

Appendix 4

Cherry Outpost Cultural Resources Survey Report

Cherry Outpost Project

Cultural Resources Survey Report

December 2024 | 03491.00013.001

Submitted to:

City of Wildomar
123 Main Street, Suite 45
Wildomar, CA 92075

Prepared for:

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National Archaeological Database Information

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Firm: HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.

Client/Project: J & T Investments, Inc. / Cherry Outpost Project

Report Date: December 2024

Report Title: Cultural Resources Survey for the Cherry Outpost Project, Wildomar,
California

Submitted to: City of Wildomar
123 Main Street, Suite 45
Wildomar, CA 92075

Type of Study: Cultural Resources Survey

New Sites: None

Updated Sites: None

USGS Quad: Lake Elsinore 7.5' Quadrangle

Acreage: Approximately 6.65 acres

Key Words: Riverside County; Township 6 South, Range 4 West; City of Wildomar;
Cherry Street and Bundy Canyon Road; cultural resources survey; no
resources found

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AB	Assembly Bill
AMSL	above mean sea level
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BA	Bachelor of the Arts
BP	Before Present
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
City	City of Wildomar
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
EIC	Eastern Information Center
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
I-	Interstate
MA	Master of the Arts
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NETR	Nationwide Environmental Title Research, Inc.
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
RPA	Register of Professional Archaeologists
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SR	State Route
TCP	Traditional Cultural Properties
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
UCSB	University of California, Santa Barbara
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) was contracted by Cherry Outpost, LLC to provide cultural resources services for the Cherry Outpost Project (project) in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California. The project area is approximately 6.65 acres at the northwestern corner of Cherry Street and Bundy Canyon Road. A cultural resources study including a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and a pedestrian survey was conducted for the project area. This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A records search request was submitted to the Eastern Information Center (EIC) on February 6, 2023. The results, received on August 1, 2023, indicate that 18 cultural resources studies have been previously conducted within one-half mile of the project area, none of which are within the project area. According to EIC records, no cultural resources have been previously recorded within the project area or the search radius.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on February 2, 2023 for a Sacred Lands File search. Search results were received on February 17, 2023 and were negative for the presence of sacred lands in the vicinity of the project area. Native American outreach letters were sent to the contacts received from the NAHC on February 28, 2023. As of the date of this report, five tribes responded with no additional information. The Morongo Band of Mission Indians requested government-to-government consultation. The Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians requested to be contacted if any cultural resources are discovered during the development of the project. No additional action was requested.

The field investigations included intensive pedestrian survey of the study area by a HELIX archaeologist and a Luiseño Native American monitor on February 8, 2023. The survey resulted in the identification of a historic archaeological site within the project area. This site was recorded on a California Department of Parks and Recreation form. The site lacks integrity and does not qualify as a historical resource per CEQA.

Based on the results of the current study, no previously recorded historical resources will be affected by the Cherry Outpost project. However, due to the general cultural sensitivity of the Lake Elsinore area, an archaeological and Native American monitoring of initial ground-disturbance is recommended. If unanticipated cultural material is encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate vicinity will be suspended until the discovery is assessed by the archaeologist and Native American monitor.

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

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

J & T Investments, Inc. contracted HELIX Environmental Planning to provide cultural resources services for the Cherry Outpost Project (project) in the City of Wildomar (City), Riverside County, California. The project is a proposed approximately 6.65-acre development of a retail site with a gas and diesel station and car wash. 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).

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The project is in the City of Wildomar in southwestern Riverside County (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The project is located immediately northeast of Interstate (I-) 15 and southeast of Lake Elsinore within Section 23 of Township 6 South, Range 4 West, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' Lake Elsinore quadrangle (Figure 2, *USGS Topography*). The approximately 6.65-acre project site is located within Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 366-29-00-07 and 366-29-00-08, and is bordered by Bundy Canyon Road to the south, I-15 to the west, and Cherry Street to the east (Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph*).

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project proposes to develop a retail site that includes approximately 62,271 square feet of retail space, a 72-key hotel, and various other on-site improvements. Proposed retail space includes restaurants, a convenience store, a gas and diesel station, and a car wash.

1.3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act

Under the CEQA, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code [PRC] §5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] Section 4852), including the following:

- A (1): Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- B (2): Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- C (3): Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values, or:

D (4): Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Cultural resources eligible for the CRHR are considered significant resources (historical resources) and impacts to them are significant environmental effects under CEQA.

1.3.2 Integrity

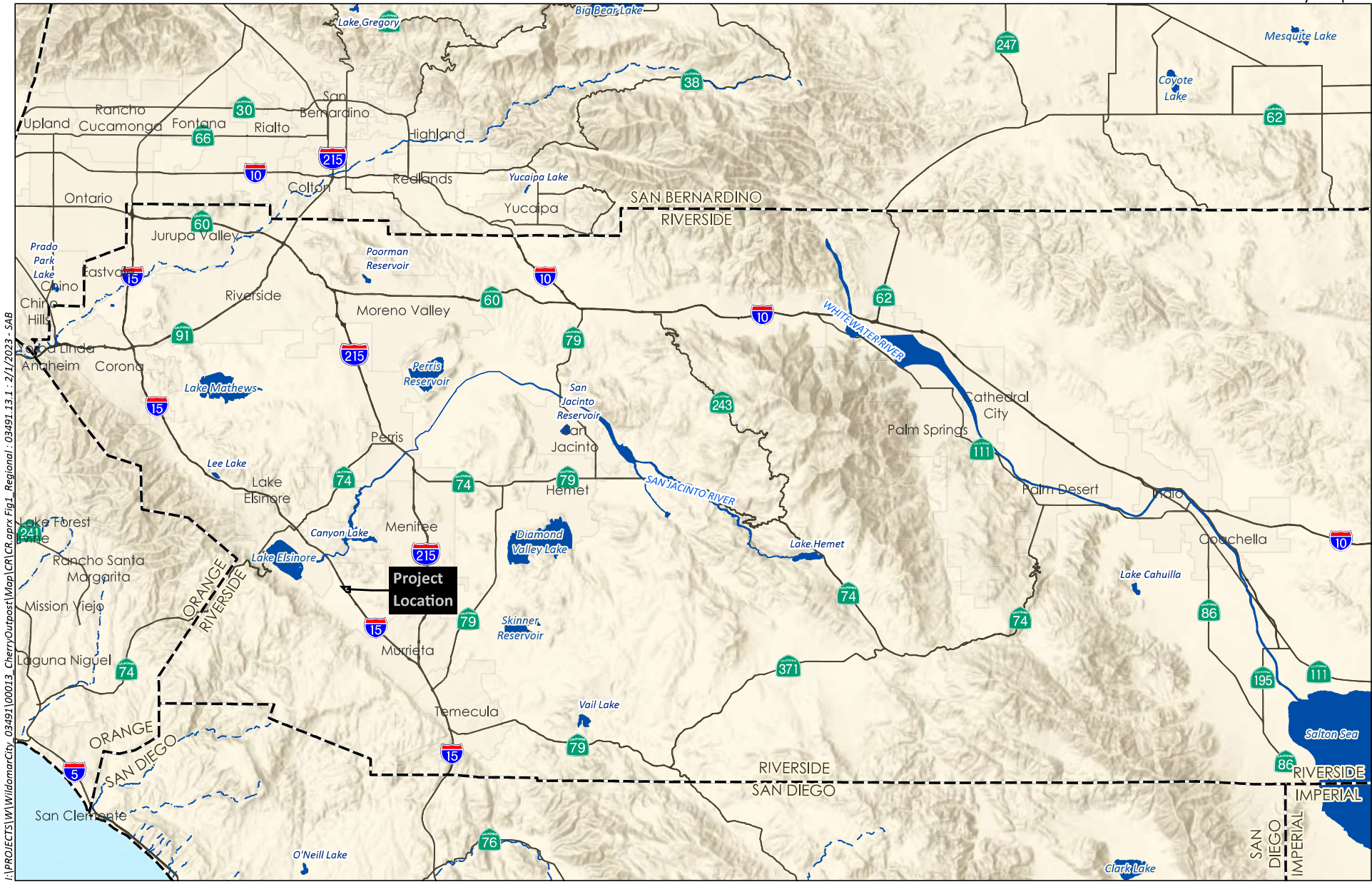
All resources that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or CRHR must have integrity, which is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Resources, therefore, must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. 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 criteria under which it is proposed for nomination. Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (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.

1.3.3 Native American Heritage Values

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

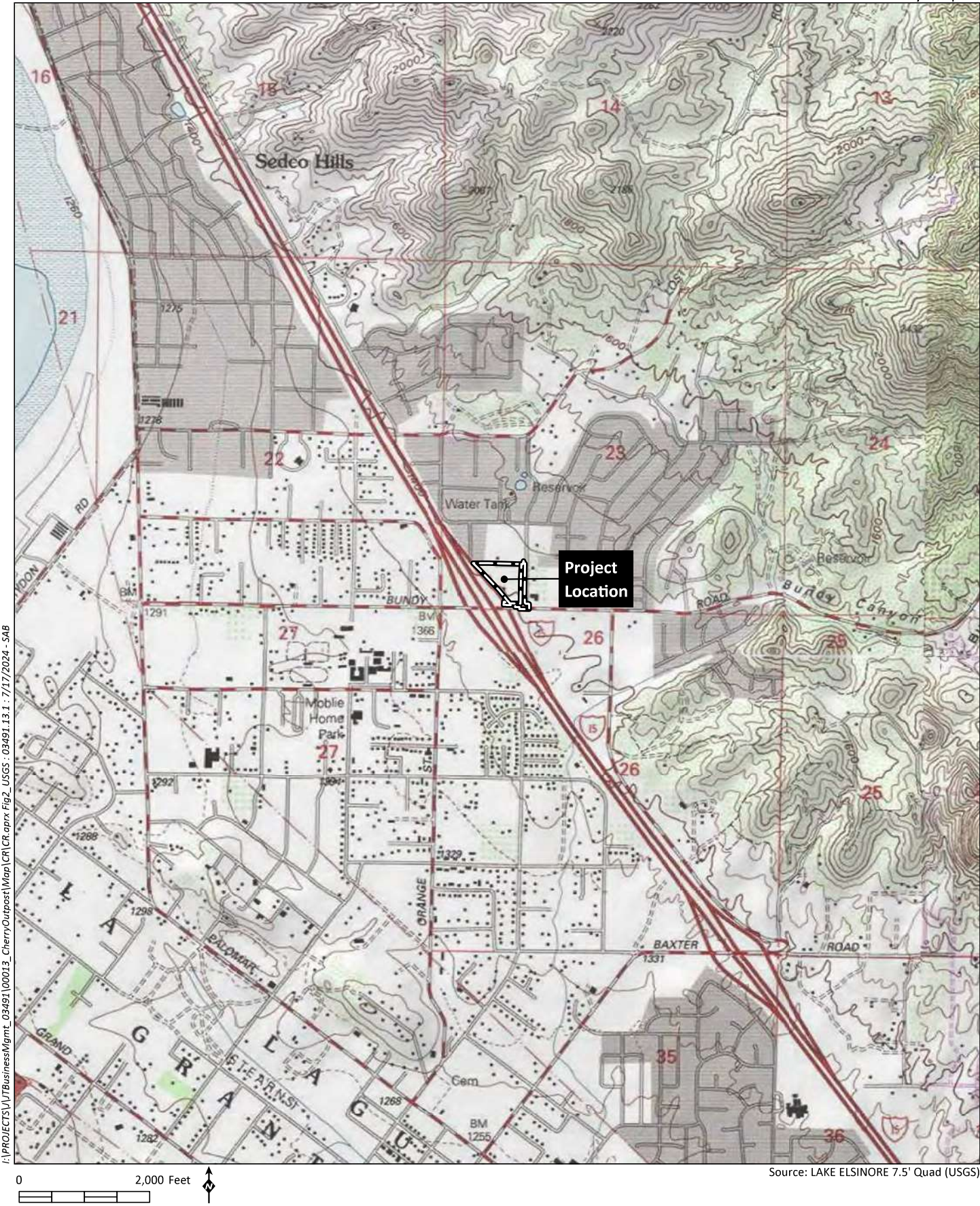
Potentially relevant to prehistoric/Native American cultural resources is the category termed Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) in discussions of cultural resource management performed under federal auspices. "Traditional" in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices (Parker and King 1998).

Cultural resources can include TCPs, such as gathering areas, landmarks, and ethnographic locations in addition to archaeological districts. Generally, a TCP may consist of a single site, or group of associated archaeological sites (district or traditional cultural landscape), or an area of cultural/ethnographic importance. A TCP may be considered eligible for the National Register based on "its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history; and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community" (Parker and King 1998:1). Strictly speaking, TCPs are both tangible and intangible; they are anchored in space by cultural values related to community-based physically defined "property referents" (Parker and King 1998:3). On the other hand, TCPs are largely ideological, a characteristic that may present substantial problems in the process of delineating specific boundaries. Such a property's extent is based on community conceptions of how the surrounding physical landscape interacts with existing cultural values.



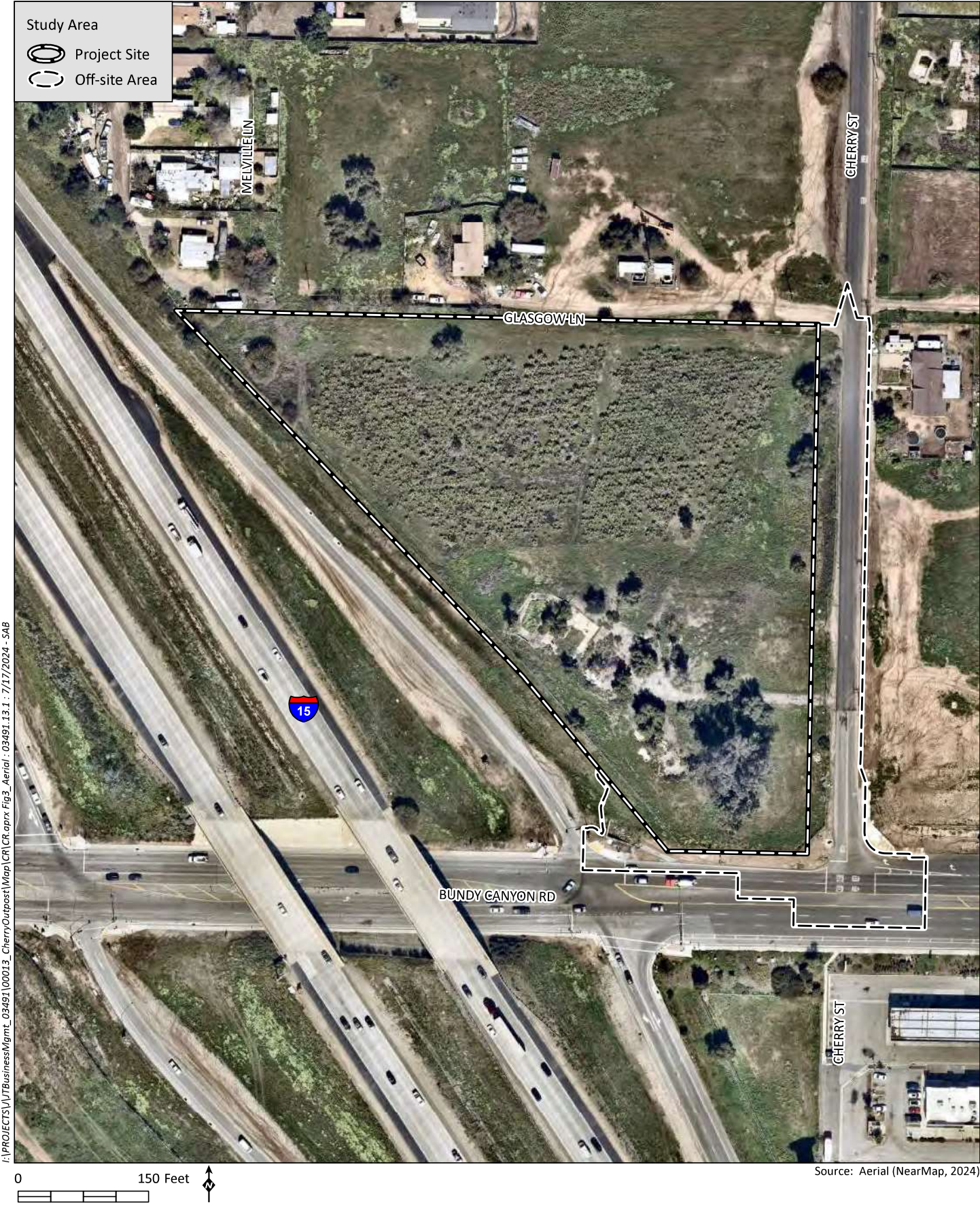
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Source: Base Map Layers (ESRI, 2013)



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Source: LAKE ELSINORE 7.5' Quad (USGS)



By its nature, a TCP need only be important to community members and not the general outside population as a whole. In this way, a TCP boundary may be defined based on viewscape, encompassing topographic features, the extent of an archaeological district or use area, or a community's sense of its own geographic limits. Regardless of why a TCP is of importance to a group of people, outsider acceptance or rejection of this understanding is made inherently irrelevant by the relativistic nature of this concept.

In California, the Traditional Tribal Cultural Places Bill of 2004 requires local governments to consult with Native American representatives during the project planning process, specifically before adopting or amending a General Plan or a Specific Plan, or when designating land as open space for the purpose of protecting Native American cultural places. The intent of this legislation is to encourage consultation and assist in the preservation of Native American places of prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial importance. It further allows for tribal cultural places to be included in open space planning. 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 TCP; however, it incorporates consideration of local and state significance and required mitigation under CEQA.

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 is a co-author of this technical report. Nicole Falvey, B.A., provided overall project management support and is a co-author of this report. Theodore Colley, M.A., RPA, and James Turner, M.A., RPA, served as report contributors. Ms. Robbins-Wade, Mr. Cooley, and Mr. Turner meet the qualifications of the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for archaeology. Mary Villalobos, B.A., conducted the pedestrian survey and Julio Marquez (Luiseño Native American monitor) from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians (Pechanga) participated in the pedestrian survey. Resumes for key project personnel are presented in Appendix A.

2.0 PROJECT SETTING

2.1 NATURAL SETTING

The study area is situated in southwestern Riverside County, southeast of Lake Elsinore, a natural lake formed in a basin created by faulting and from water deriving, principally, from the San Jacinto River. This lake basin is situated at the eastern base of the Santa Ana and Elsinore mountains. The climate of western Riverside County is characterized as a semi-arid environment with low humidity and rainfall.

Almost all rainfall occurs in the winter, but the region can also experience rare, intense summer thunderstorms. Wind is also a strong feature of this climatic regime, with dry winds in excess of 25 miles per hour in the late winter and early spring (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] 2020). The project site is generally flat, with an elevation of approximately 1,400 to 1,430 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Currently, the project vicinity is characterized predominantly by a mixture of open land, with adjacent urban development comprised of residential and commercial development. I-15 is located immediately adjacent to the western edge of the project.

Geologically, the study area is underlain by young alluvial-valley deposits of Holocene and late Pleistocene age consisting of fluvial sediments deposited along valley floors. These deposits consist of unconsolidated sand, silt, and clay-bearing alluvium (Morton and Weber n.d.). Three soil series are mapped for the study area: Greenfield sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes; Hanford coarse sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes; Ramona sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded and 8 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded, and Ramona very fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, eroded. The Greenfield soil predominates in the study area. The Greenfield, Hanford, and Ramona series of soils are well drained and are alluvium derived from granite (Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2022). Most of the surface soils of the project site show signs of significant disturbance and alteration from their native state.

Prehistorically, the natural vegetation in the project vicinity likely consisted of riparian and/or freshwater marsh vegetation along the Lake Elsinore shoreline and the Murrieta Creek drainage and mostly coastal sage scrub and native grassland in adjacent hill areas, with chaparral in the upper elevations of the adjacent mountains. Riparian vegetation includes plants such as western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), and willow (*Salix* sp.). Plants common to freshwater marsh include reed grass (*Phragmites australis*), marsh mallow (*Kosteletzkya virginica*), soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*), narrow-leaved cattail (*Typha angustifolia*), and button bush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*). Native grassland plants include *Stipa*, *Elymus*, *Poa*, and *Muhlenbergia*. Plants of the coastal sage scrub community include 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*), San Diego sunflower (*Bahiopsis laciniata*), golden-yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*), sawtooth goldenbush (*Hazardia squarrosa*), yucca (*Yucca schidigera*, *Hesperoyucca whipplei*), prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia* sp.), and scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*) (Hall 2007; Munz 1974). Major wildlife species found in this environment prehistorically were coyote (*Canis latrans*); mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*); grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*); mountain lion (*Puma concolor*); desert cottontail (*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). Desert cottontails, 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. Many of the plant and animal species naturally occurring in the project vicinity are known to have been used by native populations for food, medicine, tools, ceremonial, and other uses (Bean and Saubel 1972; Bean and Shippek 1978; Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978; Sparkman 1908). Lake Elsinore and the San Jacinto River would likely have made fresh water easily accessible to native populations living in the area.

2.2 CULTURAL SETTING

Groups of people now known as Luiseño Indians have inhabited the area in which the project lies for thousands of years. The people call themselves *Payómkawichum* (the People of the West) and comprise seven bands, including Pechanga and Soboba (Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians 2022). The creation story of the Pechanga people explains that life was created at Temecula. “Life on earth began in this valley at ‘Éxva Teméeku, the birthplace of the *Káamalam* (First Children). *Teméeku* was the place where the world as we know it came to be events that took place here determined how some people became plants and animals, how people dealt with sickness and death, why some things could be eaten yet others could not, and all the other details of life in native California” (Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians 2022). Although archaeologists discuss various archaeological complexes across temporal periods, the *Payómkawichum* recognize a continuum from the first people created and living in this area to the present day.

The cultural setting information provided in this chapter is based on archaeological evidence. As addressed above, it is important to note that these interpretations by archaeologists and linguistic anthropologists may differ from the traditional knowledge of the Luiseño people.

2.2.1 Prehistoric Period

Michael Moratto (1984) has previously defined eight archaeological regions and 16 subregions for California. The location of the project in western Riverside County places it within the boundary of the San Diego subregion of the Southern Coast Region, but it is also located adjacent to the boundary with the Colorado River subregion of the Desert Region (Moratto 1984: 148, Figure 4.13). The following culture history outlines and briefly describes the known prehistoric cultural Traditions and chronology of archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project. The approximately 11,000 years of documented prehistory of the region has often been divided into three periods: Early Prehistoric Period (San Dieguito Tradition/complex), Archaic Period (Milling Stone Horizon, Encinitas Tradition, La Jolla, and Pauma complexes), and Late Prehistoric Period (San Luis Rey complex).

2.2.1.1 Early Prehistoric Period

The Early Prehistoric Period represents the time of the entrance of the first known human inhabitants into California. In some areas of California, it is referred to as the Paleo-Indian period and is associated with the Big-Game-Hunting activities of the peoples of the last Ice Age occurring during the Terminal Pleistocene and the Early Holocene, beginning circa 11,000 to 15,000 years ago (Erlandson et al. 2007). In the western United States, the most substantial evidence for the Paleo-Indian or Big-Game-Hunting peoples derives from finds of large, fluted spear and projectile points (Fluted Point Tradition) at sites in places such as Clovis and Folsom in the Great Basin and the Desert Southwest (Moratto 1984:79–88). In California, most of the evidence for the Fluted Point Tradition derives principally from areas along the western margins of the Great Basin, including the eastern Sierras and the Mojave Desert, and in the southern Central Valley (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007). Despite a few isolated occurrences of fluted points in the San Diego subregion (Dillion 2002; Fitzgerald and Rondeau 2012; Kline and Kline 2007; Rondeau et al. 2007) and Baja California (Des Lauriers 2008; Hyland and Gutierrez 1995), none have been found, to date, in the western Riverside or San Bernardino counties area of the subregion (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007).

The earliest sites in the San Diego subregion, documented to be over 10,000 years old, belong not to the Fluted Point Tradition but to the San Dieguito Tradition (Warren et al. 2008; Warren and Ore 2011). The San Dieguito Tradition is defined by an artifact assemblage suggestive of a focus on hunting but lacking the distinctive fluted points associated with the Fluted Point Tradition. While the tradition has so far been documented principally in the coastal and near coastal areas in San Diego County (Carrico et al. 1993; Rogers 1966; True and Bouey 1990; Warren 1966; Warren and True 1961), as well as in the southeastern California deserts (Rogers 1939, 1966; Warren 1967), some evidence for it has been recently discovered in the eastern mountains of San Diego County (Pignuolo 2005) and at a site in a coastal area to the north in Los Angeles County (Sutton and Grenda 2012). The content of the earliest component of the C.W. Harris Site (CA-SDI-149), located along the San Dieguito River in San Diego County, formed the original basis upon which Warren and others (Rogers 1966; Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961) identified the “San Dieguito complex,” which Warren later reclassified as the San Dieguito Tradition (1968). This Tradition is characterized by an artifact inventory consisting almost entirely of hunting-associated flaked stone bifaces and scraping tools including elongated bifacial knives; leaf-shaped projectile points; domed scrapers; crescentics; and, in the desert, Silver Lake and Lake Mojave projectile points (Knell and Becker 2017; Rogers 1939; Vaughan 1982; Warren 1967). The abundance of hunting-associated tools and the paucity of ground stone tools in the San Dieguito assemblage has led to a characterization of the Tradition/complex, by some researchers, as having a primarily, but perhaps not exclusively, hunting subsistence orientation, which was distinct from the more gathering-oriented complexes of traits that were to follow in the Archaic Period (Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2008). Other researchers see the San Dieguito subsistence system as a developmental stage for the predominantly gathering-oriented Encinitas Tradition, denoted in the San Diego area as the “La Jolla/Pauma complex” in the subsequent Archaic Period (cf. Bull 1983, 1987; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1985, 1987, 1991; Koerper et al. 1991). As with the Fluted Point Tradition, however, despite occurrences in adjacent areas, no definite evidence of the San Dieguito Tradition has been documented, to date, in the western Riverside or San Bernardino counties area.

2.2.1.2 Archaic Period

In contrast to the traditions of the previous Early Prehistoric Period, during the subsequent Archaic Period, artifact assemblages of the Milling Stone Horizon/Encinitas Tradition occur at a range of coastal and adjacent inland sites and are relatively common in the study area region (Grenda 1997; Sutton and Gardner 2010). Warren has proposed that, during the Archaic Period in the south coastal region, the Encinitas Tradition began circa 8,500 years ago and extended essentially unchanged until circa 1,500 years ago, indicating that a relatively stable, sedentary, predominantly gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, was present in the coastal and immediately inland areas of southern California, extending from the beginning of the Archaic Period for more than 7,000 years (Warren 1968).

While Warren originally characterized the Encinitas Tradition spanning the time of the Archaic Period as being a relatively stable time of sedentary settlement with subsistence based predominantly on gathering activities, and possibly associated with one people, it has also been noted by Warren and others that during the latter part of the Archaic Period, in the coastal region, beginning somewhere north of San Diego and extending to Santa Barbara, evidence of a cultural assemblage distinctive from this settlement and subsistence pattern could also be discerned (Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2008). This assemblage and time period have been variously designated as the Intermediate Horizon (Wallace 1955) or Campbell Tradition (Warren 1968) and has been delineated as following the Milling Stone Horizon/Encinitas Tradition during the period in some southern California coastal areas. The assemblage is

distinguished from earlier Archaic Period assemblages by the presence of large projectile points and milling tools such as the mortar and pestle, indicating the occurrence of new subsistence practices. The time period of this assemblage is viewed as beginning circa 4,800 years ago and continuing to as late as 1,300 years ago (Warren 1968). While still a matter of some debate, in the southernmost coastal region, Warren and others (2008) have subsequently termed this time period, encompassing the extent of the Intermediate/Campbell cultural assemblage, as the Final Archaic Period.

In the western Riverside County area, early archaeological investigations conducted at several archaeological sites in Perris Valley for the Perris Reservoir project produced only a single radiocarbon date of circa 2200 years before present (BP) and a few diagnostic artifacts as the only evidence for a late Archaic Period occupation in the western Riverside County region (Bettinger 1974:159-162). Investigations at another site, CA-RIV-1806, in the mountains northwest of Temecula, also produced a radiocarbon date for the late Archaic Period of circa 2775 Before Present (BP) (McCarthy 1986:73). More recently, approximately two miles from the project area, large-scale archaeological investigations were conducted at the Lake Elsinore site (Grenda 1997:3). Archaeological investigations conducted at CA-RIV-2798, located along the old lake shoreline, indicated occupation as early as 8,500 years ago (Grenda 1997). Another recent archaeological investigation conducted in the San Jacinto Valley at site CA-RIV-6069 has produced an early Archaic Period assemblage and occupation as early as 9,400 years ago (Horne and McDougall 2008:91). Another relatively recent archaeological investigation conducted in the general vicinity of the project area has also produced evidence for prehistoric occupation in the western Riverside County area during the earliest part of the Archaic Period. The Eastside Reservoir (Diamond Valley Lake) Project, located approximately 12 miles northeast of the study area, involved construction, within the adjacent Domenigoni and Diamond valleys, of the Diamond Valley Lake reservoir and the associated Eastside Reservoir Project (Goldberg 2001; Robinson 2001). Based on the results from this project, the researchers developed a local chronology specific to the Domenigoni and Diamond valleys based on projectile point style changes and associated radiocarbon dates (Robinson 2001). The terminology in this chronology resembles that already presented above, with the period from 9,500 to 7,000 years ago designated as the Early Archaic period, the period from 7,000 to 4,000 years ago as the Middle Archaic, and the period from 4,000 to 1,500 years ago as the Late Archaic. In the Eastside Reservoir Project, only two components could be firmly dated to the Early Archaic, but sparse evidence of Early Archaic activity was noted in six other localities. One site did, however, produce two radiocarbon dates of 9190 ± 50 and 9310 ± 60 BP (McDougall 2001). For the Middle Archaic, firm evidence was documented in 14 locations, with other traces at four other sites. During the Late Archaic, a profusion of activity and occupation was evident, with 23 firmly dated site components and sparse evidence at eight other localities (Goldberg 2001:524).

Thus, prehistoric occupation during the Archaic Period in the vicinity of the study area is documented to have occurred possibly as early as 9,400 years ago, and remained present to the end of the period, approximately 1,500 years ago. While this temporal extent correlates with Warren's original proposed extent of the Encinitas Tradition, refinement of his characterization of the Tradition as being a relatively stable, sedentary, predominantly gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, and with an extent mostly restricted to the San Diego County area, may now, based on new information available, be subject to some revision (cf. Sutton and Gardner 2010).

2.2.1.3 Late Prehistoric Period

Some of the earliest archaeological investigations conducted in the western Riverside area produced considerable evidence of occupation in the area during the Late Prehistoric Period. One of the few early

studies to occur in this area was conducted near Temecula in the early 1950s at a site identified as the ethnohistoric village of *Temeku* (McCown 1955). The investigation produced a substantial, primarily Late Prehistoric Period, artifact assemblage. Another study consisted of investigations at several sites in the 1970s for the construction of the Perris Reservoir (O'Connell et al. 1974, eds). The results, which included several radiocarbon dates, indicated a predominance of occupation at the sites during the Late Prehistoric Period, after AD 1500 (Bettinger 1974:159-162).

The beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period in the southern coastal region, circa 1,500 years ago, is seen as marked by a number of abrupt changes. The magnitude of these changes and the short period of time within which they took place are reflected in significant alteration of previous subsistence practices and the adoption of significant new technologies. As discussed further below, some of this change may have been as a result of significant variations in the climatic conditions. Subsistence and technological changes that occurred include a shift from hunting using atlatl and dart to the bow and arrow; a de-emphasizing of shellfish gathering along some areas of the coast (possibly due to silting-in of the coastal lagoons); and an increase in the storage of crops, such as acorns and pinyon nuts. Other new traits introduced during the Late Prehistoric Period include the production of pottery and cremation of the dead, and, locally, in the western Riverside County area, a shift in settlement pattern is apparent (cf. Wilke 1974).

This shift in settlement is first noted during the early part of the period from 1,500 to 750 years ago and is evidenced, locally, in the results from the Eastside Reservoir Project by a rather sudden decline in occupation in the local area during the initial part of the period. This 750-year period was termed by the Eastside Reservoir researchers as the Saratoga Springs Period, following Warren's (1984) desert terminology. This period can also be seen to partially coincide with a warm and arid period known as the Medieval Warm Period, documented to have occurred between approximately 1,100 and 600 years ago (Jones et al. 1999; Kennett and Kennett 2000; Stine 1994). During this period, at least two episodes of severe drought have also been demonstrated, the first calibrated to between 1060 and 840 BP and the second between 740 and 650 BP (Goldberg 2001; Stine 1994). While sites dating to this period are not absent in western Riverside County (e.g., McCarthy 1987:34; Keller and McCarthy 1989), Goldberg (2001) hypothesized that the Medieval Warm Period could account for the decline in sites occurring in the Eastside Reservoir Project area during the Saratoga Springs Period (1500 to 750 BP), claiming that desert and inland areas of western Riverside County, such as where the Eastside Reservoir Project is located, would no longer be suitable to support residential bases. Goldberg (2001) further hypothesized that settlements would possibly be clustered at more suitable water sources during this time, such as at the coast, Lake Cahuilla, or Lake Elsinore (cf. Wilke 1974). While a decline was noted during the initial part of the Saratoga Springs Period, subsequently, during the latter part of the period, during the time of the Medieval Warm Period, a reoccupation began to occur (Goldberg 2001:578). According to Goldberg, "When components dating to the Medieval Warm segment of the Saratoga Springs Period are segregated and combined with Medieval Warm components from the Late Prehistoric Period, it shows that the frequency of refuse deposits and artifact and toolstone caches during the Medieval Warm is slightly higher than during the Late Archaic and much higher than during the later portion of the Late Prehistoric Period" (2001:578).

In the Eastside Reservoir Project, the Late Prehistoric Period was defined as extending from the end of the Saratoga Springs Period (750 BP) to 410 BP. A subsequent Protohistoric Period was also defined as extending from 410 to 150 BP. The Late Prehistoric Period (750–410 BP) was characterized by the presence of Cottonwood points, although research indicated that Cottonwood points had actually begun to appear in the Eastside Reservoir Project study area as early as 950 BP. Ceramics and abundant

obsidian began to appear around the time of the Cabrillo exploration in AD 1542, and so this date (i.e., circa 410 BP), until the establishment of the mission system in the late 1700s, was defined as the Protohistoric Period (Robinson 2001). It should also be noted that the end of the Saratoga Springs Period and the beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period, 750 BP, also coincides with the onset of the Little Ice Age, generally dated from 750 to 150 BP (Goldberg 2001; Sutton et al. 2007). During this period, the climate was cooler and moister, and the sites identified within the Eastside Reservoir Project study area reflected a substantial increase in number and diversity, longer occupation periods, and more sedentary land use. Similar intensification of land use also occurred during this time in neighboring San Geronimo Pass (Bean et al. 1991), and Perris Valley (Wilke 1974).

2.2.2 Ethnohistory

The Lake Elsinore area is within the traditional territory of the Luiseño people and is important in their creation stories and other traditional ceremonies and songs. Another group, the Juaneño, are closely related to the Luiseño—so closely, in fact, that some researchers have seen little distinction between them (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963). However, Luiseño and Juaneño individuals consider themselves to be separate tribes, and Cameron (1987:319-321) has noted possible differences in the archaeological record between the two peoples. The names for these groups are based on their associations, post European contact, with either Mission San Juan Capistrano, Mission San Luis Rey, or Mission San Gabriel (Gabrielino). The Luiseño and Juaneño (*Acjachemen*), along with the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño, comprise the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock (Bean and Vane 1979; Miller 1986; Shipley 1978).

The Luiseño followed a seasonal gathering cycle, with bands occupying a series of habitation areas within their territory (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963). The Luiseño lived in semi-sedentary villages usually located along major drainages, in valley bottoms, and also on the coastal strand, with each family controlling gathering areas (Bean and Shipek 1978; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). True (1990) indicated that the predominant determining factor for placement of villages and campsites was locations where water was readily available, preferably on a year-round basis. While most of the major Luiseño villages known ethnographically were located closer to the coast along the Santa Margarita River Valley and the San Luis Rey River Valley (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925; White 1963), Kroeber does indicate general locations for three Luiseño villages in more inland areas. He places the village of *Panache* in proximity to Lake Elsinore and the confluence of the San Jacinto River and Temescal Creek, approximately two miles to the north of the project area, and the villages of *Temeku* and *Meha* in the vicinity of the confluence of the upper Santa Margarita River, Murrieta Creek, and Temecula Creek, approximately 12 miles to the southeast of the project area (Kroeber 1925: Plate 57; McCown 1955:1). Lerch and Smith (1984:8), however, have indicated that both the Luiseño and Juaneño people have distinctive ties to Lake Elsinore:

The Juaneño name for Lake Elsinore was *Paayaxtci*, while the version in another Luiseño dialect (called Temescal by Harrington) was *Paahashnan*. The name for Elsinore Hot Springs was *'Atengvo*, a word which meant “hot springs” and which also applied to the locality of the city of Elsinore, especially the area along the outflow stream of the lake where a number of hot springs are located.

Elsinore Hot Springs has known religious significance to the Juaneños and all Luiseños, as it was the locality known as *Itengvu Wumowmu* in a song recounting the death of Wiyot, a legendary religious leader who the people followed in their migration from the north. When Wiyot was

sick and dying, the people took him to a number of sacred hot springs in southern California in an effort to cure him. Elsinore Hot Springs was the last of these, and there Wiyot died (DuBois 1908:134; Harrington 1978:199).

2.2.3 Paayaxchi

The people of Pechanga and Soboba have indicated that they consider *Paayaxchi* (Lake Elsinore) to be a highly significant cultural area, drawing its significance from the creation account, not merely from the numerous archaeological resources around the lake. The lake and nearby *'Itengvu Wumowmu* (Lake Elsinore Hot Springs) are tied directly to events that occurred during the creation of the world. Although *Paayaxchi* has not been formally evaluated for NRHP eligibility as a TCP, it appears to meet the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, and D, equivalent to the CRHR, Criteria 1, 2, 3, and 4. *Paayaxchi* is potentially eligible under Criterion A/1 for its association with the “cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community’s history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community” (Parker and King 1998: 1). *Paayaxchi* could be considered eligible under Criterion B/2 for its association with the cultural figure *Wuyoot* and under Criterion C/3 for the presence of rock art. The resource is also potentially eligible under Criterion D/4 for its potential to address important research themes and contribute to an understanding of traditional Luiseño lifeways.

2.2.4 Historical Background

The first documented Spanish contact in what is now Riverside County was by Spanish military captain Juan Bautista de Anza who led expeditions in 1774 and 1775 from Sonora to Monterey (Bolton 1930). Anza embarked on the initial expedition to explore a land route northward through California from Sonora, with the second expedition bringing settlers across the land route to strengthen the colonization of San Francisco (Rolle 1963). Anza’s route led from the San Jacinto Mountains northwest through the San Jacinto Valley, which was named “San José” by Anza. Little documentation exists of Anza’s route being used after the two expeditions, although it was likely used to bring Spanish supplies into the newly colonized Alta California (Lech 2004). In 1781, the Spanish government closed the route due to uprisings by the Yuman Indians. However, by that time, the missions were established and self-sufficient; thus, the need for Spanish supplies from Sonora had begun to diminish.

Although Riverside County proved to be too far inland to include any missions within its limits, Missions San Juan Capistrano and San Luis Rey de Francia, established in 1776 and 1798 respectively, claimed a large part of southwestern Riverside County. Due to the inland geographical location of this area, the Spanish missions did not have as direct and immediate an effect on the people as they did on the Luiseño who lived along the coast. On the coast, the Luiseño were moved into the Mission environment, where living conditions and diseases promoted the decline of the Luiseño population (Bean and Shipek 1978). However, throughout the Spanish Period, the influence of the Spanish progressively spread further from the coast and into the inland areas of southern California as Missions San Luis Rey and San Gabriel extended their influence into the surrounding regions and used the lands for grazing cattle and other animals.

In the 1810s, ranchos and mission outposts called *asistencias* were established, increasing the amount of Spanish contact in the region. An *asistencia* was established in Pala in 1818 and in San Bernardino in 1819. Additionally, Rancho San Jacinto was established for cattle grazing in the San Jacinto Valley (Bean and Vane 1980; Brigandi 1999). In 1820, Father Payeras, a senior mission official, promoted the idea that

the San Bernardino and Pala *asistencias* be developed into full missions to establish an inland mission system (Lech 2004). However, Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821, bringing an end to the Spanish Period in California.

2.2.4.1 Mexican Period

Mexico, including Alta California, gained its independence from Spain in 1821, but Spanish culture and influence remained as the missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained for a period of time.

Following the secularization of the missions in 1834, large ranchos were granted to prominent and well-connected individuals. Society made a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. With numerous new ranchos, cattle ranching expanded and prevailed over agricultural activities. These ranches put new pressures on California's native populations, as grants were made for inland areas still occupied by the Native people, forcing them to acculturate or relocate farther into the backcountry. In rare instances, former mission neophytes were able to organize pueblos and attempt to live within the new confines of Mexican governance and culture.

The area approximately 1 mile to the west of the project area was encompassed by Rancho La Laguna, an approximately 14,000-acre rancho that was granted to Julian Manriquez by Governor Manuel Micheltorena (Hoffman 1862). Little is known about Manriquez; in 1851, Manriquez sold the rancho to Abel Stearns (U.S. District Court 1851).

2.2.4.2 American Period

The Mexican period ended when Mexico ceded California to the United States after the Mexican-American War (1846–1848), which concluded with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. A great influx of settlers to California and the San Diego and Riverside County region occurred during the American Period, resulting from several factors, including the discovery of gold in the state in 1848, the end of the Civil War, the availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act in 1862, and later, the importance of the region as an agricultural area supported by roads, irrigation systems, and connecting railways. The increase in American and European populations quickly overwhelmed many of the Spanish and Mexican cultural traditions, and greatly increased the rate of population decline among Native American communities.

Initially southern California was divided into only two counties: Los Angeles and San Diego. In 1853, San Bernardino County was added, placing what is now Riverside County primarily within San Diego County and partially within San Bernardino County. Riverside County was created from portions of San Bernardino and San Diego counties in 1893.

Abel Stearns, born in Massachusetts in 1798, moved to Mexico City in 1826 and later became a naturalized citizen (Brigandi 2011). In 1829, he moved to California and settled in Los Angeles, where he served as an intermediary between trading ships and ranchos. In 1841, he married 14-year-old Arcadia Bandini, and the next year he purchased the Los Alamitos Rancho and shifted his focus to raising cattle. During this time, the area that would become Riverside County was dominated by cattle and orange groves (Brigandi 2011; Lech 2004). Stearns filed a claim for Rancho La Laguna to the Public Land Commission in 1851 and later patented the land in September 1872 (Willey 1886).

In 1858, Stearns sold Rancho La Laguna to Augustin Machado, who began construction of a seven-room adobe west of the lake (City of Lake Elsinore 2011). This adobe would later become the site of the Laguna Grande station of the Butterfield Overland Mail stage line, which operated from 1858 to 1861 (City of Lake Elsinore 2011; Helmich 2008). This mail route followed the so-called “oxbow route,” which skirted the Rocky Mountains by travelling south through Texas, New Mexico Territory, Fort Yuma, and Southern California, bypassing San Diego (Helmich 2008).

Franklin Heald purchased Rancho La Laguna from Machado and founded the town of Elsinore in 1883 (City of Lake Elsinore n.d., 2011). Taking the name from the City of Helsingor from Shakespeare’s *Hamlet*, the town would become a full-fledged city in 1888. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad was completed in the early 1880s, which allowed Elsinore to flourish (City of Lake Elsinore 2011).

The project lies within the boundaries of the City of Wildomar. In January of 1885, a map of the Wildomar townsite was produced – to name the new townsite, the three town founders, William Collier, Donald Graham, and Margaret Collier Graham, combined the first two to three letters of their names (City of Wildomar n.d.; Lech 2021). In 1886, the Wildomar Elementary School, a post office, and a railroad depot were built, and a year later the Hotel Wildomar opened for business (Lech 2021). This development was short lived, however, as the town was hit hard during the bust of 1888.

Several decades later, in the 1920s and 30s, State Route (SR) 71 cut through Wildomar as it travelled north from US 80 (now I-8) in San Diego to US 66 (now SR 66) near Claremont (Faigin 2023). When the portion of the route that ran between San Diego and Temecula was redesignated US 395, it was rerouted to run from Pomona to Anguana. In 1973, the portion of SR 71 that ran from Temecula and Corona became I-15, which ushered in a period of urban growth to Wildomar (City of Wildomar n.d.; Faigin 2023).

3.0 METHODS

HELIX contacted the EIC at the University of California, Riverside on February 6, 2023, to obtain a records search of the project site and a one-half-mile radius. A follow-up email was sent on March 9, 2023. Records search results were received on August 1, 2023. The records search included a review of the California Historical Resources and the state Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directories, and Local Register. The records search maps are included as Appendix B (confidential, bound separately) to this report.

HELIX archaeologists also reviewed historic maps and aerial photographs to assess the potential for historic archaeological resources to be present and review past land use to determine the level of disturbance within the project area and the adjacent land.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on February 2, 2023, for a Sacred Lands File search and list of Native American contacts, which were received on February 16, 2023. Letters were sent on February 27, 2023, to the contacts listed by the NAHC. Native American correspondence is included as Appendix C (confidential, bound separately) to this report.

HELIX archaeologist Mary Villalobos and Luiseño Native American monitor Julio Marquez from Pechanga conducted a pedestrian survey of the project site was conducted on February 8, 2023. The project area was walked in transects spaced approximately 3 meters (m) apart.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 RECORDS SEARCH

4.1.1 Previous Surveys

The cultural resources records search conducted at the EIC indicated that 18 cultural resources studies have been previously conducted within a one-half-mile radius of the project area (Table 1, *Previous Studies within One-Half Mile of the Project Area*). None of these studies included the project area. Records search results are located in Appendix B (confidential, bound separately).

Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE-HALF MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report No. (RI-)	Report Title	Author, Date
02313	An Archaeological Assessment of TTM # 23281, Riverside County, California	Keller, Jean Salpas, 1988
03305	An Archaeological Assessment of A 2300+ Foot Sewer Alignment Located in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County	White, Robert, 1991
04661	Historic/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Bundy Canyon Restaurant Project, 33950 Angels Lane, Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Hogan, Michael, et al., 2003
05578	A Cultural Resources Assessment of A 39.5 Acre Parcel as Shown on TTM 32024, Located Adjacent to Monte Vista Drive, Wildomar, Riverside County	White, Robert & Laura S. White, 2004
05617	A Cultural Resources Assessment of 6.23 Acres of Land Located at the Southeast Corner of Bundy Canyon Road and Interstate 15, Wildomar, Riverside County, CA	White, Robert & Laura S. White, 2003
06465	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Tentative Tract Map No. 31409, Near the Community of Wildomar, Riverside County, CA	Tang, Bai, et al., 2004
06596	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, The Bundy Project, Secco Hills Area, Riverside County, California	Tang, Bai "Tom", et al., 2006
06905	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company, DSPDOROF 12Kv Circuit Project, Riverside County, California (WO# 6077-5395; AI# 6-5301 and 6-5302)	Jordan, Stacey C., 2006
07471	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 366-210-052 thru 054, +- 3.72 Acres of Land in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California, USGS Lake Elsinore, California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series	Keller, Jean A., 2007
07852	Built-Environment Historic Resources Technical Memorandum for Bundy Canyon Scott Road Improvement Project	Smith, Francesca G. & Caprice D. (Kip) Harper, 2007
09039	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Wildomar Walmart Superstore Project Area in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California	McKenna, Jeanette A. & Richard S. Shepard, 2013

Report No. (RI-)	Report Title	Author, Date
09291	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Public Use Permit 778, Revised Permit No. 5 APN 367-210-008, 018, 034, 035, 039, 041, 043 and 367-140-008	Keller, Jean A., 2014
09441	Cultural Resources Assessment, Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, Waite Street Reservoir and Pipeline Project, Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Brunzell, David, 2012
09967	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey for the Bundy Canyon Project City of Wildomar, California APNs 367-100-018, -021, -025, -029, and -031	Anderson, Stephen P. & Brian F. Smith, 2016
10290	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Nos. 367-140-008, -010 And -012, City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Tang, Bai "Tom", et al., 2017
10530	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Wildomar Recycled Water System Phase 1 - Off-Site Facilities Project, Riverside County	White, Laura S. & Robert S. White, 2009
10768	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Monte Vista Ranch Project (Tentative Tract Map 32024), City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California (APNs 367-140-007 and -011)	Smith, Brian F., 2019
10773	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Monte Vista Ranch Project	Smith, Brian F., 2019

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The EIC cultural resources records search indicated that no cultural resources have been previously identified within the project area or the search radius. Because of this, no resources map or list were provided.

4.2 OTHER ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Various additional archival sources were also consulted, including historic topographic maps and aerial imagery. These include aerials from 1938, 1967, 1968, 1982, 1994, and 2002 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, Inc. [NETR Online] 2023) and several USGS topographic maps, including the 1901 Elsinore (1:125,000), the 1953 and 1973 Elsinore (1:24000), and the 1973, 1982, 1988, and 1997 Lake Elsinore (1:24,000) topographic maps. The purpose of this research was to identify historic structures and land use in the area and to review on-site development over time.

While no structures appear in the project area on the 1901 Elsinore map, several roads are present in the area and the Southern California Railroad is recorded to the west of the project area. Additionally, a small stream or spring is recorded to the southeast. The 1953 Elsinore map depicts two structures within the project area; the map also shows the original alignment of Orange Street to the west of the parcel. A reservoir and water tank are also recorded north of the project area. Both the 1973 Elsinore and Lake Elsinore maps show the newly constructed State Route (SR) 71 (now I-15) running adjacent to the project area. These maps, as well as the 1982 and 1988 maps, also depict the residential development of the area, with new houses being built to the north and west of the project area.

The 1988 Lake Elsinore (1:24,000) topographic map shows the newly developed I-15, with on- and off-ramps adjacent to the project area. Additionally, a road is recorded entering the northern portion of the project area, and new structures are present. Finally, the 1997 Lake Elsinore map shows new neighborhoods to the north and southwest of the project area.

The aerial photograph from 1938 shows the area containing the project as having been subdivided into large square agricultural plots—the project is located in the unplanted southern half of one of these such plots (NETR Online 2023). The 1953 aerial photograph shows a structure in the center of the project area, and new plant growth encompassing the western two thirds of the project (University of California, Santa Barbara [UCSB] Digital Library 2023). The structure remains visible in the 1961 aerial, though the newly paved Highway 395 cuts through the center of the plot. The 1967 and 1978 aerials show the clearing of the agriculture in the immediate area, and the development of small residences along the highway (NETR Online 2023). The 1978 photograph shows an additional structure in the northern portion of the project area. By the time the 1982 aerial was taken, Highway 395—now known as Interstate 15—had been expanded into a four-lane highway with an overpass located southwest of the project area. The subsequent aerial photographs show the project area remaining relatively unchanged until sometime between 1994 and 2002, when the northernmost structure was demolished (NETR Online 2023).

4.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

HELIX contacted the NAHC on February 2, 2023, for a Sacred Lands File search and list of Native American contacts for the project area. The NAHC indicated in a response dated February 16, 2023, that no known sacred lands or Native American cultural resources are within the project area, but that the area is sensitive for cultural resources. Letters were sent on February 27, 2023, to Native American representatives and interested parties identified by the NAHC. Five responses have been received to date (Table 2, *Native American Contact Program Responses*). The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (Agua Caliente) and the Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe (Ft. Yuma) responded that the project area is outside of their traditional use area and deferred to closer tribes. The Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians (Augustine) and the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (Rincon) did not have any cultural resources information to share; however, Augustine requested to be notified if cultural resources are inadvertently discovered during development. The Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Moronga) stated that the project area is highly sensitive for tribal cultural resources and requested government-to-government consultation with the City. If any additional responses are received, they will be forwarded to City of Wildomar staff. Native American correspondence is included as Appendix C (confidential, bound separately).

During the course of outreach between the tribes and the City, reburial locations for any unanticipated Tribal Cultural Resources were identified. Reburial locations are confidential and not included in this report.

Table 2
NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSES

Contact/Tribe	Response
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Responded via email on March 7, 2023; Project is not within Tribe's Traditional Use Area, and thus defers to local tribes.

Contact/Tribe	Response
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Responded via email on March 7, 2023; Tribe wishes to be contacted following the discovery of cultural resources during development of the project.
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Responded via email on March 9, 2023; Tribe defers to local tribes.
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	Responded via email on March 20, 2023; Tribe has no cultural resources information available to share and has no comments.
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Responded via email on April 25, 2023; Tribe requests government-to-government consultation with the City.

4.4 SURVEY RESULTS

The ground within the project area was noted to be mostly flat, with visible disturbances caused by the activities of a previous residence (Plates 1-7). Rodent activity was also visible. The ground visibility within the southern portion of the project ranged from 10 to 70 percent due to the presence of gravel and native and non-native vegetation. The visibility in the northern portion of the project was poor and ranged from 0 to 20 percent due to the presence of a palm grove.

Several structural foundations and an abandoned, man-made pond were noted within the southwest section of the parcel, and a paved driveway was observed running from Cherry Street to the east side of these foundations (Plates 5-7). Chunks of concrete, bricks, and modern trash were scattered throughout the project area. Vegetation included native as well as non-native grasses and shrubs, including buckwheat, several large pepper trees, eucalyptus, California walnut trees, and a large, low lying palm grove located at the northern half of the parcel. These residential remains were recorded on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms located in Appendix D (confidential, bound separately) of this report.



Plate 1. Overview of the project area from the southernmost edge of parcel, view to the north. 2/8/2023.



Plate 2. Overview of the project area from the southernmost edge of parcel, view to the northwest. 2/8/2023.

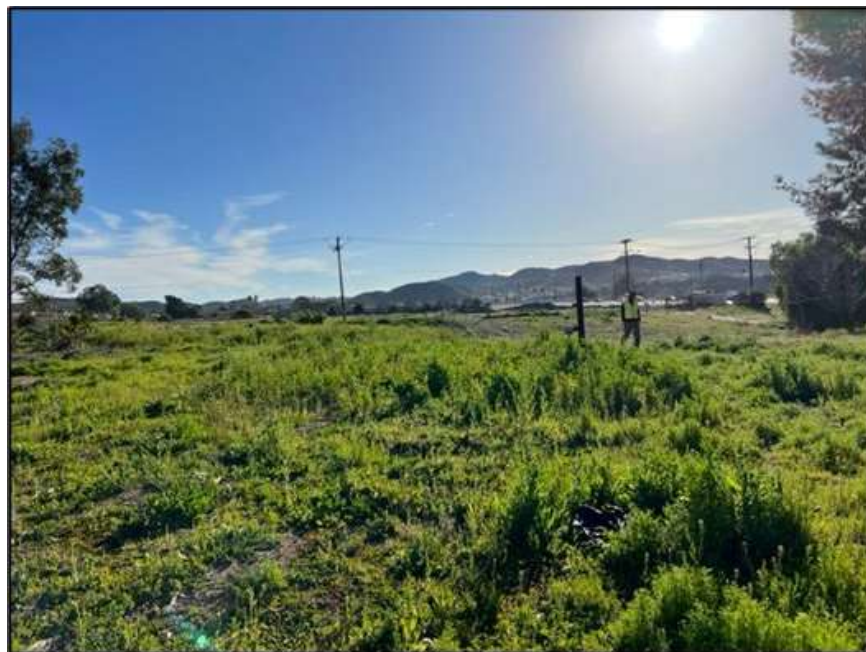


Plate 3. Overview of the project area from the northern portion of parcel, view to the south. 2/8/2023.



Plate 4. Overview of the project area from the eastern portion of parcel, view to the west. 2/8/2023.



Plate 5. Man-made pond within southern portion of parcel, view to the east. 2/8/2023.



Plate 6. Patio foundation in the southern portion of parcel, view to the northeast. 2/8/2023.



Plate 7. Structural foundations in the southern portion of parcel, view to the north. 2/8/2023.

5.0 SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

A study was undertaken to identify cultural resources that are present in the Cherry Outpost Project area and to determine the effects of the project on historical resources as defined by CEQA. A records search of cultural resources studies previously conducted and cultural resources previously identified within the project area and a one-half-mile radius indicated that 18 studies have been conducted, none of which included the project area. No cultural resources have been identified within the project area. Archival research of historic maps and aerial photographs reveals that the project area was subject to residential, agricultural, and transportation development. A pedestrian survey identified a historical archaeological site consisting of the foundations of a residence, concrete pond, associated structures, and a palm grove. This site lacks integrity and is not eligible for inclusion on the CRHR or NRHP. HELIX recorded the site on DPR forms, and no further measures are recommended for this historic period resource. Therefore, no impacts to historical resources, as defined by CEQA, are anticipated.

The Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File search was negative for cultural and tribal resources in the project vicinity. Outreach to tribes resulted in responses from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians. Agua Caliente and Ft. Yuma responded that the project area is outside of their traditional use area and deferred to closer tribes. Augustine and Rincon did not have any cultural resources information to share; however, Augustine requested to be notified if cultural resources are inadvertently discovered during development. Morongo noted the cultural sensitivity of the project area and requested government-to-government consultation with the City. Outreach between the tribes and the City identified reburial locations for any unanticipated Tribal Cultural Resources. Reburial locations are confidential and not included in this report.

5.1 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the current study, no historical resources as defined by CEQA will be affected by the Cherry Outpost Project. However, due to the culturally sensitive nature of the area, including proximity to Lake Elsinore, HELIX recommends an archaeological and Native American monitoring program. Initial ground-disturbance of native soil within the project site should be observed by a trained archaeologist and a Luiseño Native American monitor. Should the archaeological monitor and Native American monitor determine that there is no potential for cultural material to be uncovered, then the monitoring program will halt.

In the event that cultural material is encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate vicinity will be suspended until the discovery is assessed by the archaeological and Native American monitors. Although there is no evidence to suggest the presence of human remains, in the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, all work will cease, and the county coroner will be contacted, per the California Public Resources Code. Should the remains be identified as Native American, the NAHC will be contacted within 48 hours to provide a Most Likely Descendent to determine appropriate actions.

Should the project design change to extend outside of the present project area, additional cultural resources studies will be required.

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Appendix A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Summary of Qualifications

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

Selected Project Experience

Roselle Street Cultural Resources Services: Data Recovery Program Project (2020).

Seawater Controls Project (2020). 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.

SDGE ETS 42415.02 C211 FTZAP FT Poles Replacement (2020). Archaeologist for the replacement of several telecommunication poles in the community of Ranchita, San Diego County. Monitored the replacement of two poles and wrote the final monitoring report. Work performed for San Diego Gas and Electric.

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

43502.02 Banner Grade Monitoring (2020). Archaeologist for an underground conduit installation in the community of Julian. Performed archaeological monitoring of ground disturbance activities. Work performed for San Diego Gas & Electric.

Parkway Drive and Alvarado Road Trunk Sewer Phase 3 Upgrade Project (2020). 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.

Escondido Country Club (2020). Archaeological monitor for the redevelopment of the Escondido Country Club. Performed construction monitoring. Work performed for Lennar Homes.

Education

Master of Arts,
Anthropology, San
Diego State
University, 2018

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

Registrations/ Certifications

RPA, Registered
Professional
Archaeologist #17338

Professional Affiliations

Society for Historical
Archaeology

Society for California
Archaeology

James Turner, RPA

Staff Archaeologist

Lake Morena's Oak Shores Eastside Pipeline Looping Project (2020). 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Gopher Canyon Water Pipeline Improvement IS/MND (2020). Archaeologist for a pipeline improvement project in five locations in the Bonsall area of northern San Diego County. Performed pedestrian survey and prepared cultural resources report, which included background research. Work performed for the Rainbow Municipal Water District.

Sage Canyon Project (2020). Archaeologist for a proposed multi-family residential apartment units within a 5.7-acre project area in the City of Encinitas. Performed intensive pedestrian survey and wrote report summarizing survey results and recommendations. Work performed for Sage Canyon Investors, LLC.

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

James Turner, RPA

Staff Archaeologist

Bounty & Waring Navajo Canyon Long Term Access Project (2020). 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 and wrote report summarizing survey results and recommendations. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Lakeside Equestrian Facility (2020) Archaeologist for the construction of a 13.91-acre equestrian facility in Lakeside, California. Assisted in the creation of a cultural resources monitoring plan. Work performed for the County of San Diego.

Otay Valley Regional Park Bike Skills Park (2020) Archaeologist for the construction of a 3.2-acre bike park facility in the Otay Valley Regional Park, San Diego, California. Assisted in the creation of a cultural resources monitoring plan. Work performed for the County of San Diego.

Santa Ysabel Trail (2020) Archaeologist for a proposed 3 mile hiking trail in the unincorporated community of Julian. Performed background research for the cultural resources report, participated in an intensive pedestrian survey, and monitored geotechnical work. Work performed for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation.

Texas Telecom Monitoring (2020). Archaeologist for telecom installation project. Monitored construction and ground disturbance activities. Work performed for the City of Menifee.

Hays Verizon Site (2020). Archaeologist for telecom installation project. Prepared cultural resources monitoring report. Work performed for Terracon.

Copperhead Telecom Monitoring (2020). Archaeologist for telecom installation project. Prepared cultural resources monitoring report. Work performed for Terracon.

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

Stallion Telecom Monitoring (VZ Site # 802842) (2020). Archaeologist for telecom installation project. Conducted construction monitoring and prepared cultural resources monitoring report. Work performed for Terracon.

Jay Forty Site 5078398 (2020). Archaeologist for telecom installation project. Conducted construction monitoring and prepared cultural resources monitoring report. Work performed for Terracon.

Froff Park (2020). Archaeologist for telecom installation project. Conducted construction monitoring and prepared cultural resources monitoring report. Work performed for Terracon.

James Turner, RPA

Staff Archaeologist

White Park 1590 North Parks Road (2020). Archaeologist for telecom installation project. Conducted construction monitoring and prepared cultural resources monitoring report. Work performed for Terracon.

San Diego State University (2018 - 2020). Lecturer for Principles of Archaeology and Historical Archaeology courses. Lectured on historical archaeology, archaeological techniques, and theory. Created and delivered instructional plans and engaging subjects, using innovative methods including video and interactive class activities.

Dudek Environmental Consultants Projects (2017 - 2020). As-Needed Archaeological Field Technician identifying potential areas of cultural and historical significance and engaging in activities for cultural resources management in San Diego County.

Summary of Qualifications

Ms. Falvey is a professional archaeologist and environmental planner. She has worked on approximately 100 prehistoric and historic cultural resource management projects and over 100 NEPA categorical exclusions. Ms. Falvey has served in lab, field, and office capacities, completed record searches, co-authored technical reports, and authored NEPA process documents. Projects include transportation, commercial and residential developments, wind farms, utilities projects, and rail and road expansions. Project activities include pedestrian surveys, test excavations, data recovery programs, construction monitoring, project managing, research, and technical report authoring. Ms. Falvey specializes in the National Historic Preservation Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and the California Environmental Quality Act.

Selected Project Experience

East County Advanced Water Purification Project (2022). Cultural Resources Project Manager for this multi-phase utility pipeline project. The Joint Powers Authority is the lead agency.

Interstate 5 North Coast Corridor (2020-2022) Archaeological Project Manager responsible for coordinating construction monitoring for the construction phase of the I-5 expansion from San Elijo Lagoon north to Jefferson Street in San Diego County.

State Route 163 Bridge Rail (2020-2022) Environmental Planner for this project proposing to upgrade the bridge rails of four historic bridges spanning the SR-163 in the National Register of Historic Places-listed Cabrillo Historic District in the City of San Diego.

Archaeological Survey for the Alpine 21 Project (2016 - 2017). Crew Chief for this proposed residential development in the City of Alpine. Conducted records search, supervised field survey crew, and co-authored technical report.

Archaeological Monitoring for the Paseo Del Norte Project (2016 - 2016). Staff Archaeologist for this commercial development in the City of Carlsbad. Conducted cultural resources construction monitoring.

Keystone Way Archaeological Survey Project (2016 - 2016). Staff Archaeologist for this proposed commercial development in the City of Vista. Conducted records search, conducted field survey, and co-authored technical report. The City of Vista was the lead agency.

Presidio Apartments Survey Project (2016 - 2016). Staff Archaeologist for this proposed multi-family residential development in the City of Oceanside. Conducted

Education

Bachelor of Arts,
Anthropology with a
concentration in
Archaeology,
University of
California, San Diego,
2013

Associate of Arts,
Anthropology, Mira
Costa Community
College, California,
2011

Registrations/ Certifications

North County Transit
District (NCTD)
Roadway Worker ID
#C00901, 2015

HAZWOPER, 24
hours

Professional Affiliations

San Diego County
Archaeological
Society, Board of
Directors, Second
Vice President (2014-
2015), First Vice
President (2015-
2016)

Society for California
Archaeology, Member

Nicole Falvey

Cultural Resources Project Manager

records search, conducted field survey, and co-authored technical report. The City of Oceanside was the lead agency.

City of Oceanside As-Needed Environmental Consulting Services (2013 - 2015). Staff Archaeologist for construction of a new facility at the Mission Basin Desalting Facility near the San Luis Rey River. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of prehistoric artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for the City of Oceanside.

Vista Grande Archaeological Testing (2015 - 2016). Crew Chief for this proposed residential development in the City of Vista. Responsible for supervising test excavation of the prehistoric archaeological site, including placing shovel test pits (STPs), plotting in STPs using a Trimble GPS, supervision of a three-person crew in excavating STPs, completing documentation, collecting surface artifacts, and coordination with a Native American monitor. Co-authored technical report. Work performed for the City of Vista.

City of Carlsbad Trails Master Plan Constraints Analysis (2015 - 2015). Staff Archaeologist for the constraints analysis for this proposed trails master plan in the City of Carlsbad. Assisted in research for the cultural resources portion of the constraints analysis, including locating previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites within the proposed trail system and determining their potential for effects. Work performed for the City of Carlsbad.

Pujols Shearwater Monitoring (2015 - 2016). Staff Archaeologist for this residential development in the City of Temecula, Riverside County. Conducted cultural resources construction monitoring, completed Department of Parks and Recreation forms for prehistoric resources, and co-authored technical report.

Ticonderoga Street and Morena Boulevard (2015 - 2015). Staff Archaeologist for this proposed residential development in the City of San Diego. Co-authored technical report.

Campo Creek Bridge Replacement Monitoring (2016 - 2017). Staff Archaeologist for this bridge replacement project in the community of Campo, San Diego County. Conducted cultural resources monitoring. Work performed for CalTrans.

Grandview Pointe IS/MND Survey and Structures Evaluation (2016 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for this proposed residential development in the City of Oceanside. Conducted a historical evaluation and reconnaissance survey of the two historical residences on the property and co-authored technical report. Work performed for the City of Oceanside.

Archaeological Testing for the Buena Sanitation District Green Oak Sewer Replacement Project (2016 - 2017). Staff Archaeologist for this sewer main replacement project located in the City of Vista. Assisted in prehistoric archaeological testing set-up and co-authored technical report. Work performed for the City of Vista.

Nicole Falvey

Cultural Resources Project Manager

Archaeological Survey for the Riverpark Project (2015 - 2017). Crew Chief for this mitigation bank project near the community of Nuevo in Riverside County. Supervised the survey of this 613-acre property with a three-person crew, including the recordation of encountered prehistoric cultural resources.

964 Urania Avenue Archaeological Testing (2017 - 2018). Crew Chief for this proposed residential development in the City of Encinitas. Responsible for supervising a two-person crew in excavating shovel test pits (STPs), including the completion of notes and the collection and labeling of artifacts. Completed Department of Parks and Recreation forms for prehistoric archaeological sites and co-authored technical report. Work performed for the City of Encinitas.

Daisy Avenue Archaeological Testing Project (2014 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for this proposed residential development in the City of Long Beach, Orange County. Participated in prehistoric archaeological testing and co-authored technical report.

Villa Storia Archaeological Evaluation (2014 - 2015). Crew Chief for the cultural resources assessment of this property in the City of Oceanside. Responsible for supervising a four-person crew in archaeological testing by the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs).

Buena Creek Due Dilligence Study (2015 - 2015). Staff Archaeologist for this proposed residential development near the City of Vista, San Diego County. Conducted records search, conducted field survey, and co-authored technical report. The County of San Diego is the lead agency.

312-400 South Euclid Historic Building Evaluation (2016 - 2017). Staff Archaeologist for this proposed residential development in the City of Anaheim, Orange County. Conducted records search, conducted site visit, including historical building assessment, and co-authored technical report. Work performed for KB Homes.

Lakeside 6 Survey (2016 - 2016). Staff Archaeologist for this proposed residential project in the community of Lakeside, San Diego County. Conducted cultural resources field survey, conducted historical property research, and co-authored technical report. Work performed for KB Homes.

San Elijo Joint Powers Authority Preliminary Design of Land Outfall Replacement and Permitting/CEQA Compliance Study (2015 - 2016). Staff Archaeologist for this CEQA compliance project in the City of Encinitas. Conducted records search, conducted cultural resources field survey, and co-authored technical report. Work performed for the San Elijo Joint Powers Authority.

Palmdale Water District - Palmdale Regional Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Preliminary Design EIR, EA, FONSI. Staff Archaeologist for this water district project Environmental Impact Report in the Palmdale Water District, Los Angeles County. Co-authored the cultural resources section (section 5.3) of the Environmental Impact Report. Work performed for the Palmdale Water District.

Otay Crossings Commerce Park EIR Survey (2016 - 2019). Staff Archaeologist for this proposed commercial project Environmental Impact Report in the Otay Mesa area of San Diego County. Conducted records search, conducted cultural resources field survey, completed Department of Parks and

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Recreation prehistoric site record update, and co-authored technical report in accordance with Army Corps of Engineers standards. Work performed for the County of San Diego.

Orange County Sanitation District Newhope-Placentia Trunk Sewer Replacement, No. 2-72A (2015 - 2016). Staff Archaeologist for this trunk sewer replacement project in the Orange County Sanitation District, Orange County. Conducted historical research at the Fullerton Library, conducted a site visit to determine the presence of historically significant or potentially significant structures within the project area, and co-authored technical report. Work performed for the Orange County Sanitation District.

Mast Park Monitoring (2015 - 2016). Project Staff Archaeologist for this wetland habitat restoration project in the City of Santee. Conducted cultural resources construction monitoring, completed Department of Parks and Recreation prehistoric site records, and co-authored technical report. Work performed for HELIX Construction Group and the City of Santee.

SDG&E Solar Sites Testing (2014 - 2017). Crew Chief for solar project near Pala Indian Reservation in the County of San Diego. Supervised a three-person crew in Phase II testing; responsible for test unit placement and excavation, prehistoric artifact identification, notes. Also conducted cultural resources construction monitoring for Pala solar project and solar project in the community of Ramona, San Diego County. Co-authored report for Pala solar project. Work performed for Merkel & Associates, Inc.

USD Master Plan and Conditional Use Permit (2015 - 2016). Staff Archaeologist for the cultural resources technical report for USD's Master Plan EIR. Co-authored technical report. Work performed as a subconsultant to M.W. Steele Group, Inc., with University of San Diego as the lead agency.

Archaeological Monitoring for the Old Mission San Luis Rey Cemetery Expansion Project (2016 - 2017). Staff Archaeologist for a cultural resources monitoring program for the expansion of the cemetery at Old Mission San Luis Rey, an area of sensitivity in terms of archaeological, historic, and Native American cultural resources. Conducted cultural resources construction monitoring. Worked performed for Old Mission San Luis Rey, with the City of Oceanside as the lead agency.

Interstate 8 Water Main Crossing at Viewside Lane Environmental and Cultural Resources Services (2015 - 2016). Staff Archaeologist for proposed water main crossing in the community of Alpine, San Diego County. Conducted records search, conducted cultural resources field survey, and co-authored technical report. Work performed for the Padre Dam Municipal Water District.

Green Oak Villas Greenhouse Gas and Cultural Resources Testing (2016 - 2016). Staff Archaeologist for proposed residential development in the City of Vista. Conducted records search, conducted cultural resources field survey, acted as co-crew chief for Phase II testing, and co-authored technical report. Work performed for Providence Capital Group, Inc. with the City of Vista as the lead agency.

Archaeological Testing for the F11 Development (2015 - 2017). Staff Archaeologist for a proposed mixed-use commercial and residential tower in downtown San Diego. Participated in Phase II archaeological testing and laboratory work, including cleaning, sorting, labeling, and researching historic

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artifacts. Work performed for the Richman Group of Companies with the City of San Diego as the lead agency.

San Ysidro Community Plan Update (2016 - 2016). Staff Archaeologist for a Program EIR (PEIR) addressing a proposed update to the San Ysidro Community Plan that covers approximately 1,800 acres near the international border with Mexico. Co-authored PEIR Section 4.7 Historical Resources. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Pottery Canyon Mitigation Monitoring (2014 - 2016). Staff Archaeologist 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. Responsible for monitoring of contaminated soils capping, collection and cataloging of artifacts outside the capped area, and co-authoring of a monitoring report. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Archaeological Monitoring for 28th Street between Island Avenue and Clay Avenue (2014 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for undergrounding utilities project in the Sherman Heights neighborhood of the City of San Diego. Conducted field, laboratory, and office work including: cultural resources construction monitoring; cleaning, sorting, labeling, cataloging, and researching of artifacts; completing Department of Parks and Recreation site records; and co-authoring technical report. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Surveys for the Nestor Creek Channel Maintenance - Permitting and MMP Individual Assessments (2015-2016). Staff Archaeologist for creek channel maintenance program assessment in the City of San Diego. Conducted cultural resources field surveys and co-authored IHA. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Survey for the Smythe Channel Maintenance - Permitting and MMP Individual Assessments (2015-2016). Staff Archaeologist for channel maintenance project in the City of San Diego. Conducted records search, conducted cultural resources field survey, and co-authored IHA. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Archaeological Survey for the 12 Oaks Winery Resort and Golf Community (2015 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for a cultural resources survey of approximately 650 acres for a proposed project in the County of Riverside. Participated in cultural resources field survey, completed Department of Parks and Recreation prehistoric site records, and co-authored technical report. Work performed for Standard Portfolio Temecula, LLC.

SR-266 Road Widening D-List Categorical Exclusion (2019-2020). Author for this Federal Highway Administration-approved NEPA document in Rutherford County, Tennessee. Completed the Section 4(f) De Minimis process for multiple recreation areas and authored the report based upon archaeology, historical preservation, ecology, hazardous materials, air and noise, Native American coordination, and multimodal transportation studies.

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SR-13 Road Realignment D-List Categorical Exclusion (2019-2020). Author for this Federal Highway Administration-approved NEPA document in Perry County, Tennessee. Authored the report based upon archaeology, historical preservation, ecology, hazardous materials, air and noise, Native American coordination, and multimodal transportation studies.

Coachella Valley Pole Replacements (2014). Staff archaeologist for electrical pole replacement for the County of Riverside. Conducted record search.

Juan Street Pothole Investigation (2014). Staff archaeologist for storm drain project in the City of San Diego. Assisted in report preparation.

Southern California Edison Pole Surveys (2014). Staff archaeologist for electrical pole replacement for the Counties of Riverside, Mono, and Inyo. Conducted record searched, pedestrian surveys and assisted in report preparation; responsible for artifact identification and field notes.

Sunset Cliffs Archaeological Monitoring (2014). Staff archaeologist for sewer pipeline in the City of San Diego. Conducted cultural resource monitoring; responsible for artifact identification, monitoring notes, and assisting in report preparation.

Verizon Rose Creek Data Recovery (2014). Staff archaeologist for cell phone tower installation in the City of San Diego. Participated in Phase I data recovery; responsible for excavation of shovel test pits, field notes.

Mission Cove Archaeological Data Recovery (2014 - 2015). Project Staff archaeologist for residential development in the City of Oceanside. Participated in Phase II data recovery; responsible for excavation of shovel test units, field notes.

San Diego Fish and Game Wetland Rehab Survey (2013). Staff archaeologist for wetland rehabilitation for the County of San Diego in the unincorporated community of Jamul. Conducted a pedestrian survey; responsible for artifact identification.

El Toro Recycled Water Monitoring (2013). Staff archaeologist for recycled water pipeline in the City of El Toro. Conducted cultural resource monitoring; responsible for artifact identification, monitoring notes.

Newland Sierra (2013). Staff archaeologist for commercial development in the City of Escondido. Conducted laboratory analysis; responsible for artifact labeling, analysis, cataloging.

North County Transit District San Onofre Archaeological Monitoring and Testing (2013). Staff archaeologist for the expansion of railroad tracks on Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton. Conducted cultural resource monitoring, test excavations, laboratory analysis; responsible for artifact identification, monitoring notes, artifact labeling.

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Ortega Highway Interchange Monitoring (2013). Staff archaeologist for highway improvements in the City of San Juan Capistrano. Conducted cultural resource monitoring; responsible for artifact identification, monitoring notes.

Poseidon Desalination Plant Monitoring (2013-2014). Staff archaeologist for water pipeline in the City of Carlsbad. Conducted cultural resource monitoring, laboratory analysis; responsible for artifact identification, monitoring notes, artifact analysis, cataloging.

Rincon Point (2013). Staff archaeologist for residential development in the County of Santa Barbara. Assisted in laboratory analysis; responsible for artifact identification and labeling.

Smoking Tree Survey (2013). Staff archaeologist for the installation of wind turbines in the City of Palm Springs. Conducted pedestrian survey; responsible for artifact identification, field notes.

Yokohl Ranch (2013). Staff archaeologist for residential development in the County of Tulare. Conducted laboratory analysis; responsible for artifact analysis, cataloging, soil flotation, wet screening.

Silver Strand State Beach Monitoring (2012). Archaeological intern for underground utilities in Silver Strand State Beach in the City of San Diego. Conducted cultural resource monitoring; responsible for artifact identification, monitoring notes.

Cuyamaca Rancho School Camp Monitoring (2010). Archaeological intern for landscaping in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park in the County of San Diego. Conducted cultural resource monitoring; responsible for artifact identification, monitoring notes.

Resume

Theodore G. Cooley, MA, RPA

Education

MA, Anthropology, California State University, Los Angeles, 1982
BA, Anthropology, California State College, Long Beach, 1970

Professional Registration

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA)

Professional Affiliations

Member, Society for American Archaeology
Member, Society for California Archaeology
Member, Register of Professional Archaeologists

Certifications

County of San Diego, CA, Certified Consultant List for Archaeological Resources
City of San Diego, CA, Certified Principal Investigator for Monitoring Projects
County of Orange, CA, Certified Cultural Resources Consultant Principal Investigator
County of Riverside, CA, Certified Cultural Resources Consultant Principal Investigator
Approved lists in the Counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles, CA

Training

40-Hour HAZWOPER Training (not current)

Professional History

2009–2019 Staff and Senior Archaeologist, AECOM/EDAW, San Diego, CA.
1997–2009: Staff Senior Archaeologist, ICF/Jones & Stokes/Mooney and Associates, San Diego, California.
1985–1997: Staff Senior Archaeologist/Department Manager, Ogden Environmental Services Company/ERCI/Westec Services, San Diego and Santa Barbara, CA.
1984: Project Archaeologist, Field Director (1 year project), California State University Fullerton, Archaeological Research Facility, Fullerton, CA.
1982–1983: Project Archaeologist, Field Director (1 year project), Dames & Moore, Wirth Environmental Services Division, San Diego, CA.
1978–1982: Staff Project Archaeologist/Operations Manager, Archaeological Resource Management Corporation (ARMC), Anaheim, California.
1977: Project Archaeologist, Field Director (1 year project), California State University Los Angeles Foundation, Los Angeles, CA.
1975–1976: Graduate Teaching Assistant for Archaeological Field Methods class; Graduate Teaching Assistant for Archaeological Laboratory Analysis Methods class, California State University, Los Angeles, CA.
1970–1974: Staff Project Archaeologist, Archaeological Research, Inc. (ARI), Costa Mesa, CA.

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

Project Experience

NextEra Energy, Genesis Solar Energy Project, Riverside County, CA.

The project involved identification, evaluation, and treatment of unanticipated discoveries encountered during survey and construction monitoring, for compliance with Section 106 regulations through the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and CEQA through the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). Performed analyses of 1,238 prehistoric flaked lithic and ground stone artifacts produced from survey and monitoring conducted as part of compliance for the construction of a 2,000-acre solar project west of Blythe, California. Wrote technical report results sections from analyses. [03/2012 – 04/2014]

Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD), Upper American River Project (UARP), Sacramento, CA.

Performed analyses of 1,143 prehistoric flaked lithic artifacts produced from investigations conducted at 16 archaeological sites, located in the Sierra Nevada Mountains in the Eldorado National Forest, Eldorado County, CA, as part of treatment program of archaeological sites in the Eldorado National Forest in compliance with Section 106 regulations through a Programmatic Agreement with the Federal Regulatory Commission (FERC) and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Wrote technical report results sections from analyses. [11/2015 – 05/2016]

County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation, Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory, Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve, Cielo and Wu Additions, San Diego County, CA

Supervisory archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory of 139 acres of proposed parcel additions to the existing Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch natural park preserve located in coastal foothills of unincorporated west-central San Diego County. Participated in the field survey for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within the parcel additions and was senior co-author of the technical report of results from the survey program. [03/2016 – 05/2016]

San Diego County Water Authority, Archaeological Survey Report for the Moosa Canyon Pipeline Protection Project, San Diego County, CA

Supervisory archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resources inventory of a 7.2-acre area for proposed protective measures for three parallel underground pipelines at their crossing of the Moosa Canyon drainage, in the coastal foothills of north-central San Diego County. Conducted preparation the field survey for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within the survey area and co-authored of the technical report of results from the survey program. [12/2014 – 02/2015]

County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation, Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory of the University Heights Parcel Additions to the Escondido Creek Preserve, San Diego County, CA

Supervisory archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory 262 acres of proposed parcel additions to the existing of the Escondido Creek Open Space Preserve located in coastal foothills in unincorporated west-central San Diego County. Participated in the field survey for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and was senior co-author of the technical report of results from the survey program. [07/2015 – 09/2015]

County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation, Cultural Resources Study in Support of the Mesa Trail and Restoration and Dairy Mart Pond Overlook Projects, Tijuana River Valley Regional Park, San Diego, CA

Supervisory archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resources inventory of 281 acres of proposed restoration and trail construction within the Tijuana River Valley Regional Park located in coastal area of southwestern San Diego County. Participant in the field survey for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within the survey area. Co-author of the technical report of results from the survey program. [05/2014 – 07/2014]

US Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Cultural Resources Studies for

Construction and Operation of Solar Photovoltaic Systems at Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach, CA

Field director for archaeological survey of an approximately 86 acre area of Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach proposed for the construction of Solar Panels. Duties included direction of the field crew, and participation in the analysis and report preparation. [12/2014 – 02/2015]

US Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Cultural Resources Inventories in Support of the proposed Conversion of Building H-100 for Administrative Reuse (MILCON P-1131), marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA

Field director for archaeological survey for the proposed renovation of Building H-100 and associated facilities, and of locations proposed for the demolition of 37 buildings and structures in various areas on the base. Duties included direction of the field crew, and participation in the analysis and report preparation. [03/2015 – 06/2015]

RE Barren Ridge 1. LLC, Cinco, Solar Project Cultural Resources Project, Kern County, CA

As supervisory archaeologist, directed the field survey and site documentation for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within 800 acres including a 600 acre plant facility site and three proposed Gen-Tie power electrical line corridor alternatives for the solar plant facility, located along the eastern base of the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains near Mojave, CA. Co-authored the technical reports of results from the survey program. The program was conducted under both Section 106 regulations due to the Gen-Tie lines on BLM land and CEQA for the solar facility site on private land. [04/2014 – 09/2014]

Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency (SAFCA) Natomas Levee Improvement Program (NLIP), Landslide Improvements Project, Sacramento County, CA.

Performed analyses of 4,085 prehistoric flaked lithic artifacts produced from investigations conducted at archaeological sites CA-SAC-1142, CA-SAC-15, and CA-SAC-16, located along the Sacramento River as part of a treatment program of archaeological sites in compliance with Section 106 regulations administered by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for levee improvements along the Sacramento River. Wrote technical report results sections of the analyses. for [05/2012 – 03/2014]

US Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton (MCBCP), Section 110, Resource Delineation and Evaluation Study, San Diego County, CA

Participant in the investigations conducted for resource delineation and evaluation of National Register of Historic Places-eligible prehistoric archaeological site CA-SDI-1313/14791. Involved conducting archaeological excavations for the delineation of the site to allow MCBCP to successfully

plan, under Section 110, for the protection of this significant resource from potential future adverse affects. Involvement included artifact analyst of 1,280 flaked lithic artifacts, preparation of results sections of the lithic analysis, and co-authorship of technical report. [09/2011 – 11/2013]

Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Archaeological Data Recovery for the Topanga Library Project, Los Angeles County, CA

Participant in the data recovery investigations conducted at prehistoric archaeological site CA-LAN-8 in the community of Topanga in the Santa Monica Mountains. Involved conducting archaeological excavations for data recovery within the Area of Potential Effects for pipeline construction associated with construction of a new public library. Involvement included field work participation, lithic artifact analyst, and co-authorship of technical report. [08/2011 – 08/2013]

US Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Geomorphological Investigations San Diego County, CA

Field supervisory archaeologist for the conduct of geomorphological investigations along three drainages within Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton to assess the potential for the presence of deeply buried prehistoric archaeological deposits. Duties included the design, coordination, and execution of the field geomorphological investigations; participation in the analysis of the results; and co-authorship of the technical report. [09/2009 – 07/2013]

California High-Speed Rail Authority, High Speed Train Project, CA

Field director for a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory of three alternative high-speed train alignment corridors, extending from Merced to Fresno in the San Joaquin Valley. Duties included direction of the field crew, participation in the analysis of results, and report preparation. [01/2011 – 03/2013]

US Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, San Nicolas Island Archaeological Evaluations, Ventura County, CA

Field director for archaeological test investigations for the delineation and evaluation of prehistoric site CA-SNI-41 on San Nicolas Island in the Channel Islands of the California Bight. Involved testing for depth and horizontal extent, as well as significance evaluation of this Middle and Late Holocene site. Duties included direction of the field crew, participation in the analysis, and report preparation. [05/2010 – 07/2012]

US Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Compliance Documentation Support Services

for Environmental Security Section, San Diego County, CA

Provided compliance documentation support services to the Camp Pendleton Cultural Resources Branch Head for the preparation of documentation and correspondence for agency submittal for federal NEPA and Section 106 compliance requirements, principally to the State Historic Preservation Office and Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, for several large construction projects. [01/2010 – 07/2012]

Solar Millennium, Ridgecrest Solar Project Cultural Resources Inventory Program, Kern County, CA

Co-field director of field survey for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within a proposed 1,757-acre solar facility in the Mojave Desert. Participated in the preparation of the Department of Parks and Recreation site forms and contributing author of the technical report of results from the survey program. [05/2009 – 01/2011]

US Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station Archaeological Evaluations, Orange County, CA

Field director for archaeological test investigations for the delineation and evaluation of prehistoric site P-30-1503 within the Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station along the margin of the Anaheim Creek drainage wetlands system. Involved testing for the depth and horizontal extent, as well as a significance evaluation of this Late Holocene site. Duties included direction of the field crew, participation in the analysis, and report preparation. [10/2010 – 09/2011]

US Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, San Nicolas Island Archaeological Evaluations, Ventura County, CA

Field archaeologist for archaeological evaluation of prehistoric sites CA-SNI-316, CA-SNI-361, and CA-SNI-550 on San Nicolas Island in the Channel Islands of the California Bight. Involved significance testing and evaluation of these Middle and Late Holocene sites, and the analysis and synthesis of results with existing island-wide archaeological data. Duties included field crew member, participation in the analysis, and report preparation. [10/2009 – 04/2011]

Olivenhain Municipal Water District, Raw Water Pipeline Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory Project, San Diego County, CA

Project archaeologist and principal investigator for a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory of two alternative pipeline alignment corridors totalling approximately 9 miles in length. Author of the technical report of results from the survey and inventory program. [10/2009 – 10/2010]

County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation, Sage Hill Preserve Cultural Resources Inventory, San Diego County, CA

Supervisory archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and

cultural resource inventory of the Sage Hill Open Space Preserve in unincorporated west-central San Diego County. Directed the field survey for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within the proposed 234-acre natural park preserve located in coastal foothills. Co-authored the technical report of results from the survey program. [09/2009 – 02/2010]

RRG Weldon, Solar Project Cultural Resources Inventory Program, Kern County, CA

As supervisory archaeologist, directed the field survey and site documentation for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within a proposed 425-acre solar facility near Lake Isabella in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains. Co-author of the technical report of results from the survey program. The program was conducted under CEQA and local guidelines of the County of Kern for the implementation of CEQA. [06/2009 – 10/2010]

Abengoa Mojave Solar, Cultural Resources Inventory and Resource Evaluation Program, San Bernardino County, CA

As supervisory archaeologist, supervised the survey of a proposed 1,765-acre solar facility in the Mojave Desert. Also supervised the archaeological documentation and Phase II testing efforts, and co-authored the technical reports of results from the survey and testing programs. [05/2009 – 11/2010]

County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation, Boulder Oaks, Lakeside Linkage, Sycamore/Goodan, and Lusardi Open Space Preserves and Regional Parks Cultural Resources Inventories, San Diego County, CA

Supervisory archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventories of four open space preserves and regional parks in unincorporated central San Diego County. The projects involved identification and documentation of prehistoric and historic resources, built environment features, and existing infrastructure. Separate inventory reports were prepared for each preserve that included extensive archival research and historical narrative, an inventory of identified sites, and management guidelines for potentially significant cultural resources developed in consultation with Native Americans. [Prior to 2009]

County of Orange Department of Public Works, Laguna Canyon, State Route (SR) 133 Revegetation Project, Orange County, CA

Supervisory archaeologist and field monitor for earth-disturbing activities associated with the revegetation of portions of old Laguna Canyon Road, abandoned with the construction of new route segments for SR-133, in unincorporated Orange County. Involved monitoring grading and other mechanical earth-moving activities in areas around and adjacent to preserved California Register of Historic Resources and National Register of Historic Places-eligible

archaeological site deposits. Because of the presence of these significant resources and the overall archaeological sensitivity of the area, the county required a County-Certified Archaeologist to monitor throughout the revegetation project. [Prior to 2009]

Parsons Brinkerhoff, State Route 94 Operational Improvements Inventory and Evaluation, San Diego County, CA

Supervisory archaeologist of cultural resources field survey efforts, and documentation and evaluation related to proposed operational improvements along an 18-mile-long stretch of State Route 94 in San Diego County. Development of documentation in the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) format for archaeological and built environment resources. [Prior to 2009]

Southern California Edison, As-Needed Archaeological Services, Statewide, CA

Supervisory archaeologist for surveys, resource identification, documentation, testing, and evaluation efforts related to infrastructure replacements and development throughout the state on both private and public lands, including the Bureau of Land Management, US Army Corps of Engineers, and US Forest Service. Project involved completion of California Department of Parks and Recreation forms, assessment of resource significance according to National Register of Historic Places eligibility and CEQA significance criteria, and management recommendations. [Prior to 2009]

Blackwater USA, West Cultural Resources Phase I and Phase II Studies, Potrero, CA

As supervisory archaeologist, supervised the survey of an approximately 850-acre area in eastern San Diego County and the test excavation of identified prehistoric sites. Supervised the archaeological documentation, extended Phase I testing, and Phase II testing efforts under the County of San Diego guidelines implemented in September 2006. [Prior to 2009]

Private Development Client, Circle P Ranch Housing Development Project, San Diego County, CA

Principal investigator for a Phase I cultural resources inventory and survey and extended Phase I site testing program involving a prehistoric and historic site, CA-SDI-17,910/H, located within the approximately 15-acre property near Valley Center, California. Project duties consisted of supervision of fieldwork personnel, interaction with Native American monitors, and supervision and participation in the analysis and technical report preparation. The program was conducted under CEQA and local guidelines of the County of San Diego for the implementation of CEQA. [Prior to 2009]

Private Development Client, Blossom Valley Housing Development Project, San Diego County, CA

Principal investigator for a Phase I cultural resources

inventory and survey and extended Phase I site testing program involving prehistoric site CA-SDI-17,968 within the approximately 50-acre property in Blossom Valley, California. Project duties consisted of supervision of fieldwork personnel, interaction with Native American monitors, and supervision and participation in the analysis and technical report preparation. The program was conducted under CEQA and local guidelines of the County of San Diego for the implementation of CEQA. [Prior to 2009]

County of San Diego Department of Public Works (DPW), Jacumba Community Park Restroom Facility National Register and CEQA Testing Program, San Diego County, CA

Principal investigator for a National Register of Historic Places and CEQA significance testing program conducted at prehistoric archaeological site CA-SDI-17,979 to be impacted by construction. Directed all project archaeological activities, including analysis and report preparation. The project required interaction with DPW personnel and Native American monitors. [Prior to 2009]

City of Goleta, General Plan EIR Cultural and Paleontological Resources Section, Santa Barbara County, CA

Task manager for and participant in the preparation of the cultural resources section of the environmental impact report (EIR) for the Goleta General Plan. The project required gathering and synthesis of background information, existing conditions, paleontological data, and regulatory requirements, and interaction with local individuals, interest groups, and personnel of the city of Goleta. [Prior to AECOM]

Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians, Big Sandy Rancheria Casino, Fresno County, CA

Supervisory archeologist for a field survey and cultural resources site testing program for a proposed gaming facility near Friant, California. Responsibilities included assisting in the supervision of field survey and site testing, and participation in report preparation. [Prior to 2009]

Otay Water District, 30-inch Recycled Water Pipeline, Reservoir, and Pump Station, San Diego, CA

Principal investigator for a Historic Properties Inventory and Survey for a 6.1-mile-long 30-inch-diameter recycled water pipeline route, and for a reservoir site pump station. A National Register of Historic Places and CEQA significance testing program was conducted at prehistoric archaeological site CA-SDI-17,668 to be impacted by construction. Directed all project archaeological activities, including analysis and report preparation. Required interaction with the Otay Water District, private contractor personnel, and Native American monitors. [Prior to 2009]

Private Development Client, Emerald Oaks Housing Development Project, Ramona, CA

Supervising archaeologist and co-principal investigator for a cultural resources survey and extended Phase I site boundary testing and Phase II evaluation program involving five prehistoric sites within a 311-acre property. Duties consisted of supervision of fieldwork personnel, supervision and participation in the analysis, and technical report preparation. The program was conducted under CEQA and local guidelines of the County of San Diego for the implementation of CEQA. [Prior to 2009]

Starwood Development Company, Crosby Estate Golf Course Development, San Diego County, CA

Supervising archaeologist for a cultural resources evaluation and site-indexing program involving the C.W. Harris Site Complex and other adjacent historic and prehistoric sites within the property and adjacent open space. Duties consisted of direction of fieldwork, monitoring construction activities, and supervision and participation in the analysis and technical report preparation. The program was conducted for US Army Corps of Engineers 404 Permit compliance. [Prior to 2009]

San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA), As-Needed Surveys for Geotechnical and Water Facility Construction, San Diego, CA

Project manager and principal investigator for six archaeological survey and/or monitoring projects conducted over a 3-year period. The programs, all situated in western San Diego County, consisted of evaluations through background research and field surveys of proposed drilling/boring sites, pump stations, and other facility locations, and, when required, monitoring of drilling/boring and facility construction operations situated in areas determined as sensitive. Included background research, field surveys, preparation of technical reports, interaction with SDCWA engineers for project redesign, and interaction with construction personnel for successful monitoring. [Prior to 2009]

Mark S. and Colleen J. McArthur, and Donald C. "Skip" White, Oak Country Estates, Ramona, CA

Supervising archaeologist and co-principal investigator for a cultural resources survey and extended Phase I site boundary testing and Phase II evaluation program involving 30 mostly late-prehistoric sites within the 648-acre property. Duties consisted of supervision of fieldwork personnel, and supervision and participation in the analysis and technical report preparation. The program was conducted under CEQA and local guidelines of the County of San Diego for the implementation of CEQA. [Prior to 2009]

Tetra Tech EM, San Luis Rey Land Outfall Pipeline Alternatives Constraints Study, Oceanside, CA

Principal investigator and overall field supervisor for this archaeological resource inventory and constraints study program, conducted in compliance with CEQA. The purpose of this project was to assess the relative cultural resources impacts within four alternative route corridors for a proposed additional outfall pipeline from an existing inland water treatment plant. The project consisted of background research, spot check field survey of the alternative alignment corridors, and completion of the project data analysis and technical report preparation. [Prior to 2009]

Davis-Eagle Property, Archaeological Survey and Constraints Study, Ramona, CA

Supervising archaeologist and co-project manager of an archaeological survey of 1,231 acres for a development constraints analysis. The project required the discovery and recordation of all cultural resources on the property to provide data for an analysis of the constraints that cultural resources might represent relative to future development. Served as overall supervisor of archaeological field and site recordation activities, co-managed the project, and conducted the cultural resources constraints analysis and report preparation. [Prior to 2009]

City of San Diego Water Department, San Pasqual Reclaimed Water Project Cultural Resources Inventory Study, San Diego, CA

Principal investigator for a cultural resources study of 8.15 miles of reclaimed water pipeline route and 12 acres of water tank facility construction. Responsibilities included background research, field survey direction, and technical report preparation. The project was conducted under CEQA and local guidelines of the city of San Diego for the implementation of CEQA. [Prior to 2009]

California State Department of Parks and Recreation, Point Magu State Park Water Pipeline Route Archaeological Survey, Ventura County, CA

Principal investigator for cultural resources survey of an 8-mile-long water pipeline route along Big Sycamore Canyon. Project responsibilities included background research, field survey direction, GPS site location, and technical report preparation. The program was conducted under CEQA. [Prior to 2009]

California State Department of Parks and Recreation, Malibu Creek State Park Archaeological Survey, Los Angeles County, CA

Principal investigator for cultural resources survey of the 94-acre Tapia Park sub-unit within Malibu Creek State Park. Responsibilities included background research, field survey direction, GPS site location, and technical report preparation. The program was conducted under CEQA. [Prior to 2009]

US Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Cleveland National Forest Archaeological Overview, Cleveland National Forest, CA

As researcher/document co-author, participated in the preparation of an Archaeological Overview. The project consisted of a review and assessment of existing archaeological resources data on file at the Cleveland National Forest. Responsibilities included participation in background research, data analysis, and technical report preparation. The project was conducted in compliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. [Prior to 2009]

County of San Diego Department of Public Works (DPW), Ramona Soils Source Project, Ramona, CA

Principal investigator for Phase I survey of a 30-acre property and Phase II testing/evaluation program of prehistoric site CA-SDI-16,386 and historic site CA-SDI-16,399. Supervised all archaeological activities, including data analysis and report preparation. Required interaction with the Native America Heritage Commission and County of San Diego DPW personnel. [Prior to 2009]

US Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Naval Submarine Base Point Loma Data Recovery Project, San Diego, CA

Co-author of the technical document, Archaeological Data Recovery Report, for a Portion CA-SDI-48 at Buildings 139 and 158, Naval Submarine Base, San Diego. Project consisted of a data recovery program conducted at National Register of Historic Places prehistoric archaeological site CA-SDI-48. Responsibilities included participation in background research, data analysis, and report preparation. [Prior to 2009]

California Public Utilities Commission, Metromedia Fiber-Optic Line Project, CA

Archaeologist for cultural resources studies conducted in compliance with CEQA of more than 300 miles of proposed routes for placement of fiber-optic cable lines along existing streets and railroad rights-of-way within San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties. Included background research, field surveys, site recordation, and technical report preparation. [Prior to 2009]

Calvary Lutheran Church, Data Recovery Project, Solana Beach, CA

Co-principal investigator for a data recovery program conducted at prehistoric archaeological site CA-SDI-10,238 (SDM-W-36), important under CEQA. Responsibilities consisted of completion of background research, overall supervision of field personnel, data analysis, and technical report preparation. Also required interaction with Calvary Lutheran Church personnel, Native American consultants, the

city of Solana Beach, and the State Historic Preservation Office. [Prior to 2009]

San Diego County Water Authority, Mexico/United States Colorado River Conveyance Facility, San Diego and Imperial Counties, CA

Principal investigator for archaeological surveys and monitoring of geotechnical drilling/boring sites. Consisted of evaluations, background research, and field survey of 26 proposed drilling/boring site locations and the subsequent monitoring of five of the drilling/boring operations situated in areas determined as sensitive. The locations were distributed along two proposed pipeline routes between San Vicente Lake and the Yuha Basin. Involvement included background research, field surveys, preparation of technical reports, and interaction with the San Diego County Water Authority, Bureau of Land Management, and US Department of Agriculture Forest Service. [Prior to 2009]

Private Development Client, Dry Creek Native American Gaming Facility, Sonoma County, CA

Archaeologist for cultural resources field survey for a proposed gaming facility in Dry Creek Valley. Responsibilities included field surveys and report preparation. [Prior to 2009]

Bennett Consolidated, Otay Travel Center Project, Otay Mesa, CA

Principal investigator for a significance testing program of two prehistoric sites: CA-SDI-10,067 and CA-SDI-12,878. Directed all archaeological activities, including data analysis and report preparation. Required interaction with subcontractors and County of San Diego planning personnel. [Prior to 2009]

City of American Canyon, Wastewater Facility & Sewer Line Extension Routes, Napa County, CA

Archaeologist for cultural resources field surveys of proposed emplacement of sewer pipelines along future and existing city streets within the city of American Canyon. Responsibilities included field surveys, site recordation, and report preparation. [Prior to 2009]

US Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Fallbrook Naval Ordnance Center Historic Properties Inventory, Seal Beach, CA

Project manager, principal investigator, and overall field supervisor for an archaeological resource inventory program that consisted of background research, field surveys of 5,800 acres, and completion of the project data analysis and technical report preparation. The program was conducted in compliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. [Prior to 2009]

Talega Associates, Focused Data Recovery Project, San Juan Capistrano, CA

Co-principal investigator for a focused data recovery

program conducted at prehistoric archaeological site CA-ORA-907, Locus A, important under CEQA, located in Orange County, California. Responsibilities consisted of completion of background research, direct supervision of field personnel, data analysis, and technical report preparation. Also required interaction with Native American consultants and County of Orange personnel. [Prior to 2009]

US Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Naval Air Station Miramar Environmental Impact Statement Cultural Resources Studies for the Base Realignment and Closure Project, San Diego, CA

For more than 2 years, served as task manager and overall field supervisor for cultural resources studies with principal investigator responsibilities on this major cultural resource program. Consisted of background research for, and field surveys of, more than 3,500 acres for numerous proposed facility locations. Duties consisted of overall direction of fieldwork, and supervision of and participation in the project data analysis, technical report preparation, and field construction monitoring for US Army Corps of Engineers 404 Permit compliance. [Prior to 2009]

US Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Marine Corps Camp Pendleton Helicopter Outlying Landing Field Project, San Diego, CA

Directed cultural resources studies as project manager and principal investigator for this 3-year Environmental Assessment program consisting of a Phase I inventory and Phase II evaluation for the construction of a helicopter outlying landing field. Four alternative locations were inventoried and three prehistoric sites, located within the preferred alternative, were tested for National Register of Historic Places eligibility. Duties included overall direction and supervision of the project fieldwork, data analysis, technical report preparation, and interaction with various base and agency personnel. [Prior to 2009]

San Diego County Water Authority, Emergency Water Storage Project, San Diego, CA

Principal investigator for archaeological surveys and site evaluations. This large-scale project lasted for more than 2 years and included field surveys of more than 3,500 acres for alternative reservoir sites and appurtenant facilities, and approximately 40 miles of alternative pipeline routes. Included interaction with local Native American groups. [Prior to 2009]

US Navy, Point Loma Submarine Base Data Recovery, San Diego, CA

Project manager and co-principal investigator for a data recovery program conducted at National Register of Historic Places prehistoric archaeological site CA-SDI-10,945, located on the Point Loma Naval Submarine Base. Required interaction and coordination with base personnel, and

interaction with the State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. [Prior to 2009]

Metropolitan Transit District Board, Mission Valley West Light Transit Limited Data Recovery, San Diego, CA

Task manager and principal investigator for a Limited Data Recovery Program conducted at National Register of Historic Places prehistoric archaeological site CA-SDI-11,767, located on the Star Dust Golf Course. Required interaction and coordination with Native American monitors and US Army Corps of Engineers personnel for 404 Permit requirements. [Prior to 2009]

PCL Civil Contractors, East Mission Gorge Interceptor Pump Station and Force Main Cultural Resources Data Recovery, San Diego, CA

Principal investigator and co-project manager for a data recovery program conducted at National Register of Historic Places-eligible prehistoric archaeological site CA-SDI-9,243 to be impacted by construction of a reclaimed water force main pipeline. Directed all archaeological activities, including analysis and report preparation. Required interaction with city of San Diego water utilities personnel and Native American monitors. [Prior to 2009]

City of Chula Vista and County of San Diego, Otay Ranch Planned Development Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, Chula Vista, CA

Principal investigator and co-project manager of an archaeological survey of 6,000 acres of proposed development on 23,088 acres. Required evaluation of all cultural resources on the property. Directed archaeological activities, co-managed the project, supervised analysis and report preparation, and interacted with County of San Diego and City of Chula Vista personnel. [Prior to 2009]

City of San Diego Water Utilities Department, Crown Point and Rose Creek Portion of the Mission Bay Sewage Interceptor System Phase V Archaeological Testing Program-Department No. 90-0540, San Diego, CA

Principal investigator and project manager for a testing program of two large prehistoric sites, CA-SDI-11,571 and CA-SDI-5,017, during Phase V of the project involving the placement of pipelines along city streets in the Crown Point and Rose Creek areas, adjacent to Mission Bay. Directed all archaeological activities, including analysis and report preparation. Required interaction with construction subcontractors and city of San Diego Water Utilities personnel. [Prior to 2009]

All American Celeron Pipeline Company, Pipeline Studies, Santa Barbara County, CA

Project manager for more than 3 years on this major cultural resource program that consisted of surveys of alternative pipeline routes, testing of sites to be impacted, final data recovery on 17 prehistoric sites, monitoring of construction

activities, and planning and coordination with local Native American groups and Native American monitors. [Prior to 2009]

US Army Corps of Engineers, US Air Force Housing Archaeological Study, Los Angeles County, CA

Supervising archaeologist of a testing program of three sites on the Palos Verdes Peninsula. Directed field work and participated in analysis and report preparation. [Prior to 2009]

Texaco Trading and Transportation Company, Marine Terminal Construction, Santa Barbara County, CA

Co-principal investigator and supervising archaeologist for more than 1 year for the project, a cultural resources evaluation and data recovery program involving one historic and four prehistoric sites in Gaviota, Santa Barbara County. Duties consisted of direction of fieldwork and construction monitoring activities, planning and coordination with local Native American groups and Native American monitors, and supervision and participation in analysis and report preparation. [Prior to 2009]

Chevron USA, Point Arguello Pipeline Studies, Santa Barbara County, CA

Archaeologist with responsibilities as field director and co-principal investigator for more than 3 years on this major cultural resources program that consisted of surveys of alternative pipeline routes, testing of sites to be impacted for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) assessment, final data recovery on 34 NRHP-quality sites, monitoring of construction activities, and planning and coordination with local Native American groups and Native American monitors. [Prior to 2009]

San Diego Gas & Electric, Southwest Powerlink Transmission Line Corridor, Imperial County, CA

Field director for a major 2-year archaeological Data Recovery Program that included monitoring portions of 35 sites along a 27-mile-long transmission line corridor located in the Picacho Basin and East Mesa areas. Responsibilities included coordination and supervision of three crew chiefs and their field crews, a field laboratory director and laboratory crew, Bureau of Land Management agency personnel, and local Native American groups and Native American monitors. [Prior to AECOM]

US Department of the Navy, Pacific Missile Test Facilities, San Nicolas Island Cultural Resources Survey, Point Mugu, Ventura County, CA

Field archaeologist for the cultural resources survey. Involved field survey of the entire island and recordation of more than 350 previously recorded and/or newly discovered sites on the island. Participated in the preparation of Department of Parks and Recreation site forms. [Prior to 2009]

Mission Viejo Land Development Company, Archaeological Studies, Mission Viejo, CA

Archaeologist/field director of archaeological surveys of 2,700-acre, 3,000-acre, and 7,000-acre development properties, and of a testing and data recovery program of prehistoric archaeological site CA-ORA-947 to be impacted by development. Directed field work and conducted the analysis and report preparation. [Prior to 2009]

Cayman Development Company, Archaeological Data Recovery Program, Los Angeles County, CA

Archaeologist/field director of the test and salvage excavations of prehistoric archaeological sites CA-LAN-844 and CA-LAN-845, located on Palos Verdes Peninsula. Directed field work and conducted the analysis and report preparation. [Prior to 2009]

Signal Landmark Properties, Land Development Archaeological Studies, Huntington Beach, CA

Archaeologist/field director of test, and co-field director of data recovery excavations of archaeological site CA-ORA-183. Directed field work, conducted analysis and report preparation of the testing phase, and co-directed and participated in analysis and report preparation of the data recovery phase. [Prior to 2009]

Professional Papers and Presentations

Cooley, T. 2018. San Dieguito and Other Cultural Patterns at Sites Investigated Adjacent to the C.W. Harris Site (SDI-149). Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Meetings, San Diego, California, March.

Cooley, T. 2018. Prehistoric Lithic Procurement Patterns Observed at Sites Recorded during San Diego County Parks Preserve Surveys. Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Meetings, San Diego, California, March.

Cooley, T. 2013. Investigations at Archaeological Site CA-SDI-316 Relating to the San Dieguito and other Cultural Patterns at the C. W. Harris Site (CA-SDI-149). Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Meetings, Berkeley, California, March.

Cooley, T. 2008. Dating at the Spindrift Site Relative to Other La Jolla Sites and the Adjacent San Diego Coastal Area. Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Meetings, Burbank, California, March.

Cooley, T. 2006. Continuing Discoveries of the San Dieguito and Other Cultural Patterns In and Around the C.W. Harris Site (SDI-149). Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Meetings, Ventura, California, March.

Cooley, T., and L. Barrie. 2003. Archaeological Excavation at the Village of Pámu, Ramona Valley, California. Paper presented by the junior author at the Society for California Archaeology Meetings, Sacramento, California, March.

Cooley, T. 1998. Review of the Biface Reduction Technique Exhibited at a Southern California Quarry Site. Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Meetings, San Diego, California, March.

Cooley, T. 1997. Observations on Settlement and Subsistence During the La Jolla Complex-Preceramic Interface as Evidenced at Site CA-SDI-11,767, Lower San Diego River Valley, San Diego County, California. Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Meetings, Rohnert Park, California, March.

Cooley, T. 1994. Results of a Data Recovery Program Conducted on a Portion of Stratified Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-9,243, San Diego County, California. Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Meetings, Ventura, California, March.

Cooley, T. 1991. Investigations at CA-SBa-2028. Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Meetings, Sacramento, California, March.

Cooley, T. 1991. Description and Analysis of Biface Artifacts Recently Excavated from the C. W. Harris Site Complex, San Diego County, California. Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Meetings, Sacramento, California, March.

Cooley, T. 1990. Preliminary Analysis and Description of Biface Artifacts Recently Excavated from the C. W. Harris Site Complex, San Diego County, California. Paper Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Southern California Data Sharing Meeting, Riverside, California, October.

Cooley, T. 1984. Diagnostic Artifacts and Temporal Considerations at Rancho San Clemente: A Preliminary Appraisal. Paper Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Southern California Data Sharing Meeting, Fullerton, California, October.

Cooley, T. 1984. Thermal Applications and Lithic Tool Manufacture and Use at LAN-844. Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Meetings, Asilomar, California, March.

Cooley, T. 1983. The Biface Reduction Technique Exhibited at a Southern California Quarry Site. Paper presented at the Southwestern Anthropological Society Meetings, San Diego, California, March.

Cooley, T. 1983. Project Results of the Picacho Basin Studies. Paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology Meetings, San Diego, California, March.

Publications

Archaeological Excavation at the Village of Pámu, Ramona Valley, California. (with Laura Barrie). *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology*, Vol. 17, pp. 43–56 (2004).

Observations on Settlement and Subsistence During the Late La Jolla Complex–Preceramic Interface as Evidenced at Site CA-SDI-11,767, Lower San Diego River Valley, San Diego County, California. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology*, Vol. 11, pp. 1–6 (1998).

Early Period Results from Data Recovery Conducted on a Portion of Stratified Prehistoric Site, CA-SDI-9,243, San Diego County, California. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology*, Vol. 8, pp. 227–238 (1995).

Observations on Hydration Measurements of Obsidian Deriving from Buried Deposits from Site CA-SBA-2028, at Gaviota, Santa Barbara County, California. *Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory*, No. 37, pp. 27–30 (1992).

Archaeological Investigations at CA-SBA-97: A Multicomponent Coastal Site at Gaviota, California (with Jon M. Erlandson, Roy Dugger, and Richard Carrico). *Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory*, No. 37, pp. 49–80 (1992).

Contributing Author. Archaeological Investigations on the Rancho San Clemente, Orange County, California. (Principal Author Constance Cameron). *Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory*, No. 27 (1989).

A Fluted Projectile Point Fragment from the Southern California Coast: Chronology and Context at CA-SBa-1951 (with Jon M. Erlandson and Richard Carrico). *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* Volume 9, Number 1, pp. 120–128 (1987).

Excavations and Investigations at CA-Ora-183, the Newland House Site, Huntington Beach, California (with Marie Cottrell, Constance Cameron, Vada Drummy-Chapel, and Adella Schroth). *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* Volume 21, Number 1, January, pp. 1–77 (1985).

The Biface Reduction Technique Exhibited at a Southern California Quarry Workshop Site: LAn-844. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* Volume 20, Number 3, July pp. 5–17 (1984).

Investigations of CA-SCal-137 Bulrush Canyon, Catalina Island, California (with Marie G. Cottrell and Joyce M. Clevenger). *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* Volume 16, Numbers 1 and 2, January and April, pp. 5–25 (1980).

Summary of Qualifications

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

Selected Project Experience

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

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

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

Education

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

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

Registrations/ Certifications

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

Mary Robbins-Wade, RPA

Cultural Resources Group Manager

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

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

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

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

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

Summary of Qualifications

Ms. Villalobos serves as a field archaeologist on a number of cultural resource projects in southern California, including surveys, testing programs, and monitoring. She has also served as a laboratory assistant for major universities, museums, and archaeological centers. She has expertise in cultural resource surveying, cataloging site excavation data, and monitoring. Ms. Villalobos' experience includes international work for a key archaeological project in Peru focused on a temple excavation.

Selected Project Experience

1125 S. Cleveland Street -Cultural & Native American Monitoring (2016).

Archaeological monitor for a housing project in the City of Oceanside, CA. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for Hallmark Communities. Lead agency was City of Oceanside.

12 Oaks Winery Resort (2015 - 2018). Field Archaeologist for survey of an approximately 600-acre project near Temecula in Riverside County, CA. Responsibilities included identification of cultural material during field survey. Work performed for Standard Portfolio Temecula, LLC, with County of Riverside as the lead agency.

28th Street between Island Avenue and Clay Avenue Archaeological Monitoring (2016 - 2018). Archaeological Monitor for a utilities undergrounding project in a historic neighborhood of East San Diego, CA. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

4th & J Project (2017). Archaeological monitor for a residential project in a historic neighborhood in the City of San Diego, CA. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for Legacy Partners, lead agency is City of San Diego.

Oceanside As-Needed Environmental Consulting Services (2015 - 2016). Archaeological Monitor for construction of a new facility at the Mission Basin Desalting Facility near the San Luis Rey River, in the City of Oceanside, CA. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for the City of Oceanside.

Education

Bachelor of Arts,
Anthropology,
concentration in
Archaeology,
University of
California San Diego,
CA, 2013

Registrations/ Certifications

Technical Safety
Institute, HAZWOPER
40 Hour, Issue No.
F183292: Hazardous
Waste Operations
and Emergency
Response, 2018

Mary Villalobos

Staff Archaeologist

City of San Diego As-Needed Permitting Assistance for O & M Activities and Emergencies (2016 - 2016). Archaeological monitor for the removal of sediment at culvert outlets at Hotel Circle, in the City of San Diego, CA, to help alleviate flooding in the area. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for the City of San Diego

Storage Buildings Construction Monitoring, San Marcos Campus (2017). Archaeological monitor for the construction of storage facilities on the campus of Palomar College in the City of San Marcos, California. Cultural resources are located near the project area. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for Palomar College.

Cemetery Area Water Pipeline Replacement (2015 - 2016). Archaeological Monitor for a water pipeline replacement project in eastern Escondido, CA. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for the City of Escondido.

Da Vinci (2018). Archaeological monitor during potholing to find existing utilities for the construction of a telecommunication tower. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily monitoring notes. Work performed for Terracon. Lead agency is Verizon.

DePratti, Inc. Telespan Lake Wohlford (2017). Field archaeologist for a testing program to determine the northern extent of an important archaeological site near Lake Wohlford in the community of Bear Valley in the County of San Diego, California. Responsibilities included excavation of test units, identification of cultural material, and preparation of field notes. Work performed for DePratti, Inc. Lead agency is County of San Diego.

El Camino Real Road Widening-Archaeological Monitoring (2016). Archaeological Monitor for a road widening project in an area with archaeological and cultural sensitivity in the City of Carlsbad, CA. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for the City of Carlsbad.

Magnolia Trails (2016). Archaeological Monitor for a residential development in the City of El Cajon, CA. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for KB Home. Lead agency was City of El Cajon.

Appendix B

Records Search
(Confidential; Bound Separately)

Appendix C

Native American Correspondence
(Confidential; Bound Separately)

Appendix D

Department of Parks and Recreation
Archaeological Site Form
(Confidential; Bound Separately)