

**Appendix E**  
**Cultural Resources Technical Report**

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY  
FOR THE  
OLIVENHAIN TRUNK SEWER IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT  
CITY OF ENCINITAS  
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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**National Archaeological Data Base Information**

*Type of Study:* Archaeological Resources Survey

*Sites:* TES-CS-001H through TES-CS-007H, CA-SDI-5615 and CA-SDI-6931

*Isolates:* TES-CS-001i, TES-CS-002i, TES-CS-003i

*USGS Quadrangles:* Encinitas, California and Rancho Santa Fe, California 7.5'-series

*Area:* Approximately 5 linear miles

*Key Words:* County of San Diego, Olivenhain, Rancho Los Encinitos (Las Encinitas), T13S, R4W, Sections 24, 25 and 26. Chione, Argopecten, Core, Ranch, Fence line, Barn, Markers, Shed, Windmill



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## ABSTRACT

Tierra Environmental Services (Tierra) conducted an intensive archaeological survey for the proposed revitalization of the Olivenhain Trunk Sewer (OTS) wastewater system in western San Diego County. Many of the manholes along the OTS are deteriorating and experience inflow and infiltration that increases flow volumes within the line due to the high water table in this area. In addition, due to the high vegetation and water table maintenance access along much of the line is inadequate or lacking. The potential for a failure or spill associated with the OTS is a significant concern and if allowed to occur, could interrupt sanitary sewer service to a large number of residences and businesses as well as impacting water quality in some of San Diego County's most valuable and sensitive natural habitat.

A records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) was conducted to identify any previously recorded archaeological and historical-era resources within the project area and to determine the types of resources that might occur. The records searches indicated that the project area has been the subject of previous archaeological resources surveys and that a total of 81 cultural resources investigations have taken place within a one-half mile radius of the project site. These investigations resulted in the documentation of 58 archaeological sites (50 prehistoric, 7 historical, and one site lacking sufficient information to determine origin and status). Additionally 12 prehistoric isolates had also been documented within the study area.

The current inventory was conducted on August 1, 2014, August 7, 2014 and September 11, 2014. Initially, the intensive pedestrian survey was attempted in 5-10 meter transect intervals; however, due to the dense foliage associated with the riparian and wetland habitat of the San Elijo Lagoon and Escondido Creek, a focused approach was adopted to locate areas of exposed ground. Furthermore, the density of the vegetation often made direct transects impossible due to standing water and impenetrable vegetation. Surface visibility within the undeveloped portion of the Project area was typically less than 5 percent. The survey resulted in the identification and recordation of seven newly discovered resources that included four concrete markers (TES-CS-001H, TES-CS-002H, TES-CS-003H and TES-CS-004H), a windmill (TES-CS-005H), a shed (TES-CS-006H) and ranch complex (TES-CS-007H). In addition, three isolates (TES-CS-001i, TES-CS-002i, and TES-CS-003i) and two previously recorded site locations (CA-IMP-5615 and CA-IMP-6931) were revisited.

Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as amended (Public Resources Code §21000 et seq.) and pursuant to the *Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act* (California Code of Regulations, Title 14 §15000 et seq.) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (40 CFR §1500-1508) and conforms to Federal guidelines as stipulated in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The results of this cultural resources inventory will be used to assess potential impacts to sensitive resources. For the purposes of this documentation, the lead agency for the project is the City of Encinitas under CEQA with the Army Corps of Engineers acting as the lead federal agency under NEPA.

Due to the relatively high frequency of historic and prehistoric resources in the vicinity and the poor surface visibility; it is recommended that all ground disturbing activities including grubbing, grading, excavation, and trenching be monitored by a qualified archaeological monitor.

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

### **A. Project Description**

Tierra Environmental Services, Inc. (Tierra) conducted a cultural resources survey for Infrastructure Engineering Corporation (IEC) and the City of Encinitas (City) in support of a proposal to revitalize a portion of the Olivenhain Trunk Sewer (OTS) system in western San Diego County (Project). Originally constructed in 1972, the OTS is at present one of the most vulnerable components of the City's wastewater system in large part due to its location along the northwestern margin of the San Elijo Lagoon and Escondido Creek. Many of the manholes along the OTS are deteriorating and experience significant inflow and infiltration (I&I) that increases flow volumes within the line. In addition, due to the high vegetation and water table maintenance access along much of the line is inadequate or lacking. The potential for a failure or spill associated with the OTS is a significant concern; such an event could interrupt sanitary sewer service to a large number of residences and businesses as well as impacting water quality in some of San Diego County's most valuable and sensitive natural habitat.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) was provided by IEC and includes rehabilitation of 50 badly degraded manholes along an approximately 4-mile-long segment of the OTS within Escondido Creek and San Elijo Lagoon and remove a siphon and three manholes that have been evaluated as superfluous. In addition, approximately 2,800 linear feet of the upper OTS would be realigned into City streets, away from the Creek and Lagoon. To accomplish this, the APE includes the access roads for the Proposed Project, Alternative 1, Alternative 2A and Alternative 2B. In view of the Project's location within sensitive habitat, the Project approach has been developed in consultation with the San Elijo Lagoon Conservancy (Conservancy) as well as local, state, and federal resource agencies, including the County of San Diego (County), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW), San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), California Coastal Commission (Coastal Commission), U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (COE), and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

The City of Encinitas will serve as lead agency for the proposed Project as it pertains to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance. Since the federal agency with the most direct regulatory oversight over the Project is the COE, they will serve as lead agency for the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance. Other state and local agencies who will participate in aspects of the compliance process and are considered responsible agencies under CEQA include the County of San Diego (County), DFW, the RWQCB, and the Coastal Commission. As state agencies with jurisdiction over natural resources held "in trust" for the people of California and potentially affected by the Project, DFW and the Coastal Commission are also considered trustee agencies under CEQA, as is the State Lands Commission. No cooperating agencies have been identified under NEPA.

The Project is situated in the west-central portion of San Diego County, California along the coastal plains (USDA 1971). The Project is bounded by Interstate-5 (I-5) in the southwest and the

intersection of Lone Jack Road and Fortuna Ranch Road five linear miles to the northeast. The alignment largely follows the northwestern margins of San Elijo Lagoon and Escondido Creek. The Project is located within portions of Sections 24, 25, and 26 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West as shown on the Encinitas, California and Rancho Santa Fe USGS 7.5' quadrangles, San Bernardino Base Meridian. A significant portion of the Project area is located within the historic Mexican land grant, Rancho Los Encinitos (Las Encinitas [modern spelling]) Land Grant and therefore not entered into the public land survey system of the General Land Office commonly carried out during the mid to late 1800s. For this reason, the portion of the Project area within Township 13 South, Range 3 West remains unsectioned. See Figures 1, 2, and 3.

The cultural resource inventory was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as amended (Public Resources Code §21000 et seq.) and pursuant to the *Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act* (California Code of Regulations, Title 14 §15000 et seq.) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (40 CFR §1500-1508) and conforms to Federal guidelines as stipulated in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The archaeological survey was conducted to determine if any archaeological resources eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historic Resources (California Register) will be affected by this project. No ground disturbing activities or artifact collections were undertaken during the course of this study.

## **B. Project Personnel**

This archaeological resources inventory was conducted by Tierra, whose staff meets federal, state, and local requirements. Dr. Michael G. Baksh served as Principal Investigator and provided overall project management. Dr. Baksh has a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California at Los Angeles and has more than 35 years conducting archaeological investigations within the southwestern United States in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Mr. Christopher Shaver served as the project archaeologist and primary report author. Mr. Shaver has a B.A. in Anthropology with a concentration in archaeology from San Diego State University and more than 20 years of experience in southern California archaeology. See Appendix A for resumes of key project personnel.

## **C. Regulatory Framework**

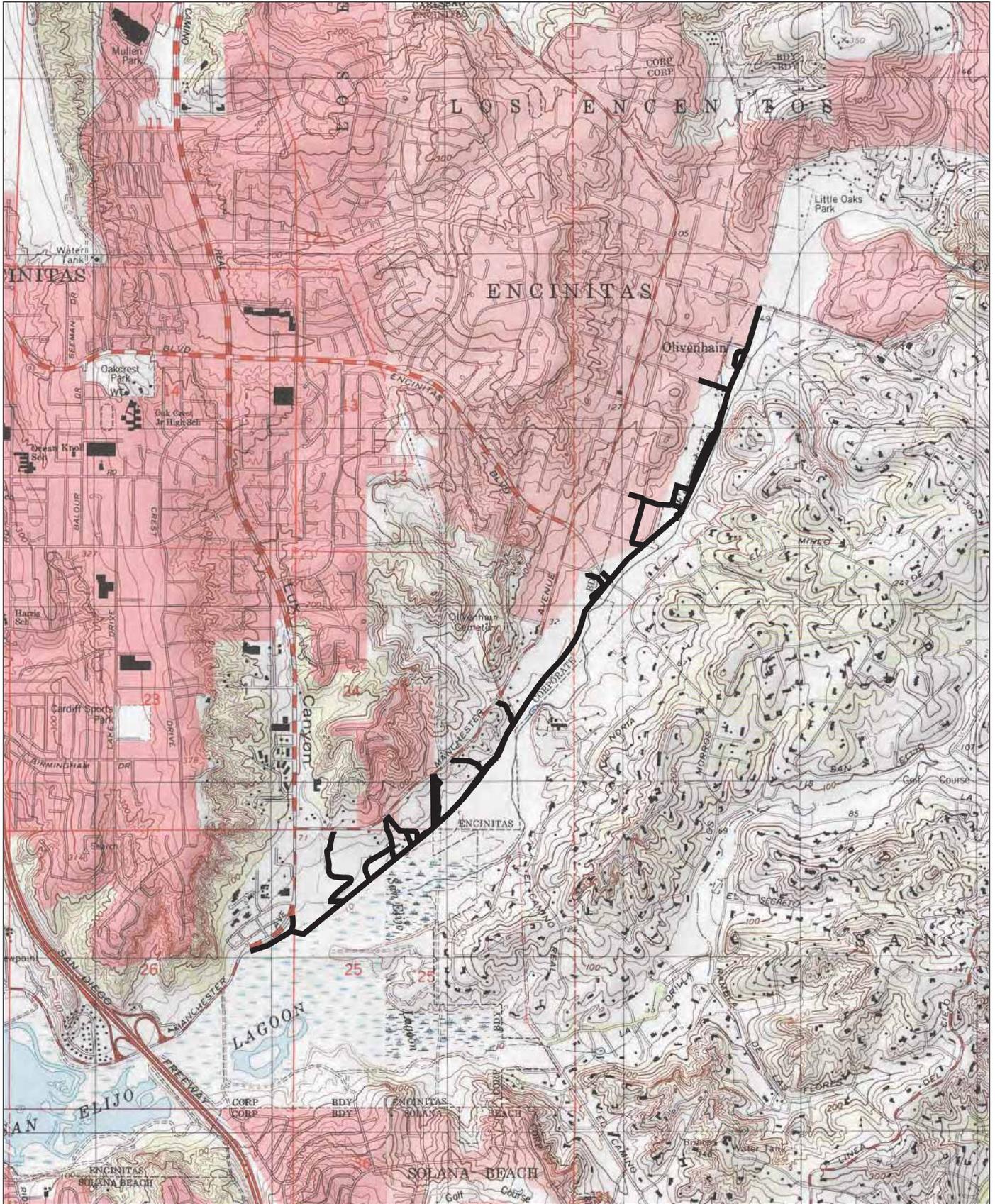
For the purposes of this report, cultural resources describe any expression of human activity on the landscape whether past or present. Within the cultural resources framework are resource types including but not limited to, prehistoric archaeological sites, historical archeological sites, districts, historical buildings and structures, ethnographic sites, Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs), and isolated artifacts and features. Each of these resources may be evaluated for their potential significance, and if determined eligible to the California Register, are designated as “historic properties”. Tierra was retained to conduct an archaeological survey of the project area with the objective of identifying and documenting the prehistoric and historic-era archaeological resources in the project area.



Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map







USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Encinitas and Ranch Santa Fe



Figure 2. Project Location Map







Figure 3a. Aerial APE with Alternatives







Figure 3b. Aerial APE with Alternatives



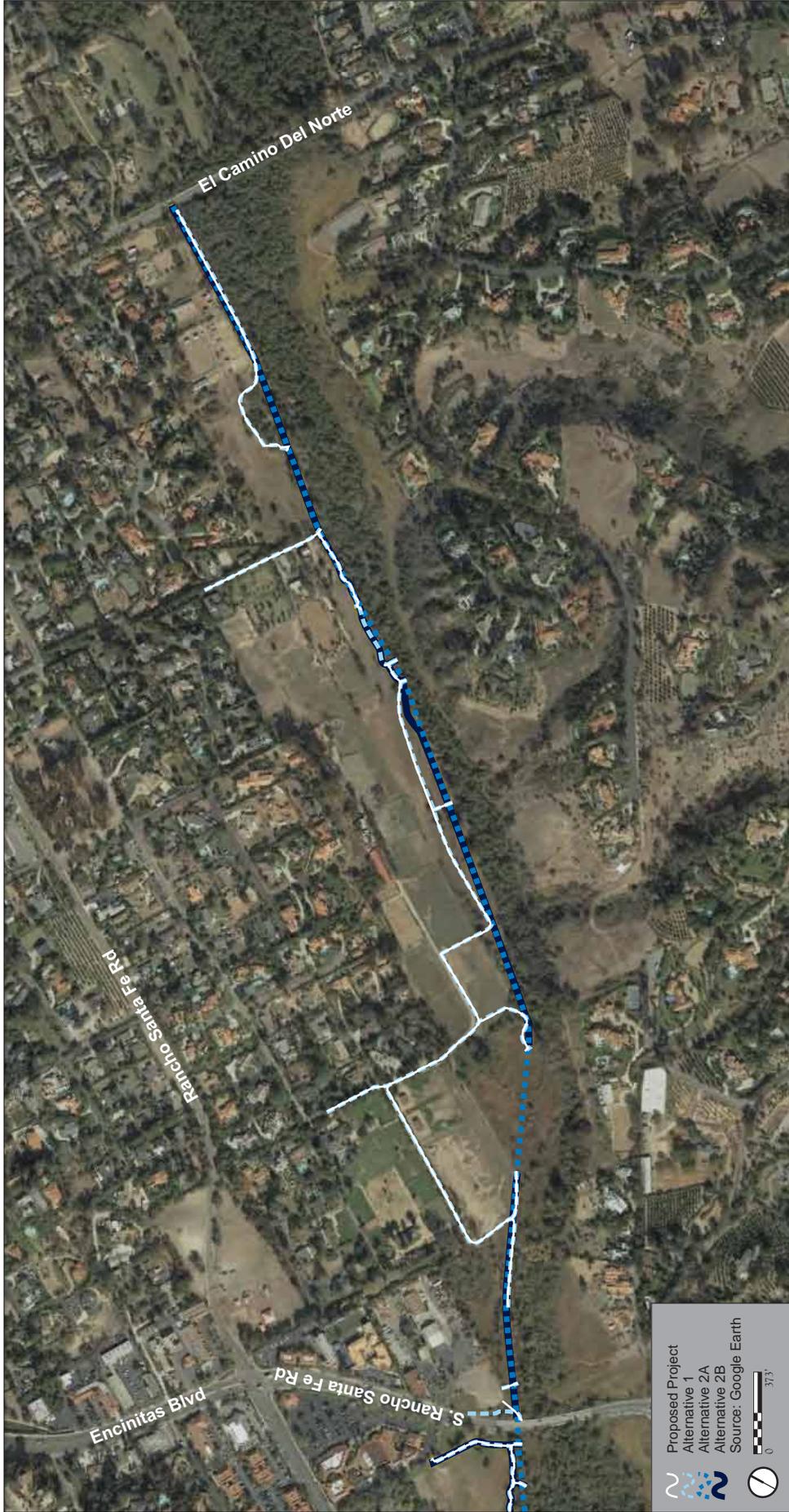


Figure 3c. Aerial APE with Alternatives



This archaeological investigation was conducted in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements pertaining to the determination of whether the proposed project may have an affect on significant cultural resources (PRC 21083.2 and CCR 15064.5). According to CEQA, an impact is considered significant if it would disrupt or adversely affect a prehistoric or historic-era archaeological site or a property of historic or cultural significance to a community, ethnic or social group. The State CEQA Guidelines define a significant historical resource as a resource listed or eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) (PRC 5024.1). A historical resource may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR if it:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Significant cultural resources may be avoided by the proposed project through a redesign of the project or construction planning, or protected and preserved through various means. If avoidance or protection of a significant cultural resource is not possible, mitigation measures shall be required as set forth in Public Resources Code 21083.2 (c-1). A non-significant cultural resource need not be given any further consideration (PRC 21083.2 [h]).

Under federal regulations, cultural resource significance is evaluated in terms of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Historic properties include, but are not limited to, prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, the historic built environment, and TCPs.

Specific NRHP significance criteria are applied to evaluate cultural resources and are defined in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 60.4 as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

- A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

- C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

## **D. Structure of the Report**

This report follows the State Historic Preservation Office's guidelines for Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR). The report introduction provides a description of the project and associated personnel. Section II provides background on the project area and previous research. Section III describes the research design and survey methods, while Section IV describes the inventory results. Section V provides a summary and recommendations for future project efforts.

## **II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING**

The following environmental and cultural background provides a context for the cultural resource inventory.

### **A. Natural Setting**

The Project is located in the west central portion of San Diego County along the northwestern margin of San Elijo Lagoon and Escondido Creek. In general, the alignment bisects the lower terraces comprising the active watershed of the San Elijo Lagoon and Escondido Creek. Topographically, the alignment exhibits a gradual change in elevation from 178 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) at the intersection of Lone Jack Road and Fortuna Ranch Road to an elevation of 16 feet AMSL five miles to the southwest at the I-8 overpass at Manchester Avenue. While the alignment occasionally transitions away from Escondido Creek, it predominantly runs through the dense riparian and marshy habitat of the watershed. The Project is within the coastal plains geographic province and dominated by soils comprising the Salinas-Corralitos association which consists of moderately well drained clayey loams and loamy sands from alluvial fans (Bowman et al. 1973).

Animal resources in the region include deer, fox, raccoon, skunk, bobcats, coyotes, rabbits, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. A stable deer herd was once present in this area. Small game, dominated by rabbits, is relatively abundant. Coastal shoreline resources can be found along the embankment of the San Elijo Lagoon.

### **B. Cultural Setting**

#### **Paleoindian Period**

The earliest well documented prehistoric sites in southern California are identified as belonging to the Paleoindian period, which has locally been termed the San Dieguito complex/tradition. The Paleoindian period is thought to have occurred between 9,000 years ago, or earlier, and 8,000 years ago in this region. Although varying from the well-defined fluted point complexes such as Clovis, the San Dieguito complex is still seen as a hunting focused economy with limited use of seed grinding technology. The economy is generally seen to focus on highly ranked resources such as large mammals and relatively high mobility which may be related to following large game. Archaeological evidence associated with this period has been found around inland dry lakes, on old terrace deposits of the California desert, and also near the coast where it was first documented at the Harris Site.

#### **Early Archaic Period**

Native Americans during the Archaic period had a generalized economic focus on hunting and gathering. In many parts of North America, Native Americans chose to replace this economy

with types based on horticulture and agriculture. Coastal southern California economies remained largely based on wild resource use until European contact (Willey and Phillips 1958). Changes in hunting technology and other important elements of material culture have created two distinct subdivisions within the Archaic period in southern California.

The Early Archaic period is differentiated from the earlier Paleoindian period by a shift to a more generalized economy and an increased focus on use of grinding and seed processing technology. At sites dated between approximately 8,000 and 1,500 years before present (B.P.), the increased use of groundstone artifacts and atlatl dart points, along with a mixed core-based tool assemblage, identify a range of adaptations to a more diversified set of plant and animal resources. Variations of the Pinto and Elko series projectile points, large bifaces, manos and portable metates, core tools, and heavy use of marine invertebrates in coastal areas are characteristic of this period, but many coastal sites show limited use of diagnostic atlatl points. Major changes in technology within this relatively long chronological unit appear limited. Several scientists have considered changes in projectile point styles and artifact frequencies within the Early Archaic period to be indicative of population movements or units of cultural change (Moratto 1984) but these units are poorly defined locally due to poor site preservation.

### **Late Archaic or Late Prehistoric Period**

Around 2,000 B.P., Yuman-speaking people from the eastern Colorado River region began migrating into southern California, representing what is called the Late Prehistoric Period. The Late Prehistoric Period in San Diego County is recognized archaeologically by smaller projectile points, the replacement of flexed inhumations with cremation, the introduction of ceramics, and an emphasis on inland plant food collection and processing, especially acorns (True 1966). Inland semi-sedentary villages were established along major water courses, and montane areas were seasonally occupied to exploit acorns and piñon nuts, resulting in permanent milling features on bedrock outcrops. Mortars for acorn processing increased in frequency relative to seed grinding basins. This period is known archaeologically in southern San Diego County as the Yuman (Rogers 1945) or the Cuyamaca Complex (True 1970).

The Kumeyaay (formerly referred to as Diegueño) who inhabited the southern region of San Diego County, western and central Imperial County, and northern Baja California (Almstedt 1982; Gifford 1931; Hedges 1975; Luomala 1978; Shipek 1982; Spier 1923) are the direct descendants of the early Yuman hunter-gatherers. Kumeyaay territory encompassed a large and diverse environment which included marine, foothill, mountain, and desert resource zones. Their language is a dialect of the Yuman language which is related to the large Hokan super family.

There seems to have been considerable variability in the level of social organization and settlement variability. The Kumeyaay were organized by patrilineal, patrilocal lineages that claimed prescribed territories, but did not own the resources except for some minor plants and eagle aeries (Luomala 1976; Spier 1923). Some lineages occupied procurement ranges that required considerable residential mobility, such as those in the deserts (Hicks 1963). In the mountains,

some of the larger groups occupied a few large residential bases that would be occupied biannually, such as those occupied in Cuyamaca in the summer and fall, and in Guatay or Descanso during the rest of the year (Almstedt 1982; Rensch 1975). According to Spier (1923), many Eastern Kumeyaay spent the period of time from spring through autumn in larger residential bases in the upland procurement ranges, and wintered in mixed groups in residential bases along the eastern foothills on the edge of the desert (i.e., Jacumba and Mountain Springs). This variability in settlement mobility and organization reflects the great range of environments in the territory.

Acorns were the single most important food source used by the Kumeyaay. Their villages were usually located near water necessary for leaching acorn meal. Other storable resources such as mesquite or agave were equally valuable to groups inhabiting desert areas, at least during certain seasons (Hicks 1963; Shackley 1984). Seeds from grasses, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonadeberry, chia and other plants were also used along with various wild greens and fruits. Deer, small game and birds were hunted and fish and marine foods were eaten. Houses were arranged in the village without apparent pattern. The houses in primary villages were conical structures covered with tule bundles, having excavated floors and central hearths. Houses constructed at the mountain camps generally lacked any excavation, probably due to the summer occupation. Other structures included sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, ramadas and acorn granaries. The material culture included ceramic cooking and storage vessels, baskets, flaked lithic and ground stone tools, arrow shaft straighteners, stone, bone, and shell ornaments. Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, curved throwing sticks, nets and snares. Shell and bone fishhooks as well as nets were used for fishing. Lithic materials including quartz and metavolcanics were commonly available throughout much of the Kumeyaay territory. Other lithic resources, such as obsidian, chert, chalcedony and steatite, occur in more localized areas and were acquired through direct procurement or exchange. Projectile points including the Cottonwood Series points and Desert Side-notched points were commonly produced.

Kumeyaay culture and society remained stable until the advent of missionization and displacement by Hispanic populations during the eighteenth century. The effects of missionization along with the introduction of European diseases greatly reduced the native population of southern California. By the early 1820s California was under Mexico's rule. The establishment of ranchos under the Mexican land grant program further disrupted the way of life of the native inhabitants.

### **Ethnohistoric Period**

The Ethnohistoric period refers to a brief period when Native American culture was initially being affected by Euroamerican culture and historical records on Native American activities were limited. When the Spanish colonists began to settle in California, the project area was within the territory of a loosely integrated cultural group historically known as the Kumeyaay or Northern and Southern Diegueño because of their association with the San Diego Mission. The Kumeyaay as a whole speak a Yuman language which differentiates them from the Luiseño to the north who speak a Takic language (Kroeber 1925). Both of these groups were hunter-gatherers with highly

developed social systems. European contact introduced disease that dramatically reduced the Native American population and helped to break down cultural institutions. The transition to a largely Euroamerican lifestyle occurred relatively rapidly in the nineteenth century.

### **Historic Period**

Cultural activities within San Diego County between the late 1700s and the present provide a record of Native American, Spanish, Mexican, and American control, occupation, and land use. An abbreviated history of San Diego County is presented for the purpose of providing a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources within the county.

Native American control of the southern California region ended in the political views of western nations with Spanish colonization of the area beginning in 1769. De facto Native American control of the majority of the population of California did not end until several decades later. In southern California, Euroamerican control was firmly established by the end of the Garra uprising in the early 1850s (Phillips 1975).

The Spanish Period (1769-1821) represents a period of Euroamerican exploration and settlement. Dual military and religious contingents established the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego and San Luis Rey Missions. The Mission system used Native Americans to build a footing for greater European settlement. The Mission system also introduced horses, cattle, other agricultural goods and implements; and provided construction methods and new architectural styles. The cultural and institutional systems established by the Spanish continued beyond the year 1821, when California came under Mexican rule.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) includes the retention of many Spanish institutions and laws. The Mission system was secularized in 1834, which dispossessed many Native Americans and increased Mexican settlement. After secularization, large tracts of land were granted to individuals and families and the rancho system was established. Cattle ranching dominated other agricultural activities, and the development of the hide and tallow trade with the United States increased during the early part of this period. In 1842, 4,434-acres were granted to Andrés Ybarra by Governor Juan Alvarado to establish Rancho Los Encinitos. Ybarra and his wife, Francisca Juana Moreno, built the residence and lived there for 18 years. The name of the rancho was derived from the Spanish word for “Little Oaks” a feature common to the area. Four years after the grant was provided to Ybarra, the Mexican-American War broke out. The war eventually ended in 1848 with Mexico ceding California to the United States and thus ending the Mexican Era in San Diego.

Soon after American control was established (1848-present), gold was discovered in California. The tremendous influx of American and Europeans that resulted quickly drowned out much of the Spanish and Mexican cultural influences and eliminated the last vestiges of de facto Native American control. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of land claim disputes, and the

homestead system increased American settlement beyond the coastal plain. While the Treaty of Guadalupe was supposed to ensure that the grants awarded during the Spanish and subsequent Mexican rule were to remain intact, the U.S. Government established a three person commission in 1851 to review these grants and determine the validity of the claimant's petition. In practice, it was incumbent on the grantee to prove to the commission that they were entitled to the land in question. This resulted in years of appeals often resulting in the forfeiture of the claimant's holdings.

In 1860, Ybarra sold Rancho Los Encinitos to San Diego businessmen, Joseph S. Manasse and Marcus Schiller who converted the Ybarra residence into a stagecoach station and maintained cattle on the rancho. Eleven years later in 1871, the patent on Rancho Los Encinitos was finally approved 19 years after Ybarra initiated the process with the Land Commission. But following a series of financial shortcomings, Manasse and Schiller sold the rancho in 1880 to Frank and Warren Kimble. Frank and Warren Kimble, two brothers who also owned the Rancho de la Nación purchased the rancho. Four years later in 1880, the Kimble brothers resold their investment to Theodore Pinther and Conrad Stroebel to establish a German colony on the rancho. The name of the colony was Olivenhain which was derived from the German pronunciation of "Olive Grove". The community of Olivenhain prospered and grew until in 1986 it was combined with four other communities (Old Encinitas, Leucadia, Cardiff-by-the-Sea, and New Encinitas into the City of Encinitas.

### **C. Prior Research**

In addition to Tierra's field survey of the project alignment, the archaeological inventory includes archival and other background studies. The archival research consisted of literature and records searches at local archaeological repositories, in addition to an examination of historic maps, aerial photographs, and historic-era site inventories. This information was used to identify previously recorded resources and to determine the types of resources that might occur in the survey area. The methods and results of the archival research are described below.

The records and literature search for the project was conducted at the South Coast Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University. The records search included a one-mile radius of the project area in order to provide background on the types of sites that would be expected in the region (Appendix B). Copies of relevant maps were also provided by the SCIC.

Historic research included an examination of a variety of resources. The current listings of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) were checked through the National Register website. The California Inventory of Historic Resources (OHP 1976) and the California Historical Landmarks (OHP 1992) were also checked for historic-era resources in the vicinity. The 1948 Rancho Santa Fe and Encinitas, California (1:24,000 scale) USGS 7.5'-series topographic quadrangles were consulted in addition to the 1872 San Diego County (1:100,00) and 1779-1885 San Diego County Historic Roads (1:100,000).

The records search provided by SCIC revealed that 81 previous investigations had been conducted within a half-mile radius of the Project area. Of those investigations, 34 have intersected with the project APE. See Table 1 below for a complete list of the surveys identified during the archival search. Note that shaded text indicates investigations that occurred within portions of the current project APE.

**Table 1. Cultural Resource Surveys within a Half-Mile of the Project**

<b>Author</b>	<b>NADB #</b>	<b>Report</b>	<b>Year</b>
Advance Planning & Research Associates	1120097	Terral Subdivision TM 3904 EAD Log # 78-8-286 Olivenhain, California. Advance Planning and Research Associates.	1979
Advance Planning & Research Associates	1128721	Schuler Lot Split Extended Initial Study TPM 16950 EAD Log #80-8-202, Encinitas, California.	1981
Archaeological Associates	1120113	Archaeological Survey Report: the Proposed 160 Acre Terral Lot Split near Olivenhain, San Diego County, California.	1979
American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc.	1129812	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Rancho Verde Property. American Pacific Environmental Consultants.	1981
Banner, Wayne H., Marnie Aislin-Kay, Alyne Loupe	1130269	Cultural Resource Records Search Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SNDGCA0659 (Ranch View Baptist Church), 416 "A" Rancho Sante Fe Road Encinitas, San Diego County, California.	2006
Berryman, Judy	1120169	Cultural Resources Survey of the Wiegand Parcel. TMI Environmental Services.	1988
Berryman, Stanley	1130049	Archaeological Survey for Wyer Property, San Diego. David D. Smith and Associates.	1974
Berryman, Stanley. R	1120196	Environmental Impact Statement: Rancho Encinitas. Stanley R. Berryman.	1975
Berryman, Stanley.	1122279	Cultural Resources Survey of the Rancho Estates Project.	1988
Brandes, Ray and Scott A. Moomjian	1130521	Historical Assessment of the Glen and Constance Tomlinson Residence 4928 El Mirlo Rancho Santa Fe, California 92067.	2004
Byrd, Brian F. and Collin O'Neill	1129361	Archaeological Survey Report for the Phase I Archaeological Survey Along Interstate 5 San Diego County, CA.	2002
Byrd, Brian F.	1131622	Letter Report for San Elijo Reserve County Park. ASM Affiliates. Submitted to County of San Diego - Department of Parks and Recreation.	2003
Byrd, Brian F., Kevin O. Pope and Seetha N. Ready	1130705	Results of NSF-Funded Archaeological and Paleoenvironmental Investigations at San Elijo Lagoon, San Diego County, California.	2004
Caterino, David	1129516	The Cemeteries and Gravestones of San Diego County: An Archaeological Study.	2005
City of San Diego	1127117	Draft EIR San Elijo Lagoon-Acquisition. City of San Diego.	1974

**Table 1. Cultural Resource Surveys within a Half-Mile of the Project**

<b>Author</b>	<b>NADB #</b>	<b>Report</b>	<b>Year</b>
Coleman, Jason A.	1132984	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the San Elijo Lagoon Conservancy WRP Project, San Diego County, California.	2010
Cook, John R.	1128581	Cultural Resource Survey Report Form for Holmwood Lane.	1982
Cook, John R.	1122720	Part 11 Subsurface Testing and Excavation Program, Woods Lot Split Test, Olivenhain, San Diego County.	1977
County of San Diego	1131620	Environmental Assessment San Elijo Lagoon Regional Park and Ecological Reserve Nature Center. County of San Diego - Department of Parks and Recreation.	1979
Davis, McMillan and Susan M. Hector	1120019	Cultural Resources Survey and Archaeological Testing of the Rhoades School Property.	1989
Desautels, Nancy A. and Roger J. Desautels	1120021	Archaeological Report on Test Excavations and Micro-Surface Collections at SDM-W-1456 and SDM-W-1328, Loci A& B Located in the Olivenhain Area of the County of San Diego.	1978
Desautels-Whitney, Nancy A.	1120034	Target Population and Theoretical Universe Sdm-W-1456, the Woodward Site. Scientific Resource Surveys Inc.	1980
Dolan, Christy	1128969	Historic Properties Survey Report for the Manchester Avenue/Interstate 5 Interchange Project San Diego County, California. EDAW, Inc.	2004
Dominici, Deborah	1131761	Historic Property Survey Report, I-5 North Coast Widening Project. Caltrans.	2007
Dominici, Deborah	1132762	Historic Property Survey Report for the Interstate 5 North Coast Corridor Project.	2010
Engineering Management Inc.	1122015	Environmental Assessment San Diego Pipeline Expansion Project Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties, California.	1984
Federal Agency: PRIVATE (PRI)	1128580	Cultural and Paleontological Resource Investigation of Lot 163, Map 10140 City of Encinitas, San Diego County, California.	1988
Fink, Gary R.	1120871	The Archaeology of the Olivenhain Force Main Sewer. San Diego County Engineer Department.	1973
Fink, Gary R.	1120883	Archaeological Survey of A Portion of the Proposed Camino Del Norte, Olivenhain, California Project 6m 2000.	1974
Fink, Gary and Janet Hightower	1120829	The Cultural Resources of San Elijo Lagoon Regional Park Solana Beach, California Project No. UJ0346.	1979
Fulmer, Scott	1120964	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Andrews Lot Split. Archaeological Systems Management, Inc.	1987
Gallegos, Dennis and Dayle Cheever and Stephan Van Wormer	1120671	A Cultural Resource Overview for the Encinitas Planning Area, Encinitas, California.	1986
Gallegos, Dennis, Roxana Phillips and Andrew Pignolio	1120672	A Cultural Resource Overview for the San Dieguito River Valley San Diego, California.	1988

**Table 1. Cultural Resource Surveys within a Half-Mile of the Project**

<b>Author</b>	<b>NADB #</b>	<b>Report</b>	<b>Year</b>
Gardner, Jill	1132204	Archaeological Monitoring for the SDG&E Encina-Penasquitos 230 KV Transmission Line Project From Carlsbad to Carmel Valley, and Guard Structure Pole Field Checks for the SDG&E Encina-Penasquitos Reconductor Project.	2009
Guerrero, Monica C. and Dennis R. Gallegos	1129584	Cultural Resource Survey for the Lake Val Sereno Project Encinitas, California.	2003
Guerrero, Monica C. and Dennis R. Gallegos	1131658	Cultural Resource Survey for the Solana Beach Forcemain Project City of Solana Beach, California.	2004
Hector Susan M	1128579	The Cultural Resources of the Lux Canyon Wastewater Reclamation Facility Study Areas.	1981
Hector, Susan	1121910	Archaeological Investigations of South Pointe Farms.	1981
Hector, Susan and Cameron Patterson	1121875	Archaeological and Biological Resources of Rancho Verde.	1986
Hector, Susan	1121197	Cultural Resources Survey of the Denk Property.	1989
Hector, Susan	1131144	Encina-Penasquitos Transmission Line Records Search.	2007
Kaldenberg, Russell L.	1120724	An Environmental Impact Report (Archaeology) on Pacesetter South near Cardiff-By-the-Sea, San Diego County, California.	1974
Kaldenberg, Russell L.	1120723	Archaeological Resource Impact Report for Pacific Ranch and Tennis Club.	1975
Laylander, Don and Mark Becker	1129362	Archaeological Testing at Twelve Prehistoric Sites (SDI-603, -628, -4553, -6831, -6882, 10965, -12670, 13484, 15678, 15679, 15680) on the Central San Diego Coast, San Diego County, CA.	2004
Loughlin, Barbara A. and Charles Bull	1121104	An Environmental Impact Report (Archaeology) on San Elijo Lagoon San Diego County, California.	1974
May, Ronald	1130093	Archaeological Resources of the Cardiff Sea Village Property.	1974
Mooney-Lettieri & Associates, Inc.	1124438	Archaeological Survey Report for the North Val Sereno Property. Mooney-Lettieri & Associates, Inc.	1982
Mooney-Lettieri & Associates, Inc.	1122185	Draft Environmental Impact Report for San Elijo Sur EAD Log#82-7-48. Mooney-Lettieri and Associates, Inc.	1983
Mooney-Lettieri & Associates, Inc.	1122205	Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for San Elijo Sur. Mooney-Lettieri and Associates, Inc.	1983
Mooney-Lettieri & Associates, Inc.	1122170	Draft Environmental Impact Report for West Village General Plan Amendment.	1984
Mooney-Lettieri & Associates, Inc.	1124875	Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for San Elijo Sur. Mooney-Lettieri & Associates, Inc.	1984

**Table 1. Cultural Resource Surveys within a Half-Mile of the Project**

<b>Author</b>	<b>NADB #</b>	<b>Report</b>	<b>Year</b>
Nancy A. Whitney-Desautels	1124157	Archaeological and Historical Literature Search and Records Check for Alternative Alignments for Highway 680 San Diego County, California.	1991
New Horizons Planning Consultants, Inc.	1122055	Loma San Elijo Draft Environmental Impact Report. New Horizons Planning Consultants, Inc.	1981
New Horizons Planning Consultants, Inc.	1122102	Manchester Estates Draft Environmental Impact Report. New Horizons.	1981
Ni Ghablain, Sinead and Drew Palette	1132422	A Cultural Resources Inventory for the Route Realignment of the Proposed Pf. Net / AT&T Fiber Optics Conduit Oceanside to San Diego, California.	2001
Norwood, Richard H.	1121309	An Archaeological Survey of South Pointe Farms.	1977
Pierson, Larry J.	1123631	An Archaeological and Historical Evaluation of Sdi-14,794h the Encinitas Country Day School Project City of Encinitas, California.	1998
Pierson, Larry J.	1132413	Olivenhain Caltrans Encroachment Permit # 11-08-6sv-0248, San Diego, California.	2008
Polan, H. Keith	1121344	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Mira Costa College-Southern Campus Site Cardiff-by-the-Sea, California.	1980
Polan, H. Keith	1121693	Loma San Elijo: An Addendum to a Survey Report By RECON of Rancho San Elijo.	1981
RBR & Associates	1122006	San Elijo Pines Tentative Map and Planned Residential Development Draft Environmental Impact Report (CountyLog 85-7-26;TPM 4548;PD85-056).	1993
RECON	1124982	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Lux Canyon Wastewater Reclamation Facility.	1981
RECON	1124132	Environmental Impact Report for the Woolley Annexation EIR 82-3.	1982
Schaeffer, Jerry	1123308	La Orilla Pump Station and Sewer Line Project Cultural Resources Study.	1998
Scientific Resources Surveys, Inc.	1121470	Archaeological Report on the Woodward Site, (SDM-W-1456) located in the Olivenhain area of the County of San Diego.	1980
Scientific Resources Surveys, Inc.	1121475	Archaeological/Historical/Paleontological Literature Search and Records Check on Rancho Santa Fe Community Services District Reorganization (R080-46) Plan Located In the Rancho Santa Fe Area of the County of San Diego.	1981
Scientific Resources Surveys, Inc.	1121462	Loma San Elijo Archaeology Final Report.	1984

**Table 1. Cultural Resource Surveys within a Half-Mile of the Project**

Author	NADB #	Report	Year
Scientific Resources Surveys, Inc.	1122752	Cultural Resources Survey of the Miller Property, Tentative Map 91-193, City of Encinitas, California.	1992
Smith, Brian F.	1121684	An Archaeological Survey of the 11-Acre Shelley/Manchester Property and the Evaluation of Site SDI-10220.	1986
Smith, Brian F.	1121967	A Report of the Archaeological Survey of the Brookside Subdivision Project and Results of a Cultural Resource Testing Program City of Encinitas Case #88-265.	1989
Smith, Brian F.	1121970	An Archaeological Survey of the Olivenhain Farms Lot Split City of Encinitas Case #90-053.	1990
Smith, Brian F.	1122289	Archaeological Investigations at the Encinitas Union School District Project.	1991
Smith, Brian	1123028	Results of An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System (Project No. C-06-4155-110).	1995
Smith, Brian F. and Larry Pierson	1123033	An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Site Temp-1 Within the Encinitas Soccer Complex Project, Encinitas, California.	1995
Smith, Brian F. and Larry Pierson	1123154	An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resource on the Kirkorowicz Project, Encinitas, CA.	1996
Smith, Brian F.	1126869	An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resource on the Kirkorowicz Project, Encinitas, CA.	2003
Sutton, Mark Q.	1121571	An Archaeological Survey of the Wood Property near Cardiff-By-The-Sea, San Diego County.	1978
Tsunoda, Koji	1132651	Fourth Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) for the Interstate 5 North Coast Corridor Project: Laser-Kramer Biological Mitigation Site.	2010
Whitehouse, John L.R. and Dayle M. Cheever	1121598	Cultural Resources Survey of the Booker Property City of Encinitas.	1989
Whitney-Desautels, Nancy A., Martha L. Hemphill, and Kevin J. Peter	1121594	Cultural Resource Survey Report on McBride Parcel In San Diego County.	1985
Various	1131033	Olivenhain Town Meeting Hall, 423 Rancho Santa Fe Road, Olivenhain, California 92024.	2007

*\*Investigations occurring within portions of the Project Area are shaded.*

The 81 previous investigations resulted in the identification of 70 cultural resources (58 sites and 12 isolates) within a half-mile radius of the APE. Fifty sites consisted of prehistoric resources which were comprised of lithic scatters, ceramic scatters, shell scatters and/or midden, groundstone, bedrock milling features, hearths, and fire affected-rock. Eleven of the 50 were characterized as campsites since they included multiple combinations of the site types identified and contained artifact assemblages typically associated with short-term habitation. Seven

historic-era resources were also identified and consisted of structural foundations, single-family residences, and water conveyance systems or cisterns. One undated site record contained too little information to ascertain its nature and composition so while it is included in the table below it lacks sufficient information to characterize the site. In addition to the sites identified within the half-mile study radius, 12 isolated prehistoric artifacts were recorded and consisted of marine shell fragments or lithics. Two resources (CA-SDI-5615 and CA-SDI-6931) were identified within the proposed Project footprint. See Table 2 for a summary of the resources identified within a half-mile of the Project. Resources that are shaded occur within portions of the current Project APE.

**Table 2. Cultural Resources within Half-Mile of the Project**

Resource No.	Period	Description	Year
CA-SDI-0214	Unknown	Incomplete Site Record	n.d.
CA-SDI-0216	Prehistoric	Lithic and Shell Scatter	1979
CA-SDI-0606	Prehistoric	Shell Scatter	1959
CA-SDI-2718	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	1969
CA-SDI-2721	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter, Groundstone	1969
CA-SDI-4546	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter, Groundstone	1974
CA-SDI-4553	Prehistoric	Shell Scatter with Modern Refuse Deposits	1975
CA-SDI-4575	Prehistoric	Campsite: Shell and Lithic Scatter, Groundstone, FAR	1974
CA-SDI-4576	Prehistoric	Lithic and Shell Scatter, Groundstone	1983
CA-SDI-4577	Prehistoric	Campsite: Hearth, FAR, Lithic and Ceramic Scatter, Shell Midden, Groundstone	1979
CA-SDI-4580	Prehistoric	Lithic and Shell Scatter	1975
CA-SDI-5116	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter, Shell Midden	1977
CA-SDI-5215	Prehistoric	Campsite: Bedrock Milling Feature, Lithic Scatter, Midden	1977
CA-SDI-5216	Prehistoric	Campsite: Lithic and Shell Scatter, Groundstone, Midden	1976
CA-SDI-5379	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter, Groundstone, Shell Midden	1977
CA-SDI-5432	Prehistoric	Bedrock Milling Feature	1977
CA-SDI-5602	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter, Shell Midden	1978
CA-SDI-5615	Prehistoric	Shell Midden, Groundstone	1978
CA-SDI-6849	Prehistoric	Campsite: Lithic and Shell Scatter, FAR, Midden, Groundstone	1979
CA-SDI-6856	Historic	Structural Foundations	1979
CA-SDI-6857	Historic	Structural Foundations, Well	1979
CA-SDI-6858	Historic	Water Conveyance System	1979
CA-SDI-6927	Prehistoric	Shell Scatter	1979
CA-SDI-6929	Prehistoric	Groundstone	1979
CA-SDI-6930	Prehistoric	Lithic and Shell Scatter, Groundstone	1979
CA-SDI-6931	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter, Groundstone	1979
CA-SDI-6932	Prehistoric	Isolated projectile point (two pieces) made of fine-grained quartzite.	1979
CA-SDI-6933	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter, Groundstone, Shell Midden	1979

**Table 2. Cultural Resources within Half-Mile of the Project**

<b>Resource No.</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Year</b>
CA-SDI-10159	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	1984
CA-SDI-10213	Prehistoric	Bedrock Milling Feature	n.d.
CA-SDI-10220	Prehistoric	Campsite: Lithic Scatter, Shell Scatter, FAR, Groundstone	1985
CA-SDI-11474	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter, FAR, Groundstone	1989
CA-SDI-11475	Prehistoric	Lithic and Ceramic Scatter, FAR	1989
CA-SDI-11476	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	1989
CA-SDI-11477	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter, Shell Midden	1989
CA-SDI-11483	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter, Groundstone	1989
CA-SDI-11749	Prehistoric	Lithic and Shell Scatter	1981
CA-SDI-11770	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	1973
CA-SDI-11771	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	1977
CA-SDI-13184	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter, Groundstone	1973
CA-SDI-13185	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	1973
CA-SDI-13491	Prehistoric	Campsite: Lithic and Shell Scatter, FAR, Midden, Groundstone	1993
CA-SDI-13903	Prehistoric	Campsite: Lithic and Shell Scatter, Faunal Bones, Charcoal	1995
CA-SDI-14148	Prehistoric	Shell Scatter	1995
CA-SDI-14149	Historic	Foundation, Water Cistern	1995
CA-SDI-14150	Prehistoric	Shell Scatter	1995
CA-SDI-14796	Historic	Single Family Residence	1998
CA-SDI-16495	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter, Groundstone	2003
CA-SDI-16636	Prehistoric	Lithic and Shell Scatter, FAR, Groundstone	2002
CA-SDI-16637	Prehistoric	Groundstone, Shell Scatter	2002
CA-SDI-16638	Historic	Residential Structure	2003
CA-SDI-16639	Prehistoric	Lithic, Ceramic and Shell Scatters, Hearth	2003
CA-SDI-17376	Prehistoric	Campsite: Lithic and Shell Scatters, FAR, Midden	1976
CA-SDI-17398	Prehistoric	Campsite: Midden, Shell Scatter, Charcoal, Groundstone, Moonstone	n.d.
CA-SDI-17399	Prehistoric	Campsite: Midden, Shell Scatter, Charcoal, Groundstone	n.d.
CA-SDI-17400	Prehistoric	Groundstone	n.d.
CA-SDI-17673	Prehistoric	Lithic and Shell Scatter, FAR	2005
CA-SDI-17786	Prehistoric	Lithic and Shell Scatter, Groundstone	1979
P-13-14788	Prehistoric	Isolate: Lithic	1984
P-13-14843	Prehistoric	Isolate: Lithic	1985
P-13-14844	Prehistoric	Isolate: Lithic	1985
P-13-18808	Prehistoric	Isolate: Shell Fragment	2000
P-13-25105	Prehistoric	Isolate: Shell Fragment	2002
P-13-25107	Prehistoric	Isolate: Shell	2002
P-13-25108	Prehistoric	Isolate: Shell	2003
P-13-25109	Prehistoric	Isolate: Shell	2003

**Table 2. Cultural Resources within Half-Mile of the Project**

Resource No.	Period	Description	Year
P-13-25110	Prehistoric	Isolate: Shell	2003
P-13-25111	Prehistoric	Isolate: Shell	2003
P-13-25112	Prehistoric	Isolate: Shell	2003
P-13-27474	Historic	Single Family Residence	2003

According to the data obtained from the SCIC, two sites (CA-SDI-5615 and CA-SDI-6931) exist within the proposed Project footprint. The sites are located within proposed access roads for the Proposed Project and Alternative 1 for both CA-SDI-5615 and CA-SDI-6931. These proposed alternatives would be utilized to transport materials and crews to the manholes for rehabilitation and future maintenance. Details on the two sites at the time they were originally recorded are included below.

#### **CA-SDI-5615**

Site CA-SDI-5615 was originally recorded in 1978 by M. Sutton of Paul G. Chace and Associates. Sutton recorded the site as containing two small shell midden loci with a groundstone artifact (mano) on adjacent north/south trending knolls (Sutton 1978). Sutton characterized the site as having a potential midden depth of 10 to 15 cm at Locus 1 with more than 70 cm at Locus 2. The site record indicated the site was partially disturbed by a fence line and residential development in the area. No additional updates to the site record have been received since it was initially recorded in 1978.

#### **CA-SDI-6931**

Site CA-SDI-6931 was originally recorded in 1979 by R. Norwood and D. Conners of RECON Environmental, Inc. Norwood and Conners described the site as two loci of prehistoric artifacts with the southern locus containing two marine shell lenses and the northern locus exhibiting a lithic assemblage of debitage, a core, a scraper, and a metate fragment (Norwood and Conners 1979). The site record further indicated that the site was partially disturbed by urban development. No additional updates to the site record have been received since it was initially recorded in 1979.

### **D. Native American Correspondence**

Tierra submitted a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 5, 2014, requesting a review of their Sacred Lands File as well as a list of Native American representatives to be contacted for information regarding resources of importance within the project area. According to the NAHC response received on September 4, 2014, no known sacred sites are located within the project area. The NAHC also provided a list of 19 Native American representatives to be contacted for further information. A letter describing the project was sent to each representative on September 5, 2014 outlining the details of the project and requesting any additional input. On September 30, 2014, Ms. Julie Hagen forwarded a letter from the Viejas

Band of Kumeyaay Indians (Viejas) stating that the project area has significance or ties to the tribe and requested that a Native American Cultural Monitor be present for all ground disturbing activities associated with the project. To date no additional responses have been received. See Appendix C for contacts and correspondence.

### **III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS**

#### **A. Survey Research Design**

The goal of this study was to determine if any archaeological resources eligible for inclusion in the California Register would be affected by the proposed project. To accomplish this goal, background information was examined and assessed prior to conducting an intensive pedestrian survey within the project area. Based on a review of the archival research including previous work, and a historic map check, it was determined that both prehistoric and historical resources may exist within the project vicinity. Research topics considered during the survey included acculturation, the history of reservation life, lithic material use, and settlement patterns.

#### **B. Survey Methods**

The pedestrian survey was conducted on August 1, 2014, August 7, 2014, and September 11, 2014 by Senior Archaeologist for Tierra, Christopher Shaver. Initially, the intensive pedestrian survey was attempted in 5-10 meter transect intervals; however, due to the dense foliage associated with the riparian and wetland habitat of the San Elijo Lagoon and Escondido Creek, a focused approach at identifying areas of exposed ground within the APE was later adopted. In addition to the dense vegetation making direct transects impossible, standing water contributed to the poor surface visibility and impassable conditions. In fact, the entire project area not within established roads or urban development was typically less than 5 percent surface visibility.

Resources identified during the survey were assigned consecutive temporary numbers that contained an “H” suffix, used to denote historic period resources (*i.e.* TES-CS-001H) or in the event of a resource representing both historic and prehistoric periods, the suffix “/H” was added (*i.e.* TES-CS-001/H). Any resources identified as isolates received an “i” to indicate isolated finds. As per industry standards, historical period artifacts or features were recorded in feet and inches while prehistoric resources were recorded using the metric system. Resources assigned with temporary numbers were submitted to the SCIC for a permanent trinomial or primary number as required.

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## IV. SURVEY RESULTS

The intensive archaeological survey of the project area was conducted on August 1, 2014, August 7, 2014 and September 11, 2014 by Tierra's Senior Archaeologist, Christopher Shaver. Seven sites and three isolates were newly discovered during the pedestrian survey and two previously recorded site locations were revisited. A complete description of the results of the investigation is provided below with specific details on each resource identified.



Plate 1. Close up of project vegetation; View southeast.

### A. Project Area Description



Plate 2. Overview of typical manhole with dense vegetation in background; View south.

The proposed Project would require access to manholes in an area of dense riparian and wetland habitat. As discussed in Section III, the majority of the Project area exhibits less than 5 percent visibility due to trees, shrubs, standing water, and bunch grasses that populate the region (Plate 1). Owing to the often impenetrable vegetation in the vicinity of the manholes (Plate 2), standard systematic transects could not be performed requiring a more focused approach to identify areas of improved surface visibility along the Project alignment and alternatives to

aid in characterizing the potential for hidden resources. The survey resulted in the identification and recordation of seven newly discovered resources that included four concrete markers (TES-CS-001H, TES-CS-002H, TES-CS-003H and TES-CS-004H), a windmill (TES-CS-005H), a shed (TES-CS-006H) and ranch complex (TES-CS-007H). In addition, two previously recorded site locations (CA-IMP-5615 and CA-IMP-6931) were revisited and three new isolates (TES-CS-001i, TES-CS-002i, and TES-CS-003i) were recorded.

## B. Updated Resources

### CA-SDI-5615

During the pedestrian survey of the proposed access road for the Project, site CA-SDI-5615 was revisited. The site was located as described in the original record by M. Sutton of Paul G. Chace and Associates (Sutton 1978). Prehistoric marine shell dominates the site assemblage consisting of predominantly fragments of *Chione* and *Argopecten* although along the southern portion of the site a few intact shells were observed. Additionally, a black metavolcanic uniface core fragment was identified at the site that was not previously noted by Sutton (1978). While no definitive artifact lens was observed within the soil profile of an adjacent road cut, large intact *Chione* and *Argopecten* were observed eroding out of the embankment. Overall, the site measures approximately 100 m (NW/SE) by 35 m (NE/SW) with a subsurface component likely to exist near the southeast margin of the site. Disturbance at the site remained consistent with Sutton's assessment in 1978 (Plate 3).



Plate 3. Overview of CA-SDI-5615; View southeast.

### CA-SDI-6931

The pedestrian survey of a proposed access road attempted to relocate site CA-SDI-6931 which consisted of lithics and marine shell. The site was recorded in 1979 by R. Norwood and D. Connors of RECON Environmental, Inc. and according to SCIC maps indicated that the site should have been located within the access road for the proposed Project. However after careful examination of the area, no evidence of the site as mapped was identified. The pedestrian survey did observe substantial disturbance in the vicinity that included area vegetation clearing, installation of subsurface utilities, access roads for the overhead utility lines, and drainage realignment in the area. The absence of the previously recorded lithic and marine shell assemblage identified in 1979 may be the result site destruction.

## C. Newly Discovered Resources

### Site TES-CS-001H

Site TES-CS-001H consists of a concrete marker that measures 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>-in by 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>-in by 38<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-in high and set along the sewer line route. The cross-section of the marker is "I"-shaped with the flat northern surface containing text placed when the concrete was wet. See Plate 4

<p>CITY OF ESC</p> <p>SEWER 141 4668</p>
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Plate 4. Close up of TES-CS-001H with text inset; View southeast.

for overview and inset text.

The letters comprising the text are approximately 1-in in height and appear to lack uniformity in the characters. Based on observations of the text from TES-CS-001H and similar ones identified in the area (TES-CS-002H, TES-CS-003H, and TES-CS-004H), it appears the stamp used to create the text was hand fashioned and not the product of formal machined printing blocks. Based on data obtained from the City of Escondido 2012 Wastewater Master Plan (Atkins 2012) the markers appear to be 42 years of age and can therefore be classified as sub-modern. Since the resource is less than 50 years of age, the identification and recordation of the marker does not constitute a potential historic property requiring further treatment and/or protection.

#### Site TES-CS-002H

This sub-modern concrete marker is nearly identical to TES-CS-001H and measures  $5\frac{1}{8}$ -in by  $5\frac{3}{8}$ -in although the height of TES-CS-002H is 45-in (Plate 5). As seen with TES-CS-001H, the feature is set along the existing sewer line and exhibits the same text as seen previously. Since the resource is less than 50 years of age, the marker does not constitute a historical resource requiring further treatment and/or protection.



Plate 5. Close up of TES-CS-002H; View southwest.



Plate 6. Close up of TES-CS-003H; View southeast.

#### Site TES-CS-003H

This sub-modern concrete marker is nearly identical to TES-CS-001H and TES-CS-002H and measures  $5\frac{1}{8}$ -in by  $5\frac{3}{8}$ -in although the height of TES-CS-003H is 50-in (Plate 6). As seen with TES-CS-001H and TES-CS-002H, the feature is set along the existing sewer line and exhibits the same text as seen previously. Since the resource is less than 50 years of age, the marker does not constitute a historical resource requiring further treatment and/or protection.

#### Site TES-CS-004H

This sub-modern concrete marker is nearly identical to TES-CS-001H, TES-CS-002H, and TES-CS-003H and measures  $5\frac{1}{8}$ -in by  $5\frac{3}{8}$ -in although the height of TES-CS-004H is 35-in (not pictured). As seen with TES-CS-001H, TES-CS-002H, and TES-CS-003H, the feature is set along the existing sewer line and exhibits the same text as seen previously. Since the resource is less than 50 years of age, the marker does not constitute a historical resource requiring further treatment and/or protection.

**Site TES-CS-005H**

TES-CS-005H consists of a wood-framed windmill and water well feature (Plate 7). The structure is located on private property adjacent to the dirt access road that comprises the current project area. The feature has a base of approximately 6-ft by 6-ft with a wooden structure height of approximately 12-ft. The northern elevation possesses a wooden ladder to reach the all metal Aeromotor windmill assembly on top. Currently, the vane/tailbone assembly is parked, but appears to be in working order with all sails present. The windmill pump rods are present although unattached to the final in-well pump assembly. The well casing is currently open at near ground level and is no longer being used.



**Plate 7. Overview of windmill (TES-CS-005H); View northeast.**

**Site TES-CS-006H**

This is a wood-framed and corrugated galvanized steel utilitarian structure (Plate 8). The structure measures approximately 22-ft by 11-ft with an off-set sliding 6-ft wide barn-style door. The roof of the building is a split level shed-style roof with a 3-ft high, south-facing, translucent fiberglass panel at the apex 13-ft above the floor. The structure lacks any other window or doors and is set on top of elongated cinderblock pedestals. Overall, the structure appears more as a service shed than a habitation structure. A small overhanging wood-framed and corrugated galvanized steel covering extending from the northern elevation contains various pieces of sub-modern utilitarian items. The contents of the shed are unknown, although the materials around the structure are sub-modern in age.



**Plate 8. Close up of TES-CS-006H; View north.**

**Site TES-CS-007H**

Site TES-CS-007H consists of four structures, water conveyance, and associated fence lines that are indicative of early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century ranching. The structures that comprise the site include two barns, a maintenance shed and a residence. Locus 1 contains the working aspects of the ranch with a wood-sided barn that measures 40 feet (NNW/SSE) by 22 feet (WSW/ENE) with a 15-foot wide overhang shelter extending off of the barn's



**Plate 9. Overview of wooden barn and windmill at Locus 1 (TES-CS-007H); View north.**

western side (Plate 9). A second barn of corrugated steel cladding measures 35 feet (NNW/SSE) by 30 feet (WSW/ENE) and is positioned approximately 15 feet west of the wooden barn. A possible maintenance building of corrugated steel cladding that measures 22 feet (N/S) by 14 feet (E/W) is positioned approximately 35 feet north of the wooden barn. The maintenance building appears to have been altered in later years as a temporary residence. Also present at Locus 1 is an all metal Aeromotor windmill assembly that still turns freely with all sails present. The northern boundary of TES-CS-007H is a buried cistern feature situated on the southern tip of the knoll overlooking the windmill feature. Exact dimensions of the subterranean cistern is unavailable since it is largely filled with trash and soil. Five hundred feet west-southwest of Locus 1 is the residence that comprises Locus 2. The uninhabited, wooden structure is set on concrete pedestals



**Plate 10. Overview of residence at Locus 2 (TES-CS-007H); View south.**

and exhibits a partially restored roof (south side of structure), although other restoration efforts appear to have been left unattended in recent years (Plate 10). A series of barbed wire fence lines link the two loci predominantly comprising the southern margin of the site boundary. Other elements associated with the fence lines are cattle loaders, isolation pens, and gates.

**Isolate TES-CS-001i**

This isolated artifact consists of a small fragment of *Chione* shell identified within a regularly used dirt driveway leading to a modern residence (Plate 11). The shell fragment measures 2.0 cm by 1.4 cm by 0.2 cm and exhibits no evidence of modification or burning. The isolate is located 300-ft east and downslope of the boundary of CA-SDI-5615 in a highly disturbed area and likely represents a redistribution of artifacts due to modern activities and runoff and not evidence of another site in the area.



Plate 11. Close up of Isolate TES-CS-001i.

**Isolate TES-CS-002i**

Isolate TES-CS-002i consists of a small fragment of *Chione* shell identified within a regularly used dirt parking area and drive adjacent to a modern residence (Plate 12). The shell fragment measures 2.8 cm by 1.7 cm by 0.4 cm and exhibits no evidence of modification or burning. The isolate is located 200-ft southeast and downslope of the boundary of CA-SDI-5615 in a highly disturbed area and likely represents a redistribution of artifacts due to modern activities and runoff and not evidence of another site in the area.



Plate 12. Close up of Isolate TES-CS-002i.

**Isolate TES-CS-003i**

The isolate consists of a small fragment of *Chione* shell identified within a crack of the paved driveway leading to a modern residence (Plate 13). The shell fragment measures 2.4 cm by 1.3 cm by 0.6 cm and exhibits no evidence of modification or burning. The isolate is located 100-ft east and downslope of the boundary of CA-SDI-5615 and likely represents a redistribution of artifacts due to modern activities and runoff and not evidence of another site in the area. Thorough examination of the crack for additional fragments of shell or other prehistoric artifacts was negative although modern plastics were observed.



Plate 13. Close up of Isolate TES-CS-003i.

## V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### A. Summary

This cultural resources investigation was undertaken in response to the proposed revitalization of the OTS wastewater system in western San Diego County. Many of the manholes along the OTS are deteriorating and experience inflow and infiltration that increases flow volumes within the line due to the high water table in this area. In addition, due to the high vegetation and water table maintenance access along much of the line is inadequate or lacking. The potential for a failure or spill associated with the OTS is a significant concern and if allowed to occur, could interrupt sanitary sewer service to a large number of residences and businesses as well as impacting water quality in some of San Diego County's most valuable and sensitive natural habitat.

As stated in Section II, the majority of the 70 resources identified in the Project vicinity consist of prehistoric sites and features. The sites were predominantly lithic scatter sites with one or more other constituents including ceramic scatters, shell scatters and/or midden, groundstone, bedrock milling features, hearths, and fire affected-rock. Eleven of the sites were also characterized as short-term residential sites or campsites. The historic period resources were predominantly structural remains, single-family residences, and water conveyance systems or cisterns.

### B. Recommendations

In support of the project, Tierra consulted various archival research data and conducted an intensive pedestrian survey resulted in the identification and recordation of seven newly discovered resources that included four concrete markers (TES-CS-001H, TES-CS-002H, TES-CS-003H and TES-CS-004H), a windmill (TES-CS-005H), a shed (TES-CS-006H) and ranch complex (TES-CS-007H). In addition, two previously recorded site locations (CA-IMP-5615 and CA-IMP-6931) were revisited and three new isolates (TES-CS-001i, TES-CS-002i, and TES-CS-003i) were recorded.

Table 3 presents each identified resource observed and recorded during the pedestrian survey and includes the potential impacts associated with one of the four proposed alternatives (Proposed Project, Alternative 1, Alternative 2A and Alternative 2B) as well as providing the reader with a preliminary eligibility status for the resources. Since the sites were not subjected to a formal evaluation for listing in the NRHP, the sites are considered potentially eligible resources and as such are treated as though they are NRHP eligible. The three isolates, by definition, lack the qualities that would make them eligible for nomination to the NRHP and therefore, no further treatment would become necessary.

**Table 3. Cultural Resources Identified**

<b>Resource No.</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
CA-SDI-5615	Prehistoric	Shell midden with groundstone and lithic tools	Proposed Project Alternative 1	Potentially Eligible
CA-SDI-6931 (not relocated)	Prehistoric	Lithic and shell scatter with groundstone	Proposed Project Alternative 1 Alternative 1	Potentially Eligible
TES-CS-001H	Sub-Modern	Concrete marker	Alternative 2A Alternative 2B Proposed Project	Not Eligible
TES-CS-002H	Sub-Modern	Concrete marker	Alternative 1 Alternative 2A Alternative 2B	Not Eligible
TES-CS-003H	Sub-Modern	Concrete marker	Alternative 2A Alternative 2B	Not Eligible
TES-CS-004H	Sub-Modern	Concrete marker	No Direct	Not Eligible
TES-CS-005H	Historic	Windmill feature	No Direct	Potentially Eligible
TES-CS-006H	Historic	Structure	No Direct	Potentially Eligible
TES-CS-007H	Historic	Ranch complex with windmill, barns, structures, residence, cistern, and fence lines	Proposed Project	Potentially Eligible
TES-CS-001i	Prehistoric	Isolated shell	Proposed Project	Not Eligible
TES-CS-002i	Prehistoric	Isolated shell	Proposed Project Alternative 1	Not Eligible
TES-CS-003i	Prehistoric	Isolated shell	Proposed Project Alternative 1	Not Eligible

Under the Proposed Project and its alternatives (Alternative 1, Alternative 2A or Alternative 2B) ground disturbing activities could potentially impact any of the recorded sites discussed here. At CA-SDI-5615, no ground disturbing activities should be undertaken in the vicinity of the site. If the existing roads crossing the margins of the site can be utilized without alteration (widening, grubbing, grading, etc.) then it's possible the roads could be used to provide access to the manholes outside the site boundary for the proposed work. If any ground disturbance is required then the resource will require a formal Phase II evaluation to assess its eligibility to the NRHP.

While CA-SDI-6931 was not relocated during the pedestrian survey it is recommended that no ground disturbing activities be undertaken in the vicinity of the site. If the existing roads crossing the identified location of the site can be utilized without alteration (widening, grubbing, grading, etc.) then it's possible the roads could be used to provide access to the manholes outside the site

boundary. If any ground disturbance is required in the vicinity of CA-SDI-6931, then it is recommended that an Extended Phase I investigation be undertaken to assess if subsurface evidence of the site exists within the Proposed Project or Alternative 1. If the site is discovered then a formal Phase II evaluation to assess its eligibility to the NRHP may become required.

At the present time, TES-CS-001H, TES-CS-002H, TES-CS-003H, and TES-CS-004H, are less than 50 years of age and therefore are not subjected to the conditions set aside for historic-era resources. However, if project delays and future work is carried out after 2022, the resources may require an evaluation to assess whether they meet the requirements for eligibility to the NRHP.

Two of the resources, TES-CS-005H and TES-CS-006H are not directly within the proposed work corridor, although in very close proximity (30 feet at TES-CS-005H and 15 feet at TES-CS-006H). Since TES-CS-005H is located on private land north of the property fence line it is unlikely any direct impact would occur. However, at TES-CS-006H, no fencing or barriers exists to provide additional protection to the structure, therefore careful project planning and the presence of an archaeological monitor during ground disturbing activities will be instrumental to ensure the resource is not directly impacted by the proposed work. While indirect impacts at TES-CS-006H can be considered, since the area in front had been previously cleared and contained a road at one time, the results of the current project will remain consistent with the historic use of the area.

No ground disturbing activities should be undertaken in the vicinity of the Ranch Complex at TES-CS-007H. Integrity at the ranch complex appears good with multiple intact structures and fence lines. If access to the area manholes cannot be assured without ground disturbing activities or impacting any standing building, object, or structure, then the resource should be formally evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP. See Table 4 below for a table of all sites encountered during the pedestrian survey and their recommendations for avoidance.

**Table 4. Cultural Resources Recommendations**

Resource No.	Project Impact	Recommendation	If Avoidance Is Not Possible
CA-SDI-5615	Proposed Project Alternative 1	Utilize existing roadway with no ground disturbing activities permitted in the vicinity of the site.	If ground disturbing activities cannot be avoided in the vicinity of the site, then CA-SDI-5615 will require a Phase II Archaeological Evaluation to assess its potential for eligibility to the NRHP.
CA-SDI-6931 (not relocated)	Proposed Project Alternative 1	Utilize existing roadway with no ground disturbing activities permitted in the vicinity of the site.	If ground disturbing activities cannot be avoided in the vicinity of the site, then CA-SDI-6931 will require an Extended Phase I Testing Program to identify the presence or absence of the resource within the project corridor.
TES-CS-001H	Alternative 1 Alternative 2A Alternative 2B	Work may be conducted as necessary at TES-CS-001H	If ground disturbing activity is not completed prior to 2022, the resource may require a Phase II Archaeological Evaluation to assess its potential for eligibility to the NRHP.

**Table 4. Cultural Resources Recommendations**

<b>Resource No.</b>	<b>Project Impact</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>If Avoidance Is Not Possible</b>
TES-CS-002H	Proposed Project Alternative 1 Alternative 2A Alternative 2B	Work may be conducted as necessary at TES-CS-002H	If ground disturbing activity is not completed prior to 2022, the resource may require a Phase II Archaeological Evaluation to assess its potential for eligibility to the NRHP.
TES-CS-003H	Alternative 2A Alternative 2B	Work may be conducted as necessary at TES-CS-003H	If ground disturbing activity is not completed prior to 2022, the resource may require a Phase II Archaeological Evaluation to assess its potential for eligibility to the NRHP.
TES-CS-004H	No Direct	Work may be conducted as necessary at TES-CS-004H	If ground disturbing activity is altered to include this location after 2021, the resource may require a Phase II Archaeological Evaluation to assess its potential for eligibility to the NRHP.
TES-CS-005H	No Direct	Work may be conducted as necessary in the vicinity of TES-CS-005H with no direct impacts.	If ground disturbing activity is subsequently altered to include the location of TES-CS-005H, the resource will require a Phase II Archaeological Evaluation to assess its potential for eligibility to the NRHP.
TES-CS-006H	No Direct	Work may be conducted as necessary in the vicinity of TES-CS-006H with no direct impacts.	If ground disturbing activity is subsequently altered to include the location of TES-CS-006H, the resource will require a Phase II Archaeological Evaluation to assess its potential for eligibility to the NRHP.
TES-CS-007H	Proposed Project	Utilize existing roadway with no ground disturbing activities or alteration to the existing fences, corrals, gates or structures.	If ground disturbing activities ground disturbing activities or alterations to the existing fences, corrals, gates or structures become necessary, then TES-CS-007H will require a Phase II Archaeological Evaluation to assess its potential for eligibility to the NRHP.

Based on the results of the archival research it has been concluded that the project area contains a relatively high number of historic-era and prehistoric resources. Plus, the pedestrian survey encountered very dense vegetation that reduced the available surface visibility to less than 5 percent which is considered insufficient for adequately determining the presence or absence of cultural resources within the proposed Project area. Therefore it is recommended that all ground disturbing activity be monitored by a qualified archaeological monitor. The duties of the archaeological monitor will be to observe any grubbing, grading, excavation or trenching activities and to provide ingress or egress into an area when necessary.

If a cultural component is identified during the monitoring effort, then further assessment of the find will be necessary and additional monitoring or archaeological testing may be required under Section 106 of the NHPA.

It will be the responsibility of the monitor to complete a daily log addressing construction activities, personnel on site and results of the monitoring. A report summarizing the results of the monitoring effort and further recommendations should be completed and submitted to the SCIC once all work has been completed.

### **C. Unanticipated Discoveries**

In the event unanticipated, buried prehistoric archaeological resources (lithic material, faunal, pottery, etc.) or historical archaeological resources (ceramics, building materials, glassware, etc.) be unearthed during construction or any ground disturbing activities within the project APE, additional resource treatments would become necessary. Once a potential resource has been identified, all work within 100 ft must be halted until the find can be assessed by a qualified archaeologist.

If human remains are encountered during the proposed work, no further excavation or disturbance may occur in the vicinity of the find or in any area which may also harbor similar remains until the County coroner has been contacted. If the coroner identifies the remains as Native American, the descendants will be notified by the NAHC.

Although the goal of the project is to physically avoid archaeological sites, there is nonetheless the possibility that project-related ground disturbing activities could encounter unknown resources.

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## **APPENDICES**

- A. Resumes of Principal Personnel
- B. Archaeological Records Searches (Confidential)
- C. Native American Correspondence
- D. Department of Parks and Recreation Site Forms 523 (Confidential)



**APPENDIX A**  
**RESUMES OF PRINCIPAL PERSONNEL**



**MICHAEL G. BAKSH, PH.D.**  
**Principal Anthropologist/Archaeologist**  
**Tierra Environmental Services**

**Education**

University of California, Los Angeles, Doctor of Philosophy, Anthropology, 1984  
University of California, Los Angeles, Master of Arts, Anthropology, 1977  
San Diego State University, Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, 1975

**Professional Experience**

1993-Present	Principal Anthropologist/Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental Services, San Diego, California
1993-Present	Adjunct Professor, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University
1990-1993	Senior Anthropologist/Senior Archaeologist, Brian F. Mooney Associates, San Diego, California
1985-1990	Research Anthropologist, University of California, Los Angeles
1976-1983	Research Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles
1973-1975	Supervisory Archaeologist, San Diego State University, San Diego, California
1970-1973	Assistant Archaeologist, San Diego State University, San Diego, California

**Professional Affiliations**

Fellow, American Anthropological Association  
Member, American Ethnological Society  
Member, Association of Environmental Professionals  
Member, Society for California Archaeology  
Treasurer and Trustee, San Diego Archaeological Center  
Qualified Principal Investigator, City of San Diego

**Qualifications**

Dr. Michael Baksh received his Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1984. He has been Principal Anthropologist/Archaeologist at Tierra Environmental Services for 13 years. Dr. Baksh's area of specialty is cultural resource management, and he has conducted numerous archaeological surveys, testing projects, and data recovery programs throughout southern California. He has also conducted numerous Native American consultation and ethnohistoric projects throughout the southwestern United States in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. He has established an excellent rapport with Native Americans on a wide range of cultural resource management, land use, and planning projects.

## **Relevant Projects**

### **As Needed Archaeological Services For The MTDB Light Rail Project**

*(Metropolitan Transit Development Board).*

Dr. Baksh managed the As-Needed archaeological services for the San Diego Metropolitan Transit Development Board (MTDB) in support of construction of the Mission Valley Light Rail Project between Old Town and Fashion Valley. As-needed services included on-going construction monitoring, site testing, and data recovery activities. During the course of monitoring, a buried prehistoric archaeological site was found at a location scheduled for immediate construction. In consultation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) and the City of San Diego (City), a testing project was implemented within a matter of days and the site was determined to be significant. Dr. Baksh managed the immediate preparation of an evaluation and treatment plan (for the Heron site, CA-SDI-14,152) and coordination with the ACOE and City. The plan was approved and Dr. Baksh managed the data recovery fieldwork, which was completed in less than one month after initial discovery of the site and just prior to crucial construction deadlines. He subsequently managed all phases of data analysis and preparation of the draft and final reports.

### **San Diego Water Repurification** *(Montgomery Watson).*

Dr. Baksh conducted an archaeological feasibility study for the San Diego Water Repurification Project proposed by the City of San Diego Water Utilities Department. This project included analyses of records searches and existing archaeological studies, as well as field reconnaissance studies, for several alternative pipeline conveyance corridors and Advanced Water Treatment Facilities located between the North City Water Reclamation Plant and San Vicente Reservoir.

### **San Diego Pipelines 4B and 4E** *(San Diego County Water Authority).*

Dr. Baksh conducted the archaeological survey studies required for these pipeline projects. The cultural resources study for Pipeline 4E included the archaeological testing of a site in Salt Creek to determine site significance. Similarly, the study for Pipeline 4B involved an archaeological test of the historic Mission Flume in Mission Gorge. Both studies involved extensive consultation with Kumeyaay Indians to determine the contemporary significance of prehistoric sites identified in the vicinity of these pipeline routes.

### **Mt. Israel Reservoir and Pipelines**

*(Olivenhain Municipal Water District and Bureau of Land Management).*

Dr. Baksh served as Senior Archaeologist for preparation of the cultural resources study for this proposed reservoir, flood control channel, and pipeline project in San Diego County. The cultural resource study also included record search analyses and intensive surveys of four alternative access roads. Located in an area traditionally utilized by the Luiseño Indians, this project included ethnohistoric research in addition to the archaeological survey.

### **Hollister Bridge Replacement** *(City of San Diego and Caltrans).*

Dr. Baksh conducted the archaeological survey for a proposed bridge construction project that was required after the Tijuana River flooded in 1993 and created a new river channel. The study included a literature search, intensive archaeological field survey, and ethnohistoric research on the village of *Millejo*. As part of the Section 106 process, the study also considered the eligibility status of an existing bridge for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Dr. Baksh prepared a Historic Property Survey Report which was submitted by Caltrans to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) who concurred with its findings.

**SDCWA As-Needed Cultural Resources** (*San Diego County Water Authority*).

Dr. Baksh recently served as the Project Ethnographer on the SDCWA As-Needed Cultural Resource Services contract. Task orders focused on Native American consultation and ethnographic research related to an archaeological test excavation and subsequent data recovery program at the Harris Site in association with Pipeline 5.

**San Diego Pipeline 6 Ethnographic Consultation**

(*Metropolitan Water District and San Diego County Water Authority*).

Dr. Baksh served as Senior Anthropologist for cultural resource investigations conducted for the various alternative routes proposed between Lake Skinner in Riverside County and near Escondido in San Diego County. The project involved extensive Native American consultation, including numerous interviews with Most Likely Descendants from all Luiseño Reservations and input from Cahuilla Indians. Dr. Baksh also conducted intensive ethnohistoric archival research for the study area. Numerous archaeological, ethnohistoric, and contemporarily-significant sites were identified and documented through the Native American consultation program and ethnohistoric research. The findings contributed significantly to the planning process of eliminating and selecting potential alternative routes. Dr. Baksh is currently under contract as Principal Anthropologist for implementation of this project's Mitigation Monitoring Plan.

**Caltrans As-Needed Cultural Resource Services** (*California Department of Transportation*).

Dr. Baksh serves as Principal Anthropologist on the Caltrans District 11 As-Needed Cultural Resources contract, which encompasses San Diego and Imperial Counties. He is responsible for coordinating Native American involvement and input on specific task orders issued under this contract, and is currently developing a comprehensive list of Native Americans capable of providing archaeological monitoring and/or ethnographic consultation services on future Caltrans cultural resource management projects. In consultation with over 20 reservations including Kumeyaay, Luiseño, and Quechan Indians, Dr. Baksh is preparing the list for Caltrans to draw upon during future projects and thereby help ensure compliance Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and other regulations. Development of the list also involves consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and local cultural resource management firms.

**La Jolla Reservation Road** (*U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs*).

Dr. Baksh conducted an archaeological study to identify any prehistoric, historic, or other cultural resources that might be affected by the construction of a 1.5-mile-long road. The study included a records search, intensive on-foot examination of the proposed project site and potential alternative sites, and Native American consultation. In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the survey report has been submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for concurrence with its findings.

**Clean Water Program/Native American Memorandum Of Understanding**

(*City of San Diego Metropolitan Waste Water Department*).

Dr. Baksh prepared a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Clean Water Program (CWP; currently, Metropolitan Wastewater Department) and Native American groups in San Diego County. The MOU specifies Native American involvement in archaeological investigations and the treatment of archaeological and human remains associated with construction of CWP facilities in San Diego County. Development of the MOU fulfills part of the Programmatic Agreement among the CWP, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the California State Historical Preservation Officer.

**Pala Reservation Fire Presuppression Project** (*Pala Band of Mission Indians*).

Dr. Baksh conducted archaeological surveys in support of the preparation of an EA for four fire presuppression projects located on the Pala Reservation. The study included a literature searches and intensive archaeological field surveys. An archaeological survey report was prepared and attached to the EA prepared for the project. In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the survey report was submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) who concurred with its findings.

**Gregory Canyon Landfill Ethnohistory and Native American Consultation** (*ASM Affiliates*).

Dr. Baksh conducted a comprehensive ethnohistory and Native American consultation study for the proposed 1,700-acre Gregory Canyon Landfill site in northern San Diego County. Extensive interviews were conducted with Luiseño elders, religious leaders and cultural resource specialists to document sensitive cultural resources in the project area. An extensive review of primary ethnohistoric materials was also conducted to identify cultural resources previously recorded in the area since the early 1900s. Ethnohistoric resources and ethnographic evidence compiled for the study identified a key place of extremely high cultural significance to traditional Luiseño religious beliefs and practices that may be impacted by the proposed project.

**Quien Sabe Ethnography/Ethnohistory** (*U.S. Bureau of Reclamation*).

Dr. Baksh conducted an ethnographic and ethnohistoric study for the Quien Sabe/Big Maria Terrace area that borders the western side of the Colorado River in Riverside County, California. The study was undertaken for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation as part of a comprehensive cultural resources study. The project area was previously known to contain intaglio figures or geoglyphs as well as petroglyphs, sleeping circles, trails, and other archaeological features. Dr. Baksh interviewed Quechan (Yuma) and Mohave Indians to elicit Native American knowledge about cultural resources in the project area and to document perspectives regarding the preservation of these resources. Dr. Baksh also performed a comprehensive ethnohistorical literature review in the effort to locate information recorded by anthropologists and other observers of Yuman cultures in the 1800s and early 1900s. The project yielded several important clues that help understand why specific intaglio figures, petroglyphs, and other features were made and what they meant.

**Chemgold Native American Consultation** (*U.S. Bureau of Land Management*).

Dr. Baksh consulted extensively with the Fort Yuma Quechan, Colorado River Indian Tribes (CRIT), and Fort Mohave Tribe to assist the Bureau of Land Management with its Section 106 process for the proposed Chemgold Imperial County Project. The 2,300-acre project site contains numerous sites of high sensitivity to Native American values, including geoglyphs and trail systems. Dr. Baksh assisted in the identification of Native American concerns and values associates with the project area; documented current Native American knowledge about the function and/or interpretation of resources; recorded the meaning and significance of resources to Native Americans; and identified mitigation measures that Native Americans feel would be appropriate to minimize impacts to sensitive cultural resources. The Native American consultation and ethnohistory report was published as part of a joint Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report.

# **CHRISTOPHER L. SHAVER**

**Senior Archaeologist**

**Tierra Environmental Services**

## **Education**

San Diego State University, Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, Archaeology Emphasis, 1991

## **Professional Experience**

2010-Present	Senior Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental Services, Inc., San Diego, California
2006-2010	Senior Archaeologist, ICF International, Inc., San Diego, California
2001-2006	Project Archaeologist, AECOM, Inc., San Diego, California
2001- 1995	Staff Archaeologist, Earth Tech, Inc., Colton, California
1995-1993	Laboratory Supervisor, San Diego State University, San Diego, California
1993-1991	Laboratory Technician, San Diego State University, San Diego, California

## **Professional Affiliations**

Board Trustee, San Diego Archaeological Center  
Member, Society for California Archaeology  
Qualified Principal Investigator, Riverside County

## **Qualifications**

Chris Shaver has more than 17 years of experience in cultural resources field investigations (e.g., inventory, evaluation, and data collection), as well as laboratory analysis of artifacts, technical report preparation and agreement documentation. He has conducted cultural resource literature searches, reconnaissance studies, intensive surveys, testing/evaluations programs, mitigation, construction monitoring, mapping and preparation of exhibits and interpretive materials. Chris also is experienced in surveying and recordation of cultural resources using transit, total station, global positioning system mapping of sites, features, drawing, and photography.

Chris' previous experience includes managing and coordinating a full range of cultural resources investigations. His project experience has focused on compliance and management issues on local, state, and federal levels. Chris has prepared inventory and test/evaluation technical reports, determinations of eligibility, agreement documents, preservation covenants that accompany leases or transfer in ownership of historic properties, and nomination forms for the National Register of Historic Places. He brings to his role as archaeologist experience in assisting proponents and agencies in consultation with State Historic Preservation Officers, the Advisory Council, and concerned Native American Indian groups.

## **Project Experience**

### ***Military***

#### **Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range Cultural Resources Survey—Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Imperial and Riverside Counties, California**

Project Archaeologist. Conducted the archaeological survey and co-wrote the technical report documenting the 1,500-acre survey around six aerial bombardment target buffer areas in Range 2507 North.

**Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, Fallbrook Detachment Cultural Resources Testing and Evaluation—Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, San Diego County, California**  
Project Archaeologist. Directed National Register evaluations at two sites, CA-SDI-14,347/H and CA SDI-15,164 and prepared technical report.

**Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton Cultural Resources Studies, Camp Pendleton PPV EA—Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, San Diego County, California**  
Project Archaeologist. Project archaeologist for the cultural resources portion of an EA to build new on base residences at one of four alternatives at MCB Camp Pendleton. Project included archaeological survey and trenching of over 800 acres at MCB Camp Pendleton.

**Sewage Treatment Plant 3 Cultural Resources Studies and Archaeological Monitoring—U.S. Department of the Navy Southwest Division, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California**  
Project Archaeologist. Report author and project archaeologist for sewer line replacement immediately adjacent to Sewage Treatment Plant 3 and CA-SDI-12,628.

**Subsurface Investigation of the Naval Postgraduate School's Laboratory and Recreation Area Cultural Resources Studies and Archaeological Survey—U.S. Department of the Navy Southwest Division, Monterey County, California**  
Archaeologist. Assisted with the subsurface exploration of the 101-acre Naval Postgraduate School's golf course and co-wrote the technical report.

**Sewage Treatment Plant 12 Cultural Resources Studies and Archaeological Monitoring—U.S. Department of the Navy Southwest Division, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California**  
Project Archaeologist. Report author and project archaeologist for sludge bed replacement at Sewage Treatment Plant 12 and CA-SDI-14,791.

**Range 210 Whiskey Impact Area Cultural Resources Testing and Evaluation—U.S. Department of the Navy Southwest Division, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California**  
Project Archaeologist. Primary report author for the archaeological investigation for site CA-SDI-16,688 discovered during construction activities for the Infantry Squad Battle Course.

**MCTSSA Cultural Resources Testing and Evaluation—U.S. Department of the Navy Southwest Division, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California**  
Project Archaeologist. Directed archaeological testing and National Register Evaluation of CA-SDI-10,729 within the Marine Corps Tactical Systems Support Activity area.

**Sewage Treatment Plant 12 Cultural Resources Investigation—U.S. Department of the Navy Southwest Division, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California**  
Field Director. Directed archaeological investigations of CA-SDI-14,791 at Sewage Treatment Plant 12 in northwestern MCB Camp Pendleton.

**San Onofre Gate Entrance Cultural Resources Studies and Archaeological Monitoring—U.S. Department of the Navy Southwest Division, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California**  
Project Archaeologist. Report author and project archaeologist for gate replacement efforts at the San Onofre security gate in northwestern MCB Camp Pendleton.

**Water Wells 41613 and 61521 Cultural Resources Investigation—U.S. Department of the Navy Southwest Division, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California**

Project Manager. Project Manager for the archaeological testing of portions of CA-SDI-812/H and CA-SDI-14,255 in the vicinity of two water wells slated for replacement.

**La Posta Mountain Warfare Training Facility Cultural Resources Survey—U.S. Department of the Navy Southwest Division, San Diego County, California**

Crew Chief. Responsible for portions of the total survey conducted for the withdrawal and transfer of administrative jurisdiction in support of an EA.

**Kilo One and Bravo One Training Area Cultural Resources Testing and Evaluation—U.S. Department of the Navy Southwest Division, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California**

Project Archaeologist. Directed archaeological testing at three sites, CA-SDI-10,698, CA-SDI-13,660 and CA-SDI-13,661 within the Kilo One and Bravo One Training Areas.

**P-613 Close Combat Training Course Cultural Resources Studies for the EA—U.S. Department of the Navy Southwest Division, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California**

Project Archaeologist. Project archaeologist for archaeological survey and EA preparation for the construction of the P-613 Close Combat Training Course within the X-Ray Impact Area.

**Fireland Firefighting Training Facility Cultural Resources Studies for the EA—U.S. Department of the Navy Southwest Division, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California**

Project Archaeologist. Project archaeologist, responsible for the assessment of cultural resources potentially impacted by the construction of a new fire-fighting training facility. Project involved the subsurface probing of heavily vegetated areas for potential cultural resources.

**Foxtrot Training Area Cultural Resources Survey—U.S. Department of the Navy Southwest Division, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California**

Project Archaeologist. Directed the intensive survey of 600 acres in northeastern MCB Camp Pendleton within the Foxtrot Training Area.

**Alfa One Training Area Cultural Resources Survey—U.S. Department of the Navy Southwest Division, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California**

Project Archaeologist. Directed the intensive survey of over 1,100 acres in northwestern MCB Camp Pendleton within five training areas including Alfa One, Bravo One, Bravo Two, Bravo Three and the Quebec Impact Area.

**India Training Area Cultural Resources Survey—U.S. Department of the Navy Southwest Division, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California**

Project Archaeologist. Directed the intensive survey of over 1,100 acres within the India Training Area in eastern MCB Camp Pendleton.

**Papa Three Training Area Cultural Resources Testing and Evaluation—U.S. Department of the Navy Southwest Division, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California**

Project Archaeologist. Directed archaeological testing at two sites, CA-SDI-10,007 and CA-SDI-10,710 within the Papa Three Training Area.

**Kilo One Training Area Cultural Resources Testing and Evaluation—U.S. Department of the Navy Southwest Division, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California**

Project Archaeologist. Directed archaeological testing at two sites, CA-SDI-14,665/14,666 and CA SDI-14,688 within the Kilo One Training Area.

**Kilo One and Papa One Training Area Cultural Resources Testing and Evaluation—U.S. Department of the Navy Southwest Division, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California**

Project Archaeologist. Directed archaeological testing at two sites, CA-SDI-14,719 and CA-SDI-15,655 within the Kilo One and Papa One Training Areas.

**Former Radar Installation—Army Corps of Engineers, St. Lawrence Island, Alaska**

Project Archaeologist. Created global positioning system map of the former post and areas designated as potential sites of unexploded ordnance adjacent to the town of Gambell. Duties also included acting as an archaeological liaison between local archaeologist and project personnel.

**Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center—Army Corps of Engineers, Twenty-nine Palms, San Bernardino County, California**

Project Manager. Managed two concurrent contracts for the archaeological survey of nearly 16,000 acres, including administration and coordination with subcontractors and the USACE.

**Cultural Resource Investigation—Army Corps of Engineers, Nellis Air Force Range, Nevada**

Archaeologist. As staff archaeologist, assisted in the oversight of contractors in the field, Native American monitoring, and production of site records for the investigation of 60,000 acres.

**Dry Lake Margins at Cactus Flat—Army Corps of Engineers, Nellis Air Force Range, Nevada**

Project Manager. Delivery order manager for the cultural resources investigation of 3,450 acres of a dry lake margin to develop a geomorphological model of cultural resources of lake margins at Nellis Air Force Range. Duties included managing contract, subcontractors, budget, and interaction with USACE.

**Edwards Air Force Base Cultural Resources Studies—Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Kern Counties, California**

Project Archaeologist. As project archaeologist, implemented the surveys and evaluations, assessed impacts to cultural resources throughout the 301,000-acre base by executing monitoring programs to avoid adverse impacts to cultural resources while supporting IRP field activities.

**Castle Air Force Base Intensive Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Assessment—Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Merced County, California**

Archaeologist. Staff Archaeologist for the archaeological investigation associated with the disposal and reuse of Castle AFB.

**Cultural Resource Studies, Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) for Former Boise Barracks—Army Corps of Engineers, Idaho**

Project Archaeologist. Assessed the potential impact to cultural resources by the cleanup of unexploded ordnance at the former target range. Duties included archaeological oversight of subcontractor and mapping using a global positioning system to lay out the statistical sampling grid for ordnance cleanup crews avoiding any identified cultural resources.

**Cultural Resources Studies, EE/CA for Beale Air Force Base—Army Corps of Engineers, California**

Project Archaeologist. As project archaeologist for the assessment of cultural resources potentially impacted by the cleanup of unexploded ordnance in the culturally sensitive Spenceville Wildlife Recreation Area, researched background of the project vicinity in preparation of work plan and EE/CA.

**Cultural Resources Studies, EE/CA for Papohaku Aerial Gunnery—Army Corps of Engineers, Molokai, Hawaii**

Project Archaeologist. As project archaeologist for the assessment of cultural resources potential impacted by the cleanup of unexploded ordnance on the west side of the Island of Molokai, researched background of the project vicinity in preparation of work plan and EE/CA.

**Sierra Army Depot Cultural Resources Investigation Phase I Survey—Army Corps of Engineers, Lassen County, California**

Staff Archaeologist. As project archaeologist, surveyed 720 acres along the eastern shoreline of Honey Lake. This project involved prevention of potential impacts from the identification of unexploded ordnance in the vicinity of known prehistoric and historic National Register eligible sites.

**Edwards Air Force Base Cultural Resources Phase II Investigation—Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Los Angeles County, California**

Crew Chief. Crew chief for the excavation and evaluation of five prehistoric sites at the north end of Rogers Dry Lake in the Mojave Desert and performed total station mapping of the project area.

**Edwards Air Force Base Cultural Resources Phase II Investigation—Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, Los Angeles and Kern Counties, California**

Archaeologist. As staff archaeologist, assisted with the excavation and recording of 83 sites within Management Area 3 on Edwards AFB.

**Cultural Resources Studies and EA for Jefferson Barracks—Army Corps of Engineers, Missouri**

Project Archaeologist. Responsible for the assessment of cultural resources potentially impacted by the cleanup of unexploded ordnance at the National Register District, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri. The work also included development of a work plan designed to limit and avoid unnecessary disturbance to significant cultural resources along the Mississippi Riverfront cleanup zone.

**F-22 EA Cultural Resources Studies—Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, California and Nevada**

Project Archaeologist. As project archaeologist, responsible for the compilation, review, and qualitative assessment of cultural resources potentially impacted by overpressures resulting from high-speed aircraft flight from Edwards AFB, California, to Nellis Air Force Range, Nevada.

***Energy***

**Devers River USA Alert and Boring Monitoring—Southern California Edison (SCE), Indio to Blythe, California**

Archaeological Monitor. ICF was contracted by SCE to conduct archaeological monitoring for boring access and activities relating to the geotechnical investigation for the proposed Devers-Palo Verde No. 2 Transmission Line Project (DPV2).

**Antelope-Lancaster Solar Project CEQA Studies—TUUSSO Energy, LLC, Los Angeles County, California**

Project Archaeologist. Conducted a 213 acre phase I inventory in support of the proposed solar panel project. Duties include directing the field survey, archival research, Native American coordination, and preparation of the technical report and CEQA documents for TUUSSO and City of Lancaster.

**Rosamond Solar Project CEQA Studies—SGS Antelope Valley Development, LLC, Kern County, California**

Project Archaeologist. Conducted a 1,065 acre phase I inventory in support of the proposed solar panel project. Duties include directing the field survey, archival research, Native American coordination, and preparation of the technical report and CEQA documents for SGS and Kern County.

**Rosamond Solar Project Test and Evaluation—SGS Antelope Valley Development, LLC, Kern County, California**

Project Archaeologist. Directed the excavation and evaluation of a prehistoric hearth site in support of the proposed solar panel project. Duties included directing the field crew and preparation of the technical report and CEQA documents for SGS and Kern County.

**Technical Documentation to Support Application for CPCN Amendment—NextG Networks, Various Locales, California**

Staff Archaeologist. Conducted archaeological surveys throughout southern California for determination of potential impacts to cultural resources.

**Remedial and Future Environmental Services—Sunesys, LLC, Various Locales, California**

Staff Archaeologist. Conducted archaeological surveys throughout southern California for determination of potential impacts to cultural resources.

**Antelope and JAB Uranium Project Wildlife and Cultural Resources Baseline Studies—Energy Metals Corporation, Sweetwater County, Wyoming**

Staff Archaeologist. Participated in the archaeological survey and recordation of archaeological resources for baseline studies associated with proposed uranium exploration.

**Valley Rainbow Project, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton Cultural Resources Survey—San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E), San Diego County, California**

Project Archaeologist. Conducted archaeological survey for the MCB Camp Pendleton portion of a large power line project which crossed portions of six training areas including Bravo One, Bravo Two, Charlie, Delta, Echo, and Foxtrot Training Areas.

**Desert Crossing Gas Storage and Transportation System Cultural Resources Survey— Desert Crossing Gas Storage and Transportation System LLC, Northwestern Arizona**

Crew Chief. Conducted archaeological survey in eastern Arizona in support of a proposed natural gas line.

**Pine Tree Wind Tree Farm Cultural Resources Survey—Kiewit Pacific Co, Kern County, California**

Crew Chief. Conducted archaeological survey of potential wind turbine locations around Jawbone Canyon.  
*Infrastructure – Roads, Bridges, and Highways*

**I-15 and SR-74 Interchange Reconstruction—LAN Engineering/City of Lake Elsinore, Lake Elsinore, California**

Project Archaeologist. Prepared archaeological survey report for the proposed I-15/SR-74 Interchange. The proposed project would reconstruct an existing overcrossing of the I-15 freeway in Lake Elsinore, California.

**I-5 and Duncan Canyon Road Interchange Construction—LAN Engineering/City of Fontana, Fontana, California**

Project Archaeologist. Prepared archaeological survey report for the proposed I-15/Duncan Canyon Interchange. The proposed project would reconstruct an existing overcrossing of the I-15 freeway in the northern part of the City of Fontana as a full-service interchange.

**SR-79 Widening Project Thompson Road to Domenigoni Parkway—CH2M Hill/Riverside County Transportation Department, French Valley, California**

Staff Archaeologist. Participated in the archaeological survey and recordation of archaeological resources for the proposed SR 79 Widening Project.

**Los Alamos Road Overcrossing at Interstate 15 Cultural Resources Survey—City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California**

Project Archaeologist. Directed archaeological survey of areas possibly affected by widening of the Los Alamos Road Overcrossing in accordance with California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 8 format under CEQA. Documentation included a Historic Resources Compliance Report in addition to the Archaeological Survey Report.

**San Francisquito Canyon Road Abandonment Cultural Resources Survey—Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Los Angeles County, California**

Project Archaeologist. Directed archaeological survey of approximately nine acres along San Francisquito Canyon Road at the base of the historic St. Francis Dam within the Angeles National Forest.

**San Francisquito Canyon Road Alignment Cultural Resources Survey—Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Los Angeles County, California**

Project Archaeologist. Directed archaeological survey of approximately nine acres for the proposed new road alignment in the vicinity of the historic St. Francis Dam within the Angeles National Forest.

**State Route (SR) 125 South Outstanding Section 106 Issues Cultural Resources Studies—Caltrans District 11, San Diego County, California**

Project Archaeologist. Responsible for survey and oversight of resources not previously identified for the construction of SR 125 South. Project included survey and archival data collection for several areas along the 11.2-mile route.

**Manchester Avenue at Interstate 5 Cultural Resources Survey—Caltrans District 11, San Diego County, California**

Project Archaeologist. Directed archaeological survey of areas possibly affected by modifications to the existing interchange north of San Elijo Lagoon.

**InterConnect Tower EA Cultural Resources Investigation Phase I Survey—InterConnect Tower, Mojave Desert, California**

Project Archaeologist. As project archaeologist, surveyed 16 different locations along Interstate 15 and Interstate 40 in the Mojave Desert north and northwest of Barstow, California. Assessed and evaluated each location for potential impacts to cultural resources resulting from the development.

***Infrastructure – Rail***

**Cultural Resources Studies for the DesertXpress High Speed Train—Circle Point/FRA, San Bernardino County, California and Clark County, Nevada**

Project Archaeologist. Currently conducting Section 106, Section 4(f), and NEPA compliance for cultural resource studies for a 200-mile railway line from Victorville, California to Las Vegas, Nevada. The project involves over 300 identified prehistoric and historical cultural resources, and has required scoping, management, field work, and reporting on survey, evaluation, and BLM, SHPO, FRA, and Native American coordination. Documents prepared for CirclePoint, DesertXpress, and multiple federal agencies.

***Mines and Quarries***

**Liberty Quarry Biological and Cultural Resources Surveys—Granite Construction, Riverside County, California**

Staff Archaeologist. Participated in the archaeological survey of the proposed Liberty Quarry. Duties included archaeological survey and archival research.

***Development Projects***

**BRE Properties Transit-Oriented Development EIR—City of Riverside, California**

Project Archaeologist for the proposed redevelopment of over 529 multi-family dwelling units at the site of the historic Food Machinery Company complex in downtown Riverside. Responsible for archival research, archaeological survey, and production of the technical report.

**Distrito La Novia Cultural Resources Survey—Keeton Kreitzer Consulting, City of San Juan Capistrano, California**

Project Archaeologist for the planned business center development adjacent to the closed Forster Landfill in San Juan Capistrano. Duties included archival research, archaeological survey, and co-authoring the technical report for the City of San Juan Capistrano.

**Gallery Boulders Archaeological Monitoring and Pre-Construction Burrowing Owl Surveys—Gallery Developers, Riverside County, California**

Project Archaeologist for the archaeological monitoring of a planned housing development in central Riverside. Primarily conducted oversight of archaeological monitors and preparation of the technical report.

**Gallery Heights Development Cultural Resources Survey—Gallery Heights Partners, LLC, Riverside County, California**

Project Archaeologist for the archaeological monitoring of a planned housing development in Riverside County. Primarily conducted oversight of Native American coordination during ground disturbing activities.

**Five Technical Studies for Master Plan Development—Flying Seven Ventures, City of Bakersfield, California**

Project Archaeologist for the 144 acre planned housing development on the closed Forster Landfill in San Juan Capistrano. Duties included archival research, archaeological survey, and co-authoring the technical report for the Army Corps of Engineers

**San Juan Meadows Environmental Permits—Advanced Real Estate Services, City of San Juan Capistrano, California**

Project Archaeologist for the 2,560 acre planned housing development in southwestern Bakersfield. Duties included archival research, coordination with the Native American community and conducting the archaeological survey

**Boeing Property Cultural Resources Investigation/Studies—Dave Bartlett and Associates, Orange County, California**

Project Archaeologist. Directed archaeological subsurface trenching on Boeing Company property within the City of Seal Beach. Investigation focused on the assessment of potential archaeological deposits in a highly disturbed area.

*Parks, Trails, and Open Space*

**Sports Park and Community Center EIR—City of Lake Forest, California**

Project Archaeologist. Conducted archaeological survey for the proposed Sports Park and Community Center in Lake Forest California. Duties include archival research, archaeological survey, and preparation of the technical report in support of and EIR.

**Ramona Grasslands Preserve RMP—County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation, Ramona, California**

Staff Archaeologist. Participated in the archaeological survey of the 3,493-acre Ramona Grasslands Preserve. The objective of the study was to identify and map existing resources and to provide San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation with cultural resource management information.

**Dos Palmas Project Cultural Resources Survey—Bureau of Land Management, Riverside County, California**

Crew Chief. Conducted archaeological survey of approximately 1,800 acres within the Dos Palmas Preserve on the northeastern shore of the Salton Sea.

*Water*

**Hiwee Dam Cultural Resources Survey—City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Inyo County, California**

Project Archaeologist. Directed archaeological survey of approximately 425 acres at the base of the North Haiwee Reservoir.

**Los Angeles Reservoir Cultural Resources Survey—Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Los Angeles County, California**

Project Archaeologist. Directed archaeological survey of approximately 41 acres around the foot of the existing Los Angeles Reservoir.



**APPENDIX B**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCHES**  
**CONFIDENTIAL**



**APPENDIX C**  
**NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE**





August 5, 2014

Mr. Dave Singleton  
Native American Heritage Commission  
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 653-4082

**Re: 2728 Olivenhain Truck Sewer Improvements Project**

Dear Mr. Singleton,

Tierra Environmental Services has been retained to conduct a cultural resources investigation for improvements to a 5-mile long solar expansion project located in the center of Kern County (Figure 1). The proposed Project would rehabilitate 50 badly degraded manholes along an approximately 4-mile-long segment of the OTS within Escondido Creek and San Elijo Lagoon, remove a siphon and three manholes that have been evaluated as superfluous, and would provide City maintenance crews with long-term access for ongoing maintenance. In addition, approximately 2,800 linear feet of the upper OTS would be realigned into City streets, away from the Creek and Lagoon. The alignment is located within Section 8 of Township 13 South, Range 3 West, Sections 24, 25 and 26 of Township 13 South, Range 4 West, and unsectioned lands of the Los Encenitos Land Grant, as shown on the Encinitas and Rancho Santa Fe USGS 7.5' Quadrangle, SBBM (Figure 2).

Archaeological site record and literature reviews have been requested from the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University.

In addition to informing you about this project, a major purpose of this letter is to request a search of the sacred lands files in possession of the NAHC. Any information you may have about cultural resources on the property would greatly benefit our study.

If I can provide any additional information, please contact me immediately at (858) 578-9064. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chris Shaver", is written over a horizontal line.

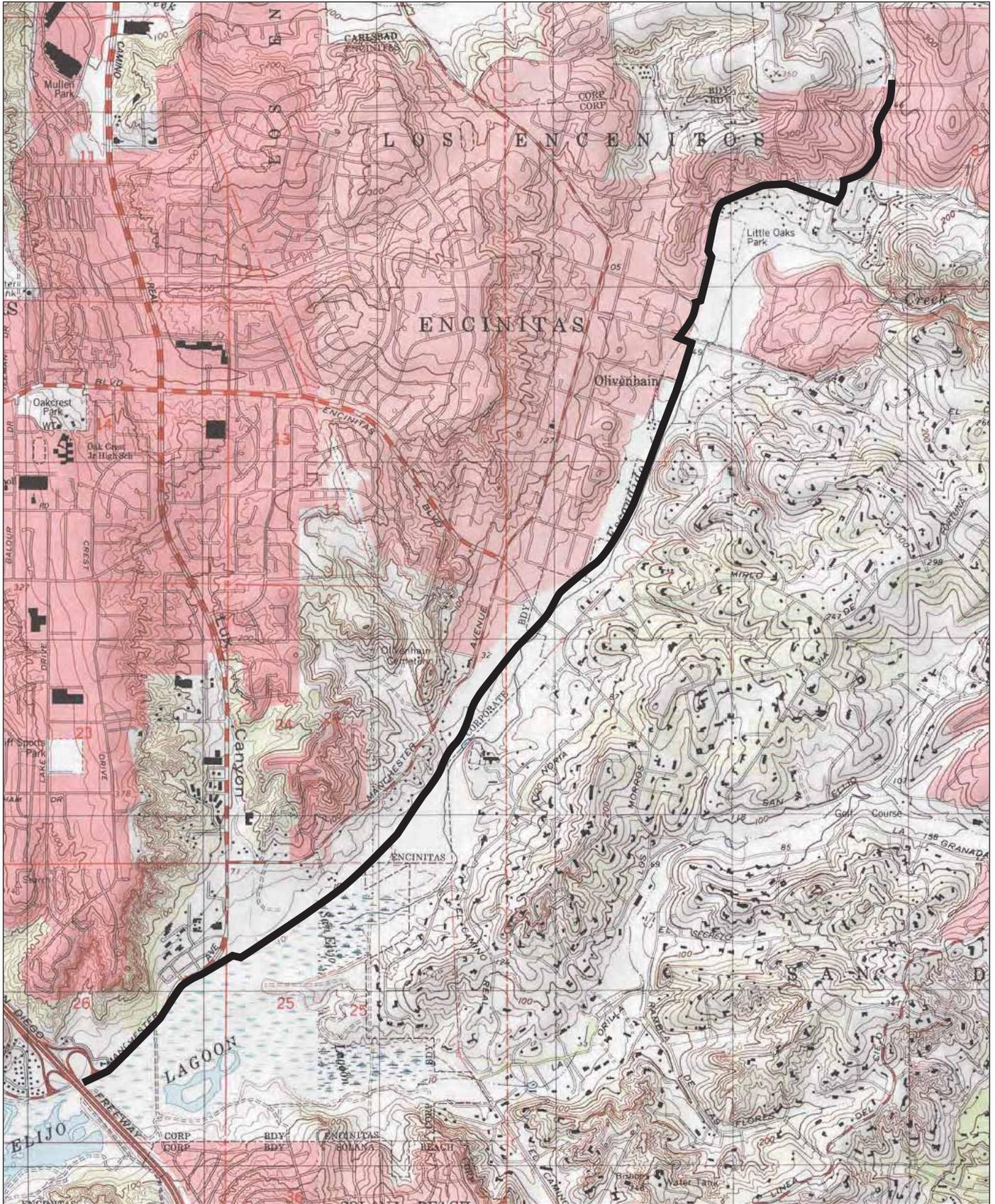
Chris Shaver  
Senior Archaeologist

Enclosures



Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map





USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Encinitas and Ranch Santa Fe



Figure 2. Project Location Map





STATE OF CALIFORNIAEdmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1650 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100  
Wood SACRAMENTO, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
Fax (916) 373-5471



September 4, 2014

Chris Shaver  
Tierra Environmental Services  
9915 Businesspark Avenue, Suite C  
San Diego, CA 92131

Sent by Fax: (858) 578-3646  
Number of Pages: 3

Re: 2728 Olivenhain Truck Sewer Improvements Project, San Diego County.

Dear Mr. Shaver,

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez  
Associate Government Program Analyst

**Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
September 4, 2014**

<p><b>Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office</b> Robert Pinto Sr., Chairperson 1054 Willows Road Alpine, CA 91901 vmicklin@leaningrock.net (619) 445-6315 (619) 445-9126 Fax</p>	<p>Diegueno/Kumeyaay</p>	<p><b>Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee</b> Ron Christman 56 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, CA 92001 (619) 445-0385</p>	<p>Diegueno/Kumeyaay</p>
<p><b>La Posta Band of Mission Indians</b> Dwendolyn Parada, Chairperson 1 Crestwood Road Boulevard, CA 91905 dparada@lapostacasino. (619) 478-2113 (619) 478-2125</p>	<p>Diegueno/Kumeyaay</p>	<p><b>Campo Band of Mission Indians</b> Ralph Goff, Chairperson 36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, CA 91906 chairgoff@aol.com (619) 478-9046 (619) 478-5818 Fax</p>	<p>Diegueno/Kumeyaay</p>
<p><b>Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation</b> Dorothy J. Elliott, Chairperson P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA 91905 birdsinger@aol.com (619) 766-4930 (619) 766-4957 Fax</p>	<p>Diegueno/Kumeyaay</p>	<p><b>Jamul Indian Village</b> Raymond Hunter, Chairperson P.O. Box 612 Jamul, CA 91935 jamulrez@sctdv.net (619) 669-4785</p>	<p>Diegueno/Kumeyaay</p>
<p><b>Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation</b> Daniel Tucker, Chairperson 459 Sycuan Road El Cajon, CA 92019 silva@sycuan-nsn.gov (619) 445-2613 (619) 445-1927 Fax</p>	<p>Diegueno/Kumeyaay</p>	<p><b>Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee</b> Steve Banegas, Spokesperson 1095 Barona Road Lakeside, CA 92040 sbenegas50@gmail.com (619) 742-5587 (619) 443-0681 Fax</p>	<p>Diegueno/Kumeyaay</p>
<p><b>Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians</b> Anthony R. Pico, Chairperson P.O. Box 908 Alpine, CA 91903 ahagen@viejas-nsn.gov (619) 445-3810 (619) 445-5337 Fax</p>	<p>Diegueno/Kumeyaay</p>	<p><b>Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians</b> ATTN: Julie Hagen, Cultural Resources P.O. Box 908 Alpine, CA 91903 jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov (619) 445-3810 (619) 445-5337</p>	<p>Diegueno/Kumeyaay</p>

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

**Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
September 4, 2014**

<p>Waiiaapaayp Tribal Office Bill Micklin, Executive Director 2054 Willows Road Alpine, CA 91901 wmicklin@leaningrock.net (619) 445-6315 (619) 445-9126 Fax</p>	Diegueno/Kumeyaay	<p>Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy Mr. Kim Bactad, Executive Director 2 Kwaaypaay Court El Cajon, CA 91919 kimbactad@gmail.com (619) 659-1008 Office (619) 445-0238 Fax</p>	Diegueno/Kumeyaay
<p>Manzanita Band of Mission Indians ATTN: Keith Adkins, EPA Director P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA 91905 (619) 766-4930 (619) 766-4957 Fax</p>	Kumeyaay	<p>Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Council Frank Brown, Coordinator 240 Brown Road Alpine, CA 91901 frbrown@viejas-nsn.gov (619) 884-6437</p>	Diegueno/Kumeyaay
<p>ipay Nation of Santa Ysabel Virgil Linton, Director of Cultural Resources P.O. Box 507 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070 vlinton73@aol.com (760) 803-5694</p>	Diegueno/Kumeyaay	<p>Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee Bernice Paipa, Vice Spokesperson P.O. 937 Boulevard, CA 91905 bernicepaipa@gmail.com</p>	Diegueno/Kumeyaay
<p>Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation Ardney Morris, Environmental Coordinator 459 Sycuan Road El Cajon, CA 92019 amorris@sycuan-nsn.gov (619) 445-2613 (619) 445-1927 Fax</p>	Diegueno/Kumeyaay	<p>ipay Nation of Santa Ysabel Virgil Perez, Chairperson P.O. Box 130 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070 (760) 765-0845 (760) 765-0320</p>	Diegueno/Kumeyaay
<p>Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources Coordinator P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA 91905 nickmepa@yahoo.com (619) 766-4930 (619) 925-0952 Cell (619) 766-4957 Fax</p>	Kumeyaay		

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed 2720 Olivehain Truck

# VIEJAS

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

P.O. Box 908  
Alpine, CA 91903  
#1 Viejas Grade Road  
Alpine, CA 91901

Phone: 6194453810  
Fax: 6194455337  
[viejas.com](http://viejas.com)

September 30, 2014

Chris Shaver  
9915 Businesspark Ave., Suite C  
San Diego, CA 92131

RE: Olivenhain Trunk Sewer

Dear Mr. Shaver,

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians ("Viejas") has reviewed the proposed project and at this time we have determined that the project site is has cultural significance or ties to Viejas. Viejas Band request that a Native American Cultural Monitor be on site for all ground disturbing activities to inform us of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains. Please call Julie Hagen for scheduling at 619-659-2339 or email [jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov](mailto:jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov). Thank you

Sincerely,

VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS

**APPENDIX D**

**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION RESOURCE FORMS 523**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

