989); L. Majer and K. Joyner (1990)
P-37-035002	Historic residence	-	J. Krintz and S. Davis (2012)
P-37-035050			
P-37-035085			
P-37-035086			

Site Number	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Report Reference / Reported By
P-37-035091			
SDI-23,058	Historic trash deposit	354 square meters	B. Ebuon and C. Brown (2021)
P-37-039388	Historic fowl guzzler	-	R. Link (2020)

In total, 50 cultural resource studies (Table 1.3–2 in Appendix G) have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the proposed project, one of which included portions of the project (Carrico et al. 1990). However, this study is a large inventory of cultural resources within the Sweetwater Valley. As such, it did not include a survey or any direct study of the current project.

BFSA also reviewed the following historic sources:

- The NRHP Index
- The OHP, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP, Built Environment Resources Directory
- The USGS 15' *San Diego* (1904 and 1941) and 7.5' *National City* (1944, 1955, and 1967) topographic quadrangle maps
- Historic aerial imagery (1953 to 2021)

The historic maps show that by 1941, structures were located in the project vicinity. The 1953 aerial photograph shows three to four residences within the project, two of which were in the far western portion of the subject property, primarily within the current alignment of Euclid Avenue. These structures appear to have been removed between 1971 and 1978 for the construction of Euclid Drive. The other two residences at 2532 and 2542 Ridgeway Drive, which are visible within the property up until 2021, are no longer extant.

1.4 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in CEQA, the County of San Diego RPO, and the San Diego County Local Register 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.

1.4.1 California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA, Section 15064.5(a), 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 [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 a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852), including the following:
 - a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
 - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
 - d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
 - 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the PRC), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA, 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 upon other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5(d-e) contains 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, the 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.

1.4.2 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources

The County requires that resource importance be assessed not only at the state level as required by CEQA, but also at the local level. If a resource meets any one of the following criteria as outlined in the San Diego County Local Register, it will be considered an important resource:

- 1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage;
- 2) Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego or its communities;
- 3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- 4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

1.4.3 County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance

The County of San Diego's Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) protects significant cultural resources. The RPO defines "Significant Prehistoric or Historic Sites" as follows:

Location of past intense human occupation where buried cultural deposits can provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, state, or federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to:

- 1) Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:

- a) Formally determined eligible or listed in the NRHP [National Register of Historic Places] by the Keeper of the National Register; or
 - b) To which the Historic Resource (“H” Designator) Special Area Regulations have been applied; or
- 2) One-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources, which contain a significant volume and range of data and materials; and
- 3) Any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances, which is either:
- a) Protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, or PRC Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures; or
 - b) Other formally designated and recognized sites, which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

The RPO does not allow non-exempt activities or uses damaging to significant prehistoric or historic lands on properties under County of San Diego jurisdiction. The only exempt activity is scientific investigation authorized by the County. All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County of San Diego standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria for prehistoric and historic sites. Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with the County’s standards.

2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

Pursuant to County of San Diego *Guidelines for Determining Significance, Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources* (September 26, 2006; Revised December 5, 2007), any of the following will be considered a significant impact to cultural resources:

- 1) The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.
- 2) The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.
- 3) The project, as designed, disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.
- 4) The project proposes non-exempt activities or uses damaging to, and fails to preserve, significant cultural resources as defined by the RPO.

Guidelines 1 and 2 are derived directly from CEQA. Sections 21083.2 and 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines require evaluating historical and archaeological resources to determine whether or not a proposed action would have a significant effect upon unique historical or archaeological resources. Guideline 3 is included because human remains must be treated with dignity and respect, and CEQA requires consultation with the “Most Likely Descendant” (MLD), as identified by the NAHC, for any project in which human remains have been identified. Guideline 4 was selected because the RPO requires that cultural resources be considered when assessing environmental impacts. Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, or cumulative) upon significant cultural resources, as defined by Guideline 4, would be considered a significant impact. The only exemption is scientific investigation.

Although not a part of the current County Guidelines, CEQA requires that Tribal Cultural Resources also be considered. As such, the following guideline has been included:

5. The project proposes activities or uses that would impact tribal cultural resources as defined under Public Resources Code §21074.

This guideline has been included because tribal cultural resources are of cultural value to Native American tribes. Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, and cumulative) on tribal cultural resources as defined by PRC §21074 would be considered a significant impact. Details of this regulation are provided below.

Traditional Cultural Properties

AB 52 became effective on July 1, 2015, requiring the evaluation of Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) under CEQA. The regulation requires that projects be evaluated for the

presence of TCRs (including heritage values to tribes), and that appropriate mitigation be implemented should TCRs be located within a project site.

Native American Heritage Values

Federal and state laws mandate that consideration be given to the concerns of contemporary Native Americans with regards to potentially ancestral human remains, associated funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony. Consequently, an important element in assessing the significance of the project site has been to evaluate the likelihood that these classes of items are present in areas that would be affected by the proposed project.

Potentially relevant to prehistoric archaeological sites is the category termed Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) in discussions of cultural resource management (CRM) performed under federal auspices. According to Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King (1990), “Traditional” in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community’s historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices.

The County of San Diego Guidelines identify that cultural resources can also include TCPs, such as gathering areas, landmarks, and ethnographic locations, in addition to archaeological districts (County of San Diego 2007a). These guidelines incorporate both state and federal definitions of TCPs. Generally, a TCP may consist of a single site, a group of associated archaeological sites (district; traditional cultural landscape), or an area of cultural/ethnographic importance.

The Traditional Tribal Cultural Places Bill of 2004 requires local governments to consult with Native American representatives during the project planning process. The intent of this legislation is to encourage consultation and assist in the preservation of “Native American places of prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial importance” (County of San Diego 2007a). It further allows for tribal cultural places to be included in open space planning. AB 52, which went into effect as of July 1, 2015, introduces the TCR as a class of cultural resource and the need for additional considerations relating to Native American consultation into CEQA. As a general concept, a TCR is similar to the federally defined TCP; however, it incorporates consideration of local and state significance and required mitigation under CEQA. A TCR may be considered significant if it: is included in a local or state register of historical resources; is determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC §5024.1; is a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; is a historical resource described in PRC §21084.1; is a unique archaeological resource described in PRC §21083.2; or is a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

In 1990, the National Park Service and Advisory Council for Historic Preservation introduced the term TCP through National Register Bulletin 38 (Parker and King 1990). A TCP

may be considered eligible based upon “its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community’s history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community” (Parker and King 1990:1). Strictly speaking, TCPs are both tangible and intangible; they are anchored in space by cultural values related to community-based, physically defined “property referents” (Parker and King 1990:3). On the other hand, TCPs are largely ideological, a characteristic that may present substantial problems in the process of delineating specific boundaries. As such, a property’s extent is based upon community conceptions of how the surrounding physical landscape interacts with existing cultural values. By its nature, a TCP need only be important to community members and not the general outside population as a whole. In this way, a TCP boundary, as described by Bulletin 38, may be defined based upon viewscape, encompassing topographic features, extent of archaeological district or use area, or a community’s sense of its own geographic limits. Regardless of why a TCP is of importance to a group of people, outsider acceptance or rejection of this understanding is made inherently irrelevant by the relativistic nature of this concept.

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 2.75-acre project, and the detailed recordation of all identified archaeological sites. This study was conducted in conformance with County of San Diego environmental guidelines, Section 21083.2 of the California PRC, and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification of each cultural resource, in addition to the County of San Diego RPO. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.1 Methods

3.1.1 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. Archaeological Field Director Clarence Hoff conducted the intensive pedestrian survey on September 14, 2022, under the direction of Principal Investigator Brian Smith. The survey was undertaken with the assistance of Erica Gonzalez, a Kumeyaay Native American representative from Red Tail Environmental.

The field methodology employed for the project included walking evenly-spaced survey transects set approximately 10 meters apart and oriented north to south across the property. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. Photographs documenting survey discoveries and overall survey conditions were taken frequently. The entire property was accessible and ground surface visibility was good (approximately 80 percent) as most of the project has been cleared of previous improvements and vegetation. All newly recorded cultural resources were recorded as necessary according to the OHP's manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*, using DPR forms.

3.1.2 Laboratory and Cataloging Procedures

In keeping with generally accepted archaeological procedures, any specimens collected during archaeological investigations were categorized as to artifact form, mineralogy, and function. Comparative collections curated in 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. Acid-free paper and packaging materials that meet federal standards and the guidelines of the San Diego Archaeological Center (SDAC) are used for the preparation of artifacts for curation.

3.1.3 Artifact Conveyance

All project field notes, photographs, and reports will be curated at the BFSa office in Poway, California. Artifacts, copies of field notes, and the final cultural resources study will be submitted for permanent curation to the SDAC, submitted to a culturally affiliated tribal curation facility, or repatriated to a culturally affiliated Native American tribe.

3.1.4 Native American Participation

Erica Gonzalez, a Kumeyaay Native American representative from Red Tail Environmental, was present during the current survey of the project.

3.2 Results of the Field Survey

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 survey process was limited in some areas by ground cover, particularly in the southern portion of the project where heavy vegetation obscured the ground surface and prevented the observation of any artifacts that might be otherwise visible.

The entire property was accessible, and ground surface visibility within the proposed project was good (approximately 80 percent). Most of the project had been cleared of previous improvements and vegetation. As such, the primary obstructions to ground visibility consisted of coastal sage scrub plants, trees, leaf litter, weeds, and grasses within the far southern portion of the property containing a seasonal drainage area that had not been cleared (Plates 3.2–1 and 3.2–2).



Plate 3.2–1: Overview of the project, facing south.



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

During the survey, one prehistoric site (CA-SDI-23366) was located in the southwest portion of the project (Figure 3.2-1). The site is situated on a south-facing slope that leads to a small seasonal drainage within the far southern area of the project (Plate 3.2-3; see Confidential Appendix). Site CA-SDI-23366 consists of six marine shell fragments and a chert flake tool scattered within an approximately 5x5-meter area (Figure 3.2-2 and Plates 3.2-4 and 3.2-5). The noted marine shell consisted of *Chione* sp., *Pecten* sp., and *Donax* sp. All material at CA-SDI-23366 was left in situ. As with other parts of the project, the area of Site CA-SDI-23366 has been cleared of all vegetation. However, the level of ground disturbance at the site is unclear and it is unknown whether more elements of the site exist below the surface.

Figure 3.2-1
Cultural Resource Location Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Figure 3.2-2
Site CA-SDI-23366 Location Map
(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Mitigable Impacts

The development footprint for the Ridgeway Apartments Project will not directly impact cultural resource Site CA-SDI-23366, recorded within the project. Based upon the location of the resource, the site should be mitigated of impacts through avoidance. If the site cannot be avoided or impacts and landform modification are required within the identified boundary of Site CA-SDI-23366, then a significance evaluation program for Site CA-SDI-23366 will be required in accordance with CEQA, Section 15064.5, and County of San Diego guidelines.

5.2 Recommended Mitigation Measures

Based upon the location of Site CA-SDI-23366 within the project footprint, the resource should be avoided of impacts based upon the current project design. No additional site-specific mitigation measures will be recommended. However, the grading of this project may impact cultural resources that have not been previously identified. Because the potential exists that inadvertent discoveries could be made during grading or earthwork, an Archaeological and Tribal Monitoring Program is recommended. The monitoring of grading by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American representative will facilitate the identification of inadvertent discoveries and the subsequent evaluation of any archaeological sites. All discoveries must be reported to, and any proposed significance testing approved in advance by, the County of San Diego. Any inadvertent discoveries that are subsequently evaluated as CEQA-significant may require additional mitigation measures to reduce the adverse effects of grading.

5.3 Significant Adverse Effects

The proposed development of the Ridgeway Apartments Project will not represent a source of significant adverse impacts to any Historical Resources.

5.4 Native American Heritage Resources/Traditional Properties

BFSA requested a review of the SLFs by the NAHC, which as of the date of this report, has not been received (see Confidential Appendix). The County of San Diego will also conduct outreach with local tribes pursuant to AB 52.

5.5 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

As a condition of project approval and prior to the initiation of grading, the project applicant shall retain Native American (Kumeyaay) and archaeological monitors to be present during grading, which will reduce impacts to any resources to a level below significance. Typical monitoring requirements include the following:

- Pre-Construction
 - Pre-construction meeting to be attended by the Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor to explain the monitoring requirements.
- Construction
 - Monitoring. Both the Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor are to be onsite during earth disturbing activities. The frequency and location of monitoring of native soils will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Kumeyaay Native American monitor. Both the Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor will evaluate fill soils to ensure that they are negative for cultural resources
 - If cultural resources are identified:
 - Both the Project Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American monitor have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of the discovery.
 - The Project Archaeologist shall contact the County Archaeologist.
 - The Project Archaeologist in consultation with the County Archaeologist and Kumeyaay Native American shall determine the significance of discovered resources.
 - Construction activities will be allowed to resume after the County Archaeologist has concurred with the significance evaluation.
 - Isolates and non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field. Should the isolates and non-significant deposits not be collected by the Project Archaeologist, the Kumeyaay Native American monitor may collect the cultural material for transfer to a Tribal curation facility or repatriation program.
 - If cultural resources are determined to be significant, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program shall be prepared by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Kumeyaay Native American monitor and approved by the County Archaeologist. The program shall include reasonable efforts to preserve (avoid) unique cultural resources of Sacred Sites; the capping of identified Sacred Sites or unique cultural resources and placement of development over the cap if avoidance is infeasible; and data recovery for non-unique cultural resources. The preferred option is preservation (avoidance).
 - Human Remains.
 - The Property Owner or their representative shall contact the County Coroner and the PDS Staff Archaeologist.
 - Upon identification of human remains, no further disturbance shall occur in the area

- of the find until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin.
 - If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), shall be contacted by the Property Owner or their representative in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
 - The immediate vicinity where the Native American human remains are located is not to be damaged or disturbed by further development activity until consultation with the MLD regarding their recommendations as required by Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 has been conducted.
 - Public Resources Code §5097.98, CEQA §15064.5 and Health & Safety Code §7050.5 shall be followed in the event that human remains are discovered.
- Rough Grading
 - Upon completion of Rough Grading, a monitoring report shall be prepared identifying whether resources were encountered. A copy of the monitoring report shall be provided to the South coastal Information Center and any culturally-affiliated tribe who requests a copy.
 - Final Grading
 - A final report shall be prepared substantiating that earth-disturbing activities are completed and whether cultural resources were encountered. A copy of the final report shall be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center and any culturally-affiliated tribe who requests a copy.
 - Artifact Conveyance
 - The final report shall include evidence that all prehistoric materials have been curated at a San Diego curation facility or Tribal curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, or alternatively have been repatriated to a culturally affiliated tribe.
 - The final report shall include evidence that all historic materials have been curated at a San Diego curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79. Historic materials shall not be curated at a Tribal

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7.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the Ridgeway Apartments Project was directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Archaeological Field Director Clarence Hoff with assistance from Erica Gonzalez, a Kumeyaay Native American representative from Red Tail Environmental. The report text was prepared by Andrew Garrison and Brian Smith. Report graphics were provided by Emily Soong. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Elena Goralogia. The SCIC at SDSU provided the archaeological records search information.

8.0 **LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS**

Resource	Mitigation Measures	Design Considerations
CA-SDI-23366	Avoidance	None
General property	The potential exists that unrecorded cultural resources could be encountered during grading. As a condition of approval, an Archaeological and Tribal Monitoring Program should be required to mitigate impacts to cultural resources uncovered during grading.	

APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

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



Education

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

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

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

1977–Present
Poway, California

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), Moxxy 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—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—including direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. 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—including 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—including 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—including 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 —including 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—including 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—including 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

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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



Education

Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside	2009
Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside	2005
Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside	2005

Professional Memberships

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

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

Experience

Project Archaeologist
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

June 2017–Present
Poway, California

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

Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2009–2017
Orange, California

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

Preservation Researcher
City of Riverside Modernism Survey

2009
Riverside, California

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

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

2005, 2008–2009
Riverside, California

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

Reports/Papers

- 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

- 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

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)

APPENDIX F

Confidential Photograph

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX G

Table 1.3–2

Table 1.3–2
Cultural Resource Studies Within One Mile of the Ridgeway Apartments Project

Report Author(s)	Company	Report Year	Report Title
Marnie Aislin-Kay and Christeen Taniguchi	Michael Brandman And Associates	2004	Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Communications Facility Candidate SD-673-02 (Sweet Water Heights Park), Cagle Street, San Diego County, California
		2004	Record Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SD-977-01 (Moonlight Liquor), 101 South Meadowbrook, San Diego County, CA
		2004	Indirect APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate SD34XC912C (Van Ness Ave.), Opposite 2327 Van Ness Avenue, National City, San Diego, SD County, CA
		2004	Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SD-176-02 (Jimmy's Restaurant), 1900 East Plaza Boulevard, National City, San Diego County, California
Steven A. Apple	-	1980	Highland Village Plaza Shopping Center: An Archaeological Survey Report
Wayne Bonner	Michael Brandman and Associates	2011	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cricket Communications Candidate SAN-769-B (La Vista Cemetery), 3191 Orange Street, National City, San Diego County, California
		2012	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Cricket Communications Candidate SAN-769-B (La Vista Cemetery), 3191 Orange Street, National City, San Diego County, California
Wayne H. Bonner and Sarah A. Williams		2006	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cricket Telecommunications Facility Candidate SAN-725 (Sweetwater Heights Park), 3859 Cagle Street, National City, San Diego County, California
Wayne Bonner and Sarah Williams	First Carbon Solutions	2015	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Candidate SD60XC019 (330 Trousdale Dr.), 330 Trousdale River, Chula vista, San Diego County, California
Wayne H. Bonner and Marine Aislin-Kay	Michael Brandman And Associates	2006	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cricket Telecommunications Facility Candidate SAN-704-A (Spectrasite), 2909 Shelby Drive, National City, San Diego County, California
		2006	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SD07069 (18 th and Palm), 1526 18th Street, National City,

Report Author(s)	Company	Report Year	Report Title
			San Diego County, California
Charles S. Bull and Paul H. Ezell	SDSU	1973	An Archaeological Survey of the Sweetwater River Flood Control Channel
Johnna L. Buysse and Brian F. Smith	BFSA	1999	An Archaeological Survey of the Home Creek Village Project, 4600 Block of Home Avenue, San Diego, California
Richard L. Carrico	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1977	Archaeological Investigations at 9061 Kenwood, Spring Valley, California
Richard Carrico, Susan H. Carrico, Kathleen A. Crawford, and S. Kathleen Flanigan	-	1990	Historic Resources Inventory, Sweetwater Valley
David Caterino	-	2005	The Cemeteries and Gravestones of San Diego County: An Archaeological Study
City of San Diego		1997	Negative Declaration for Tonawanda Terrace
John R. Cook	ASM Affiliates, Inc.	1996	Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Sweetwater River Demineralization Project, San Diego County, California
		1987	Fairmount Avenue Realignment Historic Property Survey Report
Joyce Corum	Caltrans	1989	Extended Phase I Investigation at Sites CA-SDI-10,986, 10,987, 10,988, 10,989, and 10,990, 11-SD-54 P.M. 1.8/5.7, 11208-010130
Karen Crafts		1994	Extended Phase I Investigation at Site CA-SDI-5512/H in Chula Vista, California
Shannon Davis	ASM Affiliates, Inc.	2012	Phase I Report, Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey, Chula Vista, California
Shannon Davis, Sarah Stinger-Bowsher, Jennifer Krintz, and Sinead Ni Ghabhlain		2012	Final Historic Resources Survey, Chula Vista, California
Curt Duke	LSA Associates, Inc.	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment, AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 10083A-05, San Diego County, California
		2002	Cultural Resource Assessment, AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 10077B, San Diego County, CA
Randy L. Franklin and Richard L. Carrico	WESTEC Services, Inc.	1979	Archaeological Investigation at The Plaza Bonita Site W-1583
Arleen Garcia-Herbst	ASM Affiliates, Inc.	2008	Archaeological Study for the Proposed Riverview Gateway and Cornerstone Church Projects, National City, San Diego County, California
Edward Germeshausen, Jr.	SDSU	1973	Cultural Survey Reports for: 11-SD-805, 11-SD-15
Brian Glenn	Ogden	1993	Historic Properties Inventory for the Proposed Highland Park Estates Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California

Report Author(s)	Company	Report Year	Report Title
Tim Gross	SDSU	1974	A Report of Cultural Impact Survey, Phase II Project: P.M. 1.9-16.3 11-SD-54 Rte. 805 to Rte. 8
Susan Hector and Joshua A. Tansey	NWB Environmental Services, LLC	2017	Archaeological Monitoring for The Bus Ext, Reynolds Destination, Chula Vista, San Diego County, California (SDG&E ETS #32542)
Kevin Hunt, Jason Miller, Alex Wesson, and Joan Brown	SWCA Environmental Consultants	2005	Cultural Resources Survey for the National City Retail Project: Plaza Bonita Road, National City, San Diego County, California
Amy Jordan	ASM Affiliates, Inc.	2021	Archaeological Monitoring for the Lincoln Acres Park Expansion Project
Richalene Kelsay	Caltrans	1988	An Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Interchanges and Widening on State Route 54, San Diego County, California 11-SD-54 P.M. 1.8/5.7 11221-010130
Jeanette A. McKenna	McKenna et al.	2000	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Vesta Telecommunications, Inc. Fiber Optic Alignment, River County to San Diego County, California
Mooney-Lettieri and Associates, Inc.		1984	Historic Property Survey Report for the Euclid Avenue Extension
Multi systems Associates, Inc.		1978	Draft Environmental Impact Report, KOA Campground Expansion, Sweetwater Valley, County of San Diego
Don C. Perez	EBI Consulting	2018	Cultural Resource Survey, Rio Hills Tower Replacement - A / FUZE 616094497, 6088 Banbury Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California 92139
Kyle Ports	AECOM	2018	Letter Report:: ETS 36626 - Cultural Resources Monitoring Fence Replacement, Sweetwater Substation, City of National City, San Diego County, California - IO200516507
Heather Puckett	Tetra Tech	2015	Cultural Resources Summary for the Proposed Verizon Wireless, Inc., Property at the Alleghany Site, 5810 Alleghany Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California 92139
Fe Seligman	Operation Samahan, I	2013	Renovation Project - 2743 Highland Avenue, National City, CA 91950
Brian Smith	BFSA	1997	The Results of a National Register Evaluation for the San Diego County Insectary, Chula Vista, California
Barry Stiefel	ASM Affiliates, Inc.	2008	Historic Resources Assessment of 2711, 2725, and 2729 Granger Avenue, National City, San Diego County, California
Larry N. Stillwell	Archaeological Consultants of Ossian	2012	Plaza Palms 880240, 1905 E. Plaza Blvd., National City, San Diego Co., California

Report Author(s)	Company	Report Year	Report Title
Christeen Taniguchi and Wayne Bonner	Michael Brandman Associates	2004	Record Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Facility Candidate SD60xC019A (330 Trousdale Drive), 330 Trousdale Drive, Chula Vista, California
Ralph Thielicke	County of San Diego Department of General Services	2008	Final Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Lincoln Acres Library and Community Center
Koji Tsunoda	California Department of Transportation District 11	2016	Historic Property Survey Report for the Interstate 805 Managed Lanes South Project Phase II
Michael Vader	ESA	2016	Richard A. Reynolds Desalination Facility Solar Photovoltaic Project Phase I Cultural Resources Study
Michael Vader and Katherine Anderson	ESA	2014	Richard Reynolds Desalination Facility Phase II Expansion Project, Cultural Resources Study
Alex Wesson and Jason Andrew Miller	SWCA Environmental Consultants	2004	Cultural Resources Survey of the Property at 2107 Swan Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California