Appendix C

Cultural Resources Technical Report

HELIX Environmental Planning

City of Poway Treated Water Facilities & Redundant Pipeline Project (Project No. WTR0028)

Cultural Resources Technical Report

May 2026 | 00407.00035.001

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Report Title:	Cultural Resources Technical Report for the City of Poway Treated Water Facilities & Redundant Pipeline Project (Project No. WTR0028), City of Poway, San Diego County, California
Submitted to:	City of Poway
Type of Study:	Cultural Resources Survey
Newly Recorded Sites:	None
Previously Recorded Sites:	None
USGS Quad:	Escondido 7.5' Quadrangle
Acreage:	Approximately 23.22 acres
Key Words:	City of Poway; San Diego County; Lake Poway; Township 13 South, Range 1 West; Espola Road; Lake Poway Road; bedrock milling features; lithic scatters; negative survey

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
AMSL	above mean sea level
APE	Area of Potential Effects
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BP	Before Present
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
City	City of Poway
CMU	concrete masonry unit
County	San Diego County
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
FCF	Flow Control Facility
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
MWD	Municipal Water District
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
n.d.	No Date
NETR	Nationwide Environmental Title Research
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
TCP	Traditional Cultural Properties
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
Water Authority	San Diego County Water Authority
WTP	Water Treatment Plant

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, Inc. contracted HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) to provide cultural resources services for the proposed City of Poway (City) Treated Water Facilities & Redundant Pipeline Project (Project No. WTR0028) (Project), located in San Diego County, California. The Project proposes installing water infrastructure improvements that would provide a treated water service connection for the City's water system. 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 of Potential Effects (APE). This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended.

The records search conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on January 30, 2023, indicated that 83 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the APE, 13 of which overlap with the APE. The records search results also indicated that a total of 36 cultural resources have been previously recorded within a one-mile radius of the APE, none of which are recorded within the APE.

The field investigations included two intensive pedestrian surveys of the APE by a HELIX archaeologist and a Kumeyaay Native American monitor on March 23, 2023 and June 11, 2025. No cultural resources or material were identified during the survey of the APE.

Based on the results of the current study, no historic properties, as defined by the NHPA, or historical resources, as defined by CEQA, would be impacted by the implementation of the proposed Project. However, the Project is located in an area of cultural sensitivity and within alluvial soils, where there is a potential for buried cultural resources. Based on this, it is recommended that an archaeological and Kumeyaay Native American monitoring program be implemented for ground-disturbing activities. The monitoring program would include attendance by the archaeologist and Native American monitor at a pre-construction meeting with the grading contractor and the presence of archaeological and Native American monitors during all initial ground-disturbing activities (including brushing/grubbing, grading, excavation, trenching, etc.). Both archaeological and Native American monitors would have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect grading and other ground-disturbing activity in the event that cultural resources are encountered. If significant cultural material is encountered, the Project archaeologist would coordinate with City staff to develop and implement appropriate mitigation measures. Because the proposed Project area is primarily within paved roads and previously disturbed areas, if the archaeological monitor, in conjunction with the Principal Investigator and Native American monitor, determines that monitoring is no longer warranted within any section of the proposed Project area, the City should be informed as such and will make the final determination on the necessity for additional monitoring.

If human remains are discovered, the County Coroner shall be contacted. If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), shall be contacted to determine the proper treatment and disposition of the remains. All requirements of Health & Safety Code §7050.5 and PRC §5097.98 shall be followed.

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

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, Inc. contracted HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) to provide cultural resources services for the City of Poway (City) Treated Water Facilities & Redundant Pipeline Project (Project No. WTR0028) (Project). A cultural resources study, including a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of aerial photographs and maps, and a pedestrian survey, was conducted for the Project Area of Potential Effects (APE). This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project proposes to install water infrastructure improvements that would provide a treated water service connection to the City's water system. The Project is located within City limits, in central San Diego County (County), California (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The Project is located in Sections 30 and 31 on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map Escondido quadrangle (Tan and Kennedy 1999), Township 13 South and Range 1 West (Figure 2, *USGS Topography*). Specifically, the Project contains features within and along Espola Road from 500 feet south of Green Valley Truck Trail to Lake Poway Road and within Lake Poway Road east from Espola Road to the Lester J. Berglund Water Treatment Plant (WTP) where improvements to the facilities within Berglund WTP are proposed (see Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph*). The pump station and forebay tank would be located within City property (APN 2784377400) along the south side of Lake Poway Road, approximately 1,100 feet east of Espola Road (Figure 3).

1.1.1 Project Background

Water within the City is provided through the Water Authority's First Aqueduct and two untreated water service connections that convey water either to Lake Poway for storage or to Berglund WTP for water treatment. Berglund WTP has a design capacity of 24 million gallons per day (MGD) and is the only source of drinking water for Poway. Potable water produced from Berglund WTP is conveyed to the two adjacent clearwell tanks, which function as the City's primary water storage facility. Potable water from the clearwell is delivered by pressurized gravity flow to the distribution system.

Poway also provides a back-up water supply to Ramona Municipal Water District (MWD), through an agreement with the Water Authority, when the Water Authority is unable to deliver water to Ramona MWD from the RAM-3 Flow Control Facility (FCF) at the terminus of the Ramona Pipeline. For this operation, one-way flow is provided from Berglund WTP via the Water Authority's 24-inch pipeline, the Water Authority's RAM-2 FCF and Ramona MWD's 27-inch pipeline. To enable this operation, the facilities are required to be flushed, disinfected and tested prior to the delivery of water since these facilities are only used on an infrequent basis. The proposed Project would construct new facilities to replace the operation of these facilities to enable two-way flow deliveries, either from Poway to Ramona MWD or Water Authority to Poway. In addition, the new facilities would be placed into full-time service to enable the timely delivery of water to either Poway or Ramona MWD and to eliminate wasting water from the water flushing activity.

In 2008, the City adopted a Potable Water Master Plan Update that identified a capital improvement project that would install a redundant pipeline facility to the existing 36-inch pipeline in Lake Poway Road, which delivers 100 percent of the City's water supply from Berglund WTP to the distribution system near Espola Road. The proposed Project would implement this redundant pipeline facility.

Subsequently, as part of a Settlement Agreement and Release between the City and the SWRCB Division of Drinking Water to improve the City's reliability and diversity of water supply, the City prepared a Treated Water Service Connection Facility Planning Study (Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, Inc. 2021) in conjunction with the Water Authority and a Treated Water Facilities Preliminary Design Report (Black & Veatch 2022). In addition, an updated Treated Water Service Connection Facility Planning Study (Black and Veatch 2026) was prepared to address changes to the Project, more particularly described by Alternative Nos. 3C, 3D, and 3E.

In November 2025, the City of Poway, Ramona MWD, and the Water Authority entered into a Memorandum of Understanding to facilitate the delivery of potable water from the Water Authority to Poway and the delivery of potable water from Poway to the Ramona MWD. As part of the Memorandum of Understanding, the entities were assigned different responsibilities for the facility improvements. The Water Authority would be responsible for abandoning the existing 24-inch and 27-inch pipelines and adding the new POW-6 FCF and associated pipeline improvements to the existing Water Authority Ramona Pipeline. These improvements would be designed, constructed, owned and operated by the Water Authority. The City would be responsible for the design and construction of the pump station, forebay, and associated pipelines including the 30-inch Espola Road pipeline. The City and Water Authority components are hereby defined as the proposed Project.

1.1.2 Project Components

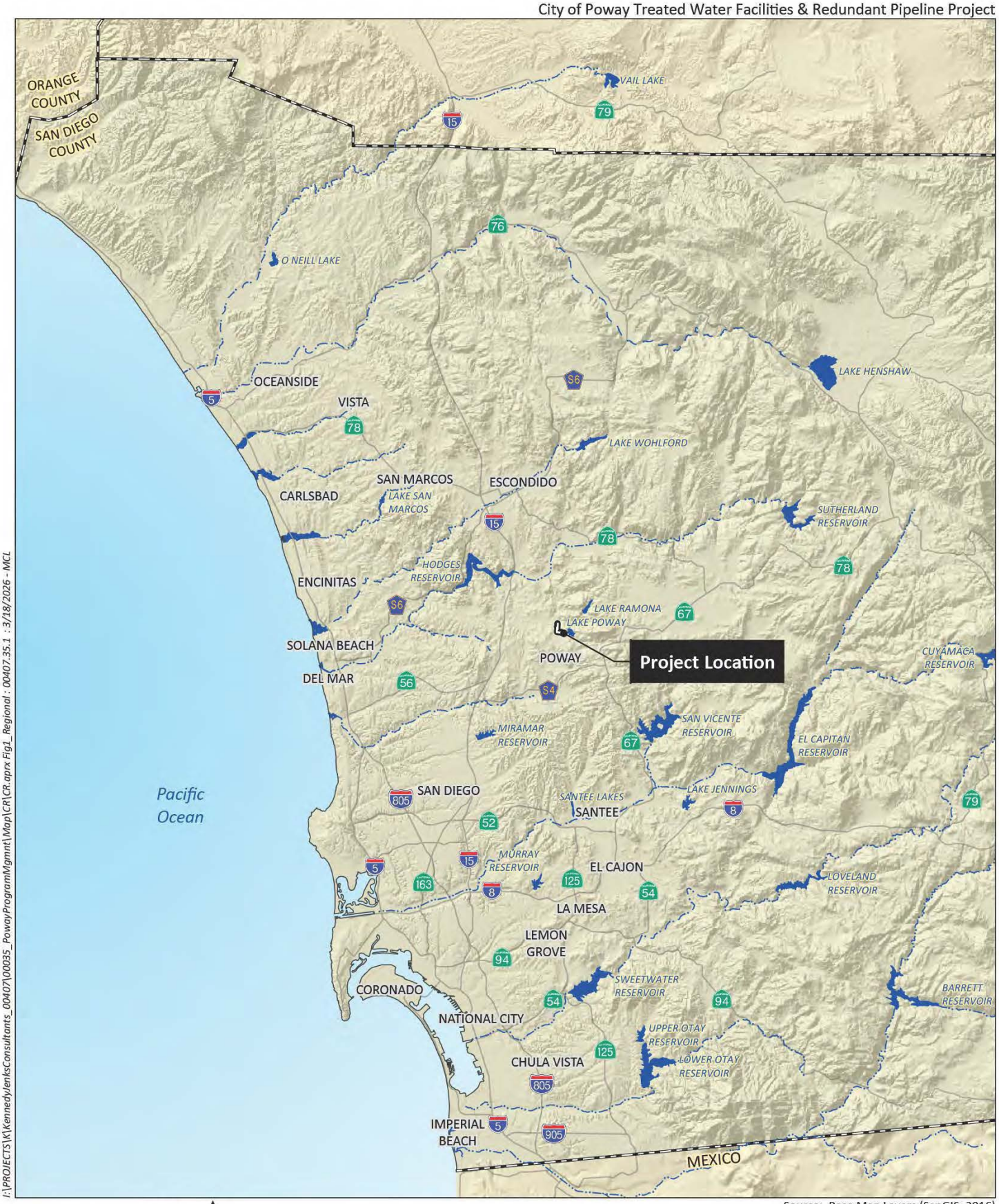
The Project proposes to construct new water facilities to replace and abandon existing water facilities and provide up to 24 cubic feet per second (cfs) of treated water to the City. Since the untreated water connection to the First Aqueduct is the only source of water to Lake Poway and Berglund WTP, the proposed Project would provide a source of treated water to the City. The availability of a treated water source would also provide greater flexibility for the City to perform necessary repair and replacement work within Berglund WTP in the future.

1.1.2.1 New POW-6 FCF

This component of the proposed Project includes the Water Authority's construction of a new FCF to provide treated water and a connection to the Water Authority's Ramona Pipeline. The POW-6 FCF would be constructed within and adjacent to the existing RAM-3 FCF footprint and would be located partially below ground. The facility would include a throttling valve, a venturi meter, and downstream and upstream isolation valves.

1.1.2.2 New 30-inch Pipeline from POW-6 FCF to Lake Poway Road

This component of the Project would include construction of 3,400 feet of 30-inch pipeline between the downstream connection to the future POW-6 FCF to the intersection of Lake Poway Road and the Water Authority's First Aqueduct that would allow for two-way flow delivery. This pipeline would replace the existing 24-inch Water Authority pipeline and the existing 27-inch Ramona pipeline; these pipelines would be abandoned in place by the Water Authority during construction of the POW-6 FCF. An isolation



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Source: Base Map Layers (SanGIS, 2016)

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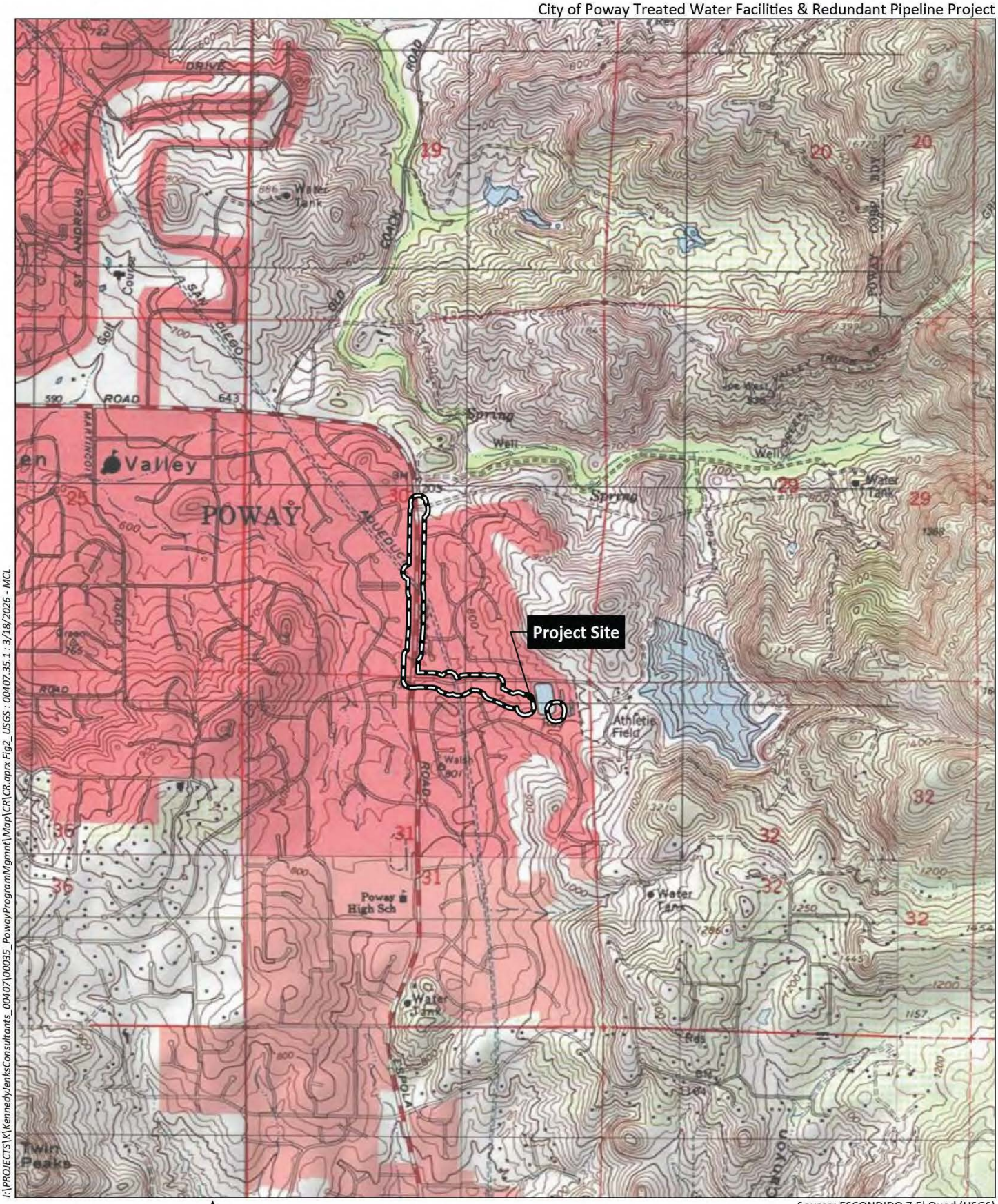
Regional Location

Figure 1



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HELIX Environmental Planning

USGS Topography

Figure 2

City of Poway Treated Water Facilities & Redundant Pipeline Project



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0 350 Feet

Source: Aerial (Vantor, 2025)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Aerial Photograph

Figure 3

valve and meter vault would be constructed at the northern extent of the pipeline east of Espola Road, adjacent to the Water Authority POW-6 FCF. This pipeline would also include the installation of an underground vault connection to the existing 20-inch 865 Pressure Zone pipeline to the proposed 30-inch pipeline on the west side of Espola Road approximately 610 feet south of Country Day Road.

1.1.2.3 New 36-inch Transmission Pipeline within Lake Poway Road to Forebay Tank/Pump Station

The Project also includes construction of 800 feet of 36-inch pipeline from the crossing of the First Aqueduct in Lake Poway Road to the new booster pump station. This pipeline would enable the flow delivery between the Water Authority and the City as well as serving as a portion of the proposed redundant pipeline.

1.1.2.4 New Booster Pump Station

Due to the difference in elevation, a pump station would be required to transport water between the future POW-6 FCF and Berglund WTP clearwells. The site of the booster pump station would be on an existing parking lot on the south side of Lake Poway Road. The parking lot would be partially demolished, and a 1,950 square foot (54-foot by 36-foot) pump station building would be constructed. The building would house the booster pump station equipment, utilizing two separate interior rooms, the pump room and electric room. The pump room would contain four vertical turbine pumps having a combined rated capacity of 24 cfs and 105 feet of total dynamic head, an electrical room, and a 450-kilowatt backup generator. The backup generator would be housed in a sound attenuation enclosure and surrounded by concrete masonry unit (CMU) walls on three sides.

Three below-ground vaults would be installed on the site to house the flow direction butterfly valves, the discharge flow meter, and the pump station isolation valves. The vaults are anticipated to be cast-in-place concrete structures with access hatches for equipment removal. Each vault would include sumps to collect any residual flows from surface runoff or the piping.

The architectural design of the pump station building is intended to blend in with the surrounding community. The design would comply with Poway's community design themes and historic and small-town character as well as providing resiliency for wildfires. The single-story CMU building would have a rectangular form with a sloped metal roof. Roof materials would be low glare/reflection. Exterior walls would use natural stone colors (concrete block with integral colors), with no exterior glazing.

The proposed below-grade yard piping for the pump station consists of approximately 225 feet of 36-inch steel cement mortar lined and coated suction header and approximately 160 feet of 36-inch cement mortar lined and coated steel discharge header. Limited landscaping is currently proposed for the pump station site and along Lake Poway Road where the pipeline construction occurs outside of the roadway limits but within the City right-of-way. Approximately 20 eucalyptus trees in this area would be removed during construction and would not be replaced due to their high fire risk and potential for root damage to the pipeline. A 1,370 square foot biofiltration catch basin would be installed west of the pump station.

Sufficient access would be provided to the booster pump station for major and routine maintenance. The existing driveway on the north side of the site would be retained, and the existing gate would be replaced. A secondary driveway with a gate would be constructed at the west end of the site. The

proposed site layout and grading provide a 15-foot clear space around the booster pump station and forebay tank to accommodate vehicle and personnel access. The existing chain link fence on the north side of the site would be replaced by an approximately 8-foot-tall CMU wall to match the site's existing CMU walls.

1.1.2.5 New Forebay Tank

In addition to the pump station, a forebay tank would be provided directly south of the pump station to supply a consistent flow of water from the FCF to the booster pump station, while also supporting additional storage in the event of a power outage. A 297,000-gallon welded steel forebay tank would be constructed, which would be 50 feet in diameter and 20 feet in height. The base of the tanks would be at an elevation of approximately 803 feet. Additionally, 160 feet of 24-inch forebay tank overflow would convey water from the forebay tank to an existing storm drain located in the northwest corner of the parking lot.

1.1.2.6 New 36-inch Pipeline from Pump Station/Forebay Tank to Clearwells

The proposed pipeline connecting the pump station piping to the tie-in location located on the Berglund WTP southeast of the Maintenance and Operations Facility consists of approximately 660 feet of 36-inch cement mortar lined and coated steel pipe. This alignment would meet the yard discharge piping at the southeast corner of the pump station site and travel along the southern property line southwest of the vehicle maintenance parking lot. Around the southeast edge of the parking lot, the proposed alignment jogs slightly north through the sloped landscaping to run parallel to the stairway. At the top of the slope the alignment would travel between the warehouse and vehicle storage until terminating at the 36-inch tee tie-in location. This pipeline would enable the flow delivery between the Water Authority and Poway as well as serving as the final portion of the redundant pipeline.

1.1.2.7 Sodium Hypochlorite Storage & Feed Facility

A sodium hypochlorite system would be installed to boost chlorine levels in the Water Authority treated water delivered to the clearwells at the Bergland WTP. The system would store deliveries of sodium hypochlorite (12.5 percent solution) in a 5,580-gallon tank with three metering pumps to dose the clearwell influent. Chlorine levels would be monitored in the pump station discharge pipe and downstream of the injection point to control for appropriate concentrations.

The system would require installation of one sodium hypochlorite storage tank and three metering pumps southeast of the clearwells near an existing storage building facility. Improvements to the existing ammonia feed system would consist of installing two metering pumps.

1.1.2.8 New Surge Tank

A 5,000-gallon surge tank would be installed within the existing Operations Yard, along with associated piping and appurtenances.

1.1.2.9 Demolition of Existing Pump Station

As part of the Project, the existing pump station, which is located approximately 700 feet east of the Espola Road intersection on the south side of Lake Poway Road, would be demolished. This pump

station is no longer in service. Below grade piping and conduit would be disconnected and either removed or capped and abandoned in place.

1.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

1.2.1 Federal Regulations

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

A. associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

B. associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and/or

D. has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

1.2.2 State Regulations

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

- resource(s) listed or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][1])

- resource(s) either listed in the NRHP or in a "local register of historical resources" or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless "the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant" (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][2])

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

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

A. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;

B. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;

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

D. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

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

All resources that are eligible for listing in the 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 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.

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

In California, the Traditional Tribal Cultural Places Bill of 2004 requires local governments to consult with Native American Tribes during the Project planning process, specifically before adopting or amending a General Plan or a Specific Plan, or when designating land as open space for the purpose of protecting Native American cultural places. The intent of this legislation is to encourage consultation and assist in the preservation of Native American places of prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial importance. State Assembly Bill (AB) 52, effective July 1, 2015, introduced the Tribal Cultural

Resource (TCR) as a class of cultural resource and additional considerations relating to Native American consultation into CEQA. As a general concept, a TCR is similar to the federally defined TCP; however, it incorporates consideration of local and state significance and the required mitigation under CEQA. A TCR may be considered significant if included in a local or state register of historical resources; or determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC §5024.1; or is a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; or is a historical resource described in PRC §21084.1, a unique archaeological resource described PRC §21083.2; or is a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

1.3 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(1), the APE is the geographic area within which an undertaking may directly (physically) or indirectly (vibrational, atmospheric, or auditory) alter the character or use of historic properties. The APE for the Project is established as the Project alignment and potential impact areas where ground-disturbing construction activities would occur for the Project (the Project Area) and a 100-foot buffer surrounding the Project Area, excluding areas along the periphery of the buffer that occur within privately owned and developed residential parcels (Figure 4, *Area of Potential Effects [APE]*).

In sum, the APE totals approximately 23.22 acres. Access to the Project components would be along existing and established roads and City property. Staging and lay-down areas would mostly occur within the previously developed portions of the APE. As such, none of these areas will be impacted by any ground-disturbing activities.

1.4 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA, served as principal investigator for this Project and provided senior technical review of this report. Ms. Stacie Wilson meets the qualifications of the Secretary of Interior's Standard and Guidelines for Archaeology. Nicole Falvey, M.A., RPA, provided project management support and was the primary author of this report. James Turner, M.A. RPA, and Jessica Garcia, B.A., conducted the field surveys and research to support this study. Chris Curo and Javier Dominguez (Kumeyaay Native American monitors) from Red Tail Environmental participated in the field survey. Resumes for key personnel are presented in Appendix A.

2.0 PROJECT SETTING

2.1 NATURAL SETTING

The Project area is situated in Green Valley at the base of Mount Woodson, the peak of which is located approximately 2.5 miles to the east. The climate in the inland valleys and foothills of San Diego County is characterized as warm-summer Mediterranean with hot summers, with an average high temperature of 85 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit in July, and cool winters, with an average low temperature ranging from 36 to 40 degrees Fahrenheit in January (Pryde 2014). A tributary of the San Dieguito River runs less than one mile northeast of the Project alignment, which would have made fresh water easily accessible to Native populations. The elevation of the Project area ranges from approximately 676 to 886 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

The Project area is characterized predominantly by urban development comprised of Espola Road, Lake Poway Road, and City Public Works buildings. Areas immediately surrounding the Project alignment consist of modern residential development and, to the northeast, the Blue Sky Ecological Reserve. The artificial Lake Poway and Lake Poway Park are located immediately east of the southeastern terminus of the Project alignment.

Geologically, the northern portion of the Project alignment is underlain by Vista rocky coarse sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes, a soil class consisting of weathered granodiorite and quartz-diorite that is typical of hilly terrain. The southern portion of the Project alignment is mostly underlain by Placentia sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes, a soil class consisting of alluvium derived from granitoid that is typical of terraces and alluvial fans. Additional soil classes include Cieneba coarse sandy loam, Fallbrook sandy loam, and Vista coarse sandy loam (Web Soil Survey n.d.).

Biological surveys conducted by HELIX identified nine vegetation communities within the Project area, including southern coast live oak riparian forest, southern willow scrub, disturbed wetland, Diegan coastal sage scrub (including disturbed phase), non-native grassland, non-native vegetation, eucalyptus woodland, disturbed habitat, and developed land. The Diegan coastal sage scrub community often includes California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), California buckwheat, laurel sumac, lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*) (HELIX 2026). Major wildlife species found in this environment 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 precontact diet; deer were somewhat less significant for food, but were an important source of leather, bone, and antler. Many of the plant species naturally occurring in the APE are known to have been used by native populations for food, medicine, tools, ceremonial and other uses (Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978).

2.2 CULTURAL SETTING

2.2.1 Prehistoric Period

In the San Diego area, the earliest well-documented archaeological sites belong to the San Dieguito tradition, dating to over 9,000 years ago (Warren 1967; Warren et al. 1998; Warren and Ore 2011). The San Dieguito Tradition is thought by most researchers to have had an emphasis on big game hunting, with a lesser reliance on vegetal resources and coastal resources (Warren 1967, 1968). Diagnostic material culture most associated with the San Dieguito complex includes scrapers, crescents, and large biface blades and projectile points (Rogers 1939, 1966; Warren 1966, 1967, 1968; Warren et al. 1961). In the southern coastal region, the traditional view of San Diego's prehistory has the San Dieguito tradition followed by the Archaic Period, dating from circa 8600 Before Present (BP) to circa 1300 BP (Warren 1968; Warren et al. 1998).

Relative to the San Dieguito tradition, a large number of archaeological site assemblages dating to the Archaic Period have been identified at a range of coastal and inland sites in San Diego County. These assemblages, designated as the La Jolla/Pauma complexes, are considered part of Warren's (1968) "Encinitas tradition" and Wallace's (1955) "Early Milling Stone Horizon." The Encinitas tradition is generally characterized by site assemblages containing large numbers of milling stones (manos and



Source: Aerial (Vantor, 2025)

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HELIX Environmental Planning

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Figure 4

metates), occurring in shell middens, located often near sloughs and lagoons" (Moratto 1984:147). The content of these site assemblages indicates a shift from a putative hunting-focused subsistence pattern in the earlier period to a more generalized economy with an increased emphasis on the gathering of seed resources, small game, and shellfish (Warren et al. 1998; Warren 2012). According to True (1958, 1980), sites of the La Jolla complex were located along the coast and those of the Pauma complex, in inland areas of the county. Not surprisingly, Pauma complex sites generally lack the shell that dominates in many of the La Jolla complex site assemblages located in proximity to the coast. In San Diego County, sites radiocarbon dated to the Archaic Period are most numerous along the coast around estuaries and near-coastal valleys, and less commonly located in the inland foothill areas (e.g., Cooley and Barrie 2004; Cooley 1995; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999). The La Jolla/Pauma complex tool assemblage includes, in addition to manos and metates, rough cobble tools, especially choppers, scrapers, and scraper planes; terrestrial and marine mammal faunal remains; flexed burials; doughnut stones; discoidals; stone balls; plummets; biface points; beads; and bone tools (True 1958, 1980; Moriarty 1966).

The relationship between the San Dieguito tradition and the subsequent La Jolla/Pauma complexes of the Encinitas tradition has been the focus of considerable debate countered on whether the San Dieguito and La Jolla patterns might represent the same people using different subsistence techniques in different environments, or if they represent different, non-contemporaneous groups using different and distinct subsistence practices (e.g., Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1987; Warren et al. 1998). The onset of the following period, the Late Prehistoric Period (1500 BP to AD 1769), however, is demarcated in the archaeological record by an abrupt shift in subsistence and new tool technologies; the archaeological record indicates that the period is characterized by higher population densities and intensification of social and political systems, and by the introduction of new technological innovations. Perhaps the most significant of these new technological innovations was the first use of the bow and arrow and ceramics.

In the northern portion of San Diego County, the Late Prehistoric Period is represented by the San Luis Rey complex, and in the southern portion, by the Cuyamaca complex. The Late Prehistoric artifactual assemblage is typically characterized by Tizon Brown Ware pottery, small arrow-sized projectile points, various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, and hammerstones), arrow shaft straighteners, pendants, manos and metates, and mortars and pestles. The arrow point assemblage is dominated, typologically, by the Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-notched points, but the Dos Cabezas Serrated type also occurs (McDonald and Eighmey 1998; Wilke and McDonald 1986). Based on archaeological as well as ethnographic data, subsistence in the Late Prehistoric Period is thought to have been focused on the utilization of acorns and grass seeds, with small game serving as a primary protein resource and big game as a secondary resource. Fish and shellfish were also secondary resources, except immediately adjacent to the coast, where they assumed primary importance (Bean and Shipek 1978; Sparkman 1908). The settlement system is characterized by seasonal villages where people used a central-based collecting subsistence strategy.

Based on ethnographic data, including the areas defined for the Hokan-based Yuman-speaking peoples (Kumeyaay) and the Takic-speaking peoples (Luiseño) at the time of contact, it is generally accepted that the Cuyamaca complex is associated with the Kumeyaay and the San Luis Rey complex with the Luiseño. The name Luiseño derives from Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and has been used to refer to the Indian people associated with that mission, while the Kumeyaay people are also known as Ipai, Tipai, or Diegueño (named for Mission San Diego de Alcala). Agua Hedionda Creek is often described as the division between the territories of the Luiseño and the Kumeyaay people (Bean and Shipek 1978;

Luomala 1978), although various archaeologists and ethnographers use slightly different boundaries. Traditional stories and songs of the Native people also describe the extent of traditional use areas.

2.2.2 Ethnohistory

Based on ethnographic data, two linguistically distinct populations, the Hokan-based Yuman-speaking peoples (Kumeyaay) and the Takic-speaking peoples (Luiseño), inhabited the northern San Diego County area. The name Luiseño derives from Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and has been used to refer to the Indian people associated with that mission, while the Kumeyaay people are also known as Ipai, Tipai, or Diegueño (named for Mission San Diego de Alcalá). At the time of European contact, ethnographic data have suggested that the Project location is situated in an area marginal to the territories defined for the Kumeyaay and the Luiseño. Agua Hedionda Creek, extending east from the coast and located north of the Project, has, for example, often been described as the division between the territories of the Luiseño and the Kumeyaay people (Bean and Shipek 1978; Luomala 1978; White 1963), but Kroeber (1976 [1925]) has the boundary farther south and encompassing the Escondido area.

The Luiseño followed a seasonal gathering cycle, with bands occupying a series of campsites within their territory (White 1963; Bean and Shipek 1978). 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 (Sparkman 1908; White 1963; Bean and Shipek 1978). Major Luiseño villages were present along the Santa Margarita River Valley and the San Luis Rey River Valley (Sparkman 1908:190; Kroeber 1976 [1925]; White 1963; Bean and Shipek 1978). The predominant determining factor for the placement of villages and campsites was areas where water was readily available, preferably on a year-round basis (True 1990). The Kumeyaay depended on seeds, acorns, nuts, beans, and berries. Large and small game was hunted with bows and arrows, and fishing occurred at rivers and the Pacific Ocean (Luomala 1978). Like the Luiseño, the Kumeyaay utilized different resource areas depending on the season, and a significant determining factor for the placement of villages and campsites was areas where water was readily available, preferably on a year-round basis. They sometimes inhabited larger villages during the winter or summer months. The clans had access to their own land and resources (Kroeber 1976 [1925]).

The Project area is in the traditional territory of the Kumeyaay people, whose population in San Diego in the late 1700s was estimated to be 20,000. The Kumeyaay lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherias. Most rancherias were the seat of a clan, although it is thought that, aboriginally, some clans had more than one rancheria and some rancherias contained more than one clan, often depending on the season within the year (Luomala 1978). Each village was comprised of many households, and groups of villages were part of a larger social system, referred to as a consanguineal kin group (*cimuL*) (Carrico 1998). Campsites and villages were chosen based on proximity to water, boulder outcrops, environmental protection, and availability of plants and animals (Luomala 1978). Consequently, many of the Kumeyaay villages or rancherias were located in river valleys and along the shoreline of coastal estuaries (Bean and Shipek 1978; Carrico 1998; Kroeber 1976 [1925]). Poway sits in such a valley; in fact, the name “Poway” derives from the Iipay word “Pauwai” or “Paguay,” which is generally agreed to mean “the meeting of little valleys” or “end of the valley” (City of Poway n.d.).

2.2.3 Historical Background

2.2.3.1 Spanish Period

While Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo visited San Diego briefly in 1542, the beginning of the historic period in the San Diego area is generally given as 1769. In the mid-18th century, Spain had escalated its involvement in California from exploration to colonization (Weber 1992), and in that year, a Spanish expedition headed by Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra established the Royal Presidio of San Diego. Portolá then traveled north from San Diego, seeking suitable locations to establish military presidios and religious missions in order to extend the Spanish Empire into Alta California.

Initially, both a mission and a military presidio were located on Presidio Hill overlooking the San Diego River. A small pueblo, now known as Old Town San Diego, developed below the presidio. The Mission San Diego de Alcalá was constructed in its current location five years later. The missions and presidios stood, literally and figuratively, as symbols of Spanish colonialism, importing new systems of labor, demographics, settlement, and economies to the area. Cattle ranching, animal husbandry, and agriculture were the main pursuits of the missions.

2.2.3.2 Mexican Period

Although Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, Spanish patterns of culture and influence remained for a time. The missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained in the 1820s. Following the secularization of the missions in 1834, large ranchos were granted to prominent and well-connected individuals, ushering in the Rancho Era, with the society making a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. With the numerous new ranchos in private hands, cattle ranching expanded and prevailed over agricultural activities.

These ranches put new pressures on California's native populations, as grants were made for inland areas still occupied by the Kumeyaay, 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 most successful of these was the Pueblo of San Pasqual, located inland along the San Dieguito River Valley, founded by Kumeyaay who were no longer able to live at the Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Carrico 2008; Farris 1994).

2.2.3.3 American Period

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

While the American system required that the newly acquired land be surveyed prior to settlement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo bound the United States to honor the land claims of Mexican citizens who

were granted ownership of ranchos by the Mexican government. The Land Act of 1851 established a board of commissioners to review land grant claims, and land patents for the land grants were issued throughout the following years. The APE is not located within a rancho or land grant, but the eastern border of Rancho San Bernardo is located approximately 2.5 miles to the west.

The 1880s saw "boom and bust" cycles that brought thousands of people to the area of San Diego County. By the end of the decade, many had left, although some remained to form the foundations of small communities based on dry farming, orchards, dairies, and livestock ranching. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, rural areas of San Diego County developed small agricultural communities centered on one-room schoolhouses. Such rural farming communities consisted of individuals and families tied together through geographical boundaries, a common schoolhouse, and a church. The influence of military development, beginning in 1916 and 1917 during World War I, moved much of the population away from this life, and the need to fight a two-ocean war during World War II resulted in the substantial development in infrastructure and industry to support the military and accommodate soldiers, sailors, and defense industry workers.

Philip Crosthwaite was the first recorded American settler in what is today known as Poway. He settled there in 1859, built an adobe home, and began ranching. In 1870, Castanos Paine, applied to the Postmaster General in Washington to open a post office in Poway. This was granted, and Paine was the town's first postmaster. Throughout the 1880s, those who could survive the frequent droughts planted orchards, vineyards, and grain crops throughout the valley. Poway remained a sparsely populated rural community until the late 1950s, when the first residential developments were constructed. Poway was incorporated as a city in 1980 (City of Poway n.d.).

3.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND CONTACT PROGRAM

3.1 RECORDS SEARCH

HELIX obtained a records search of the Project components and a one-mile buffer from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on January 30, 2023. The records search identified previously recorded cultural resources and cultural resources surveys for the APE and a one-mile buffer. A review of the California Historical Resources and the state Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directories was also conducted. The records search results and maps are included as Confidential Appendix B (confidential, bound separately) to this report. Historic maps and aerial photographs were reviewed to assess the potential for historic archaeological resources to be present and to assess the history of development in the area.

3.1.1 Previous Surveys

The records search results identified 83 previously conducted cultural resources studies within the record search area. Of these, 13 reports are on file at the SCIC as overlapping the APE (Table 1, *Previous Studies Overlapping the Project APE*). However, one of these (SD-01961) was mis-mapped, and does not, in actuality, include any of the APE or records search buffer. The remaining 12 studies that cover all or part of the APE include reconnaissance surveys, monitoring reports, residential development archaeological reports, linear pipeline reports, Environmental Impact Reports, large scale Project Specific Plans, records search and site visit reports, and telecommunication reports. Six of these studies

(SD-01472, SD-01477, SD-01478, SD-01782, SD-01996, and SD-08587) identified cultural resources, though not within the APE.

Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES OVERLAPPING THE PROJECT APE

Report No. (SD-)	Report Title	Author, Date
01416	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Blue Sky Ranch Subdivision Rancho Bernardo/Poway, California	Smith and Pierson, 1981
01472	Archaeological Report on the Monitoring of Grading and Trenching for the Installation of Pipeline Within Tract 4091 for the City of Poway, California	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., 1981
01477	Archaeological Report on Hirsch Ranch: Tracts 4090 and 4093, SDi-7860, SDi-7861, SDi-7864, SDi-7865	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., 1981
01478	Archaeological Report Hirsch Ranch Tract 4091 SDI-7866, SDi-7867, SDi-7868	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., 1981
01622	Revised Hirch Ranch Large Scale Project, Specific Plan and Related Permits	WESTEC Services, Inc., 1980
01782	Archaeological Report Hirsch Ranch Tract 4092 SDi-7858, SDi-7859, SDi-7862, SDi-7863	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., 1981
01961*	A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Study of Proposed Dredging and Construction Areas at Mission Bay Harbor, California	Hunter, 1979
01966	Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Ramona Pipeline	Cook, 1987
04625	Draft Environmental Impact Report of the Hirsch Ranch Large Scale Project, Specific Plan and Related Permits	PRC Toups, 1977
04626	Focused Draft Environmental Impact Report Faith Chapel Major Use Permit San Diego County, California	PRC Toups, 1979
08587	Revised Hirsch Ranch Large Scale Project, Specific Plan and Related Permits	WESTEC, 1980
08595	Archaeological Investigation of Hirsch Ranch	Berryman, 1977
10057	Record Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SD-765-02 (Blue Sky Espola) 16275 Espola Road, Poway, San Diego County, California	Lauko, 2004
11430	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Telecommunications Facility Candidate SD06795B (Blue Sky Espola ROW Vault), 16195 3/4 Espola Road, Poway, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Williams 2007
17135	Archaeological Survey for Pole Brushing Project, Various Locations, San Diego County, California	Cordova, 2015

* Mismapped

3.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The records search results identified 36 previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the APE. Of these, nine have been documented within a 1,000-foot range of the APE (Table 2, *Previously Recorded Resources Within 1,000 Feet of the Project APE*). The nine resources within 1,000 feet of the APE consist of two precontact bedrock milling stations with associated lithic scatters (P-37-007859 [CA-SDI-7859] and P-37-007866 [CA-SDI-7866]); one precontact site consisting of bedrock milling feature, lithics, and ceramics (P-37-007858 [CA-SDI-7858]); one precontact bedrock milling feature with an associated mano (P-37-007860 [CA-SDI-7860]); one precontact bedrock milling feature with no

associated artifacts (P-37-008746 [CA-SDI-8746]); one precontact ground stone scatter (P-37-007862 [CA-SDI-7862]); one precontact lithic scatter P-37-011154 [CA-SDI-11154]); one precontact lithic and ceramic scatters (P-37-011153 [CA-SDI-11153]); and one unknown resource (P-37-011155 [CA-SDI-11155). No resources are recorded within the APE.

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN 1,000 FEET OF THE PROJECT APE

Resource Number (P-37-)	Resource Number (CA-SDI-)	Age and Resources Present	Description	Recorder, Date
007858	7858	Precontact Site	Late Milling Period food processing area with bedrock milling features, lithics and ceramics	Thesken, 1980
007859	7859	Precontact Site	Two bedrock milling features, a lithic scatter, and a mano	Thesken, 1980
007860	7860	Precontact Site	A small bedrock milling feature with an associated mano	Thesken, 1980
007862	7862	Precontact Site	Two core fragments and an obsidian core	Thesken, 1980
007866	7866	Precontact Site	A sparce lithic scatter with a bedrock milling feature	Hunter, 1980
008746	8746	Precontact Site	A bedrock milling feature with no associated artifacts	Smith and Pierson, 1981
011153	11153	Precontact Site	Campsite with lithic scatter and Tizon brownware ceramics	Smith and Pierson, 1981
011154	11154	Precontact Site	A small temporary campsite with two associated flakes.	Pigniolo, 1989
011155	11155	Unknown	Unknown	Pigniolo, 1989

3.2 OTHER ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Various archival sources were also consulted, including historic topographic maps and aerial imagery (Nationwide Environmental Title Research [NETR] Online 2023; USGS n.d.). The purpose of this research was to identify historic structures and land use in the area.

The earliest available topographic map is the Escondido quadrangle 1:62,500 scale topographic map, dated 1893. This map shows roads in the general area of Lake Poway Road, Espola Road, and Green Valley Truck Trail, though on slightly different alignments than the modern roads. In addition, one building just west of the Espola Road and Lake Poway Road intersection and another building east of the

APE, approximately where Lake Poway is now, are shown on the map. The 1901 revision to this map, using data surveyed in 1891 and 1898, shows two additional buildings adjacent to the APE: one is located just east of the current alignment of Espola Road, and the other is just north of the current alignment of Lake Poway Road across from the modern City of Poway facilities. The next available topographic maps are the USGS 1:250,000 Southern California Sheet Number 2 quadrangle map, dated 1905, and the USGS 1:250,000 Santa Ana quadrangle, dated 1947. Neither shows any changes in the APE or adjacent area. The modern alignments of Espola Road and Green Valley Truck Trail and the Rancho Del Sueño neighborhood are depicted on the 1:24,000 scale Escondido quadrangle map, dated 1948. The previously depicted buildings are not present on this map. There are no changes visible until the 1:24,000 scale Escondido quadrangle, dated 1968, which shows the existing City reservoir located at the southeastern end of the Project alignment adjacent to the APE for the first time. The 1975 update to this map shows the San Diego Aqueduct bisecting Espola Road and the access road leading to the reservoir. The next available map is the Oceanside quadrangle 1:100,000 scale map, dated 1982. This depicts Lake Poway with a stream leading to it from the San Dieguito River. The following map is the 1:24,000 scale Escondido quadrangle map, dated 1996; this shows the reservoir, Lake Poway, and the athletic fields and trail heads west of the lake.

The earliest available aerial photograph dates to 1946. This depicts Espola Road, the San Diego Aqueduct, and various small trails or roads between the two and spanning to the east. The areas adjacent to Espola Road appear to be cleared agricultural fields, while the area around Lake Poway Road appears to be mostly undeveloped. By 1953, the entire area adjacent to the APE appears to have been cleared. The reservoir was constructed between 1964 and 1966. Lake Poway appears between 1971 and 1978, as do the small City of Poway buildings on either side of the reservoir. Between 1985 and 1986, residential developments begin to appear west of Espola Road, in the Rancho Del Sueño neighborhood. Additional neighborhoods appear south of Lake Poway Road in 1987 and east of Espola Road in 1988. No additional changes are visible in the APE after this.

3.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on January 12, 2023, for a Sacred Lands File search and list of Native American contacts, which were received on February 17, 2023. The results were negative for the presence of TCRs and TCPs in the Project area. Letters were sent on March 14, 2023, to the contacts listed by the NAHC. As of the date of this report, three responses have been received from the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians (San Pasqual), Barona Band of Mission Indians (Barona), and the Campo Band of Mission Indians (Campo). In a response dated May 4, 2023, San Pasqual stated that the Project area is within their traditional use area; they requested formal AB 52 consultation and to receive any cultural resources studies associated with the Project. Barona responded on August 28, 2023 requesting to initiate AB 52 consultation due to the presence of known cultural resources to the Project area. Campo responded on August 30, 2023 that they would like to engage in AB 52 consultation due to the cultural sensitivity of Poway. They also requested to be involved in Native American monitoring of ground-disturbing activities associated with the Project. Campo also noted that the City of Poway derives its name from the ancestral Kumeyaay word “Powaay.” Native American correspondence is included as Confidential Appendix C (confidential, bound separately) to this report.

4.0 FIELD SURVEY

4.1 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

HELIX archaeologist James Turner and Kumeyaay Native American monitor Chris Curo from Red Tail Environmental surveyed the majority of the Project APE on March 23, 2023. The staging area at the northern terminus of the APE was subsequently surveyed by HELIX archaeologist Jessica Garcia and Kumeyaay Native American monitor Javier Dominguez (Red Tail Environmental) on June 11, 2025. All accessible areas within the APE were surveyed along Espola Road and Lake Poway Road, and within the City Public Works facilities.

During both surveys, the APE was systematically walked and visibly inspected wherever ground was visible. Most of the Project alignment was covered by paved roads, concrete sidewalks, buildings, and grass or landscaped grounds, leaving a small amount of ground visible for inspection. Much of the observable ground was disturbed by past grading and cutting or covered in gravel.

Overall, the proposed pipeline alignment and APE appeared to be disturbed by previous development; both Lake Poway Road and Espola Road were paved with sidewalks on either side and with sewer and other utilities present (Plates 1 and 2). Both roads had landscaped segments; these were walked and checked for the presence of cultural resources (Plates 3 and 4). Visibility in these areas was poor due to the presence of grass and bark/mulch, ranging from 0 to 20 percent along Lake Poway Road and 10 to 40 percent along Espola Road. Additionally, irrigation lines were visible in the landscaped areas, suggesting previous subsurface disturbance.



Plate 1. Overview of Lake Poway Road. View to the west.



Plate 2. Overview of Espola Road. View to the north.



Plate 3. Overview of landscaped area adjacent to Lake Poway Road. View to the southwest.



Plate 4. Overview of landscaped area adjacent to Espola Road. View to the south.

The portion of the APE within the City Public Works facility is within previously disturbed and developed land; the only visible soil was in disturbed landscaped areas (Plate 5). Visibility in the northern staging area, which is located within an existing pull-off area east of Espola Road north of Country Day Road and south of Green Valley Truck Trail, was poor (30 percent); the only visible soil consisted of tan sand mixed with gravel in an area that was previously graded (Plate 6). The remainder of the APE was also disturbed by previous development.



Plate 5. City of Poway Maintenance and Operations Facility entrance. View to the southeast.



Plate 6. Northern Staging area. View to the east.

4.2 RESULTS

The records search indicated that no cultural resources have been identified within the Project area despite numerous studies covering the APE. Nevertheless, precontact cultural resources are prevalent in the vicinity, and a review of historical maps and aerial photographs indicates that the area has been occupied by American settlers since at least the late 1800s. The pedestrian surveys failed to identify any cultural resources within the APE and revealed that the Project impact areas are highly disturbed with minimal to no intact topsoil. Native American outreach resulted in a negative Sacred Lands File search; however, of the three tribes that responded, all requested to engage in government-to-government consultation due to the cultural sensitivity of the City of Poway and the Project area.

5.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

A study was undertaken to identify cultural resources that are present in the APE of the proposed Project and to determine the effects of the Project on historical resources, per CEQA, and historic properties, per Section 106 of the NHPA.

Based on the results of the current study, no impacts to known cultural resources would occur from the implementation of the proposed Project. While the APE has been disturbed by the creation of Espola Road and Lake Poway Road, by the construction of the City facilities in the southeastern terminus of the APE, and by landscaping and utility installation throughout, the predominance of precontact cultural resources previously recorded in the Project vicinity show that the area is sensitive for archaeological resources. In addition, the APE is situated within an alluvial environment near a source of fresh water and in a valley well situated for precontact habitation. As such, there is a potential for subsurface cultural resources to be present within the APE.

Due to this potential, it is recommended that an archaeological and Kumeyaay Native American monitoring program be implemented for ground-disturbing activities. The monitoring program would include attendance by the archaeologist and Native American monitor at a pre-construction meeting with the grading contractor and the presence of archaeological and Native American monitors during all initial ground-disturbing activities (including brushing/grubbing, grading, excavation, trenching, etc.). Both archaeological and Native American monitors would have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect grading and other ground-disturbing activity in the event that cultural resources are encountered. If significant cultural material is encountered, the Project archaeologist would coordinate with City staff to develop and implement appropriate mitigation measures. Because the proposed Project area is primarily within paved roads and previously disturbed areas, if the archaeological monitor, in conjunction with the Principal Investigator and Native American monitor, determines that monitoring is no longer warranted within any section of the proposed Project area, the City should be informed as such and will make the final determination on the necessity for additional monitoring.

If human remains are discovered, the County Coroner shall be contacted. If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), shall be contacted to determine the proper treatment and disposition of the remains. All requirements of Health & Safety Code §7050.5 and PRC §5097.98 shall be followed.

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

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Appendix A

Resumes

NICOLE (NIKKI) FALVEY, RPA

Cultural Resources Project Manager I

EDUCATION

Master of Arts, Anthropology, Idaho State University, Pocatello, ID, In-progress (estimated completion May 2025)

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

Registered Professional Archaeologist No. 6282

County of Riverside, Approved Cultural Resources Consultant

North County Transit District (NCTD) Roadway Worker ID No. C00901, 2015

HAZWOPER, 24 hours

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Transportation Museum of San Diego and Imperial Counties, Board of Directors, Secretary (2021-2022)

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

Society for California Archaeology, Member



Ms. Falvey is a professional archaeologist and environmental planner with 13 years of experience. She has worked on over a hundred cultural resource management projects in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) environmental document requirements. Ms. Falvey has served in lab, field, and office capacities; completed record searches; co-authored technical reports; authored CEQA and NEPA documents; and managed multi-disciplinary projects. Projects include residential and commercial developments, wind farms, utilities projects, on-call/as-needed contracts, and rail and roadway expansions. Project activities include pedestrian surveys, test excavations, data recovery programs, construction monitoring, report authoring, and project management. She is familiar with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), NEPA, and CEQA.

Carlsbad Trails Master Plan Constraints Analysis and IS/MND Staff Archaeologist for the constraints analysis for this proposed Trails Master Plan in the City of Carlsbad. This project aimed to create a comprehensive Trails Master Plan update to expand the existing trail system by connecting existing trails to each other to other recreation areas, and to residences and businesses; and to create multi-use trails. Assisted in research for the cultural resources portion of the constraints analysis, including locating previously recorded archaeological sites via a records search at the South Coastal Information Center within the proposed trail system, contacting the Native American Heritage Commission, and determining the resources' potential for effects. Work performed for the City of Carlsbad.

El Camino Real Road Widening - Archaeological Monitoring Staff Archaeologist for this road widening project in the City of Carlsbad. The project aimed to widen El Camino Real between Chestnut Avenue and Tamarack Avenue. Conducted cultural resources construction monitoring. Responsible for observation of construction excavation and identification of unanticipated cultural resources. Co-authored technical report detailing methods and results of cultural resources study. Work performed for the City of Carlsbad.

Chula Vista University and Innovation District EIR Provided oversight and QA/QC for the cultural resources section of an EIR supporting the Sectional Planning Area (SPA) Plan directing the implementation of a 375-acre, four-year University and Regional Technology Park in the Otay Ranch and Eastlake III neighborhoods of Chula Vista. The University will feature academic space, academic support space, physical education facilities, student housing, and parking areas to serve up to 20,000 full-time equivalent students. The Regional Technology Park is envisioned as a manufacturing and research park with both independent uses and programmatic links to the University. Provided oversight, direction, and quality control for the approach of the noise technical and air quality/GHG technical reports. Work performed for the City of Chula Vista.

Boulder Oaks Preserve Resource Management Plan Update Reviewed and updated the Cultural Resources section of this Resource Management Plan, which was prepared as a guidance document to manage and preserve biological and cultural resources within the Boulder Oaks Preserve. Work performed for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation under an as-needed contract.

Valley Center Parks Improvements – Non-MMIP Construction Monitoring Project Manager for this parks improvement project in Valley Center, San Diego County. Provided project oversight, scheduling, tribal and client coordination, and report review. Work performed for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation under an as-needed contract.

I-805 and SR-94 Bus on Shoulder Demonstration Project Staff Archaeologist for a pilot program to provide seven miles of priority bus service within existing freeway shoulders along portions of I-805 and SR-94 in south San Diego County between Chula Vista/South Bay and downtown San Diego. Assisted with a review of cultural resources sensitivity and preparation of a screened undertaking memo. The cultural resources review included a records search at the South Coastal Information Center and contacting the Native American Heritage Commission for a Sacred Lands File search. Work performed as a subcontractor to Kimley-Horn & Associates, Inc., under an on-call contract with SANDAG.

Cowles Mountain Comfort Station Accessibility Upgrade Environmental Support Services Cultural Resources Project Manager for this recreation improvement project in the City of San Diego. Responsible for coordinating a field survey, coordinating with tribal monitors, and co-authoring a technical report. Work performed as a subcontractor to Parsons, with the City of San Diego as the lead agency.

Lakeview/Nuevo Master Drainage Plan Lateral D and E Stage 1 Technical Studies Project Manager for the phase I archaeological study for a drainage plan project in the community of Nuevo in Riverside County. The project involved the construction of storm drains and associated improvements. The archaeological study consisted of a records search, Sacred Lands File search, and an intensive pedestrian survey. Work performed for Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.

Lakeview/Nuevo Master Drainage Plan Laterals A and B Stage I Project Manager for the phase I archaeological study for a drainage plan project in the community of Nuevo in Riverside County. The project involved the construction of storm drains and associated improvements. The archaeological study consisted of a records search, Sacred Lands File search, and an intensive pedestrian survey. Work performed for Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.

SR-125/Otay Ranch Interchanges Project Staff Archaeologist for an approximately 172-acre freeway interchange construction project, located within the City of Chula Vista. The project is developer-funded through a Cooperative Agreement between HomeFed, Caltrans District 11, and the City of Chula Vista to accommodate the anticipated cumulative traffic increases along local and regional roads, existing State Route (SR-) 125 interchanges, and Interstate (I-) 805 corridor resulting from the planned Otay Ranch Village development in eastern Chula Vista. Conducted a records search for the project, contacted the Native American Heritage Commission for a search of the Sacred Lands File, conducted a field survey of the project APE, and prepared the Historic Property Survey Report and the Archaeological Survey Report. Work is being performed as a subcontractor to T.Y. Lin, with the City of Chula Vista as the CEQA lead agency and Caltrans as the federal lead agency.

Collier Park Renovations Biological, Archaeological, and Paleontological Services Project Manager for this park renovation project in the City of La Mesa involving cultural resources and tribal monitoring and biological nesting bird surveys. Responsible for supervising and scheduling cultural resources monitoring; coordinating with tribes, clients, and subconsultants; and co-authoring technical reports. Work performed for the City of La Mesa under an as-needed contract.

La Mesa Waite Drive Park IS/MND Cultural Resources Project Manager for this park improvement project in the City of La Mesa. Responsible for organizing a field survey, coordinating with tribal monitors, and co-authoring a technical report. Work performed for the City of La Mesa under an as-needed contract.

Santee Town Center Specific Plan EIR Cultural Resources Lead for the cultural resources and historic technical reports analyzing a comprehensive update to the Santee Town Center Specific Plan (TCSP). The TCSP modifies and establishes new land use designations, land uses, development standards, and conceptual guidelines that would apply to future development within the TCSP area. The TCSP also expands the Arts & Entertainment Neighborhood and provides objective design standards and conceptual designs for four strategic Housing Element sites within the TCSP. The technical studies and EIR were prepared to analyze the project at both the program- and project-level to facilitate the streamlining of future projects found to be consistent with the Plan. Work performed as a subcontractor to M.W. Steele Group, Inc., with the City of Santee as the lead agency.

Vista Flume - Archaeological Study Staff Archaeologist for this flume replacement project in the City of Escondido. Conducted cultural resources field survey and co-authored technical report. Work performed for the Vista Irrigation District.

San Diego County Women's Detention Facility Staff Archaeologist for expansion of the existing Los Colinas Detention Center on a 45-acre site in the City of Santee. Conducted cultural resource monitoring and was responsible for artifact identification and monitoring notes. Work performed as a subcontractor to Balfour Beatty Construction, with the County of San Diego as the lead agency.

East County AWP Package 1-4 Project Level CEQA Coordination and Support Cultural Resources Project Manager for this multi-phase utility pipeline project. Responsible for supervising and scheduling cultural resources monitoring; coordinating with tribes, clients, and subconsultants; and co-authoring technical reports. Project located in the cities of San Diego and Santee. Work performed as a subcontractor to Carollo Engineers, Inc., the Owner's Advisor.

Murrieta Creek Improvements Trail Lighting Cultural Resources Survey Project Manager for this trail lighting improvement project in the City of Temecula. Responsible for coordinating a field survey, coordinating with tribal monitors, and co-authoring a technical report. Work performed as a subcontractor to SB&O, Inc., with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as the lead agency.

Mast Park 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 site records, and co-authored technical report. Work performed for HELIX Construction Group and the City of Santee.

Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District Direct Reuse System Support Staff Archaeologist for a project developed to increase non-potable recycled water reuse. The project would include the construction of pipelines, booster stations, and a reservoir to extend non-potable recycled water service to portions of the cities of La Puente, Industry, South El Monte, El Monte, and Pico Rivera. The Project also includes plumbing modifications to convert existing water users' irrigation systems from potable water supply to the recycled water supply. Responsible for co-authoring technical reports for la Puente and South El Monte segments. Work performed for Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District

Old Mission San Luis Rey Cemetery Expansion Project 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.

Roripaugh Ranch Phase 2 Project Manager for a cultural resources study in conjunction with biological permitting for roadway and drainage improvements along Santa Gertrudis Creek for a residential development project in the City of Temecula. The cultural resources study included a records search and background research, Native American coordination and contacting the Native American Heritage Commission, field survey, coordination with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and preparation of a report addressing the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 compliance. Responsible for supervising and scheduling. Work performed for Work performed for Roripaugh Valley Restoration, LLC.

Nicolas Segment (Phase 1C) Construction Monitoring Phase of the Nicolas/Girasol Road Improvement Biological and Cultural Support Cultural Resources Project Manager for this multi-phase road improvement project in the City of Temecula, Riverside County. The project aims to improve the intersection of Nicolas Road and Calle Girasol and to complete other improvements to Nicolas Road between Joseph Road and Butterfield Stage Road in anticipation of increased traffic due to an upcoming residential development. Responsible for supervising and scheduling cultural resources monitoring; coordinating with tribes, clients, and subconsultants; and co-authoring technical reports. The technical report detailed methods and results of cultural resources monitoring. Work performed for Decatur Advisors, LLC.

Finks Road Bridge Project Archaeological Lead for this bridge replacement project in Colusa County. The project aimed to replace a historic-era bridge with a three-span, cast-in-place concrete bridge. The upgraded bridge would span a historic canal that is a National Register of Historic Places-eligible linear resource. Co-authored the Archaeological Survey Report and Historic Property Survey Report for this Caltrans Bridge Repair Project. Responsible for establishing an Area of Potential Effects, coordinating with consulting parties, reviewing cultural and historic resources registries, and providing recommendations for the mitigation of a historic canal. Work performed in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Work performed for the County of Colusa.

EDUCATION

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

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

REGISTRATIONS/ CERTIFICATIONS

Registered Professional Archaeologist No. 17338

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for Historical Archaeology

Society for California Archaeology

JAMES TURNER

Staff Archaeologist



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Clairemont Community Plan Update EIR Phase 1. Archaeologist for the Clairemont Community Plan Update. Performed background research and assisted with preparing the Community Plan Update cultural resources section. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Triangle Project. Archaeologist for an approximately 40.6-acre development center consisting of restaurant, commercial/retail, theater/entertainment, hotel, and office uses in Temecula, Riverside County, California. Prepared the cultural resources study update report and the records search update memo. Work performed for Domenigoni-Barton Properties, LLC.

STACIE WILSON, RPA

Principal Cultural Resources Specialist

EDUCATION

Master of Science, Applied Geographical Information Science, Northern Arizona University, 2008

Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, University of California, San Diego, 2001

Bachelor of Science, Biological Psychology, University of California, San Diego, 2001

REGISTRATIONS/ CERTIFICATIONS

Registered Professional Archaeologist No. 16436

County of Riverside, Approved Cultural Resources Consultant

County of San Diego, CEQA Consultant List – Archaeological Resources

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California Archaeology



Ms. Wilson has been professionally involved in cultural resources management for 22 years. She has served as principal investigator on numerous cultural resources management projects, and regularly coordinates with local, state, and federal agencies and Native American tribal representatives. She is skilled in project management, archaeological inventories and excavation, and report documentation and has broad experience on private, municipal, federal, utility, and renewable energy projects. Her years of experience also encompass an understanding of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance regulations. She is proficient at creating, organizing, and analyzing GIS data, using ArcGIS 10.4, and serving as a spatial and geostatistical analyst. Ms. Wilson is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications for prehistoric and historic archaeology.

San Elijo Joint Powers Authority Roadway and Trail Addendum and Permitting. Principal Investigator for a cultural resources study for the San Elijo Water Reclamation Facility Upgrades Project, located adjacent to San Elijo lagoon in western San Diego County. The study was conducted in support of the development of a lighted shared-use trail within the San Elijo Water Reclamation Facility (SEWRF) property and entrance improvements along the SEWRF frontage. Responsibilities included the coordination and oversight of a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, a pedestrian survey, archaeological testing, and technical reports. The study was conducted for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in support of a Nationwide Permit authorization from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Work performed as a subconsultant to Kimley-Horn & Associates, with the San Elijo Joint Powers Authority as CEQA lead agency.

San Pasqual Reservation Escondido Canal Undergrounding Environmental Services. Project Manager and Environmental Compliance Lead for the Undergrounding of the Escondido Canal through the San Pasqual Indian Reservation Project. HELIX is providing biological resources, cultural resources, and as-needed environmental support during the pre-construction and construction phases of the project. Responsibilities consist of coordination and oversight of pre-construction environmental support and construction monitoring services, including pre-construction nesting bird surveys, establishment of environmental sensitive areas (ESAs), archaeological and biological monitoring, and coordination with the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians. Environmental compliance services are being conducted in accordance the project's Environmental Assessment and Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND). Work performed for the City of Escondido, as a subcontractor to Arcadis.

Draft and Final EIS/Overseas EIS - Disposal of Decommissioned, Defueled Ex-Enterprise (CVN 65) & Associated Naval Reactor Plants. Cultural Resources Subject Matter Expert for the Naval Reactor Plants Draft and Final Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (EIS/OEIS) for Disposal of Decommissioned, Defueled Ex Enterprise (CVN 65) and its Associated Naval Reactor Plant. Responsible for preparation of Cultural Resources chapter of the EIS/OEIS. The areas reviewed for cultural resources include locations in Mobile, Alabama; Brownsville, Texas; Hampton Roads Metropolitan Area, Virginia; and Richland, Washington. Work performed as a subcontractor to ManTech for the U.S. Navy.

Naval Base Point Loma Seaside Training Area Environmental Assessment. Cultural Resources Subject Matter Expert for the Environmental Assessment (EA) to evaluate potential environmental consequences resulting from training and testing at Naval Base Point Loma (NBPL), San Diego, California. The Proposed Action would allow Navy forces to continue ongoing training and testing activities on NBPL and improve the capability of the peninsula to support additional training and testing activities. Responsible for cultural resources review of the area of potential effect (APE) for cultural resources and preparation of Cultural Resources section of the EA. Work performed as a subcontractor to ManTech for the U.S. Navy.

Borba 1 Industrial Project NEPA support. Principal Investigator for a cultural resources study to support the development of an industrial property in San Bernardino County that included federal permitting. Oversaw preparation of a records search, archival research, preparation of historic context data, consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and an archaeological survey of the property. Coordinated with the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation to provide a Native American monitor during survey. A marine shell scatter and two historic built environment resources, a historic residence and the historic Tedama Cattle Farm, were identified during the study. The Cucamonga Creek Channel, a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) public works facility, and the Merrill Avenue Bridge, were also identified within the project site; research was performed to determine the age of channelization. Prepared a technical report to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended, in support of Section 404 Nationwide Permit and Section 408 permission. Work performed for WestLAND Group, Inc., with USACE as the lead agency.

Membrane Filtration Reverse Osmosis Facility Project - Construction Monitoring Services (2020 -). Project Manager for the construction phase of the Membrane Filtration Reverse Osmosis (MFRO) Facility project and the product water pump station component of the Recycled Water Easterly Main project, located in the City of Escondido. The construction activities are organized into three components: the MFRO Facility site, the product water pump station, and the off-site product water pipeline. Responsibilities consist of coordination and oversight of construction monitoring services, including pre-construction nesting bird surveys, provision of a Soil and Groundwater Management Plan (SGWMP) and a Lead Compliance Plan (LCP) prepared by HELIX's subconsultant, archaeological and paleontological sensitivity training, and a cultural resources monitoring program that includes Native American monitors representing both Luiseño and Kumeyaay tribes. Work performed for the City of Escondido.

San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) As-Needed Services. Contract Manager and Principal Investigator for cultural resources as-needed services for SDG&E in support of pole replacements; operation and maintenance efforts; Electric System Hardening (ESH), Fire Risk Mitigation Project (FiRM), and Strategic Undergrounding (SUG) programs; Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), transmission line planning; and other projects throughout San Diego, Imperial, and Orange counties on private, local agency, and federal lands. Activities have included task and subcontractor coordination and management of field surveys, permit applications, preparation of site records, testing, monitoring, and archaeological documentation for more than 300 project task orders. Work under the current contract is being performed for SDG&E as a subcontractor to the prime consultant.

Dam Maintenance Program. Principal Investigator for the City of San Diego PUD Dam Maintenance Program, which covers routine maintenance activities of 13 dams and spillways, associated infrastructure, and the approximately 13-mile Dulzura Conduit, located throughout San Diego County. Oversaw the completion of cultural resources surveys and reporting. Work performed for the City of San Diego PUD.

Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Public Access Plan IS/MND. Principal Investigator for the proposed Public Access Plan for the Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve. The Public Access Plan proposes the creation of a non-motorized multi-use trail system within the approximately 2,711-acre Preserve, located in unincorporated San Diego County. The Public Access Plan proposes the creation of a non-motorized multi-use trail system within the approximately 2,711-acre Preserve, located in unincorporated San Diego County. Responsible for the oversight and coordination of a field survey for 35 trail segments totaling approximately 22 miles. During the survey, 59 cultural resources were recorded or updated within the project Study Area; two prehistoric archaeological sites and two historic roads were determined to be within areas of the Study Area that may be subject to unavoidable impacts by the implementation of the Public Access Plan and were evaluated for eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or Local Register under CEQA and County of San Diego Guidelines. A Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment Report was completed. Work performed for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation, Resource Management Division.

Sycuan/Sloane Canyon Trail IS/MND. Principal Investigator for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation's (DPR) Sycuan/Sloane Canyon Trail project, an approximately 5-mile multi-use, non-motorized trail located in the unincorporated community of Crest-Dehesa in the inland foothills of San Diego County. The proposed trail is situated along the Sweetwater River Valley and would primarily be located within public (County) right-of-way and on Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation (Sycuan) and Kumeyaay Diegueño Land Conservancy lands. Duties included the oversight and coordination of a records search, Sacred Lands File search, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the project Area of Potential Effect (APE). Prepared a Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment Report complying with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended. Work performed for the County of San Diego DPR, Resource Management Division.

OIAA Runway 8R-26L Rehab Historic Resources Assessment & Jurisdictional Delineation. Senior Archaeologist responsible for the Historic Resources Assessment for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of ONT Runway 8R-26L, associated airfield improvements, and the relocation of several objects within the Runway Safety Area (RSA) and Runway Object Free Area (ROFA). Oversaw the assessment of potential historic property impacts and provided support for the FAA's consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer under Section 106 of the NHPA. The results of the NEPA analysis were provided in a technical memorandum. In addition, oversaw the assessment of potential impacts to historical resources and the preparation of a cultural resources technical report, and provided Assembly Bill 52 consultation support in support of the preparation of a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (EIR). Work performed as a subcontractor to HNTB, with Ontario International Airport Authority as the lead agency.

Padre Dam Municipal Water District East County Advanced Water Purification Program. Senior Archaeologist for cultural resources inventory and assessment of approximately 10 miles of pipeline. The East County Advanced Water Purification project proposes to increase the region's supply of potable water. Duties included preparation of a cultural resources study, assisting with community outreach with regard to the historic resources, and working with the agencies and interested parties to develop appropriate measures to avoid or minimize impacts. Work performed for Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, Inc., with Padre Dam Municipal Water District as the lead agency and Helix Water District, the County of San Diego, and the City of El Cajon as participating agencies.

East County Joint Powers Authority East County Advanced Water Purification Subsequent IS/MND and Compliance Monitoring. Principal Archaeologist for updated cultural resources documentation for the East County AWP project that analyzed minor realignments to avoid existing utilities, sensitive biological resources, and rocky areas. Tasks also included the preparation of a cultural resources inventory and assessment for Package 4, a regional brine line to connect to City of San Diego facilities, providing tribal consultation support to the East County Joint Powers Authority (JPA), and oversight of compliance monitoring efforts related to cultural resources. Work performed as a subcontractor to Carollo Engineers, Inc., the Owner's Advisor.

Alvarado 2nd Pipeline Extension. Principal Investigator overseeing the completion of cultural resource management services for this approximately 7-mile pipeline project that proposes the extension of the existing Alvarado 2nd Pipeline along Friars Road between Interstate 805 and West Mission Bay Drive in the City of San Diego. Duties included conducting a record search and a Sacred Lands File search; reviewing environmental, geological, and existing cultural resources information for the project alignment; coordinating a field visit; and preparing a cultural resources technical report. Additional responsibilities included subsequent overseeing an archaeological and Native American monitoring program for geotechnical investigations and the preparation of an Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment to supplement the Environmental Package component of the Financial Assistance Application for the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Clean/Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF). Work performed as a subconsultant with the City of San Diego as the lead agency.

Pure Water San Diego Conveyance Project. Senior Archaeologist/Principal Investigator providing support for environmental compliance under the Construction Management contract for Phase 1 (also referred to as the North City Project) of the San Diego Pure Water Program. Responsibilities include preparation of a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan and a Site Protection and Stabilization Plan for a stone wall associated with a 1920s residence and providing environmental compliance monitoring oversight and reporting during construction. Work performed as subcontractor to Jacobs, with the City of San Diego as lead agency.

Apple Valley Airport Detention Basin IS/MND. Principal Investigator for the proposed acquisition of an approximately 18-acre property near the southwest corner of the airport for construction of a detention basin to address storm water runoff from the airport. Oversaw archaeological fieldwork and recordation of archaeological resources, coordinated with Native American monitors, and primary author of technical report. Work performed as a subconsultant to C&S Companies, with San Bernardino County as the lead agency.

Buena Outfall Force Main Phase III Archaeological Monitoring Project. Project Manager and Principal Investigator for a cultural resources monitoring program for a project involving construction of approximately three miles of force main along Palomar Airport Road in the City of Carlsbad. The project was implemented by the Buena Sanitation District as part of the City of Vista and the District's 2008 Sewer Master Plan Update. Duties included oversight and coordination of archaeological and Native American monitoring efforts, and working closely with the construction management team and contractors. Work performed as a subconsultant to Michael Baker International, with the City of Vista as the lead agency.

Imperial Avenue Bikeway Technical Studies, San Diego. Archaeological Principal Investigator for the cultural resources study for the proposed development of a bike path within the community of Southeastern San Diego along Imperial Avenue. The approximately 3.2-mile-long project will provide roadway and pedestrian improvements along Imperial Avenue between 17th Street and 47th Street in the City of San Diego. Responsibilities included contacting the Native American Heritage Commission to request a search of its Sacred Lands File, obtaining a records search for the project from the South Coastal Information Center, oversight and coordination of an intensive pedestrian survey of the project alignment, and preparation of an Area of Potential Effects (APE) Map, an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR), and Historic Property Survey Reports (HPSR), consistent with Caltrans format and content requirements for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA..