

# Membrane Filtration Reverse Osmosis (MFRO) Facility Project

## Cultural Resources Survey Report

February 2020 | ESC-31

*Prepared for:*

**City of Escondido  
Utilities Engineering Office**  
1521 S. Hale Avenue  
Escondido, CA 92029

*Prepared by:*



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### **National Archaeological Database Information**

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Firm:	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc
Client/Project:	City of Escondido / Membrane Filtration Reverse Osmosis (MFRO) Facility Project
Report Date:	February 2020
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Type of Study:	Cultural Resources Survey
New Sites:	None
Updated Sites:	None
USGS Quad:	Escondido 7.5-minute Quadrangle
Acreage:	Approximately 17.2 acres (10.32 acres surveyed)
Key Words:	San Diego County; City of Escondido; Escondido Creek; positive Sacred Lands File search; Rincon del Diablo Land Grant; Washington Avenue; San Diego Central Railroad; no resources found

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) conducted a cultural resources study of the City of Escondido's (City) Membrane Filtration Reverse Osmosis (MFRO) Facility Project (project) in the City of Escondido, San Diego County. The MFRO Facility would provide advanced treatment for Title 22 quality reuse water produced at the Hale Avenue Resources Recovery Facility (HARRF). The project is seeking funding from the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund for a portion of the construction work. As such, the project is subject to review by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).

The cultural resources study included a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and a pedestrian survey of the project Area of Potential Effect (APE). The APE consists of the approximately 10.32-acre project parcel (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 232-09-072-00) in which the MFRO Facility would be constructed as well as onsite pipeline connections, and a product water pipeline route along Washington Avenue. This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended. The City will serve as lead agency for compliance with CEQA.

The records search conducted by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on March 25, 2019, and by HELIX at the SCIC on October 16, 2019, indicated that 39 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within a half-mile of the project APE, six of which overlap with the project area, but none that included pedestrian survey of the project parcel. The records search results also indicated that a total of 70 cultural resources have been previously recorded within a half-mile of the project APE. The resources include one prehistoric isolate and 69 historic buildings. Ten of the historic buildings are plotted at the SCIC along West Washington Avenue within the APE. However, all of the buildings are more accurately located outside of the APE, which encompasses the road right-of-way. In addition, a review of historic and modern aerial imagery shows that these buildings with the exception of P-37-019692 (located at 201 West Washington Avenue) have been demolished since being recorded in the 1980s. The building recorded as P-37-019692 appears to still be in existence; however, it is set back in the lot over 150 feet (45 meters) beyond the APE. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on February 21, 2019 for a Sacred Lands File search. The response, received on February 27, 2019, noted that a search was completed for the APE with positive results. The San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians indicated that sensitive discoveries have occurred immediately north of the Escondido Creek channel, and that the project area is considered sensitive to the tribe.

The field investigations included intensive pedestrian survey of the project parcel by a HELIX archaeologist and Luiseño and Kumeyaay Native American monitors on March 5, 2019. The survey did not result in the identification of any cultural material within the parcel. A pedestrian survey was not undertaken for the 1-mile long product water pipeline situated along West Washington Avenue; the APE along the pipeline route is defined by the road right-of-way; as such is covered in asphalt and/or concrete with no visible ground to survey.

Based on the results of the current study, no historic properties will be affected by the project. However, due to the cultural sensitivity of the project region, the positive Sacred Land Files results, and the alluvial setting of the APE, it is recommended that grading activities be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American monitor.

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# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) conducted a cultural resource study of the City of Escondido's (City) Membrane Filtration Reverse Osmosis (MFRO) Facility Project (project). The MFRO Facility would provide advanced treatment for Title 22 quality reuse water produced at the Hale Avenue Resources Recovery Facility (HARRF).

The MFRO Facility would be constructed within an approximately 10.3-acre City-owned parcel (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 232-090-72-00) located at 901 West Washington Avenue, in the City of Escondido in north-central San Diego County (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The project is located on the Escondido and Valley Center U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographical maps, within an unsectioned portion of the Rincon del Diablo Land Grant (Figure 2, *Project Location [USGS Topography]*). The parcel is located to the east of Interstate (I-15) and south of State Route (SR) 78, immediately north of the SPRINTER rail line (Figure 3, *Project Location [Aerial Photograph]*). The site is currently developed with a single-wide trailer used by the City's recycling group, one quadruple wide trailer previously used for training by various City departments, a metal storage building and an asphalt paved parking lot. The remainder of the site is used by the City Public Works and Utilities Departments for storage and heavy equipment training, except for a location on the west side that is used by EDCO, a waste disposal corporation, for the storage of empty roll-off bins. The site is accessible via a driveway along West Washington Avenue and a shared access driveway with two gated entrances towards the western side of the property. The site also is accessible towards the southeastern corner of the property from a bridge across the concrete flood control channel that connects the site to the City's Public Works Yard.

The City proposes to construct and operate the MFRO Facility to provide product water for agricultural use. The facility would utilize membrane filtration and reverse osmosis technologies sized for a total production capacity of 2.0 million gallons per day (mgd). High quality treated water would be blended with Title 22 recycled water within an on-site blend tank. The water would then be sent through the existing non-potable reuse water/agriculture pipelines and distributed to growers for use in agricultural production.

The proposed project would consist of an approximately 25,000-square foot commercial/industrial-like building (MFRO Facility), that would include partitioned areas to house the MFRO equipment, pumps, electrical room, and control room (Figure 4, *Site Plan*). The chemicals would be in a covered area adjacent to the MFRO building with two enclosed walls, and chain link fence on the other two sides. The MFRO Facility would be designed to accommodate installation of additional equipment in the future that would provide additional production capacity. The project would connect to the existing influent pipeline located adjacent to the Escondido Creek concrete-lined Flood Control Channel along the southern side of the project site; these connections would not encroach within Reidy Creek (Figure 5, *Project Components*).

The project would also include the product water pipeline, which is a one (1)-mile long pipeline that would transport the product water to an existing recycled water pipeline (Figure 5). The 24-inch diameter pipeline would exit on the northeast corner of the MFRO Facility and head east along West Washington Avenue. The pipeline would cross Reidy Creek, then Caltrans ROW between North Broadway and Waverly Place. The pipeline would turn south at Waverly Place and connect to the

existing 24-inch ductile iron pipe located within the roadway ROW north of Escondido Creek. No project components would encroach within the creek channel.

The maximum trench depth for the onsite pipeline connections and the product water pipeline would be 8.5 feet deep. The maximum trench width would be 6 feet wide (12 inches clear on each side of a 24-inch pipe).

## **1.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

The project is seeking funding from the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund for a portion of the construction work. As such, the project is subject to review by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). Thus, this cultural resources study addresses the requirements of both the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City will serve as lead agency for compliance with CEQA.

### **1.2.1 National Historic Preservation Act**

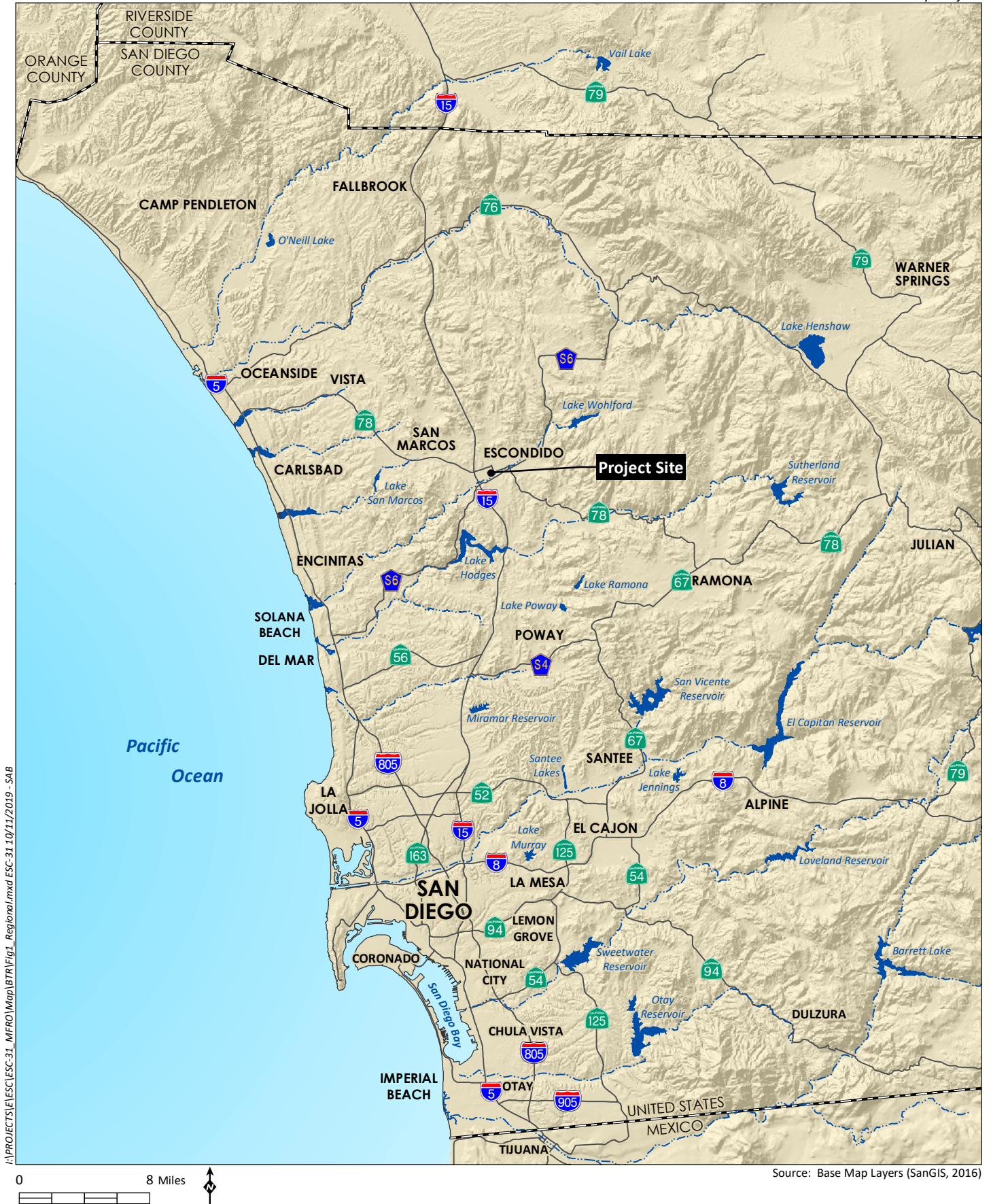
Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment. The historic preservation review process mandated by Section 106 is outlined in regulations issued by ACHP. Revised regulations, “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 800), became effective August 5, 2004. In the case of this project, the agency is SWRCB, as the funding agency, which must abide by the requirements of Section 106 and consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

Historic properties are properties that are included in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; National Register) or those that meet the criteria for inclusion in the NRHP, as outlined below. If the agency’s undertaking could affect historic properties, the agency determines the scope of appropriate identification efforts and then proceeds to identify historic properties in the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The agency reviews background information, consults with the SHPO or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) and others, seeks information from knowledgeable parties, and conducts additional studies as necessary. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects listed in the National Register are considered; unlisted properties are evaluated against the National Park Service’s published criteria, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that may attach religious or cultural importance to them.

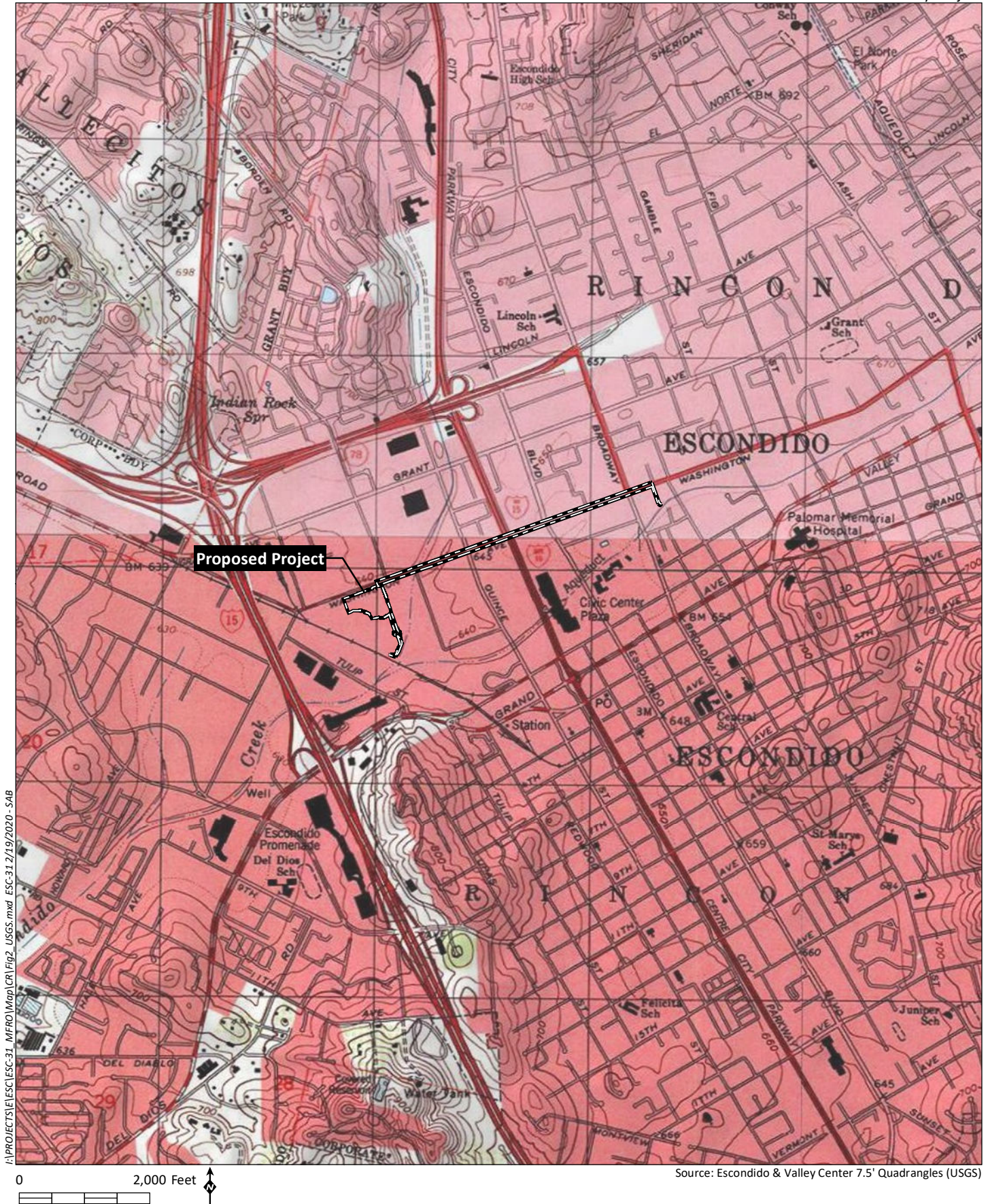
Section 106 review gives equal consideration to properties that have been included in the NRHP and those that have not been but that meet NRHP criteria. Section 60.6 of 36 CFR Part 60 presents the criteria for the evaluation of cultural resources for nomination to the NRHP as follows:

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

- a) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or







Source: Escondido & Valley Center 7.5' Quadrangles (USGS)





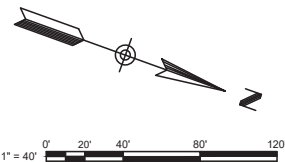
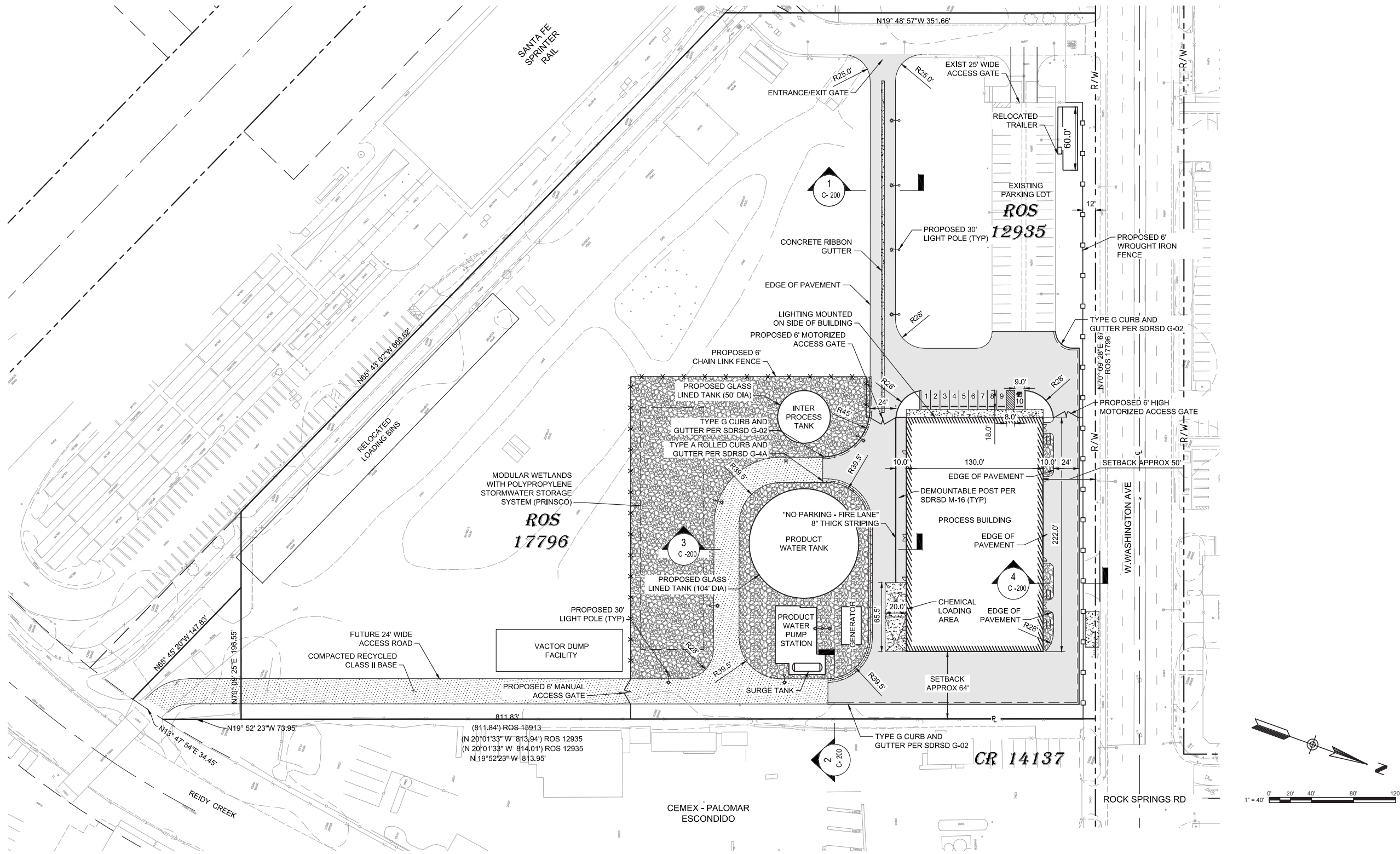
Project Parcel (APN 232-090-72-00)



0 500 Feet

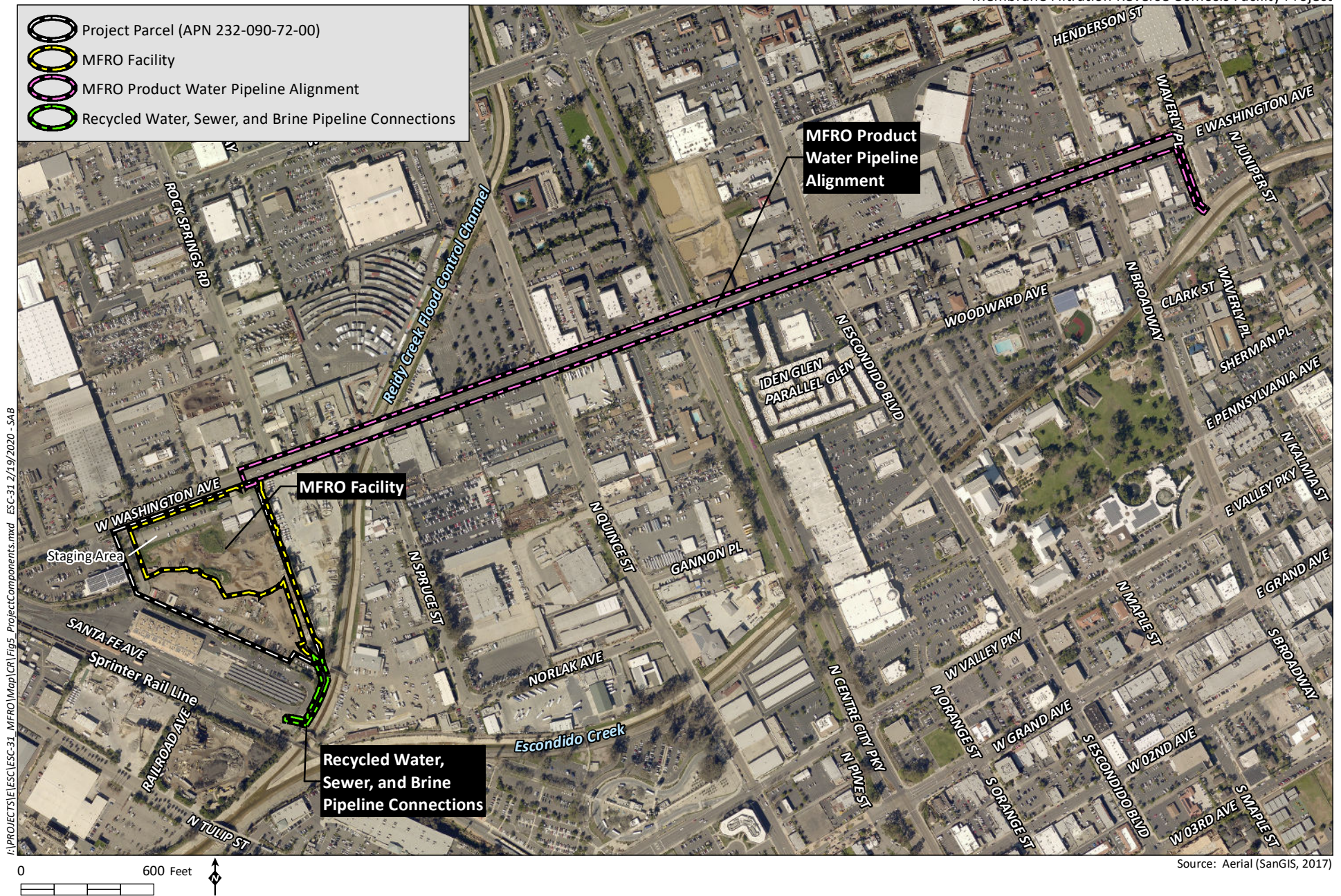
Source: Aerial (SanGIS, 2017)





Source: FILANC & Brown and Caldwell (2020)







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- b) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method or 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) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR Part 60).

## 1.2.2 California Environmental Quality Act

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

A (1): Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

B (2): Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

C (3): Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values, or:

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

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

## 1.2.3 City of Escondido General Plan

Goals and policies regarding Cultural Resources within the City of Escondido General Plan (City of Escondido 2012) include the following:

**GOAL 5:** Preservation of important cultural and paleontological resources that contribute to the unique identity and character of Escondido.

**Cultural Resources Policy 5.1:** Maintain and update the Escondido Historic Sites Survey to include significant resources that meet local, state, or federal criteria.

**Cultural Resources Policy 5.2:** Preserve significant cultural and paleontological resources listed on the national, State, or local registers through: maintenance or development of appropriate ordinances that protect, enhance, and perpetuate resources; incentive programs; and/or the development review process.

**Cultural Resources Policy 5.3:** Consult with appropriate organizations and individuals (e.g., South Coastal Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, Native American Heritage Commission, Native American groups and individuals, and San Diego Natural History Museum) early in the development process to minimize potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources.

**Cultural Resources Policy 5.4:** Recognize the sensitivity of locally significant cultural resources and the need for more detailed assessments through the environmental review process.

**Cultural Resources Policy 5.5:** Preserve historic buildings, landscapes, and districts with special and recognized historic or architectural value in their original locations through preservation, rehabilitation (including adaptive reuse), and restoration where the use is compatible with the surrounding area.

**Cultural Resources Policy 5.6:** Review proposed new development and/or remodels for compatibility with the surrounding historic context.

**Cultural Resources Policy 5.7:** Comply with appropriate local, State, or federal regulations governing historical resources.

**Cultural Resources Policy 5.8:** Consider providing financial incentives, and educational information on existing incentives provided by the federal government to private owners and development in order to maintain, rehabilitate, and preserve historic resources.

**Cultural Resources Policy 5.9:** Educate the public on the City's important historic resources in increase awareness for protection.

## 1.2.4 City of Escondido Local Register/Local Landmark Criteria

The procedure and criteria for register listing or local landmark designation is provided in the City's Municipal Code, Article 40, Section 33-794:

Prior to granting a resource local register or historical landmark status, the HPC [Historic Preservation Commission] shall consider the definitions for historical resources and historical districts and shall find that the resource conforms to one (1) or more of the criteria listed in this section. A structural resource proposed for the local register shall be evaluated against criteria number one (1) through seven (7) and must meet at least two (2) of the criteria. Signs proposed for the local register shall meet at least one (1) of the criteria numbered eight (8) through ten (10). Landscape features proposed for the local register shall meet criterion number eleven (11). Archaeological resources shall meet criterion number twelve (12). Local register resources proposed for local landmark designation shall be evaluated against criterion number thirteen (13). The criteria are as follows:

- (1) Escondido historical resources that are strongly identified with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture, history, prehistory, or development of the City of Escondido, region, state or nation;
- (2) Escondido building or buildings that embody distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type, specimen, or are representative of a recognized architect's work and are not substantially altered;

- (3) Escondido historical resources that are connected with a business or use that was once common but is now rare;
- (4) Escondido historical resources that are the sites of significant historic events;
- (5) Escondido historical resources that are fifty (50) years old or have achieved historical significance within the past fifty (50) years;
- (6) Escondido historical resources that are an important key focal point in the visual quality or character of a neighborhood, street, area or district;
- (7) Escondido historical building that is one of the few remaining examples in the city possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type;
- (8) Sign that is exemplary of technology, craftsmanship or design of the period when it was constructed, uses historical sign materials and is not significantly altered;
- (9) Sign that is integrated into the architecture of the building, such as the sign pylons on buildings constructed in the Modern style and later styles;
- (10) Sign that demonstrates extraordinary aesthetic quality, creativity, or innovation;
- (11) Escondido landscape feature that is associated with an event or person of historical significance to the community or warrants special recognition due to size, condition, uniqueness or aesthetic qualities;
- (12) Escondido archaeological site that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory;
- (13) Escondido significant historical resource that has an outstanding rating of the criteria used to evaluate local register requests. (Ord. No. 2000-23, §4, 9-13-00; Ord. No. 2008-16, §4, 7-16-08; Ord. No. 2016-15, §4, 10-26-16)

### **1.2.5 Native American Heritage Values**

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

Potentially relevant to prehistoric archaeological sites is the category termed Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) in discussions of cultural resource management (CRM) performed under federal auspices. According to Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King (1998), “Traditional” in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community’s historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. Cultural resources can include TCPs, such as gathering areas, landmarks, and ethnographic locations, in addition to archaeological districts. Generally, a TCP

may consist of a single site, or group of associated archaeological sites (district or traditional cultural landscape), or an area of cultural/ethnographic importance.

In California, the Traditional Tribal Cultural Places Bill of 2004 requires local governments to consult with Native American Tribes during the project planning process, specifically before adopting or amending a General Plan or a Specific Plan, or when designating land as open space for the purpose of protecting Native American cultural places. The intent of this legislation is to encourage consultation and assist in the preservation of Native American places of prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial importance. State Assembly Bill (AB) 52, effective July 1, 2015, introduced the Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR) as a class of cultural resource and additional considerations relating to Native American consultation into CEQA. As a general concept, a TCR is similar to the federally defined TCP; however, it incorporates consideration of local and state significance and required mitigation under CEQA. A TCR may be considered significant if included in a local or state register of historical resources; or determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC §5024.1; or is a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; or is a historical resource described in PRC §21084.1, a unique archaeological resource described PRC §21083.2; or is a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

### 1.3 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(1), the APE is the geographic area within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly alter the character or use of historic properties. The APE for the project totals approximately 17.2 acres and encompasses the MFRO Facility site within APN 232-090-72-00, the recycled water, sewer, and brine pipeline connections, and the product water pipeline route (Figure 5). The portion of the APE for the product water pipeline route consists of the entire West Washington Avenue road right-of-way, as the exact location of the pipeline within the roadway has not yet been established.

Facility site access would be provided on the west side of the parcel, from a driveway off of West Washington Avenue. Construction staging for the project would occur on-site. It is anticipated that soil import/export would be limited via a balanced grading plan; onsite soils are anticipated as suitable for fill. Any disposal of the excavated materials would be disposed of at an appropriate permitted disposal site depending on the type of material.

As described above, the maximum trench depth for the recycled water, sewer, and brine pipeline connections and the product water pipeline would be 8.5 feet deep.

### 1.4 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA served as principal investigator and is the primary author of this technical report. Ms. Wilson meets the qualifications of the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for archaeology. Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A., RPA provided overall project management support and senior technical review. Julie Roy, B.A. conducted the field survey. Ali'i Suauna (Luiseño Native American monitor) from Saving Sacred Sites and Gabe Kitchen (Kumeyaay Native American monitor) from Red Tail Environmental participated in the pedestrian survey. Resumes for key project personnel are presented in Appendix A.

## 2.0 PROJECT SETTING

### 2.1 NATURAL SETTING

The project is located within the coastal foothills of northern San Diego County within the watershed of Escondido Creek. The project area is flat, with an elevation of approximately 635 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Geologically, the project area is primarily underlain by old alluvial flood-plain deposits from the late to middle Pleistocene, with the southeastern corner of the parcel being underlain by younger alluvial deposits from Reidy Creek, a tributary of the Escondido Creek (Kennedy and Tan 2007; Tan and Kennedy 1999). Although the recent geologic maps and the 1996 Escondido USGS 7.5-minute topographic map (Figure 2) show this tributary traveling to the east of the project parcel and joining with Escondido Creek immediately to the southeast of the project, historic aerials and topographic maps show it further to the west, within the project site, suggesting a greater presence of young alluvial deposits within the APE than mapped.

The majority of the project site is mapped with Visalia sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes (USDA 2017). The Visalia series of soils is characterized by moderately well-drained, very deep sandy loams and are formed from granitic alluvial deposits (Bowman 1973). Visalia soils generally support vegetation such as annual grasses, chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), flattop buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*) (Bowman 1973), which would have been utilized by native populations for food, medicine, tools, and ceremonial and other uses (Bean and Shipek 1978; Hedges and Beresford 1986). Prehistorically, Escondido Creek would have provided an excellent seasonal water source for local Native American populations. The accompanying riparian environment of Escondido Creek and the foothills in the surrounding area held a variety of resources, as well as habitat for wildlife, which would have been utilized in multiple ways by these inhabitants.

### 2.2 CULTURAL SETTING

#### 2.2.1 Prehistoric Period

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

A large number of archaeological site assemblages dating to this period have been identified at a range of coastal and inland sites. These assemblages, designated as the La Jolla/Pauma complexes, are considered part of Warren's (1968) "Encinitas tradition" and Wallace's (1955) "Early Milling Stone Horizon." The Encinitas tradition is generally "recognized by millingstone assemblages in shell middens, often near sloughs and lagoons" (Moratto 1984:147) and brings a shift toward a more generalized economy and an increased emphasis on seed resources, small game, and shellfish. The local cultural manifestations of the Archaic period are called the La Jolla complex along the coast and the Pauma

complex inland. Pauma complex sites lack the shell that dominates many La Jolla complex site assemblages. Sites dating to the Archaic Period are numerous along the coast, near-coastal valleys, and around estuaries. In the inland areas of San Diego County, sites associated with the Archaic Period are less common relative to the Late Prehistoric complexes that succeed them (Cooley and Barrie 2004; Laylander and Christenson 1988; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999; True 1970). The La Jolla/Pauma complex tool assemblage is dominated by milling tools (manos and metates) and rough cobble tools, especially choppers and scrapers (Moriarty 1966). The La Jolla/Pauma complex assemblage also includes flexed burials, doughnut stones, discoids, stone balls, plummets, biface points, beads bone tools, and terrestrial and marine mammal remains (True 1958, 1980).

While there has been considerable debate about whether San Dieguito and La Jolla patterns might represent the same people using different environments and subsistence techniques, or whether they are separate cultural patterns (e.g., Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1987; Warren et al. 1998), abrupt shifts in subsistence and new tool technologies occur at the onset of the Late Prehistoric Period (1500 BP to AD 1769). The Late Prehistoric period is characterized by higher population densities and intensification of social, political, and technological systems. The Late Prehistoric period is represented by the San Luis Rey complex in the northern portion of San Diego County and the Cuyamaca complex in the southern portion. Late Prehistoric artifactual material is characterized by arrow points, Tizon Brownware pottery, various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, and hammerstones), arrow shaft straighteners, pendants, manos and metates, and mortars and pestles. The arrow point assemblage is dominated by the Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, but the Dos Cabezas Serrated type also occurs (Wilke and McDonald 1986). Subsistence is thought to be focused on the utilization of acorns and grass seeds, with small game serving as a primary protein resource and big game as a secondary resource. Fish and shellfish were also secondary resources, except immediately adjacent to the coast, where they assumed primary importance (Bean and Shipek 1978; Sparkman 1908). The settlement system is characterized by seasonal villages where people used a central-based collecting subsistence strategy.

## 2.2.2 Ethnohistory

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

While no ethnographically documented Indian villages are known to have been located in immediate proximity to the project area, Kroeber (1925:Plate 57) indicates that two Indian villages, *Mehel-om-pom-pauvo* and *Panakare*, may have been located to the east in the area of uppermost Escondido Creek, and another village, *Shikapa*, may also have been located to the west along San Marcos Creek. Kroeber indicates that these villages were all Luiseño. Kroeber (1925:Plate 57) and Trafzer and Carrico (1992:53) also indicate that three other villages, *Sinyau-Pichkara*, *Ahmukatlkatl*, and *Hapai*, were located along the San Dieguito River to the south of the project, and that these were Diegueño (Kumeyaay [Ipai]) villages.

While the exact locations for most of these villages are uncertain, two, *Sinyau-Pichkara* (San Bernardo) and *Ahmukatlkatl* (San Pascual), are known historically (Trafzer and Carrico 1992:52–53). The closest of these, *Sinyau-Pichkara*, would have been located approximately 5 miles to the south of the project site. While these latter two villages were historically associated with the Kumeyaay, Trafzer and Carrico (1992:52–53) note that “the Kumeyaay and Luiseño both revere a site (possibly *Sinyau-Pichkara*) near present-day Rancho Bernardo,” indicating that the boundary between these two peoples has likely varied over time.

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

## 2.2.3 Historical Background

Coastal Southern California’s historic period began in September 1542 when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo landed on Santa Catalina Island as part of his exploration expedition up the coast north of “New Spain.” Although the impact of this initial contact did not usher in instant changes in the region, it marks the opening of the area to new contact, colonialism, and cultural shifts.

### 2.2.3.1 Spanish Period

During the mid-eighteenth century, Spain escalated its involvement in California from exploration to colonization (Weber 1992). In 1769, a Spanish expedition headed by Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra traveled north from San Diego seeking suitable locations to establish military presidios and religious missions in order to extend the Spanish Empire into Alta California. The Presidio of San Diego and Mission San Diego de Alcalá were established in 1769 followed by the Presidio of Monterey and Mission San Carlos Borromeo de Carmelo in 1770 in northern California. The missions and presidios stood, literally and figuratively, as symbols of Spanish colonialism, importing new systems of labor, demographics, settlement, and economies to the area. Agriculture and animal husbandry were the main pursuits of the Missions.

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

mission outposts, called *asistencias*, were established near the project area, increasing the amount of Spanish contact in the inland region. An *asistencia* was established in Pala in 1816 and in Santa Ysabel in 1818.

### **2.2.3.2 Mexican Period**

Mexico, including Alta California, gained its independence from Spain in 1821, but Spanish culture and influence remained as the missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained for a period of time. Following secularization of the missions in 1834, large ranchos were granted to prominent and well-connected individuals, ushering in the Rancho Era, with the society making a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. With the numerous new ranchos in private hands, cattle ranching expanded and prevailed over agricultural activities. The project site is situated within the 12,653-acre Rincon del Diablo rancho, granted to Juan Bautista Alvarado in circa 1843. The origin of Rincon del Diablo name, meaning “Corner of the Devil,” is unknown; however, one suggestion is that because this land was not under the control of the local missions during the Mission Period, it belonged to the devil (Whetstone 1963). Alvarado built an adobe residence, and he raised cattle on the rancho.

These ranches put new pressures on California’s native populations, forcing them to acculturate or relocate farther into the back-country. In rare instances, former mission neophytes were able to organize pueblos and attempt to live within the new confines of Mexican governance and culture. The most successful of these was the Pueblo of San Pasqual, located inland along the San Dieguito River Valley, founded by Kumeyaay who were no longer able to live at the Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Carrico 2008; Farris 1994).

### **2.2.3.3 American Period**

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

While the American system required that the newly acquired land be surveyed prior to settlement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo bound the United States to honor the land claims of Mexican citizens who were granted ownership of ranchos by the Mexican government. The Land Act of 1851 established a board of commissioners to review land grant claims, and land patents for the land grants were issued from 1876 to 1893. A claim for the Rancho Rincon del Diablo was filed in 1852, with the grant patented to Alvarado’s heirs of in 1872. However, the rancho lands had already been sold to a San Diego judge, Oliver S. Witherby in the 1850s, who sold it to John, Matthew, and Josiah Wolfskill and Edward McGearey in 1868. The three brothers and McGearey had bought the land for raising sheep. The property changed ownership again in 1883, and the primary land use switched to growing grapes. In 1886, the rancho lands were deeded to the Escondido Land & Town Company, who platted a town site and sold properties.



Escondido was incorporated as a city in 1888, with 249 residents (Walter 2010). Offering free land to anyone who would build a church or school, the community soon had an elementary school, a large seminary built by the University of Southern California, and several churches. The Escondido Land & Town Company also sponsored the creation of a local newspaper, which was primarily used as an advertising tool targeting mid-western farmers to Escondido (Escondido History Center 2019). As the community grew, a formal cemetery was needed, and Oak Hill Memorial Park (formerly called Oak Hill Cemetery) was established in 1889.

The Escondido region saw little change but continued as a major citrus producing area in San Diego County until the 1950s (Van Wormer 2005). Citrus and grapes remained the main crops, with avocado orchards appearing in the 1920s. Most residential development through the end of the nineteenth century consisted of “mini farms,” with the early commercial downtown area growing along Grand Avenue. Early twentieth century residential neighborhoods were concentrated south of Grand Avenue and can be seen in today’s Old Escondido Historic District. The mid-1940s saw the peak of the citrus harvest, and the population reached approximately 5,000 by this time (City of Escondido, n.d.).

Highway 395 was completed through the City in the 1950s, linking Escondido to San Diego. With convenient access to San Diego established, population and development in the region boomed, and many citrus groves became housing subdivisions (Escondido History Center 2019). The citrus industry continued to decline in the 1960s, with an increasing number of groves being converted to avocado groves, housing subdivisions, or commercial and civic development. The population of the City increased dramatically over the following decades, with more than 16,000 residents present by 1960, and more than 36,000 residents present by 1970 (Escondido History Center 2019). During this time, Escondido Boulevard became a commercial strip, with strip malls and large shopping centers prevailing farther out (City of Escondido, n.d.).

### **San Diego Central Railroad (also known as California Central Railway; Southern California Railroad; Atchison Topeka Santa Fe Railroad; and San Diego Northern Railway)**

The rail line between Escondido Junction, located just south of Oceanside, and Escondido was built as a branch of the California Central Railway. The idea for the railroad began with the San Diego Central Railroad, incorporated on November 8, 1886. The originally proposed route was from the San Diego Bay north to Poway, up through Escondido, and then west to Oceanside. However, only the Oceanside to Escondido portion, via San Marcos and Vista, was ever built; the 21.23-mile rail line was expanded and completed by the California Central Railway in December of 1887 (Vivian 1891).

Back in 1884, the California Southern Railroad, linking the cities of National City and San Diego to San Bernardino via Oceanside, had become a subsidiary of Santa Fe railroad (Lowell 1985). Following the completion of the California Southern Railroad in 1885 up through the Cajon Pass to Barstow to a junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, San Diego County entered a period of marked growth. During this time, Santa Fe officials consolidated their family of railroads in southern California, forming the California Central Railway in 1887. Although the California Southern remained an individual subsidiary at the time, the bust that quickly followed the boom resulted in the California Southern Railroad, the California Central Railway, and the Redondo Beach Railway consolidating in 1889. The resulting corporation was the Southern California Railway Company, wholly owned by Santa Fe (Price 1988). This is the name that appears on the historic topographic maps for the San Diego Central Railroad from the 1800s through 1940s. It was not until 1906 that all of lines of Southern California Railway

Company were deeded to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company. Topographic maps from the 1940s on depict the railways as the “Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.”

## 3.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND CONTACT PROGRAM

### 3.1 RECORDS SEARCH

HELIX obtained a record search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on March 25, 2019. HELIX conducted a supplemental search at the SCIC on October 16, 2019 to extend the search radius around the product water pipeline route. The records search covered a half-mile radius around the project APE and included the identification of previously recorded cultural resources and locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies. A review of the California Historical Resources and the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directories was also conducted. The records search summary and maps are included as Appendix B (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

#### 3.1.1 Previous Surveys

The records search results identified 39 previous cultural resource studies within the record search limits, six of which cover or overlap with the project APE (Table 1, *Previous Studies Within a Half-Mile of the Project APE*). Two of the overlapping studies consist of Draft Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs) that cover the entirety of the search radius. The first of these was conducted in 1980 for the Expansion of Wastewater Treatment Facility Project (City of Escondido 1980); the other study includes appendices for the Reclaimed Water Distribution System Project Draft EIR (Keller Environmental Associates, Inc. [KEA] 1992). The remaining studies include a survey report on historic/cultural Resources within the City (Donald A. Cotton Associates 1983), studies conducted for the North Inland Residential Crisis Center (Gorman 2014) and the San Diego 129 Project (Brunzell 2017), and a cultural resources study for a proposed ballpark within the same parcel as the proposed MFRO Facility Project (Robbins-Wade 2010). This study, however, was only a constraint analysis and did not include a pedestrian survey.

**Table 1**  
**PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN A HALF-MILE OF THE PROJECT APE**

Report No.	Report Title	Author, Date
SD-00429	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Lincoln Ash Interim Facility, in the City of Escondido, California	Chace, 1977
SD-00783	Cultural Resource Survey of the La Terraza Project Escondido, California	Cheever and Gallegos, 1986
SD-01017	Cultural Resource Survey of The Osborne OV6 Trunk Sewer Line, Vista, California	Gallegos and Pigniolo, 1987
SD-01249	Archaeological Survey of Nursey Lease Parcel 11-SD-78 P.M. 17.5 11825 11400-911036.	Johnson, 1981
SD-02219	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for The Proposed Grand Ave, Second Ave, And Valley Blvd Specific Plan, Escondido, California	Gallegos, 1992
SD-02235	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: First Addendum Route 11-SD-78	Rosen, 1991

**Table 1 (cont.)**  
**PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN A HALF-MILE OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>Report No.</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Author, Date</b>
SD-02236	Archaeological Survey Report Route 11-SD-76	Rosen, 1991
SD-04244	Historic Property Survey Report: 11-SD-94, P.M. 25.0/R47.3, 11212-110531 SDSI	Colombo, 1989
SD-04301	Archaeological Survey Report: The Proposed Escondido Auto Park in The City of Escondido, California	Banks and Van Horn, 1980
SD-04909	Historic Property Survey Report Escondido Transit Center, San Diego County, California	County of San Diego, 1985
SD-08588*	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Expansion of Wastewater Treatment Facility	City of Escondido, 1980
SD-08596*	Appendices-Reclaimed Water Distribution System Project: Draft Environmental Impact Report	Keller Environmental Associates, Inc, 1992
SD-08729	The Oceanside to Escondido Rail Project	Mitchell, 1989
SD-09076	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD728-01 City of Escondido California San Diego County, California	Kyle, 2002
SD-09546	Cultural Resource Test Report for Oceanside-Escondido Rail Project Oceanside, California	Guerrero, Gallegos, Stropes, Bouscaren, Bugbee, and Cerreto, 2001
SD-09622	Cultural Resources Record Search and Field Survey Report for a Verizon Telecommunications Facility: Valley Parkway, Escondido, San Diego County, California	Mason, Chandler, and Cotterman, 2005
SD-09990	Cultural Resources Study for the Lumina Project, City of Escondido, San Diego County, California	Clifford and Wesson, 2006
SD-10352	Lowe's General Plan Amendment - Escondido Case Numbers: ER 2005-40, 2005-02-GPA, 2005-58/PD/CP/CZ, Tract 946 Cultural Resources	Robbins-Wade, 2006
SD-10713	Archaeological Assessment of the Mobile Haven Senior's Project Located in The City of Escondido, San Diego County, California	Smith, 2006
SD-12039	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the North County Transit District (NCTD) Sprinter Rail Project Oceanside to Escondido, California	Guerrero and Gallegos, 2007
SD-12394	A Historical Assessment of 1050 West Washington Avenue, Escondido, San Diego County, California	Pierson, 2009
SD-12443	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Crossings at Elder Place Housing Project Escondido, San Diego County, California	Beard, 2009
SD-12835*	Escondido Ballpark- Cultural Resources Survey	Robbins-Wade, 2010
SD-13353	Palomar-Pomerado Health Demolition Project- Archaeological Monitoring	Giletti and Robbins-Wade, 2012
SD-14328	Letter Report: ETS 20872 Cultural Resources Monitoring for TL6956 Undergrounding Trench Excavation, City of Escondido, California	Wilson, 2013
SD-14394*	Survey Report on Historic/Cultural Resources City of Escondido	Donald A. Cotton Associates, 1983
SD-14396	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Escondido Family Development, City of Escondido, California	Hudlow, 2013
SD-14707	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site SD0435 Center City Parkway 1050 North Broadway Escondido, San Diego County, California	Loftus, 2013
SD-15266	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Westside Park Project, Escondido, San Diego County, California	Brunzell, 2015

**Table 1 (cont.)**  
**PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN A HALF-MILE OF THE PROJECT APE**

<b>Report No.</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Author, Date</b>
SD-02236	Archaeological Survey Report Route 11-SD-76	Rosen, 1991
SD-15653	Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory, Verizon Wireless Services, 78 Lincoln Facility, City of Escondido, San Diego County, California	Fulton, 2014
SD-15868	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate SD1870 (Escondido Transit Center), 520 West Gannon Place, Escondido, San Diego County, California	Wills and Williams, 2014
SD-16557*	Historic Resources Technical Report for the North Inland Residential Crisis Center, Escondido, San Diego County, California	Gorman, 2014
SD-16896	Historic Structure Assessment for 852 Metcalf Street Escondido, California	Smith and Reinicke, 2016
SD-16924	Historic Structure Assessment for 862 North Broadway, Escondido, California APN 229-130-49	Smith and Stropes, 2017
SD-17233*	San Diego 129 Project, San Diego County, California	Brunzell, 2017
SD-17339	Recycled Water Easterly Main and Tanks Project and Brine Line, Broadway to Hale Avenue Resource Recovery Facility (HARRF) Project - Cultural Resources Study	Robbins-Wade and Falvey, 2015
SD-17574	Supplemental Archaeological Survey for the Minor Project Refinements: Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for the Rainbow-San Diego (Line 3602) 36-Inch Natural Gas Pipeline Project, San Diego County, California	Manchen and Williams, 2017
SD-17576	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the San Diego Gas & Electric Company and Southern California Gas Company Pipeline Safety & Reliability Project, San Diego County, California	Castells, Gunderman, DeCarlo, and Williams, 2016
SD-17577	Indirect Visual Impact Assessment Survey for the Proposed Pipeline Safety and Reliability Project, San Diego County, California	Davis, 2016

\* Overlaps with APE

### 3.1.2 Previously Recorded Sites

The SCIC has a record of 70 previously recorded cultural resources within a half-mile radius of the project parcel (Table 2, *Previously Recorded Resources Within a Half-Mile of the Project APE*). Overall, the cultural resources documented within the records search radius consist of one prehistoric isolate and 69 historic buildings. In addition to these 69 buildings with assigned Primary numbers, multiple other historic addresses are present within the records search radius that have not been formally recorded or assigned Primary numbers. Ten of the historic buildings on file at the SCIC are plotted along West Washington Avenue within the product water pipeline APE. However, all of the buildings are more accurately located outside of the APE, which encompasses the road right-of-way. In addition, a review of historic and modern aerial imagery shows that these buildings with the exception of P-37-019692 (located at 201 West Washington Avenue) have been demolished since recordation in 1983. The building recorded as P-37-019692 appears to still be in existence; however, it is set back in the lot over 150 feet (45 meters) beyond the APE.

**Table 2**  
**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN A HALF-MILE OF THE PROJECT APE**

Resource Number	Age and Resources Present	Description	Recorder, Date
P-37-015577	Prehistoric Isolate	Lithic debitage and ground stone fragment consisting of a porphyritic metavolcanic flake and a granitic mano fragment	James, Bark, and Cooley, 1996
P-37-017746	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the California Bungalow architectural style circa (c.) 1925. Building has been altered	Marsh, 1983
P-37-017747	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Craftsman Cottage architectural style c. 1915	Marsh, 1983
P-37-017780	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the California Bungalow architectural style c. 1925	Marsh, 1983
P-37-017781	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Clapboard Cottage architectural style c. 1925	Marsh, 1983
P-37-019336	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the California Bungalow architectural style c. 1910	Marsh, 1983
P-37-019368	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Moderne architectural style c. 1940	Marsh, 1983
P-37-019369	Historic Building	Feed store; constructed in the Stucco Storefront architectural style c. 1920	Leary, 1983
P-37-019370	Historic Building	Railroad station; constructed in the Eastlake architectural style in 1887	Marsh, 1983
P-37-019371	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Italianate architectural style c. 1890	Marsh, 1983
P-37-019372	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Greek Revival Cottage architectural style c. 1890	Marsh, 1983
P-37-019436	Historic Building	Industrial building; constructed in the Regional Vernacular architectural style c. 1930	Leary, 1983
P-37-019455	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Craftsman architectural style c. 1911	Marsh, 1983
P-37-019526	Historic Building	Storage space originally utilized as a barn; constructed c. 1900	Leary, 1983
P-37-019527	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Victorian architectural style c. 1890	Leary, 1983
P-37-019528	Historic Building	Bar/restaurant originally utilized as an ice house; constructed c. 1920	Leary, 1983
P-37-019558	Historic Building	Storage shed originally utilized as a shed and barn; constructed c. 1920	Leary, 1983
P-37-019559	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Cottage architectural style c. 1920s	Leary, 1983
P-37-019560	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Adobe Bungalow architectural style c. 1920	Leary, 1983
P-37-019561	Historic Building	Commercial, ancillary; currently named RCP Block and Brick, historically named Escondido Cement Products; constructed in the Spanish and Quonset hut-type architectural style c. 1930	Leary, 1983; Dolan, 2002

**Table 2 (cont.)**  
**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN A HALF-MILE OF THE PROJECT APE**

Resource Number	Age and Resources Present	Description	Recorder, Date
P-37-019562	Historic Building	Gas station; constructed c. 1920s	Leary, 1983
P-37-019563	Historic Building	Industrial building; Grangetto Agriculture Supply Company; constructed in the Industrial architectural style c. 1930	Marsh, 1983
P-37-019564	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Adobe House architectural style c. 1941	Leary, 1983
P-37-019565	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Adobe Bungalow architectural style c. 1941	Leary, 1983
P-37-019566	Historic Building	Industrial packaging plant; constructed in the Industrial architectural style in 1934	Leary, 1983
P-37-019567	Historic Building	Restaurant originally utilized as a residence; constructed in the California Bungalow architectural style c. 1920s	Leary, 1983
P-37-019618	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the California Bungalow architectural style c. 1935	Leary, 1983
P-37-019619	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Bungalow with Spanish Elements architectural style c. 1930s	Leary, 1983
P-37-019620	Historic Building	Residence; stucco cottage constructed c. 1930s	Leary, 1983
P-37-019621	Historic Building	Commercial building, originally utilized as a residence; constructed in the Bungalow architectural style c. 1930s	Leary, 1983
P-37-019622	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Cottage architectural style c. 1930s	Leary, 1983
P-37-019623	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Cottage architectural style c. 1930s	Leary, 1983
P-37-019624	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Bungalow architectural style c. 1930	Leary, 1983
P-37-019625	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Cottage architectural style c. 1930s	Leary, 1983
P-37-019626	Historic Building	Feed and Grain Mill; architectural style not given; constructed c. 1930	Marsh, 1983
P-37-019632	Historic Building	Office, originally utilized as a Residence; constructed in the Bungalow architectural style c. 1920	Leary, 1983
P-37-019633	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Bungalow architectural style c. 1940	Leary, 1983
P-37-019634	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Cottage architectural style c. 1938	Leary, 1983
P-37-019644	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Colonial Revival architectural style c. 1903	Marsh, 1983
P-37-019645	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Clapboard Cottage architectural style c. 1920	Marsh, 1983
P-37-019646	Historic Building	Residence; constructed c. 1910	Marsh, 1983
P-37-019647	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Stucco Cottage architectural style c. 1935	Marsh, 1983

**Table 2 (cont.)**  
**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN A HALF-MILE OF THE PROJECT APE**

Resource Number	Age and Resources Present	Description	Recorder, Date
P-37-019648	Historic Building	Industrial originally utilized as a Packing House; historically named Sunkist Lemon Packing Plant; constructed in the Mission Style c. 1928	Leary, 1983
P-37-019649	Historic Building	Residence; currently known as Eller House, historically named Hartley House; constructed in the Craftsman architectural style c. 1900.	Marsh, 1983
P-37-019650	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Clapboard Cottage architectural style c. 1925	Marsh, 1983
P-37-019651	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the California Bungalow architectural style c. 1915	Marsh, 1983
P-37-019652	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Board and Batten Cottage architectural style c. 1900	Marsh, 1983
P-37-019653	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Greek Revival architectural style c. 1895	Marsh, 1983
P-37-019687*	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the California Bungalow architectural style c. 1920s	Leary, 1983
P-37-019688	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the California Bungalow architectural style c. 1920s	Leary, 1983
P-37-019689	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the California Bungalow architectural style c. 1930s	Leary, 1983
P-37-019690	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the California Bungalow architectural style c. 1930s	Leary, 1983
P-37-019691*	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the California Bungalow architectural style c. 1930s	Leary, 1983
P-37-019692*	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the California Bungalow architectural style c. 1930s	Leary, 1983
P-37-019693*	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Cottage architectural style c. 1900	Leary, 1983
P-37-019694*	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Victorian architectural style c. 1900.	Leary, 1983
P-37-019695*	Historic Building	Residence; constructed c. 1920s	Leary, 1983
P-37-019696*	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Cottage architectural style c. 1930s	Leary, 1983
P-37-019697*	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Cottage architectural style c. 1930s	Leary, 1983
P-37-019698*	Historic Building	Residence; constructed c. 1920s	Leary, 1983
P-37-019699*	Historic Building	Residence; constructed in the Italianate architectural style pre-1895	Leary, 1983
P-37-019700	Historic Building	Barn; constructed c. 1940	Leary, 1983
P-37-035447	Historic Building	Public utility building; constructed in the Modern architectural style c. 1960	Crawford, 2013
P-37-036142	Historic Building	Escondido Branch Building (part of the campus complex of the Inland Public Health Center), constructed in the Mid-Century Modern architectural style in 1954	Gorman and Davis, 2014

**Table 2 (cont.)**  
**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN A HALF-MILE OF THE PROJECT APE**

Resource Number	Age and Resources Present	Description	Recorder, Date
P-37-036143	Historic Building	Escondido Health Center. (part of the campus complex of the Inland Public Health Center), constructed in the Mid-Century Modern architectural style in 1958	Gorman and Davis, 2014
P-37-036144	Historic Building	Escondido Welfare Building (part of the campus complex of the Inland Public Health Center), constructed in the Mid-Century Modern architectural style in 1968	Gorman and Davis, 2014
P-37-036400	Historic Building	Motel; historically named Pine Tree Motor Lodge; constructed in the rustic Minimal Traditional architectural style between 1953 and 1958	Price, 2016
P-37-036401	Historic Building	Restaurant; the Wagon Wheel Restaurant; constructed in the rustic Minimal Traditional architectural style; date of construction not given	Price, 2016
P-37-036603	Historic Building	Industrial and ancillary buildings; Quince Street Warehouse Complex. Constructed in the Modern/Contemporary architectural style between 1953 and 1967	Davison and Robbins-Wade, 2017

\* Plotted within APE

In order to supplement information obtained from the SCIC record search, the NRHP website was consulted. Five addresses listed on the National Register are within one mile of the APE, and include the Hotel Charlotta (#92001752), the Thomas/Turrentine House (#92001684), the Bandy House (#92001754), the A.H. Beach House (#93001462), and the Howell/Leighton House (#92001612). All five of these addresses are located over a half-mile from the project.

### 3.1.3 Other Archival Research

Various additional archival sources were also consulted to identify historic structures and land use in the area. These include historic aerials from 1947, 1953, 1964, and 1967 (NETR Online 2019) and several historic USGS topographic maps, including the 1893 and 1901 Escondido (1:125,000), and the 1948 and 1968 Escondido (1:24,000) topographic maps.

On the 1893 topographic map, the town site of Escondido is observed southeast of the project area as a grid of roads and several structures. A larger grid of roadways is also shown within the Escondido Creek valley to northeast, and a more organic network of roads are shown to the north, west, and southwest. The Escondido Branch of the California Southern Railroad is observed to the south of the project parcel. Similar conditions are shown on the 1901 topographic map, but with additional roads and structures within the project vicinity. In addition, a railroad wye is shown extending north into the project parcel from the railroad. Reidy Creek, a tributary of the Escondido Creek, is shown on the 1893 and 1901 maps traveling through the central portion of the project parcel.

The 1947 aerial shows the product water pipeline APE along West Washington Avenue as primarily rural, with the roads being laid out in larger grids than to the south and residences being situated along the north and south sides of the avenue. The 1947 aerial photograph clearly shows the railroad wye and



Reidy Creek within the project parcel; however, the tributary appears to have been channelized within the APE by this time. Both the railroad wye and tributary are shown on the 1948 topographic map as well.

The 1953 aerial shows similar conditions as the 1946 aerial; however, by 1964, a good deal of residential and agricultural development has occurred within the project vicinity. While the location of the Reidy Creek drainage is still visible within the project area on the 1967 aerial, a newly constructed channel is observed traveling on the east side of the parcel, bypassing the original creek route within the project parcel.

The increase in residential, commercial, and infrastructure development continues into the 1980s, with the majority of Escondido to the southeast of the project site being shown as generalized urban area on the topographic maps. The project parcel, however, remains undeveloped on the 1980 and 1989 aerials, with both the railroad wye and Reidy Creek within the project parcel continuing to be faintly visible. But on the 1990 aerial, the railroad wye and creek drainage are no longer visible within the project site, and by the 2000s the parcel is shown as being used for staging.

### **3.2 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM**

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on February 21, 2019 for a Sacred Lands File search and list of Native American contacts for the project area. The response, received on February 27, 2019, noted that a search of the Sacred Lands File was completed for the APE with positive results, and instructed that the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians be contacted for more information. On March 5, 2019, HELIX Senior Archaeologist Stacie Wilson spoke to Cami Mojado of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians about tribal cultural concerns and the positive Sacred Lands File search results for the project. Ms. Mojado expressed that sensitive discoveries have occurred immediately north of the Escondido Creek channel, and that the project area is considered sensitive. Ms. Mojado stated that cultural resource monitoring is recommended due to the area being developed during a period before CEQA was initiated; and that monitoring should be full time with potential for spot checks after the initial excavations. She would also like to confirm that the mitigation measures for the project comply with the City's most recent standardized measures.

Letters regarding the project were sent via certified mail on March 8, 2019 to all contacts listed by the NAHC. One response has been received. In a letter dated March 22, 2019, the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians (Viejas) indicated that the general project area has cultural significance or ties to Viejas and request that a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be on site for ground disturbing activities to inform them of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains.

In accordance with the requirements of AB 52, on July 31, 2019 the City sent notification to four Native American Tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area; no response was received from the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, or Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians. In a response dated August 12, 2019, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (Rincon) identified the location as being within the Territory of the Luiseño people, and also within Rincon's specific area of Historic interest. Furthermore, Rincon identified one Luiseño place name within close proximity to the project site. The tribe requested the completion of an archaeological record search and assessment with results being provided to them. Rincon also requested formal consultation, which was conducted with City staff on October 22, 2019. Rincon indicated that although there were no tribal

cultural resources identified on the project site, there is the potential for the proposed project to impact unknown tribal cultural resources and requested that a Luiseño Cultural Monitor be on the site for ground disturbing activities and that the standard Cultural Mitigation measures that were developed with the Tribes input be incorporated.

Native American correspondence is included as Appendix C (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

## 4.0 METHODS

### 4.1 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

A pedestrian survey of the project parcel was conducted on March 5, 2019 by HELIX field director Julie Roy. Kumeyaay Native American monitor Gabe Kitchen from Red Tail Environmental and Luiseño Native American monitor Ali'i Suauna from Saving Sacred Sites participated in the pedestrian survey.

The project parcel was walked by the survey crew in 5-meter increments when feasible, but due to the lack of visibility there was a need to do reconnaissance survey in many areas. Reconnaissance survey was achieved by meandering in and out of open areas throughout the project site.

The west side of the property was highly disturbed with a small area of water located south of the parking area at the back entrance (Plate 1). This area was surrounded on three sides with a man-made berm. The parcel is used for storage; along the southern and middle portions of the project area, equipment parts and metal bins have been laid out on the ground in rows (Plate 2). Towards the east portion of the parcel are several large spoil piles. Furthermore, there are areas separated by concrete k-rails for discards, trash, vegetation, recyclables and so on along the east end of the project boundary. Within the northeast portion of the project, buildings, paved driveways and gravel, as well as a thick growth of grass cover most of the ground. Visibility, as a whole was no more than 50 percent, and as low as zero percent within some areas of the parcel.



Plate 1. Overview of man-made berm at west side of the project parcel, view to the northwest.



Plate 2. Overview of central of project parcel, spoil piles in background, view to the northeast.

A pedestrian survey was not undertaken for the 1-mile long product water pipeline situated along West Washington Avenue. The APE along the pipeline route is defined by the road right-of-way; as such, is covered in asphalt and/or concrete with no visible ground to survey.

## 5.0 SURVEY RESULTS

The project parcel is currently used as a City staging and equipment yard and is highly disturbed; however, the depths of previous disturbance related to the property's development are not known. Aerial images from the 1990s suggest that the parcel may have only undergone light grading prior to its use for staging/equipment storage.

No cultural resources were observed within the project area during the cultural resources survey. A railroad wye was present within the parcel as early as 1901 and can faintly be seen on aerials throughout the 1980s. However, by the 1990s no visible sign of the railroad wye can be seen on aerials and no evidence of it was observed during the pedestrian survey. As such, it has been determined that the railroad wye has been removed from the parcel and is no longer existent within the project APE.

## 6.0 SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

A study was undertaken to identify cultural resources that are present in the MFRO Facility Project APE and determine the effects of the undertaking on historic properties. The cultural resources survey did not identify any historic-period or prehistoric resources within the project area; therefore, no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated.

As such, based on the results of the current study, no historic properties will be affected by the proposed project. However, as noted by the NAHC, the Sacred Land File search for the project area was returned with positive results. The San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians have indicated that sensitive

discoveries have occurred immediately north of the Escondido Creek channel, and that the project area is considered sensitive to the tribe. The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians also indicated that although there were no tribal cultural resources identified on the project site, there is the potential for the proposed project to impact unknown tribal cultural resource. Additionally, the project location is situated within an alluvial environment. As such, there is a potential for subsurface cultural resources to be present within the APE.

Due to these concerns, it is recommended that an archaeological and Native American monitoring program be implemented for grading or other ground disturbing activities (i.e., trenching for utilities) for the proposed project. The recommended monitoring program is described below.

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

## 6.1 MITIGATION MONITORING RECOMMENDATIONS

- CUL-1** It is recommended the City of Escondido Planning Division (City) should enter into a Tribal Cultural Resource Treatment and Monitoring Agreement (also known as a preexcavation agreement) with a tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the Project Location (TCA Tribe) prior to issuance of a grading permit. The purposes of the agreement are (1) to provide the applicant with clear expectations regarding tribal cultural resources; and (2) to formalize protocols and procedures between the City and the TCA Tribe for the protection and treatment of, including but not limited to, Native American human remains; funerary objects; cultural and religious landscapes; ceremonial items; traditional gathering areas; and cultural items located and/or discovered through a monitoring program in conjunction with the construction of the proposed project, including additional archaeological surveys and/or studies, excavations, geotechnical investigations, grading, and all other ground disturbing activities.
- CUL-2** Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the City shall retain a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (U.S. Department of the Interior, 2008), and Native American monitors associated with a TCA Tribe to implement the monitoring program. Because the project is located within shared territory of the Luiseño and Kumeyaay people, Native American monitors representing the interest and values of both the Luiseño and Kumeyaay people shall be retained for the project. The archaeologist shall be responsible for coordinating with the Native American monitor. This verification shall be presented to the City in a letter from the project archaeologist that confirms that Native American monitors representing both Luiseño and Kumeyaay TCA Tribes have been retained. The City, prior to any pre-construction meeting, shall approve all persons involved in the monitoring program.
- CUL-3** The qualified archaeologist and a Native American monitor shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the grading contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
- CUL-4** During the initial grubbing, site grading, excavation or disturbance of the ground surface, the qualified archaeologist and the Native American monitor shall be on site full-time. The frequency of inspections shall depend on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and

any discoveries of tribal cultural resources as defined in California Public Resources Code Section 21074. Archaeological and Native American monitoring will be discontinued when the depth of grading and soil conditions no longer retain the potential to contain cultural deposits. The qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the Native American monitor, shall be responsible for determining the duration and frequency of monitoring.

- CUL-5** In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources that qualify as historical, unique archaeological, and/or tribal cultural resources are discovered, the qualified archaeologist and the Native American monitor shall have the authority to temporarily divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operation in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field and collected so the monitored grading can proceed.
- CUL-6** If a potentially significant historical, unique archaeological, and/or tribal cultural resource is discovered, the qualified archaeologist shall notify the City of said discovery. The qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the City, the TCA Tribe and the Native American monitor, shall determine the significance of the discovered resource. Recommendations for the resource's treatment and disposition shall be made by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with the TCA Tribe and the Native American monitor and be submitted to the City for review and approval.
- CUL-7** The avoidance and/or preservation of significant cultural resources that qualify as historical, unique archaeological, and/or tribal cultural resources must first be considered and evaluated as required by CEQA. Where any significant resources have been discovered and avoidance and/or preservation measures are deemed to be infeasible by the City, then a research design and data recovery program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the qualified archaeologist (using professional archaeological methods), in consultation with the TCA Tribe and the Native American monitor, and shall be subject to approval by the City. The archaeological monitor, in consultation with the Native American monitor, shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis. Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the research design and data recovery program activities must be concluded to the satisfaction of the City.
- CUL-8** As specified by California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are found on the project site during construction or during archaeological work, the person responsible for the excavation, or his or her authorized representative, shall immediately notify the San Diego County Coroner's office. Determination of whether the remains are human shall be conducted on-site and in situ where they were discovered by a forensic anthropologist, unless the forensic anthropologist and the Native American monitor agree to remove the remains to an off-site location for examination. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition. A temporary construction exclusion zone shall be established surrounding the area of the discovery so that the area would be protected, and consultation and treatment could occur as prescribed by law. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains in accordance with California Public Resources Code section 5097.98. The Native American remains shall be kept

in-situ, or in a secure location in close proximity to where they were found, and the analysis of the remains shall only occur on-site in the presence of a Native American monitor.

**CUL-9** If the qualified archaeologist elects to collect any archaeological materials that qualify as tribal cultural resources, the Native American monitor must be present during any testing or cataloging of those resources. Moreover, if the qualified archaeologist does not collect the archaeological materials that qualify as tribal cultural resources that are unearthed during the ground disturbing activities, the Native American monitor, may at their discretion, collect said resources and provide them to the TCA Tribe for respectful and dignified treatment in accordance with the Tribe's cultural and spiritual traditions. The project archaeologist shall document evidence that all cultural materials have been curated and/or repatriated as follows:

- 1) It is the preference of the City that all tribal cultural resources be repatriated to the TCA Tribe as such preference would be the most culturally sensitive, appropriate, and dignified. Therefore, any tribal cultural resources collected by the qualified archaeologist shall be provided to the TCA Tribe. Evidence that all cultural materials collected have been repatriated shall be in the form of a letter from the TCA Tribe to whom the tribal cultural resources have been repatriated identifying that the archaeological materials have been received.

OR

- 2) Any tribal cultural resources collected by the qualified archaeologist shall be curated with its associated records at a San Diego curation facility or a culturally-affiliated Tribal curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and, therefore, would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/ researchers for further study. The collection and associated records, including title, shall be transferred to the San Diego curation facility or culturally affiliated Tribal curation facility and shall be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence that all cultural materials collected have been curated shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility stating the prehistoric archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

**CUL-10** Prior to the release of the grading bond, a monitoring report and/or evaluation report, if appropriate, which describes the results, analysis and conclusion of the archaeological monitoring program and any data recovery program on the project site shall be submitted by the qualified archaeologist to the City. The Native American monitor shall be responsible for providing any notes or comments to the qualified archaeologist in a timely manner to be submitted with the report. The report will include California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site Forms for any newly discovered resources.

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# Appendix A

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## Resumes

### Summary of Qualifications

Ms. Wilson has been professionally involved in cultural resources management for 15 years and has more than 17 years of unique experience in both archaeology and GIS. She has served as principal investigator on numerous cultural resources management projects, and regularly coordinates with local, state, and federal agencies and Native American tribal representatives. She is skilled in project management, archaeological inventories and excavation, and report documentation and has broad experience with utility, municipal, federal, renewable energy, and private development projects. Her years of experience also encompass an understanding of CEQA and NEPA compliance regulations. She is proficient at creating, organizing, and analyzing GIS data; technical skills include ArcGIS 10.4, Spatial Analyst, Geostatistical Analyst, and working with datasets in Microsoft Word and Excel. Ms. Wilson is detail-oriented and has strong organizational and coordination capabilities.

### Selected Project Experience

**Eastern Municipal Water District As-Needed Environmental Services** (2015 - 2019). Serving as Senior Archaeologist on several individual task orders for HELIX's as-needed environmental services agreement with EMWD, including Well 59 Wellhead Treatment Facilities (2018), Cactus II Feeder Transmission Pipeline (2017 - 2018), and Fox Tank Replacement (2017). Responsible for coordinating cultural resources studies including records searches, Sacred Lands File searches, Native American outreach, reviews of historic aerial photographs and maps, and pedestrian surveys. Authored cultural resources technical reports.

**Crescent Drive Sewer Improvements Project** (2018). Cultural Task Lead for a sewer improvements project in the City of Vista. The project proposes to conduct improvements to the sewer main and connecting sewer laterals within Crescent Drive. Duties included conducting a record search and a Sacred Lands File search; reviewing existing cultural resources information for the project site and immediate vicinity; coordinating a field visit; and preparing a constraints report. Work performed for KEH and Associates, Inc. with the City of Vista as the lead agency.

**Padre Dam Municipal Water District East County Advanced Water Purification Program** (2018). Senior Archaeologist for cultural resources inventory and assessment of approximately 10 miles of pipeline. The East County Advanced Water Purification project proposes to increase the region's supply of potable water. Duties included preparation of a cultural resources study, assisting with community outreach with regard to the historic resources, and working with the agencies and interested parties to develop appropriate measures to avoid or minimize impacts. Work performed for Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, Inc., with Padre Dam Municipal Water District as the lead agency and Helix Water District, the County of San Diego, and the City of El Cajon as participating agencies.

### Education

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

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

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

### Registrations/ Certifications

The Register of  
Professional  
Archaeologists  
#16436, 2008

Riverside County  
Approved Cultural  
Resources  
Consultant, 2017

### Professional Affiliations

Society for California  
Archaeology

# Stacie Wilson, RPA

## Senior Archaeologist

**City of San Diego Water Group Job 939** (2018). Principal Investigator for the Water Group Job 939, located in the Sorrento Valley area of the City of San Diego. Conducted as part of an as-needed contract with the City of San Diego, Public Works Department, Project Implementation Division, the project proposes approximately 6,846 linear feet of water main replacement and installation. Duties included conducting background research, reviewing previous cultural resource surveys, and coordination of Native American and archaeological monitors.

**Alvarado 2nd Pipeline Extension** (2018 - 2019). Principal Investigator overseeing completion of cultural resource management services for the geotechnical investigations related to this approximately 8.5-mile pipeline project, which will include the extension of the existing Alvarado 2nd Pipeline along Friars Road between Interstate 805 and West Mission Bay Drive. Responsibilities included overseeing a record search and submitting a request for a Sacred Lands File search; reviewing environmental, geological, and existing cultural resources information for the project alignment; coordinating a field visit; and preparing a report that provided monitoring recommendations. Oversaw subsequent archaeological and Native American monitoring program. Work performed for Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, Inc., with the City of San Diego as the lead agency.

**City of San Diego Sewer Group 806** (2017 - 2018). Principal Investigator for the Sewer Group Job 806, located in the College Area and Mid City Kensington-Talmadge community planning areas in the City of San Diego. Conducted as part of an as-needed contract with the City of San Diego, Public Works Department, Project Implementation Division, the project proposes both the replacement and rehabilitation of existing sewer mains, including replacing-in-place approximately 2,158 linear feet of existing vitrified clay pipe sewer mains. Duties included conducting background research, reviewing previous cultural resource surveys, conducting a field survey with a Native American monitor, and the preparation of a cultural resources technical report.

**Quince Street Senior Housing Project** (2017). Principal Investigator for the demolition of an existing warehouse complex within a developed property in order to construct affordable housing for seniors. Managed reconnaissance survey of the project area, which included photography of the built environment within the project site and documentation/evaluation of structures over 50 years of age. Assisted with cultural resources technical report preparation. Work performed for San Diego InterFaith Housing Foundation, with the City of Escondido as the lead agency.

**City of San Diego Long-term Mitigation Strategy Development** (2016). Principal Investigator for a cultural resources study of the Kearny Mesa East Mitigation Site, a 7.57-acre City of San Diego owned parcel located in Murphy Canyon. Conducted as part of an as-needed contract with the City of San Diego, Transportation & Storm Water Department, the project evaluated the potential mitigation opportunities for the parcel. Duties included conducting background research, a field survey and recording of cultural resources, Native American outreach and coordination, and report preparation. Work performed for the City of San Diego.