

Appendix D

Cultural Resources Survey

Azusa Greens Redevelopment Project

Cultural Resources Survey

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Submitted to:

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
AMSL	above mean sea level
APE	Area of Potential Effects
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
City	City of Azusa
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
I	Interstate
m	meters
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
project	Azusa Greens Redevelopment Project
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SR	State Route
TCP	Traditional Cultural Properties
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overton Moore Properties contracted HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) to provide cultural resources services for the Azusa Greens Redevelopment Project (project) in the City of Azusa, Los Angeles County, California. The project intends to redevelop the 92.12-acre Azusa Greens Golf Course into an industrial and residential community. 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 site. 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 Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended.

The records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) on October 12, 2023, indicated that 25 previous cultural resources studies had been conducted within one-half mile of the project site, none of which occurred within the project site. The records search results also indicated that a total of six cultural resources had been previously recorded within one-half mile of the project site; however, no sites have been recorded within the project site.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a Sacred Lands File search in October 2023 that was positive, and the NAHC recommended contacting the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation. The Tribe, however, prefers to provide information directly to the lead agency. HELIX sent outreach letters on February 16, 2024, to Native American representatives and interested parties identified by the NAHC to scope for any information pertaining to tribal cultural resources. No responses have been received to date.

The field investigations included an intensive pedestrian survey of the project by a HELIX archaeologist, Michael Tapia, and Brandon Dominguez, a Native American monitor from Indigenous Group, on November 14, 2023. The survey did not result in the identification of any cultural material within the project site; however, ground visibility was poor due to landscape vegetation.

Based on the results of the current study, no historical resources (per CEQA) or historic properties (per NHPA) are expected to be affected by the Azusa Greens Redevelopment Project. However, due to the cultural sensitivity of the project region and positive Sacred Lands File search, it is recommended that grading activities be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American monitor.

Furthermore, given the alluvial setting of the project site, there is a potential for encountering buried cultural resources during construction-related activities. Based on this potential and the cultural sensitivity of the area, 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 pre-construction 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, the Consulting Tribe(s), and City staff to develop and implement appropriate avoidance, treatment, or mitigation measures.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Overton Moore Properties contracted HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) to provide cultural resources services for the Azusa Greens Redevelopment Project (project) in the City of Azusa (City; lead agency), Los Angeles County, California. The project is a proposed redevelopment project on approximately 92.12 acres. 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), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and the City's guidelines.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The project is located in the City of Azusa in eastern Los Angeles County (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The project is located north of Interstate (I-) 210 and west of State Route (SR) 39 within an unsectioned portion of the Azusa (Dalton) Land Grant in Township 1 North, Range 10 West, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Azusa quadrangle (Figure 2, *USGS Topography*). The approximately 92.12-acre noncontiguous project site is located within Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 8617-001-005, 8684-013-030, 8617-001-013, 8617-013-001, 8617-011-001, 8684-043-002, and 8684-013-014, and is bordered by West 10th Street to the south, North Todd Avenue to the west, North Tam O Shanter Drive and North Sunset Avenue to the east, and is bisected by Sierra Madre Avenue (Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph*).

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project intends to redevelop the 92.12-acre Azusa Greens Golf Course into an industrial and residential community. The project consists of three components: a proposed industrial site, a proposed age-restricted residential community site, and an existing golf course site to be reconfigured (Figure 4, *Proposed Land Use*).

1.2.1 Industrial Site

The industrial site consists of a 19.33-acre portion of the project site located within the northwestern portion of the City of Azusa and is surrounded primarily by warehousing/distribution uses. The site encompasses the existing golf holes 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the Azusa Greens Country Club. The project site is bounded by 10th Street to the south, industrial and residential uses to the east, Sierra Madre Avenue to the north, and Todd Avenue to the west. The project site is currently developed as a part of the Azusa Greens Country Club. The industrial site development would require the project to demolish the existing golf-related improvements on holes 3 through 6 and construct six new, tilt-up concrete Class A industrial buildings totaling 353,075 square feet. The total building area would encompass 41.8 percent of the total site area.

1.2.2 Residential Site

The residential site consists of a 19.82-acre portion of the project site surrounded by existing residential uses. The residential site would be located on APNs 8684-013-030 and 8617-001-013. The residential site encompasses the existing golf holes 1, 18, and 8, as well as a small portion of hole 17. The

development area is bounded by water conservation basins to the north, the Azusa Greens golf course to the east, residential use to the west, and Sierra Madre Avenue to the south. The residential site is currently developed as a part of the Azusa Greens Country Club.

The residential site would require the project to demolish the existing golf-related improvements on holes numbered 1, 18, and 8, as well as a small portion of hole 17, to grade the remaining dirt and level the site. The site would include 38 residential buildings (32 single-story duplexes, 4 single-story triplexes, and 2 three-story stacked flat buildings), a leasing/clubhouse building, and a cabana. The residential buildings would total 330,101 gross square feet, and the leasing/clubhouse and cabana would total 10,932 gross square feet.

1.2.3 Golf Course Site

A total of 52.97 acres of the golf course, inclusive of the clubhouse, a parking lot, and a driving range, would remain. The Azusa Greens clubhouse would be lightly renovated and maintained in working order. The golf holes would be renumbered to create a nine-hole golf course. This layout results in the least change to the design of those existing holes and to current views. To accommodate the flow of the nine-hole course, existing hole numbered 17 would be redesigned, relocating the green to the east. The light clubhouse renovation would feature an updated interior site plan that relocates the golf check-in area to the east, updating two of the entries on the north-facing frontage of the building, and adding one new set of doors on the east-facing side of the building. The parking lot would also be redesigned to work in conjunction with the existing curb cuts and new residential site entrance on Sierra Madre Avenue. The parking lot would be renovated up to the standards of the current City Code and Fire Department, featuring new landscaping, Americans with Disabilities Act accessible paths of travel, and efficient traffic flow.

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 that have been found eligible to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as applicable.

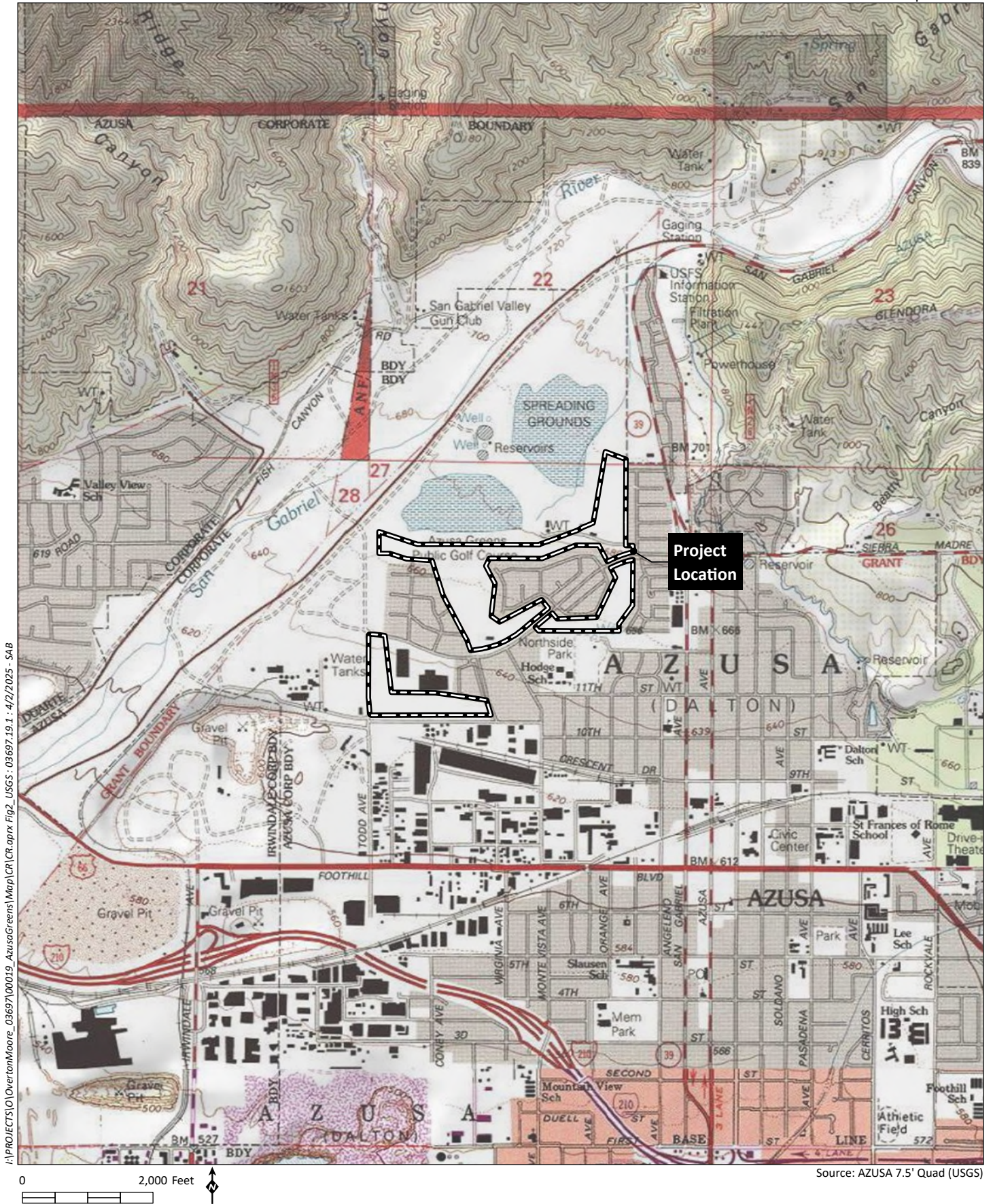
1.3.1 Federal

Federal regulations that would be applicable to the project if there is a federal nexus, such as funding or permitting, consist of the 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;

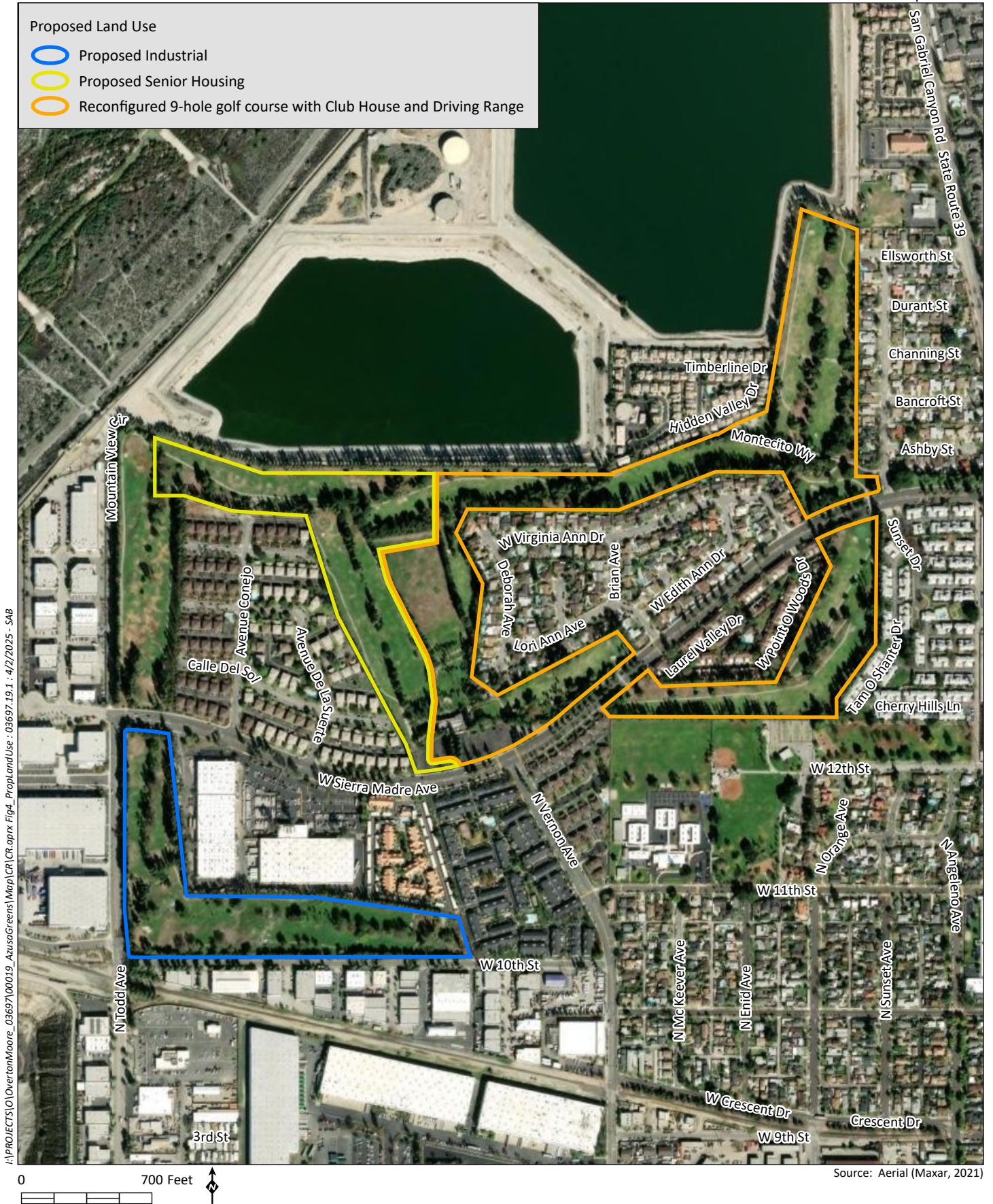


Figure 1



Source: AZUSA 7.5' Quad (USGS)





- C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents 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

CEQA, 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 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;
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/NRHP criteria under which it is proposed for eligibility.

Under Section 106 of the NHPA, actions that alter any of the characteristics that qualify a property for eligibility for listing in the NRHP “in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association” (36 CFR 800.5[a]) constitute an adverse effect to the historic property.

1.3.4 City of Azusa

The City of Azusa’s Historic Preservation Ordinance, adopted in 2000, determines the intent of historic preservation in the City. Landmark designations, historic review procedures, and historic preservation incentives are administered by the Cultural and Historic Preservation Commission. The City is currently preparing the Historic Context Statement and Historic Survey Update.

The original Historic Property Survey List prepared in 2000 included 96 potential historic properties and three potential historic districts (the Downtown Historic District, the Foothill Historic District, and the Sunset/San Gabriel Historic District). The Azusa Civic Center, located at 213 East Foothill Boulevard, is the only property within the City recognized by the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and included on the NRHP.

1.3.5 Native American Heritage Values

California State Assembly Bill (AB) 52 revised PRC Section 21074 to include Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) as an area of CEQA environmental impact analysis. As a general concept, a TCR is similar to the federally defined term Traditional Cultural Property (TCP); however, it incorporates consideration of local and state significance and required mitigation under CEQA. 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 derived from the role the property plays in a community’s historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices.

Per PRC Section 21080.3, a CEQA lead agency must consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project to identify resources of cultural or spiritual value to the tribe, even if such resources are already eligible as historical resources as a result of cultural resources studies. A TCR may be considered significant if it is (i) included in a local or state register of historical resources; (ii) determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC Section 5024.1; (iii) a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; (iv) a historical resource described in PRC Section 21084.1 or a unique archaeological resource described in PRC Section 21083.2; or (v) 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 technical oversight and review of this technical report. Ms. Robbins-Wade meets the qualifications of the Secretary of Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology. Theodore Cooley, M.A., RPA, James Turner, M.A., RPA, and Kassie Sugimoto, M.A. served as report authors. Michael Tapia, B.A. conducted the field survey

and served as a report contributor. Native American monitor Brandon Dominguez from Indigenous Group participated in the pedestrian survey. Resumes for key project personnel are presented in Appendix A.

2.0 PROJECT SETTING

2.1 NATURAL SETTING

The project area is located along the western base of the San Gabriel Mountains and along a southern margin of the San Gabriel River. The San Gabriel Mountains are part of the Transverse Ranges and reach elevations over 10,400 feet at Mount Baldy to the northeast of the project area. The San Gabriel Mountains formed from tectonic and seismic forces and uplift associated with the Sierra Madre, San Andreas, and Cucamonga fault zones (Hall 2007:237). While they consist principally of Cretaceous-age granitic bedrock, many other formations, both younger and older, and of different geologic origins, are present in the mountains. In proximity to the project area, these granitic rocks consist of tonalite (quartz diorite) and/or diorite. Also in proximity to the project area are minor outcrops of Middle Miocene age marine sedimentary rocks (Topanga Formation), and Pleistocene age nonmarine sedimentary deposits.

Underlying the project area is recent Holocene age alluvium deposited by the San Gabriel River (Rogers 1967). The San Gabriel River originates in the upper elevations of these mountains and flows to the south and west across the Los Angeles Basin, emptying, in recent historic and modern times, into the Pacific Ocean at Los Alamitos. A review of the Dibblee Map for the Mt. Wilson and Azusa quadrangles (Dibblee 1998) indicates the site is underlain by quaternary alluvial fan deposits (Qg). The materials are described by Dibblee as consisting of gravel and sand of stream channels and alluvial fan outwash from major canyons.

Based on the geotechnical investigation conducted by David Albus (2023), a thin mantle of topsoil is present throughout the golf course, but the topsoil was observed to be generally only 0.5 feet in thickness. The topsoil generally consists of silty sand that is fine- to medium-grained and often contains roots and rootlets. Quaternary alluvial deposits (Qg) were observed underlying the topsoil and, in some cases, upon the site surface. The alluvial soils were encountered to the maximum depth explored during the geotechnical investigation (eight feet), but alluvial deposits are expected to extend to more than 30 feet in depth. The materials observed during the geotechnical investigation were generally consistent with the description above by Dibblee (1998). However, the site deposits tend to also contain an abundance of cobbles and some boulders up to about 3.5 feet in median diameter. The larger cobbles and boulders are typically oblong in shape with the maximum dimension reaching about 4 to 5 feet across. Gradationally, the materials tend to become coarser-grained with depth, but boulders were encountered within 1.5 to 2 feet of the ground surface in some areas.

The project area vicinity is characterized predominantly by urban and residential development. Areas immediately surrounding the project area include flood control infrastructure, transportation infrastructure, and residential, recreational/commercial, and industrial development. The San Gabriel River is located nearby to the west. The natural landscape of the project site has been heavily altered by previous developments, hardscaping, and landscaping.

The natural vegetation during the prehistoric era consisted of coastal sage scrub, riparian, and grassland communities. Prehistorically, the coastal sage scrub community, consisting of plants such as California

sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), flat-top buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), broom baccharis (*Baccharis sarothroides*), wild onion (*Allium haematochiton*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), golden-yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*), sawtooth goldenbush (*Hazardia squarrosa*), yucca (*Yucca schidigera*, *Y. whipplei*), prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia occidentalis*), and scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*), interspersed areas of native grasslands (*Stipa*, *Elymus*, *Poa*, *Muhlenbergia*), would have covered the adjacent flood plain of the Los Angeles Basin as well as most of the canyons in the adjacent lower elevation foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains.

Before historic and modern activities, major drainages such as the adjacent San Gabriel River likely contained greater stands of the riparian community, with plants such as sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and willow (*Salix* sp.). As is still true today, prehistorically, plants of the chaparral community are present in the higher mountain elevations, with montane vegetation present in the highest elevations (Hall 2007; Munz 1974). Major wildlife species found in this environment prehistorically included coyote (*Canis latrans*); mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*); black bear (*Ursus americanus*); grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*); mountain lion (*Felis concolor*); rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*); jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*); and various rodents, the most notable of which are the valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), and dusky footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*) (Head 1972). Rabbits, jackrabbits, 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 (Bean and Smith 1978; Blackburn 1963). Many of the native plant species found in the vegetation communities in the project vicinity are known to have been used by coastal native populations for food, medicine, tools, ceremonial activities, and other uses (Bean and Saubal 1972; Bean and Smith 1978; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Johnston 1962).

2.2 CULTURAL SETTING

2.2.1 Prehistoric Period

Southern California has a long history of human occupation, with the earliest evidence of human occupation dating to the late Pleistocene, approximately 12,000 years ago. Prehistoric material culture in the state's southern region has been categorized according to periods or patterns that define technological, economic, social, and ideological elements. Within these periods, archaeologists have defined cultural patterns or complexes specific to prehistory within the state's southern region, including the project area. Wallace (1955, 1978) developed a prehistoric chronology for the Southern California coastal region that was built on early studies and data synthesis, which is widely used to this day and is also applicable to many near-coastal and inland areas. This framework is divided into four major periods based on Wallace (1955, 1978): The Early Man Period, the Milling Stone Period, the Intermediate Period, and the Late Prehistoric Period (Table 1, *Chronological Periods of Southern California*). Within these broad temporal periods are variations in the timing and nomenclature of cultural traditions for the region.

Although Wallace's sequence originally did not have a high level of chronological precision from the lack of absolute date information (Moratto 1984), this has been alleviated by the plethora of radiocarbon dates that have been collected in the past four decades by Southern California researchers (Byrd and Raab 2007). Since its creation, several revisions have been made to Wallace's (1955) synthesis using these dates, as well as projectile point assemblages (e.g., Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994).

Table 1
CHRONOLOGICAL PERIODS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Chronological Period	Characteristics	Date Range
Early Man	Diverse mixtures of subsistence combining hunting and gathering but with a greater emphasis on hunting in many places.	Circa 10,000 to 6000 B.C.
Milling Stone	Subsistence strategies shift from hunting/gathering to those centered on collecting plant foods and the hunting of small animals. Begin to see both extended and loosely flexed burials.	6000 to 3000 B.C.
Intermediate	Shifts in strategies to a heavier emphasis on maritime subsistence strategies, along with a wider use of plant foods, that trend towards adaptations to regional and local resources. Fully flexed burials, often placed face-down or face-up, and oriented toward the north or west.	3000 B.C. to A.D. 500
Late Prehistoric	The increased usage of bow and arrow technology, a matching increase in land and sea mammal hunting, along with the continuation of wide-ranging uses of plant foods. Both the diversity and complexity of material culture increase dramatically. Increase in populations, accompanied by the presence of larger, more permanent villages.	A.D. 500 to Historic Contact

Current evidence can only document human occupation in the southern California coastal region for about the last 12,000 years (Erlandson et al. 2007). In Wallace's general sequence, four prehistoric periods were defined, which he described as horizons. Warren postulated a chronological sequence of traditions, which he defined as "generic units, comprising historically related phases" (1968: 1). Warren's phases or traditions were meant to reflect changes in adaptive strategies in subsistence through time rather than isolating changes in artifact inventories. More recently, Erlandson (1994, 1997) has also described a general synthesis and chronology for coastal California and the Channel Islands that attempts to incorporate more recent archaeological research in the area. Erlandson divides the Holocene Epoch into Early, Middle, and Late and attempts to correlate these geologic periods with the various cultural chronologies developed previously in different regions of the coast. Erlandson defines human habitation occurring before 10,000 years ago as occurring during the terminal portion of the Pleistocene Epoch or Terminal Pleistocene. Glassow et al. (2007) have also recently attempted to update and synthesize the latest archaeological data for the Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles counties coastal area.

The time period of the first known inhabitants of California, the Paleo-Indian or Big-Game-Hunting peoples of the last Ice Age, Wallace labeled as the Early Man Horizon. Erlandson (1994, 1997) encompasses the Early Man Horizon within the Terminal Pleistocene (pre-10,000 years ago) and the Early Holocene, which he delineates as beginning circa 10,000 years ago and ending 6,650 years ago. In the western United States, most evidence for the Paleo-Indian or Big-Game-Hunting peoples derives from finds of large, fluted, spear and projectile points (Fluted-Point Tradition) occurring in places such as Clovis and Folsom in the Great Basin and the Desert southwest (Moratto 1984:79–88). In California, however, most evidence for the Fluted-Point Tradition derives principally from along the margins of these areas in the Sierra Nevada (Moratto et al. 2011), the southern Central Valley (Riddell and Olsen

1969), and the deserts of southeastern California (Moratto 1984:79–88) with mostly only isolated occurrences of fluted spear points encountered on or near the coast of California (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007).

The San Dieguito Tradition, an artifact assemblage distinct from that of the Fluted Point Tradition, but which both Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) defined for this same early time period, has only been well-documented in the coastal areas of San Diego County and the southeastern California deserts (Carrico et al. 1993; Rogers 1966; Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961; Warren and Ore 2011). It is characterized by an artifact inventory consisting almost entirely of flaked stone biface and scraping tools, but lacking the fluted points associated with the Fluted-Point Tradition. The subsistence system or emphasis of this tradition, while not as yet entirely agreed upon, is suggested by Warren, based on an artifact assemblage of primarily hunting associated tools, as having an orientation towards a hunting, rather than a gathering economy. Warren dates this tradition to have begun sometime circa 10,000 years ago and ended sometime between 8,500 and 7,500 years ago (1967; 1968:4; Warren et al. 1998; Warren and Ore 2011). Although fluted points or point fragments have been found to the north and south of the Los Angeles area, including one located within the Santa Barbara coastal area (Erlandson et al. 1987) and another along the Orange County coast (Fitzgerald and Rondeau 2012), and while Sutton and Grenda (2012) have recently asserted that Level 1 at Malaga Cove, located at the southern end of Santa Monica Bay, may be a San Dieguito-associated deposit, to date, no substantial evidence has been found in the Los Angeles County coastal area for the presence of the Early Man Horizon-associated Fluted-Point or San Dieguito traditions.

The archaeological assemblage of the culture that followed the early Fluted-Point Tradition and San Dieguito Tradition in California was labeled the Millingstone Horizon by Wallace (1955) and the Encinitas Tradition by Warren (1968). The archaeological assemblage of this period is characterized by considerable numbers of milling stones (metates) and mullers (manos), and at some sites, by scraper planes and by a paucity of hunting equipment. This tool inventory implies a subsistence economy that was oriented towards vegetal gathering and processing rather than hunting. Warren dates the extent of the Encinitas Tradition to be between approximately 8,000 and 5,000 years ago (1968:4). This dating places the Millingstone Horizon and Encinitas Tradition as beginning during the Early Holocene and continuing into the early Middle Holocene (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Erlandson 1997). More recently, Glassow et al. (2007:193-194) have defined the Milling Stone Horizon as beginning sometime between 9,000 and 7,500 years ago and ending approximately 7,000 years ago. The cultural assemblages of this period are well represented in the archaeological record, not only all along the central and southern California coast, but in many other parts of the state as well, including Ventura and Los Angeles Counties (e.g., Dillon 1978; Gamble and King 1997; Greenwood 1969; King 1962, 1967; Leonard 1971; Peck 1955; Treganza and Bierman 1958; Treganza and Malamud 1950; Wallace, 1954, 1966).

The Intermediate Horizon and the Campbell Tradition were subsequent to the Millingstone Horizon and Encinitas Tradition, as defined by Wallace and Warren, respectively. The Intermediate Horizon and the Campbell Tradition are primarily based on data from the Santa Barbara area (e.g., Rogers 1929; Harrison and Harrison 1966). This period is distinguished from the previous ones by the introduction of several new tool technologies, each of which indicates the use of food resources different and more varied than the previous period (Wallace 1955). The mortar and pestle make their first appearance, indicating the initial use of the acorn as a staple foodstuff, and more emphasis on hunting is indicated by the increased presence of large leaf-shaped, stemmed, and side-notched projectile points. Gamble and King (1997:63–64) indicate that large side-notched points came into use in the Santa Monica Mountains during approximately the middle of the Middle Holocene and that the mortar and pestle came into use in the

latter half of the Middle Holocene. Warren hypothesizes that, during this time, either diffusion or invasion from the desert brought a hunting technology to the coast, which subsequently became adapted to a maritime environment. The Campbell Tradition is dated by Warren as extending from approximately 5,000 to 2,000 years ago (1968:4). In the Santa Monica Mountains, Leonard delineates this horizon as being present mainly along the coast, and as extending from approximately 3,000 to 1,500 years ago (1971:119). Glassow et al. (2007:196-204) have divided the period following the Milling Stone Horizon, from approximately 6,500 years ago to 1,000 years ago, into three periods: the first period is dated to approximately 6,500 years ago to 4,000 years ago, marked by the foundations of a maritime lifeway; the second is dated to approximately 4,000 years ago to 2,000 years ago to coincide with the exploitation of both marine and terrestrial resources; and the third is dated to approximately 2,000 years to 1,000 years ago, which coincides with important technological social developments.

Subsequent to the Intermediate Period, Wallace (1955) defined the Late Prehistoric Cultures as a period of aboriginal population growth accompanied by social and artifactual complexity. This period of cultural transformation occurred among the California coastal tribes, such as the Chumash and Tongva (also called Gabrielino or Gabrieleno), before European contact. Evidence of this cultural diversification can be seen in material culture as new technologies are introduced, such as the bow and arrow (Gamble and Russell 2002:101). Artifacts characteristic of this time period are small side-notched, leaf-shaped, and triangular-shaped, projectile points; flat-rimmed sandstone mortars; and *Olivella* (olive shell) callus cup and *Tivela* (Pismo clam) cylinder beads. In the Santa Barbara area, Warren dates the Late Prehistoric period to have begun approximately 2,000 to 1,500 years ago and to have continued until the time of European contact, or until approximately 200 to 300 years ago (1968:4). In the Santa Monica Mountains area of Los Angeles County, Leonard dates this period from approximately 1,500 years ago to the time of contact, or circa 200 years ago (1971:123). Glassow et al. (2007:203-194) have defined the period from approximately 1,000 years ago to missionization as one marked by increased cultural complexity and climate change.

2.2.2 Ethnohistory

2.2.2.1 Gabrielino

The project site is located within the territory that has traditionally been occupied by the Takic-speaking Gabrielino (also spelled as Gabrieleno or Gabrieleño) and Fernandeno people (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925: Plate 57). The Gabrielino and Fernandeno were so closely related, that most researchers have seen little to distinguish them from each other (e.g., Bean and Smith 1978:538; Johnston 1962:6). The original distinction between them was made mostly based on the Native people living in the Los Angeles Basin that were originally absorbed into the Spanish Mission San Gabriel and those into the Mission San Fernando (Bean and Smith 1978:538). Other Indigenous groups in the surrounding areas include the Chumash to the north and northwest, the Tataviam/Alliklik to the north, the Serrano to the east, and the Luiseño and Juaneño to the south. Interactions between these groups are well-documented, comprised primarily of trade and intermarriage.

While some contact between the Gabrielino and the Spanish occurred in 1542 during the voyage led by Juan Cabrillo, and, again in 1602 during the voyage of Sebastián Vizcaíno, when each landed briefly in their territory, the earliest substantial Spanish contact with the Gabrielino was with the Portola expedition in 1769 (Bean and Smith 1978:540; Johnston 1962). This expedition, which originated in San Diego, followed along the coastline north and eventually reached San Francisco Bay (Treutlein 1968). The impact of the subsequent establishment of the Spanish mission system and colonization along the

coast during the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth century was immediate and profound to the Gabrielino. The fact that, relative to other native groups, little is known ethnographically about the Gabrielino is due to their very early absorption into the mission system and the rapid spread of deadly European diseases, which did not allow for early ethnographers to record much of their native culture (Bean and Smith 1978:540). Kroeber estimates the Gabrielino and Fernandeano population, at the beginning of the Mission era (1770), as approximately 5,000, but he indicates virtually none surviving by 1910 (1925:883-887). Bean and Smith (1978:540) estimate that within the large territory occupied by the Gabrielino, before missionization, there were likely more than 50 residential communities, with populations ranging from 50 to 150 individuals.

Before contact, the Gabrielino subsisted by hunting and gathering practices making use of resources available in the natural environment. In addition to terrestrial resources, their access to the coast allowed them to expand their resource base to include marine resources as well (Bean and Smith 1978:546; Hudson 1971). Women were instrumental in the collection and preparation of vegetal foods, and the production of baskets, pots, and clothing, while men were responsible for the hunting of game and fishing as well as the conduct of trading ventures, ceremonial activities, and political interactions. Principal game animals included deer and sea mammals, as well as rabbits and rodents. Larger game was obtained using bow and arrow, while sea mammals were hunted using spears, harpoons, and clubs. Smaller game was taken with traps, snares, nets, throwing clubs, and deadfalls (Bean and Smith 1978:546). The Gabrielino were active traders with trade networks established with the Chumash to the north, with the Gabrielino on the islands of Santa Catalina, Santa Barbara, San Clemente, and San Nicolas to the west, and with the Serrano and Cahuilla to the east, and extending through them into the eastern desert and as far east as Arizona (Bean and Smith 1978:547). Trade items included sea mammal skins and pelts, shell ornaments, dried fish, and steatite. Steatite was a particularly important raw material whose principal source was a geological formation within Gabrielino territory on Santa Catalina Island. It was traded both as rough forms and as finished items such as palettes, arrow-shaft straighteners, cooking vessels, ornaments, and effigy carvings. While the Gabrielino were characterized by some early writers as peaceful, Heizer (1968) and Johnston (1962:25) describe accounts of internecine warfare and feuds between various Gabrielino villages in different areas of their territory. Ethnographers, on the other hand, have generally described relations with their neighbors, the Luiseño, Cahuilla, Serrano, and Chumash, as mostly friendly (Bean 1972; Bean and Smith 1978: 547).

Due to the dearth of ethnographic information on Gabrielino social structure and territorial organization, their neighbors, the better-described Takic speaking Luiseño, Serrano, and Cahuilla, are frequently used to augment, and to infer, those aspects of the Gabrielino (Bean and Smith 1978:543; Hudson 1971:70; Johnston 1962:21-23). In general, the Gabrielino settlement pattern included both primary subsistence villages in use continuously, possibly by more than one kin group; and smaller, temporary, family unit, camp locations, likely based on the seasonal availability of certain resources in particular areas of their territory (Hudson 1971; Bean and Smith 1978). Gabrielino houses were generally circular domed structures created with thatched tule, fern, or carrizo (Bean and Smith 1978:542; Johnston 1962:35). Prehistorically, the distribution of village units generally correlated with available water sources such as stream courses and springs (Bean and Smith 1978:539; Koerper et al 2002:64; Hudson 1971:55; True 1990).

2.2.3 Historical Background

2.2.3.1 Spanish Period

The first European explorers to reach southern California were the members of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo's 1542 expedition. Between that time and 1769, Spanish, British, and Russian explorers made only limited excursions into Alta (upper) California, and none established permanent settlements in the region (Starr 2007).

In 1769, the San Diego Presidio was established by Gaspar de Portolá, marking the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. At the same time, Mission San Diego de Alcalá was established by the Franciscan Father Junipero Serra, the first of 21 missions built by Spanish Franciscan monks in Alta California between 1769 and 1823. Portolá proceeded north, exploring the Arroyo Seco as he passed through the Los Angeles Basin, before heading through the San Fernando Valley, then reaching the San Francisco Bay on October 31, 1769. On September 4, 1781, 12 years after Portolá's initial visit, a dozen families from Sonora, Mexico, founded El Pueblo de la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula ("The Town of the Queen of Angels on the Portiuncula River"; or simply El Pueblo de la Reina de los Angeles, "The Town of the Queen of Angels") under the specific directions of Governor Felipe de Neve.

The Portolá expedition marked the beginning of Spanish military supply routes that serviced the newly established missions, including Mission San Gabriel de Arcángel (1771), the first permanent European settlement in the area. In 1772, Spanish Commander Pedro Fages explored a canyon that passed through the mountains north of present-day Gorman and named the area Cañada de Las Uvas, or Grapevine Canyon. Friar Francisco Garces further explored the region in 1776, and Spanish settlers began establishing ranchos in the San Fernando Valley by the 1790s (Beck and Haase 1974:15).

Almost immediately, the Franciscan padres began attempts at converting the local Indigenous populations to Christianity through baptism, as well as relocating them to mission grounds (Engelhardt 1927a). Twenty-six years after the establishment of Mission San Gabriel de Arcángel, the San Fernando Mission was founded in 1797, as a stopping point between the San Gabriel and San Buenaventura missions (Engelhardt 1927b). Most of the Indigenous population in the Los Angeles Basin, as well as the surrounding foothill and mountain ranges, were persuaded or forced to settle near the two missions. These included the Tataviam, the Chumash, the Gabrielino, the Serrano, many Cahuilla as far as the Coachella and San Jacinto valleys, and even some Luiseño of the San Jacinto Valley, as well as Indigenous groups from the southern Channel Islands.

2.2.3.2 Mexican Period

The primary focus of the Spanish during their occupation of California was the construction of the mission system and associated presidios for the purpose of integrating the Native American population into Christianity. While there were incentives provided by the Spanish monarchy to entice settlers to pueblos or towns, only three pueblos were established during the Spanish period, of which only two were successful and remained as California cities (San José and Los Angeles). Several factors hindered growth within Alta California, including the threat of foreign invasion, political dissatisfaction, and unrest among the Indigenous population. In 1821, after more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain. A year later, in 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended the Spanish isolationist policies of the region and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants.

Although Mexico had gained its independence in 1821, Spanish patterns of culture and influence remained for some time. The missions continued, operating in mostly the same fashion as they had previously, and most of the laws related to the distribution of land did not change throughout the 1820s. Beginning in the 1820s, extensive land grants were established in the interior, partly to increase the population inland and away from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had concentrated their colonization efforts. Furthermore, the secularization of the missions in 1834 resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and the establishment of additional ranchos. These massive swaths of land were granted to prominent and well-connected individuals as ranchos, 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. During the age of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners focused their resources on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides were the primary southern California export during this time, used to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants increased the number of non-native inhabitants of the region, and this rising population contributed further to the decimation of the Indigenous population, from the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to them, and the violence enacted against them.

The first Mexican settlement near the project area was within the modern-day city of Azusa. Rancho Azusa de Dalton (originally Rancho El Susa), a 4,431-acre land grant, was given to Luis Arenas in 1841 by Governor Juan Alvarado (Hoffman 1862). Three years later, in 1844, Arenas sold the rancho to Henry Dalton, who renamed the rancho to Rancho Azusa de Dalton. Dalton would go on to purchase portions of Rancho San Jose, Rancho San Francisquito, and Rancho Santa Anita; he would ultimately own an expanse of land from modern-day San Dimas to Pasadena (Baker 1917).

2.2.3.3 American Period

The United States took control of California in 1846, seizing Monterey, San Francisco, San Diego, and Los Angeles with little resistance. Los Angeles soon slipped from American control, however, and needed to be retaken in 1847. Approximately 600 U.S. sailors, Marines, Army dragoons, and mountain men converged under the leadership of Colonel Stephen W. Kearny and Commodore Robert F. Stockton in early January of that year to challenge the California resistance, which was led by General Jose Maria Flores. The American party scored a decisive victory over the Californios in the Battle of the Rio San Gabriel and at the Battle of La Mesa the following day, effectively ending the war and opening the door for increased American immigration (Harlow 1992:193–218).

Hostilities officially ended with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million for the conquered territory, including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming, representing nearly half of Mexico's pre-1846 holdings. California joined the Union in 1850 as the 31st state (Wilkman and Wilkman 2006:15). Though the discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 gave rise to the California Gold Rush, the first California gold was found in Los Angeles County in 1842. The large strike at Sutter's Creek seven years later led to an enormous influx of American citizens in the 1850s and 1860s, and these "forty-niners" rapidly displaced the old rancho families. One year after the discovery of gold, nearly 90,000 people journeyed to the California gold fields. With most miners drawn to central California by its well-known strikes, Los Angeles attracted people who were largely peripheral to the Gold Rush.

As required by the Land Act of 1951, Dalton filed a claim for Rancho Azusa de Dalton with the Public Lands Commission. However, while his claims for Rancho Azusa de Dalton and Rancho San Jose were approved, Dalton disagreed with the results of the 1860 General Land Office survey conducted by Henry Hancock (Baker 1917). Hancock, it seemed, did not consult previous maps of Dalton's lands, nor did he consult witnesses who would provide locations of landmarks. Instead, Hancock misidentified several landmarks, incorrectly followed several trails, and ultimately excluded 18,000 acres from three of Dalton's grants. The federal government opened this land to homesteading.

Homesteaders, or as Dalton thought of them, squatters, swarmed the newly opened land and began filing for homesteads (Baker 1917; City of Azusa 2023). Dalton did not have the required funds to fight the filings and, thus, had to borrow funds from J. S. Slauson, a land developer in the region. After 24 years of litigation and subsequent resurveys of the area, the courts ultimately decided against him – Dalton would later turn the smaller Rancho Azusa over to Slauson in 1885, who deeded a 55-acre homestead to Dalton (Baker 1917).

2.2.3.4 City of Azusa

Azusa was first listed in the 1860 census as a township with a population of 363 – the population of the valley would grow considerably over the following decade, necessitating the construction of a Provisional School (City of Azusa 2023). This first school, built of logs and brush, would become the first school in the Upper San Gabriel Valley.

In 1887, J. S. Slauson laid out the town of Azusa; prices for prime lots were as high as \$500. The completion of the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railroad in 1887 likely contributed to these high prices; the railroad brought new people searching for homes and new investment opportunities. It was written that when the roads and lots were graded, numerous native American artifacts were unearthed (City of Azusa 2023). A decade later, in 1898, the city was officially incorporated with a population of 865.

3.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND CONTACT PROGRAM

HELIX obtained a records search of the project site and a one-half-mile radius from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at the California State University, Fullerton, on October 12, 2023. The records search covered a one-half-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, the state OHP historic properties directories, and Local Register was also conducted. The records search 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, as well as examining changes in the land use and environment over time.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on September 8, 2023, for a Sacred Lands File search and list of Native American contacts, which were received on October 23, 2023. Letters were sent on February 15, 2024, to the contacts listed by the NAHC. Native American correspondence is included as Confidential Appendix C to this report.

3.1 RECORDS SEARCH

3.1.1 Previous Surveys

The records search results identified 25 previous cultural resource studies within the record search limits, none of which occurred within the project site (Table 2, *Previous Studies Within One-Half Mile of the Project Area*). These studies consist of seven cultural resource surveys, four cultural resource assessments, three cultural resource investigations, and two monitoring reports or programs. The remaining nine studies consist of cultural resource studies and elements of environmental impact reports.

Table 2
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE-HALF MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report Number (LA-)	Report Title	Author, Year
00186	A Cultural Resources Assessment for the Raiders Stadium Project, Irwindale, California	Brock and Elliott, 1988
00391	Department of the Army Los Angeles District Corps of Engineers Preliminary Environmental Assessment	de Barros, 1988
01283	Cultural Resources Element for Foothill Dairy EIR, Azusa, California	Zahniser, 1983
02111	A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Azusa Quarry Conveyor/Haul Road Azusa, California	Farnsworth and Farnsworth, 1989
03797	Cultural Resources Survey Investigation for the Proposed California National Guard Armory, Azusa, California	Ashkar, 1997
03825	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey of 1.3 Linear Miles for the Downtown Azusa Revitalization Program Azusa Avenue Between 9th Street and Paramount Avenue Azusa, Los Angeles County, California	Maki, 1997
03930	Phase I Archaeological Survey of 0.5 Linear Mile Downtown Azusa Revitalization Program, Azusa Avenue Between 5th and 9th Streets, Azusa, Los Angeles County, California	Maki, 1997
04723	A Historical Resources Identification Investigation for Tentative Tract No. 52800, City of Azusa, County of Los Angeles, California	Alexandrowicz, 1999
06700	San Gabriel Rock, Inc. Sand and Gravel Processing Plant (Special Use Permit Issuance SGR 435301) Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County, California	Schneyder-Case, 2002
06703	ACS' Archaeological Resources Monitoring Report for Tentative Tract No. 52880, City of Azusa, Los Angeles County, California	Alexandrowicz, 2000
07176	Selected Archaeological Investigations for the San Gabriel River Project Master Plan	Messick, 2003

Report Number (LA-)	Report Title	Author, Year
07231	Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate LA60X007A (Stop-N-Go Liquor) 160-180 West Sierra Madre Avenue, Azusa, Los Angeles County California	Bonner, 2004
08068	Draft Report: Peer Review of the Monrovia Nursery Project Cultural Resources Element	Wlodarski, 1996
08069	Architectural History of the Misty Canyon Ranch, City of Azusa, Los Angeles County, California	Alexandrowicz, 2000
08073	Monrovia Nursery Project Cultural Resources Investigation	Farrell, 1992
09438	Azusa Light and Water: CA-LA60XC007J	Billat, 2008
10172	Glendora Ridge Motorway and Van Tassel Road Maintenance Project	Brasket, 2006
10442	Condition #55 of the Monrovia Nursery Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program and Conditions of Approval	Cornejo, 2005
10896	Historic Properties Survey and Effects Report for the Gold Line Phase II Project (Pasadena to Montclair) Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA	Greenwood, 2004
11304	Historic Resources Assessment, Azusa Conduit Repair Project, Los Angeles County, California	Tibbet, 2010
11412	Downtown Azusa Revitalization Program/Project No. D97901-97	Cangas, 1998
12376	Azusa Hydroelectric Project City of Azusa, Los Angeles County, Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report	Strauss, Anderson, and Bray, 2012
12525	NHPA Section 106 Review; Metro Gold Line Phase II Extension Project	Poka, 2003
12568	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Azusa Intermodal Parking Facility Project, City of Azusa, Los Angeles County, California	Murray, Treffers, and Carmack, 2013
13245	Cultural Resources Study for the Azusa Business Center Project, Azusa, California (APNs 8617-001-029 and 8900-763-710)	Smith and Garrison, 2017

3.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The SCCIC has a record of six previously recorded cultural resources within a one-half-mile radius of the project, but none have been recorded within the project area (Table 3, *Previously Recorded Resources Within One-Half Mile of the Project Area*). All of the resources recorded within the records search radius are of historic context, including four resources associated with water conveyance or hydroelectric power, a residence, and the Glendora Ridge Motorway.

Table 3
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE-HALF MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Primary Number (P-19-#)	Trinomial (CA-LAN-#)	Age	Description	Recorder, Date
002777	2777	Historic Structure	A concrete-lined ditch or canal and a concrete stand pipe	Alexandrowicz and Bell, 1999; Hunt, 2006; Bradford, 2006; Anderson, 2012; Duarte and Strudwick, 2014
004312	4312H	Historic Site	Remains of a historic landscape associated with early hydroelectric power generation	Strauss, 2012
186107	---	Historic Site	A two-story residence built in 1930 and associated landscape architecture	Alexandrowicz and Bell, 1999
188290	---	Historic Site	The Glendora Ridge Motorway	Brasket, Huckabee, and Peebles, 2005
188902	---	Historic Structure	The Azusa conduit, built between 1892 and 1898	Tibbet, 2010
190057	---	Historic Building	A single-story rectangular structure built in the 1950s and associated with the Azusa Hydroelectric Plant	Strauss, 2012

3.2 OTHER ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Various additional archival sources were also consulted, including historic topographic maps and aerial imagery. These include aerials from 1952, 1964, 1972, 1980, and 1992 (NETR Online 2023) and several historic USGS topographic maps, including the 1894 Pomona (1:62,500) and the 1925, 1939, 1953, 1966, and 1972 Azusa (1:24,000) topographic maps. The purpose of this research was to identify historic structures and land use in the area, as well as disturbances and changes in the environment.

The 1894 Pomona (1:62,500) topographic map depicts the project area as an undeveloped region with a single road running through it. The Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad is recorded to the south, and the community of Azusa is located to the southeast. Both of these features are depicted on the 1925 Azusa (1:24,000) topographic map – the Pacific Electric Railway is also recorded on this map, just south of the project area. The following 1939 map depicts the growth of Azusa to the east, and also shows a railroad crossing north through the project area; this railroad is not present on the map from 1953. Instead, the area is recorded as Spreading Grounds for the San Gabriel River to the north. These spreading grounds are reduced in size on the subsequent 1966 map – the Azusa Greens Public Golf Course is recorded in the area, though 11th Street is depicted running through the southern portion of the project site. SR 39, first visible on the 1953 map, is depicted as splitting south of Sierra Madre Avenue on this map. The 1972 Azusa map depicts the expansion of Sierra Madre Avenue to the west, as well as the development of the existing structures surrounding the project area.

The aerial photographs of the area corroborate the changes seen in the topographic maps (NETR Online 2023). The early aerial photographs, from 1952, 1964, and 1972 show the development of Azusa and the

Azusa Greens Golf Course. No structures are visible in these photographs, and the golf course remains unchanged in the 1977 and 1980 aerial photographs (NETR Online 2023).

3.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

HELIX contacted the NAHC on September 8, 2023, for a Sacred Lands File search and a list of Native American contacts for the project area. In a response dated October 23, 2023, the NAHC indicated that at least one sacred land or tribal cultural resource was identified in the Sacred Lands File for the project vicinity. The NAHC does not provide any additional information regarding the sacred land or tribal cultural resource. As such, the NAHC recommended reaching out to the Tribe who listed the resource, the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation. The Tribe, however, prefers to provide information directly to the lead agency. HELIX sent outreach letters on February 16, 2024, to Native American representatives and interested parties identified by the NAHC to scope for any information pertaining to tribal cultural resources. No responses have been received to date. If any responses are received, they will be forwarded to City staff (Table 4, *Native American Contact Program Responses*). Native American correspondence is included as Appendix C (confidential, bound separately).

Table 4
NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSES

Contact/Tribe	Response
NAHC	Responded on October 23, 2023: Sacred Lands File search results are positive. The NAHC recommends contacting the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation for information pertaining to the listed sacred land/ tribal cultural resource.

4.0 SURVEY

A pedestrian survey of the project site was conducted on November 14, 2023, by HELIX staff archaeologist Michael Tapia and Native American monitor Brandon Dominguez from Indigenous Group. The project area was walked in transects spaced approximately 15 m apart, using the serpentine method and meandering when needed. The survey site consisted of the existing golf course. The golf course appeared to be maintained, as evidenced by recent landscaping, tire tracks from vehicle access, and the groundskeeper was on-site at the time of the survey. Golf course equipment was observed in the northern area of the project area but does not seem historic. One small shed or storage structure remains on the property in the southwestern area of the project area. There were numerous push piles and excavated pits in the southwestern portion of the project area.

Visibility of the project site was fair, but landscaping hindered at least 60 percent of the survey area. Rodent burrows were observed throughout the site, which presented subsurface soils described as loamy sand with gravel inclusions. However, the survey did not observe any cultural resources.

5.0 SUMMARY

HELIX conducted a cultural resources survey and literature review of the project site to determine the effects of the project on historical resources (per CEQA) and historic properties (per NHPA). The SCCIC record search did not identify any known cultural resources within the project site. However, six

resources, all pertaining to the historic era, are located within one-half mile of the project site. Although no prehistoric resources were recorded within or surrounding the project site, the NAHC Sacred Lands File search identified at least one tribal cultural resource located within the vicinity. However, details pertaining to the listed Sacred Lands File resource were not provided by the NAHC or by the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation and should be discussed as part of the government-to-government consultation.

No cultural material was observed within the archaeological survey area; however, as noted above, the project site is currently landscaped, which may have prevented the visibility of existing cultural resources. Furthermore, there is a potential to inadvertently discover buried cultural resources during construction activities.

This cultural resources study did not identify any cultural resources within the project site; therefore, no impacts to historical resources (per CEQA) and historic properties (per NHPA) are anticipated. However, while no historic properties or Native American cultural resources have been identified within the project site, as noted by the NAHC, the area is sensitive for prehistoric and/or tribal cultural resources. In addition, ground visibility was quite limited, and the project site is in an alluvial area, where there is a potential for buried cultural resources. Due to this potential impact, it is recommended that an archaeological and Native American monitoring program be implemented.

6.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the potential to encounter buried cultural resources, it is recommended that an archaeological and Native American monitoring program be implemented for grading and other ground-disturbing. The monitoring program would include attendance by the archaeologist and Native American monitor at a pre-construction 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, the Consulting Tribe(s), and City staff to develop and implement appropriate avoidance, treatment, or 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 to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains. All requirements of Health & Safety Code §7050.5 and PRC §5097.98 shall be followed.

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

7.0 REFERENCES

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Appendix A

Resumes

EDUCATION

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

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

REGISTRATIONS/ CERTIFICATIONS

Registered Professional
Archaeologist No. 10294

Caltrans, Professionally
Qualified Staff-
Equivalent Principal
Investigator for
Prehistoric Archaeology

Bureau of Land
Management
Statewide Cultural
Resource Use Permit
(California), FLPMA
Permit No. CA-18-35

County of San Diego,
Approved CEQA
Consultant for
Archaeological
Resources

Orange County
Approved
Archaeologist

Riverside County
Approved Cultural
Resources Consultant

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for American
Archaeology

Society for California
Archaeology

San Diego
Archaeological Center

San Diego History
Center

San Diego Museum of
Us

San Diego County
Archaeological Society

MARY ROBBINS-WADE, RPA

Cultural Resources Group Manager



Ms. Robbins-Wade is HELIX's Cultural Resources Group Manager and Principal Archaeologist. With 43 years of experience, she manages and oversees archaeological, historic, and interpretive studies and programs, including contract management; design and implementation of survey, research, data recovery, and construction monitoring programs; preservation plans and report preparation. Ms. Robbins-Wade has experience with a broad range of project types, including private developments and public infrastructure. She manages the preparation of cultural resources studies both as stand-alone reports and also in support of CEQA and NEPA compliance efforts. Ms. Robbins-Wade has a strong working knowledge of local, state, and federal laws addressing the protection of archaeological and historical resources. Her Native American consultation experience includes coordinating Native American tribal consultations conducted pursuant to CEQA as revised by Assembly Bill 52 (2014 Session), as well as providing support for federal agency government-to-government consultations with federally recognized tribes pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). 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.

San Nicolas Island High Explosives Magazine Archaeological Monitoring (2023).

Principal Investigator for archaeological monitoring during construction of a high-explosives magazine on the west side of San Nicolas Island within the boundaries of a known archaeological site with human remains. San Nicolas Island is considered a Traditional Cultural Property by associated Native American tribes and, as such, includes extremely sensitive cultural sites. Worked with Navy and Luiseno and Chumash tribes to determine the appropriate treatment for finds made during monitoring. Reviewed project deliverables, including work plans, a Worker's Environmental Awareness Program, mapping, and field reporting. The work complies with NHPA and NAGPRA and is ongoing. Performed for Reyes Construction under contract to the US Navy.

San Nicolas Island Missile Assembly Bunker Archaeological Monitoring (2023).

Principal Investigator for archaeological monitoring during construction of a high-explosives magazine on the west side of San Nicolas. San Nicolas Island is considered a Traditional Cultural Property by associated Native American tribes and, as such, includes extremely sensitive cultural sites. Worked with Navy and Luiseno and Chumash tribes to determine the appropriate treatment for finds made during monitoring. Reviewed project deliverables, including work plans, a Worker's Environmental Awareness Program, mapping, and field reporting. The work complies with NHPA and NAGPRA and is ongoing. Performed for Soltec under contract to the US Navy.

On Geneva Controlled Grading and Archaeological Monitoring (2022-2023). Principal Investigator for a controlled grading program in southwestern Oceanside for a private residential development. Survey of the property identified a prehistoric site within the area to be developed. Acted as Principal Investigator for a testing program, which found the site to be ineligible for listing in the CRHR. Worked with San Luis Rey to determine a location for artifact reburial within the project limits. Work performed for On Geneva, LLC.

One Alexandria Square Environmental Consulting (2019 - 2024). Principal Investigator/Cultural Resources Lead for a cultural resources study for a redevelopment project of existing office/scientific research uses to include additional office/lab space (including underground parking), a parking structure, and retail uses. Due to the presence of a known significant archaeological/cultural resource, responsibilities included researching previous archaeological studies, working with the project team to design the project so as to preserve over 75 percent of the significant resource, developing a research design and data recovery plan to mitigate impacts that could not be avoided through project design, and listing the resource on the City's Historical Landmarks list, as well as serving as senior report author.

Carlsbad Trails Master Plan Constraints Analysis and IS/MND (2015 - 2016). Cultural Resources Task Manager for the analysis of the Carlsbad Trails Master Plan, which includes existing and proposed recreational trails throughout the City. Conducted an initial screening of potential cultural resources issues that may affect discrete projects within the Trails Master Plan. Also developed protocols for addressing cultural resources under the Trails Master Plan. Work performed for the City of Carlsbad.

El Camino Real Road Widening-Archaeological Monitoring (2015 - 2016). Project Manager/ Principal Investigator for an archaeological monitoring project for the City of Carlsbad in a culturally sensitive area. Project required close coordination with Native American representatives, City staff, construction crews, and another cultural resources firm to ensure that there are no impacts to significant cultural resources. Work performed for the City of Carlsbad.

University and Innovation District Environmental Impact Report (2015 - 2016). Cultural Resources Task Manager/Principal Investigator for the 375-acre, four-year University and Regional Technology Park in the Otay Ranch and Eastlake III neighborhoods of Chula Vista, San Diego County. Responsible for preparation of the cultural resources technical report and managing cultural resources surveys, including Native American outreach, in support of the EIR. HELIX is managing grading studies, technical studies, and the CEQA documentation, as well as providing input to the Sectional Planning Area Plan. The University will feature academic space, academic support space, physical education facilities, student housing, and parking areas sized to serve up to 20,000 full-time equivalent students. The Regional Technology Park is envisioned as a higher-value manufacturing and research park with both independent uses and programmatic links to the university. Work performed for City of Chula Vista. Cultural resources task leader for the University Innovation District Sectional Planning Area project that would direct the implementation of a four-year university and supporting uses in the Otay Ranch and Eastlake III neighborhoods in the City of Chula Vista. The University will feature academic space, academic support space, physical education facilities, student housing, and parking areas to be sized to serve up to 20,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) students. Tasks included supervising the background research, field surveys, recording of cultural resources, and report preparation. Was also responsible for Native American outreach.

Cemetery Area Water Pipeline Replacement-Construction Monitoring (2015 - 2016). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a water pipeline replacement project in eastern Escondido, located partially within a historic cemetery. Initial work included a cultural resources survey and a historic study of the cemetery; HELIX later conducted cultural resources monitoring during construction. Oversaw historic study, cultural resources survey,

and monitoring. Responsible for Native American outreach and report preparation. Work performed for the City of Escondido.

Southwest Sewer Realignment Project - Monitoring Services (2016 - 2018). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for cultural resources monitoring during construction of a sewer realignment project in western Escondido, adjacent to an ethnohistoric village site. The project is located in an area that is sensitive to both the Kumeyaay and Luiseño people, requiring close coordination with Native American monitors from both groups. Oversaw monitoring program; responsible for Native American outreach/ coordination, site record updates to reflect the finding of additional bedrock milling features, and report preparation. Work performed for the City of Escondido.

Emergency Storage Pond Project (2018 - 2018). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources testing program in conjunction with the Escondido Recycled Water Distribution System - Phase 1. Two cultural resources sites that could not be avoided through project design were evaluated to assess site significance and significance of project impacts. Work included documentation of bedrock milling features, mapping of features and surface artifacts, excavation of a series of shovel test pits at each site, cataloging and analysis of cultural material recovered, and report preparation. The project is located in an area that is sensitive to both the Kumeyaay and Luiseño people, requiring close coordination with Native American monitors from both groups. Work performed for the City of Escondido.

Escondido Brine Line Project (2018 - 2019). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for cultural resources monitoring during construction of approximately 2.3 miles of a 15-inch brine return pipeline in the City of Escondido. The project, which is part of the City's Agricultural Recycled Water and Potable Reuse Program, enables discharge of brine recovered from a reverse osmosis facility that is treating recycled water; it is one part of the larger proposed expansion of Escondido's recycled water distribution to serve eastern and northern agricultural land. The project is located in an area that is sensitive to both the Kumeyaay and Luiseño people, requiring close coordination with Native American monitors from both groups. Oversaw monitoring program, including Worker Environmental Awareness Training; responsible for Native American outreach/coordination, coordination with City staff and construction crews, and general project management. Work performed for the City of Escondido.

Blended Reverse Osmosis (RO) Line Project (2018 - 2019). Project Manager/ Principal Investigator for cultural resources monitoring during construction of a 24-inch recycled water pipeline in the City of Escondido. The project is located in an area that is sensitive to both the Kumeyaay and Luiseño people, requiring close coordination with Native American monitors from both groups. Oversaw monitoring program, including Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) 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.

Oceanside Water Utilities Department As-Needed Environmental Consulting Services, 2013-2015 (2015 - 2016). Cultural Resources Task Lead/Principal Investigator for an on-call contract with the City of Oceanside Water Utilities Department. HELIX is providing on-call environmental consulting services, including CEQA compliance documents, surveys, studies, construction monitoring, and related services. Project types include reservoirs, pump stations, lift stations, pipelines, and treatment plants. Work performed for the City of Oceanside Water Utilities Department.

Oceanside Water Utilities Department On-Call Environmental Consulting Services 2016-2017 (2016 - 2017). Cultural Resources Task Lead/Principal Investigator for an on-call contract with the City of Oceanside Water Utilities Department. HELIX is providing on-call environmental consulting services, including CEQA compliance

documents, surveys, studies, construction monitoring, and related services. Project types include reservoirs, pump stations, lift stations, pipelines, and treatment plants. Work performed for the City of Oceanside Water Utilities Department.

Oceanside Water Utilities Dept On-Call Environmental Consulting Services, 2017-2022 (2018 - 2021). Cultural Resources Task Lead/Principal Investigator for three consecutive on-call contracts with the City of Oceanside Water Utilities Department. Oversaw the preparation of cultural resource reports, coordinates with Native American tribes, and directed construction monitoring teams for projects as part of this contract. Project types include reservoirs, pump stations, lift stations, pipelines, and treatment plants.

Haymar Easement Protection Project (2020 -). Cultural Resources Task Lead/Principal Investigator for an emergency repair project to protect a trunk sewer and associated access path badly damaged by erosion. Overseeing cultural resources monitoring during construction in this highly culturally sensitive area, including coordination with Luiseño tribal monitors and City staff.

Pottery Canyon Mitigation Monitoring (2014 - 2016). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources monitoring program in conjunction with contaminated soils remediation program at a significant historic archaeological site in Pottery Canyon Park in the City of San Diego. The project included review of the previous testing report and the remediation plan, assessment of the capping program to ensure its compliance with the approved preservation measures, monitoring of capping, collection and cataloging of artifacts outside the capped area, and preparation of a monitoring report. Work performed for the City of San Diego Department of Park and Recreation under an as-needed contract.

28th Street between Island Avenue and Clay Avenue Utilities Undergrounding Archaeological Monitoring (2014 - 2018). 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.

Vista Vineyards (2014 - 2015). Project Manager/Principal Investigator in a cultural resources survey and testing program for a proposed residential development in the City of Vista. The 15.2-acre project is located along Buena Vista Creek, in an area that is culturally sensitive to the Luiseño people, and two archaeological sites within the project had previously been assessed as significant cultural resources. Overseeing background research, field survey, testing, recording archaeological sites, Native American outreach and coordination, and report preparation. The aim of the cultural resources study was to supplement the previous testing work, in order to guide the data recovery program at one site and to develop a preservation plan for the second site. In addition, the project included a historic study to provide the context and framework for recording a historic archaeological site associated with a significant pioneering family in Vista. Due to the project's location and the known significant cultural resources, the cultural resources study included outreach and coordination with the Luiseño community. The project addresses preservation of the significant resources. Work performed for City of Vista.

Camino Largo / PC6-056 (2014 - 2015). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey and testing program for a proposed residential development in the City of Vista. Oversaw background research, field survey, testing, site recordation, Native American coordination, and report preparation. Work performed for City of Vista.

Vista Grande (2015 - 2016). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey and testing project for a proposed residential development in the City of Vista. Work included testing/assessment of an archaeological site identified during the survey, as well as evaluation of a historic residence. Work performed for City of Vista.

Cultural Resources Study - P16-0310 Pheasant Hill MND (2017 - 2017). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey and testing program for a proposed residential development in the City of Vista. Oversaw background research, field survey, testing, site recordation, Native American coordination, and report preparation. Work performed for City of Vista.

Olive Avenue 15-Lot TSM/ANX Project (P17-0388) (2019 -). Project Manager for a cultural resources survey report for a 15-lot residential subdivision on a property to be annexed to the City of Vista. The cultural resources study included historic evaluation of a house and barn constructed in the 1930s. The project vicinity was identified as sensitive for cultural resources, and HELIX worked with tribal representatives to address potential impacts and mitigation measures. Work performed for the City of Vista.

Erosion Repair at Modjeska Canyon Road (2020 -). Cultural Resources Task Lead/Principal Investigator for proposed repairs of erosion damage to Modjeska Canyon Road. Oversaw fieldwork and report preparation. Responsible for Native American outreach and coordination; coauthored report and provided quality control of report deliverable. Work performed for Orange County Department of Public Works.

Erosion Repair at Silverado Canyon (2020 -). Cultural Resources Task Lead/Principal Investigator for proposed repairs of erosion damage to Silverado Canyon Road. Oversaw fieldwork and report preparation. Responsible for Native American outreach and coordination; coauthored report and provided quality control of report deliverable. Work performed for Orange County Department of Public Works.

Borrego Springs Community Library IS/MND (2015 - 2016). Cultural Resources Task Manager/ Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey for a proposed development consisting of a public library, park, and police substation for the County of San Diego. The project is proposed on a 20.5-acre site on undeveloped land in the Borrego Springs community.

Pamo Bridge (North) Geotech Boring Project (2017 - 2017). Cultural Resources Task Lead for environmental monitoring in conjunction with geotechnical borings for this proposed bridge replacement project in the Pamo Valley area of San Diego County. The project site is within a significant cultural resources site, CA-SDI-7933/H. This site, which covers almost 50 acres and encompasses the entire project area, has been described as part of the ethnographic Kumeyaay village of Pauha. It also includes historic features and artifacts related to a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp and US Forest Service Ranger Station. Cultural resources monitoring of geotechnical borings was required to ensure that there were no inadvertent impacts to this significant resource. Responsible for coordinating monitoring efforts by a subconsultant to HELIX and the Kumeyaay Native American monitors, as well as preconstruction sensitivity training and post-construction reporting.

Lake Elsinore Honda (Archaeological Services) (2018 - 2018). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey of a proposed auto dealership project in the City of Lake Elsinore. Oversaw background research and field survey; responsible for Native American coordination and report preparation. Work performed for David Evans Associates, with the City of Lake Elsinore as the lead agency.

Diaz Road Expansion, PW17-25 (2020 -). Principal Investigator/Cultural Resources Task Lead for cultural resources survey in support of an IS/MND for proposed city infrastructure improvements associated with the widening and construction of Diaz Road in the City of Temecula. The cultural resources study included tribal

outreach and coordination to address the cultural sensitivity of the project area. Oversaw cultural resources study; responsible for tribal outreach and senior oversight on technical report. Work performed for David Evans and Associates, with the City of Temecula as the lead agency.

Marshall Avenue Industrial Park Project (2020 -). Principal Archaeologist for an industrial development project located on 9.3 acres within the City of El Cajon. The project includes up to approximately 111,000 square feet of multi-tenant industrial space over seven buildings. Oversaw the cultural resources technical study that supported the IS/MND that was also prepared by HELIX, along with technical studies of biological resources and GHG emissions. Work was performed for Dentt Development, with the City of El Cajon as the lead agency.

Judson Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline IS/MND (2016 - 2019). Cultural Resources Task Lead for this project in the City of Moreno Valley. Eastern Municipal Water District is proposing the construction and operation of a steel, 2.2-million-gallon (MG) potable water storage tank, approximately 2,300 linear feet of 18-inch-diameter transmission pipeline, a paved access road, a detention basin, and other appurtenances to support tank operations. Oversaw background research and field survey. Responsible for Native American outreach for cultural resources survey and co-authored technical report. Assisted District with Native American outreach and consultation under AB 52. Work performed under an as-needed contract for Eastern Municipal Water District.

EMWD Fox Tank Replacement IS/MND (2017 - 2018). Cultural Resources Task Lead for this project in the Mead Valley community of unincorporated Riverside County. Eastern Municipal Water District proposed to construct and operate a new 1.0-million-gallon (MG) welded steel water tank and 0.15-MG detention basin, install a new 12-inch-diameter pipeline within Fox Street and Ellis Road to connect the new tank to the existing water distribution network, and demolish the existing 0.15-MG Orange Tank. 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.

Cactus II Feeder Transmission Pipeline IS/MND (2017 - 2018). 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.

Sky Canyon Sewer Environmental Consulting (2018 - 2019). Cultural Resources Task Lead for this project adjacent to the City of Murrieta in southwestern Riverside County. Eastern Municipal Water District (District) proposed to implement the Sky Canyon Sewer Main Extension Project to construct approximately 6,700 linear feet of new gravity-fed 36-inch-diameter sewer main to provide additional sewer capacity for planned development. The proposed 36-inch-diameter sewer main would extend the existing 36-inch-diameter French Valley Sewer at Winchester Road further downstream to Murrieta Hot Springs Road. Oversaw background research and field survey for the cultural resources study in support of the IS/MND. Responsible for Native American outreach for cultural resources survey and co-authored technical report. Assisted District with Native American outreach and consultation under AB 52. Work performed under an as-needed contract for Eastern Municipal Water District.

964 Urania Avenue (2016). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey and testing program for a proposed residential development in the City of Solana Beach. Oversaw background research,

field survey, testing, site recordation, Native American coordination, and report preparation. Work performed for Hall Land Company.

Anza Street Townhomes Project (2020 -). Project Manager for a cultural resources study for a residential subdivision in the El Cajon area of the County of San Diego. Project included Native American outreach and coordination as part of the archaeological study. Work performed for Hallmark Communities.

SR-76 East Mitigation Monitoring - Cultural Monitoring (2015 - 2019). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources monitoring project for roadway improvements at the SR-76/I-15 Interchange and on SR-76 along the San Luis Rey River in the Bonsall area of San Diego County. The area along the San Luis Rey River is quite sensitive in terms of cultural resources. Oversaw field monitoring, report preparation, and monitor coordination with Caltrans field staff. Responsible for Native American coordination and coordination with Caltrans cultural resources staff. Work performed for Caltrans and SANDAG.

Downtown Riverside Metrolink Station Track & Platform Project (2019 - 2023). Cultural Resources Task Lead for this project involving changes to and expansion of the Downtown Metrolink Station in Riverside. Oversaw records search and background information, archaeological survey, and report preparation; served as primary report author. 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.

Villa Stora (2014 - 2015). Project Manager/Principal Investigator of a cultural resources survey for a proposed residential development in the City of Oceanside. Oversaw background research, field survey, Native American coordination, and report preparation. The project is in proximity to Mission San Luis Rey, in an area of great cultural significance to the Luiseño people, as well as archaeological sensitivity. The cultural resources study included background research, survey of the project area, archaeological testing/assessment, and coordination with the Native American community. Work performed for Integral Partners Funding, LLC.

Valiano Cultural Resources (2014 - 2015). Project Manager/Principal Investigator of a cultural resources survey and testing program for a 239-acre residential planned community in the Escondido area of the County of San Diego. Oversaw background research, field survey, testing, recording archaeological sites and assessment of historic structures, Native American outreach and coordination, and report preparation. Archaeological testing was conducted at several sites that could not be avoided through project design. The project site is in an area that is of cultural importance to both the Kumeyaay and Luiseño people; HELIX archaeologists worked with Native American representatives from both groups. Coordination was conducted to determine the feasibility of preserving bedrock milling features by moving them to open space areas within the project. Other archaeological sites were retained in open space through project design. Work performed for Integral Partners Funding, LLC.

Otay Crossings Commerce Park EIR (2016 - 2019). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources program including testing, data recovery, and monitoring for a 311.5-acre project in the County of San Diego. Served as Project Manager/Principal Investigator for the cultural resources study that addressed 14 sites, including testing at the 10 sites that not been previously assessed. Work performed for Kearny PCCP Otay 311, LLC, with County of San Diego as the lead agency.

Jackson Street Recycled Water Pipeline Project (RPU - SWRCB Financial Application Water Recycling Funding Program) (2017 - 2017). Cultural Resources Task Lead/Principal Investigator for the proposed installation of pipelines to expand the City of Riverside's Recycled Water System. Managed completion of a records search and a Sacred Lands File search, tribal outreach, a review of historic maps and aerial photographs, an intensive field

survey by a HELIX archaeologist and co-authored the draft and final reports. The study met the CEQA-Plus requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board for receiving State Revolving Funds. Work performed for Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, with the City of Riverside as the lead agency.

Heritage Bluffs II (2014 - 2015). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey of approximately 170 acres and testing program at two archaeological sites, for a proposed residential development in the City of San Diego. Worked with project applicant and Red Tail on project design that would avoid impacts to a site area with cultural features and cremated human remains. Much of the work was completed prior to coming to HELIX, between 2007 and 2014. Work performed for Project Design Consultants.

EVMWD Near Term Water Supply Program, On-call Professional Environmental Services (2016 - 2019). Cultural Resources Task Lead/Principal Investigator for an on-call services contract to provide environmental services for water supply projects. Work performed for Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District. Diamond Regional Lift Station and Pipeline Project (2016 - 2018). Cultural Resources Task Lead/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey of the proposed Diamond Regional Lift Station project in the City of Lake Elsinore, located at the confluence of the San Jacinto River at the eastern shoreline of Lake Elsinore. Oversaw background research, field survey, site record updates, Native American coordination, and report preparation. Coordinated with Pechanga Cultural Resources on Native American concerns and development of mitigation measures for the project. Work performed for Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD). Regional Agricultural Pipeline Conversion Project (2016 - 2018). Cultural Resources Task Lead for the cultural resources study and archaeological monitoring for the proposed Ag Pipeline Conversion project, a three-agency partnership between Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD), the City of Lake Elsinore, and the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFCWCD). In conjunction with the cultural resources study, met with Pechanga Cultural Resources staff several times to discuss Native American concerns and alternative project approaches, due to the presence of extremely sensitive cultural resources. Assisted EVMWD with AB 52 consultation. Worked closely with tribal cultural monitors from two Tribes during construction monitoring. Work performed EVMWD. Palomar Well Replacement Project (2018). Cultural Resources Task Lead/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey of a proposed well replacement site in the City of Wildomar. Oversaw background research and field survey; responsible for Native American coordination and report preparation. Work performed EVMWD.

City of Oceanside's Condition Assessment and Access Improvements (2017 - 2019). Cultural Resources Task Lead/Principal Investigator for cultural resource survey, testing/assessment, and monitoring for constraints study/sensitivity analysis, as well as preparation of a technical report in support of a Program EIR for major sewer improvements, including a new lift station, new force main, and replacement of several sections of two pipelines in the raw sewage collection system and one secondary-treated effluent pipeline (Gravity Line, Force Main, and Land Outfall pipelines). Assisted the City of Oceanside with tribal consultation, as well. Work performed as a subconsultant to Infrastructure Engineering Corporation, with the City of Oceanside Water Utilities Department as the lead agency.

City of Oceanside Pure Water Lower 1 Recycled Water Conveyance System (2020 -). Cultural Resources Task Lead/Principal Investigator for cultural resources monitoring during construction of a recycled water pipeline in the City of Oceanside. Overseeing mitigation monitoring program, including Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training; responsible for Native American outreach/coordination, coordination with construction management staff and construction crews, and general project management for the cultural resources task. Work was performed as a subconsultant to Infrastructure Engineering Corporation, with the City of Oceanside as the lead agency.

Vista Flume - Historic Documentation (2016 - 2017). Project Manager for the Historic American Engineering Record-level documentation of the Vista Irrigation District Main Water Conveyance System (Vista Flume). Constructed between 1925 and 1927, the Vista Irrigation District bench flumes, tunnels, and siphon segments qualify for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). As the District's main water conduit for over 85 years, the structures have been indispensable in the area's development. In addition, the flumes and siphon are considered to be eligible for their unique design and method of construction. Work performed for the Vista Irrigation District.

Lilac Hills Ranch (2014 - 2017). Project Manager/Principal Investigator of a cultural resources survey and testing program for an approximately 608-acre mixed-use development in the Valley Center area. Oversaw background research, field survey, testing, recording of archaeological sites and historic structures, and report preparation. Responsible for development of the research design and data recovery program, preparation of the preservation plan, and Native American outreach and coordination. The project also included recording historic structures, development of a research design and data recovery program for a significant archaeological site, and coordination with the Native American community and the client to develop a preservation plan for a significant cultural resource. The project changed over time, so additional survey areas were included, and a variety of off-site improvement alternatives were addressed. Work performed for Accretive Investments, Inc. with County of San Diego as the lead agency.

Peacock Hill Cultural Resources (2014 - 2017). Project Manager/Principal Investigator of a cultural resources study update for a residential development in Lakeside. Oversaw updated research, fieldwork, lab work, analysis by forensic anthropologists, report preparation, and Native American coordination. In the course of outreach and coordination with the Native American (Kumeyaay) community, possible human remains were identified, prompting additional fieldwork, as well as coordination with the Native American community and forensic anthropologists. Work performed for Peacock Hill, Inc.

Vista Ridge Apartment Project (2014 - 2015). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey and a testing program at the previously recorded site CA-SDI-5345 to assess the significance of cultural resources within the project area and determine the significance of potential impacts. Given the amount of past disturbance and the paucity of cultural material, CA-SDI-5345 was determined not to be a significant archaeological resource under CEQA. Worked closely with the San Luis Rey Band and the Pechanga Band to address cultural concerns regarding the project area. Work performed for FF Realty, LLC, with the City of Vista as the lead agency.

Mission Cove Data Recovery (2014 - 2015). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources data recovery program at a significant archaeological site with cultural significance to the Luiseño people in the City of Oceanside. Prior to the data recovery program, worked with the client and the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians to redesign the project (an affordable housing/mixed-use development) to avoid impacts to cultural resources to the extent feasible. Oversaw background research, excavation and related fieldwork, cataloging and analysis, coordination of ancillary studies (e.g. radiocarbon analysis and shell analysis), Native American coordination, and report preparation. Analysis and report preparation are currently underway. The data recovery program was conducted to mitigate impacts that could not be avoided through project design. Work performed for National Community Renaissance.

Mission Cove Monitoring (2014 - 2018). Project Manager/Principal Investigator of an archaeological monitoring program for the 14.47 acre Mission Cove Affordable Housing mixed-use project area in the City of Oceanside. Oversaw field monitoring and documentation of finds. A significant archaeological and cultural resource is within the project, and there was a potential for unknown buried resources, given the alluvial setting. A hearth feature

was recorded, as well as subsurface cultural deposits. Work performed for National Community Renaissance. Work performed for the City of Oceanside.

EDUCATION

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

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

REGISTRATIONS/ CERTIFICATIONS

Register of Professional
Archaeologists
No. 10621

City of San Diego,
Certified Principal
Investigator for
Monitoring Projects

County of San Diego,
Approved Consultant
for Archaeological
Resources

County of Riverside,
Certified Cultural
Resources Consultant
Principal Investigator

County of Orange,
Certified Cultural
Resources Consultant
Principal Investigator

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

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California
Archaeology

Society for American
Archaeology

THEODORE COOLEY, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

Mr. Cooley has 50 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.

Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Public Access Plan IS/MND. 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. 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.

R.M. Levy Water Treatment Plant Sewer Replacement. 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.

Hiser Property Project. 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.

San Elijo Joint Powers Authority Roadway and Trail Addendum and Permitting. 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.

Cubic Redevelopment Environmental Consulting. 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.

The Enclave at Delpy's Corner Project. 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.

Sycamore & Watson Project. 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.

French Valley 303 Project. 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.

Brown Field and Montgomery-Gibbs Executive Airport Master Plans. 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.

Newage Carlsbad Luxury Resort Technical Studies. 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.

Salt Bay Design District Specific Plan EIR. 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.

Riverside Views and Briggs Road Development Project. 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.

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

8016 Broadway Self Storage Project. 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.

EDUCATION

Master of Arts,
Anthropology,
North Carolina State
University, 2015

Bachelor of Arts,
Anthropology
(Archaeology
concentration,
Biology Minor),
California State
University, Dominguez
Hills, 2013

Associate of Arts,
Anthropology,
El Camino College, 2010

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society of American
Archaeology

Project Management
Institute

KASSIE SUGIMOTO

Cultural Resources Project Manager



Ms. Sugimoto has 11 years of professional experience in archaeology, and she has worked in Southern California archaeology for six years, including historic archaeology, prehistoric archaeology, human osteology, and close coordination with Native American tribes. Her experience includes managing and coordinating archaeological projects and providing California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance consultation and planning support for cultural resources, tribal cultural resources, geology (paleontology), noise, air quality and greenhouse gases (GHG), and aesthetics. Ms. Sugimoto has conducted archaeological field and lab work, including archaeological surveys and report writing. Her research interests include California archaeology, indigenous populations, environmental and social stress, climate change, and population health, and bioarchaeology. She served as the Bioarchaeological Laboratory Supervisor on the Andahuaylas Bioarchaeology Project in Peru. Ms. Sugimoto has also conducted fieldwork in Peru.

Coronado Strand Main Replacement (2021 - Present). Archaeologist for an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the replacement of approximately 8.3 miles of an existing water transmission pipeline from the intersection of 4th Street and Orange Avenue in the City of Coronado to the proposed transmission main realignment at the Coastal Campus Naval Base, and along Palm Avenue from Corvina Street to 13th Street in the City of Imperial Beach. Provided cultural resources support. Work includes preparation of tribal cultural resources IS/MND section. Work performed as a subconsultant to Brown and Caldwell, with the City of Coronado as the lead agency.

Oceanside Water Utilities Dept On-Call Environmental Consulting Services, 2017-2022 (2021 - 2022). Archaeologist for preparation of a monitoring report for a water utilities project located in the City of Oceanside. Work performed for the City of Oceanside Water Utilities Department.

Warm Springs Lift Station Replacement (2021 - Present). Archaeologist for a cultural resources survey of this lift station replacement project in Temecula. The project is adjacent to Murrieta Creek, in an area that is of cultural significance to the Luiseño people. Conducted archaeological research and served as a report contributor by conducting background research and report preparation. Work performed for Eastern Municipal Water District.

Sky Canyon Sewer Main Extension (2021 - 2023). Archaeologist for the construction of approximately 6,700 linear feet of new sewer main in southwestern Riverside County. Prepared the Cultural Resources Management Plan. Monitoring tasks are based on the mitigation measures presented in the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the project. Work performed for Eastern Municipal Water District.

Alvarado 2nd Pipeline Extension (2021 - 2023). Archaeologist for the geotechnical investigations related to this approximately 8.5-mile pipeline project, which will include the extension of the existing Alvarado 2nd Pipeline along Friars Road between Interstate 805 and West Mission Bay Drive in San Diego County. Served as a report contributor for cultural resources management services, including coordinating a Tribal Outreach Program and preparing a report that provided monitoring recommendations. Work performed as a subconsultant to Kennedy Jenks, with the City of San Diego as lead agency.

Pasadena Water & Power Sunset Reservoir Replacement Historical Resources Evaluation (2021 - Present). Archaeologist for a reservoir replacement project in the City of Pasadena. Prepared a cultural resources technical analysis to support an EIR and provided support to the City of Pasadena for tribal consultation. Work performed as a subconsultant to Kennedy Jenks, with the City of Pasadena as the lead agency under CEQA.

Copper Basin Dam Valve Replacement Historical Resource Evaluation Report (2021 - Present). Archaeologist for a valve replacement project on Copper Basin Dam, a contributing resource within the Colorado River Aqueduct Historic District in eastern San Bernardino County. Served as a report contributor by preparing background research and drafting sections of the Historical Resource Evaluation Report. Work performed for The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan), with Metropolitan as the lead agency under CEQA.

City of Oceanside's Condition Assessment and Access Improvements and Sewer Improvements Program (2021 - Present). Archaeologist for a conditions assessment of pipeline and facility conditions in areas of moderate or high cultural resources sensitivity. Served as a report contributor of a cultural resources technical report in support of a Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR), including archaeological testing. Work performed as a subconsultant to Infrastructure Engineering Corporation, with the City of Oceanside as the lead agency.

Los Trancos Creek Maintenance Project (2021 - Present). Archaeologist/Cultural Resources Task Lead for a creek maintenance project in the City of Newport Beach, Orange County. Provided technical support for the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE), California State Parks, and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to support a section 404 Permit. Helped establish the determination of effects, in consultation with USACE and SHPO, for historic- era and prehistoric sites within and adjacent to the project footprint. Work performed as a subconsultant to Fuscoe Engineering, with California Department of Parks and Recreation as the lead agency.

Rancho Highlands Project (2021 -). Cultural Resources Lead/Principal Investigator for the cultural resources monitoring program for the Rancho Highlands Residential Development Project, an approximately 12.4-acre project located in the City of Temecula. Culturally sensitive resources encountered during monitoring have required intensive coordination with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians. Work performed for Red Tail Acquisitions, LLC.

PREVIOUS PROJECT EXPERIENCE

I-405 Program Management Cultural Services (2019). Archaeologist for cultural services in support of the Parsons Program Management team's (PMC) 30% design plans for this 16-mile project located in Orange County. As part of the PMC team, conducted supplemental record searches at the Information Center, field studies, and several Historic Property Survey Reports by Caltrans to analyze the design changes for potential impacts to cultural resources with the revised Area of Potential Effects. All Supplemental Historic Property Survey Reports were approved by Caltrans.

La Jolla Erosion Control Project (2019). Project Archaeologist for cultural services in support of the City of San Diego's design plans for an erosion control project. Conducted field and archival research; prepared technical

documents for the City of San Diego; assisted the project manager in coordinating and scheduling work, managing deadlines, and executing contracts; and served as the primary contact between the City of San Diego and Psomas.

Frank R. Bowerman Landfill Phase VIIIB-1 Landfill Buttress and Liner Project Paleontological Monitoring (2018). Project Archaeologist for this project located in the City of Irvine. Assisted the project paleontologist with excavation and laboratory research. The overall investigation included monitoring grading areas for fossils and cataloging new fossil localities. This work was part of the environmental mitigation being completed as part of the buttress and liner installation being implemented for the landfill by Orange County Waste & Recycling. The work included monitoring during grading and excavation, screenwashing sediment for microfossils, and preparing jacketed material in the field.

McCanna Hills Addendum to an EIR (2018). Archaeologist for preparation of an addendum to an EIR previously prepared for the McCanna Ranch Specific Plan near Lake Perris in western Riverside County.

Queen of the Valley Hospital Specific Plan EIR (2018). Archaeologist for a comprehensive EIR for a new master plan and Specific Plan for the Queen of the Valley Hospital in West Covina, Los Angeles County.

6.5-Mile Project Tribal Consultation (2018). Prepared Analysis of Human Remains for the Chilkat Indian Village, Chilkoot Indian Association, Haines Borough Police Department, and the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services in Haines, Alaska. Confidential report is on file at SRS.

John Wayne Airport Tank Farm (2017 - 2018). Project Manager and Project Archaeologist. Executed and managed the project's contract with the client, conducted and/or managed the field and archival research for archaeology, paleontology, and biology, prepared technical documents for the County of Orange on behalf of Pond Constructors and Company.

St. Michael's Abbey Relocation EIR and Cultural Resources and Data Recovery (2017). Archaeologist for the preparation of an EIR for this project, which involved the development of a monastery church and private preparatory monastery school on an undeveloped 124-acre site in Silverado Canyon, Orange County. The EIR also evaluated the impacts associated with large special events, including Christmas, Easter Mass, and graduation. The project required completion of the CEQA process on a highly expedited schedule.

City of San Jacinto (2017). Project Manager and Project Archaeologist that executed and managed the project's contract with the client, conducted field and archival research, prepared technical documents for the City of San Jacinto on behalf of Mark Development for Assessor Parcel Numbers 439-112-032, 033, 034, 036, 003, 004, 007, 008, and 009 in Riverside County.

Community Soccer Park MND (2017). Archaeologist for an MND on a proposed community park with eight lighted soccer fields with artificial turf located adjacent to the Santa Ana River in Colton, San Bernardino County.

John Wayne Airport (2016 - 2017). Project Manager and Project Archaeologist. Executed and managed the project's contract with the client; conducted and/or managed the field and archival research for archaeology, paleontology, and biology; and prepared technical documents for the County of Orange on behalf of Wickland Pipelines, Inc.

Parcel APN 436-360-009 (2016). Project Manager and Project Archaeologist that executed and managed the project's contract with the client, conducted field and archival research, and prepared technical documents for the City of San Jacinto, Riverside County on behalf of Panorama Properties, Inc.

CA-ORA-83 Bolsa Chica Mesa (2015 - 2018). Provided tribal consultation on behalf of SRS for a project located in Orange County. Coordinated repatriation of remains and prepared a Final Reburial Summary of Fragmented Human Remains for Singal Landmark and the Gabrieleno/Tongva Tribes. Confidential report is on file at SRS.

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 No. 17338

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for Historical
Archaeology

Society for California
Archaeology

JAMES TURNER, RPA

Senior Archaeologist



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 has five years of experience 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.

Coronado Strand Main Replacement. Archaeologist for a 46,300 linear-foot water main replacement in the City of Coronado, San Diego County. Prepared the cultural resource survey report. Work performed for Brown and Caldwell.

Casa de las Campanas Project. Archaeologist for a 10.1-acre expansion of the Casa de las Campanas Continuing Care Facility in San Diego, California. Conducted a field survey of the proposed project areas, as well as assisted with the production of the Archaeological Resources Report Form. Work completed for Casa de las Campanas.

Haymar Easement Protection Project. Archaeologist for an emergency easement erosion prevention project. Prepared cultural resources monitoring report. Work performed for the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

Ocean Beach Dog Beach Accessibility Improvements. Archaeologist for the implementation of Americans with Disabilities Act upgrades to an existing pathway at the Ocean Beach Dog Beach, located in the City of San Diego. Created Monitoring Work Plan. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Southcrest Green Infrastructure Project. Staff Archaeologist for the replacement and installation of new storm drains and green infrastructure facilities in the community of Southcrest, San Diego. Prepared Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Land File search request. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Sewer and AC Group 793. Staff Archaeologist for sewer line replacements and improvements in the City of San Diego. Prepared Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Land File Search request letter. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Bounty & Waring Navajo Canyon Long Term Access Project. Archaeologist for the repair of erosion on a long-term access path for the sewer infrastructure in Navajo Canyon. Performed an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Stowe Trail Cultural Resources Assessment. Archaeologist for a proposed trail alignment in the Mission Trails Regional Park. Performed background research and assisted with report writing. Work performed for the City of San Diego Parks and Recreation Department.

Clairemont Community Plan Update EIR Phase 1. 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.

Aliso Creek Canyon Restoration Project. 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.

Peutz Valley Preserve Cultural Surveys and Report. Archaeologist for the proposed construction of an ecological preserve located in the community of Alpine. Conducted historical and archival research regarding the area surrounding the proposed preserve. Work conducted for the County of San Diego.

Santa Ysabel Nature Center Monitoring. Archaeologist for a proposed 3-mile hiking trail in the unincorporated community of Julian. Performed background research and assisted with report writing. Work performed for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation.

Lakeside Equestrian Facility Monitoring. Archaeologist for the construction of a 13.91-acre equestrian facility in Lakeside, California. Created cultural resources monitoring plan. Work performed for the County of San Diego.

Greg Cox Bike Skills Park Construction Monitoring. Archaeologist for the construction of a 3.2-acre bike park facility in the Otay Valley Regional Park, San Diego, California. Created cultural resources monitoring plan. Work performed for the County of San Diego.

Diaz Road Expansion, PW17-25. Archaeologist for proposed city infrastructure improvements associated with the widening and/or construction of Diaz Road in the city of Temecula. Prepared cultural resources survey report. Work performed for David Evans and Associates, Inc.

San Jacinto Las Colinas DD. Archaeologist for a development project in the community of San Jacinto. Prepared a due diligence cultural assessment. Work performed for David Evans and Associates, Inc.

Downtown Riverside Metrolink Station Track & Platform Project. Archaeologist for the construction of an additional rail platform and tracks and extension of an existing pedestrian bridge at the existing Riverside-Downtown Station, Riverside. Assisted with report preparation. Work performed for the Riverside County Transportation Commission.

Painted Hills. Archaeologist for a proposed bridge repair program in the Temescal Valley area in Riverside County. Prepared the Phase IV cultural resources monitoring report. Work performed for KB Home.

Temescal Canyon - TR 37153. Archaeologist for a due diligence constraints assessment related to cultural resources for an approximately 14.8-acre property located in an unincorporated area of Riverside County, California. Performed constraints assessment and produced a due diligence report. Work performed for KB Home.

Wasson Canyon Project. Archaeologist for a due diligence constraints assessment related to cultural resources for an approximately 74.6-acre property located in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Performed constraints assessment and produced a due diligence report. Work performed for KB Home.

Rosetta Hills Project. Archaeologist for a due diligence constraints assessment related to cultural resources for an approximately 49.6-acre property located in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Performed constraints assessment and produced a due diligence report. Work performed for KB Home.

Lake Morena's Oak Shores Eastside Pipeline Looping Project. Archaeologist for the Lake Morena's Oak Shores Mutual Water Company Eastside Pipeline Looping and Pipeline Abandonment Project. The project consisted of improvements to the existing water distribution system. Conducted archaeological monitoring and wrote a letter report summarizing the methods and results of the monitoring program. Work performed for Lake Morena's Oak Shores Mutual Water Company.

Escondido Country Club. Archaeological monitor for the redevelopment of the Escondido Country Club. Performed construction monitoring. Work performed for Lennar Homes.

Broadway Channel Improvements - Phase A. 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.

Seawater Controls Project. Archaeologist for a proposed tank installation near the Scripps Institute of Oceanography in La Jolla. Performed monitoring of geotech borings and conducted a site survey. Work performed for University of California, San Diego.

Carmel Mountain Road Life Sciences Project. Archaeologist for a proposed commercial development project in the Torrey Hills Community Plan area. Responsibilities included performing background and archival research and producing an archaeological resources report. Work performed for Allen Matkins Leck Gabme Mallory & Natsis, LLP.

Parkway Drive and Alvarado Road Trunk Sewer Phase 3 Upgrade Project. Archaeologist for a sewer infrastructure improvement project in the city of La Mesa, San Diego County. Performed construction monitoring. Work performed for the City of La Mesa.

Diamond Sports Complex. Archaeologist for the construction of a sports complex in Lake Elsinore. Assisted with report preparation. Work performed for the City of Lake Elsinore.

City of Escondido's Trunk Sewer Main Replacement Environmental Services. Archaeologist for the replacement of the City of Escondido's trunk sewer main. Wrote a memo summarizing the methods and results for the records search and Sacred Lands File search. Work performed for Infrastructure Engineering Corporation, with the City of Escondido as the lead agency.

Mountain View Connector Pipeline Cultural Monitoring. 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.

Cordial Road Pipeline. 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.

The Triangle Project. Archaeologist for an approximately 40.6-acre development center consisting of restaurant, commercial/retail, theater/entertainment, hotel, and office uses in Temecula, Riverside County, California.

Prepared the cultural resources study update report and the records search update memo. Work performed for Domenigoni-Barton Properties, LLC.

Appendix B

Records Search Maps
(Confidential, bound separately)

Appendix C

Native American Correspondence
(Confidential, bound separately)