

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE KIMBALL BUSINESS PARK PROJECT

CITY OF CHINO, CALIFORNIA

**APNs 105-523-101, 105-523-102, 105-524-105, 105-554-101,
105-554-102, 105-610-102, 105-611-103, and 105-612-101**

Prepared for:

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Submitted to:

**City of Chino
13220 Central Avenue
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October 25, 2016

Archaeological Information Page

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USGS Quadrangle: Prado Dam, California (7.5 minute)

Study Area: 74.09 acres

Key Words: Negative survey; San Bernardino County; City of Chino; APNs 105-523-101, 105-523-102, 105-524-105, 105-554-101, 105-554-102, 105-610-102, 105-611-103, and 105-612-101; monitoring recommended.

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The following report describes the results of a Phase I archaeological assessment conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSa) for the Kimball Business Park Project, which encompasses Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 105-523-101, 105-523-102, 105-524-105, 105-554-101, 105-554-102, 105-610-102, 105-611-103, and 105-612-101. The project consists of a 74.09-acre property located in the city of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. The project, as proposed by the applicant, seeks to develop the property into a series of 22 warehouse and multi-tenant industrial structures with associated parking, infrastructure, and landscaping. The center of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) can be found southwest of the intersection of Kimball Road and Rincon Meadows Avenue. Specifically, this project is located in an unsectioned portion of the USGS 7.5-minute *Prado Dam, California* topographic map, Township 2 South, Range 7 West (projected) in the former Santa Ana del Chino Land Grant. BFSa, in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of Chino environmental guidelines, conducted the assessment to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project.

The archaeological investigation of the subject property included a review of archaeological records search information provided by the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (CSU Fullerton). The records search provided information regarding previously recorded sites and previous archaeological studies within the project boundaries or within a one-mile radius of the project. According to the data obtained from the SCCIC, one previously recorded historic (1930s to 1940s) residence was recorded within the project boundaries (P-36-012494) and an additional 27 cultural resources were recorded within a one-mile radius of the project. An adequate survey sample of the surrounding area has determined that there is a potential for buried archaeological sites within the project boundaries.

The archaeological survey of the project was conducted on August 11, 2016. Survey conditions were generally good and ground visibility ranged from poor to fair in most areas. The property has been disturbed and graded in the past and previous impacts include the establishment of dirt roads, agricultural use, and continued farming within the APE. One potentially historic house was identified within the APE. However, a previous study by Jacquemain and Smallwood (2006) evaluated the structure at 7262 Bickmore Avenue (P-36-012494) as not significant. Additional structures potentially related to the historic-period house are too dilapidated and lack the integrity to be considered important historic resources.

For the initial environmental study, no additional studies will be required. However, due to the presence of previously recorded resources located in the vicinity of the project and the potential to encounter buried or masked cultural deposits, it is recommended that a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) be implemented as a condition of project approval. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. All notes,

photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSa in Poway, California.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

In response to a request by Richland Communities, BFSa conducted an archaeological assessment for the Kimball Business Park Project. The archaeological survey and evaluation program for the project were conducted in order to comply with CEQA and the requirements of the City of Chino with regards to cultural resources. The project is located in an area of moderate cultural resource sensitivity, 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 the southwest San Bernardino County area are focused around environments with accessible food and water.

The project is a 74.09-acre property located southwest of the intersection of Kimball Road and Rincon Meadows Avenue in the city of Chino, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 2.0–1). The project is identified as APNs 105-523-101, 105-523-102, 105-524-105, 105-554-101, 105-554-102, 105-610-102, 105-611-103, and 105-612-101. This project is located within an unsectioned portion of the USGS 7.5-minute *Prado Dam, California* topographic map, Township 2 South, Range 7 West (projected) (Figure 2.0–2). The project, as proposed by the applicant, seeks to develop the property into 22 warehouse and multi-tenant industrial structures with associated parking, infrastructure, and landscaping (Figure 2.0–3).

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith, M.A. and Senior Project Archaeologist Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA directed the Phase I archaeological assessment for the project. Archaeological Field Director Clarence Hoff and field technician James Shrieve conducted the pedestrian survey. Tracy Stropes prepared the technical report, Kris Reinicke created the report graphics, and Elena Goralogia conducted technical editing and report distribution. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

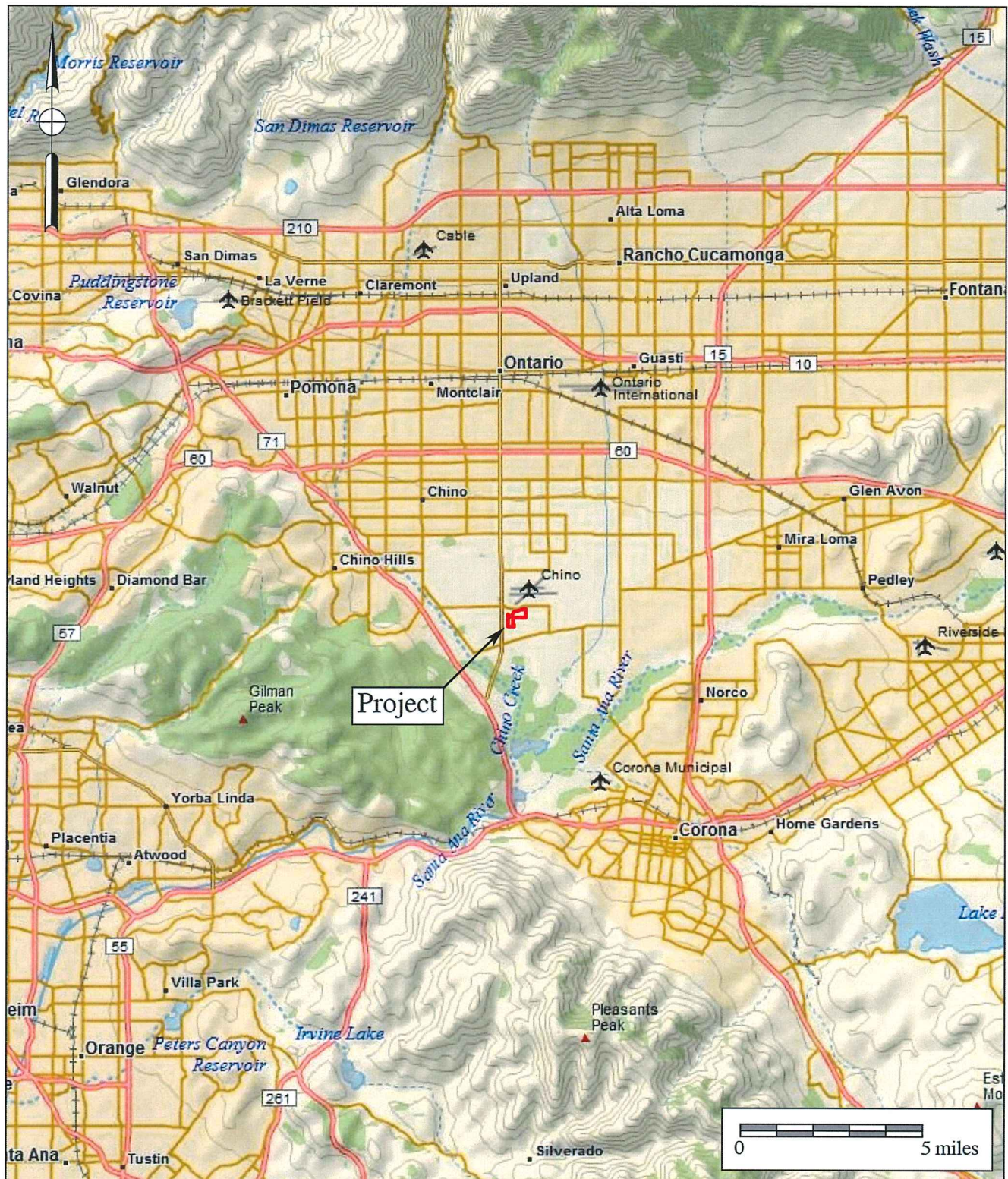


Figure 2.0-1
General Location Map
 The Kimball Business Park Project
 DeLorme (1:250,000 series)



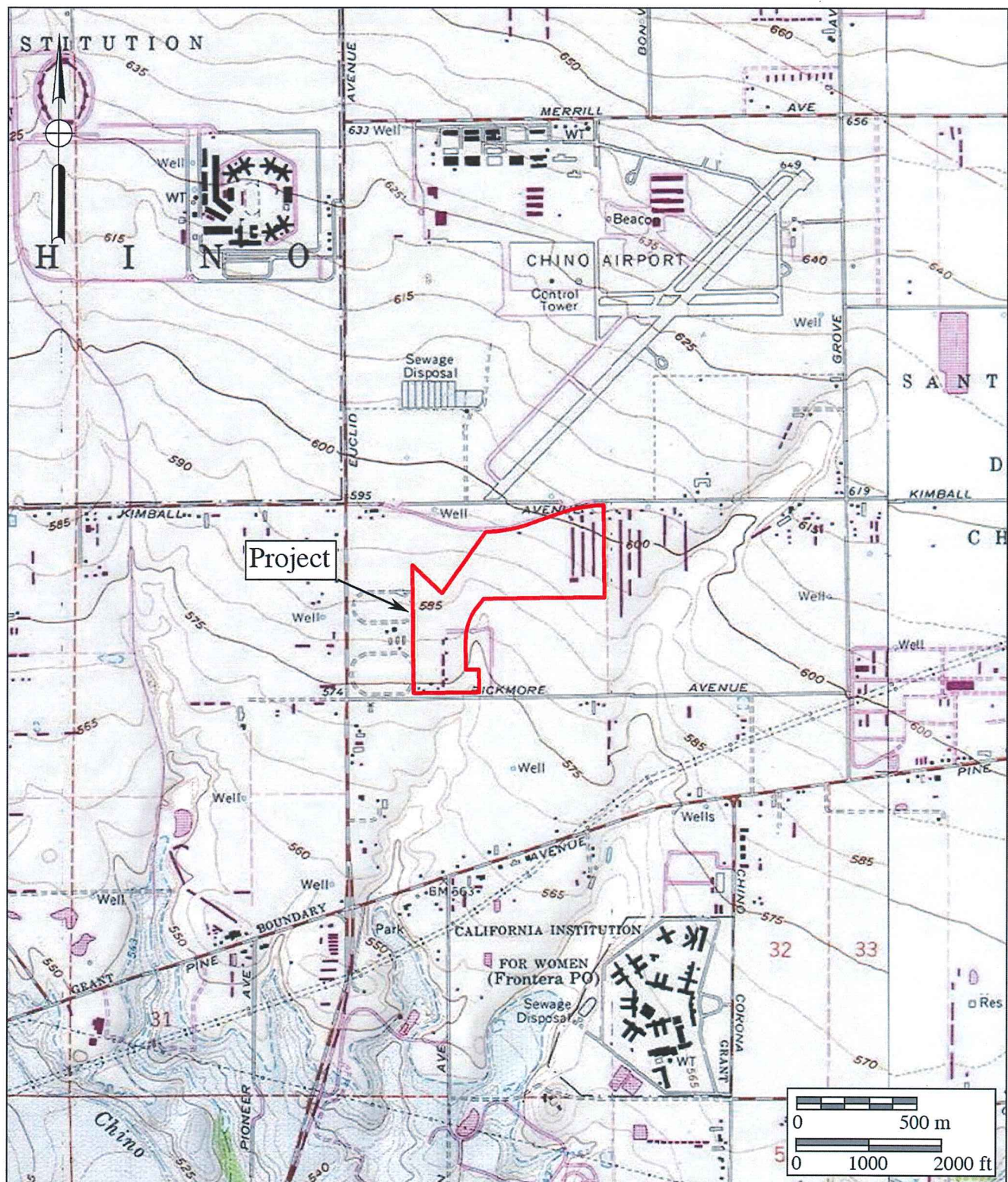
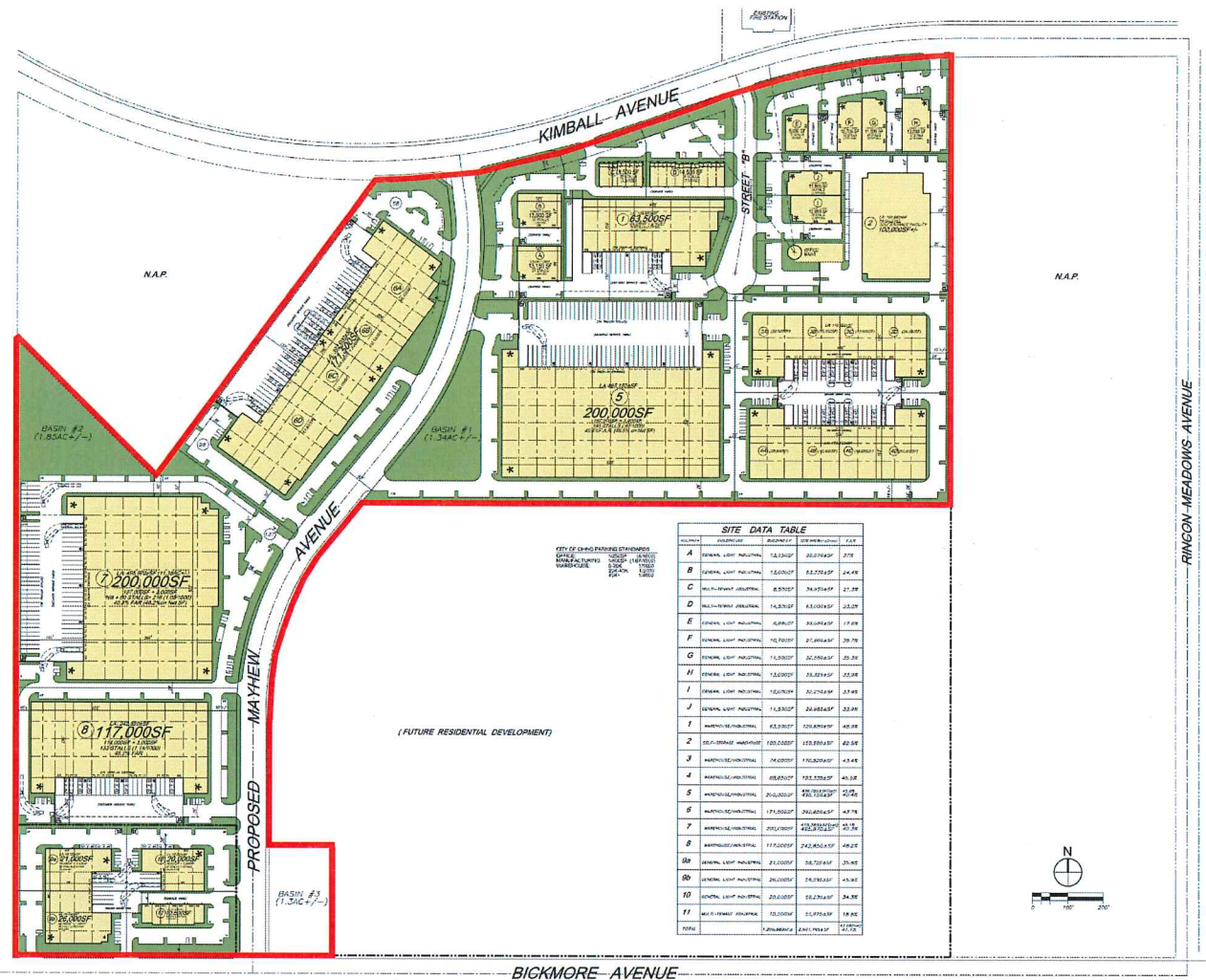


Figure 2.0-2
Project Location Map

The Kimball Business Park Project

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





Richland/Chino Business Center

CLIENT:
RICHLAND REAL ESTATE FUND, LLC

Figure 2.0-3
Project Development Map
 The Kimball Business Park Project

3.0 PROJECT 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 environmental and cultural settings at the subject property, the relationship between the two, and the relevance of those relationships to the project.

3.1 Environmental Setting

The proposed project is generally located south of Kimball Road and southwest of Rincon Meadows Avenue in the city of Chino, California. The city of Chino is located in southwest San Bernardino County within the Chino Valley, which is a sub-portion of the larger San Bernardino Valley. The project is located within the Chino Basin, which is situated within the upper Santa Ana Valley of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province. The Chino Basin is a relatively flat alluvial plain formed from sediments deposited by the Santa Ana River and its tributaries, such as Chino Creek, within the Perris Block of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province of southern California. The Peninsular Ranges are the southernmost segment of a chain of North American Mesozoic batholiths, a series of northwest- to southeast-trending mountain ranges separated by similarly trending valleys that extend from Alaska to the southern tip of Baja California. The project is relatively flat, with the property's lowest point located at its southern corner and its highest point located at its northeastern boundary. Elevations within the project range from approximately 570 to 600 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The entire project has been disturbed by some previous development on the periphery and repeated agricultural use. Currently, vegetation within the project is characterized as primarily introduced grasses, weeds, and vegetation remnants from agricultural cultivation.

3.2 Cultural Setting

3.2.1 Prehistoric Period

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

Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to use these terms interchangeably. Reference will be made to the geologic framework that divides the culture chronology of the area

into four segments: late Pleistocene (20,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]), early Holocene (10,000 to 6,650 YBP), middle Holocene (6,650 to 3,350 YBP), and late Holocene (3,350 to 200 YBP).

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

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

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

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

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

The rising sea level during the early Holocene created rocky shorelines and bays along the coast by flooding valley floors and eroding the coastline (Curry 1965; Inman 1983). Shorelines were primarily rocky with small littoral cells, as sediments were deposited at bay edges but rarely discharged into the ocean (Reddy 2000). These bays eventually evolved into lagoons and estuaries, which provided a rich habitat for mollusks and fish. The warming trend and rising sea levels generally continued until the late Holocene (4,000 to 3,500 YBP).

At the beginning of the late Holocene, sea levels stabilized, rocky shores declined, lagoons filled with sediment, and sandy beaches became established (Gallegos 1985; Inman 1983; Masters 1994; Miller 1966; Warren and Pavesic 1963). Many former lagoons became saltwater marshes surrounded by coastal sage scrub by the late Holocene (Gallegos 2002). The

sedimentation of the lagoons was significant in that it had profound effects on the types of resources available to prehistoric peoples. Habitat was lost for certain large mollusks, namely *Chione* and *Argopecten*, but habitat was gained for other small mollusks, particularly *Donax* (Gallegos 1985; Reddy 2000). The changing lagoon habitats resulted in the decline of larger shellfish, the loss of drinking water, and the loss of Torrey Pine nuts, causing a major depopulation of the coast as people shifted inland to reliable freshwater sources and intensified their exploitation of terrestrial small game and plants, including acorns (originally proposed by Rogers 1929; Gallegos 2002).

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

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

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

Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

Gabrielino

The territory of the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact covers much of present-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

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

Resources procured along the coast and on the islands were primarily marine in nature and included tuna, swordfish, rays, sharks, California sea lions, Stellar sea lions, harbor seals, northern elephant seals, sea otters, dolphins, porpoises, various waterfowl species, numerous fish species, purple sea urchins, and mollusks such as rock scallops, California mussels, and limpets. Inland resources included oak acorns, pine nuts, Mohave yucca, cacti, sage, grass nuts, deer, rabbits, hares, rodents, quails, ducks, and a variety of reptiles such as western pond turtles and numerous different snakes (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

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

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

Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976). Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Bean and

Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976). Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

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

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

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

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

3.2.2 Historic Period

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

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

In the mid- to late 1770s, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through much of Riverside County while searching for an overland route from Sonora, Mexico to San Gabriel and Los Angeles, where he described fertile valleys, lakes and sub-desert areas (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998; Riverside County n.d.). In 1797, Father Presidente Lausen, Father Norberto de Santiago, and Corporal Pedro Lisalde led an expedition from Mission San Juan Capistrano through southwestern Riverside County in search of a new mission site, before constructing Mission San Luis Rey in northern San Diego County (Brigandi 1998). While no missions were ever built in what would become Riverside County (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998), many mission outposts, or *asistencias*, were established in the early years of the nineteenth century to extend the missions' influence to the backcountry (Brigandi 1998). Two outposts that were located in Riverside County include San Jacinto and Temecula.

Mexico gained independence in 1822 and desecularized the missions in 1832, signifying the end of the Mission Period (Brigandi 1998; Riverside County n.d.). By this time, the missions owned some of the best and most fertile land in southern California. In order for California to develop, the land would have to be made productive enough to turn a profit (Brigandi 1998). The new government began distributing the vast mission holdings to wealthy and politically connected Mexican citizens. The "grants" were called "ranchos," of which Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo were located in present-day Riverside County. Many of these ranchos have lent their names to modern-day locales (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998). The first grant in present-day Riverside County was Rancho Jurupa, given to Juan Bandini in 1838. These ranchos were all located in the valley environments typical of western Riverside County. The project is located within the Pauba Land Grant/Rancho. Governor Manuel Micheltorena first deeded the 26,597 acres of Rancho Pauba to Vicente Moraga in 1844 (Van Horn 1974). Brigandi (1998) reports that the name "Pauba" is Luiseño in origin and translates roughly as "traces of strangers," referencing a Luiseño legend and the observation that robbers would lurk and find refuge in the mountainous area. Ownership of Rancho Pauba changed frequently; however, the use of the land for cattle pasture remained fairly consistent (Van Horn 1974; Brigandi 1998). In 1905, Walter L. Vail purchased much of Rancho Pauba along with portions of Temecula and Little Temecula (Brigandi 1998), and ownership of much of the land rested with the Vail family until 1964. The

land retained its importance as cattle pasture and gained some prominence for agriculture; corn and alfalfa were grown for silage, while potatoes, beets, onions, and beans were grown to feed urban populations (Brigandi 1998). It is unclear as to what degree the early activities of Rancho Pauba affected the current project.

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

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

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans as compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The Mexican and American ranchers did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976). In 1846, war erupted between Mexico and the United States. In 1848, with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the region was annexed as a territory of the United States, and in 1850, California became a state. These events generated a steady flow of settlers into the area, including gold miners, entrepreneurs, health-seekers, speculators, politicians, adventurers, seekers of religious freedom, and individuals desiring to create utopian colonies.

Laid out by Richard Gird, the post-statehood owner of the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino, the town of Chino was created in 1887 in response to California's land boom of the late 1880s. The history of Chino, its neighboring cities, and southwestern San Bernardino County has been examined by several local authors (Schuiling 1984; Galvin 2002; Bricker and Jertberg 1994), which resulted in the following historic timeline. In 1881, former miner Richard Gird bought the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino and the Chino Addition from a mortgage company that had taken the title from the trust of Isaac Williams's daughter, Francesca. Williams was one of the original

rancho owners who had taken possession of the land after California became a state. Rancho Santa Ana del Chino was 46,000 acres. The early homesteaders dug artesian wells near Gird's town plat that could provide water for crops and, with help from the State of California, Gird created an agricultural experimental station on his land that operated for many years. Gird was able to begin experimenting with various crops, such as sugar beets, to determine which types could be grown commercially. Fife and Morton (1974) indicate that the geology of the middle portion of Santa Ana, near Chino and southwest Ontario, was conducive to an artesian well and near-surface groundwater seeps. The Santa Ana River canyon served as a natural pincer keeping groundwater in the region longer before it moved into Orange County to the southwest. Prior to extensive pumping, much of the ground at the lower end of Chino Creek, against the Chino Hills, was boggy much of the time as a "leaky" cap of alluvium lay across the saturated zone creating numerous seeps and low-pressure artesian wells.

Around 1886, Gird built the narrow gauge Chino Valley Railroad, which was then abandoned when the Chino Valley Sugar Beet Factory, where tenant farmers would provide beets for processing, was built the next year. The Southern Pacific Railroad replaced the narrow gauge with a spur linking with the main railroad line in Ontario (Brown 2005). Soon after, in 1894, Gird was forced to sell the Rancho Santa Ana del Chino to Charles Phillips of San Luis Obispo for \$1.6 million to settle his debts (Brown 2005); however, the sugar beet plant and tenant-farmed acreage were an unqualified success. After the beet plant closed in 1917 or 1918, the Chino Land and Water Company formed from former ranch properties and began selling off parcels.

In the late 1930s, the State of California began to realize that the three existing state prison facilities (San Quentin, Folsom, and the new women's prison at Tehachapi) would soon be overcrowded, so an ambitious plan to build new prisons led the State to purchase large quantities of farmland in the Chino area. Today, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation runs the California Institution for Men in Chino and the California Institution for Women off Chino-Corona Road to the southeast. About the same time, Chino Airport was first developed as a training base prior to World War II; "Cal Aero Field" was one of four airports developed as part of the Curtis Wright Technical Institute based at the Glendale Airport. The United States Army Air Force contracted with the school to provide primary flight training for Army Air Cadets just before and throughout the war.

The dairy industry flourished from the 1950s through the 1980s, with dairy-friendly zoning in the southwest corner of San Bernardino County encouraging many ethnic Dutch families to relocate there and become the cornerstone of the industry. The city of Chino's large, highly efficient dairies made it the largest milk-producing community in the nation's largest milk-producing state. As a result of its pastoral setting, convenient location, and rural flavor, Chino became a popular site for Hollywood crews to shoot shows such as the 1960's *Twelve O'Clock High*.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological assessment conducted for the Kimball Business Park Project consisted of a reconnaissance of the property by qualified archaeologists and an institutional records search. This archaeological study conformed to the statutory requirements of CEQA in evaluating potential impacts and the agency guidelines of the City of Chino.

4.1 Field Methodology

The archaeological survey of the property, which was conducted on August 11, 2016, was an intensive pedestrian reconnaissance consisting of a series of parallel transects spaced at approximately three-meter intervals. The entire property was accessible and approximately 30 to 35 percent of the ground surface was visible. Photographs were taken to document project conditions during the survey (see Section 5.3).

4.2 Archaeological Records Search

The records search conducted by the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton was reviewed for an area of one mile surrounding the project in order to determine the presence of any previously recorded sites. Results of the records search are provided in Appendix B and discussed in Section 5.1.

4.3 Report Preparation and Recordation

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

4.4 Native American Consultation

BFSA requested a review of the Sacred Lands File by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. No Native American cultural resources were identified within one mile of the project. Original correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

5.0 REPORT OF FINDINGS

5.1 Results of the Institutional Records Searches

An archaeological records search was conducted by the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton, the results of which were reviewed by BFSa. The SCCIC reported one previously recorded historic (1930s to 1940s) residence within the project boundaries (P-36-012494) and an additional 24 cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project (Table 5.1–1). The historic-period residence at 7262 Bickmore Avenue was previously evaluated as not significant by CRM Tech in 2006 (Jacquemain and Smallwood 2006). Most of the resources are historic, and include eight historic dairy complexes, four historic farm complexes, five historic single-family residences, one historic power line, and one historic flood control channel (Cypress Channel). The prehistoric sites consist of four prehistoric artifact scatters and a prehistoric isolated artifact. There are an additional three historic structures associated with the Chino Airport within the records search radius, but there are no formal records for these properties on file at the SCCIC.

Table 5.1–1
Cultural Resources Located Within a One-Mile
Radius of the Kimball Business Park Project

| Site No(s). | Description |
|---|---|
| SBR-5274, SBR-2259, SBR-5241, and SBR-5242 | Prehistoric artifact scatter |
| P-36-060030 | Prehistoric isolate |
| P-36-020256, P-36-020641, P-36-020642, P-36-020643, P-36-020645, P-36-013623, P-36-013728, and SBR-16,172/H | Historic dairy complex |
| P-36-020415, P-36-023479, P-36-025448, and P-36-025449 | Historic farm complex |
| P-36-012494, P-36-020644, P-36-025446, P-36-025447, P-36-025450, and P-36-025451 | Historic single-family residence |
| P-36-013729 | Historic power line |
| P-36-024903 | Historic flood control channel (Cypress Channel) |
| P-36-015217, P-36-015218, and P-36-015219 | Historic structures associated with the Chino Airport |

The records search also indicates that there have been 43 cultural resource studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the project. According to the SCCIC, one of the cultural resource studies (Jacquemain and Smallwood 2006) included a portion of the current project. Jacquemain and Smallwood (2006) identified a historic-period building at 7262 Bickmore Avenue, which is within the Kimball Business Park APE; however, the structure was evaluated as not significant.

The SCCIC also reviewed the following historic sources:

- The National Register of Historic Places Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File
- 1902 historic topographic map of Chino, California
- 1947 historic topographic map of Chino, California

The Office of Historic Preservation, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File lists three properties: P-36-015217 (listed as “Chino Airport” at 15622 Grove Avenue), P-36-015218 (Listed as “Chino Airport” at 7780 Kimball Avenue), and P-36-015219 (listed as “Chino Airport” at 7802 Kimball Avenue). All three properties are classified as ineligible for the National Register by consensus through the Section 106 process (not evaluated for the California Register or for local listing). The complete records search results are provided in Appendix B.

BFSA also requested a review of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. No Native American cultural resources were identified within one mile of the project. Original correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

Although the records search results only indicate the presence of one non-significant historic resource within the project boundaries, the absence of additional results in the records search does not necessarily indicate the absence of cultural resources and it is possible that additional historic and Native American resources may exist within the APE. Consequently, an archaeological survey was conducted for the project.

5.2 Historic Archival Results

The results of the preliminary archival research are presented primarily to provide the historical background for any historic resources that may be encountered. Within the project, the presence and contextual integrity of any potential resources is unknown. However, based upon preliminary archival research, even disturbed resources can be verified and may be capable of supplying a reliable temporal data and historic context for the property.

5.2.1 Historical Background

Based upon archival research and review of previous studies, structures first appear within the APE as early as 1917. Information from the San Bernardino County Assessor’s Office indicates that these structures were likely related to Pancho Bidart (San Bernardino County Assessor’s Office 1917-1922), the owner of the property during this period. Around 1925, the property was transferred to T.H. Brice (San Bernardino County Assessor’s Office 1922-1944). In 1938, only one structure is noted on the property (Figure 5.2–1).

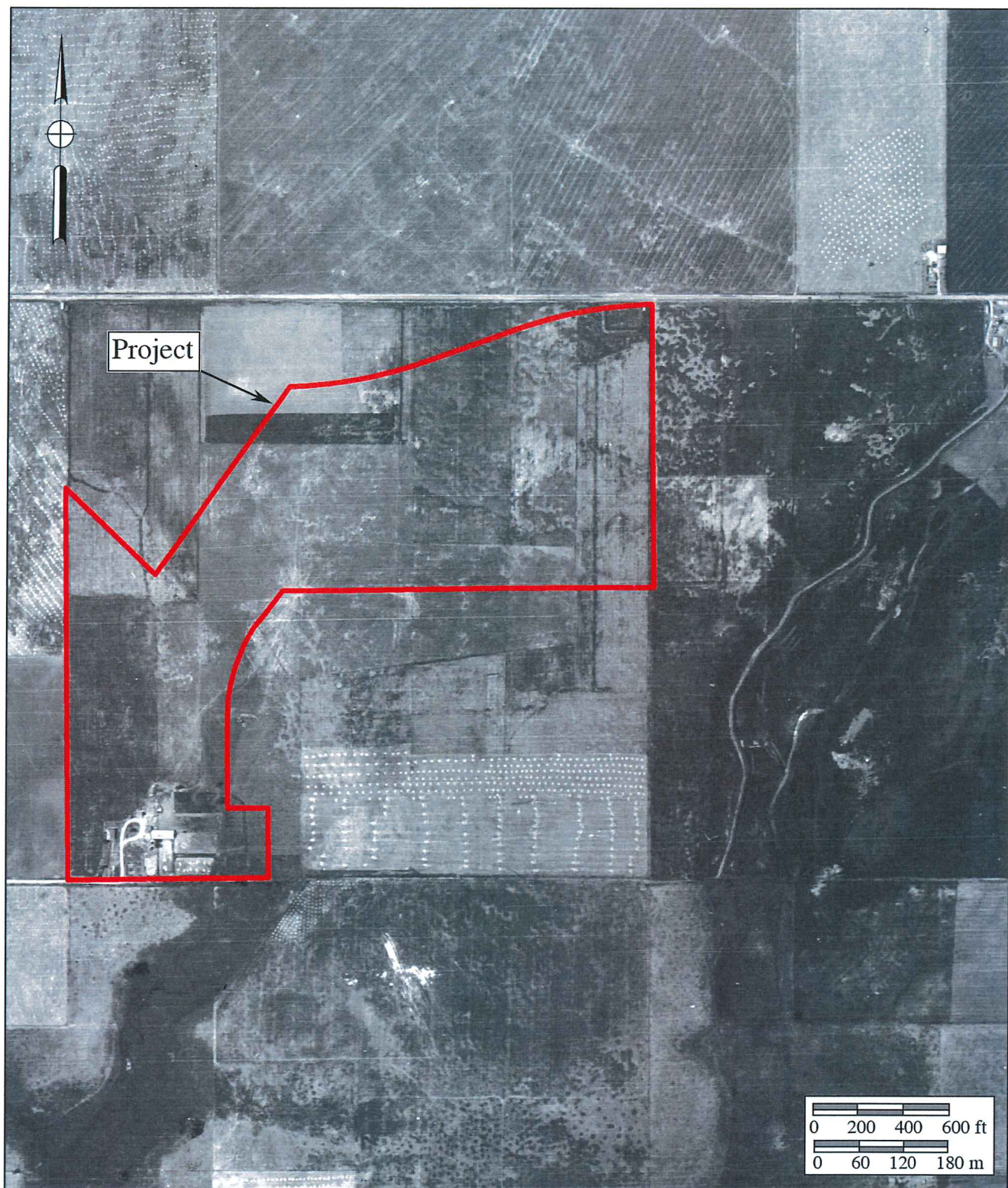


Figure 5.2-1
1938 Aerial Photograph
 The Kimball Business Park Project

This structure may be the single farmworker residence noted within the project APE in 2006 (Jacquemain and Smallwood 2006). Based upon a review of historic aerial imagery, it appears that the farmworker residence at 7262 Bickmore Avenue may have been one of the earliest structures built within the project APE. By 1942, a series of individuals held stake in the property, including R.C. Johnson in 1942, followed by William A. and Roseamond Smith in 1944 (San Bernardino County Assessor's Office 1922-1944). Historic aerial photographs indicate that between 1939 and 1946, another building was added (Figure 5.2-2).

By 1966, a large barn-type structure had been erected, which was oriented east to west along Bickmore Avenue (Figure 5.2-3). No additional information could be recovered about the previous owners of the property (Bidart, Brice, Johnson, or the Smiths). Imagery also suggests that later buildings may have been constructed in the place of the building once present during the historic era (Jacquemain and Smallwood 2006).

By the 1970s, Xavier Aphessetch, a prominent member of the local Basque community, had taken possession of the property. During his time as property owner and dairy operator, he made several improvements to the property including extensive repair work and remodeling (Figure 5.2-4). Most notably, Aphessetch constructed a large trinket court for pelota, a handball game commonly played by the Basque community (Plate 5.2-1). Aphessetch noted at the time of its construction in the early 1980s (Figure 5.2-5) that "it's the only one of its kind in the United States" (Zubiri 1998). The structure still stands today; however, it does not appear to be in use at this time.



Plate 5.2-1: Historic photograph of men playing handball at the Aphessetch Dairy indoor court.
(Photograph courtesy of de Martino et al. 2011)

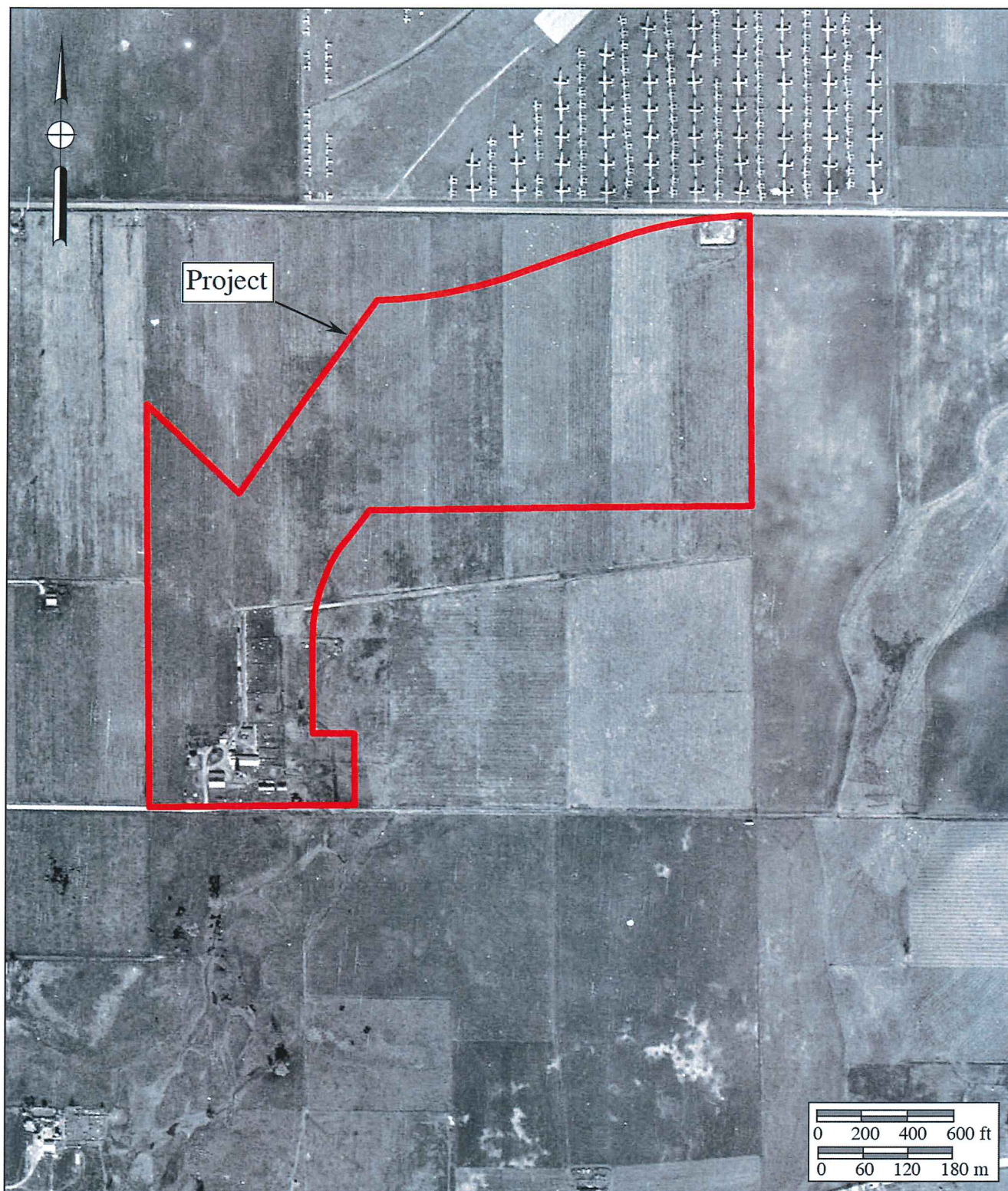


Figure 5.2-2
1946 Aerial Photograph
 The Kimball Business Park Project



Figure 5.2-3
1966 Aerial Photograph
The Kimball Business Park Project

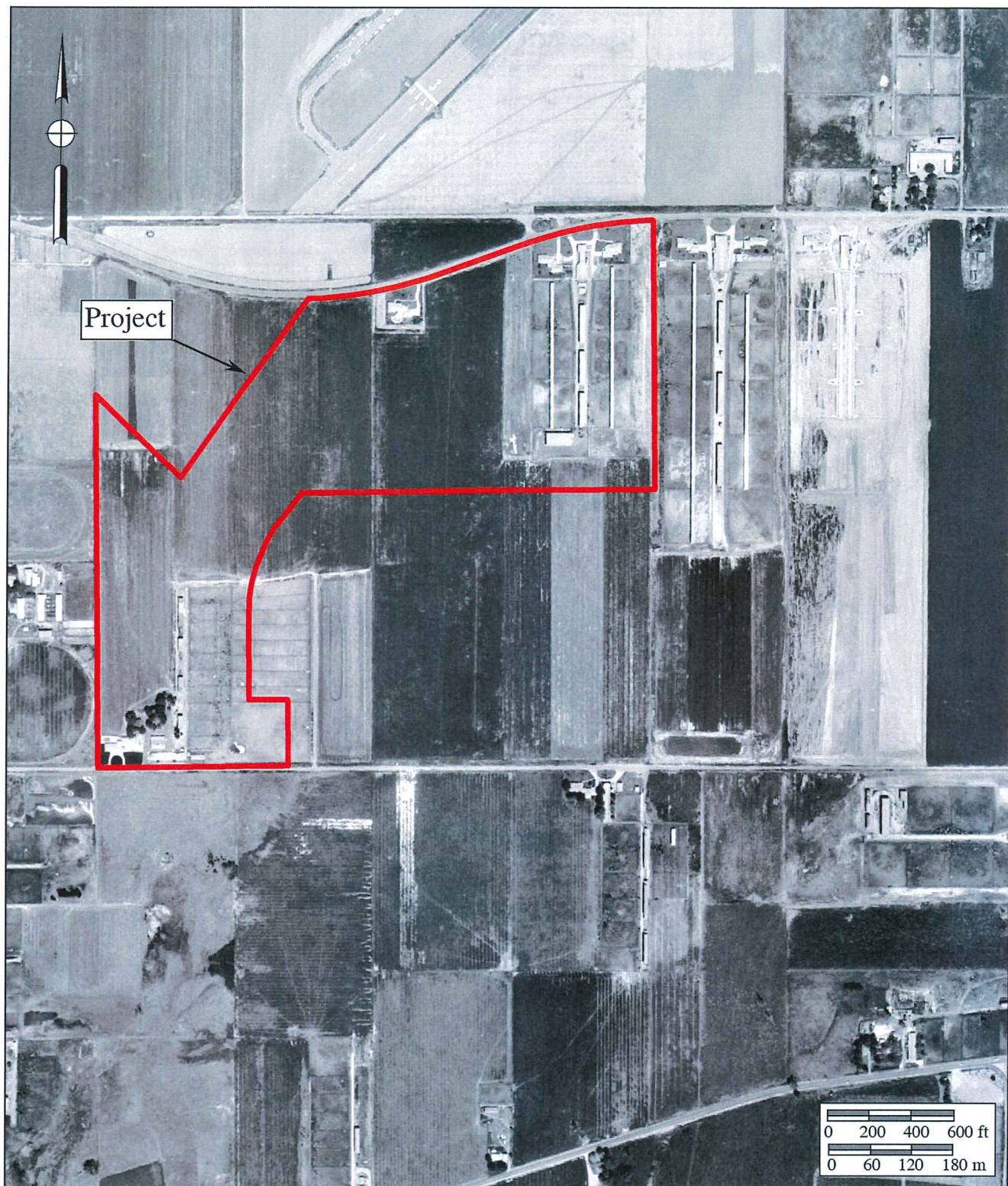


Figure 5.2-4
1977 Aerial Photograph
 The Kimball Business Park Project

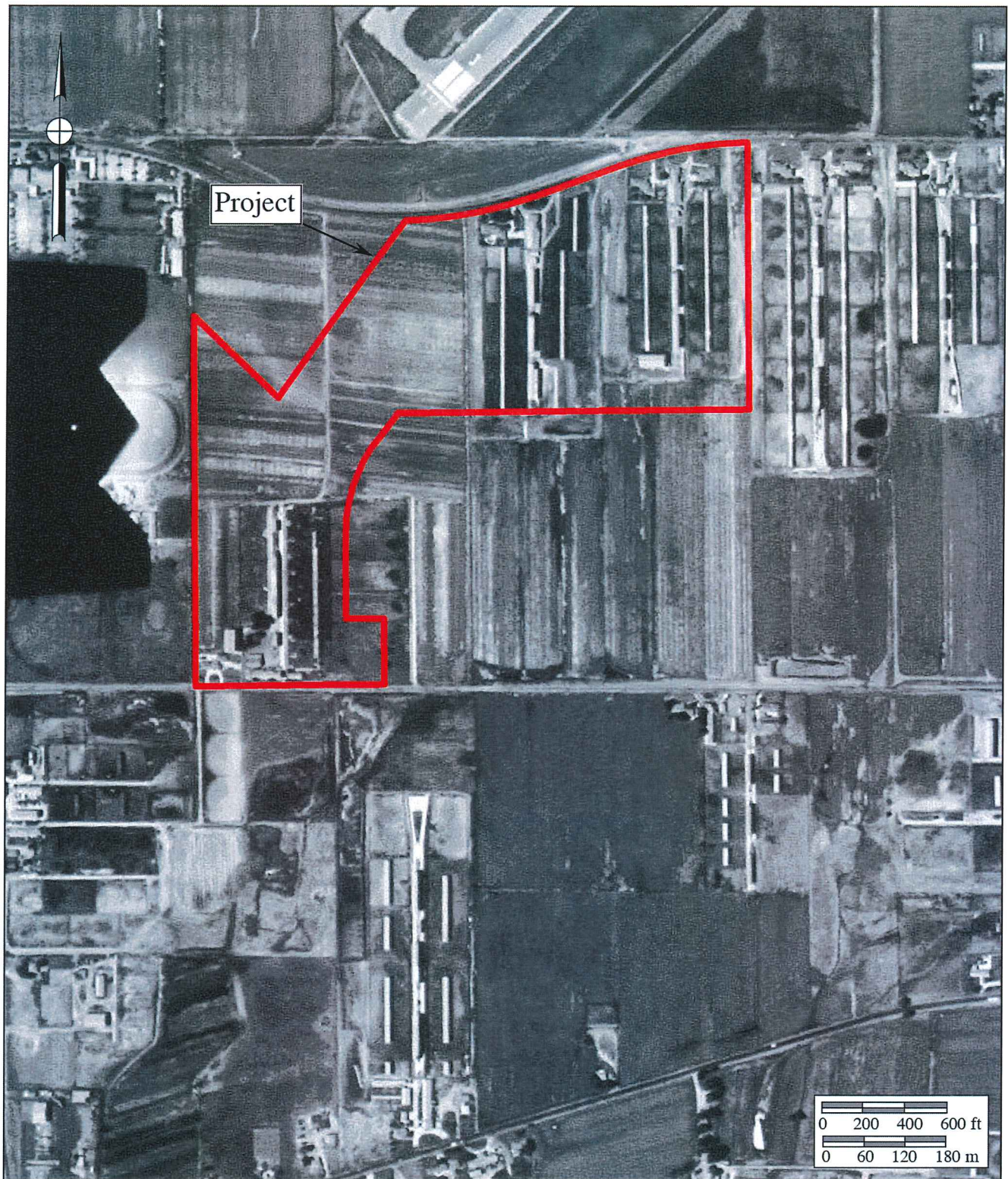


Figure 5.2-5
1989 Aerial Photograph
The Kimball Business Park Project

5.3 Results of the Field Survey

The archaeological survey was conducted on August 11, 2016 and was directed by Brian Smith and Tracy Stropes with assistance from Archeological Field Director Clarence Hoff and field technician James Shrieve. The archaeological survey of the property was an intensive pedestrian survey consisting of a series of parallel transects spaced at approximately three-meter intervals, which covered all areas of the project. The entire property was accessible, and approximately 30 to 35 percent of the ground surface was visible. The property primarily consisted of gently sloping agricultural fields, dairy pasture, and dirt roadways across the central portion of the project. The property is bounded by paved roads to the north and south and has been extensively disturbed in the past due to the agricultural use for several decades. Much of the property has been disked and cultivated and no native vegetation or undisturbed areas were noted. Images of the property are provided in Plates 5.3–1 and 5.3–2. The intensive archaeological survey of the property did not result in the identification of any new cultural resources. The extensive agricultural disturbance of the property may have led to the disposal or burial of cultural materials; however, no evidence was detected during the survey to support the prior existence of any cultural sites on the property.

Multiple structures are present in the southwestern and northeastern portions of the project APE. The majority of these structures are related to dairy farming and the general agriculture that has occurred across the property since the 1920s. Only structures in the southwestern portion of the property appear to meet the age threshold required to be considered historic resources. One modified house dating to approximately the 1930s to 1940s (as assessed via historic aerial photographs, maps, and historic research) was identified within the southwestern portion of the property at 7262 Bickmore Avenue (Plates 5.3–3 and 5.3–4). Although the structure does meet the minimum age threshold to be considered historic, the previous study conducted by Jacquemain and Smallwood (2006) indicated that the structure was not a significant historic resource as it lacked any significant architectural or esthetic qualities and was not associated with any important historic figures or events (Jacquemain and Smallwood 2006). In addition, the changes and expansion of the structure have diminished any possible historic integrity, and the lack of architecturally distinguishing features reduces the noteworthiness of the structure. Additional structures identified on the property may also be contemporaneous (Plate 5.3–5 and 5.3–6) with the modified house at 7262 Bickmore Avenue; however, the dilapidated nature of these structures indicates that they do not maintain the appropriate integrity to be considered significant features or structures.



Plate 5.3-1: Overview of the northwest portion of the project, facing south.



Plate 5.3-2: Overview of the northwest portion of the project, facing south.



Plate 5.3–3: Front view of the modified structure at 7262 Bickmore Avenue, facing north.



Plate 5.3–4: Side view of the modified structure and garage at 7262 Bickmore Avenue, facing northwest.



Plate 5.3–5: Dilapidated barn structure located to the east of 7262 Bickmore Avenue, facing northeast.



Plate 5.3–6: Cinder block outbuilding located to the east of 7262 Bickmore Avenue, facing north.

6.0 RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

The Phase I archaeological assessment for the Kimball Business Park Project was negative for the presence of newly recorded cultural resources. Although one potentially historic house was identified on the property, the previous study by Jacquemain and Smallwood (2006) evaluated the structure as not significant in accordance with CEQA, as the structure lacked any significant architectural or esthetic qualities and was not associated with any important historic figures or events. This structure has also been significantly modified, which has removed any historic integrity for the structure. In addition, the potentially historic features related to the farming of the property also lack the integrity to be considered significant historic resources. An overview of archaeological resources in the area surrounding the project indicated that prehistoric and historic resources are low to moderate in frequency within the immediate vicinity of the APE. These results indicate that there is a moderate potential that archaeological deposits are present within the project boundaries.

Based upon the results of this study, no additional research or survey tasks will be required. However, due to the presence of previously recorded resources located in the vicinity of the project and the potential to encounter buried or masked cultural deposits, it is recommended that a MMRP be implemented as a condition of project approval. The mitigation monitoring program should include archaeological monitoring of all excavation and grading activities associated with the project, in addition to a testing and significance evaluation should historic or prehistoric resources be encountered.

7.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

October 25, 2016

Date

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APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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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 submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation, some of which included Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeze (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reports/Papers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Senior Project Archaeologist

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Education

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

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

Professional Memberships

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

Experience

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Project Archaeologist
Gallegos & Associates**

**September 1996–June 2006
Carlsbad, California**

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field direction, Native American consultation, report authorship/technical editing, and composition of several data recovery/preservation programs for both CEQA and NEPA level compliance.

**Project Archaeologist
Macko Inc.**

**September 1993–September 1996
Santa Ana, California**

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

**Archaeological Field Technician
Chambers Group Inc.**

**January 1993–September 1993
Irvine, California**

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

**Archaeological Field Technician
John Minch and Associates**

**May 1992–September 1992
San Juan Capistrano, California**

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

Reports/Papers

Principal Author

- 2012 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for the USGS Creepmeter Project; July 20, 2012; Tracy Stropes and Brian Smith.
- 2011 Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Mission Brewery Villas Project City of San Diego (Project No. 52078) / April 9, 2012 / Tracy A. Stropes.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project; June 7, 2012; Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 768 Project; April 10, 2012; Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Butterfield Residence Project, La Jolla, California / January 17, 2011 / Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 A Cultural Resources Literature Review for the 11099 North Torrey Pines Road Project, San Diego, California; November 17, 2010; Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 A Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Eichen Residence Project, San Diego, California, Project No. 191775 / August 17, 2011 / Tracy A. Stropes.

- 2010 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the San Jacinto Poultry Ranch Storage Building Project; November 11, 2010; Tracy Stropes and Brian Smith.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Salvation Army Vehicle Storage Area Project; 1015 West 12th Street, City of San Diego; Project #217113; December 5, 2011, Tracy A. Stropes, Principal Investigator.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sunset Cliffs Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego, Project No. 178901, January 5, 2012, Tracy A. Stropes.
- 2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 Project; April 16, 2012; Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 A Phase III Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program for CA-SDI-16986, Hidden Meadows, San Diego County, California (TPM 20794) Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 Research Design, Data Recovery Program, and Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program for 1900 Spindrift Drive La Jolla, California; APN 346-44-05; January 26, 2011; Tracy Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project La Jolla California, Project No. 214654; L64A-003A; APN 346-44-04; January 26, 2011; Tracy Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2009 An Archaeological Assessment for the Rivera-Placentia Project, City of Riverside, California. Prepared for Riverside Construction Company.
- 2009 Cultural Resource Data Recovery Plan for the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project. Prepared for the City of San Diego and KTU+A.
- 2009 Cultural Resource Letter Report for the Borrego Substation Feasibility Study, Borrego Springs, California. Prepared for RBF Consulting.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Study for the Gatto Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Marengo Martin Architects Inc.
- 2008 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 28220 Highridge Road Development Project, Rancho Palos Verdes, California. Prepared for REC Development.
- 2008 Wild Goose Expansion 3 Project Butte County, California Colusa County, California. Prepared for Niska Gas Storage LLC.
- 2008 Class III Cultural Resource Survey for the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Four Railway Bridge Renewal Project San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for BNSF Railway Company.
- 2008 I-80 Colfax Site Cultural Resource Records Search Report, Placer County California. Prepared for Granite Construction Company.
- 2008 I-80 Gold Run Site Cultural Resource Records Search Report, Placer County California. Prepared for Granite Construction Company.
- 2008 Cultural Resource Monitoring at 31431 Camino Capistrano, San Juan Capistrano California. Prepared for Herman Weissker, Inc.

- 2008 Cultural Resource Inventory for the Snow White Pumice Mine, Hinkley California. Prepared for U.S. Mining and Minerals Corporation.
- 2007 Nodule Industries of North Coastal San Diego: Change and Stasis in 10,000 Years of Lithic Technology. Masters Thesis on file, San Diego State University.
- 2007 Cultural Resource Inventory for Empire Homes (APN 104-180-04), Lake Forest, California. Prepared for Empire Homes.
- 2007 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for APN 104-200-09, Beumont, California. Prepared for Mary Chan.
- 2007 Cultural Resource Inventory for Empire Homes (APN 104-180-04), Lake Forest, California. Prepared for Empire Homes.
- 2006 Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course Data Recovery Program for CA-SDI-8694, and Indexing and Preservation Program Study for CA-SDI-8303 and CA-SDI-8797 Locus C, City of Carlsbad, CA. Prepared for City of Carlsbad.
- 2005 Grand Pacific Resorts Data Recovery and Index Sample Program for CA-SDI-8797, Area A, City of Carlsbad, CA. Prepared for Grand Pacific Resorts Inc.
- 2004 "Near the Harris Site Quarry" Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Preservation Program for CA-SDI-13028, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Harbrecht Development, L.P.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Boundary Test Report for the Lilac Ranch Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Empire Companies.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Preservation Program for CA-SDI-12027, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Harbrecht Development Inc.
- 2002 Data Recovery Program for the Pacbell Site CA-SDI-5633, San Marcos, California. Prepared for Joseph Wong Design Associates.
- 2001 McCrink Ranch Cultural Resource Test Program Additional Information for Selected Sites, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2001 The Quail Ridge Project Cultural Resource Test Program, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Helix Environmental Planning, Inc.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the North Sand Sheet Full Buildout Program, Owens Lake, California. Prepared for CH2MHill.
- 1995 Final Report: Archaeological Investigations Conducted for the Abalone Cove Dewatering Wells, City of Rancho Palos Verdes Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, Environmental Services.
- 1995 Final Report: A Class III Intensive Survey of a 100-Acre Sand and Gravel Mining Area, Imperial County, California. Prepared for the Lilburn Corporation.
- 1994 Final Report: Data Recovery Excavations at Five Late Prehistoric Archaeological Sites Along the Los Trancos Access Road, Newport Coast Planned Community, Orange County, California. Prepared for the Coastal Community Builders, a division of The Irvine Company.

Contributing Author

- 2008 Lithic Analysis for Thirteen Sites Along the Transwestern Phoenix Expansion Project, Loops A and B. Prepared for Transwestern Pipeline Company, LLC.
- 2005 Cultural Resource Survey and Testing for the Star Ranch Property, San Diego, California.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Test Report for the Palomar Point Project: Site CA-SDI-16205, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Lanikai Management Corp.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Canyon View Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Test Report for the Yamamoto Property: Site SDM-W-2046, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Cunningham Consultants, Inc.
- 2004 Historical Resources Report for the Kuta and Mascari Properties, Otay Mesa, California. Prepared for Centex Homes.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Monitor and Test Report for the Encina Power Plant Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Haley & Aldrich, Inc.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Test Report for Site CA-SDI-16788, Otay Mesa, California. Prepared for Otay Mesa Property, L.P.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Lonestar Project, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Otay Mesa Property, L.P.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Mitigation Program for the Torrey Ranch Site CA-SDI-5325, San Diego, California. Prepared for Garden Communities.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Johnson Canyon Parcel, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Otay Mesa Property, L.P.
- 2002 Cultural Resource Data Recovery Plan for the Shaw Project: Sites CA-SDI-13025 and CA-SDI-13067, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2001 Archaeological Test Program for CA-SDI-14112 Mesa Norte Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Hunsaker & Associates.
- 2001 The Vista-Oceanside Cultural Resource Survey and Test Program, Vista, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for the Wilson Property, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for the City of Carlsbad.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Oceanside-Escondido Project, County of San Diego, California. Prepared for Dudek & Associates.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for the Kramer Junction Expansion Project Adelanto, California. Prepared for AMEC.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for CA-SDI-12508 San Diego, California (LDR. No. 99-1331). Prepared for Garden Communities.

- 2000 Archaeological Testing of Prehistoric Sites CASDI-14115 and CA-SDI-14116 for The Mesa Grande Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Solana Mesa Partners, LLC.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Wetmore Property, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Mr. Andy Campbell.
- 2000 The Torrey Ranch Cultural Resource Test Program, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Garden Communities.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Test Results for the Otay Mesa Generating Project. Prepared for the California Energy Commission and Otay Mesa Generating Company, LCC.
- 2000 The Eternal Hills Cultural Resource Survey and Test Program, City of Oceanside, California. Prepared for Eternal Hills Memorial Park.
- 2000 The Quail Ridge Cultural Resource Test Program, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Helix Environmental Planning Inc.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Testing Program for CA-SDI-5652/H and CA-SDI-9474H SR 78/Rancho Del Oro Interchange Project, Oceanside, California. Prepared for Tetrattech Inc.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Test Results for a Portion of CA-SDI-8654 (Kuebler Ranch) Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2000 Historical/Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery Program for Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-48, Locus C Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, California. Prepared for Department of the Navy, Southwest Division.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Palomar College Science Building Project San Marcos, California. Prepared for Parsons Engineering Science Inc.
- 1999 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Village of Ystagua Water Main Break City of San Diego, California. Prepared for the City of San Diego Water Department.
- 1999 The Effect of Projectile Point Size on Atlatl Dart Efficiency in Lithic Technology Vol. 24, No 1 p (27-37).
- 1999 Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Oceanside-Escondido Bikeway Project, San Marcos, California. Prepared for City of San Marcos.
- 1999 5000 Years of Occupation: Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment Program for the Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course Project City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared or Cotton/Beland/Associates, Inc.
- 1999 Silver Oaks Estates Cultural Resource Enhanced Survey and Test Report for a Portion of CA-SDI-7202 San Diego, California. Prepared for Helix Environmental Planning Inc.
- 1999 Historical Archaeological Test of a portion of CA-SDI-8303 for the Faraday Road Extension Carlsbad, California. Prepared for the City of Carlsbad.
- 1999 Cultural Resource Literature Review for the North Coast Transportation Study Arterial Streets Alternative San Diego County, California. Prepared for MLF/San Diego Association of Govt.

- 1998 Archaeological Test Report for a Portion of CA-SDI-9115/SDM-W-122 Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Industrial Developments International.
- 1998 Rainforest Ranch Cultural Resource Survey and Significance Test for Prehistoric Sites CA-SDI-14932, CA-SDI-14937, CA-SDI-14938, and CA-SDI-14946 County of San Diego, California. Prepared for Boys and Girls Club of Inland North County.
- 1998 Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Oceanside-Escondido Bikeway Project San Marcos, California.
- 1998 Final Report: Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Sterling Property, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for SPT Holdings LCC.
- 1996 Final Report: Archaeological Survey and Test for the Huber Property Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Gene Huber.
- 1996 Final Report: Results of Phase II Test Excavations and Phase III Data Recovery Excavations at Nine Archaeological Sites Within the Newport Coast Planned Community Phase III Entitlement Area, San Joaquin Hills, Orange County, California. Prepared for Coastal Community Builders, a division of The Irvine Company.
- 1995 Preliminary Report: Phase II Test Results From Nine Prehistoric Archaeological Sites Within The Proposed Upper Newport Bay Regional County Park. Prepared for EDAW, Inc.
- 1995 Final Report: A Phase II Test Excavation at CA-ORA-136, Block 800 City of Newport Beach, Orange County California. Prepared for the Irvine Apartment Communities, a division of The Irvine Company.

Presentations

- 2004 Guest Lecturer and Flintknapping Demonstration Mission San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians Annual Inter-tribal Pow-Wow. Mark Mojado, Tribal Contact.
- 2003 Steep Edge Unifacial Tools of Otay Mesa: An Analysis of Edge Types from CA SDI-7215 SCA Southern California Data Sharing Meetings
- 2001 Identification of Late Period Behavior Patterns in Elfin Forest: Three Sites in Northern San Diego County.
- 2001 Society for California Archaeology Data Sharing Meetings, San Luis Obispo, California.
- 1996 Trans-Tehachapian Lithic Trade at the Canebreak/Sawtooth Transition. Thirteenth Annual Meeting, Society of California Archaeology, Bakersfield, California.
- 1994 Point Size and Atlatl Dart Efficiency. Twenty Fourth Annual Meeting, Great Basin Anthropological Conference, Elko, Nevada.
- 1994/96 Guest Lecturer and Flint Knapping Instruction - Archaeological Field Class Fall Semester ,Cypress College, Cypress, California. Paul Langenwalter/Henry C. Koerper, Directors.
- 1994/95 Annual Guest Lecturer - "Living History Days" at the Mission, Mission San Juan Capistrano, San Juan Capistrano, California.

APPENDIX B

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results



Brian F. Smith & Associates

Archaeological/Biological/Historical/Paleontological/Air/Traffic/Noise Consulting

August 15, 2016

For: Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, California 95814

From: Kris Reinicke
Brian F. Smith and Associates Inc.
14010 Poway Rd. Suite A
Poway, CA 92064

Re: Request for Sacred Lands File and Native American Contact List for the Kimball Business Park, San Bernardino County, California.

I would like to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the following project: Kimball Business Park (Project No. 16-160). The project is an archaeological survey requested by the City of Chino for the development of a 126 acre business park, south of Kimball Avenue, west of Rincon Meadows Avenue, and North of Bickmore Avenue, in Chino, San Bernardino County, CA. Specifically, the project is located in the Santa Ana del Chino Land Grant (Township 02 south, Range 07 west, projected) in the USGS *Prado Dam* Quadrangle. A copy of the project map showing the project area, a one mile buffer, and a shapefile for the area to be searched, have been included for the processing of this request.
Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Kris Reinicke
Archaeologist/GIS Specialist
Billing: 14678 Ibex Court, San Diego, CA 92129
Phone: 858-484-0915
Email: kris@bfsa-ca.com

Attachments:

USGS 7.5 *Prado Dam and Corona North*, California, topographic maps with project area delineated.

Project Area Shapefile (.zip)

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
□ 915 Capitol Mall, RM 364 □ Sacramento, CA 95814 □ (916) 653-4082 □
(916) 657-5390 – Fax □
nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: The Kimball Business Park Project

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: *Prado Dam*

Township: 02S Range: 07W (Projected)

Company/Firm/Agency: Brian F. Smith & Associates Inc.

Contact Person: Kris Reinicke

Street Address: 14010 Poway Road, Suite A

City: Poway Zip: 92064

Phone: 858-484-0915

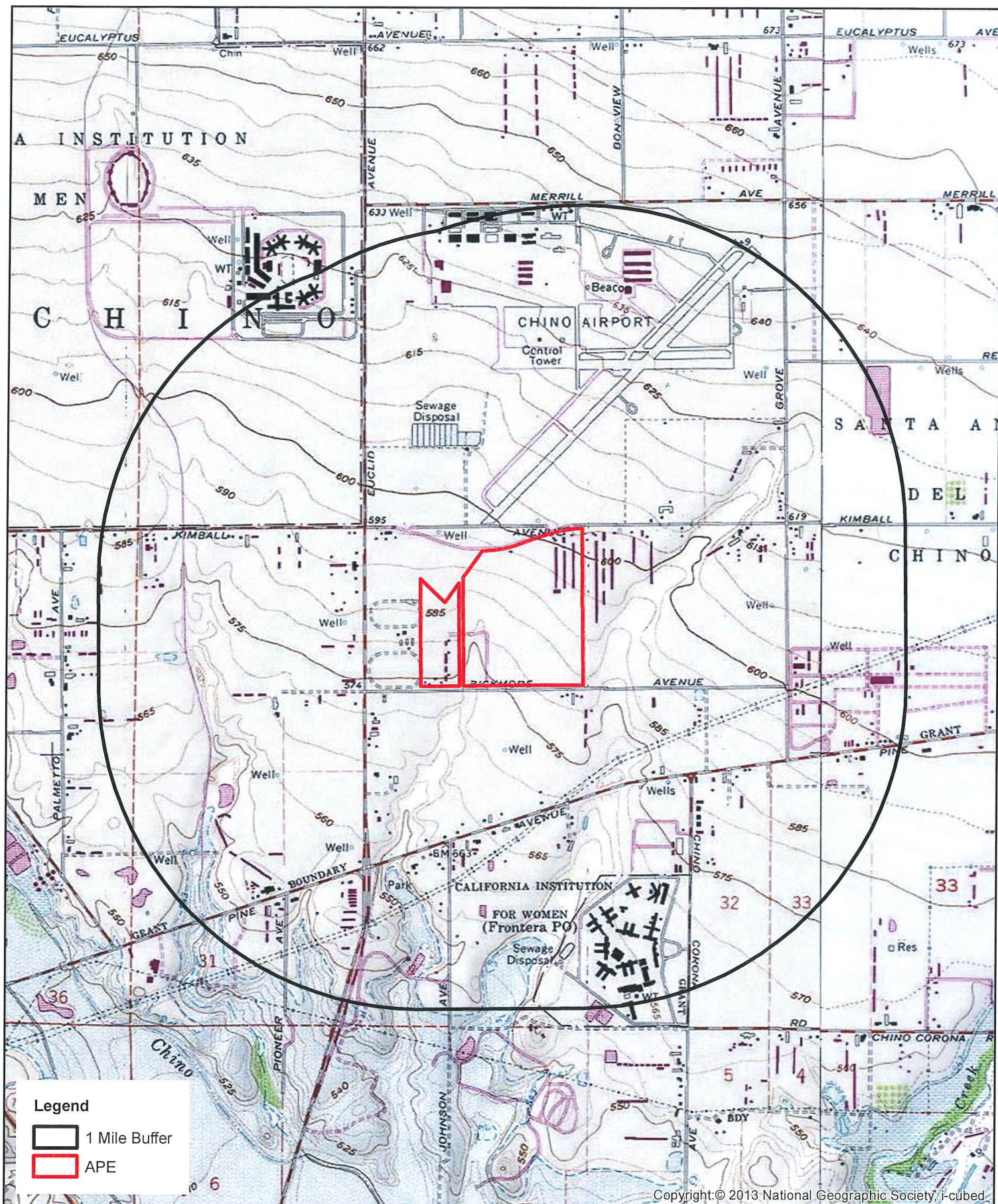
Fax: 858-679-9896

Email: kris@bfsa-ca.com

Project Description:

This records search is for my company's project: Kimball Business Park (16-160). The project is an archaeological survey requested by the City of Chino for the development of a 126 acre business park, south of Kimball Avenue, west of Rincon Meadows Avenue, and North of Bickmore Avenue, in Chino, San Bernardino County, CA. Specifically, the project is located in the Santa Ana del Chino Land Grant (Township 02 south, Range 07 west, projected) in the USGS *Prado Dam* Quadrangle. A copy of the project map showing the project area and a shapefile for the area to be searched, have been included for the processing of this request.

Thank you for your time.



Kimball Business Park

USGS Prado Dam and Corona North (7.5-minute series)



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



August 16, 2016

Kris Reinicke
Brian F. Smith & Associates, Inc.

Sent by E-mail: kris@bfsa-ca.com

RE: Proposed Kimball Business Park Project, City of Chino; Prado Dam USGS Quadrangle,
San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Reinicke:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Gayle Totton'.

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
8/16/2016

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission
Indians - Kizh Nation**

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 398
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626)926-4131
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

duplicate

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission
Indians - Kizh Nation**

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626)926-4131
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

Gabrielino

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel
Band of Mission Indians**

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626)286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St.,
#231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951)807-0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council**

Robert F. Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562)761-6417
Fax: (562)761-6417
gtongva@verizon.net

Gabrielino

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite
1100
Los Angeles, CA, 90067
Phone: (626) 676 - 1184

Gabrielino

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Kimball Business Park, San Bernardino County.



August 26, 2016

Andrew Salas
Chairperson
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
P.O. Box 393
Covina, California 91723

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Kimball Business Park Project, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Salas:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Kimball Business Park Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in San Bernardino County, California, and includes the development of a 126-acre lot into a business park. The project area can be found south of Kimball Avenue, west of Rincon Meadows Avenue, and north of Bickmore Avenue in the city of Chino, California. Specifically, this project is located in an unsectioned portion of the Santa Ana del Chino Land Grant on the USGS 7.5-minute *Prado Dam* and *Corona North, California* topographic quadrangles (Township 2 South, Range 7 West [Projected]). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *Prado Dam* and *Corona North* Quadrangle maps on which the project is delineated.

Although a records search of the Sacred Lands File has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate Kimball Business Park Project area, the Native American Heritage Commission requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the City of Chino directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Prado Dam* and *Corona North, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



August 26, 2016

Anthony Morales
Chairperson
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, California 91778

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Kimball Business Park Project, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Morales:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Kimball Business Park Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Prado Dam* and *Corona North, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



August 26, 2016

Linda Candelaria
Co-Chairperson
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100
Los Angeles, California 90067

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Kimball Business Park Project, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Candelaria:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Kimball Business Park Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in San Bernardino County, California, and includes the development of a 126-acre lot into a business park. The project area can be found south of Kimball Avenue, west of Rincon Meadows Avenue, and north of Bickmore Avenue in the city of Chino, California. Specifically, this project is located in an unsectioned portion of the Santa Ana del Chino Land Grant on the USGS 7.5-minute *Prado Dam* and *Corona North, California* topographic quadrangles (Township 2 South, Range 7 West [Projected]). Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *Prado Dam* and *Corona North* Quadrangle maps on which the project is delineated.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Prado Dam* and *Corona North, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



August 26, 2016

Robert F. Dorame
Chairperson
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, California 90707

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Kimball Business Park Project, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Dorame:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Kimball Business Park Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Prado Dam* and *Corona North, California* topographic maps with project area delineated



August 26, 2016

Sandonne Goad
Chairperson
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
106 ½ Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, California 90012

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Kimball Business Park Project, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Goad:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Kimball Business Park Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *Prado Dam* and *Corona North, California* topographic maps with project area delineated