

# Las Lomas Grading Project

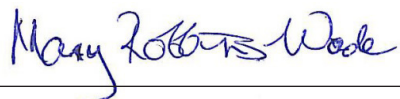
## Cultural Resources Survey

July 2023 | 04512.00022.001

*Prepared for:*

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Firm: HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.

Client/Project: Summit Environmental Group, Inc. / Las Lomas Grading Project

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Report Title: Cultural Resources Survey, Las Lomas Grading Project, City of Vista, San Diego County, California

Type of Study: Cultural Resources Survey

New Sites: None

Updated Sites: None

USGS Quad: San Marcos 7.5-minute quadrangle

Acreage: Approx. 3 acres plus access road

Key Words: City of Vista, San Diego County; inland; Township 11 South, Range 3 West; negative archaeological survey

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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AMSL	above mean sea level
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BP	Before Present
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CCR	California Code of Regulations
City	City of Vista
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
m	meter
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC project	Public Resources Code Las Lomas Grading Project
RCS	Resource Conservation and Sustainability
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SR	State Route
TCA	traditionally and culturally affiliated
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resource
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Summit Environmental Group, Inc. contracted HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Las Lomas Grading Project (project) located in the City of Vista (City); the City serves as the lead agency for the project. The 2.93-acre project site is located in Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 174-260-15, also referred to as Lot 7. This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study, which included a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic maps and aerial photographs, and a field survey.

A records search conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) indicated that 39 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within one mile of the project area. The records search results also indicated that a total of 15 cultural resources have been previously recorded within one mile of the project location, none of which is mapped within or adjacent to the project site. These resources include five prehistoric sites and one isolate, as well as nine historic sites.

A Sacred Lands File search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was negative.

The field investigations included an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area by a HELIX archaeologist and a Luiseño Native American monitor. No cultural resources were identified within the project area.

Based on the results of the current study, no impacts to cultural resources have been identified for the Las Lomas Grading Project; however, the potential exists for subsurface cultural resources to be present that could not be seen during the survey and could be affected by the project. Due to the general cultural resource sensitivity of the project region, it is recommended that grading activities be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American monitor, as described in this report.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Summit Environmental Group, Inc. contracted HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) to provide cultural resources services for the Las Lomas Grading project (project). A cultural resources study was conducted for the project, including a records search, Sacred Lands File search and Native American outreach, review of historic maps and aerial photographs, as well as an intensive survey by a HELIX archaeologist and a Luiseño Native American monitor.

### 1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The project is located in the City of Vista (City) in northwestern San Diego County (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The 2.93-acre project area is located west of Interstate 15 and north of State Route (SR) 78, a short distance east of East Vista Way and Warmlands Avenue, in the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 16, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute San Marcos topographic quadrangle (Figure 2, *USGS Topography*). The project site is situated in Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 174-260-15. The project parcel, also referred to as Lot 7, is located on the east side of Tierra del Cielo, south of Las Lomas (Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph*). The road that serves the property will be widened to allow fire access. The portion of road to be widened starts to the north on Las Lomas, to the northeast of the property, heads west to and turns south along Tierra Del Cielo, and ends at a gate about 100 feet north of the intersection with Camino Culebra (see Figure 3). The property is currently undeveloped. Rural residential development borders the project to the west and south, with undeveloped open land to the north and east.

### 1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project proposes the development of the property into one residential lot, along with the construction of primary and secondary roadways. Access will be from Las Lomas, which will be widened to 24 feet to provide fire and traffic access to service this lot and the other residences off Las Lomas. The northeast end of the section of road that will be widened is at an elevation of 870 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) and is north of the project parcel. From this point, the road heads downhill to the west and turns into Tierra Del Cielo, where shortly after running along the west side of the project parcel it has a "hairpin" turn that will be widened to provide better road visibility. It then continues south and crosses a steep gully where the road reaches its lowest elevation (692 feet AMSL) and will narrow to 20 feet in width to prevent any input of fill into the gully. The road then will widen back to 24 feet width and ends about 100 feet north of the intersection with Camino Culebra at an elevation of 709 feet AMSL. The road widening fits entirely within the existing easement for the road. Both the single-family residence pad and the road widening will make use of the local crystalline bedrock as a retaining wall to significantly reduce the cut slope area.

### 1.3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

#### 1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines (§15064.5) address determining the significance of impacts to archaeological and historic resources. Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, and/or scientific importance (Office of Historic Preservation [OHP] 1995). Significant resources

are designated as “historical resources,” and are defined per Public Resources Code 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14 Section 15064.5 as follows:

- resource(s) listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][1])
- resource(s) either listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or in a “local register of historical resources” unless “the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant” (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][2])
- resources identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code (14 CCR Section 15065.5[a][2])

For listing in the CRHR, a historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values;
4. It has yielded or has the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

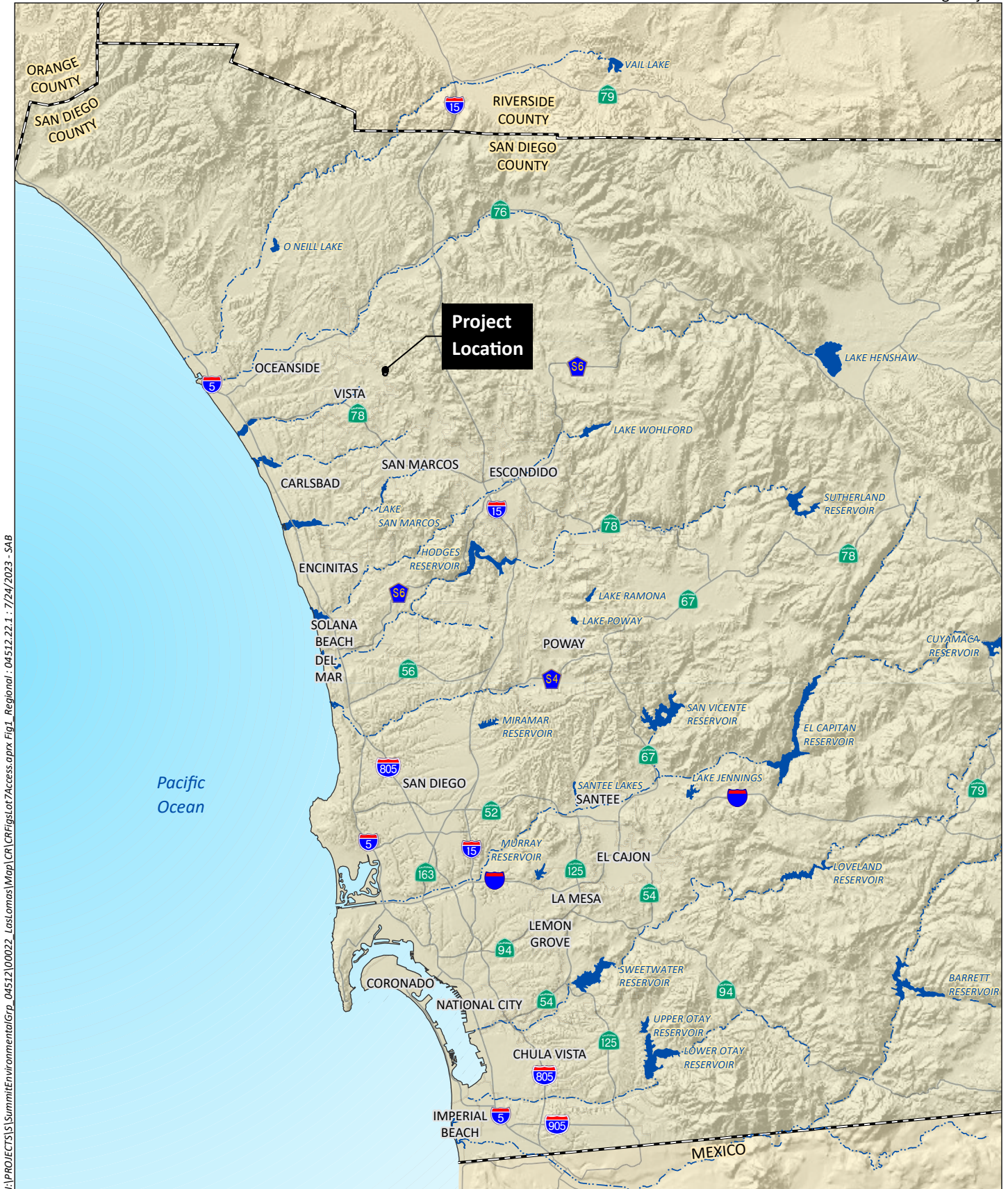
All resources nominated for listing must have integrity, which is the authenticity of a historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance. Resources, therefore, must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A resource must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which it is proposed for nomination.

Under 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a)(3), the final category of “historical resources” may be determined at the discretion of the lead agency.

### **1.3.2 City of Vista General Plan**

The Resource Conservation and Sustainability (RCS) Element of the Vista General Plan 2030 includes the following goals related to cultural resources:

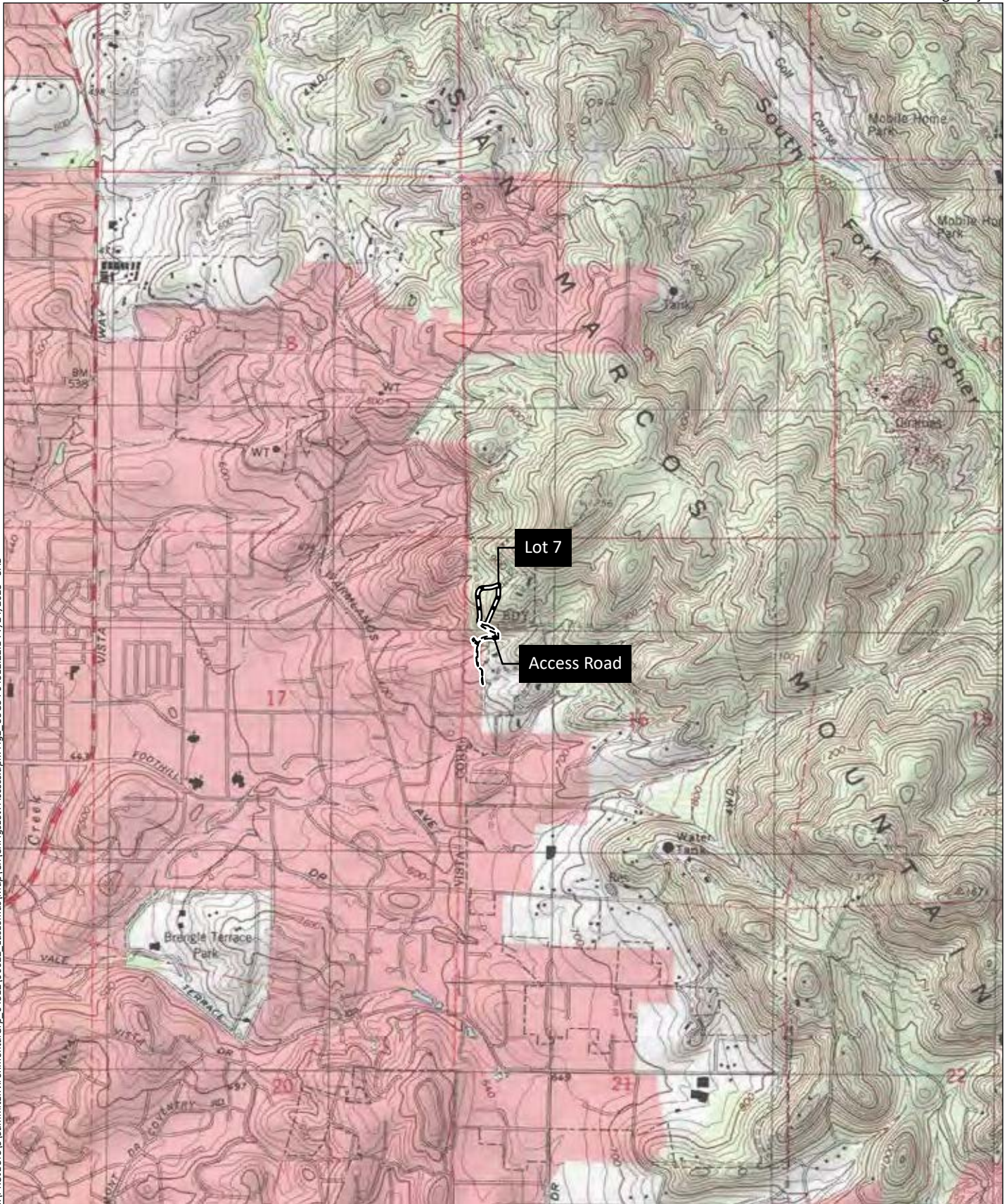
- RCS Goal 11: Continue to preserve and protect places, buildings, and objects that embody the City’s social, cultural, commercial, architectural, and agricultural history.
- RCS Goal 12: Acknowledge, preserve, and protect the City’s Native American Heritage.



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Source: Base Map Layers (SanGIS, 2016)





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Source: SAN MARCOS 7.5' Quad (USGS)





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Source: Aerial (SanGIS, 2023)



Sub-items under Goal 12 mandate coordination with the State Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and the San Luis Rey Band of Luiseño Mission Indians.

### **1.3.3 Native American Heritage Values**

Federal and state laws mandate that consideration be given to the concerns of contemporary Native Americans with regard to potentially ancestral human remains, associated funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony.

Cultural resources can include Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs), such as gathering areas, landmarks, and ethnographic locations in addition to archaeological districts. “Traditional” in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices (Parker and King 1998). Generally, a TCP may consist of a single site, or group of associated archaeological sites (district or traditional cultural landscape), or an area of cultural/ethnographic importance.

In California, the Traditional Tribal Cultural Places Bill of 2004 requires local governments to consult with Native American Tribes during the project planning process, specifically before adopting or amending a General Plan or a Specific Plan, or when designating land as open space for the purpose of protecting Native American cultural places. The intent of this legislation is to encourage consultation and assist in the preservation of Native American places of prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial importance.

Per Section 21084.2 of the Public Resources Code (PRC), the City must take into account the proposed project's impacts on Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs), separately defined in Section 21074 of the PRC. As a general concept, a TCR is similar to the federally defined TCP; however, it incorporates consideration of local and state significance and required mitigation under CEQA. To determine whether a proposed project that requires a CEQA action may have an impact on tribal cultural resources, the City, as the lead agency, conducts government-to-government consultation with California Native American tribes that have requested such consultation per Section 21080.3.1 of the PRC.

## **1.4 PROJECT PERSONNEL**

Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A., RPA, served as Principal Investigator for the project and co-author of this report. Trevor Gittelhough, M.A., RPA, was the primary author of this report, and Theodore G. Cooley, M.A., RPA, was a report contributor. All three meet the qualifications of the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology. Julie Roy, B.A., conducted the field survey; Native American monitor P.J. Stoneburner from Saving Sacred Sites (San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians) participated in the pedestrian survey.

## 2.0 PROJECT SETTING

### 2.1 NATURAL SETTING

The project site is located approximately 0.36 mile north of Buena Vista Creek and 2.8 miles southeast of the San Luis Rey River, with Loma Alta Mountain located to the west and the San Marcos Mountains to the east. The project site is situated along the foothills of the San Marcos Mountains.

Geologically, the project area is underlain by granitic bedrock, principally gabbro, dating to the Mesozoic era (Kennedy and Tan 2007). The soil type mapped within the project area is Las Posas stony fine sandy loam (30 to 60 percent slope), which is comprised of moderately deep, well-drained soils formed in material weathered from basic igneous rocks typically found in upland terrain (Natural Resources Conservation Service (2022).

These soils typically support “chaparral-oak, including chamise, sumac, ceanothus, California sagebrush, annual grasses, and in mountainous areas, a few scattered oaks” (Bowman 1973:61), which would have provided a number of plant species known to have been used by the Luiseño people for food, medicine, and other uses (Bean and Shipek 1978; Sparkman 1908). Many of the animal species found in these communities would have been used by native populations as well. Prehistorically, Buena Vista Creek, Gopher Canyon, and numerous other drainages in the area would have provided excellent seasonal water sources for local Native American populations. The accompanying riparian environment often present along such creeks held a variety of resources, as well as habitat for wildlife, which would have been utilized in multiple ways by these inhabitants.

## 2.2 CULTURAL SETTING

### 2.2.1 Prehistoric Period

#### 2.2.1.1 Early Prehistoric Period

The Early Prehistoric Period represents the time period of the first known inhabitants in California. In some areas of California, it is referred to as the Paleo-Indian period and is associated with the Big-Game-Hunting activities of the peoples of the last Ice Age, occurring during the Terminal Pleistocene (pre-10,000 years ago) and the Early Holocene, beginning circa 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1994, 1997; Erlandson et al. 2007). In the western United States, most evidence for the Paleo-Indian or Big-Game-Hunting peoples during this time period derives from finds of large, fluted spear and projectile points (Fluted-Point Tradition) in places such as Clovis and Folsom in the Great Basin and the Desert Southwest (Moratto 1984:79–88). In California, most evidence for the Fluted Point Tradition derives principally from areas along the margins of the Great Basin and the Desert Southwest, such as the Sierras, the southern Central Valley, and the deserts of southeastern California (Moratto 1984:79–88) with mostly only isolated occurrences of fluted spear points encountered on or near the coast of California (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007). Three of these isolated fluted points or point fragments, however, have occurred in San Diego County, all in the mountainous or eastern areas of the county, with one occurring to the east of the project area, near Warner Springs (Kline and Kline 2007); one to the south of that, in Cuyamaca Pass (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007); and one near Ocotillo Wells (Rondeau et al. 2007). Another has occurred along the coast, in relative proximity to the project area in adjacent, southern Orange County (Fitzgerald and Rondeau 2012).

While a few isolated fluted points or point fragments have been found in San Diego County, the earliest well-documented site in the San Diego area belongs to the San Dieguito Tradition, now radiocarbon dated to close to 10,000 years old (Warren and Ore 2011; Warren et al. 2008). The San Dieguito Tradition, with an artifact assemblage distinct from that of the Fluted Point Tradition, has been documented mostly in the coastal and near coastal areas in San Diego County (Carrico et al. 1993; Rogers 1966; True and Bouey 1990; Warren 1966; Warren and True 1961), as well as in the southeastern California deserts (Rogers 1939, 1966; Warren 1967). Some evidence for it, however, has been recently proposed in the eastern mountains of San Diego County (Pignuolo 2005) and in the coastal area north of San Diego County (Sutton and Grenda 2012). The content of the earliest component of the C.W. Harris Site (CA-SDI-149), located along the San Dieguito River, approximately 15 miles to the south of the project area, formed the basis upon which Warren and others (Rogers 1966; Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961) identified the “San Dieguito complex,” and Warren later defined as the San Dieguito Tradition (1968). Diagnostic artifact types and categories recovered from the deepest stratum at the Harris Site as well as in the lowest strata at two nearby stratigraphically associated sites (CA-SDI-316 and CA-SDI-4935B) (Carrico et al. 1993; Cooley 2013) include elongated bifacial knives, leaf-shaped projectile points, scraping tools, and crescentics (Carrico et al. 1993; Knell and Becker 2017; Rogers 1966; Vaughan 1982; Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961). The Harris Site is also the source of the oldest calibrated radiocarbon date of 9,968 years before the present (BP), found in association with a deeply buried subsurface San Dieguito artifact assemblage (Warren and Ore 2011; Warren et al. 2008). Another calibrated radiocarbon date of 9,130 BP has also recently been acquired from a San Dieguito-associated deep subsurface stratum at site CA-SDI-316, located immediately adjacent to, and associated stratigraphically with, the Harris Site (Cooley 2013). This latter date further documents the presence and antiquity of the buried San Dieguito stratum at the Harris Site.

While the San Dieguito Tradition shares a similarity to the Fluted Point Tradition, in that it is characterized by an artifact inventory consisting primarily of hunting-associated tools, it lacks the distinctive fluted points associated with the Fluted Point Tradition. Based on this artifact inventory, Warren initially suggested that the subsistence system or principal emphasis of the San Dieguito Tradition was toward a hunting, rather than a gathering, economy in contrast to the more gathering-oriented complexes that were to follow in the Archaic Period (Warren 1967, 1968, 1987; Warren et al. 2008). Other researchers, however, have interpreted the San Dieguito subsistence system to be possibly ancestral to, and, therefore, to represent a developmental stage for, the predominantly gathering-oriented “La Jolla/Pauma complex” of the subsequent Archaic Period (e.g., Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1985, 1987, 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

### **2.2.1.2 Archaic Period**

The Archaic Period, in the southern California coastal region, dates from circa 8600 years BP to circa 1,500 years ago (Warren et al. 2008). A large number of archaeological site assemblages dating to this period have been identified at a range of coastal and inland sites (Masters and Gallegos 1997; True and Beemer 1982; Warren et al. 1961). This appears to indicate that relatively stable, sedentary complexes apparently focused more on gathering during the early half of the period than hunting. These complexes, possibly associated with one people, were present in the coastal and immediately inland areas of what is now San Diego County for more than 7,000 years (Warren 1968). The focus on gathering is suggested by the prominence of vegetal grinding tools relative to tools associated with hunting in the archaeological assemblages of these sites. These assemblages, designated as the La Jolla/Pauma complexes, are considered part of Warren’s (1968) “Encinitas Tradition” and Wallace’s (1955) “Milling Stone Horizon.” In general, the content of these site assemblages includes manos and metates; shell

middens; terrestrial and marine mammal remains; burials; rock features; bone tools; doughnut stones; discoidals; stone balls; plummetts; biface points/knives; beads made of stone, bone, or shell; and cobble-based tools at coastal sites and increased hunting equipment and quarry-based tools at inland sites. As defined by True (1958), the “Pauma complex” aspect of this culture is associated with sites located in inland areas that lack shellfish remains but are otherwise similar in content to the La Jolla complex. The Pauma complex may, therefore, simply represent a non-coastal expression of the La Jolla complex (True 1980; True and Beemer 1982).

During the latter half of the Archaic Period, beginning approximately 5500 BP, a major shift in the subsistence system of prehistoric populations in the southern coastal region appears to have occurred (Warren et al. 2008). Artifacts such as dart points, mortars, and pestles, which are essentially absent during the early Archaic Period, become increasingly present in site assemblages dating after circa 5500 BP. This evidence in the archaeological record is indicative of an increase in hunting activity and the gathering and processing of acorns for subsistence. The new, and subsequently increasing, use of these resources represents a major shift in the Encinitas/La Jolla/Pauma complex subsistence system in the southern coastal region (Warren 2012; Warren et al. 2008).

### **2.2.1.3 The Late Prehistoric Period**

The Late Prehistoric Period (1500 BP to 200 BP) is 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 but effective technological innovations. The beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period, for example, is marked by evidence of a number of new tool technologies and subsistence shifts in the archaeological record. Compared to those shifts noted for the middle and late Archaic Period, the ones that occurred at the onset of the Late Prehistoric Period were rather abrupt changes. The magnitude of these changes and the short period of time within which they took place seem to indicate a significant alteration in subsistence practices in what is now San Diego County circa 1500 to 1300 BP. The changes observed include a technological shift from the use of atlatl and dart to the bow and arrow; subsistence shifts that include a reduction in shellfish gathering in some areas (possibly due to silting of the coastal lagoons); and the storage of crops, such as acorns, by Yuman- and Takic-speaking peoples. Other new traits such as the production of pottery and cremation of the dead were also introduced during the Late Prehistoric Period.

Early archaeological research identified two distinct archaeological complexes for the Late Prehistoric Period in what is now San Diego County (Meighan 1954; True 1970). Analysis by True (1970) of collections from archaeological excavations within Cuyamaca Rancho State Park and from the San Diego Museum of Man resulted in the definition of a Late Prehistoric Period complex, the Cuyamaca complex, for southern San Diego County that was distinct from the San Luis Rey complex previously defined for the northern county area by Meighan (1954). The presence or absence, or differences in the relative occurrence, of certain diagnostic artifacts in site assemblages provides the principal distinctions between these archaeological complexes. Cuyamaca complex sites, for example, generally contain both Cottonwood Triangular-style points and Desert Side-notched arrow points, while Desert Side-notched points are quite rare or absent in San Luis Rey complex sites (cf. Pignuolo 2004). Other examples include Obsidian Butte obsidian, which is far more common in Cuyamaca complex sites than in San Luis Rey complex sites, and ceramics that, while present during the Late Prehistoric Period throughout what is now San Diego County, are more common in the southern or Cuyamaca complex portions of San Diego County, where they occur earlier in time and appear to be somewhat more specialized in form. Based on

ethnographic data, including the areas defined for the Takic-speaking peoples (Luiseño) and the Hokan-based Yuman-speaking peoples (Diegueño/Kumeyaay) at the time of contact, it is generally accepted that the San Luis Rey complex is associated with the Takic Luiseño/Juaneño and the Cuyamaca complex with the Yuman Diegueño/Kumeyaay (Robbins-Wade 1986; True 1970; True and Waugh 1982). The project area lies in an area that is most likely to contain archaeological evidence of the San Luis Rey complex.

Similarly, by inference from ethnographic information, subsistence in the Late Prehistoric Period in the area of the San Luis Rey complex is thought to have focused on acorns and grass seeds, with small game serving as a primary protein resource and big game as a secondary resource. Fish and shellfish were also secondary resources, except in areas immediately adjacent to the coast, where they assumed primary importance (Bean and Shipek 1978:552; Sparkman 1908:200). Based on archaeological evidence, a significant shift in the settlement system has also been hypothesized by True and Waugh (1982) to have occurred during the Late Prehistoric Period. They indicate that during early San Luis Rey complex times (San Luis Rey I), a more dispersed pattern of settlements associated with multiple drainages was evident, while in later times (San Luis Rey II), a more concentrated central-based subsistence strategy was utilized (True and Waugh 1982). They hypothesize that this shift may have been due to a change in the availability of water (True and Waugh 1982:52; True 1990).

San Luis Rey complex material culture is characterized by steatite arrow shaft straighteners, pendants, and comals (heating stones); ceramics including Tizon Brown Ware pottery, figurines reminiscent of Hohokam styles, straight tubular and “Yuman bow pipes”, rattles, and miniature pottery vessels; various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, hammerstones); bone awls; and ground stone tools including manos and portable metates, pestles, and portable mortars, as well as bedrock milling stations containing metate surfaces and/or mortars (True et al. 1974; True 1993). The arrow-point assemblage is dominated by the Cottonwood series, but the Sonoran Serrated (Dos Cabezas) series, while rarer, also occurs (Koerper et al. 1996). The Desert Side-Notch series, as previously noted, while abundant in Cuyamaca complex site assemblages in central and southern San Diego County, is uncommon in San Luis Rey complex sites in northern San Diego County and Orange County (Pignuolo 2004). Interment of the dead at San Luis Rey complex sites is by both inhumation and cremation, while archaeological evidence from Cuyamaca complex sites indicates almost exclusive use of cremation, often in special burial urns for interment.

Agua Hedionda Creek is often described as the division between the territories of the Luiseño and the Kumeyaay people (Bean and Shipek 1978; Luomala 1978; White 1963), although various archaeologists and ethnographers use slightly different boundaries. Native people know their traditional use areas through traditional stories and songs.

## 2.2.2 Ethnohistory

The name Luiseño derives from Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and has been used to refer to the Native people associated with the mission. The Luiseño language belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily and is part of the widespread Uto-Aztecan language family (Bean and Shipek 1978; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). Neighboring groups that speak Cupan languages are Cupeño, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino. The people associated with Mission San Juan Capistrano were called Juaneño by the Spanish; they call themselves Acjachemen. The language, culture, and territory of the Luiseño and Juaneño people are so closely related that the two are sometimes considered by ethnographers to be a single ethnic nationality (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963); however, the Luiseño and Juaneño people

consider themselves to be separate tribes, as do some ethnographers (e.g., Kroeber 1976 [1925]). Cameron (1987:319-321) noted archaeological differences between the two groups.

Ethnographic and ethnohistoric studies of the Luiseño include Bean and Shipek (1978), Boscana (1947 [1846]), Kroeber (1976 [1925]), Robinson (1947 [1846]), Shipek (1977), Sparkman (1908), Talley (1982), and White (1963). Archaeological studies addressing the Late Prehistoric San Luis Rey complex include Meighan (1954), McCown (1955), True et al. (1974), and Wallace (1960). Most of the ethnographic studies, as well as the “classic” archaeological studies of the Luiseño, have concentrated on the Pauma Valley and the Palomar Mountain area, although Wallace's (1960) study was an archaeological survey of the Buena Vista Creek watershed.

It must be noted that interpretations by archaeologists and linguistic anthropologists may differ from the traditional knowledge of the Luiseño people. The Luiseño creation story indicates that the Luiseño people have always been here, not migrating from elsewhere. The creation story of the Pechanga Band of the Luiseño tells that the world was created at Temecula. “The Káamalam [first people] moved to a place called Nachíivo Pomíisavo, but it was too small, so they moved to a place called ‘exva Teméeku,’ this place you now know as Temeku. Here they settled while everything was still in darkness (DuBois 1908)” (Masiel-Zamora 2013:2). A traditional Luiseño story tells of a great flood, and the people went to higher ground, where they were saved. The San Luis Rey Band say that this higher ground where the people were saved is Morro Hill. Some Luiseño informants indicated the place in this story is a hill just east of Highway 395 in the San Luis Rey River Valley (Cupples and Hedges 1977).

## **2.2.3 Historical Background**

### **2.2.3.1 Spanish Period**

While Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo visited San Diego briefly in 1542, the beginning of the historic period in the San Diego area is generally given as 1769. It was that year that the Royal Presidio of San Diego was founded on a hill overlooking Mission Valley. The Mission San Diego de Alcalá was constructed in its current location five years later. The Spanish Colonial period lasted until 1821 and was characterized by religious and military institutions bringing Spanish culture to the area and attempting to convert the Native American population to Christianity. Mission San Diego was the first mission founded in Southern California. Mission San Luis Rey, in Oceanside, was founded in 1798. Asistencias (chapels) were later established at Pala (1816) and Santa Ysabel (1818).

### **2.2.3.2 Mexican Period**

The Mexican period lasted from 1821, when Mexico gained its independence from Spain, to 1848, when Mexico ceded California to the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo at the end of the Mexican-American War. Following the secularization of the missions in 1834, mission lands were given as large land grants to Mexican citizens as rewards for service to the Mexican government. The society made a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. With the numerous new ranchos in private hands, cattle ranching expanded and prevailed over agricultural activities.

The project site is located approximately 2.7 miles east of the former Rancho Guajome land grant and 1.2 miles north of Rancho Buena Vista. Both ranchos are examples of the few occasions of land being granted to Indigenous people; Rancho Guajome was granted to Andrés and José Manuel in 1845, and Rancho Buena Vista was granted to Felipe Subria in 1845 as well (Hoffman 1862).

### 2.2.3.3 American Period

The American period began in 1848, when California was ceded to the United States. The territory became a state in 1850. The terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo brought about the creation of the Lands Commission in response to the Homestead Act of 1851, which was adopted as a means of validating and settling land ownership claims throughout the state. Few of the large Mexican ranchos remained intact, due to legal costs and the difficulty of producing sufficient evidence to prove title claims. Much of the land that once constituted rancho holdings became available for settlement by immigrants to California. The influx of people to California and to the San Diego region resulted from several factors, including the discovery of gold in the state, the end of the Civil War, the availability of free land through the passage of the Homestead Act, and later, the importance of San Diego County as an agricultural area supported by roads, irrigation systems, and connecting railways. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, rural areas of San Diego County developed small agricultural communities centered on one-room schoolhouses. Such rural farming communities consisted of individuals and families tied together through geographical boundaries, a common schoolhouse, and a church. Farmers living in small rural communities were instrumental in the development of San Diego County. They fed the growing urban population and provided business for local markets. Rural farm school districts represented the most common type of community in the county from 1870 to 1930.

The Manuel brothers sold Rancho Guajome to Abel Stearns, who proceeded to give it to Ysidora Bandini and Cave Coutts in 1851 as a wedding gift. Only two years later, Coutts was appointed as sub-agent for the San Luis Rey Indians, and he took advantage of that position to use the local Indigenous population as labor to improve the property, as well as that of Rancho Buena Vista and Rancho Vallecitos de San Marcos (Magliari 2004). This development included the construction of the Guajome Adobe, which is a California Historic Landmark registered in 1981. There are some who argue that Rancho Guajome was the inspiration for the famous novel “Ramona” by Helen Hunt Jackson, which had an immense impact on the culture and image of Southern California and was integral in creating the tourist boom of California, as well as the Mission Revival Style (Goodman 1894).

Similarly, the daughter of Felipe Subria, Maria La Garcia, sold Rancho Buena Vista to Jesús Machado. Upon his death, his son Luis Machado inherited the rancho but fell into debt, and Lorenzo Soto acquired the rancho from foreclosure in 1860 (Christenson and Sweet 2008). After Lorenzo’s death, his wife sold the rancho to Coutts in 1866.

## 2.3 PROJECT VICINITY

Vista was originally the location of a Luiseño village called *Tovalum* and associated satellite sites (Kahn 2020). Spanish explorers passed through the area numerous times during their expeditions, and the region was dramatically impacted by the founding of Mission San Luis Rey. With the forced relocation of the Indigenous population to the mission, the area of Vista became vast grazing lands used for mission cattle. With the secularization of mission lands following the Mexican independence from Spain, much of the land was split between three ranchos: Rancho Guajome, Rancho Buena Vista, and Rancho Agua Hedionda y los Monos (Doyle and Doyle 1983). Both Rancho Guajome and Rancho Buena Vista were given to Luiseño Indians, while Rancho Agua Hedionda y los Monos was given to Juan Maria Marron by Governor Juan Alvarado (Hoffman 1862). Rancho Buena Vista and Rancho Guajome would both come under the ownership of Cave Johnson Coutts.



The ranchos began to have issues, beginning with the end of the Mexican-American War and the following drought, with portions of rancho land being sold off. In 1879, Bernard and Jules Delpy founded the Buena Vista Winery, but it closed in 1920 due to Prohibition (Doyle and Doyle 1983). Vista proper began in 1882, when John Frazier applied to open the first post office, which was soon followed by the construction of the railroad between Oceanside and Escondido in 1887 (Doyle and Doyle 1983). Unfortunately, the lack of water severely inhibited the growth of the settlement until 1923, with the creation of the Vista Irrigation District and the construction of an aqueduct from Lake Henshaw. This caused an agricultural boom in the area with new buildings and extensive farming, and by 1948 Vista was known as the “avocado capital of the world” (Doyle and Doyle 1983). The City was incorporated in 1963, with population and housing booms beginning in the 1970s expanding its boundaries.

### 3.0 METHODS

HELIX requested a records search from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on February 1, 2022. The records search covered a one-mile radius around the project area and included archaeological and historical resources, locations, and citations for previous cultural resources studies, as well as a review of the state OHP historic properties directory. The records search summary and map are included as Appendix B to this report (confidential, bound separately).

HELIX reviewed historic topographic maps and aerial photographs to assess the potential for historic structural resources and historic archaeological resources. Maps included the 1898 and 1901 Escondido (1:62,500) topographic maps and the 1948, 1968, and 1983 San Marcos (1:24,000) topographic maps (USGS 2022). Historic aerial photographs from 1938, 1946, 1953, 1964, 1967, and 1980 were reviewed at [historicaerials.com](http://historicaerials.com) (NETR Online 2022).

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on February 8, 2022, to request a search of its Sacred Lands File and a list of Native American individuals and organizations that might have knowledge of, or concerns regarding, cultural resources within the project area. HELIX received a response from the NAHC on March 28, 2022, and sent letters regarding the project to the recommended tribal contacts on March 31, 2022. Native American correspondence is included as Appendix C (confidential, bound separately).

HELIX archaeologist Julie Roy and Luiseño Native American monitor P.J. Stoneburner from Saving Sacred Sites (San Luis Rey Band) conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area on February 17, 2022. The pedestrian survey consisted of a systematic surface inspection of all areas, with transects walked at 10-meter (m) intervals or less to ensure that any surface-exposed artifacts or features could be identified. Roy and Stoneburner examined the ground surface for the presence of prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools); historic artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics); sediment discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden; roads and trails; and depressions and other features that might indicate the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., post holes, foundations). The survey crew examined exposed bedrock for milling surfaces or rock art (pictographs, petroglyphs, or cupules). In areas where slopes were too steep or brush was too thick to allow for safe pedestrian survey, reconnaissance-level survey techniques were used.

The project area was photographed using a digital camera, and property boundaries were identified with a handheld Global Positioning System unit. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the survey are on file at HELIX’s office in La Mesa, California.

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 RECORDS SEARCH

#### 4.1.1 Previous Surveys

Based on the records search received on February 4, 2022, SCIC has a record of 39 cultural resources studies conducted within one mile of the project area, as summarized in Table 1, *Previous Studies within One-Mile of Project Area*. Three of these studies (SD-11228, SD-11524, and SD-14140) overlap with the project site; however, these studies did not include fieldwork: SD-11228 is a historic built environment resource survey for the entire City of Vista (Marben Laird Associates 1987); SD-11524 is an evaluation for the Vista and Buena Sanitation District (Rosenberg et al. 2007); and SD-14140 was a literature review for the Vallecitos Water District Master Plan update (Robbins-Wade 2003). No resources were recorded in the immediate vicinity of the project location as a result of any of these studies.

**Table 1**  
**PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE-MILE OF PROJECT AREA**

Report No.	Report Title	Author, Date
SD-00627	Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Vista Valley Country Club San Diego County, CA	William Eckhardt, 1978
SD-00915	Phase II Archaeological-Historical Investigation of Vista Valley Country Club, Vista, California SDI-5423, SDI-5424, SDI- 5425, Tourmaline Mine	Douglas M. Flower, Darcy Ike, Linda Roth, and Susan Sapone, 1979
SD-00955	Cultural Resource Survey of the Colucci- D'Addazio Property, Vista, California	Dennis Gallegos and Andrew Pignoli, 1988
SD-01078	Excavations at SDI-5423 Addendum to: Phase II Archaeological-Historical Investigation of Vista Valley Country Club Vista, California.	Douglas Flower, Darcy Ike, and Linda Roth, 1980
SD-01601	An Archaeological Assessment of a 2+/- Acre Parcel Located At 2057 Catalina Avenue, Vista, San Diego County	Robert S. White, 1990
SD-01988	Cultural Resource Survey of the Koyl/Vale Terrace Subdivision, Vista, California	Theodore Cooley and Andrew Pignoli, 1990
SD-02044	Vista Valley Country Club Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Department of Land Use and Environmental Regulation County of San Diego	HCH & Associates, 1978
SD-02124	Panoramic Estates Draft Focused Environmental Impact Report TM 4392 EAD Log Number 83-8-14 County of San Diego	Michael F. Coleman Land Planning Consultant, 1983
SD-02147	Vista Valley Country Club Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report	HCH and Associates, 1984
SD-02363	An Archaeological Survey of the Oceanside Reservoir Project	Brian F. Smith, 1991
SD-02579	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for San Marcos Mountain North Reservoirs	Dennis Gallegos and Ivan Strudwick, 1992
SD-02589	Historical Archaeological Investigations at CA-SDI-6010/H, San Diego County	James Schmidt et al., 1992
SD-03003	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for Mountain Belle Reservoir, County of San Diego, California	Ivan Strudwick and Dennis Gallegos, 1994
SD-03822	Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment of a 386-Acre Parcel in the San Marcos Mountains, Near Vista, San Diego County, California	Philip de Barros, 1999

Report No.	Report Title	Author, Date
SD-05078	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Taylor Street Extension and Escondido Ave. Extension, Vista, San Diego County, California	Mary Robbins-Wade, 2001
SD-07252	Historical/Archaeological Survey for the Willow Creek Project, Vista, California	Dennis Gallegos and Nina Harris, 1998
SD-07628	Archaeological Assessment of 14 Acre La Provence Subdivision, City of Vista, California	Blanche Schmitz, 1991
SD-07800	Archaeological Assessment of the 5.4 Acre T&T Ranch Located at 1943 Camino Loma Verde In Vista, San Diego County	Robert White, 1991
SD-08472	Archaeological Survey Report: Rancho Tres Amigos, City of Vista, San Diego County, Ca	R. S. Brown and David Van Horn, 1985
SD-09185	Cultural Resource Survey for Grandview Tentative Subdivision Map	Mary Robbins-Wade, 2004
SD-09608	Archaeological Resources Survey, Edgehill Subdivision (Willowen Ridge), Vista, San Diego County, California	Mary Robbins-Wade, 2005
SD-09773	Archaeological Survey of Cortez Development Property	Richard Carrico, 1974
SD-10522	Archaeological Resources Survey, Vista Grande Drive Subdivision, Vista, San Diego County, California	Mary Robbins-Wade and Andrew Giletti, 2006
SD-10564	Cultural Resource Survey Report Form, County of San Diego TM 4392, Log #83-4-14	David Van Horn, 1977
SD-10646	A Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the National Quarries Project	Brian F. Smith and Karl James Lorenzen, 2006
SD-10669	An Archaeological Assessment for the Vineyards Specific Plan Project	Richard Greene and Brian F. Smith, 2006
*SD-11228	Historic Resource Survey, A Project of the City of Vista, California	Marben-Laird Associates, 1987
*SD-11524	A Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Vista and Buena Sanitation District 2007 Sewer Master Plan Update	Seth Rosenberg, Adriane Dorrlor, and Brian F. Smith, 2007
SD-12539	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cricket Communications Candidate San-252a (Brenge Terrace Park), 1270 "C" Vale Terrace Drive, Vista, San Diego County, California	Wayne Bonner and Sarah Williams, 2009
SD-13415	East Vista Way Property Archaeological Survey (Affinis Job No. 2425)	Andrew Giletti and Mary Robbins-Wade, 2012
SD-13979	Historic and Archaeological Resources Survey, Kawano Vista Property, Vista, San Diego County, California	Mary Robbins-Wade, 2011
SD-14008	Vista Valley Country Club EIR	James McDonald, 1977
*SD-14140	Archaeological Records Search and Literature Review, Vallecitos Water District Master Plan Update San Diego County, California	Mary Robbins-Wade, 2003
SD-15780	Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory, Verizon Wireless Services, Brenge Terrace Facility, City of Vista, San Diego County, California	Phil Fulton, 2014
SD-16989	Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment, Vista Grande Subdivision, Vista, San Diego County, California	Mary Robbins Wade, Kristina Davison, and Nicole Falvey, 2016
SD-17348	East Vista Way and Monte Mar Road Project Cultural Resources Constraints Study	Mary Robbins-Wade and Kristina Davison, 2016
SD-19030	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Beverly Drive Improvements Project, CIP 8313, City of Vista, San Diego County	John O'Connor, 2020
SD-19031	Summary of Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Beverly Drive Improvements Project, CIP 8313, City of Vista, San Diego County	John O'Connor, 2020

\* Denotes intersection with project area

## 4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

Fifteen cultural resources have been recorded within the one-mile search radius (Table 2, *Previously Recorded Resources within One-Mile of Project Area*), none of which is located within or adjacent to the project site. The previously recorded resources located within the records search area consist of five prehistoric sites and one isolate, as well as nine historic resources. One prehistoric site is a temporary campsite, and one is a bedrock milling station, with the remaining three being artifact scatters. Of the historic resources, one is a historic pit mine; two are historic standing structures, associated with one another; two are structural remains and associated refuse; one is a road alignment and one a culvert associated with it; one is a historic trail, probably associated with mining; and one is a storage reservoir. None of the prehistoric resources is located within one-half mile of the project property.

**Table 2**  
**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE-MILE OF PROJECT AREA**

Resource Number	Resource Number	Age	Description	Recorder, Date
P-37-000658	CA-SDI-658	Prehistoric	Temporary camp site with small midden and possible buried component.	Wallace, 1958
P-37-000659	CA-SDI-659	Prehistoric	Small artifact scatter.	Wallace, 1958
P-37-000660	CA-SDI-660	Prehistoric	Resource gathering site with bedrock milling and metates.	Wallace, 1958
P-37-000661	CA-SDI-661	Prehistoric	Small artifact scatter.	Wallace, 1958
P-37-018797	CA-SDI-15671	Historic	Small open pit mine.	de Barros, 1999
P-37-018800	CA-SDI-15675	Historic	Small wooden structure remains and associated historic refuse.	de Barros, 1999
P-37-018801	CA-SDI-15676	Historic	Trail likely associated with mining in the area.	de Barros, 1999
P-37-028767	---	Historic	Single-family home; English Gentry House, circa 1884.	Marben-Laird Associates, 1987
P-37-028768	---	Historic	Outbuilding for the English Gentry House, circa 1909.	Marben-Laird Associates, 1987
P-37-033592	CA-SDI-21109	Historic	The remains of the historic Delpy house, as well as associated grounds, with historic refuse, and a potential for subsurface features and artifacts; house listed on the City of Vista's 1987 historic resource inventory (P-37- 028763).	Giletti et al, 2014
P-37-035275	CA-SDI-21774	Prehistoric	Small artifact scatter.	Davison et al. 2015
P-37-035276	---	Prehistoric	Isolated obsidian flake.	Davison et al. 2015
P-37-039448	---	Historic	Culvert associated with Beverly Drive, constructed in 1940s.	O'Connor, 2020

Resource Number	Resource Number	Age	Description	Recorder, Date
P-37-039449	---	Historic	Alignment of Beverly Drive, constructed in 1940s.	O'Connor, 2020
P-37-039808	---	Historic	Reservoir storage tank for the East Reservoir.	Falvey and Herrera, 2016

## 4.2 OTHER ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Based on the review of historic aerial photographs for the project site, the project area was undeveloped from 1938 (the earliest photo examined) to 1967, with orchards and farms to the south and west. In 1967, Las Lomas Road is visible in aeriels, and by 1978, buildings are visible within adjacent parcels, although Lot 7 remains undeveloped. The 1893 and 1901 Escondido USGS quadrangles (1:62,500) show no buildings within the project area, though ranch homes are denoted as being within the valley to the south. The 1948 San Marcos USGS quadrangle (1:24,000) shows the expansion of Vista eastward, including several roads that become Las Lomas Road and Tierra del Cielo. By the 1968 San Marcos USGS quadrangle (1:24,000), an adjacent property is developed with buildings and structures that appear to be still extant.

## 4.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

HELIX sent a request to the NAHC on February 8, 2022, to search the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on March 28, 2022, stating that the results of the search were negative and providing a list of tribal contacts who may have knowledge of the area. HELIX sent letters on March 31, 2022 to the tribal contacts provided by the NAHC. To date, three responses have been received, as summarized in Table 3, *Native American Contact Program Responses*. The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians responded via email on April 7, 2022 that the project area has ties to the Kumeyaay Nation and recommended that the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians be contacted (the initial outreach letter was sent to the San Pasqual Band). The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians responded on April 25, 2022 that the project area is within the Area of Historic Interest of the Rincon Band. While they are unaware of specific TCRs, TCPs, or Traditional Cultural Landscapes, such resources may be present. The San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians responded in a letter on April 26, 2022 that they have knowledge of cultural resources in the vicinity and that further discussion should be done in person. If additional responses are received, they will be provided to the project applicant and the City.

**Table 3**  
**NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSES**

Contact/Tribe	Response
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Responded in an email dated April 7, 2022; the project area has ties to the Kumeyaay Nation, and the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians should be notified of the project. In addition, Viejas requested that all NEPA/CEQA/NAGPRA laws be followed, and that San Pasqual be contacted immediately on any changes or inadvertent discoveries.

Contact/Tribe	Response
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	Responded in a letter sent via email on April 25, 2022; the identified location is within the Territory of the Luiseño people, and is also within Rincon Band’s specific Area of Historic Interest (AHI). After review of the provided documents and our internal information, the Tribe has no specific information pertaining to tangible Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs), Traditional Cultural Landscapes (TCLs), and potential Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs). However, that does not mean that none exist. The Rincon Band recommends conducting an archaeological/ cultural resources study, to include an archaeological record search and complete intensive survey of the property. Additionally, we ask that a professional Tribal monitor from the Rincon Band accompany the archaeologist during the survey. The Rincon Band further requests to consult directly with the lead agency regarding project impacts to cultural resources.
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians	Responded in a letter sent via email on April 26, 2022; the Tribe has intimate knowledge about the many discoveries made throughout the Project Area and is aware of cultural resource sites within close proximity to the proposed Project. We strongly urge caution in assessing the land encompassing the Project for any ground disturbing purposes, as well as incorporating the presence of a Luiseño Native American monitor during all ground disturbing activities (including but not limited to any and all boring activities) and cultural resource assessment surveys. In regard to information our Tribe can provide regarding these tribal cultural resources and sacred sites within the Project Area, we respectfully request that any further discussion be done in person.

#### 4.4 FIELD SURVEY

A HELIX archaeologist and a Luiseño Native American monitor from Saving Sacred Sites (San Luis Rey Band) surveyed the project site for cultural resources on February 17, 2022.

Lot 7 was surveyed in its entirety, as was the existing access road; some of the road widening area consisted of steep slopes with thick vegetation in which the survey was not undertaken. Visibility varied from about 20 percent in the eastern portion of Lot 7 to about 30 percent across most of the western portion of the lot (see Figure 4, *Survey Coverage Map*). Plates 1 and 2 illustrate overviews of the grading project area and access road.

Sediment consisted of reddish orange sand with decomposing granite, with granitic inclusions consisting of angular cobbles and rocks, as well as boulders scattered across the project area, particularly on slopes and along ridgelines. Topsoil was extremely limited throughout the area. Bedrock within the project area and along the access road was inspected for cultural modification. Vegetation was consistent with coastal sage and chaparral, with shrubs on slopes, seasonal grasses and forbs within the basin, and non-native weeds and ornamentals scattered across the site.








Plate 1. Overview of grading project site, looking north



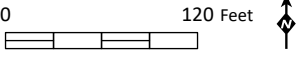
Plate 2. Overview of access road, looking west



-  Lot 7
-  Access Road
-  Surveyed 30% Visibility Burn Area
-  Surveyed 20% Visibility
-  Not Surveyed Slope/Dense Vegetation



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Source: Aerial (SanGIS, 2023)



## 5.0 STUDY SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

HELIX undertook a study to identify cultural resources that are present in the Las Lomas Grading project area and to determine if the proposed project may adversely affect any historical resources, as defined by CEQA. The cultural resource survey did not identify any cultural resources, either previously recorded or newly identified. Therefore, the grading project is not expected to have any effects on historical resources.

### 5.1 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The study has not identified impacts to cultural resources as a result of the records search or survey; however, there is one bedrock milling feature nearby, and the general vicinity of the project is sensitive for cultural resources. In addition, ground visibility was relatively poor during the field survey, ranging from approximately 20 percent to 30 percent. Based on this, it is recommended that a grading monitoring program be implemented for the project. The monitoring program would include a qualified archaeologist and Luiseño Native American monitor attending a pre-construction meeting with the grading contractor and archaeological and Native American monitors being present during ground-disturbing activities on site. Both archaeological and Native American monitors would have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect grading and other ground-disturbing activity in the event that cultural resources are encountered. If significant cultural material is encountered, the project archaeologist will coordinate with the Monitoring Tribe, the applicant, and the City of Vista staff to develop and implement appropriate avoidance, treatment, or mitigation measures.

The monitoring program should include the following elements:

- Prior to issuance of grading permits, a pre-excavation agreement shall be developed among the appropriate traditionally and culturally affiliated (TCA) Luiseño Native American Tribe, the applicant, and the City, as the lead agency;
- The qualified archaeologist and the Luiseño Native American representative shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain the requirements of the monitoring program;
- An archaeologist and a Luiseño Native American monitor shall be on-site during grading, trenching, and other ground-disturbing activities, including brushing and grubbing, unless otherwise agreed upon by the archaeological Principal Investigator, the Luiseño Native American representative, and City staff;
- If cultural resources are encountered, both the archaeologist and the Luiseño Native American monitor shall have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect grading/trenching while the cultural resources are documented and assessed. If significant resources are encountered, appropriate mitigation measures must be developed and implemented;
- If any human remains are discovered, the County Medical Examiner's office shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains;

- Recovered artifactual materials shall be cataloged and analyzed on-site and kept in a secure location, preferably on-site;
- A report shall be completed describing the methods and results of the monitoring and data recovery program;
- Recovered cultural material that is historic, non-Native American in origin shall be curated with an accompanying catalog to current professional repository standards. Cultural material that is Native American in origin will be returned to the appropriate TCA Tribe, as agreed upon by the Principal Investigator, Native American representative, and City staff and specified in the pre-excavation agreement. It is assumed that Native American cultural material will be reburied on-site in an area that would not be subject to future disturbance.
- Diagnostic artifacts or particularly good examples of specific tool types, if such are recovered, should be scanned for 3D printing, with the permission of the Monitoring Tribe. The data from 3D scanning would be curated at an appropriate repository, such as the San Diego Archaeological Center. The cultural material can then be returned to the Tribe for reburial or other treatment.

In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered, the County Medical Examiner shall be contacted. If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains. All requirements of Health & Safety Code §7050.5 and PRC §5097.98 shall be followed.

Should the project limits change to incorporate new areas of proposed disturbance, an archaeological survey of these areas will be required.

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# Appendix A

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## Resumes of Key Personnel

### Summary of Qualifications

Ms. Robbins-Wade has 41 years of extensive experience in both archaeological research and general environmental studies. She oversees the management of all archaeological, historic, and interpretive projects; prepares and administers budgets and contracts; designs research programs; supervises personnel; and writes reports. Ms. Robbins-Wade has managed or participated in hundreds of projects under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as well as numerous archaeological studies under various federal jurisdictions, addressing Section 106 compliance and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) issues. She has excellent relationships with local Native American communities and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), as well as has supported a number of local agency clients with Native American consultation under State Bill 18 and assistance with notification and Native American outreach for Assembly Bill 52 consultation. Ms. Robbins-Wade is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications for prehistoric and historic archaeology.

### Selected Project Experience

**12 Oaks Winery Resort.** Project Manager/ Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey of approximately 650 acres for a proposed project in the County of Riverside. Oversaw background research, field survey, site record updates, Native American coordination, and report preparation. Met with Pechanga Cultural Resources staff to discuss Native American concerns. Worked with applicant and Pechanga to design the project to avoid impacts to cultural resources. Work performed for Standard Portfolio Temecula, LLC.

**28th Street between Island Avenue and Clay Avenue Utilities Undergrounding Archaeological Monitoring.** Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a utilities undergrounding project in a historic neighborhood of East San Diego. Responsible for project management; coordination of archaeological and Native American monitors; coordination with forensic anthropologist, Native American representative/Most Likely Descendent, and City staff regarding treatment of possible human remains; oversaw identification of artifacts and cultural features, report preparation, and resource documentation. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

**Archaeological Testing F11 Project.** Project Manager for a cultural resources study for a proposed mixed-use commercial and residential tower in downtown San Diego. Initial work included an archaeological records search and a historic study, including assessment of the potential for historic archaeological resources. Subsequent work included development and implementation of an archaeological testing plan, as well as construction monitoring and the assessment of historic archaeological resources encountered. Work performed for the Richman Group of Companies.

### Education

Master of Arts,  
Anthropology, San  
Diego State  
University, California,  
1990

Bachelor of Arts,  
Anthropology,  
University of  
California, Santa  
Barbara, 1981

### Registrations/ Certifications

Caltrans,  
Professionally  
Qualified Staff-  
Equivalent Principal  
Investigator for  
prehistoric  
archaeology,  
, Bureau of Land  
Management  
Statewide Cultural  
Resource Use Permit  
(California), permit  
#CA-18-35,  
, Register of  
Professional  
Archaeologists  
#10294, 1991  
County of San Diego,  
Approved CEQA  
Consultant for  
Archaeological  
Resources, 2007  
, Orange County  
Approved  
Archaeologist 2016

# Mary Robbins-Wade, RPA

## Cultural Resources Group Manager

**Blended Reverse Osmosis (RO) Line Project.** Project Manager/ Principal Investigator for cultural resources monitoring during construction of a 24-inch recycled water pipeline in the City of Escondido. Oversaw monitoring program, including Worker Environmental Awareness Training; responsible for Native American outreach/coordination, coordination with City staff and construction crews, and general project management. Work performed for the City of Escondido.

**Buena Sanitation District Green Oak Sewer Replacement Project.** Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources testing program in conjunction with a proposed sewer replacement project for the City of Vista. Oversaw background research, fieldwork, site record update, Native American coordination, and report preparation. Work performed for Harris & Associates, Inc., with the City of Vista as the lead agency.

**Cactus II Feeder Transmission Pipeline IS/MND.** Cultural Resources Task Lead for this project in the City of Moreno Valley. Eastern Municipal Water District proposed to construct approximately five miles of new 30-inch to 42 inch-diameter pipeline; the project would address existing system deficiencies within the City and provide supply for developing areas. Oversaw background research, field survey, and report preparation. Responsible for Native American outreach for cultural resources survey. Assisted District with Native American outreach and consultation under AB 52. Work performed under an as-needed contract for Eastern Municipal Water District.

**Dale 2199C Pressure Zone Looping Pipeline Project.** Cultural Resources Task Lead for this project in Moreno Valley. Eastern Municipal Water District proposed construction of a new pipeline to connect two existing pipelines in the District's 2199C Pressure Zone. The pipeline would consist of an 18-inch-diameter pipeline between Kitching Street and Alta Vista Drive that would connect to an existing 12-inch-diameter pipeline in the northern end of Kitching Street and to an existing 18-inch-diameter pipeline at the eastern end of Alta Vista Drive. The project will improve reliability and boost the Dale Pressure Zone's baseline pressure and fire flow availabilities. Four potential alignments were under consideration; three of these bisect undeveloped land to varying degrees, while the other is entirely situated within developed roadways. Oversaw background research and field survey. Responsible for Native American outreach for cultural resources survey and co-authored technical report. Work performed under an as-needed contract for Eastern Municipal Water District.

**Downtown Riverside Metrolink Station Track & Platform Project.** Cultural Resources Task Lead for this project involving changes to and expansion of the Downtown Riverside Metrolink Station. Overseeing records search and background information, archaeological survey, and report preparation. Responsible for coordination with Native American Heritage Commission, Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC), and Federal Transportation Authority (FTA) on Native American outreach. Work performed for Riverside County Transportation Commission as a subconsultant to HNTB Corporation.

**Emergency Storage Pond Project.** Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources testing program in conjunction with the Escondido Recycled Water Distribution System - Phase 1. Two cultural resources sites that could not be avoided through project design were evaluated to assess site significance and significance of project impacts. Work included documentation of bedrock milling

# Mary Robbins-Wade, RPA

## Cultural Resources Group Manager

features, mapping of features and surface artifacts, excavation of a series of shovel test pits at each site, cataloging and analysis of cultural material recovered, and report preparation. The project is located in an area that is sensitive to both the Kumeyaay and Luiseño people, requiring close coordination with Native American monitors from both groups. Work performed for the City of Escondido.

**Escondido Brine Line Project.** Project Manager/Principal Investigator for cultural resources monitoring during construction of approximately 2.3 miles of a 15-inch brine return pipeline in the City of Escondido. The project, which is part of the City's Agricultural Recycled Water and Potable Reuse Program, enables discharge of brine recovered from a reverse osmosis facility that is treating recycled water; it is one part of the larger proposed expansion of Escondido's recycled water distribution to serve eastern and northern agricultural land. The project is located in an area that is sensitive to both the Kumeyaay and Luiseño people, requiring close coordination with Native American monitors from both groups. Oversaw monitoring program, including Worker Environmental Awareness Training; responsible for Native American outreach/coordination, coordination with City staff and construction crews, and general project management. Work performed for the City of Escondido.

**Hacienda del Mar EIR.** Senior Archaeologist for a proposed commercial development project for a senior care facility in Del Mar. Assisted in the preparation of associated permit applications and an EIR. Oversaw background research, updated records search and Sacred Lands File search, monitoring of geotechnical testing, coordination with City staff on cultural resources issues, and preparation of updated report. Prior to coming to HELIX, served as Cultural Resources Task Lead for the cultural resources survey for the project, conducted as a subcontractor to HELIX. Work performed for Milan Capital Management, with the City of San Diego as the lead agency.

**Lilac Hills Ranch.** Project Manager/Principal Investigator of a cultural resources survey and testing program for an approximately 608-acre mixed-use development in the Valley Center area. Oversaw background research, field survey, testing, recording of archaeological sites and historic structures, and report preparation. Responsible for development of the research design and data recovery program, preparation of the preservation plan, and Native American outreach and coordination. The project also included recording historic structures, development of a research design and data recovery program for a significant archaeological site, and coordination with the Native American community and the client to develop a preservation plan for a significant cultural resource. The project changed over time, so additional survey areas were included, and a variety of off-site improvement alternatives were addressed. Work performed for Accretive Investments, Inc. with County of San Diego as the lead agency.

**Moulton Niguel Water District Regional Lift Force Main Replacement.** Cultural Resources Task Lead/Principal Investigator for the replacement of a regional lift station force main operated by Moulton Niguel Water District (MNWD). The project comprises an approximately 9,200 linear foot alignment within Laguna Niguel Regional Park in Orange County, in an area that is quite sensitive in terms of cultural resources. HELIX is supporting Tetra Tech throughout the preliminary design, environmental review (CEQA), and final design, including permitting with applicable state and federal regulatory agencies. The cultural resources survey will inform project design, in order to avoid or minimize potential impacts to cultural resources. Oversaw background research and constraints analysis, Native American



# Mary Robbins-Wade, RPA

## Cultural Resources Group Manager

coordination, cultural resources survey, coordination with MNWD and Tetra Tech, and report preparation. Work performed for MNWD, as a subconsultant to Tetra Tech.

**Murrieta Hot Springs Road Improvements Project.** Principal Investigator/Cultural Resources Task Lead for cultural resources survey in support of an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the widening of Murrieta Hot Springs Road in the City of Murrieta. The project would widen or restripe Murrieta Hot Springs Road between Winchester Road and Margarita Road from a 4-lane roadway to a six-lane roadway to improve traffic flow, as well as provide bike lanes in both directions along this segment. A new raised median, light poles, signage, stormwater catch basins, retaining walls, and sidewalks would also be provided on both sides of the roadway, where appropriate. The project area is in a location that is culturally sensitive to the Native American community. The cultural resources study included tribal outreach and coordination to address this cultural sensitivity.

**Park Circle - Cultural Resources.** Project Manager/Principal Investigator of a cultural resources survey and testing program for a proposed 65-acre residential development in the Valley Center area of San Diego County. The project is located along Moosa Creek, in an area that is culturally sensitive to the Luiseño people. Oversaw background research, historic study, field survey, testing, recording archaeological sites and historic structures, and report preparation. Responsible for Native American outreach and coordination. The cultural resources study included survey of the project area, testing of several archaeological sites, and outreach and coordination with the Native American community, as well as a historic study that addressed a mid-20th century dairy barn and a late 19th century vernacular farmhouse. Work performed for Touchstone Communities.

**Peacock Hill Cultural Resources.** Project Manager/Principal Investigator of a cultural resources study update for a residential development in Lakeside. Oversaw updated research, fieldwork, lab work, analysis by forensic anthropologists, report preparation, and Native American coordination. In the course of outreach and coordination with the Native American (Kumeyaay) community, possible human remains were identified, prompting additional fieldwork, as well as coordination with the Native American community and forensic anthropologists. Work performed for Peacock Hill, Inc.

**Sky Canyon Sewer Environmental Consulting.** Cultural Resources Task Lead for this project adjacent to the City of Murrieta in southwestern Riverside County. Eastern Municipal Water District (District) proposed to implement the Sky Canyon Sewer Main Extension Project to construct approximately 6,700 linear feet of new gravity-fed 36-inch-diameter sewer main to provide additional sewer capacity for planned development. The proposed 36-inch-diameter sewer main would extend the existing 36-inch-diameter French Valley Sewer at Winchester Road further downstream to Murrieta Hot Springs Road. Oversaw background research and field survey. Responsible for Native American outreach for cultural resources survey and co-authored technical report. Assisted District with Native American outreach and consultation under AB 52. Work performed under an as-needed contract for Eastern Municipal Water District.

## Summary of Qualifications

Trevor H. Gittelhough is an archaeological assistant project manager, specializing in underwater cultural resources, with over a decade of experience in archaeology, including both cultural resources management and academic projects. This experience includes site monitoring; surveys and excavations; laboratory sorting, cataloging, and analysis; and conservation. He has conducted environmental, paleontological, and cultural resources work throughout California, Nevada, Oregon, and Florida in support of compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) for public and private sector clients including a range of local, state, and federal agencies such as Southern California Edison, the United States Navy and Air Force, Caltrans, and FEMA.

He has experience in team management in the terrestrial and underwater archaeological management sectors, with expertise in implementation of mitigation and monitoring projects, report production, and coordination with Indigenous groups. Underwater and Indigenous archaeology are Mr. Gittelhough's specialties, which are enhanced by his skill and experience in sailing, diving, and prehistoric technology construction. His research interests include maritime technologies and practices, settlement patterns, trade and exchange, colonial interactions, prehistoric technologies, and anthropological/archaeological theory. In addition, he has expertise in illustration of artifacts, stratigraphic and excavation unit profiles, site maps, GIS, remote sensing, and underwater excavation and mapping techniques.

Mr. Gittelhough's technical skills include terrestrial and submerged archaeological survey, excavation, and site testing. He has authored numerous site records and technical reports detailing the results of cultural resources work, as well as academic articles. He has also had thorough training in artifact analysis and specializes in lithic analysis and maritime conservation. His academic background includes advanced training in conservation and underwater archaeology. He has extensive training at the graduate level and earned his M.A. from East Carolina University. Mr. Gittelhough is Registered Professional Archaeologist, a member of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), a member of the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), and a member of the Society for California Archaeology (SCA).

## Selected Project Experience

**Bouquet Canyon Road Project, Los Angeles County, CA (2021).** Cultural Resource Specialist serving as lead archaeological monitor and technical report writer for this project in the City of Santa Clarita. This work included monitoring all ground-disturbing

## Education

Master of Arts, Maritime Studies, East Carolina University, 2019

Bachelor of Arts, Archaeology, University of California, Santa Barbara, 2011

## Registrations/ Certifications

Register of Professional Archaeologists, 2018

HAZWOPER Certification; 2018 – 2021

ESRI GIS Certification  
AAUS Scientific Diver  
Red Cross First AID  
Red Cross CPR DAN  
Divers First Aid

## Professional Affiliations

Society for American Archaeology  
Society for Historical Archaeology  
Society for California Archaeology

# **Trevor Gittelhough, RPA**

## **Cultural Resources Assistant Project Manager**

activities associated with geotechnical studies, such as drilling and trenching. Monitoring was also undertaken during ground penetrating radar studies of portions of the project area.

**California Crossings, Attisha Trust Parcel, San Diego County, CA (2021).** Cultural Resource Specialist for a cultural resources study in support of biological mitigation measures (burrowing owl habitat creation) for the proposed Project in the County of San Diego. Prepared an archaeological resources assessment in compliance with state and federal regulations. Scope included a cultural resources records search, review of historic maps and aerials, and preparation of a technical report.

**Enchanted Hills Park Project, Perris, Riverside County, CA (2021).** Cultural Resource Specialist for a monitoring program during initial sitework for this project in the City of Perris, in Riverside County. Prepared monitoring letter report.

**Mission Basin Groundwater Purification Facility Well Expansion and Brine Minimization Project, Oceanside, San Diego County, CA (2021).** Cultural Resource Specialist for a cultural resources study in support of the proposed Project in the City of Oceanside, in northern San Diego County. Prepared a monitoring results memo for monitoring of geotechnical investigations and assisted with preparation of the cultural resources technical report in compliance with state and federal regulations. Scope included a cultural resources records search, preparation of a letter report/memo, and assistance with the technical report.

**Oak Shores/Lake Morena Views MWC Consolidation Project, San Diego County, CA (2021).** Cultural Resource Specialist for a cultural resources study in support of the proposed Project in eastern San Diego County. Assisted with preparation of a cultural resources technical report in compliance with state and federal regulations, as well as State Water Resources Control Board. Scope included a cultural resources records search, review of historic maps and aerials, and assistance with preparation of a technical report.

**Archaeological Monitoring for the P-586 Missile Assembly Building - San Nicolas Island, Ventura County, CA (2021).** Cultural Resource Specialist serving as archaeological monitor and technical report writer. This work included monitoring all ground-disturbing activities, including grubbing, grading, and trenching. Monitoring included close involvement with United States Navy personal and Tribal Members and Observers.

**Shady View Residential Project Environmental Impact Report, Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, CA (2021).** Cultural Resource Specialist for a cultural resources study in support of the proposed Project in the City of Chino Hills in San Bernardino County. Assisted in the preparation of the technical report in compliance with state and federal regulations. Project scope included a cultural resources records search, review of historic maps and aerials, field survey, and preparation of a technical report.

# Trevor Gittelhough, RPA

## Cultural Resources Assistant Project Manager

### Previous Project Experience

**Los Angeles County Natural History Museum Center for History and Cultural Project, Los Angeles County, CA.** Assistant Project Manager for a cultural resources study in support of the proposed Project in the downtown area of the City Los Angeles. Prepared an archaeological and tribal cultural resources assessment in compliance with CEQA, specifically Assembly Bill 52. Scope included a cultural resources records search, review of historic maps and aerials, and preparation of a technical study for submittal to the Department of City Planning.

**Environmental Services Support for the Villages at The Alhambra Project, Los Angeles County, CA.** Assistant Project Manager for a cultural resources study in support of the proposed Project in the downtown area of the City Los Angeles. Prepared an archaeological and tribal cultural resources assessment in compliance with CEQA, specifically Assembly Bill 52. Scope included a cultural resources records search, review of historic maps and aerials, and preparation of a technical study for submittal to the Department of City Planning.

**Tierra Crossing Tribal Cultural Resource and Archaeological Assessment, Los Angeles, CA.** Assistant Project Manager for a cultural resources study in support of the proposed Project in the downtown area of the City Los Angeles. Prepared an archaeological and tribal cultural resources assessment in compliance with CEQA, specifically Assembly Bill 52. Scope included a cultural resources records search, review of historic maps and aerials, and preparation of a technical study for submittal to the Department of City Planning.

**Tribal Cultural Resources Assessment for the 17346 Sunset Project, Los Angeles, CA.** Assistant Project Manager for a cultural resources study in support of the proposed Project in the downtown area of the City Los Angeles. Prepared a tribal cultural resources assessment in compliance with CEQA, specifically Assembly Bill 52. Scope included a cultural resources records search, review of historic maps and aerials, and preparation of a technical study for submittal to the Department of City Planning.

### Summary of Qualifications

Ms. Roy has over 20 years of experience as an archaeologist, field lead, and supervisor on more than 130 projects throughout California, Nevada, Arizona, and Guam. Conducted archaeological studies for a wide variety of development and resource management projects including work on military installations, energy and transmission projects, commercial and residential developments, historic archaeology projects, and water projects. Competent in all areas of archaeology and efficient in report preparation for a range of cultural resource studies including monitoring projects and archaeological Phase I, II and III studies. Ms. Roy is proficient in laboratory activities including artifact preparation, cataloging, identification, and illustration. Accomplished in the initiation, coordination and completion of field assignments including survey, site testing, dry and wet screening, and data recovery projects. She is also knowledgeable in the preparation of proposals and report writing and research, client, contractor and subcontractor correspondence, laboratory, computer software including Microsoft, Adobe, Geographic Information System (GIS)/ArcView, Computer-Aided Design and Drafting (CADD), Global Positioning System (GPS) and total-station operations, as well as in the illustration of archaeological features, artifacts, and burials. Ms. Roy is established as a qualified archaeological monitor for the City and the County of San Diego. Her experience includes working closely with representatives of San Diego County Parks and Recreation for the past 10 years and she has received accolades from numerous county representatives for her work at park facilities. For the past 4 four years, she has served as the monitoring coordinator for the San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) Fire Resource Mitigation Initiative (FiRM) project, where she regularly provided effective communication between field monitors, construction managers/foremen, and Principal Investigators for construction projects and assisted in scheduling and tracking of project progress.

### Selected Project Experience

**Blythe to Eagle Mountain TLRR Survey** (2017). Field Director on this Southern California Edison (SCE) Survey project, which included supervising two crews during a period of two weeks. Conducted survey, mapping, recording new cultural resources and updating previously recorded sites along the transmission line corridor. Other responsibilities included report writing and completion of site records for distribution to SCE and the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC).

**On-call Archaeological Services** (Present). Archaeologist and Field Lead for SDG&E infrastructure operations and transmission line maintenance activities for over 12 years. Projects include survey, testing, excavations, and data recovery of both historic and prehistoric resources including Native American burial sites. Approved to monitor for City projects throughout San Diego and Imperial counties. Other duties include records search, survey, archaeological documentation and investigations, and

### Education

Master of Arts,  
Archaeology,  
University of  
Leicester, England,  
In progress

Bachelor of Arts,  
Anthropological  
Archaeology,  
University of  
California San Diego,  
2002

Associate of Arts,  
Psychology, San  
Diego City College,  
2000

### Registrations/ Certifications

OSHA 30-hour  
Construction Safety  
Training Certification

Competent Person  
Certification

### Professional Affiliations

Society for California  
Archaeology

Society for American  
Archaeology

Association of  
Environmental  
Professionals

# Julie A. Roy

## Archaeologist

preparation of reports under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) guidelines.

**Fire Resource Cultural Resources Mitigation (Present).** Monitoring Coordinator and Lead Archaeologist on this FiRM project for SDG&E. Monitoring Coordinator duties consist of close communication with SDG&E supervisors and staff, liaisons, and contractors in conjunction with the coordination of FiRM project activities associated with cultural and Native American archaeological and monitoring efforts throughout San Diego and Imperial Counties. Archaeological Supervisor duties consists of record search, survey, archaeological site documentation, testing, excavations, and data recovery projects, and preparing reports following CEQA and NEPA guidelines.

**Archaeological Monitoring, Bird Rock Avenue Utility Undergrounding Project (2005).**

Archaeological Monitor for the undergrounding of residential utilities in the Bird Rock community of La Jolla. The project was conducted under CEQA and the City of San Diego guidelines while working closely with San Diego Gas and Electric Company and the construction contractor. No cultural resources were identified during this project.

**Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery, Princess Street Utility Undergrounding Project**

(2005 - 2006). Archaeological Monitor/Crew Chief for utility undergrounding project, which included trenching through a major prehistoric and ethnohistoric Indian village site (the Spindrift Site/CA-SDI-39) in La Jolla. Crewmembers worked closely with Native American representatives during the recovery of human remains. A concurrent data recovery program incorporated all cultural material recovered from the trenching activities. This project was conducted pursuant to CEQA and City of San Diego guidelines while working closely with San Diego Gas & Electric Company and the construction contractor.

**Environmental Impact Statement, Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport (2007 - 2009).**

Archaeologist on this project that included survey and recordation of the northern portion of Ivanpah Valley from the California state line to Henderson, Clarke County, Nevada. Cultural sites located within the project area included a section of the pacific railroad, historic roads, camps, railroad and construction debris, transmission lines, trash scatters and prehistoric sites and features. The project was surveyed and recorded in compliance with the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) guidelines.

**Monitoring, Genesis Solar Power Project (2011 - 2012).**

Supervisor-in-Charge of over 20 cultural monitors on this solar power project located in Blythe, California. Responsible for conducting safety meetings and coordinating cultural monitors to all areas of the project site, as well as leading test excavations of discovered resources during construction activities. Also responsible for representing firm during onsite meetings with Nextera officials, Bureau of Veritas, BLM, and safety liaisons for the project. Communicated directly with Native American supervisors and monitors on a daily basis. Recorded and collected artifacts located during construction activities with the use of Global Positioning Satellite technology. Completed daily field notes and collection logs for all collected artifacts, and reviewed all staff monitoring logs prior to daily submission to the California Energy Commission (CEC). Work performed for Nextera.

**Survey and Monitoring, Palen Solar Power Project (2009 - 2010).**

Archaeologist for survey and cultural monitoring in Desert Center, California. Monitored contract and personnel activities during traveling to and from proposed project sites, including trenching and testing within the proposed project areas. Work performed for Solar Millennium.



# Julie A. Roy

## Archaeologist

**Ridgecrest Solar Power Project** (2009 - 2010). Archaeologist for surveys of the project area undertaken to determine if cultural resources are present and if there would be any project effects on these resources. Monitored contractor activities during the testing phase of the project to ensure that sites were not impacted during work activities. The project was located in Ridgecrest and work was performed for Solar Millennium.

**On-Call Archaeological Services** (Present). Archaeologist and Field Lead for County Parks infrastructure and maintenance activities for San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation. Responsible for communication with County supervisors and contractors, and the coordination of project activities with cultural and Native American monitors for projects throughout San Diego and Imperial Counties. Other duties include records search, field survey, archaeological documentation and investigations including testing, excavations and data recovery projects and preparation of reports following CEQA and NEPA guidelines.

**Pacifica Street Utility Undergrounding Project** (2006). Archaeological Monitor/Crew Chief for residential utility undergrounding project in the community of Pacific Beach in San Diego. Trenches and cultural materials were documented in conjunction with a concurrent data recovery program. The project included working with Native American representatives and the discovery of human remains. The project was conducted under CEQA and City of San Diego guidelines while working closely with the construction contractor.

**Archaeological Monitoring, 20A Julian Conversion Project** (2006). Archaeological Monitor for undergrounding of utilities in the City of Julian. The project was conducted under the County of San Diego guidelines while working closely with the construction contractor.

**Data Recovery, Hill Street Utility Undergrounding Project** (2006). Archaeological Monitor participated in the data recovery for this residential utility undergrounding project in the community of Point Loma in San Diego. The project was conducted under CEQA and City of San Diego guidelines while working closely with the construction contractor.

**Archaeological Monitoring, 30th Street Utility Undergrounding Project** (2006). Archaeological Monitor for residential utility undergrounding project in the community of South Park in San Diego. The project was conducted under CEQA and City of San Diego guidelines while working closely with the construction contractor.

### Summary of Qualifications

Mr. Cooley has over 45 years of experience in archaeological resource management. He has directed test and data recovery investigations, monitoring programs, and archaeological site surveys of large and small tracts, and has prepared reports for various cultural resource management projects. He is well-versed in National Historic Preservation Act, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations and processes. Mr. Cooley's experience also includes Native American consultation for monitoring of archaeological field projects, including some with human remains and reburial-related compliance issues.

### Selected Project Experience

**8016 Broadway Self Storage Project** (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory program of the Lemon Grove Self-Storage project located in the City of Lemon Grove, San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for the Summit Environmental Group, Inc.

**Briggs Road Walton Development Project (Assessor's Parcel Number 461-170-001)** (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory program of the Briggs Road Residential project located in Riverside County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for the Walton International Group, LLC.

**Brown Field and Montgomery Field Airport Master Plans** (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for Phase I cultural resource inventory and pedestrian survey programs at the Brown Field Municipal Airport and the Montgomery-Gibbs Executive Airport, in the City of San Diego, in support of updating of the Airport Master Plan and its Programmatic Environmental Impact Report. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey programs and co-authorship of the technical reports. Work performed as a subconsultant to C&S Companies, with the City of San Diego as the lead agency.

**Cubic Redevelopment Environmental Consulting** (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory and assessment program in support of a 20-acre redevelopment project, located in the community of Kearny Mesa, City of San Diego. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and preparation of the technical report. Work performed for Cubic Redevelopment Environmental Consulting, with the City of San Diego as lead agency.

### Education

Master of Arts,  
Anthropology,  
California State  
University, Los  
Angeles, 1982

Bachelor of Arts,  
Anthropology,  
California State  
College, Long Beach,  
1970

### Registrations/ Certifications

Register of Professional  
Archaeologists #10621,  
2019

City of San Diego,  
Certified Principal  
Investigator for  
Monitoring Projects

County of Riverside,  
Certified Cultural  
Resources Consultant  
Principal Investigator

County of Orange,  
Certified Cultural  
Resources Consultant  
Principal Investigator

County of San Diego,  
Approved Consultant  
for Archaeological  
Resources

Los Angeles, Ventura,  
San Luis Obispo, and  
Santa Barbara  
Approved Consultant

# Theodore G. Cooley, RPA

## Senior Archaeologist

**French Valley 303 Project** (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for an archaeological construction monitoring program for the French Valley 303 Site residential development project, located in the French Valley area of unincorporated Riverside County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the monitoring program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for Pulte Home Co., LLC.

**Hiser Property Project** (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a due diligence study prepared to summarize potential cultural resources constraints to the 9.2-acre Hiser Property development project, located in the Mission Gorge area of the City of Santee, San Diego County. The study consisted of background research including a record search and limited archival study, a field survey, and a review of the Sacred Lands File from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results and preparation of a summary letter report of the potential cultural resources-related constraints to the planned development. Work performed for KB Home.

**Ponto Hotel Technical Studies** (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a cultural resources assessment study for the Ponto Hotel development project in the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the assessment program and preparation of the technical report. Work performed for Kam Sang Company, with the City of Carlsbad as the lead agency.

**R.M. Levy Water Treatment Plant Sewer Replacement** (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory and assessment program in support of a water treatment plant, sewer pipeline, replacement project, located in the community of Lakeside, San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and preparation of the technical report. Work performed for HELIX Water District.

**Salt Bay District Specific Plan EIR** (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory program in support of the 46.6-acre Salt Bay Design District Specific Plan mixed-use wholesale/retail shopping and light industrial development project, in the cities of San Diego and Chula Vista. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for M. & A. Gabae, with the City of San Diego as lead agency.

**San Jacinto Property Project** (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory program of the 214 residential project located in Riverside County. Involvement included participation in the analysis

# Theodore G. Cooley, RPA

## Senior Archaeologist

of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for the Walton International Group, LLC.

**San Elijo Joint Powers Authority Roadway and Trail Addendum and Permitting** (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for Phase I cultural resource inventory, pedestrian survey, and resource testing at the San Elijo Water Reclamation Facility adjacent to San Elijo lagoon, in San Diego County, in support of the preparation by the San Elijo Joint Powers Authority of a Roadway and Trail Addendum for upgrades to the facility requiring verification of Nationwide Permit authorization from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey and testing program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed as a subconsultant to Kimley-Horn & Associates, with the San Elijo Joint Powers Authority as lead agency.

**Sycamore & Watson Project** (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for an archaeological construction monitoring program for the Sycamore & Watson residential development project, located in City of Vista, San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the monitoring program and preparation of the technical report. Work performed for Meritage Homes.

**Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Public Access Plan IS/MND** (2019 - 2019). Senior Archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory in support of the preparation by the County of San Diego County Parks Department of a Public Access Plan for the Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve located in coastal foothills of unincorporated west-central San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for the County of San Diego.

**Sycuan/Sloane Canyon Trail IS/MND** (2019). Senior Archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory in support of the preparation by the County of San Diego County Department of a Parks and Recreation for the Sycuan/Sloane Canyon Trail project located in the coastal foothills of unincorporated southwestern San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for the County of San Diego.

**The Enclave at Delpy's Corner Project** (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a cultural resources monitoring and data recovery program in support of a proposed 124-unit townhome development project, in the City of Vista, San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the prehistoric lithic artifacts and preparation of technical report sections containing the results of these analyses. Work performed for CalAtlantic Homes.