

## Appendix D: Cultural Resources

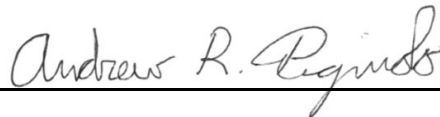
**CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT  
FOR THE  
NUTMEG HOMES PROJECT,  
CITY OF ESCONDIDO, CALIFORNIA**

**Prepared for:**

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

June 2018



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**Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.**

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**National Archaeological Data Base Information**

*Type of Study:* Cultural Resource Survey

*Sites:* CA-SDI-4561, P-37-030889

*USGS Quadrangle:* Valley Center Quad 7.5'

*Area:* 6.87 Acres

*Key Words:* City of Escondido, Nutmeg Street, Nutmeg homes, Cultural resource survey, Positive survey, CA-SDI-4561  
Locus A, bedrock milling, Vista flume, P-37-030889

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## ABSTRACT

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain) conducted an intensive archaeological survey for the Nutmeg Escondido Project in the City of Escondido, California. This investigation included a review of archaeological and historical information in addition to 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 39 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. Portions of the project area were apparently surveyed in 1971 in relation to Highway 395 (now Centre City Parkway) improvements. The northern portion of the project area was surveyed in 1980 by Laylander with negative results. The entire project area was surveyed in 2006 as part of residential development project. The center section of the project area was surveyed as part of the Vista Flume study in 2009.

Nine prehistoric cultural resources have been recorded outside of the project area, within a one mile radius. The prehistoric sites consist of bedrock milling locales, lithic and shell scatters, temporary camps, and a habitation site. A prehistoric site (CA-SDI-4561) was recorded within the southern portion of the project area in 1971 and a historic water flume (Vista Flume, P-37-030889) bisects the southern parcel of this project. CA-SDI-4561 was recorded as two loci and was surface collected in 1971 (Kearns 1971). Only Locus A of site CA-SDI-4561 is situated within the project area and this portion was tested in 2006. The surface collection and subsurface testing resulted in the recovery of 47 artifacts and the recordation of five bedrock milling features. This testing collection has not yet been curated in an appropriate facility.

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 and June 4, 2018. Mr. Richard Hernandez, 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. Most of the southern portion of the project area had been previously disturbed in part by vegetation clearing. The northern portion of the project area was largely undisturbed. Surface visibility was highly variable depending upon non-native weed cover and native vegetation. Survey visibility averaged approximately 60 percent. Although shrubs and patches of dense 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.

The survey relocated CA-SDI-4561 Locus A as previously recorded. The area surrounding the locus had been disturbed by vegetation clearing, but the main portion of the locus remains undisturbed. No surface artifacts were observed during the survey. Surface evidence of the Vista Flume (P-37-030889) was not present. This resource is completely underground within the project area.

Previous testing at CA-SDI-4561 Locus A resulted in the recommendation that this resource was not eligible for nomination to the California Register of Historic Resources (California Register) and was not significant under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This site will be directly impacted by the proposed project. The Vista Flume (P-37-030889) has been previously evaluated and was recommended as California Register eligible and significant under CEQA. This resource remains underground within the project area and within its own easement. This resource will not be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed project and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Cultural resource monitoring by archaeological and Native American monitors during construction excavation and grading of native soils is recommended to ensure that potentially buried features are not impacted. Additionally, the prior 2006 collection of material from CA-SDI-4561 Locus A, should be retained to be curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center along with any discoveries made during monitoring.

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

### **A. Project Description**

The 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 between Interstate 15 on the west and North Centre City Parkway on the east. The project area is bisected by Nutmeg Street and its easement and is comprised of three parcels (APNs 224-260-23-00, 224-260-47-00, and 224-260-46-00). The project area also includes Interstate 15 right-of-way, Nutmeg Street right-of-way, and Center City Parkway right-of-way. The project is located in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 5 in Township 12 South and Range 2 West, as shown on the Valley Center 7.5' USGS quadrangle (Figure 2).

The Nutmeg Homes Project (proposed project) includes the development of 137 unit single-family attached residential homes, off-street parking, on- and off-site circulation improvements, community building, pool and deck, tot-lot, and outdoor open space areas (Figure 3). The project will include grading and excavation for utilities. Off site improvements include grading within the right-of-way of I-15, infrastructure improvements within a new right-of-way of Nutmeg Street, and infrastructure improvements within the right-of-way of Centre City Parkway.

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 38 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 38 years of experience doing San Diego County archaeology.

Mr. Richard Hernandez, 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.

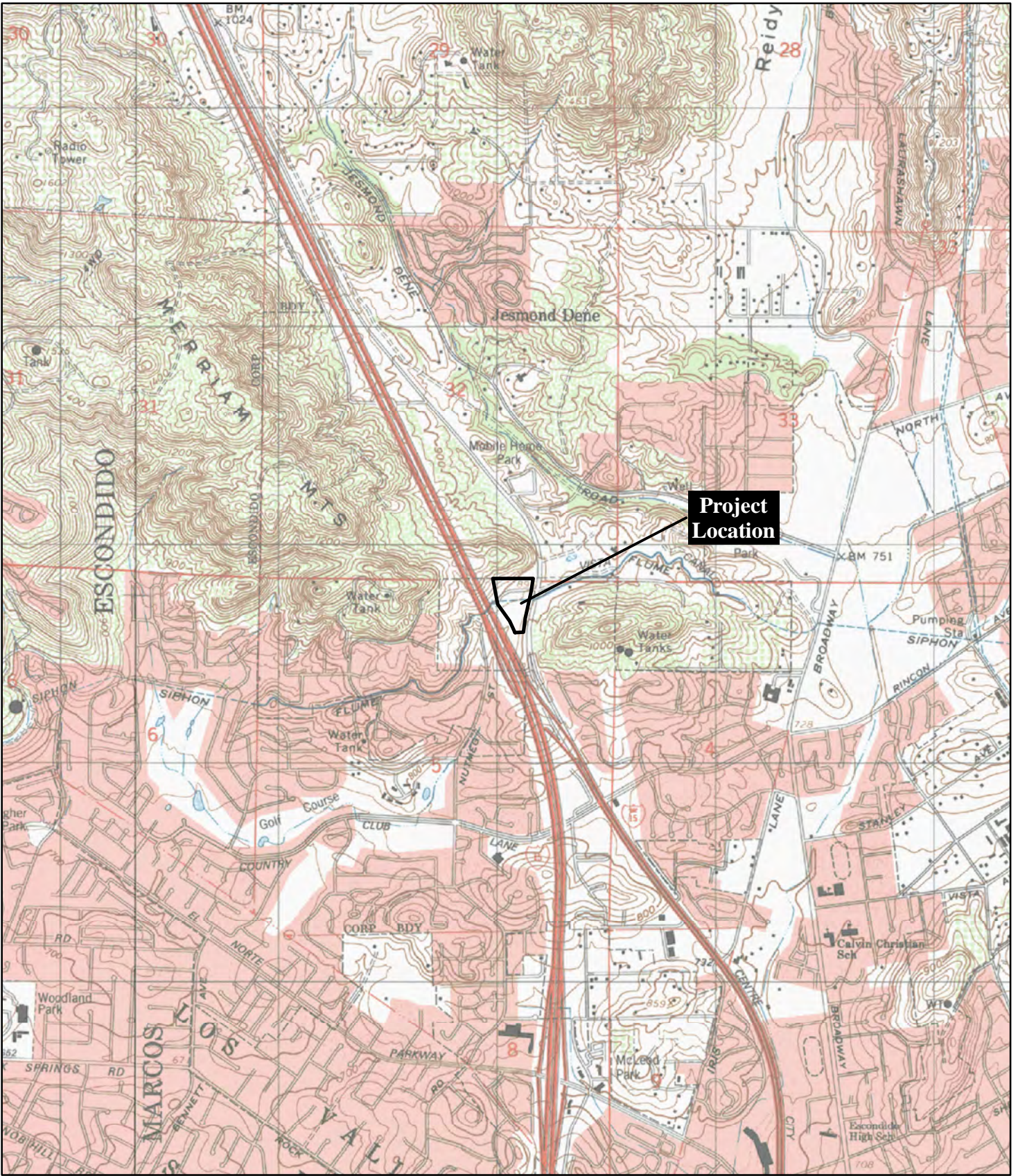




Figure 1  
Regional Location Map

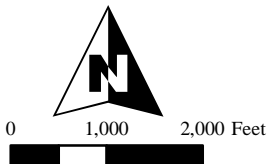






Source: USGS 7.5' Valley Center Quadrangle

Figure 2  
Project Location





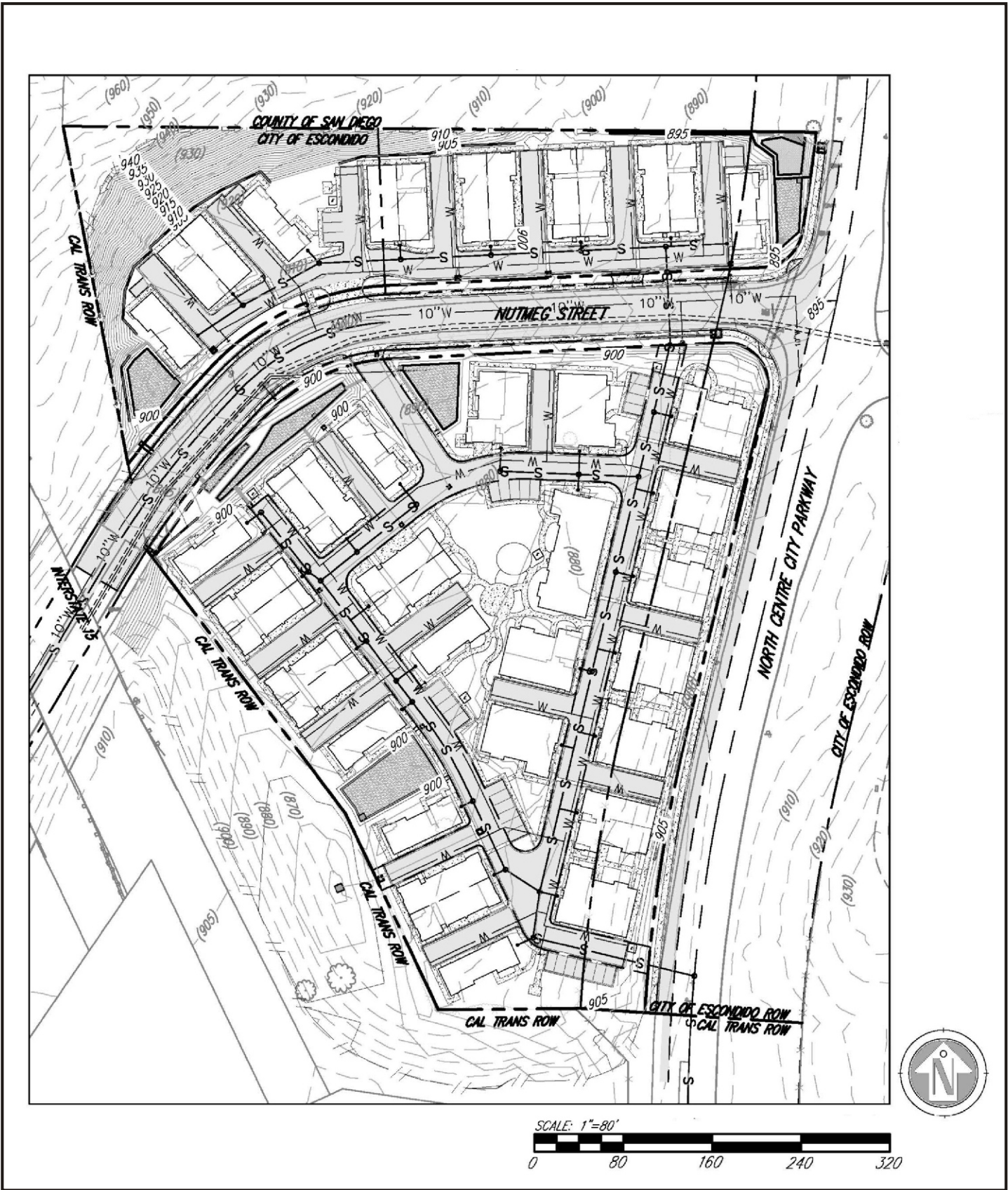


Figure 3  
Proposed Project Plan



### **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.

## 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 13 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean. Elevation ranges from between 880 and 980 feet above mean sea level. The northern portion of the property is largely undisturbed and covered with scrub vegetation. The southern portion of the project area has been brushed and is largely clear of native vegetation and dominated by annual weeds. The immediate vicinity is mostly rural residential, but disturbed by freeway and road construction in the past.

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 and quartz bearing diorite (Kennedy and Tan 2005). The quartz bearing diorite is part of the Peninsular Ranges Batholith and forms bedrock outcrops within portions of the project area.

The project area is mapped as underlain by Vista, Ramona, and Cienega series soils (Bowman 1973). Vista series soils consist of well-drained, moderately deep and deep coarse sandy loams derived from granodiorite or quartz diorite. Ramona series soils consist of well-drained, very deep sandy loams that have a sandy clay loam subsoil. These soils formed in granitic alluvium. Cienega series soil consist of excessively drained, very shallow to shallow coarse sandy loams formed in material

weathered in place from granitic rock (Bowman 1973). Vista coarse sandy loam is present in the northwestern portion of the project area. Ramona sandy loam is present in the center portion of the project area and Cieneba rocky coarse sandy loam is present in the southeastern portion of the project area (Bowman 1973).

The closest fresh water sources in the area is a small seasonal drainage located northeast 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 remains on portions of slopes and was probably present throughout the area in the past. Components of these communities 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. 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, 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 39 cultural resource studies have been undertaken within one mile of the project (Table 1). Most of these studies deal with residential and commercial development projects, historic structure assessments, and infrastructure development. Portions of the project area were apparently surveyed in 1971 in relation to Highway 395 (now Centre City Parkway) improvements (Kearn 1971). The northern portion of the project area was surveyed in 1980 by Laylander with negative results (Laylander 1980). The entire project area was surveyed in 2006 as part of residential development project (Smith and Lorenzen 2006). The center section of the project area was surveyed as part of the Vista Flume study in 2009 (Giletti et al. 2009).

Nine prehistoric cultural resources have been recorded outside of the project area, within a one mile radius (Table 2). The prehistoric sites consist of bedrock milling locales, lithic and shell scatters, temporary camps, and a habitation site. Locus A of a prehistoric site (CA-SDI-4561) was recorded within the southern portion of the project area in 1971 and a historic water flume (Vista Flume, P-37-030889) bisects the southern parcel of this project. CA-SDI-4561 was recorded as two loci and was surface collected in 1971 (Kearns 1971). Locus A of site CA-SDI-4561 was tested in 2006 (Smith and Lorenzen 2006). The surface collection and subsurface testing resulted in the recovery of 47 artifacts and the recordation of five bedrock milling features. The testing collection has not yet been curated in an appropriate facility (Smith and Lorenzen 2006). This 2006 survey and testing report for the project area is included as confidential Appendix D.

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

<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Year</b>
APEC	An Archaeological Test Excavation at Oak Creek	1980
Beddow	Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for Rancho Verona MUP04-050 / Log No. 04-08-041	2006
Bonner	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SD06110-A (Jesmond Dene), 25880 Jesmond Dene Road, Escondido, San Diego County	2011
Cardenas and Robbins-Wade	Cultural Resources Inventory and Significance Assessment, Eagles Bluff, Oceanside	1985
Chace	An Archaeological Survey of the Sleepy Hollow Road Tract, City of Escondido	1987
Chace	An Archaeological Survey for the North Reidy Creek Channel Improvement	1988
Chace	An Archaeological Assessment of Escondido Tract #499, City of Escondido	1982
Chace	An Archaeological Survey of Meadowview Estates, Escondido	1982
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
Cook	Archaeological Resources at the Wayne Lee Lot Split in Escondido	1977
Cottrell	Parcel of Land North of Gary Lane, South of Sleepy Hollow in Escondido, San Diego County	1977
Dubois	Section 106 Review Proposed 125-foot Monopalm Telecommunications Structure (129-foot Overall Height with Appurtenances)	2012
Eckhardt	Archaeological Investigations of the Von Seegern Annexation Project Escondido	1977
Fulton	Cultural Resource Assessment - Verizon Wireless Services, Glen Oaks Facility, San Diego County	2009
Gallegos and Kyle	Historical/Archaeological Supplemental Survey for the Jesmond Dene Property and Significance Test of Prehistoric Sites CA-SDI-11898, Loci A and B, and CA-SDI-11899, County of San Diego	1998
Giletti, Robbins-Wade, and Van Wormer	Historic and Archaeological Resources Survey, Vista Flume Study, Vista, San Marcos, and Escondido, San Diego County	2009
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 & 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
Laylander	An Archaeological Survey of the Theberge Properties, City of Escondido	1980
McLean	Letter Report: Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Sunset Heights (El Norte) Project in the City of Escondido, San Diego County	2000
Nixon	Benton Burn Site Remedial Action Project Escondido	2010
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
RECON	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Palos Vista	1978
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
Rosenberg	ETS #8021; TL 688 and TL 6932 Relocation and Underground Conversion Project	2009

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

<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Year</b>
Rosenberg	Wood to Steel Pole Conversion TL 688; ETS No. 7593, Cultural Resources Assessment and Testing Results for an Archaeological Site at Pole #610449	2009
Shalom	Cultural Resources Survey Report for: Arafive, Log No. 02-08-054 - Negative Findings	2008
Smith and Lorenzen	An Archaeological Assessment of the Nutmeg Parcel, City of Escondido (APNs 224-260-23, 46, and 47) 2006-03-VRP	2006
SRS	Archaeological Resource Assessment for the Jesmond Dene Development Project T.M. 4902, San Diego County	1990
TMI Environmental Services	Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Wild River Water Park	1990
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
Wright	Cultural Resources Survey Report for TPM 20960, Log No. 05-08-025 - Hooper Project APN 224-290-73-00-00, Negative Findings	2005

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

<b>Resource Number</b>	<b>Resource Type</b>	<b>Recorder (Year)</b>
CA-SDI-1056	Prehistoric Temporary Camp	True (1962)
CA-SDI-1057	Prehistoric Village	True (1962)
CA-SDI-4561	Prehistoric Habitation and Bedrock Milling	Kearns (1971)
CA-SDI-4563	Prehistoric Temporary Camp	Kearns (1971); Tsunoda (2010)
CA-SDI-4944	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Eckhardt (1977)
CA-SDI-5176	Prehistoric Shell Scatter	Neitzel (1977)
CA-SDI-5356	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling	Norwood (1977)
CA-SDI-17417	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Harris (1997)
CA-SDI-21998	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling	Nelson (2016)
CA-SDI-21999	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling	Nelson (2016)
P-37-030889	Historic Flume	Van Wormer (2009)

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. The 1938 aerial photograph of the project area shows the Vista Flume crossing through the project area along with a dirt road alignment to the north of the flume (Historic Aerials.com 1938). The southern portion of the property appears to have been cleared with the exception of the oak trees around the CA-SDI-4561 outcrop (Historic Aerials.com 1938). The 1947 aerial shows the entire project area brushed and plowed (with the exception of the CA-SDI-4561 outcrop) (Historic Aerials.com 1947). The alignment of the Vista Flume is still visible. The 1958 aerial of the project shows the alignment of Highway 395 on the eastern edge of the project area and the alignment of

Nutmeg Street covering the segment of the Vista Flume through the project area (Historic Aerials.com 1953). No significant changes occur until the 1980 aerial, which shows the construction of Interstate 15 on the western side of the project (Historic Aerials.com 1980). Historical USGS quadrangle maps do not show any structures within the project area other than the Vista Flume.

#### **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. Richard Hernandez, 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. No responses have been received to date.

### **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 June 4, 2018. Mr. Richard Hernandez, 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. Most of the southern portion of the project area had been previously disturbed in part by vegetation clearing. The northern portion of the project area was largely undisturbed. Surface visibility was highly variable depending upon non-native weed cover and native vegetation. Survey visibility averaged approximately 60 percent. Although shrubs and patches of dense 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.

## **IV. SURVEY RESULTS**

The survey did not identify any new cultural resources within the project area. CA-SDI-4561 Locus A and a segment of the Vista Irrigation District Flume (P-37-030889) both remain within the project area (Figure 4).

### **A. CA-SDI-4561 Locus A**

Site CA-SDI-4561 Locus A was relocated as previously recorded within the southern portion of the project area (see Figure 4). The area surrounding the locus had been disturbed by vegetation clearing, but the main portion of the locus remains undisturbed. Recent trash is present among the bedrock milling features. The milling features themselves are highly weathered. No surface artifacts were observed at CA-SDI-4561 Locus A during the survey.

CA-SDI-4561 Locus A was originally recorded by Kearns (1971) as part of a two-locus site. The site was described as 70 yards west of Highway 395 (now Centre City Parkway) and 200 and 300 yards south of Nutmeg Street. Observed and collected surface artifacts included a metate fragment and 15 pieces of debitage (Kearns 1971). Locus B of CA-SDI-4561 was apparently on a rocky point south of the current project area.

A survey of the project area in 2006 relocated Locus A of CA-SDI-4561 within the project area (Smith and Lorenzen 2006). It was relocated among a series of boulder outcrops and a cluster of oak trees. No surface artifacts were identified during the survey (Smith and Lorenzen 2006).

Locus A of site CA-SDI-4561 was tested in 2006 (Smith and Lorenzen 2006). Testing included the excavation of 27 shovel test pits (STPs) and two test units. Locus A was identified as 700 square meters in area, and five bedrock milling features containing 40 slicks, 1 mortar, and 1 collared mortar were mapped and recorded. The subsurface testing resulted in the recovery of 47 artifacts to a depth of 40 cm. Artifacts included 1 mano fragment, 1 projectile point tip, 45 pieces of debitage, and 0.2 grams of faunal bone (Smith and Lorenzen 2006). The archaeological evidence resulting from testing indicated that Locus A of CA-SDI-4561 represents a small temporary camp site.

### **B. Vista Flume (P-37-030889)**

Surface evidence of the Vista Flume (P-37-030889) was not present. This resource is completely underground within the project area and appears to be south of Nutmeg Street cutting through the northern portion of the southern parcel. The Vista Irrigation District Flume (P-37-030889) is a previously recorded historic resource constructed in 1926. The bench flumes and siphons were previously recommended as eligible for nomination to the California Register under Criterion A (Giletti et al. 2009). The above-ground bench flumes were also eligible under Criterion C, due to unique design (Giletti et al. 2009).

Figure 4  
Project Location and Associated Cultural Resources

Confidential Figure  
Bound Separately in Appendix F



## 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 resulted in the relocation of CA-SDI-4561 Locus A and a segment of the Vista Flume (P-37-030889) within the project area.

Previous testing and evaluation indicated that Locus A of CA-SDI-4561 represented a small temporary camp site. The site was recommended as not eligible for nomination to the California Register because the resource did not meet the criteria for eligibility. The limited quantity and low diversity of cultural material recovered did not indicate further research potential (Smith and Lorenzen 2006). This resources was recommended as not significant under CEQA and City of Escondido guidelines (Smith and Lorenzen 2006).

The Vista Flume (P-37-030889) has been previously evaluated and was recommended as California Register eligible and significant under CEQA (Giletti et al. 2009).

## **C. Impacts**

Locus A of CA-SDI-4561 will be directly impacted by the proposed project (Figure 5). This resource remains underground within the project area and within its own easement. Vista Flume (P-37-030889) will not be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed project and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Figure 5  
Project Impacts and Associated Cultural Resources

Confidential Figure  
Bound Separately in Appendix F

## **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 features are not impacted. Additionally, the prior 2006 collection of material from CA-SDI-4561 Locus A, should be curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center or another appropriate regional repository along with any discoveries made during monitoring.

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## **APPENDICES**

- A. Resume of Principal Investigator
- B. Record Search Confirmation
- C. Native American Correspondence
- D. 2006 Testing Report (*Confidential - Bound Separately*)
- F. Confidential Figures (*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 Pignuolo is a certified archaeology consultant for the County and City of San Diego. Mr. Pignuolo 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. Pignuolo 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 Spindrifft Site** (*City of San Diego*). Mr. Pigniolo served as a Principal Investigator of an archaeological monitoring and data recovery program at the Spindrifft 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.

**13<sup>th</sup> and C Streets Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California** (*WM Builders*)

Mr. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator of an 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, Inc.  
**Company Representative:** Carol  
**Date:** 5/31/2018  
**Project Identification:** Nutmeg Escondido Survey Project (Job #1819)  
**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:** SELF  
The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

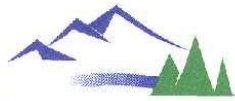
**Copies:** 177

**Hours:** 1

*Carol Sew*

**APPENDIX C**

**NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE**



**Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.**

June 4, 2018

Native American Heritage Commission  
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691

**Subject: Nutmeg Escondido Survey Project (Job #1819)**

Dear Chairperson,

Laguna Mountain Environmental is conducting an archaeological survey within the City of Escondido for the Nutmeg Project. The project involves the development of three vacant parcels into a small housing development. A recorded prehistoric site with a bedrock milling feature and artifact scatter exists at the southern end of the project, and was tested in 2006 by Brian F. Smith and Associates.

The project area is approximately 6.9 acres, and located in the northern part of Escondido, bounded by Interstate 15 and Centre City Parkway, west and east, respectively, and bisected by Nutmeg Street. The project area is shown on the Valley Center 7.5' USGS quadrangle, in Township 11 South, Range 2 West, within the northeastern quadrant of Section 5 (see attached figure).

We respectfully request any information and input that you may have regarding Native American concerns either directly or indirectly associated with this project area. We would also appreciate a current list of appropriate Native American contacts for the area in order to elicit local concerns. If you or your files have any information about cultural resources or traditional cultural properties located on or near the project site, please contact me. If I can provide any additional information, please contact me immediately at (858) 505-8164. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

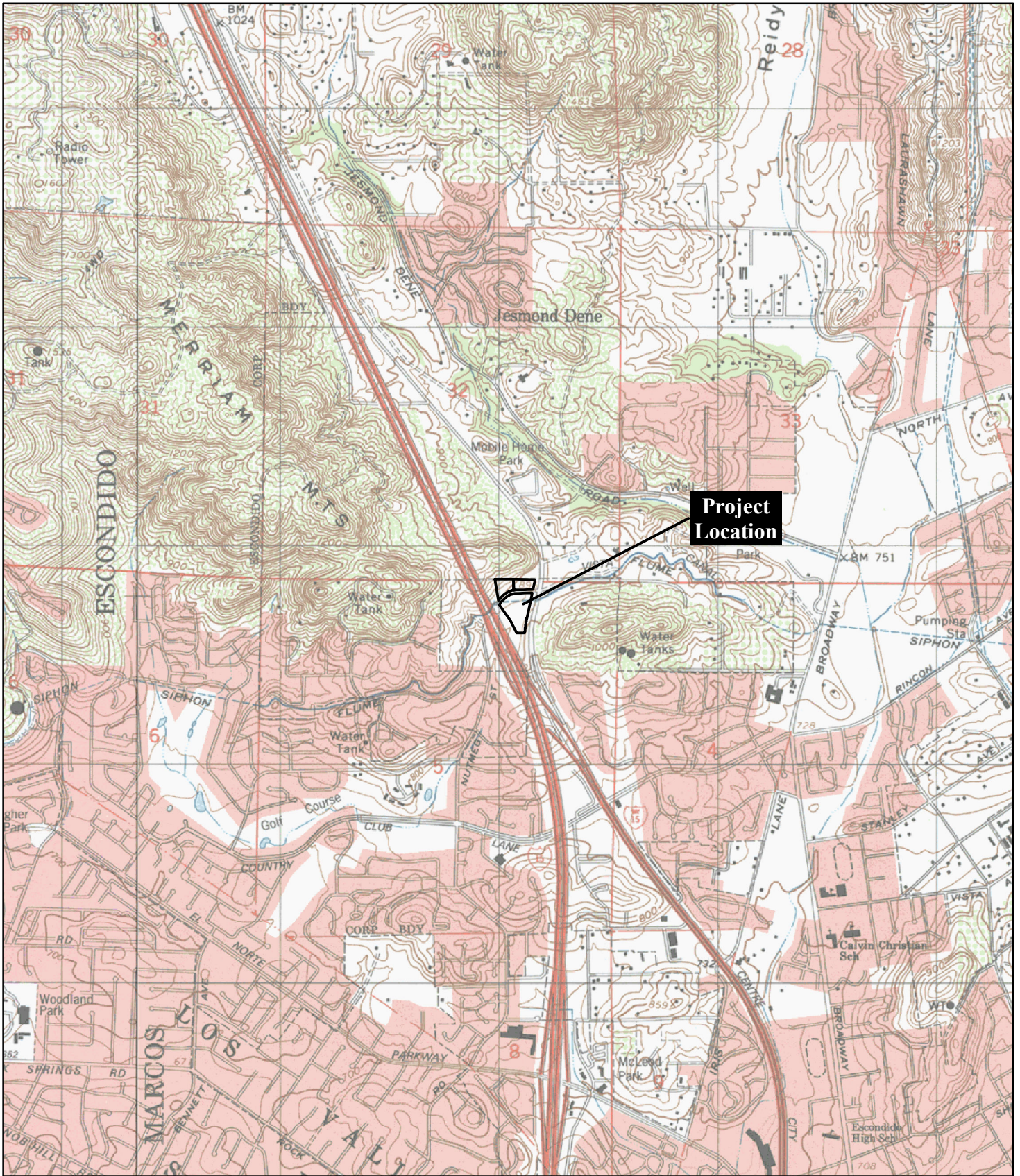
Andrew Pigniolo, M.A., RPA  
Principal Archaeologist

Attachments:

Project Location map

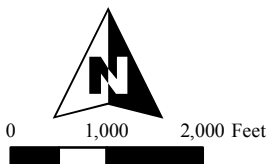
Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request Form





Source: USGS 7.5' Valley Center Quadrangle

Figure  
Project Location





## Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

### NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95501  
(916) 373-3710  
(916) 373-5471 – Fax  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

Project: \_\_\_\_\_

County: \_\_\_\_\_

USGS Quadrangle

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Township: \_\_\_\_\_ Range: \_\_\_\_\_ Section(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Company/Firm/Agency:

\_\_\_\_\_

Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Extension: \_\_\_\_\_

Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Description:

\_\_\_\_ Project Location Map is attached

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

Cultural and Environmental Department  
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710



June 8, 2018

Andrew Pigniolo  
Laguna Mountain Environmental

Sent by E-mail: Laguna@Lagunaenv.com

RE: Proposed Nutmeg Escondido Project, City of Escondido; Valley Center USGS Quadrangle, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Pigniolo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results however the area within the APE provided is sensitive for cultural resources. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: [gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gayle Totton".

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.  
Associate Governmental Program Analyst  
(916) 373-3714

**CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE:** This communication with its contents may contain confidential and/or legally privileged information. It is solely for the use of the intended recipient(s). Unauthorized interception, review, use or disclosure is prohibited and may violate applicable laws including the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender and destroy all copies of the communication.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
6/8/2018**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive                      Cahuilla  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264                      Luiseno  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907  
Fax: (760) 699-6924  
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive                      Cahuilla  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264                      Luiseno  
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800  
Fax: (760) 699-6919

**Barona Group of the Capitan Grande**

Edwin Romero, Chairperson  
1095 Barona Road                              Kumeyaay  
Lakeside, CA, 92040  
Phone: (619) 443 - 6612  
Fax: (619) 443-0681  
cloyd@barona-nsn.gov

**Campo Band of Mission Indians**

Ralph Goff, Chairperson  
36190 Church Road, Suite 1                      Kumeyaay  
Campo, CA, 91906  
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046  
Fax: (619) 478-5818  
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**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
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Native American Contact List  
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6/8/2018**

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**APPENDIX D**

**2006 TESTING REPORT**  
*(Confidential - Bound Separately)*



**APPENDIX F**

**CONFIDENTIAL FIGURES**  
*(Bound Separately)*