Appendix F
Cultural Resources Report

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT
FOR THE
NORTH IRIS LANE TM PROJECT,
CITY OF ESCONDIDO, CALIFORNIA
(APN 224-310-05-00, 224-310-06-00, 224-310-07-00, 224-310-08-00, 224-310-20-00)

Prepared for:

Ms. Mariana McGrain
Senior Project Manager
Hallmark Communities
740 Lomas Santa Fe Drive, Suite 204
Solana Beach, CA 92075

Prepared by:

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.
3421 Voltaire Street
San Diego, CA 92106

Andrew R. Pigniolo, MA, RPA
Carol Serr, BA

December 2021

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT
FOR THE
NORTH IRIS LANE TM PROJECT,
CITY OF ESCONDIDO, CALIFORNIA
(APN 224-310-05-00, 224-310-06-00, 224-310-07-00, 224-310-08-00, 224-310-20-00)

Prepared for:

Ms. Mariana McGrain
Senior Project Manager
Hallmark Communities
740 Lomas Santa Fe Drive, Suite 204
Solana Beach, CA 92075

Prepared by:

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.
3421 Voltaire Street
San Diego, CA 92106

Andrew R. Pigniolo, MA, RPA
Carol Serr, BA

December 2021

National Archaeological Data Base Information
Type of Study: Cultural Resource Survey
Sites (Resources): P-37-039446, 2039 North Iris Lane (P-37-039507), 2047 North Iris Lane (P-37-039508), 2085 North Iris Lane (P-37-039509), and 2089 North Iris Lane (P-37-039510)
USGS Quadrangle: Valley Center Quad 7.5'
Area: 7.7 Acres
Key Words: City of Escondido, North Iris Lane, 2039 North Iris Lane, 2047 North Iris Lane, 2085 North Iris Lane, 2089 North Iris Lane, Cultural Resource Survey, Positive Survey, Isolate Biface Preform (P-37-039446), Non-local Collection

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

ABSTRACT

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain) conducted an intensive archaeological survey for the North Iris Lane TM Project in the City of Escondido, California. This investigation included a review of archaeological and historical information in addition to performing an archaeological survey of the project area.

Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the California Code of Regulations (CCR), and related implementing regulations and guidelines. The City of Escondido, will serve as lead agency for the project and CEQA compliance.

A records search covering the project area and a one-mile radius was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center. At least 56 cultural resource studies have been undertaken within one mile of the project. Most of these studies deal with residential and commercial development projects, historic structure assessments, and infrastructure development. The project area was not previously subject to field survey based on any of these investigations.

Twenty cultural resources have been recorded outside of the project area, within a one mile radius. Thirteen are prehistoric, six are historic, and one is a prehistoric milling site with historic refuse associated. The prehistoric sites consist of bedrock milling locales, lithic scatters, temporary camps, habitation sites associated with bedrock milling, and an isolate grinding tool (mano). The historic resources include two residences, a house foundation, a water reservoir tank, a flume, and a highway

Additionally, a records search of the Sacred Lands Files of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was requested by Laguna Mountain. This search indicated that no Native American sacred sites are located within the current project area.

The archaeological survey was conducted by Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA on March 26, 2021. Mr. P.J. Stoneburner, of Saving Sacred Sites, served as Native American monitor for the project. Fieldwork included an intensive 10 to 15-m interval transect survey throughout the project area. Small portions of the property had been previously cut/leveled during construction of the four existing houses on the property, but the project area was otherwise undisturbed. Surface visibility was highly variable depending upon non-native weed cover and native vegetation, averaging approximately 40 percent. Although dense grasses and non-native weeds were present, other areas included openings and areas of bare soil. Rodent backdirt was carefully examined in areas of lower surface visibility. The cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources.

The survey identified four standing structures of historic age (2039 North Iris Lane, 2047 North Iris Lane, 2085 North Iris Lane, and 2089 North Iris Lane) within the project area. In addition, a single prehistoric isolated artifact (P-37-039446) was also present in the project. The project area was revisited on October 15, 2021. At that time the isolated artifact (P-37-039446) was found to have been relocated to a picnic table and additional artifacts were present on the table. Conversation with the homeowner indicated that the prehistoric isolated artifact (P-37-039446), along with most of the

other artifacts present, had been purchased in Arizona near Lake Powell and none of the artifacts present had originated on the project site. This was consistent with the appearance of some of the other artifacts. Based on this evidence, the results of the survey of the project area are negative for the presence of Native American cultural resources.

The four standing structures of historic age (2039 North Iris Lane, 2047 North Iris Lane, 2085 North Iris Lane, 2089 North Iris Lane) have not been previously evaluated for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). Due to modifications through time, none of the four structures retain integrity or other qualities that would make them eligible for the California Register. These structures are not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage. The residential properties at 2039 North Iris Lane (P-37-039507), 2047 North Iris Lane (P-37-039508), 2085 North Iris Lane (P-37-039509), and 2089 North Iris Lane (P-37-039510) are not associated with events significant in local history. They are also not associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities. The architects and builders are unknown, but the structures do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values. The integrity of the structures has been compromised by additions and window replacements. The structures cannot yield information important in local history. As a privately purchased isolated resource, P-37-039446 also does not qualify as eligible for California Register listing.

All four of the of the historic-age structures within the project area are proposed to be directly impacted by the current project. It is likely that the artifact (P-37-039446), along with the other artifacts observed on the patio, will be removed by the owners prior to development and will not be impacted by the project.

Cultural resource monitoring by archaeological and Native American monitors during construction excavation and grading of native soils is recommended to ensure that potentially buried or obscured features are not impacted.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description

The 7.7-acre North Iris Lane TM project area is located in the west-central portion of San Diego County in the northern portion of the City of Escondido (Figure 1). The project is east of both Interstate 15 and North Centre City Parkway on the west side of North Iris Lane, comprised of five parcels (APNs 224-310-05, 224-310-06, 224-310-07, 224-310-08, 224-310-20). The project is located in the southern portion of Section 4 bordering on the section edge where is it bisected by the Rincon del Diablo Grant boundary line, in Township 12 South and Range 2 West, as shown on the Valley Center 7.5' USGS quadrangle (Figure 2).

The proposed project includes the demolition of four existing residential structures and construction of a 102 unit condominium complex with off-street parking (Figure 3). The project will include grading and excavation for utilities.

Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and their implementing guidelines and regulations. The City of Escondido will serve as lead agency for the project and CEQA compliance. The archaeological survey was conducted to determine if any cultural resources eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historic Resources (California Register) would be affected by this project.

B. Project Personnel

The cultural resource survey was conducted by Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain), whose cultural resources staff meet state and local requirements. Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator for the project and conducted the field survey. Mr. Pigniolo is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) and meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for qualified archaeologists. Mr. Pigniolo has an MA degree in Anthropology from San Diego State University and has more than 42 years experience in the San Diego region. His resume is included in Appendix A.

Ms. Carol Serr coordinated the records search, prepared the report graphics, and edited and formatted the report. She has a B.A. in Anthropology from San Diego State University and more than 42 years of experience doing San Diego County archaeology.

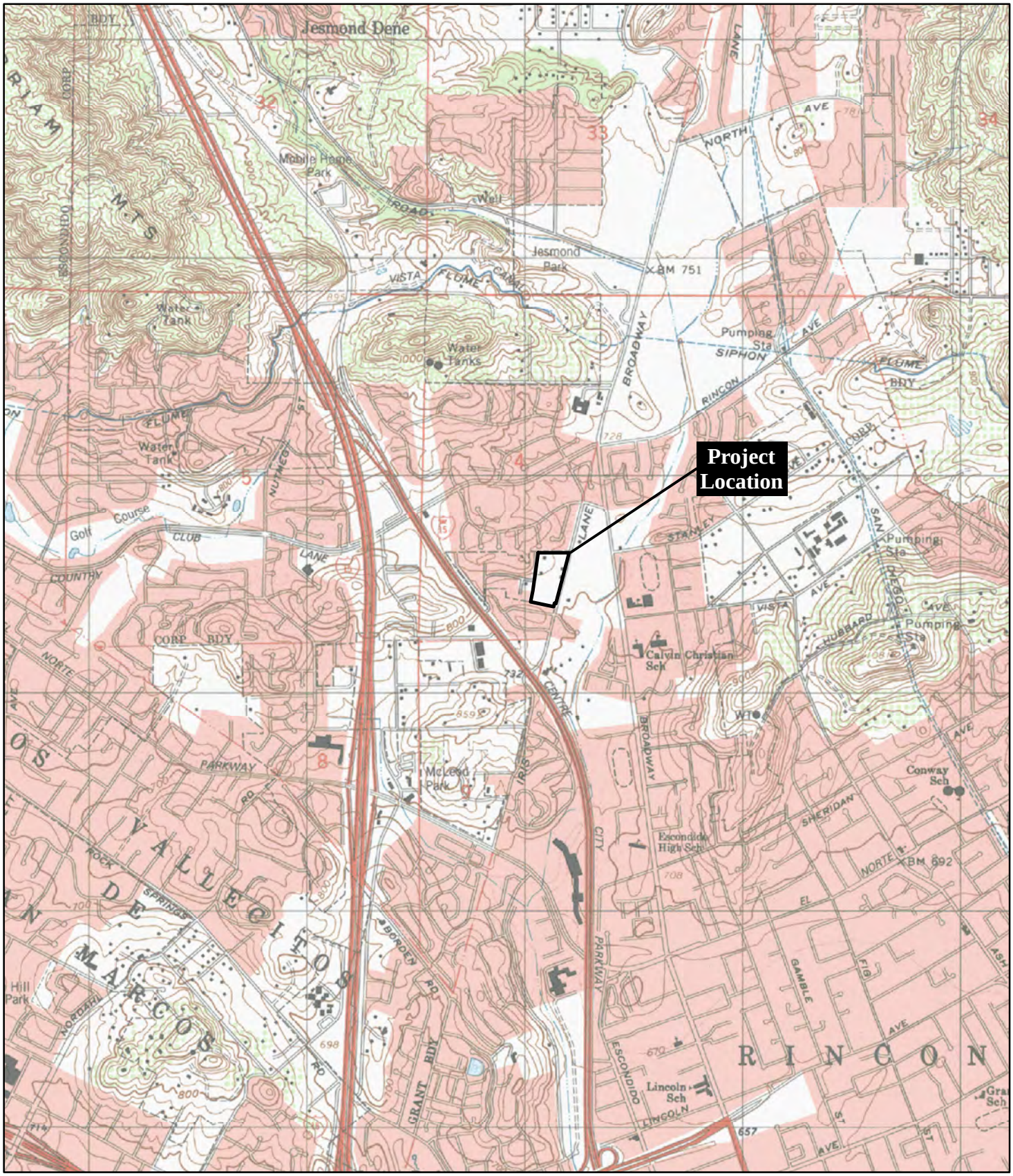
Mr. “P. J.” Stoneburner, of Saving Sacred Sites, served as the Native American monitor for the project. He has more than three years experience conducting Native American monitoring in San Diego County.

C. 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 survey results. Section V provides a summary and recommendations.

Figure 1
Regional Location Map

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

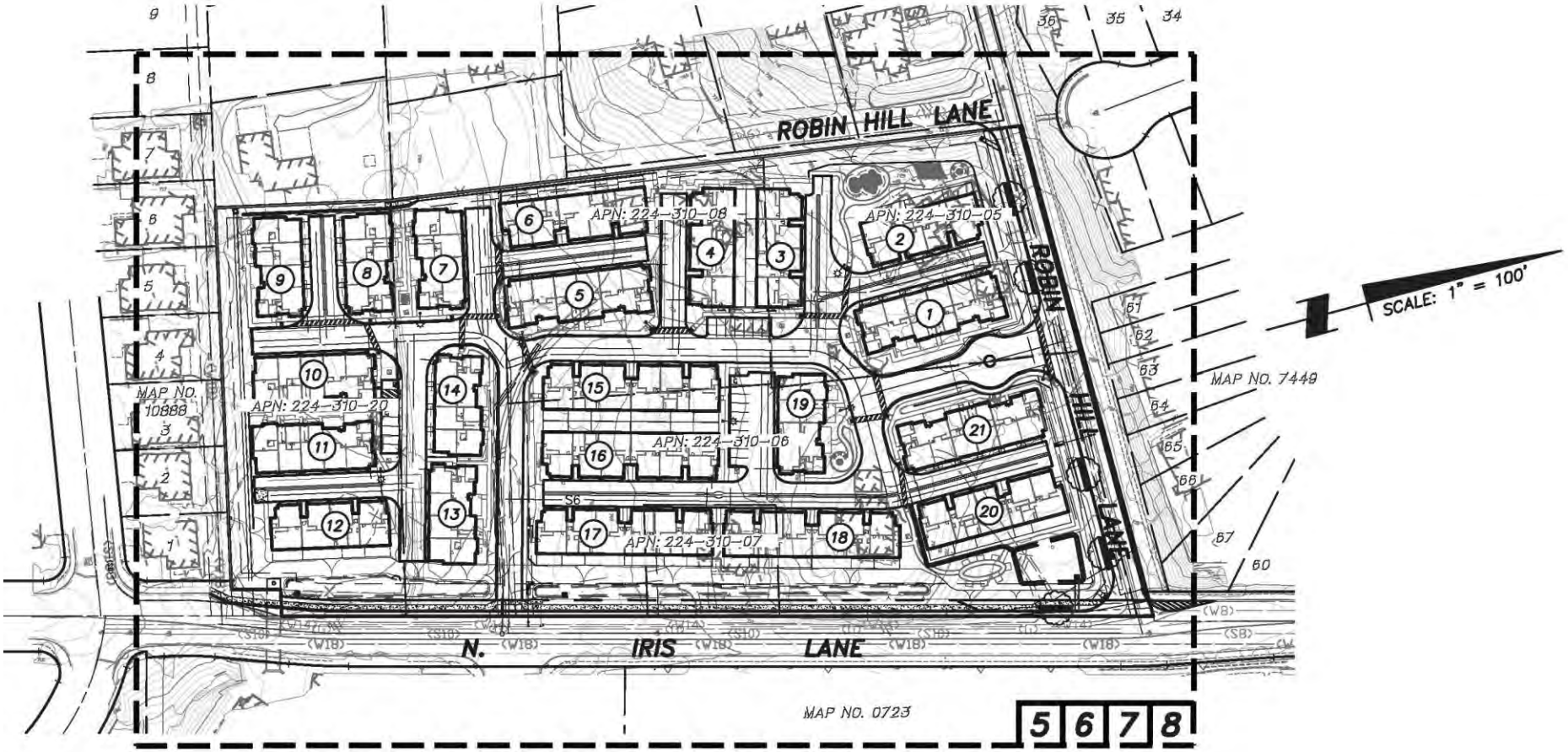


Source: USGS 7.5' Valley Center Quadrangle

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Figure 2
Project Location

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.



Source: SB&O Planning Engineering Surveying (3/8/21)

Figure 3
Proposed Project Plan

II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

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

A. Natural Setting

The project area is located in the north-central portion of San Diego County approximately 14 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean. Elevation ranges from between 710 and 740 feet above mean sea level. The project area is made up of large lots with four residential structures and associated areas of landscaping. Intervening areas are largely open with the southern portion of the project occupied by horses and a corral. The immediate vicinity is made up of low to high density residential development.

The geomorphology of the project area is a product of the region's geologic history. During the Jurassic and late Cretaceous Periods (>100 million years ago) a series of volcanic islands paralleled the current coastline in the San Diego region. The remnants of these islands stand as Mount Helix, Black Mountain, and the Jamul Mountains among others. This island arc of volcanos spewed out vast layers of tuff (volcanic ash) and breccia that have since been metamorphosed into hard rock of the Santiago Peak Volcanic formation. These fine-grained rocks provided a regionally important resource for Native American flaked stone tools.

At about the same time, a granitic and gabbroic batholith was being formed east of these volcanoes. This batholith was uplifted and forms the granitic rocks and outcrops of the Peninsular Range and the foothills to the west. In San Diego County the large and varied crystals of these granitic rocks provided particularly good abrasive surfaces for Native American seed processing. These outcrops were frequently used for bedrock milling of seeds. The batholith contains numerous pegmatite dikes. This was a good source of quartz, a material used by Native Americans for flaked stone tools and ceremonial purposes.

As the Peninsular Batholith rose, it warped and metamorphosed the overlying sediments, forming the Julian Schist (Remeika and Lindsay 1992). This formation contains quartzite, a material also used for Native American flaked stone tools. Its relatively poor flaking qualities made this quartzite less popular for tool making than the quartz and Santiago Peak materials.

The project area is underlain by Quaternary alluvium (Kennedy and Tan 2005). Based on the road cut exposure, some unmapped granitic rocks may underlay portions of the project.

The project area is mapped as underlain by Escondido and Placenta series soils (Bowman 1973). The Escondido series, in the southern portion of the parcel, consists of moderately deep to deep, well-drained very fine sandy loams that formed in material weathered in place from metamorphosed sandstone. These soils are on uplands. They are gently rolling to hilly and have slopes of 5 to 30 percent. In a representative profile the surface layer is dark-brown, slightly acid very fine sandy loam about 6 inches thick. The subsoil is brown, neutral very fine sandy loam about 23 inches thick. The substratum is hard, fine-grained metasedimentary rock. The southern portion of the project area is underlain by Escondido very fine sandy loam (Bowman 1973).

Placentia sandy loam is present in the northern portion of the project area (Bowman 1973). Placentia series soils consist of moderately well drained sandy loams tat have a sand clay subsoil. These soils formed in granitic alluvium. They are on old alluvial fans and have slopes of 9 to 9 percent. The surface layer is generally brown, sandy loam about 13 inches thick. The subsoil is brown, sandy clay and sandy clay loam about 40 inches thick. This layer is calcareous in the lowermost part. It is underlain by yellowish-brown, moderately alkaline sandy clay loam (Bowman 1973).

The closest fresh water sources in the area is a seasonal drainage called Reidy Creek, located less than 100 m east of the project area.

The climate of the region can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool, wet winters and hot, dry summers. Rainfall limits vegetation growth, but the drought deciduous coastal sage scrub vegetation of the region was probably present throughout the area in the past. Components of this community provided important resources to Native Americans in the region. Sage seed, yucca, buckwheat, acorns, and native grasses formed important food resources to Late Prehistoric Native Americans.

Animal resources in the region probably included deer, fox, raccoon, skunk, bobcats, coyotes, rabbits, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species prior to development of the area. Small game, dominated by rabbits, was relatively abundant.

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 economy that focused 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 the use of grinding and seed processing technology. At sites dated between approximately 8,000 and 1,500 years before present (BP), 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 BP, dramatic cultural changes occurred. An intrusion of Shoshonean-speakers into the northern portion of the county took place around 1,500 BP. Uto-Aztecan-speaking people from the Great Basin region began migrating into southern California around this same time. 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 as the San Luis Rey Complex in northern San Diego County (Meighan 1954; True et. al. 1974).

The Luiseño, at this time, shared boundaries with the Gabrieliño and Serrano to the west and northwest, the Cahuilla from the deserts to the east, the Cupeño to the southeast, and the Kumeyaay (Ipai) to the south. All but the Ipai are linguistically similar to the Luiseño (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Yuman-speaking Ipai have a different language and cultural background but shared certain similarities in social structure, and some Ipai incorporated some Luiseño religious practices.

The Luiseño were divided into several autonomous lineages or kin groups. The lineage represented the basic political unit among most southern California Indians. According to Bean and Shipek (1978) each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village, in the San Luis Rey river valley and another in the mountain region for the exploitation of acorns, although this mobility pattern may only apply to the ethnohistoric present. Nearly all resources of the environment were exploited by the Luiseño in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. Each lineage had exclusive hunting and gathering rights in their procurement ranges and violation of trespass was seriously punished (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Acorns were the most important single food source used by the Luiseño. Their villages were usually located near water, which was necessary for the leaching of acorn meal. Seeds from grasses, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonade berry, 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. Generally women collected the plant resources and the men hunted, but there was no rigid sexual division of labor (Bean and Shipek 1978).

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. Domestic implements included wooden utensils, baskets, and ceramic cooking and storage vessels.

Hunting implements consisted of the bow and arrow, curved throwing sticks, nets and snares. Shell and bone hooks as well as nets were used for fishing. Lithic resources of quartz and volcanics, and some cherts were available locally in some areas. Exotic materials, such as obsidian and steatite, were acquired through trade.

The traditional Luiseño religion is a complex and deeply philosophical belief system with powerful religious leaders, elaborate ceremonies, and a veil of secrecy (White 1963). Each ritual and ceremonial specialist maintained the knowledge of the full meaning of a ceremony in secrecy and passed on the knowledge to only one heir. The decimation of the population after European contact undoubtedly caused the loss of some religious specialists and brought about abbreviated versions of ceremonies (Winterrowd and Shipek 1986), many of which are still practiced today. Surviving ceremonies include initiation for cult candidates, installation of religious chiefs, funerals, and clothes burning (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Ethnohistoric Period

The Ethnohistoric period refers to a brief period when Native American culture was initially being affected by Euroamerican culture. Historical records on Native American activities are limited. The missions recruited the Luiseño to use as laborers and convert them to Catholicism. The inland Luiseño were not heavily affected by Spanish influence until 1816, when an outpost of the mission was established 20 miles farther inland, at Pala (Sparkman 1908).

At the time of contact, Luiseño population estimates ranged from 5,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals. Missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the Luiseño population. Most villagers, however, continued to maintain many of their aboriginal customs and simply adopted the agricultural and animal husbandry practices learned from Spaniards.

These people were hunter-gatherers with highly developed social systems. European contact introduced diseases 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. The Pueblo of San Diego was established during this period and Native American influence and control greatly declined. The Mexican Period ended when Mexico was forced to cede California to the United States after the Mexican-American War of 1846-48.

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.

C. Prior Research

This archaeological investigation includes archival and other background studies performed prior to Laguna Mountain's field survey of the project area. The archival research consisted of literature and record searches at local archaeological repositories, in addition to an examination of historic maps, and historic site inventories. This information was used to identify previously recorded resources and determine the types of resources that might occur in the survey area.

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

At least 56 cultural resource studies have been undertaken within one mile of the project since 1976 (Table 1). Most of these studies deal with residential and commercial development projects, historic structure assessments, and infrastructure development. The project area was not subject to field inspection based on any of these investigations.

Table 1. Cultural Resource Investigations within One Mile of the Project Area

Author(s)	Report Title	Year
Anderson	Archaeological Survey for Escondido Master Plan Correction of Discrepancy for Parcel P11, Site EPS-30H/CA-SDI-12547H	1993
APEC	An Archaeological Test Excavation at Oak Creek	1980
Archaeological Associates	Archaeological Survey Report for the EIR of the Proposed Escondido Regional Shopping Center North West of Rts. 78 and 395, Escondido	1978
Breece	Archaeological Survey for Escondido Woods, Escondido	1978
Brunzell	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Crown Castle/ Verizon Fiber PUC Project, San Diego	2015
Brunzell	San Diego 129 Project, San Diego County	2017
Cardenas and Robbins-Wade	Cultural Resources Inventory and Significance Assessment, Eagles Bluff, Oceanside	1985
Castells and Stringer-Bowsher	Inventory and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Lindley Tank Replacement Project In Escondido	2012
Castells et al.	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the San Diego Gas & Electric Company and Southern California Gas Company Pipeline Safety & Reliability Project, San Diego County	2016
Chace	An Archaeological Survey of the Fig & Sheridan Tract, Escondido	1977
Chace	An Archaeological Survey, Sheridan Manor	1977
Chace	An Archaeological Assessment of the McKellar Development, City of Escondido	1980
Chace	An Archaeological Survey of Meadowview Estates, Escondido	1982
Chace	An Archaeological Survey for the North Reidy Creek Channel lmprovement	1988
City of Escondido	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Expansion of Wastewater Treatment Facility	1980
Clifford and Smith	An Archaeological Survey for the Glenbrook Village Project, Escondido	2003
Corum	Negative Archaeological Survey Report 11-SD-15 P.M. R32.9	1987
Corum	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Park and Ride Lot 11-SD-15 P.M. R32.9 11823-90-8067	1987
Davis	Indirect Visual Impact Assessment Survey for the Proposed Pipeline Safety and Reliability Project, San Diego County	2016
Duke	Cultural Resource Assessment Fro Pacific Bell Wireless Facility, SD 108-03, County of San Diego	2001
Eckhardt	Archaeological Investigations of the Von Seegern Annexation Project Escondido	1977
Hector	Cultural Resources Sensitivity Analysis for the Carryover Storage and San Vicente Dam Raise Project (CSP) Alternatives Analysis	2006
Hector and Wolf	Escondido Storage Project Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report	2007
Jones	A Cultural Resources Study for the SDCWA Microwave Communications Project San Diego County	2013
Jones	Hubbard Hill, 1220 Hubbard Place, Escondido	2013
Jones & Stokes	Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Williams Communications, Inc. Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Riverside to San Diego	2000
Keller Environmental Assoc.	Appendices - Reclaimed Water Distribution System Project: Draft Environmental Impact Report	1992
Kwiatkowski	Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for TPM 20879: Knox Lot Split, APN 224-272-51	2009

Table 1. Cultural Resources Investigations within One Mile of the Project Area
(Continued)

Author(s)	Report Title	Year
Kyle	Cultural Resource Survey for a Parcel Located on Lehner Avenue, City of Escondido	2004
Kyle	Cultural Resource Survey for Approximately 13 Acres Located in the City of Escondido	2006
Laylander	An Archaeological Survey of the Theberge Properties, City of Escondido	1980
Manchen and Williams	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	2017
McLean	Letter Report: Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Sunset Heights (EI Norte) Project in the City of Escondido, San Diego County	2000
Nearn	Cultural Resources Survey Report for Tran (Phap Vuong) Monastery, PDS201-MUP-14-010, APN# 227-010-57, Negative Findings	2017
Olmo	Oak Creek (Escondido Tract 391) Archaeological Mitigation Report, City of Escondido	1981
Padon	Prehistoric Survey of the El Norte Property, 32.6 Acres in San Diego County	1999
Pigniolo and Serr	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Nutmeg Homes Project, City of Escondido	2018
RECON	Draft Environmental Impact Report for San Marcos Assembly Hall	1976
Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Records Search and Literature Review, Vallecitos Water District Master Plan Update, San Diego County	2003
Robbins-Wade	Archaeological Resources Survey, Booker Escondido Property, Escondido	2006
Robbins-Wade, et al.	Historic and Archaeological Resources Survey, Vista Flume Study, Vista, San Marcos, and Escondido, San Diego County	2009
Rosenberg	ETS #8021; TL 688 and TL 6932 Relocation and Underground Conversion Project	2009
Smith and Lorenzen	An Archaeological Assessment of the Nutmeg Parcel, City of Escondido (APNs 224-260-23, 46, and 47) 2006-03-VRP	2006
Smith and Stropes	Cultural Resources Study for the Escondido Country Club Project, City of Escondido	2017
Stropes and Smith	A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Escondido Country Club Project, SPL-2018-00135-CJA, City of Escondido	2018
Sutton	The Archaeology of Escondido Woods SDi-4942 and SDi-4943	1978
Walker and Bule	A Cultural Resource Study of Proposed Access Roads Between the Escondido Substation and the Proposed Substation Site at Rainbow	1979
White	Archaeological Assessment of the 32.86 Acre Springtime Growers Nursery Located at 2747 North Broadway in Escondido	1991
Williams and Bonner	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SD07212-D (North Centre City Summit), 25005 North Centre City Parkway, Escondido, San Diego County	2011
Wills and Williams	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate “Jesmond Dene,” 2401 North Broadway, Escondido	2014
Wright	Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for TPM 20761, Log No. 03-08-043, Eaton/Groenenberg, APN 227-010-56	2003
Wright	Cultural Resources Survey Report for TPM 20960, Log No. 05-08-025 - Hooper Project APN 224-290-73-00-00, Negative Findings	2005

Twenty cultural resources have been recorded outside of the project area, within a one mile radius (Table 2). Thirteen are prehistoric, six are historic, and one is a prehistoric milling site with historic refuse associated. The prehistoric sites consist of bedrock milling locales, lithic scatters, temporary camps, habitation sites associated with bedrock milling, and an isolate mano. The historic resources include two residences, a house foundation, a water reservoir tank, a flume, and a highway.

Historic maps and aerial photographs of the area were reviewed during the current project. They indicate that the project was on the margin of the community of Escondido and largely agricultural in the past. 1938 and 1947 aerial photographs show the area as plowed agricultural land (NETR 1938 and 1947). Historical USGS quadrangle maps do not show any structures within the project area until the 1970 edition map.

Table 2. Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the Project Area

P No.	Trinomial	Resource Type	Recorder (Year)
P-37-001049	CA-SDI-1049	Prehistoric Habitation and Bedrock Milling	True (1962); Robbins-Wade (1985)
P-37-001050	CA-SDI-1050	Prehistoric Temporary Camp	True (1962)
P-37-001057	CA-SDI-1057	Prehistoric Village	True (1962)
P-37-001058	CA-SDI-1058	Prehistoric Temporary Camp	True (1962)
P-37-004561	CA-SDI-4561	Prehistoric Habitation and Bedrock Milling	Kearns (1971); Piek & DeCarlo (2015)
P-37-004943	CA-SDI-4943	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling	Eckhardt (1977)
P-37-004944	CA-SDI-4944	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Eckhardt (1977)
P-37-006727	CA-SDI-6727	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling and Lithic Scatter	Bickford (1978)
P-37-006728	CA-SDI-6728	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling	Bickford (1978)
P-37-012543	CA-SDI-12543	Historic House Foundation and Refuse	Glenn et al. (1991)
P-37-012545	CA-SDI-12545	Prehistoric Habitation and Bedrock Milling	True (1962); Bronson (1978); Glenn et al. (1991)
P-37-012546	CA-SDI-12546	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling and Historic Refuse	Glenn et al. (1991)
P-37-018745	-	Historic Residence	Leary (1983)
P-37-019574	-	Historic Residence	Leary (1983)
P-37-030889	-	Historic Flume	Van Wormer (2009)
P-37-032874	-	Historic Reservoir Tank	Castells (2012)
P-37-033557	-	Historic Road	Stringer-Bowsher (2018)
P-37-037735	CA-SDI-22478	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling	Calvani & Manchen (2015)
P-37-038782	-	Prehistoric Isolate Mano	Berdeja (2019)
P-37-038783	CA-SDI-22824	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling	Roy (2018)

D. Native American Consultation

A sacred sites search was conducted with the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The sacred sites search did not indicate the presence of recorded resources within the project area, but identified the region as generally sensitive (Appendix C). Mr. "P. J." Stoneburner, of Saving Sacred Sites, served as the Native American monitor for the project during the survey.

Tribal consultation per Assembly Bill 52 for the current project has also been conducted (see Appendix C). It included outreach and information requests to local Native American groups. The San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians indicated that the project was within their Traditional Use Area and requested additional information and consultation. The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians determined that the project site has cultural significance or ties to Viejas and requested a Kumayaay cultural monitor be on site during ground disturbing activities.

III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND SURVEY METHODS

A. Research Design

The goals of the current project were to identify any cultural resources within the project impact area through archaeological survey. To accomplish these goals, background information was examined and assessed. Based on a review of background information, it was determined that there was potential for the presence of both prehistoric and historic resources. The current field survey was conducted to update previous survey efforts, identify any unrecorded resources within the project area, and assess the current condition of the previously identified resources within the project area.

B. Methods

The archaeological survey was conducted by Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA on and March 26, 2021. Mr. P.J. Stoneburner, of Saving Sacred Sites, served as Native American monitor for the project. Fieldwork included an intensive 10 to 15-m interval transect survey throughout the project area. Small portions of the property had been previously cut/leveled during construction of the four existing houses on the property, but the project area was otherwise undisturbed. Surface visibility was highly variable depending upon non-native weed cover and native vegetation. Survey visibility averaged approximately 40 percent. Although dense grasses and non-native weeds were present, other areas included shrub openings and areas of bare soil. Rodent backdirt was carefully examined in areas of lower surface visibility. The cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources.

A field walkover of the project area was conducted on October 15, 2021 with Ms. Mariana McGrain, Project Planner, Ms. Cheryl Madrigal, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, and Mr. Andrew Pigniolo. The goal of the visit was to review the survey results with the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians representative.

IV. SURVEY RESULTS

The survey identified four standing structures of historic age (2039 North Iris Lane, 2047 North Iris Lane, 2085 North Iris Lane, 2089 North Iris Lane) within the project area. In addition a single prehistoric isolated artifact (P-37-039446) was also present in the project (Figure 4). A revisit to the project area determined that the prehistoric artifact (P-37-039446) was a purchased item and had not originated in the project area. Based on this evidence, the results of the survey of the project area are negative for the presence of Native American cultural resources. Each of these resources will be described in greater detail below. Resource forms were submitted to the SCIC (Appendix D).

A. 2039 North Iris Lane (P-37-039507)

This residential structure and garage is a ranch style house (Figure 5). It is located in the west-central portion of the project area. The house was built about 1961 for Jason and Frances Swanson (Debra Lindblad, personal communication 2021). Debra Lindblad, the daughter of James and Frances Swanson is the current owner. The house is three bedroom, 1 ½ bathroom with a total of 1,672 square feet (Realtor.com 2021).

The house is wood frame with stucco siding. The lower portions of the exterior walls have decorative vinyl siding. The roof is a very low angle composite shingle hipped roof with relatively wide eave overhangs and added gutters. The house has a concrete block fireplace. The structure was originally smaller and did not include the present large garage addition. The original garage appears to have been located on the southern side of the current house. Aerial photographs show that between 1967 and 1978 significant changes were made to the original structure (NETR 1967, 1978). The large garage was added at the southern side of the original structure. The original garage appears to have been converted into rooms and a rear room extension was added. Windows may have been replaced with vinyl at that time and the entryway also appears to have been significantly modified. The original character of the structure appears to have been significantly altered.

The structure appears to have been completed in 1961. The Swanson family does not appear in the 1959 City Directory (Escondido City Directory 1959). Jason G. and France E. Swanson first appear in the 1961 City Directory (Escondido City Directory 1961). Jason G. Swanson's occupation is listed as a civil servant (Escondido City Directory 1961). The structure first appears on the 1964 aerial photograph of the area (NETR 1964). The house appears to have been occupied by Jason and Frances Swanson, and then inherited and occupied by Debra Lindblad and her husband to the present time.

B. 2047 North Iris Lane (P-37-039508)

This is another single family house built about 1961 (Redfin 2021). It has two bedrooms and one bathroom and is 1,160 square feet (Redfin 2021). The house was built for Mrs. Frances Zickefoose (Debra Lindblad, personal communication 2021).

The house is a single story Minimal Traditional style structure with attached garage (Figure 6). The structure is wood frame with stucco siding while the lower portion of the siding is vinyl clapboard. The vinyl siding may be a later addition. The roof is low angled hipped with composite shingles. Windows are largely vinyl, but a large sliding glass door north of the garage door has aluminum framing.

Figure 4
Project Location and Associated Cultural Resources

Confidential Figure
Bound Separately in Appendix E

a. House Overview, Looking West (PR-07609-108)

b. House Front, Looking West (PR-07609-020)

Figure 5
Views of 2039 North Iris Lane

a. Front Overview, Looking West (PR-07609-113)

b. Rear Overview, Looking Southwest (PR-07609-036)

Figure 6
Views of 2047 North Iris Lane

The structure appears to have been completed in 1961. The Mrs. Frances Zickefoose does not appear in the 1959 City Directory (Escondido City Directory 1959). Mrs. Frances Zickefoose first appears in the 1961 City Directory (Escondido City Directory 1961) and continues after that date. The structure first appears on the 1964 aerial photograph of the area (NETR 1964). The structure was apparently remodeled between 1967 and 1978 which appears to have included the rear addition to the original structure (NETR 1967, 1978).

C. 2085 North Iris Lane (P-37-039509)

This house is the earliest structure built within the project area. The house was built in 1951 for Bob and Jenny Beals (Debra Lindblad, personal communication 2021). They appear to have been the original owners of the entire project area, who later sold other lots for development (Debra Lindblad, personal communication 2021). The house is two bedroom, one bathroom with a total of 868 square feet (Redfin 2021). This house is the only structure that appears within the project area on the 1953 aerial photograph of the project area (NETR 1953). The 1956 Escondido City Directory lists Leroy B and Jennie Beals with a mail address of Route 2, Box 207 (Escondido City Directory 1956). They continue to appear in City Directories after that date (Escondido City Directory 1959, 1961).

The structure is a Minimal Traditional single story residence located at the highest point within the project area. The structure is wood frame with stucco finish (Figure 7). The roof is composite shingle low gable with three separate levels. Windows are largely vinyl sash replacements along with a set of French doors bounded by paned windows on the western front side. Most windows are divided vertically, but at least one is horizontal. The treatment surrounding the windows is a wide plan board. In addition to the window and door replacements, a carport and large rear patio addition have been made after 2014 (NETR 2014, 2016).

D. 2089 North Iris Lane (P-37-039510)

This structure is a somewhat ranch style house that was also probably completed in 1961 (Figure 8). The structure first appears on the 1964 aerial photograph of the area (NETR 1964). It was originally an oddly angled roughly “L-shaped” structure in outline (NETR 1964). Aerial photographs show that between 1967 and 1978 significant changes were made to the original structure (NETR 1967, 1978). Large additions transforming the structure into a roughly “T-shape” outline were made (NETR 1978). Between 1995 and 1996, a separate garage building was constructed to the northeast of the house (NETR 1996).

The structure is wood frame with both stucco and board and batten siding. This structure has a low angle gable roof with tar and gravel finish. Several added skylights are present. Windows are vinyl sash with both vertical and horizontal panes. The structure has been significantly modified from its original character through additions.

a. Front Overview, Looking South-southwest (PR-07609-054)

b. Rear Overview, Looking West (PR-07609-047)

Figure 7
Views of 2085 North Iris Lane

a. Front Overview, Looking Southwest (PR-07609-121)

b. Rear Overview, Looking Northwest (PR-07609-068)

Figure 8
Views of 2089 North Iris Lane

E. P-37-039446 (IL-I-1)

The isolate is a Santiago Peak Volcanic biface preform (Figure 9). It was located in the northwestern portion of the project area, less than 3 meters from the backyard patio of the residence addressed as 2089 North Iris Lane. The area has a row of olive trees that appear to be a remnant of earlier agriculture. To the west and upslope, a graded cut is present and bedrock is exposed in several areas. The artifact was found loose on top of the soil. In this context, so close to the house, it cannot be determined whether the artifact was a relic collected (and discarded) by inhabitants of the house at some time or was originally present at this location.

The artifact is a large (15 cm long), early stage biface preform. The surface is weathered and patinated. Preforms of this size and type have typically been associated with the San Dieguito or Paleoindian Period. Surface visibility in the immediate vicinity was very good and no other artifacts were present.

The project area was revisited on October 15, 2021. At that time the isolated artifact (P-37-039446) was found to have been relocated to a picnic table and additional decorative rocks and artifacts were present on the table (Figure 10). Conversation with the homeowner indicated that the prehistoric biface, along with a red sandstone slab metate, had been purchased in Arizona near Lake Powell. A granitic bifacial mano that had been painted by one of her children was thought to have been collected by a relative. We were told that none of the artifacts and decorative rocks present had originated on the project site. This was consistent with the appearance of the sandstone metate. The brown rhyolite used for the biface preform, was also more consistent with an Arizona source than a local one where brown is a rare color form.

a. Top View (PR-07609-086)

b. Side View (PR-07609-092)

c. Bottom View (PR-07609-087)

Figure 9
P-37-039446 Biface Preform

a. Biface (left), Metate (center), and Decorated Rocks on Backyard Picnic Table (PR-08002-012)

b. Biface and Bifacial Mano (PR-8002-002)

Figure 10
Privately Owned Artifacts and Decorative Rocks

V. EVALUATION CRITERIA AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation criteria used to determine site significance are provided below.

Cultural resource investigations must comply with a variety of laws, regulations, and ordinances. Many of these laws are complementary and provide similar protection for cultural resources at various jurisdictional levels.

The importance of cultural resources under State law as defined in CEQA has been refined to coincide with those of the California Register. Section 15064.5 of the CEQA guidelines provides for closer consistency with the National Register criteria. "Historical resources" as defined by Section 15064.5 of CEQA include:

(1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).

(2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

(3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an 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 (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:

> (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
>
> (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
>
> (C) 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) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resource Code sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

California Register Criteria (a), (b), and (c) are unlikely to be met by prehistoric sites within the project because they most often apply to standing structures or resources with good historical documentation. Criterion (d) is the most applicable to prehistoric archaeological resources and historical resources with no architectural integrity and limited historical association.

The problem of establishing the research value of archaeological data at the State, and local level has been addressed by numerous archaeologists and cultural resource managers. A consensus had developed that emphasizes the development of a problem-oriented research design that ties explicit research questions to larger order research issues in anthropology, history, and other social sciences. The research design provided in Section III establishes specific criteria for evaluating the importance of site information. These research criteria can provide information that will provide public benefit by expanding our understanding of history and prehistory.

B. Significance

The goal of the survey program was to ensure that potentially significant cultural resources would not be impacted by the project. The survey identified four standing structures of historic age (2039 North Iris Lane, 2047 North Iris Lane, 2085 North Iris Lane, 2089 North Iris Lane) within the project area. In addition, a prehistoric isolated artifact (P-37-039446) was observed in the project.

The four standing structures of historic age (2039 North Iris Lane, 2047 North Iris Lane, 2085 North Iris Lane, 2089 North Iris Lane) have not been previously evaluated for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). Due to modifications through time, none of the four structures retain integrity or other qualities that would make them eligible for the California Register. These structures are not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage. The residential properties at 2039 North Iris Lane (P-37-039507), 2047 North Iris Lane (P-37-039508), 2085 North Iris Lane (P-37-039509), and 2089 North Iris Lane (P-37-039510) are not associated with events significant in local history. They are also not associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities. The architects and builders are unknown, but the structures do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values. The integrity of the structures has been compromised by additions and window replacements. The structures cannot yield information important in local history. As a privately purchased out of state artifact, P-37-039446 also does not qualify as eligible for California Register listing.

C. Impacts

All four of the of the historic-age structures (P-37-039507, P-37-039508, P-37-039509, and P-37-039510) within the project area are proposed to be directly impacted by the current project. It is likely that the artifact (P-37-039446), along with the other artifacts observed on the patio, will be removed by the owners prior to development and will not be impacted by the project.

D. Recommendations

Cultural resource monitoring by archaeological and Native American monitors during construction excavation and grading of native soils is recommended to ensure that potentially buried or obscured sites or features are not impacted.

VI. REFERENCES

Bean, Lowell John, and Florence Shipek
1978 Luiseño. In *California*, edited by R. F. Heizer, pp 550-563. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bowman, Roy H.
1973 *Soil Survey, San Diego Area, California*. United States Department of Agriculture.

Escondido City Directory
1956-1961 Escondido City and Rural Directory. The Glendale Directory Co. Accessed on theancestorhunt.com/free-online-california-city-directories.

Kennedy, Michael P., and Siang S. Tan
2005 *Geologic Map of the Oceanside 30' x 60' Quadrangle, California*. California Geological Survey.

Meighan, C. W.
1954 A Late Complex in Southern California Prehistory. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 10(2):255-264.

Moratto, Michael J.
1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR)
1953-2016 Historic Aerials. Electronic document available at: www.historicaerials.com, accessed April 30, 2021.

Parker, Patricia L., and Thomas F. King
1990 Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties. National Register Bulletin 38, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Phillips, George Harwood
1975 *Chiefs and Challengers: Indian Resistance and Cooperation in Southern California*. University of California Press, Los Angeles.

Remeika, Paul, and Lowell Lindsay
1992 *Geology of Anza-Borrego: Edge of Creation*. Sunbelt Publications, San Diego.

Sparkman, Phillip S.
1908 *The Culture of the Luiseño Indians*. University of California Publications in Archaeology, Vol. 8. University of California Press, Berkeley.

State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation.
1976 *California Inventory of Historic Resources*. Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, California.

1992 *California Historical Landmarks*. Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, California.

True, D. L., C. W. Meighan, and Harvey Crew
1974 *Archaeological Investigations at Molpa, San Diego County, California*. University of California Publications in Anthropology Vol. 11. University of California Press, Berkeley.

White, Raymond C.
1963 *Luiseño Social Organization*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology Vol. 48. University of California Press, Berkeley

Willey, G. R., and P. Phillips
1958 *Method and Theory in American Archaeology*. University of Chicago Press.

Winterrowd, Cathy L., and Florence C. Shipek
1986 *Ethnographic Investigation: Pala Sand and Gravel Extraction Project*. Prepared by RBR and Associates, San Diego for J. B. Unlimited, San Diego.

APPENDICES

A. Resume of Principal Investigator
B. Record Search Confirmation
C. Native American Correspondence (*Confidential - Bound Separately*)
D. Resource Forms (*Confidential - Bound Separately*)
E. Confidential Figure (*Bound Separately*)

APPENDIX A

RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

ANDREW R. PIGNIOLO, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist
Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.

Education

San Diego State University, Master of Arts, Anthropology, 1992
San Diego State University, Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, 1985

Professional Experience

2002-Present	Principal Archaeologist/President, Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc., San Diego
1997-2002	Senior Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental Services, San Diego
1994-1997	Senior Archaeologist, KEA Environmental, Inc., San Diego
1985-1994	Project Archaeologist/Senior Archaeologist, Ogden Environmental and Energy Services, San Diego
1982-1985	Reports Archivist, Cultural Resource Management Center (now the South Coastal Information Center), San Diego State University
1980-1985	Archaeological Consultant, San Diego, California

Professional Affiliations

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), 1992-present
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, San Diego County
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, City of San Diego
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, City of Chula Vista
Qualified Archaeology Consultant, Riverside County
Society for American Archaeology
Society for California Archaeology
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society
San Diego County Archaeological Society

Qualifications

Mr. Andrew Pigniolo is a certified archaeology consultant for the County and City of San Diego. Mr. Pigniolo has more than 38 years of experience as an archaeologist, and has conducted more than 800 projects throughout southern California and western Arizona. His archaeological investigations have been conducted for a wide variety of development and resource management projects including water resource facilities, energy utilities, commercial and residential developments, military installations, transportation projects, and projects involving Indian Reservation lands. Mr. Pigniolo has conducted the complete range of technical studies including archaeological overviews and management plans, ethnographic studies, archaeological surveys, test excavations, historical research, evaluations of significance under CEQA and Section 106, data recovery programs, and monitoring projects. He has received 40 hour HAZWOPPER training and holds an active card for hazardous material work.

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

Proposed SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego to Imperial Valley, California *(San Diego Gas and Electric).* Mr. Pigniolo served as the Principal Investigator and archaeological monitor for this project whose purpose is the installation of a new transmission line corridor running from San Diego to Imperial Valley. This phase of the project included the preliminary reporting of any cultural resources observed during field visits to the proposed impact areas. Mr. Pigniolo recorded sites encountered during monitoring, and collected GPS points and photographs of the sites for future review. Mr. Pigniolo also conducted the cultural resources portion of the environmental training for this project.

Princess Street Monitoring and Data Recovery Project at the Spindrift Site *(City of San Diego)*. Mr. Pigniolo served as a Principal Investigator of an archaeological monitoring and data recovery program at the Spindrift Site in the community of La Jolla. The effort was initially to provide archaeological monitoring of a utility undergrounding project. The presence of the major prehistoric village site within the project alignment quickly became evident prior to construction monitoring and a data recovery plan was prepared prior to the start of work. Data recovery included the excavation of 25 controlled units and the water screening of 100 percent of the archaeological site material impacted during trenching. More than 40 fragmented human burials were encountered. Working with Native American monitors and representatives, the remains were repatriated.

Cultural Resource Survey, Geotechnical Monitoring, and Testing for the La Jolla View Reservoir Project, La Jolla, City of San Diego, California (*IEC*). Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator and conducted an archaeological survey on an approximately 15-acre study area, in the La Jolla Natural Park area on Mount Soledad above La. In addition to the field survey, geotechnical work was monitored by an archaeologist and Native American monitor. One small prehistoric cobble procurement site (CA-SDI-20843) was tested to determine site significance. Due to surface visibility constraints from dense vegetation, monitoring by an archaeological and a Native American monitor during construction excavation and grading was recommended to ensure sensitive features not identified during the survey are not present or impacted by the project.

City of San Diego Sever Group 783 Project, San Diego, California *(Orion Construction Company.)* Mr. Pigniolo was the Principal Investigator for an archaeological monitoring project for a sewer line replacement in the eastern portion of the City of San Diego. The project included archaeological construction monitoring in an urban environment.

Cultural Resource Monitoring and Treatment of CA-SDI-20861 for the 1941-1945 Columbia Street Project, City of San Diego, California (*Jeff Svitak Inc.*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of an archival research and an archaeological and Native American monitoring program of building demolition and construction excavation for a multi-family dwelling in the Little Italy community of the City of San Diego. The project consisted of archaeological and historical research prior to fieldwork, archaeological monitoring of foundation removal and construction excavation, and the recovery and analysis of historic artifacts discovered during monitoring. Site CA-SDI-20861 was treated as a significant cultural resource and the recovery and analysis of the cultural material served as mitigation for the project impacts to the site.

Cultural Resource Salvage and Monitoring within a Portion of CA-SDI-39/17372 at 1891 Viking Way, La Jolla, City of San Diego, California (*Ayers General Contracting, Inc.*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of an archaeological salvage and documentation program in addition to construction monitoring for the residence located at 1891 Viking Way, in the La Jolla. The project included the demolition and replacement of an existing retaining wall, and the replacement of additional yard hardscape. The City of San Diego archaeologist determined that construction work was occurring within site CA-SDI-39 and required work to stop and a treatment plan to partially mitigate impacts to the site be prepared. The project included a salvage effort to partially mitigate impacts to this portion of the site, through documentation and artifact recovery and to recover any impacted human remains as part of mitigation. Three phases of treatment were conducted including a 100 percent recovery program for human remains and associated grave goods and monitoring of final construction disturbance and backfilling.

Muller Residence Archaeological Survey, Testing, and Evaluation, Carmel Valley, City of San Diego, California (*Mr. Rolf Muller*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator and Project Manager of a cultural resource survey and testing and evaluation program of a residential parcel proposed for development. The survey indicated the presence of a portion of a prehistoric shell midden within the project area. The testing program indicated a deeply buried archaeological deposit with a high level of integrity. Impact avoidance through redesign was recommended under City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.

Cultural Resource Monitoring for The San Diego County Administration Center Waterfront Park Project, San Diego, California (*McCarthy Building Companies, Inc.*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of a cultural resource monitoring program for the Water Front Park Project at the San Diego County Administration Building in the City of San Diego. The monitoring program included excavation near the dredge fill/native ground contact. Historic maps indicated that the entire project area was located on man-made land created from bay dredge spoils. The monitoring program identified a small historic-age boat that probably sank in the bayfront prior to filling of the area. Based on the current County guidelines, this resource qualifies as significant for its information potential and has been treated as such. The boat was documented and avoided, and left in place.

13th and C Streets Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California (*WM Builders*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of a archaeological/historical resource assessment for a commercial development project in the City of San Diego. The project area is in the downtown portion of San Diego. A records search, literature review, examination of historic maps, records, and city directories was used to assess the potential for buried historic resources within the project area. Potential buried historic resource locations were identified and a testing plan was developed.

U. S. Army Yuma Proving Ground (YPG) Native American Consultation Plan, Yuma, Arizona (*Yuma Proving Ground*). Mr. Pigniolo served as principal author of a Native American consultation plan for YPG to provide guidance and information to U.S. Army commanders and Army resource managers at YPG for consultation with Native American groups. Consultation was conducted in a manner that is consistent with federal laws and regulations that mandate consultation and the consultation plan was designed to ensure the participation of Native American groups early in the planning process.

All American 105 Race Project, West Mesa, Imperial County, California (*Legacy 106, Inc.*). Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator, report author, and crew chief for an archaeological survey for a proposed off-road vehicle race course in the West Mesa area of Imperial County. The survey covered Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands and included close coordination with BLM staff. The survey included a proposed 7.5 mile course with a very short time-frame. The goal was project alignment adjustment and realignment to avoid resource impacts where possible. A variety of prehistoric cultural resources including 10 sites and seven isolates were encountered. Human remains were identified and avoided. The race route was realigned to avoid significant resource impacts allowing the race to proceed on schedule.

Alpine Fire Safe Council Brush Management Monitoring Project, Alpine Region, San Diego County, California (*Alpine Fire Safe Council*) Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator for a cultural resources monitoring and protection program on four project areas surrounding Alpine. Cultural resources identified during previous surveys within the vegetation treatment areas were flagged for avoidance. The project included hand clearing and chaparral mastication near residential structures to create a fire buffer zone. Vegetation removal was monitored to ensure cultural resources obscured by heavy vegetation were not impacted by the project and that all recorded cultural resources were avoided. The Bureau of Land Management served as Lead Agency for the project.

APPENDIX B

RECORD SEARCH CONFIRMATION

South Coastal Information Center
San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182-5320
Office: (619) 594-5682
www.scic.org
scic@mail.sdsu.edu

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM
CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Laguna Mountain Environmental

Company Representative: Carol Serr

Date: 3/22/2021

Project Identification: N. Iris Lane Survey Project, Escondido (Job #2114)

Search Radius: 1 mile

Historical Resources: SELF

Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites.

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: SELF

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Addresses: SELF

A map and database of historic properties (formerly Geofinder) has been included.

Historic Maps: N/A

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

Copies: 122

Hours: 1.5 - JL + 2 database lines

This is not an invoice. Please pay from the monthly billing statement

APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE

(*Confidential - Bound Separately*)

APPENDIX D

RESOURCE FORMS

(*Confidential - Bound Separately*)

APPENDIX E

CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE
(*Bound Separately*)