

West Coast Tomato Growers Farm Worker Housing Project

Cultural Resources Survey

July 2022 | 08130.00002.001

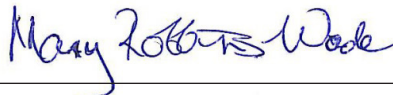
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AMSL	above mean sea level
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BP	Before Present
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CY	cubic yards
GLO	General Land Office
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SF	square feet/foot
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
TCP	Traditional Cultural Properties
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) was contracted by West Coast Tomato Growers to provide cultural resources services for the West Coast Tomato Growers Farm Worker Housing Project (project) in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California. The project is a proposed approximately four-acre farm worker housing development, with four dormitory-style buildings, a kitchen/dining hall, and an office/storage/laundry facility, along with associated facilities, such as parking, sport field, and various infrastructure improvements, including off-site improvements along Mission Road. A cultural resources study including a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and a pedestrian survey was conducted for the project area. This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The records search conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on January 19, 2022 indicated that 69 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within one mile of the project area, 16 of which overlap the project site. The records search results also indicated that a total of 21 cultural resources have been previously recorded within one mile of the project area; however, no sites have been recorded within the project site. A Sacred Land File search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission did not identify any sacred lands or tribal cultural resources, and no tribal cultural resources have been identified within the project area. However, comments received in response to HELIX's tribal outreach indicated the cultural sensitivity of the area, given the proximity of known tribal cultural resources/traditional cultural properties, Luiseño placenames, habitation areas, and ancestral remains.

The field investigations included intensive pedestrian survey of the study area by a HELIX archaeologist on January 28, 2022. A Native American monitor from Saving Sacred Sites was scheduled to participate in the field survey but was unable to do so. The survey did not result in the identification of any cultural material within the project area.

As such, no impacts to archaeological resources are anticipated. However, City staff will undertake tribal outreach and consultation under AB 52 to address potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. In addition, the project site is located within alluvial soils, where there is a potential for buried cultural resources. Based on this, it is recommended that an archaeological and Native American monitoring program be implemented for ground-disturbing activities. The monitoring program would include attendance by the archaeologist and Native American monitor at a preconstruction meeting with the grading contractor and the presence of archaeological and Native American monitors during initial 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 applicant, representatives of the Consulting Tribes, and City of Oceanside staff to develop and implement appropriate avoidance or mitigation measures.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) was contracted by West Coast Tomato Growers to provide cultural resources services for the West Coast Tomato Growers Farm Worker Housing Project (project) in the City of Oceanside (City), San Diego County, California. The project as proposed is an approximately four-acre farm worker housing development, with eight dormitories, a kitchen, dining hall, storage, and laundry, along with associated facilities such as parking, sport field, and various infrastructure improvements, including off-site improvements along Mission Road. A cultural resources study including a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and a pedestrian survey was conducted for the project. This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City guidelines.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The project is located in the City of Oceanside in northwestern San Diego County (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The project is located immediately south of the San Luis Rey River, on the north side of Mission Road within Section 1 of Township 11 South, Range 4 West, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' Morro Hill quadrangle (Figure 2, *USGS Topography*). The approximately four-acre project site, at 5780 Mission Road (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 157-150-63-00), is bordered by Mission Road to the south, the San Luis Rey River and the San Luis Rey Mitigation Bank to the north, and the existing West Coast Tomato Growers facility to the west (Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph*); Mission Vista High School is located just west of that facility.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project would include the construction of four buildings to accommodate up to 338 farm workers. The buildings would be pre-fabricated modular units to be constructed on-site. Building materials would include white-finished steel siding, metal trim, and gray shingle roofing. Two buildings would be dormitory-style housing for male seasonal farm workers and one building would include ancillary uses and dormitory-style housing for female seasonal farm workers. In addition, the project would include a full-service kitchen/dining hall and office/storage/laundry facilities. The buildings occupied by the male workers would each be two-story 10,000 square foot (SF) buildings and would accommodate up to 288 workers (144 beds per building). The building occupied by female workers would be a two-story 4,032 SF building that would accommodate up to 50 workers on the second story and include office, storage, and laundry facilities on the ground floor. The kitchen/dining hall building would be a single-story building and measure approximately 6,048 SF. The project site would also include visitor parking, a biofiltration basin, an outdoor dining area, a soccer field, a basketball court, internal traffic circulation, and infrastructure improvements (see Figure 4, *Site Plan*).

Twenty-two parking spaces would be provided for visitors and employees of the project's on-site dining facilities. It is expected that approximately 8 dining facility workers will be on site each day. There would be no parking provided for the seasonal workers, as they will be transported from Central Mexico to the project site during the growing season, and daily transportation will be provided to the fields via Applicant's buses. Off-site improvements are proposed along Mission Road for private sewer, domestic water, and fire service.

The project would grade 3.58 acres of the four-acre site, requiring approximately 6,200 cubic yards (CY) of cut and 5,200 CY of fill resulting in 1,000 cubic yards of export.

Off-site improvements would include the installation of a water main connecting the existing public water line on the south side of Mission Road to the project site to the north. An eight-inch water main would be installed beneath Mission Road and would split into a three-inch domestic service line and an eight-inch fire service line to serve the project site.

1.3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, and/or scientific importance. Significant resources are those resources which have been found eligible to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as applicable.

1.3.1 Federal

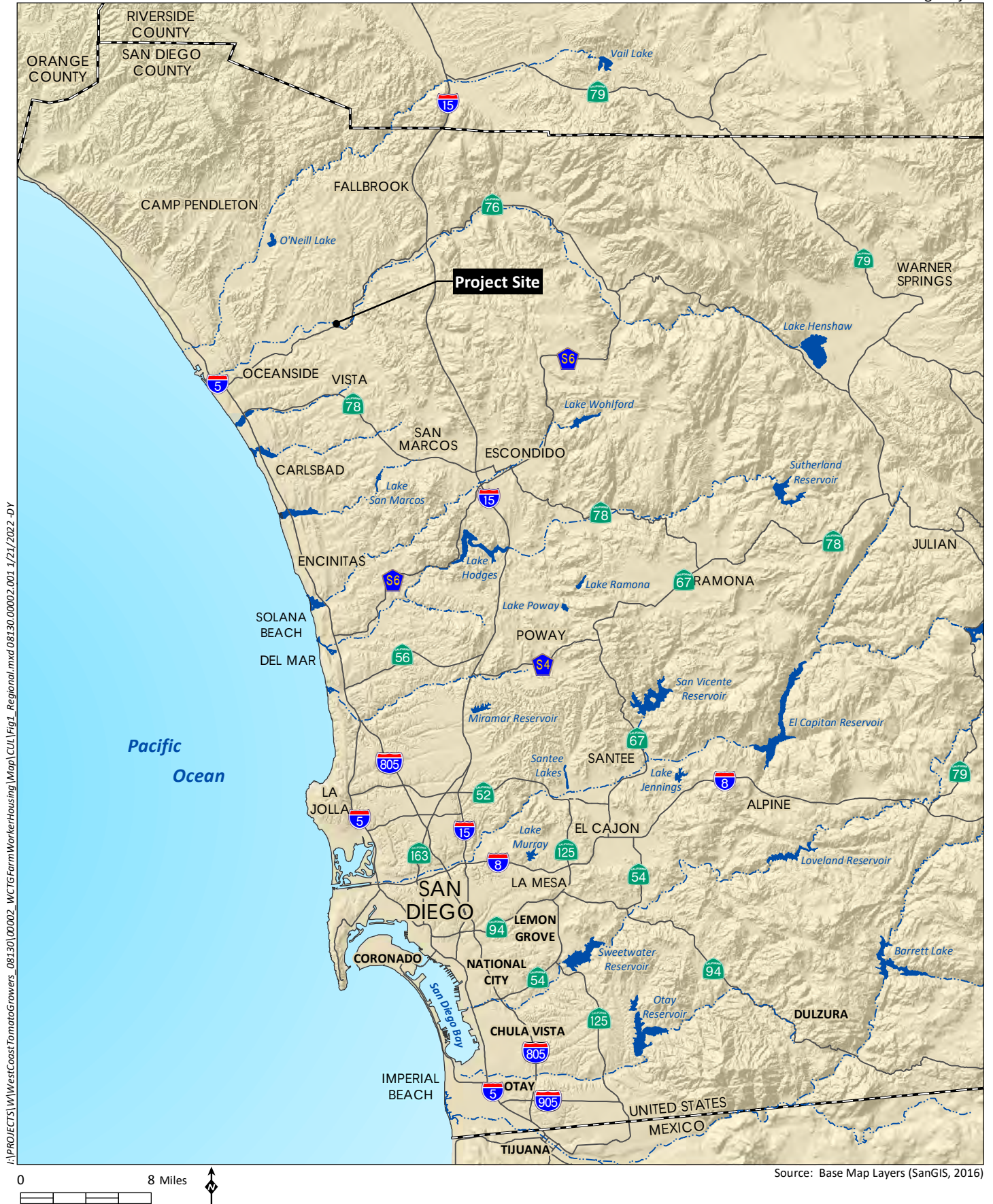
Federal regulations that would be applicable to the project, if there is a federal nexus (e.g., permitting or funding from a federal agency), consist of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (16 United States Code 470 et seq., 36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 800). Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on “historic properties”, that is, properties (either historic or archaeological) that are eligible for the NRHP. To be eligible for the NRHP, a historic property must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

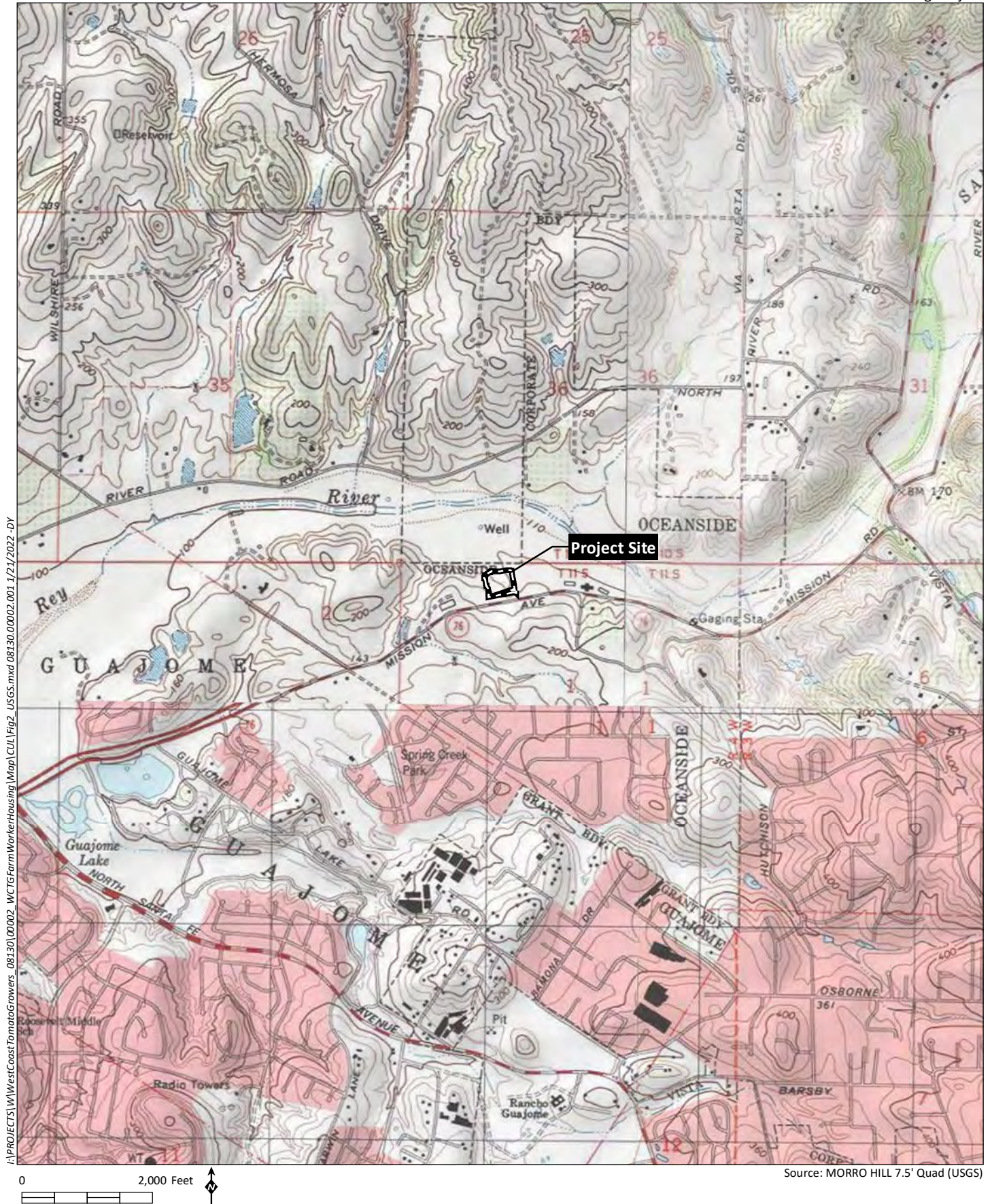
- A. associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and/or
- D. has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

1.3.2 State

The California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code (PRC) 21084.1, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14 Section 15064.5, address determining the significance of impacts to archaeological and historic resources and discuss significant cultural resources as “historical resources,” which are defined as:

- resource(s) listed or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the 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” or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the





USGS Topography

Figure 2



Aerial Photograph

Figure 3

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WEST COAST TOMATO GROWERS FARM WORKER HOUSING



Source: The Lightfoot Planning Group, 2022

requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless “the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant” (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][2])

- resources determined by the Lead Agency to meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][3])

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; and/or
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.

Under 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a)(4), a resource may also be considered a “historical resource” for the purposes of CEQA at the discretion of the lead agency.

1.3.3 Integrity

Significant resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Resource 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, is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In an archaeological deposit, integrity is assessed with reference to the preservation of material constituents and their culturally and historically meaningful spatial relationships. A resource must also be judged with reference to the particular CRHR or NHPA criteria under which it is proposed for eligibility.

1.3.4 City of Oceanside Regulations

The City’s General Plan is currently undergoing an update; the existing General Plan has as one of its stated goals to:

Encourage the conservation and protection of significant cultural resources for future scientific, historic, and educational purposes (City of Oceanside 2002).

The Land Use Element of the General Plan includes the following policies related to cultural resources (City of Oceanside 2002:125-126):

- A. The City shall encourage open space land use designations and open space zoning or open space easements for the preservation of cultural resources.

- B. The City shall encourage the acquisition, restoration and/or maintenance of significant cultural resources by private organizations.
- C. Cultural resources that must remain in-situ to preserve their significance shall be preserved intact and interpretive signage and protection shall be provided by project developers.
- D. An archaeological survey report shall be prepared by a SOPA (Society of Professional Archaeologists) certified archaeologist for a project proposed for grading or development if any of the following conditions are met:
 - 1) The site is completely or largely in a natural state;
 - 2) There are recorded sites on nearby properties;
 - 3) The project site is near or overlooks a water body (creek, stream, lake, freshwater lagoon);
 - 4) The project site includes large boulders and/or oak trees; or
 - 5) The project site is located within a half-mile of Mission San Luis Rey.
- E. The presence of agriculture on a potential project site shall not preclude the requirement for an archaeological survey report if any of the above listed conditions are established.

Chapter 14A of the City's Municipal Code addresses historic preservation. Section 14A.2, Policy and Purpose, of the code states:

It is hereby declared as a matter of public policy that the recognition, preservation, enhancement, perpetuation and use of structures, landscape features, sites and areas within the City of Oceanside having historical, architectural, archeological, cultural, or aesthetic significance is required in the interest of the economic prosperity, cultural enrichment, and general welfare of the people [City of Oceanside Code of Ordinances, Sec. 14A.2].

Sec. 14A.6. - Historical area or site designation criteria.

For the purposes this chapter, an historical area or site may be designated as such by resolution of the city council pursuant to section 14A.7 if it meets the following criteria:

- a) It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, or architectural history; or
- b) It is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history; or
- c) It embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship; or
- d) It is representative of the notable work of a builder, designer, or architect; or
- e) It is found by the council to have significant characteristics which should come under the protection of this chapter.

1.3.5 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. Consequently, an important element in assessing the significance of the study site has been to evaluate the likelihood that these classes of items are present in areas that would be affected by the proposed project.

Potentially relevant to prehistoric archaeological sites is the category termed Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) in discussions of cultural resource management performed under federal auspices. According to Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King (1998), “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. Cultural resources can include TCPs, such as gathering areas, landmarks, and ethnographic locations, in addition to archaeological districts. 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. State Assembly Bill (AB) 52, effective July 1, 2015, introduced the Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR) as a class of cultural resource and additional considerations relating to Native American consultation into CEQA. As a general concept, a TCR is similar to the federally defined TCP; however, it incorporates consideration of local and state significance and the required mitigation under CEQA. A TCR may be considered significant if included in a local or state register of historical resources; or determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC §5024.1; or is a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; or is a historical resource described in PRC §21084.1, a unique archaeological resource described PRC §21083.2; or is a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

1.4 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A., RPA served as principal investigator and provided senior oversight for the project and this technical report, as well as being a report co-author. Ms. Robbins-Wade meets the qualifications of the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for archaeology. Theodore Cooley, M.A., RPA, Trevor Gittelhough, M.A., RPA., and James Turner, M. A., RPA, served as report contributors. Julie Roy, B.A. conducted the field survey. Resumes for key project personnel are presented in Appendix A.

2.0 PROJECT SETTING

2.1 NATURAL SETTING

The project area is situated within the coastal plain of western San Diego County, where the climate is characterized as semi-arid steppe, with warm, dry summers and cool, moist winters (Hall 2007; Pryde 2004). The San Luis Rey River is located along the northern side of the project area. The elevation of the project area ranges from approximately 125 to 135 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

The project area is characterized by residential and agricultural development. Agricultural development is comprised of fallow fields, along with associated infrastructure, while residential development is primarily single-family homes and associated infrastructure. Areas immediately surrounding the project area include transportation infrastructure, such as Highway 76 (Mission Road); agricultural fields; the San Luis Rey Mitigation Bank (a wetland mitigation bank); residential housing communities; and the Mission Vista High School. The San Luis Rey River is located to the north and east of the project area.

Geologically, the project area is underlain by Eocene marine sedimentary rock formations, with Mesozoic granitic outcroppings and rocks present in the vicinity (Rogers 1965). This is overlain by young alluvium, with soil comprised of Placentia sandy loam (9 to 15 percent slopes, eroded) within the project site and Huerhuero loam (9 to 15 percent slopes, eroded) in the offsite improvements area. Placentia series soils consist of moderately well drained sandy loams with a clay subsoil formed in granitic alluvium (Bowman 1973; Natural Resources Conservation Service 1997, 2021).

Prehistorically, the natural environment in the project area would have been a natural marsh habitat, with coastal sage scrub and grassland communities in the vicinity (Schoenherr 1992). The coastal sage scrub community would have covered most of the canyons in the coastal area, with interspersed areas of native grasslands (*Stipa*, *Elymus*, *Poa*, *Muhlenbergia*) (Beauchamp 1986; Munz 1974). In addition to the available marine and riverine resources (the coast of the Pacific Ocean is less than 10 miles downriver), many of the animal species living within these vegetation communities (such as rabbits, deer, small mammals, and birds) would have been used by native inhabitants. Rabbits and rodents were very important to the prehistoric diet; deer were somewhat less significant for food but were an important source of leather, bone, and antler. Many of the plant species naturally occurring in the project area and vicinity are known to have been used by native populations for food, medicine, tools, ceremonial, and other uses (Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978).

2.2 CULTURAL SETTING

2.2.1 Prehistoric Period

The earliest well-documented sites in the San Diego area belong to the San Dieguito Tradition, dating to over 9,000 years ago (Warren 1967; Warren et al. 1998). The San Dieguito Tradition is thought by most researchers to have an emphasis on big game hunting and coastal resources (Warren 1967). Diagnostic material culture associated with the San Dieguito complex includes scrapers, scraper planes, choppers, large blades, and large projectile points (Rogers 1939; Warren 1967). In the southern coastal region, the traditional view of San Diego prehistory has the San Dieguito Tradition followed by the Archaic Period, dating from circa 8600 Before Present (BP) to circa 1300 BP (Warren et al. 1998).

A large number of archaeological site assemblages dating to this period have been identified at a range of coastal and inland sites. These assemblages, designated as the La Jolla/Pauma complexes, are considered part of Warren's (1968) "Encinitas tradition" and Wallace's (1955) "Early Milling Stone Horizon." The Encinitas tradition is generally "recognized by millingstone assemblages in shell middens, often near sloughs and lagoons" (Moratto 1984:147) and brings a shift toward a more generalized economy and an increased emphasis on seed resources, small game, and shellfish. The local cultural manifestations of the Archaic period are called the La Jollan complex along the coast and the Pauma complex inland. Pauma complex sites lack the shell that dominates many La Jollan complex site assemblages. Sites dating to the Archaic Period are numerous along the coast, near-coastal valleys, and around estuaries. In the inland areas of San Diego County, sites associated with the Archaic Period are less common relative to the Late Prehistoric complexes that succeed them (Cooley and Barrie 2004; Laylander and Christenson 1988; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999; True 1970). The La Jolla complex tool assemblage is dominated by rough cobble tools, especially choppers and scrapers (Moriarty 1966). The La Jolla complex tool assemblage also includes manos and metates, terrestrial and marine mammal remains, flexed burials, doughnut stones, discoids, stone balls, plummets, biface points, beads, and bone tools (True 1958, 1980).

While there has been considerable debate about whether San Dieguito and La Jollan patterns might represent the same people using different environments and subsistence techniques, or whether they are separate cultural patterns (e.g., Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1987; Warren et al. 1998), abrupt shifts in subsistence and new tool technologies occur at the onset of the Late Prehistoric Period (1500 BP to AD 1769). The Late Prehistoric period is characterized by higher population densities and intensification of social, political, and technological systems. The Late Prehistoric period is represented by the San Luis Rey (SLR) complex in the northern portion of San Diego County and the Cuyamaca complex in the southern portion.

The SLR complex is divided into two phases: SLR I and SLR II. Elements of the SLR complex include small, triangular, pressure-flaked projectile points (generally Cottonwood series, but Desert Side-notched series also occurs); milling implements: mortars and pestles, manos and metates, and bedrock milling features; bone awls; Olivella shell beads; other stone and shell ornaments; and cremations (Meighan 1954; Moratto 1984; True et al. 1974). The later SLR II complex also includes several elements not found in the SLR I complex: "pottery vessels, cremation urns, red and black pictographs, and such nonaboriginal items as metal knives and glass beads" (Meighan 1954:223).

SLR I was originally thought to date from AD 1400 to AD 1750, with SLR II dating between AD 1750 and AD 1850 (Meighan 1954). However, that division was based on the assumption that the Luiseño did not practice pottery manufacture until just prior to the arrival of the Spanish. The chronology has since been revised due to evidence that pottery may have been introduced to the Luiseño circa AD 1200 to 1600. Ceramics were probably introduced from the Luiseños' southern neighbors, the Kumeyaay (True et al. 1974).

Based on ethnographic data, including the areas defined for the Hoka-based Yuman-speaking peoples (Kumeyaay) and the Takic-speaking peoples (Luiseño) at the time of contact, it is generally accepted that the Cuyamaca complex is associated with the Kumeyaay people and the San Luis Rey complex with the Luiseño. The name Luiseño derives from Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and has been used to refer to the Indian people associated with that mission, while the Kumeyaay people are also known as Ipai, Tipai, or Diegueño (named for Mission San Diego de Alcalá). 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, located less than five miles north of the project area. 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).

The San Luis Rey River valley is of cultural significance to the Luiseño people, due to the presence of a number of village sites, the valley's use as a travel network/corridor over thousands of years, the presence of traditional ceremonial and gathering locations, and other cultural factors.

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 Alcala 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. In 1798, the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia was founded in northern San Diego County. Covering almost 950,400 acres, the Mission raised about 26,000 cattle, as well as other livestock (Young and Levick 1988). In the years that followed its establishment, the population of the Luiseño people declined rapidly due to disease (Lightfoot 2004).

2.2.3.2 Mexican Period

Although Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, Spanish patterns of culture and influence remained for a time. The missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained in the 1820s. Following secularization of the missions in 1834, large ranchos were granted to prominent and well-connected individuals, ushering in the Rancho Era, with the society making 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.

Rancho Guajome, located less than 0.5 mile south and west of the project area, was a Mexican land grant established in 1845. Governor Pio Pico granted the land to Andrés and José Manuel, and it was one of the few ranchos granted to Indigenous people, with both brothers being Luiseño (Hoffman 1862). Previous to being a rancho, and before the Mission Period, this area was the location of a Luiseno Indian village that had several ponds as well as a lake. The Manuel brothers sold the Rancho to Abel Sterns, 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 architectural style (Goodman 1894).

2.2.3.3 American Period

American governance began in 1848, when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ceding California to the United States at the conclusion of the Mexican–American War. A great influx of settlers to California and the San Diego region occurred during the American Period, resulting from several factors, including the discovery of gold in the state in 1848, the end of the Civil War, the availability of free land through 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. The increase in American and European populations quickly overwhelmed many of the Spanish and Mexican cultural traditions, and greatly increased the rate of population decline among Native American communities.

While the American system required that the newly acquired land be surveyed prior to settlement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo bound the United States to honor the land claims of Mexican citizens who were granted ownership of ranchos by the Mexican government. The Land Act of 1851 established a board of commissioners to review land grant claims, and land patents for the land grants were issued throughout the following years.

The city of Oceanside grew out of several factors. In the early 1870s, a township known as San Luis Rey was established west of the Mission San Luis Rey. By 1884, the township had a post office, a hotel, stores, and a weekly paper. In 1883, the land surrounding modern-day Oceanside was granted to Andrew Jackson Meyers, a storekeeper who lived in the San Luis Rey township. J. Chauncey Hayes sold the town lots and would later petition for a post office for the town called “Oceanside” (City of Oceanside n.d.; Oceanside Chamber of Commerce 2021).

The city experienced a population boom due in part to the construction of the railroad linking Los Angeles to San Diego. This continued through the 1920s, when a highway was paved between San Diego and Los Angeles. While the city appeared to flourish during this time it was, like much of the Nation, suffering through the Great Depression (City of Oceanside n.d.). This suffering was short lived, however, as World War II and the construction of Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton on the northern edge of the city caused the demand for houses and municipal services to exceed supply. The population of Oceanside grew rapidly over the course of the following decades, thanks in part to boosters that painted the city as comparable in beauty to Spain (City of Oceanside n.d.; Pourade 1977).

2.3 PROJECT VICINITY

2.3.1 San Luis Rey/Rancho Guajome Area

The project area is located in proximity to the historic Mexican land grant Rancho Guajome (Figure 2). Mission San Luis Rey is located approximately 4 miles southwest of the project area, in the San Luis Rey Valley.

Sparkman (1908) lists *Keish* as the name his Luiseño informants gave for San Luis Rey. Kelsey indicated that the Luiseño name for the village in the area of Mission San Luis was *Tacayme*, “although Pablo Tac recalls that the people called the area *Quechla*, the Indian name for the stone found there” (Kelsey 1990:26). Hudson (1964) noted that *Keish*, *Qee’sh*, and *Quechla* are all orthographic variants of the same village or place name (Franklin and Carrico 1978:19). The rancherías at San Luis Rey became integral parts of the Mission, supplying laborers as well as converts (Carrico 1977; Hewes and Hewes 1958). Kroeber (1925 [1976]: Plate 57) noted several villages along the San Luis Rey River, in addition to *Keish*, including one at the coast (*Wiawio*), two a short distance east of San Luis Rey (*Wiasamai* and *Wahaumai*), and two between this area and Pala (*Kwalam* and *Tomkav*). Kroeber (1925 [1976]: Plate 57) also shows a village called *Ikaimai* (Carrico 1977 calls it *Ikalmal*) at San Luis Rey. Kroeber (1925 [1976]: Plate 57) shows *Wahaumai* at a bend in the river approximately where Guajome Rancho is located.

Regarding the ethnohistoric village of Guajome (*Wahaumai*), Oxendine (1983) noted:

Wagaumaj village was located three and one-half miles (about 6 km.) northeast of Mission San Luis Rey, and a “new” village, Sipaw, was on the same side of the river as Wagaumaj (Harrington n.d.). The reason for and date of the move from Wagaumaj to Sipaw are not known. Cave Coutts became owner of the rancho in 1851 and “recruited 300 Indians from the area” as laborers on an adobe house (Moyer 1969:70). It is likely that at least some of these workmen were from Wagaumaj or Sipaw. In 1852, B. D. Wilson listed “Wahoma” as a contemporaneous village (Caughey 1952:17) [Oxendine 1983:103].

When it came time to establish a mission between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano, the site on the San Luis Rey River was chosen, and a mission was established there on June 13, 1798 (Engelhardt

1921:8). The mission was a self-supporting agricultural community whose economy was based on cattle raising and growing of crops. A large population was supported at the mission and in the surrounding Indian villages. Livestock raised by the inhabitants of the mission included cattle, sheep, horses, and mules; crops included wheat, barley, and corn (Engelhardt 1921:16). Grazing and farming were carried out in the vicinity of the mission proper, but ranchos in outlying areas were a critical part of the mission's system of production. Mission ranchos included Pala, Temecula, Santa Margarita, San Jacinto, San Marcos, and Las Flores (Engelhardt 1921:98-100).

The Mexican War of Independence led to rough times for the mission system. The missions were called upon to supply the military in California, and increasingly large demands were made on the system (Engelhardt 1921; Pourade 1961). Following Mexican independence in 1821, large tracts of land were claimed as private ranchos in California. This land included land which the missions used for grazing and ultimately the mission ranchos themselves.

In 1833, the Mexican government secularized the missions in California. This resulted in the confiscation of mission lands and the delivery of the missions to the hands of secular administrators. The first administrator for Mission San Luis Rey was Capt. Pablo de la Portilla. Pourade (1961:208), in discussing the transfer of the mission, noted that it was the only one of the California missions to show a population increase in the difficult years between 1831 and 1834. Pio Pico, who, along with his brother Andres, claimed large tracts of former mission land, was the administrator from late 1835 to 1840 (Engelhardt 1921:102, 117).

Secularization led to deterioration of the mission buildings and loss of the herds and flocks that had been so important in supporting the mission community. After a brief period between 1843 and 1845, during which the mission property was returned to the administration of the Friars, the mission was sold by then Governor Pio Pico in May of 1846 (Engelhardt 1921:133). By 1846, when U.S. troops stayed at the mission, the buildings were abandoned and only a few individuals remained in the surrounding village (Kelsey 1990:57).

In 1845 Governor Pio Pico granted a property consisting of about 2,200 acres to two Indians, Andres and Jose Manuel, formerly of the Mission San Luis Rey. The land was apparently sold to American businessman and money-lender Abel Stearns of Los Angeles for \$550 in 1852. In turn, in 1858, Stearns gave the property to his sister-in-law Ysidora Bandini as a wedding gift on the occasion of her marriage to Colonel Cave Johnson Coutts. The property became known as the Guajome Rancho, and the majority of this land remained in the Coutts family until 1943. Using roof tiles and other building materials taken from the Mission, Coutts created a classic 20-room Spanish-style "u"-shaped hacienda, complete with a large central patio and fountain. Numerous sheds, corrals, orchards, and outbuildings sprawled over the rancho. In its early days, the Guajome Rancho frame and adobe ranch house was a favorite overnight stopover for travelers between San Diego and Los Angeles. Visitors were welcomed warmly there in the traditional Californio manner.

At various times, the Coutts family attempted to sell off portions of the property. In April 1894, Augustus McWhirter and Alfred Morgan entered into an agreement to purchase some of the land. They filed a map for the Guajome Fruit Colony in October of that year. The subdivision apparently failed, and ownership reverted back to Cave J. Coutts, Jr.

The San Luis Rey Valley and Guajome area are ideal locations for farming and ranching. The general area has supported agricultural uses since the nineteenth century, with aeriels showing fields and orchards in

the area, along with associated ranch homes nearby, into the present. Development of the area began in the 1960s with agricultural warehouses being built near fields, followed quickly by the development of residential housing communities in the 1970s. The residential developments continued to grow into the twenty-first century, including the construction of Mission Vista High School just west of the project site in 2010.

3.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND CONTACT PROGRAM

HELIX conducted a records search of the project site and a one-mile radius at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University on January 19, 2022. The records search covered a one-mile radius around the project area and included the identification of previously recorded cultural resources and locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies. A review of the California Historical Resources and the state Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directories, and Local Register, was also conducted. The records search summary and maps are included as Confidential Appendix B to this report. Historic maps and aerial photographs were reviewed to assess the potential for historic archaeological resources to be present.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on January 27, 2022 for a Sacred Lands File search and list of Native American contacts. Outreach letters were sent on March 28, 2022 to the contacts listed by the NAHC in a letter received on March 21, 2022. Native American correspondence is included as Confidential Appendix C to this report.

3.1 RECORDS SEARCH

HELIX staff conducted a record search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the SCIC on January 19, 2022 that covered a one-mile radius around the project area. The records search summary and maps are included as Appendix B (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

3.1.1 Previous Studies

The records search results identified 69 previous cultural resource studies within the record search limits, 16 of which overlap with the project area (Table 1, *Previous Studies Intersecting the Project Area*). Of those that intersected with the project area, eight of the studies were archaeological field surveys, two were Caltrans Historic Property Survey Reports, one was a historic evaluation, one was a study for a General Plan circulation element that probably did not include fieldwork, one was a Native American consultation, one was an archaeological testing program, and one was a treatment plan. These resources are detailed below in Table 1, while the full list is included in Appendix B.

Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES INTERSECTING THE PROJECT AREA

Report Number (SD-)	Year	Author	Report Title
01289	1977	James A. McManus	Report of Archaeological Survey 11-SD-76 P.M. 6.0 To P.M. 8.2 0.1 Mile West of Murray Rd. to Melrose Drive 11206-159002.
06581	1999	Ruth C. Alter	Results Of Archaeological Study of the Singh Oceanside Packing Plant
10926	2007	Mary Robbins-Wade	Report on the Singh Farm Improvements--Archaeology (Affinis Job No. 2229)
11822	2008	Martin D. Rosen	First Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR-S1) for the State Route 76 Widening and Realignment Project, San Diego County, California
11986	2003	Don Laylander	Archaeological Survey Report for the State Route 76 Widening and Realignment Project Near Bonsall, San Diego County, California
11987	2003	Don Laylander	Negative Archaeological Survey Report - First Supplemental - for the Proposed Widening of SR-76 Between Melrose Drive and South Mission Road
11988	2004	Don Laylander	Negative Archaeological Survey Report - Second Supplemental - For the Proposed Widening of SR-76 Between Melrose Drive and South Mission Road
11989	2004	Don Laylander	Negative Archaeological Survey Report - Third Supplemental - for the Proposed Widening of SR-76 Between Melrose Drive and South Mission Road
11991	2006	ASM Affiliates	Treatment Plan for Buried Cultural Resources: State Route 76 Widening and Realignment Project Near Bonsall, San Diego County, California
11992	2004	Don Laylander	Extended Phase I Testing at Five Prehistoric Archaeological Sites (SDI-1250, -6003, -14,047, -16,497, And -16,499) Near Bonsall, San Diego County, California
11996	2007	Kevin Hovey	Fifth Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report: State Route 76 Widening and Realignment Project Near Bonsall, San Diego County, California
11997	2006	Michael Baksh	Native American Consultation for the State Route 76 Melrose to Mission Corridor Improvement Project
11998	2004	Frank Lortie	Historic Resource Evaluation Report for Existing Alignment Alternative and Southern Alignment Alternative for State Route 76 at Bonsall
11999	2007	Kevin Hovey	Historic Property Survey Report for the State Route 76 Melrose to Mission Realignment and Widening Project
12001	2007	Martin Rosen	First Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report for the State Route 76 Melrose to Mission Realignment and Widening Project
14069	2011	Sinead Ni Ghabhlain	Cultural and Historical Resource Study for the City of Oceanside General Plan- Circulation Element Update Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR)

3.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The SCIC has a record of 21 previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project, but none have been recorded within the project area (Table 2, *Previously Recorded Resources within One Mile of the Project Area*). In general, the sites recorded within the one-mile search radius consist of prehistoric resources comprised of village sites, temporary campsites, bedrock milling sites, artifact scatters, and isolated artifacts, while historic resources consist of historic structures and homes. There is a single multi-component site that is comprised of an artifact scatter of prehistoric materials and metal fragments and artifacts.

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Primary Number (P-37-##)	Trinomial (CA-SDI-#)	Age	Description	Recorder, Date
001252	1252	Prehistoric	This site was described as a prehistoric camp or village site; it was not relocated by subsequent studies and may be the same resource as that later recorded as CA-SDI-14047.	T. Kearns, 1971; Therese Adams and Charles Bull, 1978; Mary Robbins-Wade and Ruth Alter, 1998; Sinead Ni Ghabhlain, 2000; Jennifer Sanka, n.d.; Michael Brandman Associates, 2008; Koji Tsunoda, 2009
001253	1253	Prehistoric	This site is a prehistoric village/campsite.	T. Kearns 1971
012634	12634	Prehistoric	This site is a prehistoric lithic scatter.	Joan Brown, 1992
012734	12734	Historic	This site is a historic site with a single-family home and attached garage, two barns, livestock shelter, and several wooden shacks.	Ivan Strudwick and Doug McIntosh, 1992
014132	14046	Prehistoric	This site is a prehistoric bedrock milling site.	Andrew Pignuolo, 1995; Koji Tsunoda, 2009
014133	14047	Prehistoric	This site is a prehistoric village site with bedrock milling, lithics, ceramics, and midden deposits.	Andrew Pignuolo, 1995; Don Laylander, 2003; Ken Moslak, 2003; Don Laylander, 2004; Don Laylander, 2004
014925	--	Prehistoric	This is a small prehistoric lithic scatter.	John Cook, 1989
014985	--	Prehistoric	This is a prehistoric isolate consisting of a single cobble core.	Debra Dominici, 1990

Primary Number (P-37-##)	Trinomial (CA-SDI-#)	Age	Description	Recorder, Date
019034	13740	Multi-component	This site is a multi-component artifact and midden site with ground stone, flaked stone, and bone artifacts, along with metal fragments and nails.	Larry Pierson, 1994; Mary Robbins-Wade, 2003
019035	13742	Prehistoric	This site is a small prehistoric artifact scatter.	Larry Pierson, 1994; Mary Robbins-Wade, 2003
019036	13743	Prehistoric	This site is a small prehistoric shell scatter.	Larry Pierson, 1994; Mary Robbins-Wade, 2003
019037	13744	Prehistoric	This site is a small prehistoric scatter of shell and lithic artifacts.	Larry Pierson, 1994
023879	13741	Prehistoric	This site is a prehistoric artifact scatter.	Larry Pierson, 1994; Mary Robbins-Wade, 2003
024925	16499	Prehistoric	This site is a prehistoric bedrock milling station	Ken Moslak, 2003
028449	18357	Prehistoric	This site is a prehistoric bedrock milling site.	Jay Sander and Cary Cotterman, 2004; ASM Affiliates, 2006
032333	--	Prehistoric	This is a prehistoric isolated mano.	Andrew Giletti and Cami Mojado, 2011
032334	--	Prehistoric	This is a prehistoric isolated flake.	Andrew Giletti and Cami Mojado, 2011
032335	--	Prehistoric	This is a prehistoric isolated bifacial core.	Andrew Giletti and Cami Mojado, 2011
032336	--	Prehistoric	This is a prehistoric isolated mano.	Andrew Giletti and Cami Mojado, 2011
032337	--	Prehistoric	This is a prehistoric isolated flake.	Andrew Giletti and Cami Mojado, 2011
032338	--	Prehistoric	This is a prehistoric isolated flake.	Andrew Giletti and Cami Mojado, 2011

3.2 OTHER ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Various archival sources were also consulted, including historic topographic maps, aerial imagery, and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) Records. These included aeriels from 1938, 1946, 1953, 1964, 1967, 1978, 1985, 1990, 2000, and 2010 (NETR Online 2022), GLO plat maps from 1870, 1881, 1900, and 1904, as well as several historic USGS topographic maps, including the 1901 San Luis Rey (1:125,000), the 1941 Margarita Peak (1:62,500), the 1949 Morro Hill (1:24,000), the 1954 Margarita Park (1:62,500), the 1968 Morro Hill (1:24,000), and the 1982 Oceanside (1:100,000) topographic maps. The purpose of this research was to identify historic features, structures, and land use in the area.

No buildings, villages, or features are present within the project area on any of the GLO plat maps between 1870 and 1904. The boundaries of Rancho Guajome, however, are notated on all four maps, as is River San Luis Rey in the 1870 plat map.

No buildings appear in the project area on the 1901 USGS San Luis Rey quadrangle, but there is a dirt road present that runs through the river and a building present across the river. The 1941 Margarita Peak quadrangle shows no buildings or roads in the project area, and this continues in the 1949 Morro Hill quadrangle, 1954 Margarita Peak, and the 1968 Morro Hill quadrangles. In the 1982 Oceanside quadrangle a structure is noted directly adjacent to the western edge of the project area.

3.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

HELIX contacted the NAHC on January 27, 2022 for a Sacred Lands File search and list of Native American contacts for the project area. The response from the NAHC, received on March 21, 2022, indicated that no tribal cultural resources/Sacred Lands are on file for the project area. Letters were sent on March 28, 2022, to the tribal contacts identified by NAHC. To date, four responses have been received, as summarized in Table 3, *Native American Contact Program Responses*. The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians indicated that the project area has cultural significance or ties to the Kumeyaay Nation and recommended notifying the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians (the San Pasqual Band was included in the notification letters). The Pechanga Band of Indians (Pechanga) responded that the project area is in their Ancestral Territory and the Tribe has Traditional Knowledge of this area. In addition, Pechanga noted the proximity of a Luiseño Traditional Cultural Property, as well as four Ancestral Placename locations, multiple nearby Ancestral-remains, and ceremonial features. The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians noted that while no known Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) have been recorded within the project area, the Band believes that the potential exists for cultural resources to be identified as a result of further research. The San Luis Rey of Mission Indians is aware of cultural resource sites within close proximity to the proposed project; they “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”. If additional responses are received, they will be provided to City staff. Native American correspondence is included as Appendix C (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

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 site has cultural significance or ties to the Kumeyaay Nation. Viejas recommends notifying the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians. Additionally, Viejas requests, as appropriate, the following: all NEPA/CEQA/NAGPRA laws be followed; immediately contact San Pasqual on any changes or inadvertent discoveries.
Pechanga Band of Indians	Responded in a letter sent via email, dated April 13, 2022; the project is “located within Our Ancestral Territory. At this time, we are interested in participating in this Project based upon our 'Ayelkwish/Traditional Knowledge of the area, its proximity to a Luiseño Traditional Cultural Property, and this Project's under two-mile adjacency to four Ancestral Placename locations. Further, because of multiple nearby Ancestral-remains, ceremonial features, and through extensive previously recorded

Contact/Tribe	Response
	sites within this Project's vicinity the Tribe therefore, is interested in participating in this Project. Pechanga believes the possibility for recovering subsurface resources, during ground-disturbing activities for the Project is extremely high." Pechanga requested government-to-government consultation regarding the project and noted that, "the Tribe reserves its right to make additional comments and recommendations once the environmental documents have been received and fully reviewed. Further, in the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the Project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts".
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	Responded in a letter sent via email, dated April 25, 2022; after review of the provided documents and the Band's internal information, no known Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) have been recorded within the project area. However, the Band believes that the potential exists for cultural resources to be identified during further research and survey work.
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians	Responded in a letter sent via email, dated April 26, 2022; "Our 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 regards to information our Tribe can provide Helix regarding these tribal cultural resources and sacred sites within the Project Area, we respectfully request that any further discussion be done in person. Please contact our Cultural Resource Manager Cami Mojado".

4.0 SURVEY

4.1 SURVEY METHODS

A pedestrian field survey of the project site and off-site improvement area was conducted by HELIX archaeologist Julie Roy on January 28, 2022. The project area was surveyed in parallel transects spaced approximately 5 meters (m) apart where feasible and by forays into areas of thick vegetation where transects could not be followed. A Luiseño Native American monitor from Saving Sacred Sites (San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians) was scheduled to participate in the field survey but was unable to attend.

4.2 SURVEY RESULTS

The project area is a small plot of land that has been visibly altered from the original floodplain with native plants into a parking/storage lot and a fallow agricultural field. Sediments consisted of sandy alluvium with gravel, both natural and imported, while fill soils were used in construction of the embankment. Vegetation within the study area was mainly non-native weeds and trees including eucalyptus and ornamental shrubs. The property visibility varied across the project area, with excellent visibility (76-100 percent) on the roads and in the cleared areas (Plate 1). Other portions of the study

area had very poor visibility (0-25 percent), due to dense non-native weeds growing across the agricultural field (Plate 2) and dense shrubs and trees along Highway 76 and its manufactured embankment (Plate 3).



Plate 1. View of gravel road, looking westerly.



Plate 2. View from gravel road across fallow agricultural field, looking north.



Plate 3. View of proposed off-site improvements, looking east.

No cultural material was observed within the archaeological survey area; however, as noted above, the project area is located within an alluvial floodplain used for agriculture, and a section of the study area was overlain by fill soils, which may cover buried resources.

5.0 SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

A study was undertaken to identify cultural resources that are present in the West Coast Tomato Growers Farm Worker Housing project area, including off-site improvements, and to determine the effects of the project on historical resources, as defined by CEQA. The cultural resources survey did not identify any archaeological resources within the project area; therefore, no impacts to archaeological resources are anticipated. The Sacred Lands File search was negative, and no tribal cultural resources have been identified. However, comments received in response to HELIX's tribal outreach indicated the cultural sensitivity of the area, given the proximity of known TCRs/TCPs, Luiseño placenames, habitation areas, and ancestral remains. City staff will undertake tribal outreach and consultation under AB 52 to address potential impacts to TCRs.

The entire project area has been disturbed by nineteenth and twentieth century agricultural activities, irrigation systems, dirt road formation, and transportation dirt parking. The entire project area was cleared for these activities, in particular the agricultural pursuits. No historic or prehistoric cultural resources were identified within the project area as part of the record search or survey.

5.1 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the current study, no historical resources as defined by CEQA will be affected by the West Coast Tomato Growers Farm Worker Housing Project. While no historical resources or Native American cultural resources have been identified within the project area, the presence of alluvial deposits and imported fill sediments, along with the presence of cultural resources within proximity to the project area, indicate that there may be potential for buried cultural resources within the project area. This potential was also noted by the tribal entities who responded to the tribal outreach undertaken by HELIX.

Due to this potential, it is recommended that an archaeological and Native American monitoring program be implemented during ground-disturbing activities, including brushing/grubbing, grading, excavation, trenching, etc. The monitoring program would include attendance by the archaeologist and Native American monitor at a preconstruction meeting with the grading contractor and the presence of archaeological and Native American monitors during ground-disturbing activities on site; the off-site improvements area is within a manufactured slope where cultural material would not be present. 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 applicant and City staff to develop and implement appropriate mitigation measures.

In the event that human remains are discovered, the County Coroner 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, archaeological survey of these areas will be required.

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Appendix A

Resumes of Key Personnel

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 personnel 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

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.

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. Turner is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with a Master's degree in Anthropology and field and college-level teaching experience in archaeology. He is experienced in Section 106, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), and writing detailed reports. Mr. Turner has archaeological research and fieldwork expertise throughout southern California. He has also received training in identifying and analyzing animal remains in archaeological contexts, historic artifact identification, and technical writing. Mr. Turner's experience meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology.

Selected Project Experience

eTS 43472 "Gold Mine" Monitoring (2020). Archaeologist for an erosion control and repair project in the community of Julian. Conducted cultural resource monitoring and report preparation. Work performed for San Diego Gas & Electric.

Aliso Creek Canyon Restoration Project (2020). Archaeologist for an erosion repair project in Lake Forest. Conducted a field survey of the project area, performed background research, and produced a cultural resources report. Work performed for the Orange County Department of Public Works.

Broadway Channel Improvements - Phase A (2020 -). Archaeologist for an earthen channel improvement project in the city of El Cajon. Performed background research and prepared cultural resource survey report. Work performed for City of El Cajon.

Clairemont Community Plan Update EIR Ph1 (2020). Archaeologist for the Clairemont Community Plan Update. Performed background research and assisted with preparing the Community Plan Update cultural resources section. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Cordial Road Pipeline (2020). Archaeologist for a pipeline replacement project in the unincorporated portion of the City of El Cajon. Performed background research and field survey. Other responsibilities included the production of a letter report detailing the methods and results of the survey, as well as the completion of a site record update to submit to the South Coastal Information Center. Work performed for the Padre Dam Municipal Water District.

Carmel Mountain Road Life Sciences Project (2020). Archaeologist for a proposed commercial development project in the Torrey Hills Community Plan area.

Education

Master of Arts,
Anthropology, San
Diego State
University, 2018
Bachelor of Arts,
Biology and
Anthropology, San
Diego State
University, 2015

Registrations/ Certifications

Registered
Professional
Archaeologist #17338

Professional Affiliations

Society for Historical
Archaeology
Society for California
Archaeology

James Turner, RPA

Staff Archaeologist

Responsibilities included performing background and archival research and producing an archaeological resources report. Work performed for Allen Matkins Leck Gabme Mallory & Natsis, LLP.

Draft EIS/Overseas EIS - Disposal of Decommissioned, Defueled Ex-Enterprise (CVN 65) & Associated Naval Reactor Plants (2020 -). Archaeologist for the Draft EIS for the disposal of the Navy ex-Enterprise. Responsible for background research and citation management and assisted with document preparation. Work performed for the United States Navy as a subconsultant to ManTech.

Eastlake Village Park (2020). Archaeologist for a telecommunication project in the community of Eastlake in the City of Chula Vista. Conducted cultural resource monitoring for the drilling of a cassion hole. Work performed for Terracon.

General Coatings (2020). Archaeologist for a due diligence project for the possible future expansion of the General Coatings property. Conducted background research, which included analyzing a records search and viewing historic maps and aerial photographs of the project area. Additional responsibilities included performing a field survey of the project area and producing a cultural resources due diligence report. Work performed for General Coatings.

Lake Rancho Viejo Environmental Consulting (2020). Archaeologist for a cultural resources survey for a proposed housing development in the community of Fallbrook in northern San Diego County. Conducted background research and report preparation. Work performed for Q Technology Direct LLC with County of San Diego as the lead agency.

Mtn View Connector Pipeline - Cultural (2020). Archaeologist for a waterline replacement project in the community of Alpine. Conducted cultural resource monitoring and prepared the final monitoring report. Work performed for Padre Dam Municipal Water District.

Salt Bay Design District Specific Plan EIR (2020). Archaeologist for a mixed-use development project, which proposes to include wholesale/retail shopping and light industrial uses. Participated in an archaeological testing program and produced artifact tables for report. Work performed for M & A Gabae.

Santa Ysabel Trail (2020 -). Staff Archaeologist for a proposed 3 mile hiking trail in the unincorporated community of Julian. Performed background research, participated in the cultural resource survey, and contributed to the cultural resources survey report. Work performed for the County of San Diego Parks and Recreation Department.

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.