San Marcos Industrial Park Project

Archaeological Survey Report
Project No. SDP22-0009

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Title Page

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Submitted to:	City of San Marcos
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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
Campo	Campo Band of Mission Indians
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
City	City of San Marcos
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
HPSR	Historic Property Survey Report
m	meters
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCTD	North County Transit District
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
Pechanga	Pechanga Band of Indians
PRC	Public Resources Code
project	Mission San Marcos Industrial Park Project
Rincon	Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
San Luis Rey	San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
San Pasqual	San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
sf	square feet
SR	State Route
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Caprock Partners contracted HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) to provide cultural resources services for the Mission San Marcos Industrial Park Project (project) in the City of San Marcos, San Diego County, California. The project is a proposed approximately 10.83-acre parcel for which a request for approval of a Tentative Parcel Map and Site Development Plan (SDP22-0009) has been submitted. The project proposes the demolition of two existing structures and the development of three warehouse buildings on the project site. HELIX conducted 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. 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 the guidelines of the City of San Marcos.

The records search conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on August 23, 2023, indicated that 77 previous cultural resources studies had been conducted within one mile of the project area, four of which overlap with the project area, although two of those were large studies that did not include fieldwork. The records search results also indicated that a total of 26 cultural resources had been previously recorded within one mile of the project area, one of which has been documented within the project area (P-37-000749/CA-SDI-749). P-37-000749/CA-SDI-749 was described as a habitation site composed of shell, flakes, hammerstones, ground stone, and debitage originally recorded by True (1959), with later fieldwork documented by Warren et al. (1961). The site was reported by WESTEC Services (1976) as having been destroyed by development in the area.

The Sacred Lands File search produced positive results, and Tribal responses to requests for information noted that the project area is sensitive for cultural resources.

The field investigations included an intensive pedestrian survey of the study area by a HELIX archaeologist and two Luiseño Native American monitors on December 1, 2023. The survey resulted in the identification of six newly identified cultural resources, all of which are isolated occurrences of historic or modern age. The six resources include three steel pipes, a hay hook, a horseshoe, and a fragment of a steel sewer pipe. As isolates, none of the resources meet the criteria for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

Based on the results of the current study, no historic properties, as defined by CEQA, will be affected by the Mission San Marcos Industrial Park Project. As such, no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated. However, the project site is situated in an area with considerable cultural sensitivity, with 26 previously recorded cultural resources identified within one mile of the project and a sacred site documented by the Native American Heritage Commission present within the search area. Based on this, it is recommended that an archaeological and Native American monitoring program be implemented for ground-disturbing activities. The monitoring program would include attendance by the archaeologist and Native American monitor at a pre-construction meeting with the grading contractor and the presence of archaeological and Native American monitors during initial ground-disturbing activities on site. Both archaeological and Native American monitors would have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect grading and other ground-disturbing activity in the event that cultural resources are encountered. If significant cultural material is encountered, the project archaeologist will coordinate with the applicant, the Monitoring Tribe(s), and the City of San Marcos staff to develop and implement appropriate mitigation measures.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Caprock Partners retained HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) to provide cultural resources services for the Mission San Marcos Industrial Park Project (project) in the City of San Marcos (City), San Diego County, California. The project is a proposed approximately 10.83-acre site for which a request for approval of a Tentative Parcel Map and Site Development Plan (SDP22-0009) has been submitted by the applicant. HELIX conducted 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 for the project. Six isolated artifacts were identified and documented during the survey; one previously recorded archaeological site was not reidentified within the project area, and two built environment resources are addressed in a separate report (Delcamp 2024). This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of San Marcos guidelines.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The project is located in the City of San Marcos in northwestern San Diego County (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The project is located north of State Route (SR) 78 and approximately one-half mile northwest of the intersection of East Mission Road and Woodland Parkway within unsectioned lands of the Los Vallecitos land grant, in Township 12 South, Range 3 West, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute San Marcos quadrangle (Figure 2, *USGS Topography*). The approximately 10.8-acre project site is located within Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 220-210-26-00 and is bordered by East Mission Road on the south, Mulberry Drive to the east, and Falcon Place to the west (Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph*).

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project proposes the demolition of two existing structures and the development of three warehouse buildings on the project site (Figure 4, *Site Plan*). The proposed project involves the development of three warehouse buildings totaling 132,810 square feet (sf). Building 1 is proposed in the southwestern portion of the project site and would include 54,700 sf of warehouse space and 5,000 sf of ancillary office space over two stories. Six loading docks would be provided at the northeastern corner of Building 1. Building 2 is proposed at the southeastern side of the project site and would comprise 33,610 sf of warehouse space and 5,000 sf of ancillary office space over two stories, located in the northeastern portion of the property. Five loading docks for Building 2 would be located at the northwestern corner of the building, opposite those proposed for Building 1. Building 3 would include 30,500 sf of warehouse space and 4,000 sf of ancillary office space over two stories. Three loading docks would be provided at the southwestern corner of Building 3.

1.3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

1.3.1 State

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

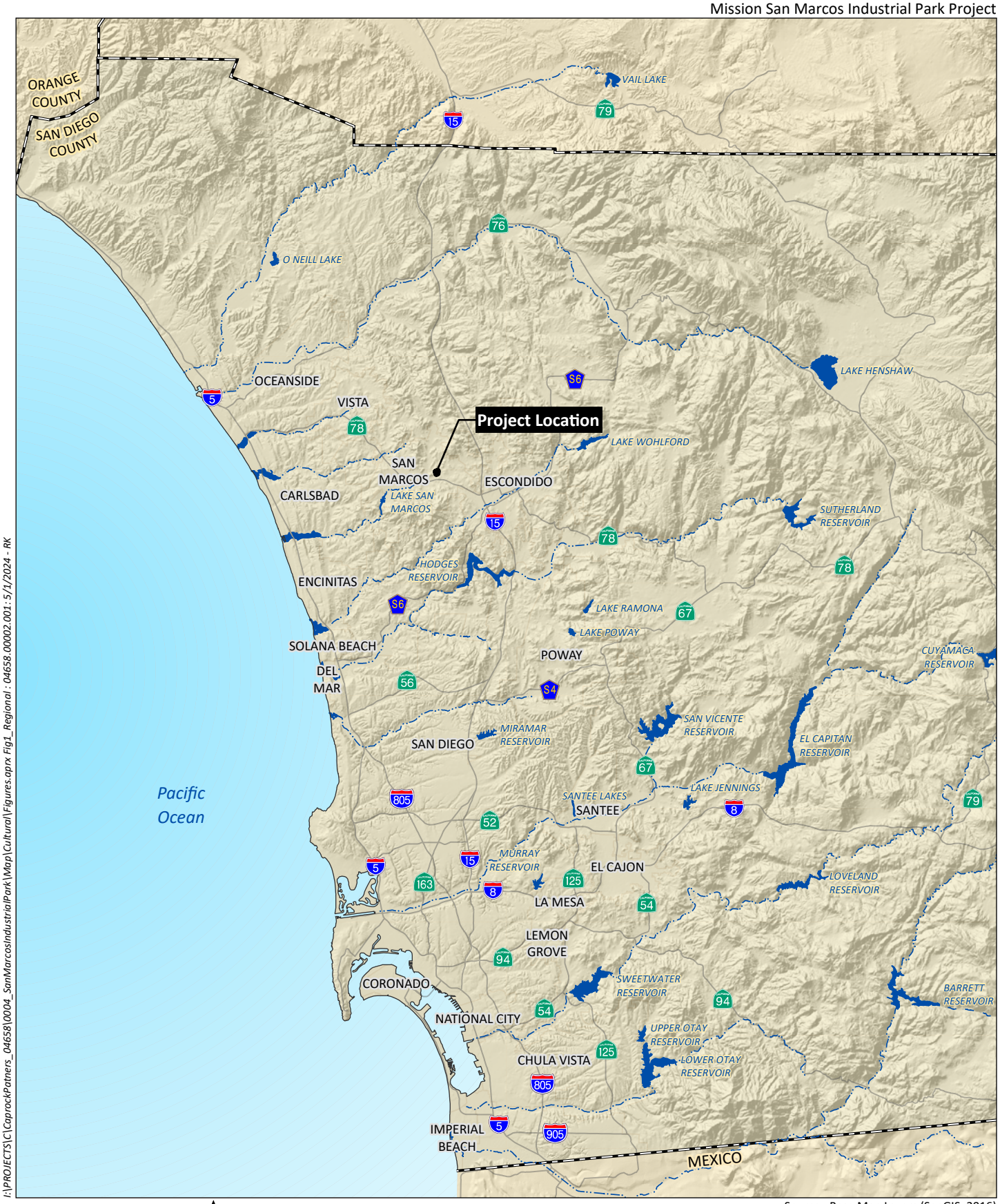
Under 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a)(4), a resource may also be considered a "historical resource" for the purposes of CEQA at the discretion of the lead agency.

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

1.3.2 Local

1.3.2.1 City of San Marcos General Plan

The City of San Marcos General Plan (City of San Marcos 2012) identifies cultural resources as archaeological and historical sites and districts, historic buildings and structures, cultural landscapes, and sites and resources of concern to local Native Americans and other ethnic groups. Three historic preservation policies are presented under Goal COS-11 in the General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element:



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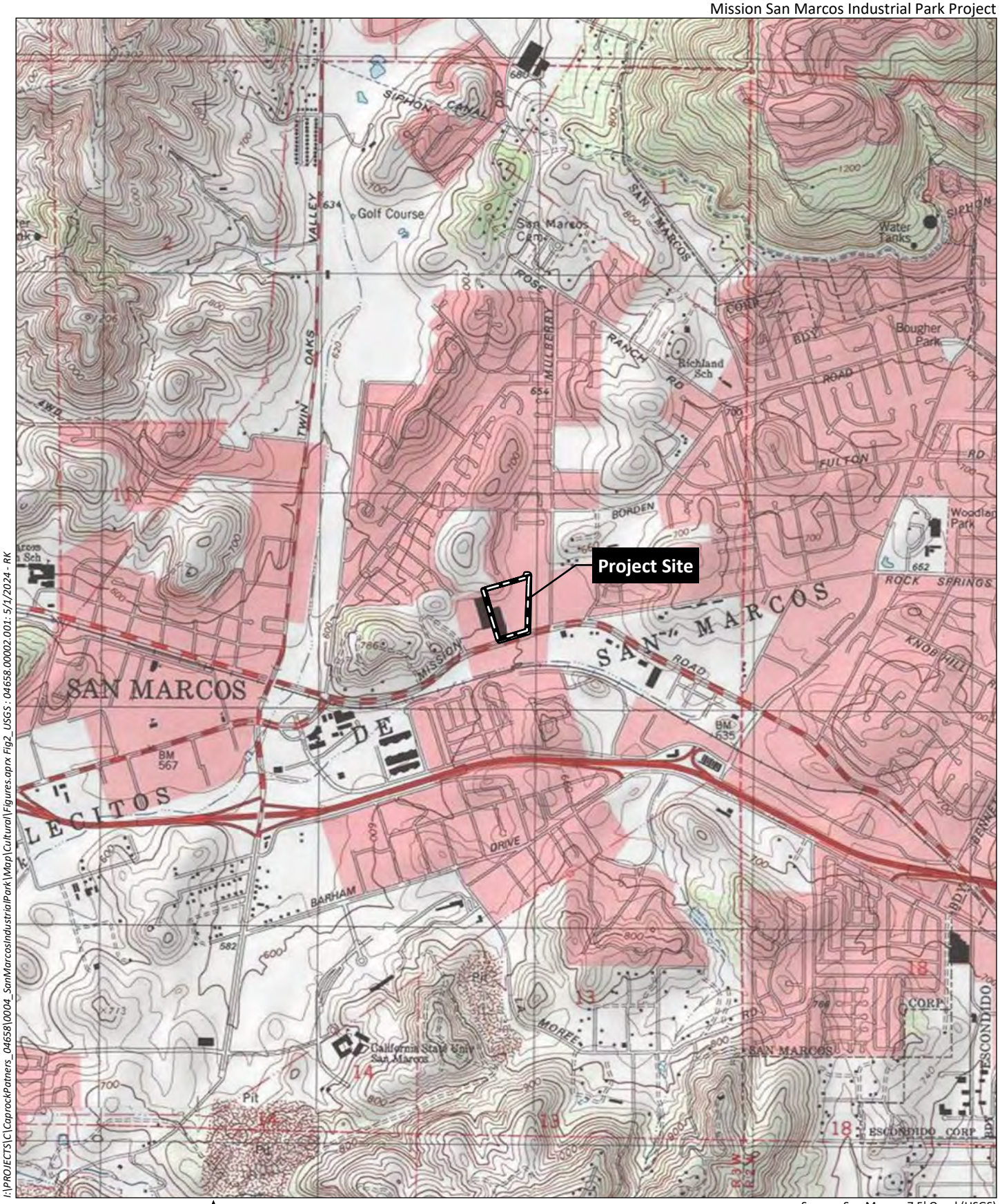
Source: Base Map Layers (SanGIS, 2016)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Regional Location

Figure 1



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0 2,000 Feet

Source: San Marcos 7.5' Quad (USGS)

HELIX Environmental Planning

USGS Topography

Figure 2

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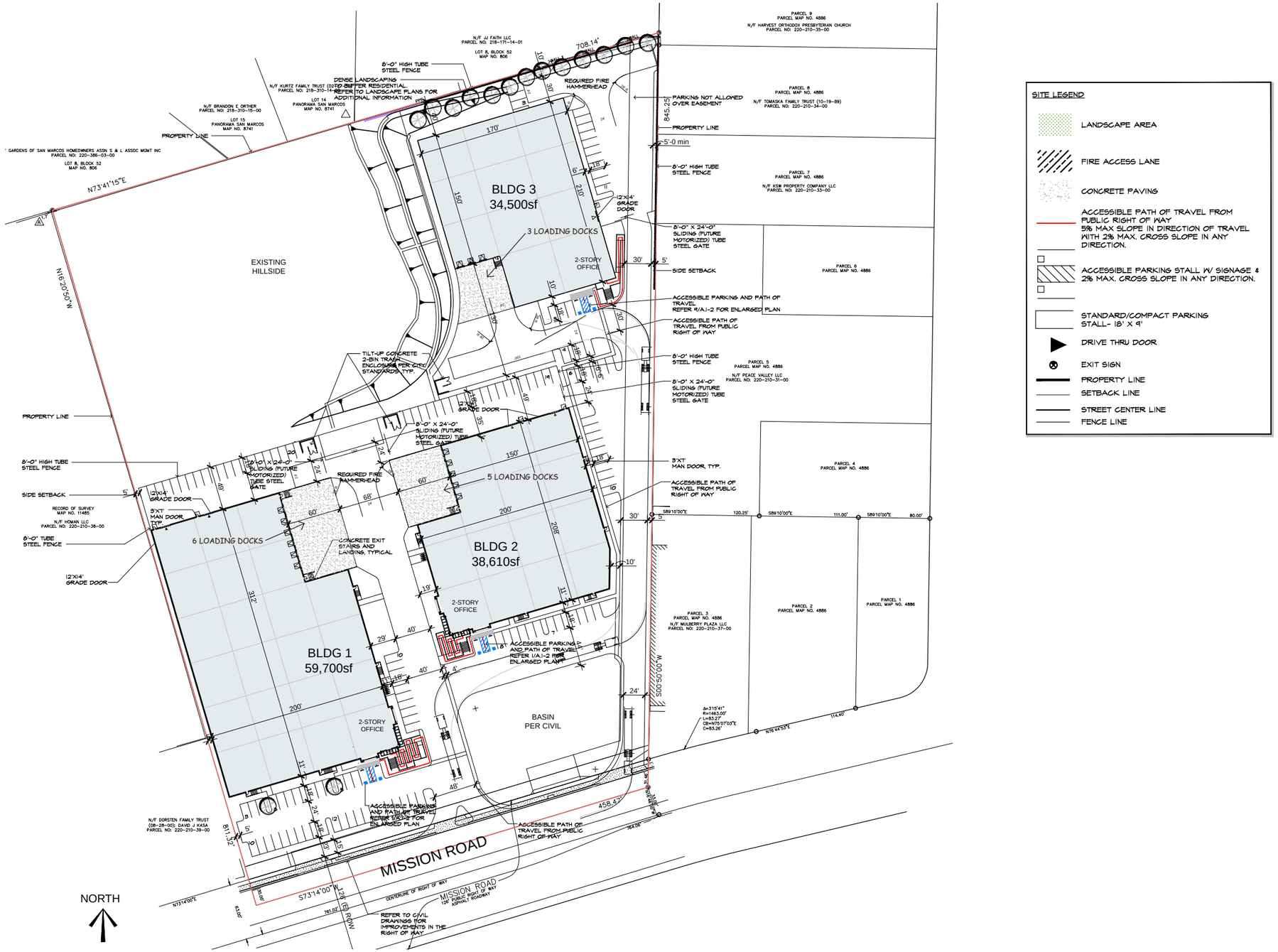
0 150 Feet

Source: Aerial (SanGIS 2023)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Aerial Photograph

Figure 3



Source: Douglas Franz Architects Inc 2023

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HELIX Environmental Planning

Site Plan

Figure 4

Goal COS-11: Continue to identify and evaluate cultural, historic, archeological, paleontological, and architectural resources for protection from demolition and inappropriate actions.

Policy COS-11.1: Identify and protect historic and cultural resources, including individual properties, districts, and sites (e.g., archaeological sites) in compliance with CEQA.

Policy COS-11.2: Prohibit the demolition or removal of a historic structure without evaluation of the condition of the structure, the cost of rehabilitation, and the feasibility of alternatives to preservation in place, including but not limited to relocation, or reconstruction offsite, and/or photo-preservation.

Policy COS-11.3: Identify opportunities for adaptive reuse of historic sites and buildings to preserve and maintain their viability.

1.3.2.2 City of San Marcos Archaeological and Historical Resources Consultant Guidelines

In 2023, the City published guidelines for third-party consultants who prepare archaeological or architectural history inventories, surveys, evaluations, and other technical documents. The guidelines outline the minimum qualifications for Principal Investigators, guidance for the preparation of records searches and Tribal outreach, stipulations for cultural resources surveys, and the preparation of reporting. The City's guidelines require archaeologists to contact the local Native American Tribal community at least 30 days before conducting any fieldwork and provide the Tribes the opportunity to participate in the field survey (City of San Marcos 2023).

1.4 PROJECT PERSONNEL

HELIX conducted a cultural resources survey in December 2023 to assess whether the project would have any effects on cultural resources. Mary Robbins-Wade served as the Principal Investigator, and Catherine A. Wright managed the cultural resources study. Mary Villalobos conducted the field survey. Resumes of key HELIX personnel are included as Appendix A. Native American monitors from the Pechanga Band of Indians (Pechanga) and the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians (San Luis Rey) participated in the survey. This report addresses the methods and results of the cultural resources survey, which included a records search, a Sacred Land File search, Native American outreach, historic archival research, and an intensive pedestrian field survey.

2.0 PROJECT SETTING

2.1 NATURAL SETTING

The project area is situated in the western foothills of the Peninsular Ranges and within the coastal plain of western San Diego County, where the climate is characterized as semi-arid steppe, with warm, dry summers and cool, moist winters (Hall 2007; Pryde 2004). The elevation in the project area ranges from approximately 600-650 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The Peninsular Ranges rise rapidly to an elevation of 6,142 feet AMSL at Palomar Mountain, approximately 21.5 miles to the northeast of the project area, while the San Marcos Mountains are directly south and reach an elevation of 2,127 feet AMSL. San Marcos Creek is located approximately 0.25 mile south of the project area, running west

where it becomes Lake San Marcos, located approximately 1.25 miles west-southwest of the project area. The Pacific coastline is approximately eight miles west of the project area.

The project vicinity is characterized predominantly by urban development; areas immediately surrounding the project area include transportation infrastructure, residential, large-scale commercial, and industrial development.

Three soil series are mapped for the project site: Escondido very fine sandy loam (5 to 9 percent slopes), Escondido very fine sandy loam (15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded), and Huerhuero loam (2 to 9 percent slopes). The Escondido very fine sandy loam 5 to 9 percent slopes covers 51 percent of the property and is found in the northern half of the project. Escondido very fine sandy loam with 15 to 30 percent slopes covers 0.1 percent of the property and is found along the northern boundary of the project. Huerhuero loam covers the southern half of the project area (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 2023).

Escondido soils are a dark brown slightly acid very fine sandy loam underlain by neutral very fine sandy loam over hard metamorphic bedrock at depths of about 29 inches (Bowman 1973). Escondido soils support filaree, ripgut brome, California sagebrush, wild oats, and annual grasses and forbs (Bowman 1973). Huerhuero loam is composed of moderately well-drained loams with a clay subsoil that are derived from sandy marine sediments. Huerhuero loam of 2 to 9 percent slopes is found in gently sloping, undulating landforms (Bowman 1973). The Huerhuero series has a clay subsoil and supports vegetation of mostly tarweed, wild oats, star-thistle, red brome, Russian-thistle, and annual grasses and forbs (Bowman 1973:54).

Biological surveys conducted by HELIX identified three main habitat types on the property: Diegan coastal sage scrub, disturbed habitat, and urban/developed lands.

2.1.1 Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub

Diegan coastal sage scrub may be dominated by a variety of species depending on soil type, slope, and aspect. Typical species found within Diegan coastal sage scrub include California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina)*, and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*). Disturbed Diegan coastal sage scrub contains many of the same shrub species as undisturbed Diegan coastal sage scrub but has a higher proportion (above 25 percent) of non-native species. Within the project site, Diegan coastal sage scrub is dominated by California sagebrush, California buckwheat, and black sage. Disturbed Diegan coastal sage scrub within the north-central and northwestern portions of the project site is dominated by shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*), California sagebrush, and California buckwheat, and coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), and bristly ox-tongue (*Helminthotheca echioides*) in the northeast corner of the site. Approximately 1.8 acres of Diegan coastal sage scrub and 1.3 acres of disturbed Diegan coastal sage scrub occur within the project site.

2.1.2 Disturbed Habitat

Disturbed habitat includes land cleared of vegetation (e.g., dirt roads), land containing a preponderance of non-native plant species such as ornamentals or ruderal exotic species that take advantage of disturbance (previously cleared or abandoned landscaping), or land showing signs of past or present animal usage that removes any capability of providing viable habitat. Disturbed habitat within the

project site is dominated by shortpod mustard, tocalote, cheeseweed, bristly ox-tongue, and stinkwort (*Dittrichia graveolens*) and is found along the northeastern and western perimeter of the project site. Multiple mature non-native trees occur within disturbed habitat as well, including sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), Chinese flame tree (*Koelreuteria bipinnata*), Tasmanian blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), and Peruvian pepper (*Schinus molle*). Approximately 0.7 acre of disturbed habitat occurs within the project site.

2.1.3 Urban/Developed Land

Urban/developed land includes areas that have been constructed upon or otherwise covered with a permanent, unnatural surface and may include, for example, structures, pavement, irrigated landscaping, or hardscape to the extent that no natural land is evident. These areas no longer support native or naturalized vegetation. Urban/developed land in the study area consists of two structures, their associated paved parking areas, a dirt lot, and an off-site storm drain immediately adjacent to the northeast corner of the project site. Approximately 7.1 acres (7.0 acres on-site and 0.1 acre off-site) of developed land occurs in the study area.

Many of the plant species naturally occurring in the project area and vicinity are known to have been used by Native populations for food, medicine, tools, ceremonial, and other uses (Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978). Animal species supported by these vegetation communities were used by Native peoples as well.

2.2 CULTURAL SETTING

The following cultural history outlines and briefly describes the known prehistoric cultural traditions in the vicinity of the project area. The approximately 10,000 years of documented prehistory of the San Diego region has often been divided into three periods: Early Prehistoric Period (San Dieguito tradition/complex), Archaic Period (Milling Stone Horizon, Encinitas tradition, La Jolla and Pauma complexes), and Late Prehistoric Period (Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes).

2.2.1 Archaeological Context

2.2.1.1 Early Prehistoric Period Traditions/Complexes

The period of the first known inhabitants of California, the Paleo-Indian or Big-Game-Hunting peoples of the last Ice Age, Wallace (1955) labeled as the Early Man Horizon. The Early Prehistoric Period encompasses the Early Man Horizon within the Terminal Pleistocene (between 15,000 and 11,000 years ago) and the Early Holocene, beginning approximately 10,000 years ago (Erlandson et al. 2007:62). In the western United States, most evidence for the Paleo-Indian or Big-Game-Hunting peoples during this time period derives from finds of large, fluted spears and projectile points (Fluted-Point Tradition) in places such as Clovis and Folsom in the Great Basin and the Desert Southwest (Moratto 1984:79–88), with several, mostly isolated, occurrences of fluted spear points encountered on or near the coast of California (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007). Three of these isolated fluted points or point fragments have occurred in San Diego County, all in the mountainous or eastern areas, one northeast of Warner Springs (Kline and Kline 2007), one in Cuyamaca Pass (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007), and one near Ocotillo Wells (Rondeau et al. 2007). Several others have occurred in proximity to the county, including one along the coast in adjacent southern Orange County to the northwest (Fitzgerald and Rondeau 2012) and two in Baja California to the south (Des Lauriers 2008; Hyland and Gutierrez 1995).

While isolated fluted point or point fragments have been found in the eastern mountainous area of San Diego County, the earliest reliably dated human habitation in the San Diego area during the Early Prehistoric Period is the San Dieguito Tradition/complex. The San Dieguito Tradition, with an artifact assemblage distinct from that of the Fluted Point Tradition, but which both Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) defined for this period, has been documented mostly in the coastal or near the coastal area of San Diego County as well as in the southeastern California deserts (Carrico et al. 1993; Rogers 1939, 1966; True and Bouey 1990; Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961), with only sparse evidence for it discovered in the coastal area north of San Diego County (e.g., Sutton and Grenda 2012). The San Dieguito Tradition is characterized by an artifact inventory consisting almost entirely of flaked stone biface and scraping tools but lacking the fluted points associated with the Fluted-Point Tradition. The subsistence system or emphasis of this tradition, while not yet entirely agreed upon, is suggested by Warren, based on an artifact assemblage of primarily hunting associated tools, as having an orientation towards a hunting, rather than a gathering, economy in contrast to the more gathering-oriented complexes that were to follow in the Archaic Period (Warren 1967, 1968, 1987; Warren et al. 2008). Other researchers have interpreted the San Dieguito subsistence system to be possibly ancestral to, or as a developmental stage for, the subsequent predominantly gathering-oriented "La Jolla/Pauma complex" (e.g., Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1985, 1987, 1991; Koerper et al. 1991). Based on uncalibrated radiocarbon dates, Warren originally indicated this tradition to have begun sometime before 9,000 years ago and to have ended sometime between 8,500 and 7,500 years ago (Warren 1967; 1968:4).

The C.W. Harris Site (CA-SDI-149) is located along the San Dieguito River, approximately six miles southwest of the project area. The content of the earliest component of this site formed the basis upon which Warren and others (Rogers 1966; Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961) identified the "San Dieguito complex," and, subsequently, Warren defined it as the San Dieguito Tradition (1968). Diagnostic artifact types and categories associated with the San Dieguito Tradition include elongated bifacial knives; large leaf-shaped projectile points; scraping tools; crescentics; and in the desert, Silver Lake and Lake Mojave projectile points (Knell and Becker 2017; Rogers 1939; Vaughan 1982; Warren 1966, 1967). Recent calibrations of previously uncalibrated radiocarbon dates for the San Dieguito complex from the Harris Site that ranged from sometime before 9030 ± 350 years before present (BP) to between 8490 ± 400 and 7620 ± 380 BP (Warren 1967, 1968) indicate that the oldest of these dates are now actually between 10,000 and 11,000 BP (Warren and Ore 2011; Warren et al. 2008). While most of the evidence for the San Dieguito Tradition has derived from sites like the Harris Site in the coastal region of San Diego County, artifacts attributed to the complex have also recently been found in the Cuyamaca Mountains area of the County, approximately 40 miles southeast of the project area (Pigniolo 2005).

2.2.1.2 Archaic Period Traditions/Complexes

The Archaic Period, in the southern coastal region, dates from circa 8600 BP to circa 1,300 years ago (Warren et al. 2008). A large number of archaeological site assemblages dating to this period have been identified at a range of coastal and inland sites. This appears to indicate that a relatively stable, sedentary hunting and gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, was present in the coastal and immediately inland areas of what is now San Diego County for more than 7,000 years. These assemblages, designated as the La Jolla/Pauma complexes, are considered part of Warren's (1968) "Encinitas Tradition" and Wallace's (1955) "Milling Stone Horizon." In general, the content of these site assemblages includes manos and metates; shell middens; terrestrial and marine mammal remains; burials; rock features; bone tools; doughnut stones; discoidals; stone balls; plummets; biface

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

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

Although early researchers attributed a number of inland sites in the project area vicinity to the Early Milling Stone Horizon and/or the La Jolla/Pauma complex (e.g., True 1980; Warren et al. 1961:10), similar to the San Dieguito complex, most of the substantiating archaeological evidence for the Encinitas tradition/La Jolla/Pauma complex (Milling Stone Horizon) in present-day San Diego County is derived from sites in near coastal valleys, estuaries, and/or embayments that are present along the San Diego coast south of the San Luis Rey River (e.g., Cooley and Mitchell 1996; Cooley et al. 2000; Gallegos 1995:200; Pigniolo et al. 1991; Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). In the upper-elevation foothill and inland mountain areas of San Diego County, evidence for sites associated with the Archaic Encinitas Tradition/La Jolla/Pauma complex is less common relative to the Late Prehistoric complexes that succeed them (e.g., Chace and Sutton 1990; Cooley and Barrie 2004; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999; True 1970). McDonald (1995:14) observed that "most sites in the Laguna Mountains can be expected to date from late prehistoric or ethnohistoric occupation of the region, and Archaic Period remains, while not unknown, are relatively rare." The location of the project area, eight miles from the coast, places it within the inland foothill area where sites that can be definitely dated to the Archaic Period, and that contain La Jolla or Pauma complex assemblages, are less common (Warren et al. 2008).

Between the project area and the coast, sites dating to the Archaic Period are more numerous. To the west of the project area, for example, along the coast around Batiquitos Lagoon, more than 20 sites have been documented spanning the early to middle Archaic Period from circa 8200 to 3500 BP (Gallegos 1991; Masters and Gallegos 1997). Investigations of a shell midden deposit at site CA-SDI-10238, at the mouth of the San Dieguito River, indicate the occupation of the site spanning the Middle to Early Archaic Period, based on radiocarbon dates from 5790±110 to 7690±60 BP (Cooley et al. 2000). A large number of radiocarbon dates from the Del Mar Site (CA-SDI-10940), also located near the mouth of the San Dieguito River, similarly span this period (Cooley 2008). The Harris Site (CA-SDI-149) and others in proximity to it along the San Dieguito River 6.5 miles southwest of the project area contain, in addition to the Early Prehistoric San Dieguito component mentioned above, stratigraphic components with La Jolla complex assemblages dating to the Archaic Period (Carrico et al. 1993; Cooley 2006; Warren and True 1961; Warren et al. 2008). As the distance from the coast increases, however, fewer sites dating to, or with definitive assemblages characteristic of, the Archaic Period have been documented. While not plentiful, some sites in foothill circumstances have been documented such as site CA-SDI-4608 located near Poway, approximately 11 miles southeast of the project area and 15.3

miles from the ocean. This site has produced both radiocarbon dating and an assemblage that places at least a portion of it within the Archaic Period, circa 5000 BP (Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999).

2.2.1.3 Late Prehistoric Period Complexes

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

Movements of people during the last 2,000 years can account for at least some of these changes. Yuman-speaking people had occupied the Gila/Colorado River drainages of what is now western Arizona by 2,000 years ago (Moriarty 1968) and then continued to migrate westward. An analysis by Moriarty (1966, 1967) of materials recovered from the Spindrift site in La Jolla indicated a preceramic Yuman phase. Based on this analysis and a limited number of radiocarbon samples, Moriarty concluded that Yumans, lacking ceramic technology, penetrated into and occupied what is now the San Diego coastline circa 2,000 years ago. Subsequently, approximately 1,200 to 1,300 years ago, ceramic technology diffused into the coastal area from the eastern deserts. Although these Yuman speakers may have shared cultural traits with the people occupying what is now eastern San Diego County before 2000 BP, their influence is better documented throughout present-day San Diego County after 1300 BP with the introduction of small projectile points, ceramics, Obsidian Butte obsidian, and the practice of cremation of the dead.

Based on early research by Meighan (1954) and True (1970), two distinct archaeological complexes have been proposed for the Late Prehistoric Period in what is now San Diego County. The Cuyamaca complex is based on an analysis by True of archaeological excavations within Cuyamaca Rancho State Park and of San Diego Museum of Us collections. Based on the results of this analysis, True (1970) was able to define a Late Prehistoric Period complex for southern San Diego County that was distinct from Meighan's (1954) San Luis Rey complex in the northern county area. The presence, absence, or differences in the relative occurrence of certain diagnostic artifacts in site assemblages provide the principal distinctions between these archaeological complexes. Cuyamaca complex sites, for example, generally contain both Cottonwood Triangular-style points and Desert Side-notched arrow points, while Desert Side-notched points are quite rare or absent in San Luis Rey complex sites (Pigniolo 2004). Other examples include Obsidian Butte obsidian, which is far more common in Cuyamaca complex sites than in San Luis Rey complex sites, and ceramics that, while present during the Late Prehistoric Period throughout what is now San Diego County, are more common in the southern or Cuyamaca complex portions of San Diego County where they occur earlier in time and appear to be somewhat more specialized in form. Both complexes have produced a variety of vessel types, along with rattles, straight and bow-shaped pipes, and effigies. Interment of the dead at Cuyamaca complex sites is almost exclusively by cremation, often in special burial urns for interment, while archaeological evidence from San Luis Rey complex sites indicates both inhumation and cremation. A Cuyamaca complex artifact assemblage commonly contains Tizon Brown Ware pottery, 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 often includes Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, with the Dos Cabezas Serrated type also sometimes occurring (McDonald and Eighmey 2008).

Based on ethnographic data, including the areas defined for the Hokan-based Yuman-speaking peoples (Diegueño/Kumeyaay) and the Takic-speaking peoples (Luiseño) at the time of contact, it is generally accepted that the Cuyamaca complex is associated with the Yuman Diegueño/Kumeyaay and the San Luis Rey complex with the Luiseño/Juaneño (Robbins-Wade 1986; True 1970; True and Waugh 1982).

In contrast to Archaic Period sites, Late Prehistoric Period sites attributable to the San Luis Rey or Cuyamaca complexes are less common in the near-coastal areas of the county. Gallegos (1995:200) states that "for San Diego County, there is temporal patterning, as the earliest sites are situated in coastal valleys and around coastal lagoons. Late Prehistoric Period sites are also found in coastal settings but are more common along river valleys and interior locations." The project area lies in an area that is marginal between the two complexes. It is also possible, now, to observe, however, that while a number of examples of Late Prehistoric Period sites that appear to be attributable exclusively to the San Luis Rey or Cuyamaca complexes have been identified for the near-coastal inland foothill areas of the county through diagnostic artifacts and/or radiocarbon dating (e.g., Chace and Hightower 1979:48; McCown 1955), a number of sites containing evidence for both Late Prehistoric Period and Archaic Period occupations have also been documented (Carrico and Cooley 2005; Carrico et al. 1994; Cooley and Barrie 2004; Gross and Robbins-Wade 1992, 2010; McDonald et al. 1994; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999; Willey and Dolan 2004). It appears possible, therefore, that as more archaeological data accumulates, this geographic dichotomy of site locations between the Archaic and Late Prehistoric periods within the county may be found to not be completely valid.

2.2.1.4 Native American Perspective

In addition to the point of view discussed in the culture history above, it is recognized that other perspectives exist to explain the presence of Native Americans in the region. The Native American perspective is that they have been here from the beginning, as described by their creation stories. Similarly, they do not necessarily agree with the distinction that is made between different archaeological cultures or periods, such as "La Jolla" and "San Dieguito." They instead believe that there is a continuum of ancestry from the first people to the present Native American populations of San Diego (County of San Diego 2011).

2.2.2 Historical Background

2.2.2.1 Spanish Period

During the mid-eighteenth century, Spain escalated its involvement in California from exploration to colonization. In 1769, a Spanish expedition headed by Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra traveled north from San Diego, seeking suitable locations to establish military presidios and religious missions to extend the Spanish Empire into Alta California. The Presidio of San Diego and Mission San Diego de Alcalá were established in 1769, followed by the Presidio of Monterey and Mission San Carlos Borromeo de Carmelo in 1770 in northern California. 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. Agriculture and animal husbandry were the main pursuits of the missions.

Missions San Juan Capistrano and San Luis Rey de Francia, established in 1776 and 1798, respectively, claimed a large part of northern San Diego and southwestern Riverside counties. On the coast, the Luiseño and the Kumeyaay people were moved into the mission environment, where living conditions and diseases promoted the decline of the native populations (Bean and Shipek 1978). However, throughout the Spanish Period, the influence of the Spanish progressively spread further from the coast and into the inland areas of southern California as the missions extended their influence into the surrounding regions and used the lands for grazing cattle and other animals. In the 1810s, ranchos and mission outposts, called asistencias, were established relatively near the project area, increasing the amount of Spanish contact in the inland region. Asistencias were established in Pala in 1816 and Santa Ysabel in 1818.

2.2.2.2 Mexican Period

Mexico, including Alta California, gained its independence from Spain in 1821, but Spanish culture and influence remained, as the missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained for a time. 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 transitioning from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. With the numerous new ranchos in private hands, cattle ranching expanded and prevailed over agricultural activities.

The project area is situated within the boundary of Rancho Vallecitos de San Marcos, which was granted to Jose Maria Alvarado in 1840 by Governor Juan B. Alvarado (Hoffman 1882). The 8,975-acre grant was situated between Rancho Rincon del Diablo on the east and Rancho Buena Vista on the west and encompassed what is now San Marcos. Farming and ranching were the staple activities occurring within the Rancho during the Mexican Period. Jose Alvarado was killed during the Pauma Massacre in 1846, and the land was left to his wife, who sold the land to Lorenzo Soto.

These ranches put new pressures on California's native populations, 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).

2.2.2.3 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 before 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 from 1876 to 1893.

A claim for Rancho Vallecitos de San Marcos was filed with the Land Commission in 1852 and was granted to Lorenzo Soto in 1883 (Willey 1886). Rancho Buena Vista was patented to Jesus Machado in 1853; Machado's son, Luis G. Machado, would later inherit the rancho after his father was killed (Willey 1886). In 1860, Lorenzo Soto acquired Rancho Buena Vista from foreclosure; after his death four years later in 1863, his widow Maria Ygnacia Moreno de Soto married Tomas Alvarado, who would sell the rancho to Cave Johnson Couts in 1866 (Brackett 1939).

2.2.2.4 The City of San Marcos

The first permanent settlement in what was to become the city of San Marcos was a 160-acre homestead established by Gustavus French Merriam, situated within the Twin Oaks Valley area, where he began wine and honey production (Carroll 1975). Soon after the establishment of the Merriam homestead, in the early 1880s, German and Dutch immigrants arrived to establish their own homesteads. In 1883, John H. Barham established the first town, Barham Township, which was located a few miles south of the Merriam homestead and was comprised of a post office, a blacksmith, a feedstore, a school, and even a newspaper. By 1887, almost the entirety of the San Marcos lands was purchased from Couts by the San Marcos Land Company, who divided the land into community tracts and established the town of San Marcos (Carroll 1975). By 1889, the town had two schools: the original school in Barham, which was moved that year, and the Richland School, which was built that same year. While the arrival of the Santa Fe Railroad brought more people to the town, it also forced the movement of the original town center to its current location in 1901 (Moyer 1969).

San Marcos was primarily a rural agricultural town into the mid-1900s, but soon dairy and poultry became major economic enterprises of the town. In 1946, San Marcos was chosen to be the location of Palomar College, and while classes were originally located in Vista, the Quonset huts were moved to the San Marcos location in 1950, with permanent construction beginning in 1956 (Carroll 1975). Both the increase in dairy operations and the presence of the college increased the population, which was further freed from the constraint of low water resources with the arrival of water from the Colorado River in 1956. The city became incorporated on January 28, 1963, and grew from its population of 3,200 to 17,479 by 1980 as the third fastest-growing city in California at the time.

2.2.2.5 History of the Project Area

Mulberry Farm and Silk Factory

The property at 528 East Mission Road (project site) was often referred to as the “old silk mill” by locals in the 1960s. The main large building at the site was originally constructed with the intent to produce silk from silkworms. The building was surrounded by a mulberry orchard whose tree leaves would feed the silkworms. The silk factory was the brainchild of Donly Gray Sr. and would include “a silk plantation, cocoonery, reeling plant, laboratories and cloth spinning” all under a single management at the site. Stock in the planned factory was sold in the early 1920s and provided the capital to purchase the site and construct the building (Perkins 1968).

Gray was a nurseryman and real estate developer from Marysville, California, in the early part of the last century. By at least 1915, he owned an apparently significant plant nursery, the Donly Gray Orchards

Company and later the Donly Gray Nursery, in Marysville (*The Marysville Appeal* 1915). Gray started his silk endeavors in Marysville, California, in 1922, supported by white mulberry trees grown and supplied by his nursery. A syndicate was formed initially to pursue the silk project in San Marcos (sometimes referred to as Escondido) that was organized as the San Diego County Silk Corporation and was later purchased by the California (American) Silk Factors (*The Marysville Appeal* 1925, *The Times-Advocate* 1925, 1927). By 1926, Gray had a financial partner, San Francisco businessperson Glenn Hurst. That year, the American Silk Factors company was organized under the leadership of Carl O. Dustin. Dustin was formerly a director of the Community Campaign Control Committee in San Diego (*The Times-Advocate* 1926).

There was early disagreement between Gray and Hurst regarding where to locate the endeavor and how large it would be. While Gray only wanted 40 acres of level land with a water source for the plantation, Hurst's plan resulted in the purchase of the hilly 357-acre Big Bend Ranch in San Marcos that did not have water at that time. In April 1926, it was reported that the mulberry plantation would be planted on 320 of the 357 acres. Gray also did not agree with the size of the two-story building and felt a single-story building would have been more economically appropriate. In the fall of 1926, Hurst tried to relieve Gray of his duties. Gray's perspective was that the company was more interested in selling stocks than in selling silk, and Gray sold his interest in the company and left the area before the corporation took effect in January 1927. (Perkins 1968).

According to Gray, he did not return to San Marcos until World War II when he was asked to survey the plantation; at that time, all the trees had died, and the factory was boarded up. In 1926, a newspaper article had touted the arrival of the silk industry in San Diego County with the planting of 160,000 mulberry trees by Gray and Hurst as a "new major industry for the entire southern half of California, with infinite possibilities for development." However, the possibilities were, in fact, finite as the invention, perfection, and increasing use of rayon in the 1920s and especially nylon in the 1930s and 1940s for women's stockings soon supplanted silk in that industry. The American Silk Factors charter was forfeited in early 1933. Moreover, although silk production occurred, no silk cloth was ever finished at the factory (Perkins 1968). Research did not identify owners or the use of the site in the decades of the 1930s, 1940s, or 1950s. By 1968, the orchard was gone, and its history has only survived in the names of nearby streets, Mulberry Drive and Silk Mill Place.

Teledyne Aero-Cal/Rodney Metals

Teledyne Inc. was a global aerospace corporation based in Los Angeles originally consisting of 65 companies that made up its aviation and electronics, metals, industrial, and consumer divisions and employed 21,000 persons at one time. Teledyne Aero-Cal occupied the site from 1964 to 1994 as a manufacturing plant of the Rodney Metals division. The plant's employees manufactured aluminum alloy aircraft frame parts for both military and commercial purposes. The closure of the facility in 1994 resulted from a downturn in the overall aerospace industry in that decade. By 1993, Teledyne, Inc. had experienced financial losses and announced it would downsize from 65 companies to 21. Although a peak of 78 employees had worked at Teledyne Aero-Cal on space shuttle parts in the mid-1980s, the declining industry had resulted in the number of employees dropping from 78 to 53 by 1993, with a further significant reduction to only 14 employees by the time of its closure in 1994. In the words of Teledyne's vice president Martin Moffat at that time, the plant was "really a relatively small employer" and he did not think the plant closure would have a significant impact on the City of San Marcos. In contrast, another aerospace industry company in San Marcos that had also closed in 1994, GEC-Marconi Electronic Systems Corporation, had a greater impact on the city. That company had openings in 1962 in

San Marcos as one of the first significant employers in North San Diego County and employed 375 people when it closed (Tontini 1994).

After the closure, a San Marcos metal fabricating company owned by Ernest N., Richard N., and Jacquelyn F. Martin, Tri-M-Co, purchased the site. The company had formed in 1961 and, at the time of the purchase, was one of San Diego County's largest metal fabricators and had 65 employees (*The Times-Advocate* 1995). Tri-M-Co had originally been located in Escondido but had moved in 1975 to a location on Myrtle Avenue in San Marcos before purchasing the subject site in 1995 (*The Times-Advocate* 1963, 1975). The company has continued to operate at the subject site to the present day.

2.2.3 Ethnohistoric Context

The project area is located in a marginal area between the traditional territories of the Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay (Diegueño) and the Takic-speaking Luiseño populations, who inhabited the area at the time of European contact. The Kumeyaay were originally labeled Diegueño by the Spaniards, a term derived from their association with Mission San Diego de Alcalá; likewise, the Luiseño/Juaneño were given names for the Missions San Luis Rey and San Juan Capistrano. The term Diegueño was adopted by early anthropologists (e.g., Kroeber 1925) and further divided into the southern and northern Diegueño. The following is from Carrico (2008:217):

> The linguistic and language boundaries as seen by Shipek [1987] subsume the Yuman speakers into a single nomenclature, the Kumeyaay, a name applied previously to the mountain Tipai or Southern Diegueño by Lee (1937), while Almstedt (1974:1) noted that 'Ipai applied to the Northern Diegueño, with Tipai and Kumeyaay for the Southern Diegueño. However, Luomala (1978:592) has suggested that while these groups consisted of over 30 patrilineal clans, no singular tribal name was used, and she referred to the Yuman-speaking people as 'Ipai/Tipai…

Other researchers have designated the Kumeyaay people living north of the San Diego River as 'Ipai (Northern Diegueño), and those south of the river and into Baja California as Tipai (Southern Diegueño) (Hedges 1975:71–83; Langdon 1975:64–70).

The southern boundary between the territories of the Luiseño and the Northern Diegueño (Ipai Kumeyaay) was delineated by Bean and Shipek (1978) as extending from the coast east along Agua Hedionda Creek as far as the northern tip of the valley of San José and Palomar Mountain, which would place the project area within the territory of the Kumeyaay. The boundaries delineated by Sparkman (1908), Kroeber (1925), and White (1963), however, would appear to place the project area in Luiseño territory.

The Luiseño territory was subdivided and occupied by different families or bands. Family groups were known as *tunglam* or *kamalum*. Chiefs acted as religious leaders of clans and directed religious ceremonies. This position was hereditary (Sparkman 1908). Kroeber estimates that the Luiseño population was approximately 3,000 to 4,000 (Kroeber 1925) during the Mission era. More than 80 family groups were known in the early twentieth century (Kroeber 1925). The Luiseño lived in semi-sedentary villages usually located along major drainages, in valley bottoms, and on the coastal strand, with each family controlling gathering areas (Bean and Shipek 1978; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). True (1990) indicated that the predominant determining factor for the placement of villages and campsites was locations where water was readily and consistently available. The Luiseño followed a seasonal gathering cycle, with bands occupying a series of habitation sites within their territory (Bean and Shipek

1978; White 1963). One band could have multiple areas depending on the season, such as in the mountains or valley areas (Sparkman 1908). Each band was typically restricted to their territory for hunting and resource gathering. The Luiseño subsisted on seeds, acorns, fruits, and berries, as well as meat caught by hunting and fishing (Kroeber 1925; Sparkman 1908). The resources used depended on the seasons, as the Luiseño moved through the coastal, mountain, or desert zones (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). While most of the major Luiseño villages known ethnohistorically were located closer to the coast along the Santa Margarita River Valley and the San Luis Rey River Valley (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925; White 1963), Kroeber (1925) does indicate general locations for ethnohistoric Luiseño villages in more inland areas as well.

The population of the Kumeyaay people in San Diego in 1770 was estimated by Kroeber (1925:883) to be 3,000, but Luomala (1978:596) believes it was likely double or triple that estimate, and Carrico (2008:12) indicates that it was around 20,000. The Kumeyaay were territorial, with bands that lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherias (Carrico 2008). Each village was comprised of many households, and groups of villages were part of a larger social kinship system. The basic unit of the system "appears to have been kin groups referred to by a variety of names including sib, shimulls, cimuLs, gens, and gentes. These clans were organized into exogamous groups based on patrilineal (male) descent" (Carrico 2008:9). 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). Villages and larger campsites were generally chosen based on proximity to water, boulder outcrops, environmental protection, and availability of plants and animals (Luomala 1978; True 1990). Consequently, many of the Kumeyaay villages or rancherias were located in river valleys and along the shoreline of coastal estuaries (Carrico 2008; Kroeber 1925; Luomala 1978). They subsisted on a hunting and foraging economy, exploiting San Diego's diverse ecology throughout the year; coastal bands exploited marine resources, while inland bands might move from the desert, ripe with agave and small game, to the acorn and pine nut rich mountains in the fall (Cline 1984; Kroeber 1925; Luomala 1978).

While no ethnographically documented villages are known to have been located in proximity to the project area, Kroeber (1925: Plate 57) indicates that a village, *Shikapa*, may have been located to the west along San Marcos Creek, and an additional two villages, *Mehel-om-pom-pauvo* and *Panakare*, may have been located to the northeast in the area of uppermost Escondido Creek. Kroeber indicates that these villages were all Luiseño. Kroeber (1925: Plate 57) and Trafzer and Carrico (1992:53) also indicate that three other villages, *Sinyau-Pichkara*, *Ahmukatlkatl*, and *Hapai*, were located along the San Dieguito River to the south of the project area and that these were Diegueño (Kumeyaay [Ipai]) villages. While the exact locations for most of these villages are uncertain, two, *Sinyau-Pichkara* (San Bernardo) and *Ahmukatlkatl* (San Pascual), are known historically (Carrico 2008:220; Trafzer and Carrico 1992:52–53). According to ethnologists, the closest of these, *Sinyau-Pichkara*, would have been located approximately nine miles south of the project area along the San Dieguito River. While these latter two villages were historically associated with the Kumeyaay, Trafzer and Carrico (1992:52–53) note that "the Kumeyaay and Luiseño both revere a site [possibly *Sinyau-Pichkara*] near present-day Rancho Bernardo," indicating that the boundary between these two peoples has likely varied over time.

3.0 METHODS

HELIX conducted a records search of the project site and a one-mile radius at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University on August 23, 2023. The records search covered a one-mile radius around the project area and included the identification of previously recorded cultural

resources and locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies. A review of the California Historical Resources and the state Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directories, and Local Register, was also conducted. The records search maps are included as Confidential Appendix B (Confidential Appendices, bound separately) to this report.

Various archival sources were also consulted, including historic topographic maps and aerial imagery. These include historic aerials from 1938, 1947, 1953, 1964, 1967, and 1978 (NETR Online 2023) and several historic USGS topographic maps, including the 1893 and 1901 Escondido (1:62,500); 1901 San Luis Rey (1:125,000); and the 1948, 1968, and 1983 San Marcos (1:24,000) topographic maps. The purpose of this research was to identify historic structures, as well as changes in land use and in conditions in the setting of the area over time.

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 22, 2023, for a Sacred Lands File search and list of Native American contacts, which were received on October 17, 2023. Letters were sent by HELIX on October 23, 2023, to the contacts listed by the NAHC. Native American correspondence is included as Confidential Appendix C to this report.

HELIX archaeologist Mary Villalobos and Native American monitors Santee Marruffo of Pechanga and Shanee Ventura of Saving Sacred Sites (San Luis Rey) conducted a systematic survey of the project site on December 1, 2023. The project area was surveyed in parallel transects spaced approximately five meters (m) apart.

4.0 FINDINGS

4.1 RECORDS SEARCH

HELIX staff conducted a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at SCIC on August 23, 2023. The records search summary and map are included as Confidential Appendix B.

4.1.1 Previous Surveys

The records search results identified 77 previous cultural resource studies within the records search limits, four of which overlap the project site (Table 1, *Previous Studies within One Mile of the Project Area*). Of the four studies that overlap the project site, two were large studies that did not include fieldwork within the study area, one covers a small segment along the northern project boundary, and one addresses a previously recorded archaeological site within the project area (as addressed below). Twenty-eight of the studies are surveys, eight are monitoring projects, seven are records searches, four are EIRs, three are survey and testing reports, five are testing and significance evaluation reports, two are cultural resources assessments, eight are unidentified; the remaining studies include one mitigation plan, one treatment plan, a due diligence study, a Section 106 consultation package, two Historic American Building Surveys, one Historic Properties Survey Report, and one Historic Resources Evaluation Report. Twenty-three of the studies identified resources within the search radius.

Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report Number (SD-)	Year	Author	Report Title
00017	1989	Davis, M., and S. Hector	Cultural Resources Survey of the Malizia Property
00039	1983	Dominici, D.	Negative First Addendum Twin Oaks Valley Road 11-SD-78 P.M. 12.7-13.1 11209-147501
00128	1988	Archaeological Associates	Archaeological Survey Report: The Twin Oaks Valley Ranch Project, City of San Marcos, CA.
00225	1976	Carrico, R.	Archaeological Sensitivity and Potentiality Survey for Richland Neighborhood Study San Marcos, California.
00355	1976	Carrico, R.	Suggested Mitigation for Archaeological Site SDI-749: Gateway San Marcos Project (SMTM 75-5).
00372	1986	Bissell, R.	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the San Marcos Creek Flood Channel Project, San Marcos, San Diego County, California
00684	1985	Hector, S., and S. Van Wormer	Archaeology Survey of the Prohoroff Property San Marcos, California.
01031	1983	Gallegos, D.	Archaeological Report for Business/Industrial, Richmar, Lake San Marcos and Barham/Discovery Community Plan, San Marcos, California
01732	1987	Padon, B., and S. Van Wormer	Cultural/Scientific Resources for the San Diego State University North County Center Master Plan San Diego County, California
01766	1980	Moriarty, J., and L. Pierson	Archaeological Survey and Test of the Shelly Group/San Marcos Project San Marcos, California
01889	1980	Moriarty, J., and L. Pierson	An Archaeological Survey of the North County Christian Center Subdivision San Marcos, California
02043	1989	Michael Brandman Associates, Inc.	Draft Environmental Impact Report San Marco Flood Control Channel San Marcos Creek/Las Posas Reach SCH #88061505
02246	1991	Roth, L.	Cultural Resources Survey, San Marcos Town Center 59.2 Acres, San Marcos, California
02368	1992	Wade, S.	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance for University Center Business Park, City of San Marcos
02622	1991	Bissell, R.	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance in Support of Proposed Flood Control Improvements to San Marcos Creek within the City of San Marcos, California
02838	1989	Collett, R., and D. Cheever	Cultural Resources Survey of the Rose Ranch Property, San Marcos, CA
02946	1994	Kyle, C., R. Phillips, and D. Gallegos	Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for State Route 78 and Twin Oaks Valley Road Interchange, City of San Marcos, San Diego County, California
03821	1999	Ni Ghabhláin, S., T. Stropes, and D. Gallegos	Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Oceanside-Escondido Bikeway Project, San Marcos, California
04105	1991	Cooley, T.	Cultural Resource Testing of CA-SDI-12095 Oceanside to Escondido Rail Project, San Marcos Loop Segment, San Marcos, California

Report Number (SD-)	Year	Author	Report Title
04107	1990	Everson, D.	Cultural Resources Assessment San Marcos Seventh-Day Adventist Church (TSM 359/Cup 90 100) San Marcos, San Diego County
04114	1977	RECON	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Bright Skies Mobile Estates
04494	1988	Freeman, T.	Archaeological Survey Report: The Twin Oaks Valley Ranch Project, City of San Marcos, CA
04526	1992	Casen, G., and D. Saunders	State Route 78 Interchange Improvements at Las Posas Road and San Marcos Boulevard
04652	2001	Gallegos and Associates	Cultural Resources Test Report for Oceanside-Escondido Rail Project, Oceanside, California
04744	1986	Bissell, R.	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the San Marcos Creek Flood Channel Projects, San Marcos, San Diego County, California
04873	1991	Roth, L.	Cultural Resources Survey, San Marcos Town Center
06249	1990	ERCE	Cultural Resource Survey of the Oceanside to Escondido Rail Project, San Marcos Loop Segment, San Marcos, California
06622	1999	Harris, N., L. Tift, and D. Gallegos	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Mission Cove Property, San Marcos, California
07729	2000	Foster, D., and M. Thornton	Management Plan for CDF's Historic Buildings and Archaeological Sites
07751	1994	Thornton, M.	A Survey and Historic Significance Evaluation of the CDF Building Inventory
07768	2001	Tuma, M.	Cultural Resources Survey for the Rose Ranch Project, San Marcos, California
07790	2000	Smith, B., and K. Hunt	Cultural Resource Survey for the San Marcos 9-Acre Project
08588	1980	City of Escondido	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Expansion of Wastewater Treatment Facility
08758	1980	HCH & Associates	Palos Vista General Plan Amendment Draft Environmental Impact Report
08760	1976	Bull, C.	An Archaeological Survey of Bright Skies Mobile Estates
09451	2005	Moslak, K., and J.R. Cook	Cultural Resources Study for the Barham Drive Widening Project, San Marcos and Escondido, San Diego County, California
09503	2005	Robbins-Wade, M.	University Place Due Diligence - Archaeological Survey (Affinis Job #2020)
09516	2005	Caterino, D.	The Cemeteries and Gravestones of San Diego County: An Archaeological Study
09546	2001	Guerrero, M., D. Gallegos, T. Stropes, S. Bouscaren, S. Bugbee, and R. Cerreto	Cultural Resource Test Report for Oceanside-Escondido Rail Project Oceanside, California
09611	2005	Robbins-Wade, M.	Archaeological Resources Inventory for Southern Hills Pointe, Poway, San Diego County, California

Report Number (SD-)	Year	Author	Report Title
10034	2005	Bonner, W., and M. Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate NS-331-02 (DeJong Residence), 598 Felicia Lane, San Marcos, San Diego County, California.
10243	2006	Bonner, W., and S. Williams	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit for Cricket Communications Facility Candidate SAN-206 (BOLTS 4 U), 201 Trade Street, San Marcos, San Diego County, California
10260	2006	Bonner, W., and M. Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Search and Site Visit Results for Cricket Telecommunications Facility Candidate SAN-210 (Padilla Properties) 1039 East Mission Road, San Marcos, San Diego, California
10261	2006	Bonner, W., and M. Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cricket Telecommunications Facility Candidate SAN-207B (KRC Rock), 700-740 North Twin Oaks Valley Road, San Marcos, San Diego County, California
10398	2006	Rosen, M.	Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) State Route 78 Woodland Parkway Interchange Project
10551	2006	Arrington, W.	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California
11067	2006	Bonner, W., and M. Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SD07083 (City of San Marcos Light Standard), Rose Ranch Road, San Marcos, San Diego County, California
11154	2007	Laylander, D.	An Archaeological Resource Evaluation of Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-17423 for the San Marcos Creek Project, City of San Marcos, California
11444	2007	Bonner, W., and J.M. Keasling	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Facility Candidate SD06587 (Fitzpatrick Palm), 501 Fitzpatrick Road San Marcos, San Diego County, California
12015	2004	Guerrero, M., and D. Gallegos	Cultural Resource Survey for the Pattison Property, San Marcos, California
12039	2007	Guerrero, M., and D. Gallegos	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the North County Transit District (NCTD) Sprinter Rail Project Oceanside to Escondido, California
12271	2009	Robbins-Wade, M.	Archaeological Resources Study, Barham Rough Grading Project, San Marcos, San Diego County, California
12335	2009	McKenna, J.	Historic American Building Survey: San Marcos Historical Society, 270 W. San Marcos Blvd., San Marcos, San Diego County, California 92069
12336	2009	McKenna, J.	Historic American Building Survey: San Marcos Elementary School, 300 W. San Marcos Blvd., San Marcos, San Diego County, California 92069
12391	2008	Clowery-Moreno, S., L. Pierson, and B. Smith	A Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Fitzpatrick Condominiums Project

Report Number (SD-)	Year	Author	Report Title
12831	2010	Robbins-Wade, M.	Vista Sports Park Archaeological Monitoring
13212	2011	Robbins-Wade, M.	Authorization for the San Marcos South Lake Park Master Plan Project, City of San Marcos, San Diego County, California
13222	2011	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Section 404 Authorization for the San Marcos South Lake Park Master Plan Project, City of San Marcos (File No. SPL-2009-00040-MLM), San Diego County, California
13437	2012	Robbins-Wade, M.	Westlake Village – Archaeological Monitoring
14041	2011	Davis, S., J. Krintz, M. Pumphrey and S. Ní Ghabhláin	Treatment Plan for 918 Discovery St. in Anticipation of Relocation, San Marcos, California
14098	2009	Laylander, D. and S. Ní Ghabhláin	A Cultural Resources Survey for the University District Project, City of San Marcos, California
14140	2003	Robbins-Wade, M.	Archaeological Records Search and Literature Review, Vallecitos Water District Master Plan Update, San Diego County, California
14581	2012	ASM Affiliates	Section 106 Consultation for the San Marcos Sewer Interceptor Project
14702	2012	Comeau, B., and M. Hale	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Palomar Station Project, San Marcos, San Diego County, California
15426	2013	Haas, H., and R. Ramirez	Archaeological Monitoring for the Park View Apartments Project, San Marcos, San Diego County, California
15439	2015	Smith, B.	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California
15671	2015	Smith, B.	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California
16539	2016	Wright, C.	Archaeological Monitoring for the Richmar Project, San Marcos, San Diego County, California
16556	2014	Gorman, J., S. Castells, and S. Ní Ghabhláin	Historic Resources Evaluation Report for Commercial Buildings at 304 and 312 Mission Road, San Marcos, California
16748	2017	Gunderman-Castells, S., T. Quach, and M. Becker	Archaeological Monitoring and Significance Evaluation of an Archeological Discovery for the Misson 316 Project, San Marcos, San Diego County, California
17030	2017	Smith, B.	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California (APN 218-120-31)
17207	2014	Gunderman-Castells, S.	Cultural Resources Study for the Corner@2Oaks Project, San Marcos, San Diego County, California
17208	2017	Gunderman-Castells, S.	Negative Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Corner@2OAKS Project, San Marcos, California

Report Number (SD-)	Year	Author	Report Title
18978	2018	Zepeda-Herman, C.	Cultural Resources Survey for Diamond Siphon Replacement Project (Capital Improvement Program ID # SP-10), Vallecitos Water District, San Marcos, California (RECON Number 7322)
19322	2015	Shultz, R.	Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for the Vilder Estates, 824 N. Twin Oaks Valley Drive, San Marcos, California
19329	2016	Price, H., and R. Shultz	Cultural Resources Survey for the Villa Serena Project, San Marcos, California
19358	2018	Price, H.	Cultural Resources Survey for the California Allstars Project, San Marcos, California

* Overlaps project area

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The SCIC has a record of 26 previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project, one of which is mapped within the project site (Table 2, *Previously Recorded Resources within One Mile of the Project Area*). The resource that has been documented within the project area (P-37-000749/CA-SDI-749) is described in further detail below. In general, the sites recorded within the one-mile search radius consist of prehistoric resources, including habitation sites, bedrock milling features, artifact scatters, and isolated artifacts. Three multi-component sites are present, including a lithic scatter and historic residence with an associated refuse scatter; historic structural remains with historic and prehistoric artifact deposits; and a bedrock milling feature with foundations/structure pads, landscaping, a historic refuse scatter, a road, and walls. In addition, two historic commercial buildings, a historic fire station barracks, and a segment of the NRHP-eligible historic Highway 395 are also documented within one mile of the project.

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

Primary Number (P-37-##)	Trinomial (CA-SDI-#)	Age	Description	Recorder, Date
000560	560	Prehistoric	Habitation site	True, n.d.
*000749	*749	Prehistoric	Habitation site (destroyed)	True, 1959
008328	8328	Prehistoric	Isolate (flakes)	Pierson, 1980
008329	8329	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling	Pierson, 1980
008386	8386	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling (destroyed)	Gallegos and Guerrero, 2007; James, 1996; Moriarty and Pierson, 1980
010896	10896	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling with artifacts	Shackley, Norwood, and Apple, 1988
012095	12095	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Gallegos and Guerrero, 2007; Pigniolo and Rader, 1991
012096	12096	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter and historic residence with associated refuse scatter (destroyed)	Gallegos and Guerrero, 2007; Briggs and Pigniolo, 1991

Primary Number (P-37-##)	Trinomial (CA-SDI-#)	Age	Description	Recorder, Date
012097	12097	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling with ceramics (destroyed)	Gallegos and Guerrero, 2007; James, Briggs, and Cooley 1996
012098	12098	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Pigniolo and Briggs, 1991; Bissell, 1991
012210	12210	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter (documented as isolate)	Joyner, 1990
013742	---	Prehistoric	Isolate (three flakes and a mano)	Roth, 1994
013743	---	Historic	Historic residence, barn, and chicken coop (circa [ca.] 1916)	Roth and Associates, 1994
013744	---	Historic	Historic residence with water tower and associated outbuildings (ca. pre-1928)	Roth and Associates, 1994
013745	---	Historic	Historic homestead site with associated ca. 1942 residence	Roth and Associates, 1994
013746	---	Historic	Historic residence with water tower and wooden shed (ca. 1922)	Roth and Associates, 1994; Roth and Berryman, 1990
014081	---	Historic	Historic fire station (ca. 1939)	Thornton, 1994;
015578	---	Prehistoric	Isolate (mano)	James, Bark, and Cooley, 1996
015595	14340	Prehistoric	Temporary camp or habitation	Gallegos and Guerrero, 2007; James, Bark, Glenn, Cooley, and Sabio, 1996
033557	---	Historic	Historic roadway (Highway 395)	ASM Affiliates, 2021; Stringer-Bowsher, 2018; Stanley, 2017; Chasteen, 2017-2018; ASM Affiliates, 2015; Tift, 2013
033844	21254	Multicomponent	Historic structural remains with associated historic and prehistoric artifact deposit	Castells, Piek, and DeCarlo, 2015; Quach and Stringer-Bowsher, 2014
035439	---	Prehistoric	Isolate (flake)	Blake and Tsunoda, 2015
036140	---	Historic	Historic commercial building (ca. 1954)	Gorman and Castells, 2014
036141	---	Historic	Historic commercial building (ca. 1955-1956)	Gorman and Castells, 2014
039617	23161	Multicomponent	Bedrock milling feature, foundations/structure pads, landscaping, historic refuse scatter, road, walls	Griffin and Smolik, 2018; Williams 2018
040572	23456	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling	Drake, 2023

* Within project area

4.1.2.1 P-37-000749/CA-SDI-749

P-37-000749/CA-SDI-749 was documented in 1959 by True as including a mano, hammerstone, and lithics covering approximately a half-acre. True's site record noted, "no midden" and "site not worth a recheck." A mitigation plan for P-37-000749 was prepared by WESTEC Services (WESTEC 1976), which notes that the site was summarized by Warren in 1961 during a regional analysis of archaeological resources in the area (Warren et al. 1961). Warren described a shell scatter, ground stone, hammerstones, and lithics. However, when the site location was revisited by WESTEC in 1976, no traces of the resource remained in the location in which the site was documented.

The mitigation plan noted:

> The gradually sloping knoll which existed when Warren conducted his study on SDi-749 has been subjected to mild erosion, cutting, vehicular traffic, and most important, some form of top soil removal and/or churning. At present the slope is scarred by what appears to be recent scalping of the top 20 centimeters of soil. In some cases this soil removal has exposed the previously submerged bedrock formation resulting in numerous fractured and shattered lithic debris.
>
> The sum total of fifteen years of erosion, radical earth removal, surface collection by professional archaeologists and probable relic collecting by local curio collectors has obliterated all traces of SDi-749. As noted by Warren (1961:12) there was no evidence of midden or subsurface materials at SDi-749, thus the site would have consisted of a thin and perhaps sporadic veneer of an unspecified number of artifacts. Sites of this type are especially fragile and are easily destroyed by the forces noted above [WESTEC 1976:3-4].

4.2 OTHER ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Various additional archival sources were also consulted to identify historic structures and land use in the area, as well as potential changes to the project setting over time. On the 1938 aerial, the main building shown at 528 East Mission Road is the original cross-shaped structure associated with the old silk factory, along with a small square structure in front of the main building and a rectangular structure to the northeast corner of the site. The balance of the site is undeveloped, with what appears to be an orchard behind the main building. The 1947 aerial shows essentially the same site layout, with a slightly larger area for vehicle parking in front of the main building. By 1953, the aerial shows the same site layout of structures, but the orchard no longer appears to be present.

By 1964, more significant changes have been made to the project site. The parking lot in front of the main building extends almost to East Mission Road. A square-shaped building is located west of the main building, with what appears to be an uncovered storage area behind the two buildings. Two areas of land west of the rectangular structure appear to have been graded. The 1967 aerial shows essentially the same layout, although the roof of the main building appears to have been replaced as it renders white instead of dark grey.

The 1978 aerial shows exterior awnings added to the front and rear of the main building. An addition to the square building has doubled the size of the building, and the parking lot has been paved and striped. By 1980, two more extensions to the westerly building have been added, and some additional awnings appear to have been added to the front of the main building. Aerials after 1980 do not appear to change relative to the plan layout of buildings and structures on the property.

4.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 22, 2023, for a Sacred Lands File search and a list of Native American contacts for the project area. The NAHC indicated in a response dated October 17, 2023, that the Sacred Lands File search was positive. Letters were sent on October 23, 2023, to Native American representatives and interested parties identified by the NAHC. Responses from the Pechanga Band of Indians (Pechanga), Campo Band of Mission Indians (Campo), Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (Rincon), San Luis Rey Band of Missions Indians (San Luis Rey), and San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians (San Pasqual) were received (Table 3, *Native American Contact Program Responses*). The responses indicate that the project is situated in an area of cultural sensitivity, with the presence of known cultural resources within the project vicinity noted, consistent with the positive search results from the NAHC Sacred Lands File.

Pechanga indicated that the project area is within the Tribe's ancestral territory, within an "Ancestral Placename Village" and in proximity of two additional Placename sites. The proximity to San Marcos Creek and other blueline streams increases the potential for the presence of Ancestors' sacred sites. As stated in the Tribe's response:

> Considering this Project's immediate proximity to known Ancestral human remains, the proposed-APE [Area of Potential Effects] being situated within a Village Placename, the Project being within close-hail of a Traditional Cultural Property, in view of the Project's-adjacency to long-term waterways, considering the 23 recorded sites on or near this Project, and because of the Tribe's longstanding experience within our Ancestral Territory the Tribe therefore, is interested in participating in this Project. The Pechanga Tribe believes that the possibility for recovering sensitive subsurface resources during ground-disturbing activities for the Project is extremely high.

Rincon noted concerns that the project may impact tangible Tribal Cultural Resources. The project site is culturally sensitive, with many resources and known gathering areas. San Luis Rey indicated their Tribe has "intimate knowledge about the many discoveries made throughout the Project Area and is aware of cultural resource sites within close proximity to the proposed Project." Campo and San Pasqual both indicated they wished to consult on the project. If any additional responses are received, they will be forwarded to City staff. Native American correspondence is included as Appendix C (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

Table 3
NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSES

Contact/Tribe	Response
Pechanga Band of Indians	Responded on October 23, 2023; the project is outside of the Pechanga reservation but within their ancestral territory and within an "Ancestral Placename Village" and in proximity of two additional Placename sites. The immediate adjacency of the bluelines and the nearness to San Marcos Creek is very concerning to the Tribe. Given a combination of Our Culture's burial practices and a close proximity to long-term water sources often increases predictable-impacts to our Ancestor's sacred sites. Considering this Project's immediate proximity to known Ancestral human remains, the proposed-APE [Area of Potential Effects] being situated within a Village Placename, the Project being within close-hail of a Traditional Cultural Property, in view of the Project's-adjacency to long-term waterways, considering the 23 recorded sites on or near this Project, and because of the Tribe's longstanding experience within our Ancestral Territory the Tribe therefore, is interested in participating in this Project. The Pechanga Tribe believes that the possibility for recovering sensitive subsurface resources during ground-disturbing activities for the Project is extremely high. Please note that we are interested in participating in surveys within the 'Ataaxum Payomkawichum Ancestral Territory.
Campo Band of Mission Indians	Responded on October 26, 2023, by email. "…the Campo Band of Mission Indians received your letter regarding "San Marcos Industrial Park Cultural Resources Study." We would like to request that Campo Band of Mission Indians is consulted with, and that Campo is involved with mitigation/treatment planning. Campo can also accommodate support with our Native Monitoring Team."
Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians	Responded on November 09, 2023: The identified location is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people and within the Tribe's specific Area of Historic Interest. As such, the Rincon Band is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area. After review of the provided documents and our internal information, the Rincon Band has specific concerns that the project may impact tangible Tribal Cultural Resources. The project site is culturally sensitive, with many resources and known gathering areas.
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians	Responded on November 21, 2023: Our Tribe has intimate knowledge about the many discoveries made throughout the Project Area and is aware of cultural resource sites within close proximity to the proposed Project. We strongly urge caution in assessing the land encompassing the Project for any ground disturbing purposes, as well as incorporating the presence of a Luiseño Native American monitor during all ground disturbing activities (including but not limited to any and all boring activities) and cultural resource assessment surveys. If a cultural resource survey has not been completed as of today's date, then the Tribe respectfully requests that a Luiseño Native American monitor be present during any proposed survey of the Project property.

Contact/Tribe	Response
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	Responded on January 10, 2024: We have consulted our maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized San Pasqual Indian Reservation. It is, however, within the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Aboriginal Territory. San Pasqual can provide cultural monitoring for this project.

The project requires the opportunity for Tribes to engage in formal government-to-government consultation with the City under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 to identify potential tribal cultural resources that would be affected by the project and potential procedures to reduce the effects of the project on these resources. This report, as well as confidential cultural resources data, will be provided to tribal representatives to assist with their review of the project and to determine if the project area contains any Tribal Cultural Resources, archaeological resources, or areas of tribal or cultural importance which would require further evaluation or special consideration during the environmental review process.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 SURVEY RESULTS

HELIX staff conducted a pedestrian survey of the project site on December 1, 2023; surveyors included HELIX staff archaeologist Mary Villalobos, Santee Marruffo from Pechanga, and Shanee Ventura from San Luis Rey. The project area was walked in transects spaced approximately five meters (m) apart.

The site consists of two large buildings that were originally used as a silk mill (Plate 1). There is a small building and office trailer at the back of the main building. The area around the building has been paved, but there were some small areas where soil was observable. A hill is located at the north half of the property, with vegetation consisting of coastal sage scrub (Plate 2). A graded lot is located at the northeast corner of the property. Due to rain, the graded lot consisted of mud and small pools.

All unpaved areas around the buildings were surveyed. Visibility in these areas was fair, ranging from 20 to 60 percent.

HELIX surveyed the hill at the north half of the property in five-meter transects. Visibility in this area was poor to fair, ranging from 0 to 70 percent due to new growth of native and non-native vegetation. CA-SDI-749 is mapped at the northwest corner of the hill, but no evidence of cultural material was found. As addressed in section 4.1.2.1, P-37-000749/CA-SDI-749, WESTEC noted in 1976 that nothing appears to remain of the site. The hill had been cut along the south, east, west, and a portion of the north. A pile of large rocks, concrete, and asphalt was observed on the eastern side of the hill (Plate 3), and some modern trash was scattered throughout the site. A fox den was observed, along with rodent burrows, and these were checked for the presence of cultural resources. The soil consisted of brown sandy silt with metavolcanic rock of various sizes scattered throughout the surface.

Due to mud and pooled water, the graded area was not completely surveyed. Areas that were not accessible were observed from accessible areas. Visibility in accessible areas was 100 percent, and the soil consisted of very wet sandy silt with clay.

Plate 1. View of project showing east side of main building, view towards north.

Plate 2. Project overview from west to east.

Plate 3. Overview of graded area from hill, view towards east.

5.1.1 Documentation

Cultural resources identified during the survey were recorded or updated on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms. All completed DPR site forms will be submitted to the SCIC for the assignment of permanent designations.

6.0 FINDINGS

One archaeological site (P-37-000749/CA-SDI-749) and two historic buildings, a historic silk mill and the Teledyne Aero-Cal/Rodney Metals building (neither of which appears to have been assigned a site number by SCIC), have been previously documented within the project area (Table 4, *Cultural Resources Identified within the Project Area*). Prehistoric site CA-SDI-749 was not reidentified and is assumed to be destroyed, which is consistent with findings by WESTEC in 1976. The two historic buildings located within the project area are summarized and evaluated for significance in a separate report (Delcamp 2024).

Six isolated finds, all of which are historic-aged artifacts, were documented within the project area (Table 4). Maps of the archaeological resource locations in relation to the project area are provided on Figure 5 (*Cultural Resources Identified within Project Area*; Appendix D, Confidential Appendices, bound separately). Copies of the DPR forms for the cultural resources are included in Appendix E (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

Table 4
CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

Resource Number	Age	Description	Status
P-37-000749 (CA-SDI-749)	Prehistoric	Habitation site with lithics and ground stone	Not relocated within the project area; noted in 1976 as having been destroyed
SM-ISO-001	Historic	Steel pipe	Isolate
SM-ISO-002	Historic	Steel hay hook	Isolate
SM-ISO-003	Historic	Steel pipe	Isolate
SM-ISO-004	Historic	Steel pipe	Isolate
SM-ISO-005	Historic	Steel horseshoe	Isolate
SM-ISO-006	Historic	Steel sewer pipe	Isolate

6.1 SITE DESCRIPTIONS

6.1.1 P-37-000749

P-37-000749/CA-SDI-749 was originally documented by True (1959), who noted a mano, a hammerstone, lithics, and scattered shell, south of a water tank and north of Mission Road. The site form notes that no midden soil or shell was present and that a house was present at the site location at one point. True noted the site was “not worth recheck”. The site was revisited by WESTEC in 1976, who mentions that Claude Warren analyzed the site in 1961 and determined it included scattered shell and artifacts, including manos, hammerstones, flakes, and debitage (Warren et al. 1961). The site location was revisited by WESTEC (1976), who found no evidence of cultural remains and indicated that the site appeared to have been destroyed by erosion, cutting, vehicular traffic, and soil removal (WESTEC 1976). No site forms prepared by Warren or WESTEC were provided by SCIC during the current records search; it is assumed the respective reports were the only updated documentation of the site. The site location was revisited as part of the current survey, and as noted previously by WESTEC, no cultural remains were identified in the site location.

6.1.2 SM-ISO-001

SM-ISO-001 is a fragment of a steel pipe measuring approximately 2.5 feet that is partially buried. The resource is located on the west-facing slope of a small hill behind the former silk mill located on the property. As an isolated occurrence, SM-ISO-001 is de facto ineligible for listing in the CRHR.

6.1.3 SM-ISO-002

SM-ISO-002 is a steel hay hook located on a slight east-facing slope of a hill behind the former silk mill. The hook is bent and the wood handle is missing. As an isolate, SM-ISO-002 is de facto ineligible for listing in the CRHR.

6.1.4 SM-ISO-003

SM-ISO-003 is a fragment of steel pipe measuring approximately 1.5 feet long found on an undeveloped west-facing slope in the center of the project. As an isolated artifact, SM-ISO-003 is de facto ineligible for listing in the CRHR.

6.1.5 SM-ISO-004

SM-ISO-004 is a fragment of steel pipe found on an undeveloped west-facing slope near the northwestern corner of the project. The pipe measures approximately five feet long and has a bend in the middle of it. As an isolate, SM-ISO-004 is de facto ineligible for listing in the CRHR.

6.1.6 SM-ISO-005

SM-ISO-005 is an isolated steel horseshoe measuring approximately four inches wide and six inches long. The artifact was found on an undeveloped west-facing slope in the northwestern portion of the project. As an isolate, SM-ISO-005 is de facto ineligible for listing in the CRHR.

6.1.7 SM-ISO-006

SM-ISO-006 is a fragment of crushed metal sewer pipe measuring approximately four and a half feet wide and six inches in diameter. The pipe was found leaning against the trunk of a large Peruvian pepper tree in the northeastern portion of the project. No other artifacts were found nearby, and, as an isolated occurrence, SM-ISO-006 is de facto ineligible for listing in the CRHR.

6.2 OTHER RESOURCES, OBJECTS, OR INFRASTRUCTURE

The property at 528 East Mission Road also includes two historic buildings, one of which is associated with a silk factory and mulberry plantation built on the property in 1927. The other, a square-shaped building constructed circa 1953, was utilized starting in 1964 by Teledyne Inc. as a metal fabricating plant as part of its subsidiary Aero-Cal and Rodney Metals company. HELIX prepared a separate report to summarize the history and significance of these buildings (Delcamp 2024).

7.0 DISCUSSION

A study was undertaken to identify cultural resources that are present in the Mission San Marcos Industrial Park Project area and to determine the effects of the project on historical resources as defined by CEQA. The cultural resources survey identified a total of six newly identified cultural resources within the project area, all of which are isolated artifacts. One previously recorded resource, site P-37-000749/ CA-SDI-749, was not reidentified during the current survey; it had previously been noted as having been destroyed (WESTEC 1976).

The Mission San Marcos Industrial Park Project in the City of San Marcos was surveyed on December 1, 2023, by a HELIX archaeologist and Tribal monitors from Pechanga and San Luis Rey. The property is partially developed with two historic buildings, but the survey was completed on the undeveloped portions of the property. Ground visibility was sufficient to identify archaeological resources within the project area. This area of the City is highly sensitive for cultural resources based on the numerous sites that have been documented in the region, the majority of which are prehistoric.

Requests for Tribal input resulted in responses from Pechanga, Campo, San Pasqual, Rincon, and San Luis Rey that the project is situated in an area of great sensitivity. All five Tribes cited the presence of known cultural resources within the region. In addition, a search of the Sacred Lands File was positive, although the exact location of any known Sacred Sites was not provided. San Pasqual, Campo, Pechanga,

Rincon, and San Luis Rey all requested formal consultation with the City, and copies of their responses are included in Confidential Appendix C.

The entire project area has been disturbed by nineteenth- and twentieth-century industrial and agricultural activities. Much of the project area was cleared for these activities. The six isolates recorded within the project area all relate to nineteenth- and twentieth-century agricultural and industrial activities; no extant prehistoric cultural resources were identified. The resources identified comprise isolated artifacts associated with previous agricultural and industrial use of the property including four segments of steel pipe, a steel hay hook, and a steel horseshoe. The project area has been disturbed by industrial development, agricultural activities, and road formation since the early 1900s, when the property was established as a silk manufacturing plant, including the planting of a mulberry orchard. As noted throughout this report, past disturbance of the project area appears to have destroyed prehistoric site P-37-000749/CA-SDI-749 sometime between 1961 and 1976.

7.1 ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Potential project effects to the cultural resources identified within the project area and their eligibility recommendations are provided in Table 5, *CRHR Eligibility Recommendations of Cultural Resources*. In summary, the cultural resources within the project area are limited to isolated historic-aged artifacts, which are de facto ineligible for listing in the CRHR. HELIX did not reidentify one prehistoric site (CA-SDI-749) documented within the project area over 60 years ago; CA-SDI-749 is presumed to be destroyed.

In summary, the extant cultural resources within the project area, all of which are isolated artifacts, do not meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR and thus are not historical resources (i.e., are not eligible for the CRHR), and impacts to them do not constitute effects under CEQA.

Table 5
CRHR ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

Resource Number	Description	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation
P-37-000749 (CA-SDI-749)	Prehistoric habitation site recorded in 1959; not reidentified; noted in 1976 as destroyed	Not reidentified/ presumed destroyed
SM-ISO-001	Isolated fragment of a historic steel pipe	Ineligible
SM-ISO-002	Isolated steel hay hook	Ineligible
SM-ISO-003	Isolated fragment of steel pipe	Ineligible
SM-ISO-004	Isolated fragment of steel pipe	Ineligible
SM-ISO-005	Isolated steel horseshoe	Ineligible
SM-ISO-006	Isolated fragment of crushed metal sewer pipe	Ineligible

8.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Based on the results of the current study, no historical resources, as defined by CEQA, will be affected by the Mission San Marcos Industrial Park Project.

However, while no historical resources or specific Native American cultural resources have been identified within the project area, as noted by the NAHC and the Tribes who responded to HELIX's outreach, the area is sensitive for cultural resources. The Pechanga Band of Indians, Campo Band of

Mission Indians, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, and San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians recommended archaeological monitoring given the proximity of known cultural resources, and the Pechanga Band of Indians indicated that several cultural sites and Luiseño Place Names are located within close proximity to the project area. Pechanga, Campo, San Pasqual, and San Luis Rey recommended that a Tribal Monitor be present during all ground-disturbing activities.

Due to the potential for archaeological discoveries during construction-related ground disturbance, it is recommended that an archaeological and Native American monitoring program be implemented for ground-disturbing activities, including brushing/grubbing, grading, excavation, trenching, removal of existing infrastructure, etc. The monitoring program would include attendance by the archaeologist and Native American monitor at a pre-construction meeting with the grading contractor and the presence of archaeological and Native American monitors during initial ground-disturbing activities on site. Both archaeological and Native American monitors would have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect grading and other ground-disturbing activity in the event that cultural resources are encountered. If significant cultural material is encountered, the project archaeologist will coordinate with the Monitoring Tribes, applicant, and City staff to develop and implement appropriate avoidance, treatment, or mitigation measures.

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

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

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Appendix A

Resumes of Key Personnel

MARY ROBBINS-WADE, RPA

Principal Investigator

EDUCATION

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

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

REGISTRATIONS/ CERTIFICATIONS

Registered Professional Archaeologist No. 10294

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

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

County of San Diego, Approved CEQA Consultant for Archaeological Resources

Orange County Approved Archaeologist

Riverside County Approved Cultural Resources Consultant

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for American Archaeology

Society for California Archaeology

San Diego Archaeological Center

San Diego History Center

San Diego Museum of Us

San Diego County Archaeological Society

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

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

Recycled Water Easterly Mains Extension SRF Loans Processing Assistance (2015 - 2016). Cultural Resources Task Lead/Principal Investigator for the cultural resources technical report in support of the CEQA-Plus environmental review for the SWRCB SRF Program. The project includes 24-inch recycled water mains, a 12-inch brine line, and small diameter fiber optic conduit. Cultural resources study included records search, Sacred Lands File search and tribal outreach, survey of newly added segments not covered in previous CEQA document, coordination with SWRCB staff, and preparation of a comprehensive cultural resources survey technical report to comply with both CEQA and federal requirements. Much of the project alignment is along Escondido Creek.

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

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

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

Membrane Filtration Reverse Osmosis Facility Environmental Consulting (2019 - 2019). Principal Archaeologist for the cultural resources technical study in support of CEQA and CEQA-Plus documentation for the Membrane Filtration Reverse Osmosis (MFRO) Facility Project proposed by the City of Escondido. Provided senior technical oversight and quality control for cultural resources survey and technical report prepared to assess compliance with state and federal regulations.

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

Oceanside Water Utilities Department On-Call Environmental Consulting Services 2016-2017 (2016 - 2017). Cultural Resources Task Lead/Principal Investigator for an on-call contract with the City of Oceanside Water Utilities Department. HELIX is providing on-call environmental consulting services, including CEQA compliance documents, surveys, studies, construction monitoring, and related services. Project types include reservoirs, pump stations, lift stations, pipelines, and treatment plants. Work performed for the City of Oceanside Water Utilities Department.

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

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

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

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

353 East Broadway - Historic Evaluation (2016 - 2016). Project Manager for the historic assessment of Carpenters Hall in the City of Vista. The building is eligible for the NRHP and CRHR for its association with Carpenters and Joiners Local 2078 and their important activities in San Diego's North County labor movement and community support from 1948 through the 1980s. In addition, it is eligible for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a minimalist approach toward the Art Deco architectural style. Work performed for the City of Vista.

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

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

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

Pacific Beach Light Rail Transit (LRT) Skyway Environmental Constraints Study (2015 - 2015). Cultural Resources Task Lead for provided the environmental constraints analysis of a proposed light rail project, including review of existing records search data, historic maps, and available cultural resource reports to provide an assessment of potential project constraints and recommendations for further study. Conducted on-line research and a drive-by field survey to identify potential historic buildings, sites, or districts that could be affected by the proposed project. Reviewed in-house records from past records searches from the South Coast Information Center to identify known cultural resources within the study area. Prepared cultural resources section of constraints memo. Work was performed as a subconsultant on a SANDAG contract.

Lake Elsinore Honda (Archaeological Services) (2018 - 2018). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey of a proposed auto dealership project in the City of Lake Elsinore. Oversaw background

research and field survey; responsible for Native American coordination and report preparation. Work performed for David Evans Associates, with the City of Lake Elsinore as the lead agency.

964 Urania Avenue (2016). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey and testing program for a proposed residential development in the City of Solana Beach. Oversaw background research, field survey, testing, site recordation, Native American coordination, and report preparation. Work performed for Hall Land Company.

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

San Onofre to Pulgas Double Track Phase 1 Project (2015 - 2015). Principal Archaeologist to conduct a cultural resources survey in conjunction with permitting for a railroad antenna along the Los Angeles to San Diego (LOSSAN) rail right-of-way through Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton. Oversaw records search update at the South Coastal Information Center; contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a Sacred Lands File search and list of tribal contacts; responsible for report preparation. Work performed as a subconsultant to HNTB under an on-call contract with SANDAG.

Valiano Project (2015 - 2015). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey and testing project for a proposed residential development in the County of San Diego. Oversaw background research, field survey and testing, Native American coordination, report preparation, and development of a data recovery plan. Managed coordination and field meetings with both Kumeyaay and Luiseño representatives. The study included historic structures evaluation, as well as archaeological research. Work performed for Integral Partners Funding, LLC.

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

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

San Elijo Joint Powers Authority Preliminary Design of Land Outfall Replacement and Permitting/CEQA Compliance (2015 - 2016). Cultural Resources Task Lead for this project in support of the replacement of a land outfall pipeline in the City of Encinitas. The new pipe would replace an existing 50-year-old pipe and would extend between the San Elijo Water Reclamation Facility and Cardiff State Beach. The cultural study supported environmental permits in addition to CEQA compliance. Oversaw updated records search and cultural resources

field survey, conducted Native American outreach, coordinated with State Parks, and co-authored technical report. Work performed for the San Elijo Joint Powers Authority.

Alvarado 2nd Pipeline Extension (2018 - 2018). Principal Archaeologist for a cultural survey for the proposed Alvarado 2nd Pipeline Geo-technical project located north of Interstate-8, within the Mission Bay Park, Linda Vista, Old Town, and Mission Valley Community Plan areas of the City of San Diego. Oversaw the preparation of a technical report for project completion.

Village Park Recycled Water (2015 - 2015). Project Manager/Principal Investigator of a cultural resources study for a proposed recycled water system consisting of approximately 6.6 miles of pipelines and a pump station mainly within existing roadways in the City of Encinitas. Oversaw background research, field checks, Native American coordination, and report preparation. Work performed for Olivenhain Municipal Water District.

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

Brightwater Ranch (2014 - 2015). Project Manager/Principal Investigator of a cultural resources study update for a residential development located on a 76-acre property in the Lakeside area of San Diego County. Oversaw updated research, report preparation, and Native American coordination. Work performed for County of San Diego.

Otay Water District Campo Road Sewer IS/MND (2014 - 2016). Project Manager/Principal Investigator of a cultural resources survey for a project replacing approximately 9,225 linear feet of 10-inch gravity sewer with a new 15-inch gravity sewer system in the Rancho San Diego area, near the Sweetwater River. Overseeing background research, field survey, Native American coordination, and report preparation. Work performed as subconsultant for Rick Engineering, with Otay Water District as lead agency.

30th St Pipeline Replacement (2014 - 2015). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a 3.4-mile City of San Diego pipeline replacement project that traverses several historic neighborhoods in North Park, South Park, Golden Hill, and Southeastern San Diego. Oversaw background research and report preparation. Work performed for Rick Engineering.

Torrey Meadows Drive Overcrossing at SR-56 (2014 - 2014). Project Manager/Principal Investigator on a cultural resources survey for a proposed bridge over SR-56, which would connect two existing termini of Torrey Meadows Drive in the Carmel Valley community of the City of San Diego. The project is being undertaken by the City, but includes some Caltrans right-of-way, necessitating Caltrans encroachment permits. Oversaw survey, report preparation, and coordination with Caltrans cultural resources staff. Work performed as subconsultant for T.Y. Lin International, with City of San Diego as lead agency.

Park Circle - Cultural Resources (2014 - 2019). Project Manager/Principal Investigator of a cultural resources survey and testing program for a proposed 65-acre residential development in the Valley Center area of San Diego County. The project is located along Moosa Creek, in an area that is culturally sensitive to the Luiseño people. Oversaw background research, historic study, field survey, testing, recording archaeological sites and historic structures, and report preparation. Responsible for Native American outreach and coordination. The cultural resources study included survey of the project area, testing of several archaeological sites, and outreach and coordination with the Native American community, as well as a historic study that addressed a mid-20th century dairy barn and a late 19th century vernacular farmhouse. Work performed for Touchstone Communities.

Archaeological Survey SIO Site SDl-525 (2015 - 2016). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey to assess the extent of a known significant cultural resource site and discuss with UC San Diego planning staff, the potential opportunities and constraints in this sensitive area of the campus. Work performed for UC San Diego.

Fire Station - Cultural Resources Services Project (2016 - 2016). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey in support of an IS/MND for this fire station project in the northern portion of the UC San Diego campus. Work performed for UC San Diego.

Lilac del Cielo (2014 - 2014). Project Manager/Principal Investigator of a cultural resources survey for a proposed 56.07-acre residential development in the Bonsall area of northern San Diego County. Oversaw field survey, recording three previously undocumented sites, and report preparation. Responsible for Native American coordination. Previous study had been accepted by County staff, but USACE required a new cultural resources survey. Work performed for Glenn Lukos Associates.

SDG&E Solar Sites (2014 - 2017). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for survey, testing/ assessment, and construction monitoring for proposed solar energy facilities at three locations in San Diego County: Pala, Valley Center, and Ramona. Oversaw background research, Native American coordination, all phases of fieldwork, site recording, and report preparation. Work performed for Merkel & Associates, Inc. under the jurisdiction of the County of San Diego.

Marisol Specific Plan Initiative (2017 - 2018). Senior Archaeologist reviewing the cultural resources report prepared by another consultant in conjunction with preparation of the cultural resources section of an EIR prepared to support the development of a hotel and resort property along the coast in Del Mar. The project falls within the boundaries of one of the last intact prehistoric coastal adaptation sites in southern California and is archaeologically very sensitive. Conducted peer review and provided comments to be incorporated into the revised report. Work performed for the City of Del Mar.

Del Mar River Path Extension, Phase 3 (2021 -). Principal Archaeologist responsible for completion of a records search, site survey, and preparation of the cultural resources report in support of Phase 3 of the Del Mar River Path Extension project, which lies along the shoreline of the San Dieguito River and Lagoon. Although no historic resources were found on site, due to the project location and important resources located within the vicinity, an archeological and tribal cultural resources monitoring program was recommended. Work performed for the City of Del Mar.

Buena Sanitation District Green Oak Sewer Replacement Project (2016 - 2017). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources testing program in conjunction with a proposed sewer replacement project for the City of Vista. Oversaw background research, fieldwork, site record update, Native American coordination, and report preparation. Work performed for Harris & Associates, Inc., with the City of Vista as the lead agency.

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

Palomar Station Pedestrian Bridge (2017 - 2017). Principal Investigator/Cultural Resources Task Lead for a cultural resources survey for a proposed pedestrian bridge that would span over West Mission Road, the Inland

Rail Trail, and the SPRINTER rail line to connect the Palomar College Transit Center with the SPRINTER Station and Palomar Station mixed-use development. As a Caltrans local assistance project, reports prepared were Caltrans-format Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) and Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR); oversaw report preparation and provided senior technical oversight for project. Work performed as a subconsultant to Kleinfelder, Inc., with the City of San Marcos as the lead agency.

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

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

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

Escondido Emergency Recycled Water Storage Pond (2016 - 2018). Cultural Resources Task Lead for a project to construct additional emergency recycled water storage in the City of Escondido's wastewater system, which includes the treated effluent from the City's wastewater treatment facility. The scope included a cultural resources survey of potential pond locations and documentation of cultural resources identified. Oversaw background research, field survey, documentation of cultural resources, and repot preparation. Responsible for Native American outreach and coordination. Work performed as a subcontractor to Water Synergy, Inc. for the City of Escondido.

Kelly Drive and Park Drive Complete Street Improvements (2017 - 2018). Senior Archaeologist providing senior technical oversight for the City of Carlsbad's Kelly and Park Drive Diet and Multi-Use Trail Project. HELIX is providing environmental compliance services, including preparation of a biological resources survey/jurisdictional delineation and report, cultural resources survey and report, and IS/MND for the project. Carlsbad is creating a balanced multi-modal transportation network, requiring reconfiguration of both Kelly Drive and Park Drive to create complete streets and provide trail linkage from El Camino Real to Agua Hedionda Lagoon. Part of the trail for this project is included in the Carlsbad Trails Master Plan Project. Work performed as a subconsultant to GHD, Inc., with the City of Carlsbad as the lead agency.

City of Vista Crescent Drive Sewer Improvements Project (2016 - 2019). Senior Archaeologist for the Crescent Drive Sewer Improvements project in the City of Vista. The project proposes to conduct sewer improvements to the sewer main and connecting sewer laterals within Crescent Drive. Provided senior project oversight and technical review of project deliverables. Work performed for KEH and Associates, Inc., with the City of Vista as the lead agency.

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

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

Hacienda del Mar EIR (2016 - 2019). Senior Archaeologist for a proposed commercial development project for a senior care facility in Del Mar. Assisted in the preparation of associated permit applications and an EIR. Oversaw background research, updated records search and Sacred Lands File search, monitoring of geotechnical testing, coordination with City staff on cultural resources issues, and preparation of updated report. Prior to coming to HELIX, served as Cultural Resources Task Lead for the cultural resources survey for the project, conducted as a subcontractor to HELIX. Work performed for Milan Capital Management, with the City of San Diego as the lead agency.

Green Oak Villas Technical Reports (2016 - 2016). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey and testing program for a proposed multi-family residential development in the City of Vista. Oversaw background research, field survey, testing, site record update, Native American coordination, and report preparation. Work performed for Providence Capital Group, Inc., with the City of Vista as the lead agency.

Newage Carlsbad Luxury Resort Technical Studies (2017 - 2019). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for the development of a hotel and multi-family residences in south coastal Carlsbad near Batiquitos Lagoon. Oversaw preparation of a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and a pedestrian survey and prepared the resulting technical report. Work performed for the City of Carlsbad.

Viri Estates Convalescent Homes (2017 - 2018). Project Manager for a cultural resources survey and report for a proposed elder care facility in the City of Oceanside. Project included Native American outreach and coordination as part of the archaeological study. Work performed for Sekhi, LLC.

EDUCATION
Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, 1997

REGISTRATIONS/ CERTIFICATIONS
Bureau of Land Management Statewide Cultural Resource Use Permit, California Permit No. CA-18-35

CATHERINE A. WRIGHT

Project Manager

Ms. Wright has 25 years of experience performing cultural resource management in the West. She has performed the full range of archaeological and historic resource studies in California, Arizona and Nevada. This includes background research, surveys, site evaluations, and mitigation through data recovery and monitoring. She has prepared numerous cultural resource survey reports, site overviews, background summaries, survey and testing plans, and Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans (ICRMPs). She acted as Quality Assurance Manager for numerous large cultural resources contracts with the Department of Defense, including the Navy, Air Force, Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), and the US Army. Ms. Wright has also served as a Natural Resources Specialist for Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), Southwestern Division and has worked closely with NAVFAC personnel managing cultural resource contracts for NAVFAC Southwest and NAVFAC Atlantic. Ms. Wright has supported historic built environment studies, prepared interpretive programs and displays, and prepared portions of National Register of Historic Places district nominations.

Ms. Wright has considerable experience with the applications of the NHPA and with cultural resource requirements of CEQA and with CEQA Plus. Through her federal service, she is also familiar with the requirements of various Executive Orders guiding archaeological and historic resource studies. Ms. Wright has also worked with BLM, City and County of Riverside, California State Parks, Caltrans, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Reclamation, Corps, Imperial Irrigation District (IID), Coachella Valley Water District, the City and County of San Diego, and Caltrans.

Escondido Brine Line Project (2019 - 2019). Cultural Resources Specialist for proposal preparation and budget tracking. Tracked expenditures to ensure the project did not exceed the contract amount. Work performed for the City of Escondido.

Oceanside Water Utilities Dept On-Call Environmental Consulting Services, 2017-2022 (2018 - 2019). Cultural Resource Specialist for the preparation of technical studies for archaeological and historic built environment issues in the city of Oceanside. Prepared numerous technical reports and proposals to ensure the City remains in compliance with the cultural resources requirements of CEQA and NEPA.

City of San Diego As-Needed Permitting Assistance for O & M Activities and Emergencies, July 2017 - June 2018 (2018 - 2018). Cultural Resources Specialist for preparation of a technical report to summarize pedestrian survey performed along the San Diego River. Summarized background research and the results of the survey. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Sycamore-Watson Residential Project (2018 - 2018). Archaeological Peer Reviewer for a cultural resources survey technical report that summarized the cultural resources

work performed by a consultant on a 7-acre development property. The project area is sensitive for cultural and Tribal cultural resources. Provided critical feedback on the methods utilized and the recommendations provided in the report. Work performed for the City of Vista.

S. Santa Fe Heights Project (PC14-310) (2019). Cultural Resources Specialist for an archaeological survey for a proposed residential development on South Santa Fe Avenue in Vista. Prepared technical report for submission to the City of Vista.

Cactus II Feeder Transmission Pipeline IS/MND (2018 - 2018). Cultural Resource Specialist for a 4.5-acre survey in Moreno Valley for the proposed installation of a sewer line and associated facilities. Coordinated Native American monitoring, completed survey, and prepared a negative survey report. The project area is sensitive for cultural resources but the ground surface was obscured by grass. Recommended archaeological and Native American monitoring once construction commences. Work performed for Eastern Municipal Water District.

De Anza Sewer Force Main Project (Bio and Cultural Resources) (2018 - 2018). Cultural Resources Specialist for coordinating the services of a subcontractor to perform archaeological and paleontological monitoring services for Eastern Municipal Water District. Worked with subconsultant to ensure adequate staffing of the project during construction. Work performed for Eastern Municipal Water District.

Dale 2199C Pressure Zone Looping Pipeline Project (2019). Cultural Resources Specialist for the preparation of an ARMR-format technical report to summarize a CEQA-compliant archaeological survey in Riverside County. Completed online research regarding historic land use of the property, prepared letters of consultation for Native American representatives traditionally affiliated with the project site and prepared the technical report. The results of the survey were negative but based upon the cultural sensitivity of the project area, recommended monitoring be performed during site development.

La Ventana Project (2018 - 2018). As Cultural Resources Specialist, prepared an archaeological monitoring plan for the development of a residential property. Summarized previous studies of the property and an agreement between the developer and the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians ensuring monitoring is complete in compliance with their recommendations. Prepared guidance for monitoring, survey, surface collection, the relocation of bedrock milling features on the property into open space, and the installation of fencing. The monitoring plan will be reviewed by Pechanga prior to submission to the developer and the County of Riverside. Work was performed in compliance with CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

Oceanpointe Cultural Resources (2019). Cultural Resources Specialist for a 36-acre survey along the south side of Mission Avenue in Oceanside. The project will entail the development of residences just southwest of Mission San Luis Rey, an area known to be culturally, historically, and archaeologically sensitive. One previously recorded site and three previously recorded isolates were reidentified during survey and their documentation updated. One newly identified site was documented and significance evaluation completed. Prepared the technical report, completed background archival research, and prepared recommendations for additional archaeological study of the property prior to site development.

Seraphina Project (2017 - 2018). Cultural Resources Specialist for a technical report to summarize the results of a 40-acre survey adjacent to Santa Gertrudis Creek in Temecula. Two pipelines associated with the historically significant First San Diego Aqueduct are situated within the project area and will be capped during project construction. Prepared site forms for the pipes and a historic road alignment, which are located within the study area. Prepared a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) consultation letter for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Work was performed in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Work performed for Hillcrest Homes.

Downtown Riverside Metrolink Station Track & Platform Project (2020). Cultural Resource Specialist for preparation of a technical report to summarize the archaeological survey of the proposed location of a new train depot in Riverside. Conducted background research, summarized survey results, and provided recommendations for additional cultural resource studies required for project compliance with NEPA. Work performed for HNTB under contract to the Federal Transit Authority.

Bouquet Canyon Road Project (2018 - 2018). Project Manager for an intensive pedestrian survey of a residential property in Benedict Canyon. Coordinated with Tribal monitors and archaeological crew to complete the survey and prepared technical report, including a historic context for the cities of Los Angeles, Beverly Hills, and West Hollywood. Work performed for 9712 Oak Pass Road, LLC.

Padre Dam Municipal Water District East County Advanced Water Purification Program Year 2 (2018 - 2018). Cultural Resources Specialist for preparation of a technical report to summarize the background research and survey completed for the replacement of water lines from the western portion of Santee to Lakeside, CA. The project bisects numerous historical areas in the region, including historic ranches, prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, and the San Diego Aqueduct Flume. Prepared recommendations for mitigation measures to be implemented once construction begins. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Rosamond Community Services District Wetland Conceptual Design Services Environmental Surveys and Documentation (2018 - 2019). Cultural Resources Specialist for survey of a 32-acre property proposed for the construction of evaporation ponds along the western boundary of Edwards Air Force Base. Coordinated with field crew and Native American monitors. Two previously recorded sites were subjected to testing and determined to be not eligible for the NRHP or CRHR. Prepared the technical report and technical memos to summarize the work for AB 52 consultation by the Rosamond Community Services District. Work performed for Kennedy Jenks under review by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

San Elijo Joint Powers Authority Roadway and Trail Addendum and Permitting (2018 - 2018). Cultural Resources Specialist for roadway and shared-use trail crossing improvements within Manchester Avenue along the frontage of Manchester Avenue in Cardiff. Prepared background section including historic context information. Work performed for Kimley-Horn.

Sage View Project (2021). Project Manager for archaeological and paleontological monitoring during the construction of a private residential development in Riverside County. Coordinated with the subcontractor paleontologist to have a pre-field report prepared.

Apple Valley Airport Detention Basin IS/MND (2018 - 2018). Assistant Project Manager for coordination with the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, which provided Native American monitoring services during an archaeological survey of the Apple Valley Airport. Work performed for the Apple Valley Airport Authority.

EMWD Quail Valley III Regional Water Tank Environmental Consulting (2020). Cultural Resource Specialist for the construction of a new water tank and associated piping and facilities in Riverside County. Prepared the technical report to summarize a records search, Native American outreach, archaeological survey, and research into the historic land uses of the project lands. Work performed for Pulte Group, with Eastern Municipal Water District as the CEQA lead agency.

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

REGISTRATIONS/ CERTIFICATIONS
Technical Safety Institute, HAZWOPER 40 Hour, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response, Issue No. F183292

MARY VILLALOBOS

Field Director

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

Emergency Storage Pond Project. Staff Archaeologist for a cultural resources survey and testing program for an emergency storage pond as part of the City of Escondido's recycled water program. Responsibilities include pedestrian survey of the project area, excavating shovel test pits, identification and recovery of cultural resources and features, laboratory analysis, photographs, and assisted with report preparation. Work performed for City of Escondido.

Vista Grande. Field Archaeologist for a testing program at an archaeological site near Rancho Guajome in the City of Vista, County of San Diego, CA. Responsibilities included excavation of test units, identification of cultural material, and preparation of field notes. Work performed for the City of Vista.

S. Santa Fe Heights Project. Staff Archaeologist for a survey on a 3.51 acre parcel of land located in the City of Vista. Responsibilities include coordination with Native American monitors, pedestrian survey, identification and recording of cultural resources, photographs, and notes.

Olive Avenue 15-Lot TSM/ANX Project. Staff Archaeologist for a cultural resources study for a residential development project near Loma Alta Creek in the City of Vista, CA. Responsibilities include coordination with Native American monitors, intensive pedestrian survey, identification of cultural material and features, photographs, and survey notes. Work performed for City of Vista.

Bridge Preventative Maintenance Project No. 6 Focused Surveys. Staff Archaeologist during a survey for a bridge maintenance project located within Pala reservation. Responsibilities include coordination with Native American monitors, identification and recording cultural resources and features, and photographs. Work performed for County of San Diego. Lead agency City of San Diego.

Sweetwater Vistas Technical Reports. Staff Archaeologist for a cultural resources study for a proposed residential development in the County of San Diego. Responsibilities include intensive pedestrian survey, identification of cultural material and features, photographs, and notes. Word performed for Douglas Wilson Companies. Lead agency County of San Diego.

Oceanpointe Cultural Resources. Staff Archaeologist for a cultural resources study for a 36 acre property in the City of Oceanside, CA. Responsibilities include coordination

with Native American monitors, an intensive pedestrian survey, identification of cultural material and features, photographs, and field notes. Work performed for Hallmark Communities, Inc. Lead agency United States Army Corps of Engineers.

Villa Storia. Staff Archaeologist for a testing program at an important archaeological site near Mission San Luis Rey in the City of Oceanside, County of San Diego, CA. Responsibilities included excavation of test units, identification of cultural material, photographs, and preparation of field notes. Work performed for Integral Partners Funding, LLC.

San Elijo Joint Powers Authority Roadway and Trail Addendum and Permitting. Staff Archaeologist for a cultural resources study for the proposed San Elijo Water Reclamation Facility Upgrades Project in the City of Encinitas. Responsibilities include coordination with Native American monitors, excavation of shovel test pits and half units, identification of cultural material and features, photographs, taking GPS points, notes, laboratory analysis, generating artifact tables, and assist with report. Work performed for Kimley-Horn & Associates, Inc.

The Enclave at Delpy's Corner Project. Staff Archaeologist for a monitoring and data recovery program for a residential development project located in a culturally sensitive area in the City of Vista, CA. Responsibilities include, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, field monitoring, daily field notes, excavation of shovel test pits and half units, identification of cultural material and features, taking GPS points, notes for test pits and half units, laboratory analysis and residue testing, generation of artifact tables, photographs, and assist with report. Work performed for CalAtlantic Homes.

Rancho Jamul Ecological Reserve Project. Staff Archaeologist for archaeological testing on a habitat restoration project in a culturally sensitive area located in south San Diego County. Responsibilities include excavation of shovel test pits, identification and recovery of cultural material, record keeping of shovel test pits and artifacts, photographs, and laboratory analysis. Work performed for Wildlands, Inc. Lead agency U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Disney Lane. Staff Archaeologist for a cultural resources study for a proposed water pipe installation in the City of Fallbrook, CA. Responsibilities include coordination with Native American monitors, an intensive pedestrian survey, identification of cultural material and features, photographs, and notes. Work performed for Rainbow Municipal Water District.

Hutton Pump Station. Staff Archaeologist for a cultural resources study for the proposed construction of a water pump station in the City of Fallbrook CA. Responsibilities include coordination with Native American monitors, an intensive pedestrian survey, identification of cultural material and features, photographs, and notes. Work performed for Rainbow Municipal Water District.

Turner Pump Station. Staff Archaeologist for a cultural resources study for a proposed pump station in the city of Fallbrook, CA. Responsibilities include coordination with Native American monitors, intensive pedestrian survey, identification of cultural material and features, photographs, and notes. Word performed for Rainbow Municipal Water District.

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

Kelly Drive and Park Drive Complete Street Improvements. Staff Archaeologist on a cultural resources study for a proposed multi-use trail project adjacent to Agua Hedionda Lagoon in the City of Carlsbad. Responsibilities include excavation of shovel test pits (STPs), identification and recovery of cultural material, completing STP

forms, photographs, notes, laboratory analysis, and assisting with the report. Work performed for GHD, Inc. Lead agency City of Carlsbad.

City of Vista Crescent Drive Sewer Improvements Project. Staff Archaeologist for a cultural resources study for a project to support stabilization of a historic irrigation ditch in order to protect an existing sewer line that runs along it, located in the City of Vista. Responsibilities include coordination with Native American monitors, an intensive pedestrian survey, identification of cultural material and features, photographs, and field notes. Work performed for Gannett Fleming, Inc. Lead agency is City of Vista.

Cottonwood Sand Mine EIR. Staff Archaeologist for a cultural resources study for a proposed sand mine located on Cottonwood Golf Course in southeastern San Diego County. Responsibilities include coordination with Native American monitors, excavation of shovel test pits, field notes, taking GPS points, photographs, laboratory analysis, generating artifact tables, assist with the report. Work performed for Cambra Realty.

Monte Mar Center Project (P16-0276). Staff archaeologist for a cultural resources study on a proposed commercial building project in the City of Vista, CA. Responsibilities include coordination with Native American monitors, intensive pedestrian survey, identification of cultural material and features, photographs, and survey notes. Work performed for J&T Business Management. Lead agency City of Vista.

Green Oak Villas Technical Reports. Staff Archaeologist on a cultural resources study for a proposed residential development project in the City of Vista. Responsibilities include excavation of shovel test pits, identification, recovery, and sorting cultural material, filling in testing forms, photographs, and notes. Work performed for Providence Capital Group, Inc. Lead agency City of Vista.

Newage Carlsbad Luxury Resort Technical Studies. Staff Archaeologist for a cultural resources study for a proposed hotel along the ocean in the City of Carlsbad, CA. Responsibilities include coordination with Native American monitors, an intensive pedestrian survey, identification of cultural material and features, photographs, and notes. Work performed for Kam Sang Company, Inc.

Orlic Residence Project (PDS2018-LDGRMJ-30153). Staff Archaeologist for a cultural resources study on 16 acres, in the City of San Diego, CA, to determine if cultural resources will be impacted by importing 84,000 cubic yards of soil to be placed on the property. Responsibilities include coordination with Native American monitors, an intensive pedestrian survey, identification of cultural material and features, photographs, and field notes. Work performed for Ivan Delgado Orlic. Lead agency is City of San Diego.

Appendix B

Records Search Results
(Confidential, bound separately)

Appendix C

Native American Correspondence
(Confidential, bound separately)

Appendix D

Locations of Cultural Resources
(Confidential, bound separately)

Appendix E

DPR Forms
(Confidential, bound separately)