

APPENDIX F

Cultural Resources Survey Report

**CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE
CARLSBAD SEAWATER DESALINATION PLANT PROJECT
CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA**

**Prepared for:
Dudek & Associates**

**Prepared by:
Gallegos & Associates**

December 2004

**CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE
CARLSBAD SEA WATER DESALINATION PLANT PROJECT
CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA**

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National Archaeological Data Base Information:

Type of Study: Literature Review and Survey

Record Search Area Covered: Approximately 30+ Linear Miles

Previously Recorded Sites and Isolate: CA-SDI-5117, -5231, -5783, -5788, -5792, -5793, -6092, -6133, -6134, -6135, -6751, -6833, -6834, -7169, -7229, -8089, -8303, -8797, -9041, -9095, -9615, -9653, -10671, -13008, -15069, -15588, -16048, -16049, and -16885

USGS 7.5' Quadrangles: San Luis Rey, San Marcos, Encinitas

Key Words: Survey, Literature Review, Habitation, Artifact Scatter, Historic, Trail, Lithic Scatter, Milling, Shell Scatter, Isolate

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December 2004

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TITLE: Cultural Resource Survey
for the Carlsbad Seawater
Desalination Plant Project
Carlsbad, California

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ABSTRACT:

This study provides the results of a cultural resource literature review, record search and field survey for the approximately 30+ linear-mile Carlsbad Seawater Desalination Plant (CSDP) Project. The field survey was conducted for the proposed seawater desalination plant and associated water delivery pipelines. The project consists of the proposed facility at the Encina Power Station and four route alignments: the Faraday Route Alignment, which has a distribution via Faraday Avenue with a single pump station at the desalination facility; the Palomar Airport Route Alignment, which has a distribution route via the Golf Course and Palomar Airport, avoiding the crossing at Agua Hedionda Creek, the Encina Route Alignment; and the Palomar Airport City Facility Alignment. The Palomar Airport City Facility Alignment was not assessed as part of the current study. In addition, there are two proposed Alternate Sub Routes (Palomar Sub Route Alignment and Faraday Sub Route Alignment) and the Proposed Pipe Route Corridor. In all, over 30 linear miles of alternatives were studied. This study was conducted to provide compliance with City of Carlsbad and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines.

The literature review and record search identified 105 studies conducted within the CSDP project alignments. A total of 29 sites are recorded within the CSDP project alignments and a number of those sites are located within multiple project alignments. Twenty sites (CA-SDI-5117, -5231, -5783, -5788, -5792, -5793, -6092, -6133, -6134, -6751, -7229, -8303, -9041, -9653, -10671, -13008, -15588, -16048, -16049, and -16885) are recorded within the Faraday Route Alignment. Two sites (CA-SDI-10671 and CA-SDI-13008) are recorded within the Encina Route Alignment, and ten sites (CA-SDI-6135, -6833, -6834, -8089, -8797, -9095, -9615, -9653, -13008, and -15069) are recorded within the Palomar Airport Route Alignment. No sites are recorded within the Palomar Sub Route Alignment and two sites (CA-SDI-5792 and CA-SDI-6751) are recorded within the Faraday Sub Route Alignment. One site (CA-SDI-7169) is recorded within the Pipe Route Corridor.

The field survey was limited to portions of the project alignments that had not been previously surveyed or that needed to be spot-checked. The portions of the project alignments that were surveyed and/or spot-checked included the Encina Power Plant, Cannon Road, Palomar Airport, Applewood Lane/Maerkle Reservoir area, and the

College/Mesa Drive area. A portion of the Faraday Route, where the alignment turns southeast and crosses underneath the railroad tracks and Interstate Highway 5, was not surveyed because of urban development. The field survey was positive, relocating five previously recorded sites (CA-SDI-6134, -6751, -10671, -13008, and -16885) and identifying an eastern extension of site CA-SDI-16885. No new sites were identified within the surveyed portions of the project alignments.

Cultural resources identified as significant within or immediately adjacent to the CSDP project alignments include: CA-SDI-5231, a portion of CA-SDI-6133 (Locus C), CA-SDI-6134, CA-SDI-8303, CA-SDI-8797, a portion of CA-SDI-10671, CA-SDI-13008, CA-SDI-16048, and CA-SDI-16049.

Previously recorded cultural resources that have been evaluated for site significance and identified as not significant include: CA-SDI-6092, a portion of CA-SDI-6133 (Loci A & B), CA-SDI-6135, CA-SDI-6833, CA-SDI-9041, CA-SDI-9095, CA-SDI-9653, and a portion of CA-SDI-16885. In addition, seven cultural resources (CA-SDI-5117, CA-SDI-5788, CA-SDI-5793, CA-SDI-5792, CA-SDI-6834, CA-SDI-8089, and CA-SDI-15588) have been destroyed as a result of development.

Previously recorded cultural resources that have not been evaluated to determine site status include: CA-SDI-5783, CA-SDI-6751, CA-SDI-7169, CA-SDI-7229, CA-SDI-9615, CA-SDI-15069, a portion of CA-SDI-10671, and a portion of CA-SDI-16885.

In all, 6 previously recorded cultural resources and portions of two cultural resources have either not been tested or no information was available to determine site significance (see Table 4-1). Testing of these sites is recommended to determine site condition, significance, and mitigation measures. If previously recorded sites are located within developed areas, monitoring during construction is recommended as an alternate to a testing program. If cultural resources are discovered as a result of monitoring, then testing and if necessary, data recovery will be conducted.

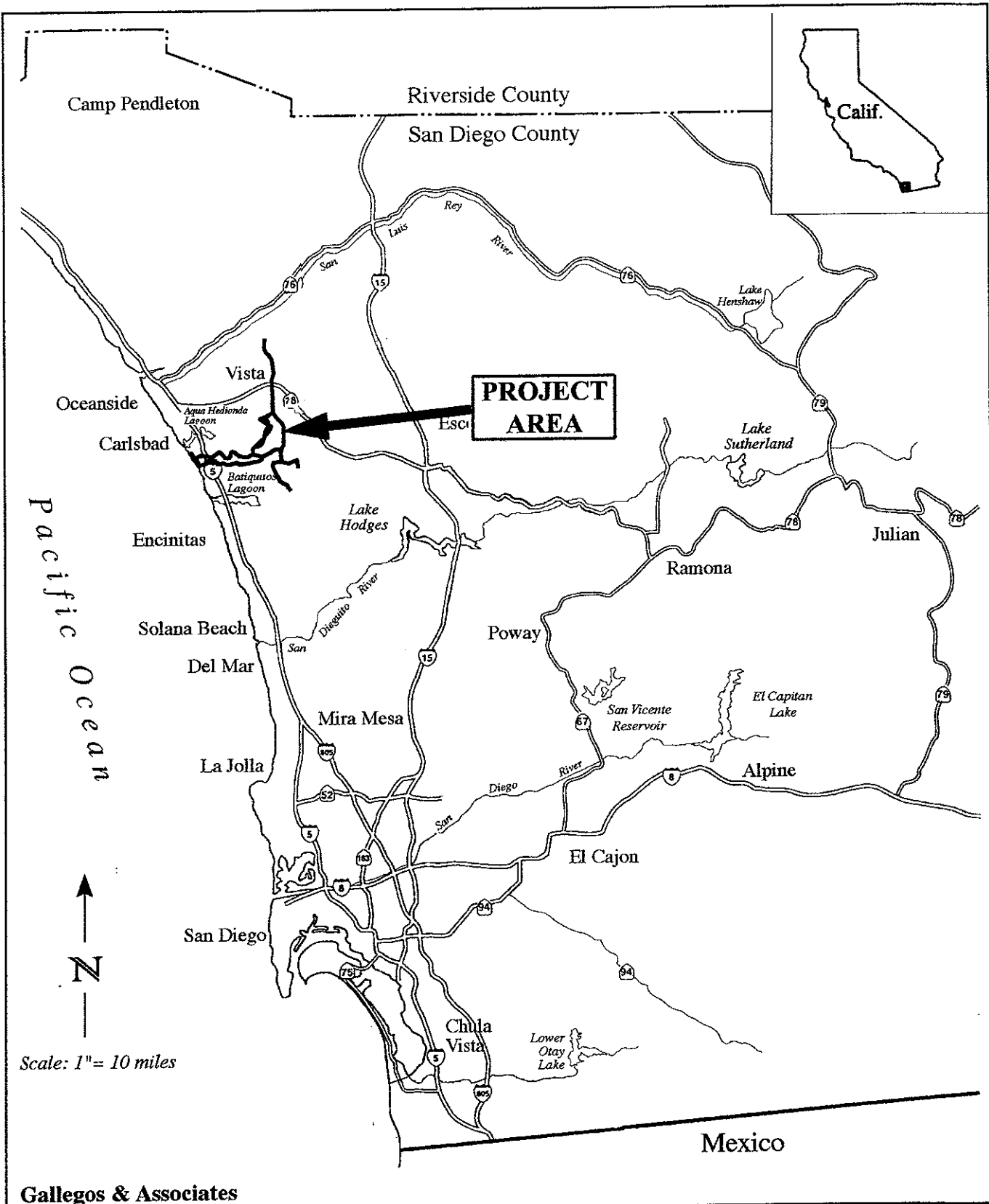
SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Gallegos & Associates was contracted by Dudek & Associates to conduct a cultural resource literature review and survey for the proposed Carlsbad Seawater Desalination Plant (CSDP) project. The CSDP project would be co-located at the existing Encina Power Plant, located immediately south of Agua Hedionda Lagoon, within the City of Carlsbad in northern San Diego County. The desalination plant would occupy an approximately 4-acre parcel in the area currently containing Fuel Oil Tank #3, which is the southernmost of three large tanks nearest Carlsbad Boulevard. The proposed CSDP, would have the capacity to deliver approximately 50 MGD of Reverse Osmosis (RO) permeate (product water). From the desalination plant, the desalinated water would be distributed along several pipeline routes (some proposed, some planned and some existing) to the City of Carlsbad and various local water districts as wholesale water purchasers for ultimate use and consumption by homes and businesses in North San Diego County.

A number of options are being assessed for offsite pipeline alignments, including a variety of combinations of segments. Overall, there are two primary delivery route alignments, one that follows the Cannon Road alignment to College Boulevard into Oceanside, and the other that follows Cannon Road to Faraday Avenue to Melrose Drive into Oceanside. There are several sub-alignments and/or options for segments of the alignments that are associated with the primary alignments. It is anticipated that the longest potential network of pipeline will not exceed 16 miles. The pipe diameter will range from 48 inches in the upstream portions of the delivery system, to 24 inches in the downstream portions, and at the point of connection to existing reservoirs and delivery systems.

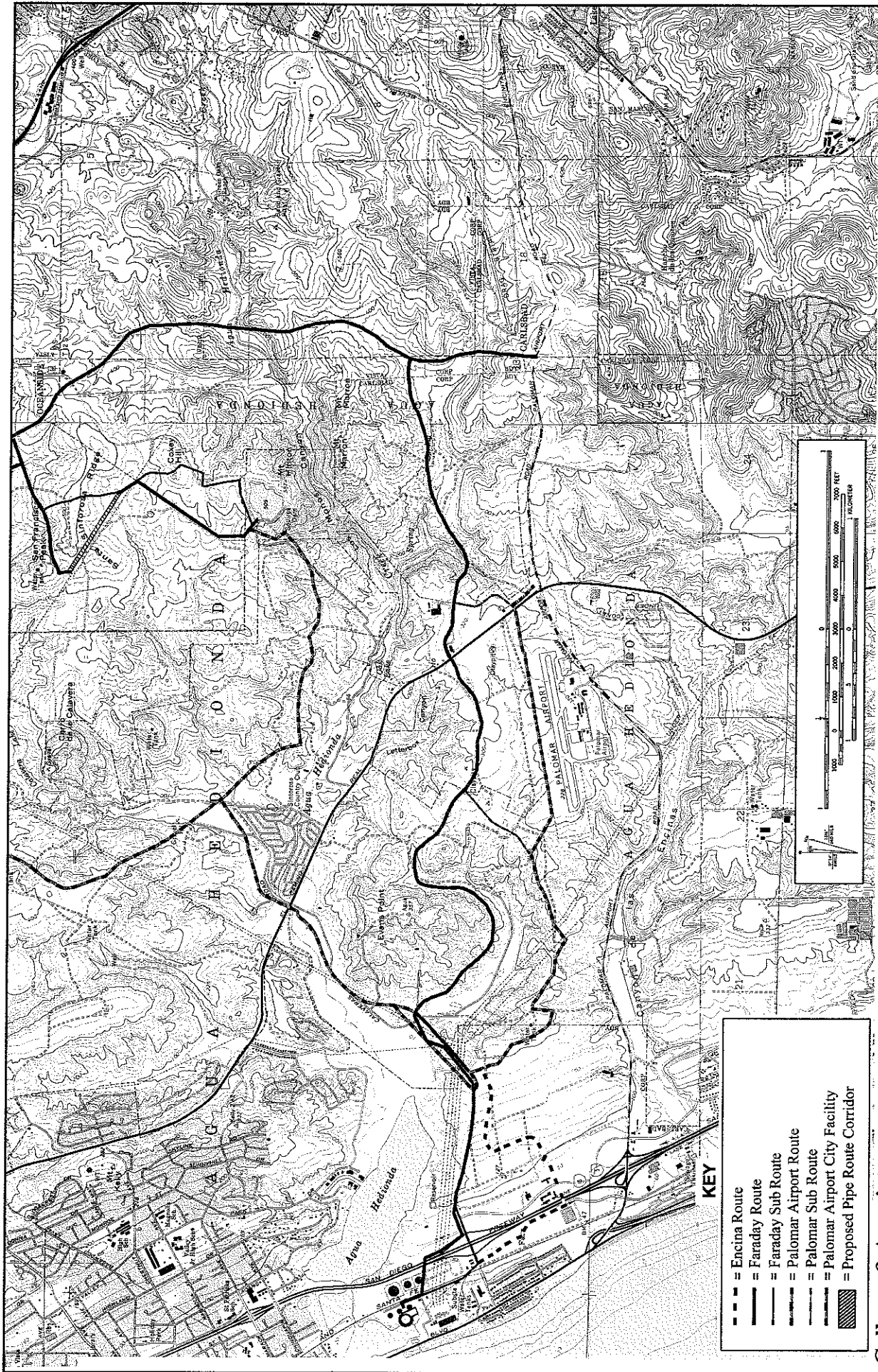
The project alignments begin at the Encina Power Plant, adjacent to Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and terminate at the intersection of North Santa Fe Avenue. The record search was conducted for the entire study alignment and alternate alignments, excluding the Palomar Airport City Facility Alignment, which was not assessed as part of this study. The field survey was limited to portions of the project alignments that had not been previously surveyed or that needed to be spot-checked. The project corridor is depicted on the USGS San Luis Rey, San Marcos, and Encinitas 7.5' quadrangles (Figures 1-1, 1-2a and 1-2b).



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Regional Location of Project

FIGURE
1-1

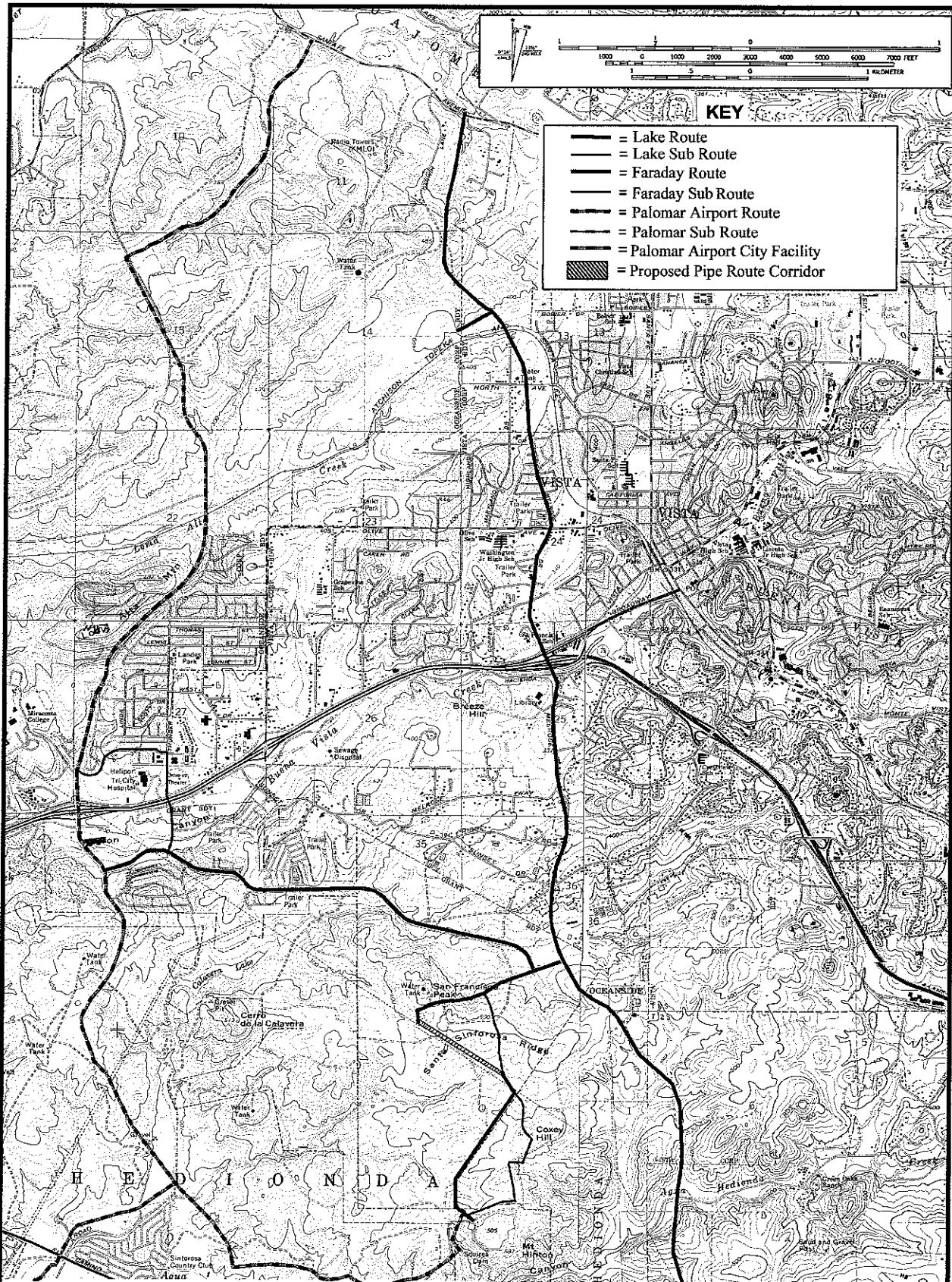


San Luis Rey, San Marcos, Encinitas and Rancho Santa Fe 7.5' USGS Maps - Reduced 50%

Off-Site Distribution Piping Alternatives Shown on USGS Map

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**FIGURE
1-2a**



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San Luis Rey, San Marcos, Encinitas and Rancho Sante Fe 7.5' USGS Maps - Reduced 50%

Off-Site Distribution Piping Alternatives Shown on USGS Map

**FIGURE
1-2b**

This study was conducted to provide compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of Carlsbad guidelines.

1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The CSDP alignments cover three USGS 7.5' topographic maps (San Luis Rey, San Marcos and Encinitas) and encompass approximately 30+ linear miles. The CSDP east-west project alignments are bordered by a major estuarine lagoon (Agua Hedionda Lagoon) on the north and are traversed by multiple unnamed canyons. Three major drainage systems (Loma Alta Creek, Buena Vista Creek, and Agua Hedionda Creek) traverse the north-south project alignments. Vegetation within the study area includes coastal sage scrub, riparian habitat, oak woodland, and in disturbed areas or developed urban areas, non-native grasses and landscaped foliage are present.






1.3 BACKGROUND - PREHISTORY

The body of current research of prehistoric occupation in San Diego County recognizes the existence of at least two major cultural traditions, discussed here as Early Period/Archaic and Late Period, based upon general economic trends and material culture. Within San Diego County, the Archaic generally spans the period from 10,000 to 1,300 years ago, while the Late Period spans from 1,300 years ago to historic contact (Table 1-1). The Historic Period covers the time from Spanish contact to present.

1.3.1 Early Period/Archaic

The Early Period/Archaic, for this discussion, includes the San Dieguito and La Jolla complexes, which are poorly defined, as are the interrelationships between contemporaneous inland, desert, and coastal assemblages (Gallegos 1987). Initially believed to represent big game hunters, the San Dieguito are better typified as a hunting and gathering society. These people had a relatively diverse and non-specialized economy in which relatively mobile bands accessed and used a wide range of flora and fauna. Early groups into San Diego County may have been spurred by the gradual desiccation of the vast pluvial lake system that dominated inland basins and valleys during the last altithermal period. This hypothesis is supported by the similarity between Great Basin assemblages and those of early Holocene Archaic sites in San Diego County. Several researchers recognized the regional similarity of artifacts and grouped these contemporaneous complexes under the

**Table 1-1
Terminology for Culture History in the San Diego Area
(Gallegos 2002)**

Geologic Time	Period	Years Before Present	Other Names	Diagnostic Cultural Material
Late Holocene	Late Period	Present	Historic Late Prehistoric Yuman Cuyamaca Complex San Luis Rey I, II	Bow and arrow, small triangular and side-notched points, cremations, fish hooks, ceramics Obsidian Butte obsidian.
		1,300		Stone bowls, triangular points fishing gorges, burials.
Middle Holocene	Early Period (Archaic)	2,000		
		3,000		
Early Holocene		4,000		
		5,000		Dart and atlatl, cogged stones, plummet stones, leaf-shaped points/knives, corner-notched and stemmed points, Coso Obsidian, burials.
		6,000		
		7,000	Pauma Complex Encinitas Tradition La Jolla Complex	
		8,000		Spear, crescents, lanceolate and leaf-shaped points, leaf-shaped knives, Casa Diablo and Coso Obsidian, burials.
		9,000		
		10,000	San Dieguito Tradition/Complex	

nomenclature of either the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition or the Western Lithic Co-tradition (Bedwell 1970; Davis et al. 1969; Rogers 1939; Warren 1967; Moratto 1984).

The origin of coastal populations and subsequent interaction between the coastal population and Great Basin/desert groups is a subject of some debate (Gallegos 1987). Whatever their origin, the first occupants immediately exploited the coastal and inland resources of plants, animals, shellfish, and fish (Moriarty 1967; Kaldenberg 1982; Gallegos 1991; Kyle et al. 1998).

The development of a generalized economic system indicates that the San Dieguito and related groups can be placed within the general Archaic pattern. Archaic cultures occur within North America at slightly different times in different areas, but are generally correlated with local economic specialization growing out of the earlier Paleo-Indian Tradition (Willig et al. 1988). Archaic cultures are often represented by more diverse artifact assemblages and more complex regional variation than occur in Paleo-Indian traditions. This is generally thought to have resulted from the gradual shift away from a herd-based hunting focus to a more diverse and area specific economy.

The earliest sites are found near coastal lagoons and river valleys of San Diego County. These sites are the Harris Site (CA-SDI-149), Agua Hedionda Sites (CA-SDI-210/UCLJ-M-15 and CA-SDI-10695), Rancho Park North (CA-SDI-4392/SDM-W-49), and Remington Hills (CA-SDI-11069), dating from 9,500 to 8,000 years B.P. The northern San Diego County coastal lagoons supported large populations, circa 6,000 years ago, as shown by the numerous radiocarbon-dated sites adjacent to these lagoons. After 3,000 years ago, there is a general absence of archaeological sites in north San Diego County to circa 1,500 years ago. This reduction in number of archaeological sites can be attributed to the siltation of coastal lagoons and depletion of shellfish and other lagoon resources (Warren and Pavesic 1963; Miller 1966; Gallegos 1985). Archaeological sites dated to circa 2,000 years ago are found closer to San Diego Bay, where shellfish were still abundant and may well represent what can be considered the end of the La Jolla Complex (Gallegos and Kyle 1988).

The La Jolla and Pauma complexes, which are identified as following the San Dieguito Complex, may simply represent seasonal or geographic variations of the somewhat older and more general San Dieguito Complex. Inland La Jolla Complex occupation sites have been reported in transverse valleys and sheltered canyons (True 1959; Warren et al. 1961;

Meighan 1954). These non-coastal sites were termed "Pauma Complex" by True (1959), Warren et al. (1961), and Meighan (1954). Pauma Complex sites by definition have a predominance of grinding implements (manos and metates), lack shellfish remains, have greater tool variety, seem to express a more sedentary occupation, and have an emphasis on both gathering and hunting (True 1959; Warren et al. 1961; Meighan 1954).

Archaic sites from 10,000 to 1,300 years ago within San Diego County include coastal habitation sites, inland hunting and milling camps, and lithic quarry sites. Material cultural assemblages during this long period are remarkably similar in many respects. These deposits may well represent a process of relative terrestrial economic stability and presumably slow cultural change. Though various culture traits developed or disappeared during the long span of 10,000 to 1,300 years ago, there is a clear pattern of cultural continuity during this period.

1.3.2 Late Period

During the Late Period (circa 1,300 years ago to historic contact), a material culture pattern similar to that of historic Native Americans first becomes apparent in the archaeological record. The economic pattern during this period appears to be one of more intensive and efficient exploitation of local resources. The prosperity of these highly refined economic patterns is well evidenced by the numerous Kumeyaay/Diegueño and Luiseño habitation sites scattered over San Diego County. This increase in Late Period site density probably reflects better preservation of the more recent archaeological record and a gradual population increase within the region. Artifacts and cultural patterns reflecting this Late Period pattern include small projectile points, pottery, the establishment of permanent or semi-permanent seasonal village sites, a proliferation of acorn milling sites in the uplands, the appearance of obsidian from Obsidian Butte, and interment by cremation.

Many of the Late Period culture patterns in southern California were shared with groups along the eastern periphery of the region. Even in the most recent periods, the Native Americans of southern California incorporated many elements of their neighbors' culture into their own cultures. This transference and melding of cultural traits between neighboring groups makes positive associations of archaeological deposits with particular ethnographically known cultures difficult. This is particularly true of the groups within San Diego County. Though significant differences exist between Luiseño and Kumeyaay/Diegueño cultures (including linguistic stock), the long interaction of these

groups during the Late Period resulted in the exchange of many social patterns. Archaeologists must rely heavily on ethnographic accounts of group boundaries as recorded during the historic period, although it is not known how long these boundaries had been in place or the validity of these boundaries as presently reported. The project area for this study falls within Luiseño territory as defined by Kroeber (1925).

As a result of contact with Spanish, Mexican and American settlers, Native American populations were decimated by resettlement and disease. Presently, Native Americans are found throughout San Diego County, especially within the 17 San Diego County reservations.

Further readings on Kumeyaay (Diegueño) and Luiseño Native Americans include: Almstedt 1974; Barrows 1900; Bean 1972; Bean and Saubel 1972; Burrus 1967; Cuero 1968; Drucker 1939; Dubois 1908; Gifford 1918; Harrington 1978; Hedges 1986; Heizer and Almquist 1971; Heizer and Whipple 1957; Hooper 1920; Keneally 1965; Kroeber 1925; Langdon 1970; Merrill 1973; Pourade 1960; Priestley 1937; Robinson 1969; Rudkin 1956; Shipek 1977, 1980, 1986a,b, 1987, 1988, 1989a,b, 1991, 1993; Sparkman 1908; Spicer 1962; Spier 1923; Strong 1929; Tibesar 1955; Underhill 1941; White 1963; Wolcott 1929; and Woodward 1934.

1.4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

An abbreviated history of Spanish, Mexican and American settlement in San Diego County is presented for the purpose of providing a background for discussion of the presence, chronological significance and historical relationship of historical resources within the project area. The history of San Diego County is commonly presented in terms of Spanish, Mexican and American political domination. A discussion of historic land use and occupation under periods of political rule by people of European and Mexican origin is justified on the basis of characteristics associated with each period, when economic, political and social activities were influenced by the prevailing laws and customs. Certain themes are common to all periods, such as the development of transportation, settlement, and agriculture. Robinson (1969) provides a comprehensive account of public and privately owned land in California, with a discussion of laws, activities and events related to the development of the State.

1.4.1 Spanish Period (1769-1821)

The Spanish Period represents: exploration, establishment of the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego and San Luis Rey missions, the introduction of horses, cattle, and agricultural goods, the introduction of foreign pathogens to the indigenous populations, and a new method of building construction and architectural style. Spanish influence continued after 1821, when California became a part of Mexico. Under Mexican rule, the missions continued to operate as in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained for a period of time.

1.4.2 Mexican Period (1821-1848)

The Mexican Period includes the initial retention of Spanish laws and practices until shortly before secularization of the missions in 1834, a decade after Spanish rule. Although several grants of land were made prior to 1834, vast tracts of land were dispersed through land grants offered after secularization. Cattle ranching prevailed over agricultural activities and the development of the hide and tallow trade increased during the early part of this period. The Pueblo of San Diego was established and transportation routes were expanded during this period as well. The Mexican Period ended as a result of the Mexican-American War.

1.4.3 American Period (1848 to Present)

The American Period began when Mexico ceded California to the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Terms of the treaty brought about the creation of the Lands Commission in response to the Homestead Act of 1851 that was adopted as a means of validating land ownership throughout the state through settlement of land claims. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of legal costs and lack of sufficient evidence to prove title claims. Much of the land that once constituted rancho holdings became available for settlement by immigrants to California. The influx of people to California and the San Diego region was the result of various factors that included the discovery of gold in the state, the conclusion of the Civil War, the availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act, and later, the importance of the county as an agricultural area supported by roads, irrigation systems, and connecting railways. The growth and decline of towns occurred in response to an increased population and the economic boom and bust cycle in the late 1800s.

1.5 SUMMARY

The approximately 30+ linear mile long CSDP cultural resource background study consists of a compilation and review of existing data for all project alignments and alternate alignments, identification of sites and site status, discussion of known and potential areas of cultural sensitivity, and recommended mitigation measures. Section 1 provides a description of the study area, a review of the environmental setting, and a discussion on background material. Section 2 provides the results of the literature review and record search, Section 3 provides survey methods and results, and Section 4 provides recommendations for sites within or adjacent to the project area. Appendices are as follows: Appendix A - Resumes; Appendix B - Record Search Request; Appendix C - Table for Previous Work; and Appendix D - Site Form Updates.

SECTION 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This section provides the results of the literature review and record search for the Carlsbad Seawater Desalination Plant (CSDP) project alignments. The results of fieldwork, as well as the present condition of previously recorded cultural resources within the surveyed portions of the CSDP project alignments are discussed in Section 3.

2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW AND RECORD SEARCH METHODS

The record search and literature review were completed at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), San Diego State University, San Diego, California, to identify previous work, previously recorded cultural resources, National Register listed and eligible properties (National Association of State Historic Preservation Officers et al. 1988, and annual updates in the Federal Register), California Historical Landmarks (Office of Historic Preservation 1990), Points of Historic Interest (Office of Historic Preservation 1992), and locally listed historic properties and structures within the study area.

Early USGS maps (1872 Western Portion of San Diego County, California; 1898 Oceanside 15'; 1901 San Luis Rey 30'; 1942 Oceanside 15'; and 1948 San Luis Rey 7.5') were reviewed for early historic structures. However, no historic structures were identified on the early maps. The record search request and results are included in Appendix B.

2.3 PREVIOUS WORK

Based on the literature review and record search results, previous work within or adjacent to the CSDP project alignments was placed in tabular format (Appendix C, Table C). This data was arranged by report title, author(s), date, type of study, site type, and site number.

One-hundred five studies have been conducted that are adjacent to or within the CSDP project alignments (APC 1979, 1980; APEC 1979; J. Berryman and Cheever 1999, 2001; S. Berryman 1975; Bissell 1990; Michael Brandman Associates, Inc. 1983; Brown 1995, 2000a; Bull 1976a, 1976b, 1977a, 1977b; Bull and Ezell 1973; Buysse and Smith 1999; Cardenas 1988; Carrico 1975, 1995; Carrico and Franklin 1987; Chace 1977, 1978;

Cheever 1988; Cheever and Collett 1999; Collett and Cheever 1998; Corum and White 1982; Crafts 1995; Dolan et al. 1996; Duke 2002a, 2002b; Elfend Associates 1984; Fink 1973a, 1973b, 1973c, 1974a, 1974b, 1974c, 1974d, 1977, 1979, 1980; Flower and Roth 1981; Franklin and Carrico 1979, Franklin et al. 1981; Gallegos and Guerrero 2001; Gallegos and Kyle 1988, 1992, 1997a, 1997b; Gallegos and Pigniolo 1987; Gallegos and Strudwick 1991; Gallegos et al. 1995, 1998, 1999a, 1999b, 2001; Guerrero and Gallegos 2003; Guerrero et al. 2004; Hanna 1981a; Harley 1983; Hatley 1978a, 1978b; Hector 1984, 1985; Hightower 1976a; Johnson and Rosen 1981; Kennedy 1978; Kyle et al. 1987; Laylander 1979, 1988; Pigniolo and Gallegos 1989; Pigniolo et al. 1993; Quillen 1982; RECON 1976, 1978, 2001; Robbins-Wade and Alter 1999; Robbins-Wade and Gross 1987; Rosen 1999; Roth and Flower 1981; Schroth et al. 1990; Seeman 1982; Smith 1990a, 1990b, 1991; Smith and Gilbert 2004; Soule 1984; SRSI 1981, 1982a; Tuma and Smith 2002, 2003; Ultrasystems, Inc. 1983; Wade 1987, 1992; Wade and Hector 1986, 1988, 1989; Wade et al. 1989; Walker and Bull 1980; Westec 1978, 1979, 1982; Whitehouse 1990; Whitehouse and Wade 1990; and Wlodarski 2004).

As a result of these previous studies, 29 cultural resources (CA-SDI-5117, -5231, -5783, -5788, -5792, -5793, -6092, -6133, -6134, -6135, -6751, -6833, -6834, -7169, -7229, -8089, -8303, -8797, -9041, -9095, -9615, -9653, -10671, -13008, -15069, -15588, -16048, -16049, and -16885) have been previously recorded adjacent to or within the project area (Figures 2-1a and 2-1b).

2.4 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES WITHIN THE CSDP PROJECT AREA

Cultural resources within the CSDP study area were mapped, and site record form data were placed in tabular format (Table 2-1). This data was arranged by project alignment, site number, site type, site status, recorder, date recorded, reference, site comment, type of study, and recommendation. The record search produced 29 cultural resources within or adjacent to the CSDP study area (see Figures 2-1a and 2-1b). These cultural resources were typed as: 10 habitation sites; 2 artifact scatters; 4 historic; 3 lithic scatters; 4 milling stations, and 6 shell scatters.

For the present study, sites previously recorded within the CSDP project alignments were classified by type (i.e., habitation, artifact scatter, lithic scatter). The typing of sites was based, for the most part, on information provided on site forms. However, this information is often inconsistent and incomplete. When available, information from test and data

FIGURE 2-1a

**OFF-SITE DISTRIBUTION PIPING ALTERNATIVES AND
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES
SHOWN ON USGS MAP**

(See Confidential Appendix)

FIGURE 2-1b

**OFF-SITE DISTRIBUTION PIPING ALTERNATIVES AND
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES
SHOWN ON USGS MAP**

(See Confidential Appendix)

Table 2-1
Cultural Resources Within the Carlsbad Seawater Desalination Plant Project

Alignment	Site Number	H, /H	W#	Site Type	Site Status	Recorder	Date Recorded	Reference	Site Comment
Faraday Route	5117		1202	Milling Station	Destroyed	J. Hightower	1976	Hightower 1976a; Fink 1977; Quillen 1982; Tuma and Smith 2002	
Faraday Route	5231		1326	Habitation	Significant	C. Bull	1977	Bull 1977b; Tuma and Smith 2002	
Faraday Route	5783	H	1789	Historic	Unknown	M. Hatley	1978	Unknown	Homeplace of Matthew Kelly, Jr., and is located along the Rancho de los Quiotes to Mission San Luis Rey trail
Faraday Route	5788	H	1795	Historic	Destroyed	M. Hatley	1978		Homeplace of the Brearley family
Pipe Route Corridor, Faraday Route	5792	H	1723	Historic	Unknown	M. Hatley	1978	RECON 1978; Hatley 1978b; SRSI 1981; Cardenas 1988	Native American trail from Mission San Luis Rey through the San Marcos plains to the Cuyamaca Mountains
Faraday Route	5793	H	1724	Historic	Unknown	M. Hatley	1978	RECON 1978; Cardenas 1988	Traditional Rancho de los Quiotes to Mission San Luis Rey trail; site not located during 1988 survey
Faraday Route	6092		564	Milling Station	Not Significant	R. Franklin; updated by Gallegos et al.	1978; updated in 2001	Franklin and Carrico 1979; Gallegos et al. 2001	
Faraday Route	6133		120	Habitation, Loci A, B, & C	Loci A & B identified as not significant, Locus C identified as significant	M. Rogers; updated by W. Eckhardt	1929; updated in 1978	Westec 1979; Wade and Hector 1986; 1988; Wade 1987; Gallegos et al. 1998	1998 data recovery conducted for Locus C only
Faraday Route	6134		121	Habitation	Significant	M. Rogers; updated by J. Thesken; Robbins-Wade and Gross	n.d.; updated in 1978, 1987	Westec 1979; Wade 1986, 1987; Robbins-Wade and Gross 1987; Schroth et al. 1990	
Palomar Airport Route	6135		1777	Habitation	Not Significant	W. Eckhardt; updated by Van Horn and Murray	1978; updated in 1982	Ultrasystems 1983	
Faraday Route and Faraday Sub Route	6751		1874	Shell Scatter	Unknown	R. Franklin; updated by Pignolo and Mealey	1978; updated in 1993	Pignolo et al. 1993	
Palomar Airport Route	6833		1893	Shell Scatter	Not Significant	R. Franklin; updated by Tift; Gallegos	1978; updated in 1997, 1999	APC 1979, 1980; Westec 1982; SRSI 1982a; Gallegos and Kyle 1997a; Gallegos et al. 1999a	

Table 2-1
Cultural Resources Within the Carlsbad Seawater Desalination Plant Project

Alignment	Site Number	H, /H	W#	Site Type	Site Status	Recorder	Date Recorded	Reference	Site Comment
Palomar Airport Route	6834		1894	Artifact Scatter	Destroyed	R. Franklin; updated by M. Hatley	1978; updated in 1979	SRSI 1982a	
Pipe Route Corridor	7169		2193	Shell Scatter	Unknown	D. Connors	1979	Carico 1975, Walker and Bull 1980, Roth and Flower 1981	
Faraday Route	7229			Shell Scatter	Unknown	R. Douglas	1979	APC 1979	
Palomar Airport Route	8089		2232	Lithic Scatter	Destroyed	R. Franklin	1978		
Faraday Route	8303		123, 2402, 2403, and 2404	Habitation, Loci A, B, C	Significant	M. Rogers; updated by M. Hatley; D. Hanna; S. Wade	n.d.; updated in 1979, 1980, 1986	APC 1980; Wade 1987; Gallegos and Kyle 1997a; Berryman and Cheever 1999; Gallegos et al. 1999a, 1999b	CA-SDI-6832 and CA-SDI-8688 subsumed under CA-SDI-8303
Palomar Airport Route	8797		116	Habitation	Significant	E. Gardner; updated by Gross et al.; Huey et al.; Gallegos and Kyle; Gallegos et al.	1981; updated in 1987; 1992; 1997; 1999	Gallegos and Kyle 1992; Gallegos and Kyle 1997a; Gallegos et al. 1999a	
Faraday Route	9041		183	Lithic Scatter	Not Significant	R. Norwood; updated by S. Cardenas and C. Winterrowd	1981; updated in 1985	Wade et al. 1989; Smith 1990a	
Palomar Airport Route	9095		2808	Shell Scatter	Not Significant	D. Hanna	1981	Gallegos and Kyle 1997a; Gallegos et al. 1999a	
Palomar Airport Route	9615			Artifact Scatter	Unknown	S. Hector	1982	Buyse and Smith 1999	
Faraday Route, Palomar Airport Route	9653		1328	Lithic Scatter	Not Significant	Van Horn and Murray	1982	Ultrasystems 1983	
Faraday Route and Encina Route	10671		118	Habitation	Partially significant, partially unknown	M. Rogers; updated by Gross et al.; Huey et al.	n.d., updated in 1987, 1992	Gallegos and Kyle 1992; Dolan et al. 1996	
Faraday, Encina, and Palomar Airport Routes	13008		119, 129	Habitation	Significant	M. Rogers; updated by J. Thesken; Huey et al.	n.d., updated in 1978; 1992	Westec 1979; Gallegos and Kyle 1992	CA-SDI-6132, CA-SDI-6832, and CA-SDI-10673 subsumed under site CA-SDI-13008
Palomar Airport Route	15069	/H		Milling Station	Unknown	B. Smith	1999	Buyse and Smith 1999	
Faraday Route	15588			Milling Station	Destroyed	J. Brown	2000	Brown 2000a	Site first identified during paleontological monitoring
Faraday Route	16048			Habitation	Significant	B. Smith	2001	Tuma and Smith 2002	

Table 2-1
 Cultural Resources Within the Carlsbad Seawater Desalination Plant Project

Alignment	Site Number	H, /H	W#	Site Type	Site Status	Recorder	Date Recorded	Reference	Site Comment
Faraday Route	16049			Habitation	Significant	B. Smith	2001	Tuma and Smith 2002	
Faraday Route	16885			Shell Scatter	Portion of site tested identified as not significant; remaining portion has unknown site status	D. James	2003	Guerrero et al. 2004	

recovery reports was used to supplement the database. Definitions for site types were taken from the Otay Mesa Management Plan (Gallegos et al. 1998) and are provided below.

Habitation Site: A habitation site contains a variety of artifacts, which may include flaked lithics, ground stone, ceramics, and ecofacts (i.e., bone and shell), as well as bedrock milling features. The presence of some or all of these artifacts or features suggests that more than one activity occurred at the site. Habitation sites contain a midden deposit, suggesting seasonal or semi-permanent occupation.

Artifact Scatter: Artifact scatters are light-duty camp sites and are defined as surface scatters of a few artifacts, such as flaked lithics, tools, ground stone, and ceramics. Ecofacts such as bone and shell may also be present on this type of site; therefore, an artifact scatter may represent a stopping place on a journey, an area where a task was completed, or a special-purpose site. This site type differs from a habitation site in that it does not contain a subsurface deposit (midden).

Lithic Scatter: A lithic scatter is a scatter of debitage, cores, temporally undiagnostic bifaces, and other flake- and core-based tools. For this study, such sites are presumed to lack diagnostic artifacts.

Ceramic Scatter: A ceramic scatter is a scatter of native pottery sherds that represent a single vessel or multiple vessels, depending on specific variables (i.e., clay source). Ceramic scatters are temporally diagnostic, as native pottery was not introduced into the San Diego region until the Late Period, after approximately 900 A.D.

Shell Scatter: A shell scatter is a scatter of fragmented or whole marine shell assumed to have a cultural affiliation.

Milling Station: A milling station, also referred to as a bedrock milling feature, is located on large boulders or on bedrock outcrops that contain one or more milling features, such as mortars, basin metates, or milling slicks. A bedrock milling station is a specific task site, however, a surface and/or subsurface deposit of artifacts may be present. If a complex archaeological assemblage is associated with a bedrock milling feature, then it is considered part of a habitation site.

Quarry: This is a locality where the principle activity consisted of procuring rock for tools. Quarry sites may be extensive and often involve actual mining of lithic material, or they may be areas where cobbles from outcrops were tested for suitability (Wilke and Schroth 1989). Quarry sites do not usually contain artifacts associated with habitation, such as pottery, bedrock milling tools/features, or faunal material, although a limited number of processing artifacts may be present as support activity loci. For the purpose of this study, quarry sites are defined as localities where raw lithic material was obtained.

Isolate Find: This refers to the occurrence of one or two artifacts, which, by State of California definition, does not constitute a site. It should be noted that in the past some isolates have been given State of California site numbers.

Rock Shelter: Often a small cave or overhang was used prehistorically for protection from inclement weather. Rock shelters usually contain a cultural deposit from the occupation and sometimes have pictographs or petroglyphs.

Rock Feature: Rock features are identified as rock alignments, usually representing low-lying walls or rock piles.

Traditional Cultural Property: This is a property that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with cultural practices or with beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

The 29 previously recorded cultural resources within or adjacent to the CSDP project alignments are discussed below by site number.

- **CA-SDI-5117**

Site CA-SDI-5117 is located within the Faraday Route Alignment. Site CA-SDI-5117 was recorded by Hightower (1976b) as two bedrock milling features and an associated lithic tool. Site CA-SDI-5117 was resurveyed for the City of Carlsbad, however the site has been destroyed by development (Quillen 1982, Tuma and Smith 2002). No further work was recommended.

- **CA-SDI-5231**

Site CA-SDI-5231 is located within the Faraday Route Alignment. Site CA-SDI-5231 was recorded by Bull (1977c) as an artifact scatter consisting of lithics and shell. In 2002, site CA-SDI-5231 was tested as part of the Faraday Avenue Extension and Agua Hedionda Sewer project (Tuma and Smith 2002). Testing consisted of documentation of milling features, and excavation of 36 STPs and 2 test units, resulting in the recovery of 473 debitage, 8 ground stone, 10 ceramic sherds, 2 flaked lithic tools, 21.1 grams of shell, and 1.8 grams of charcoal. Site CA-SDI-5231, identified as significant, was recommended for avoidance or a data recovery program (Tuma and Smith 2002).

- **CA-SDI-5783**

Site CA-SDI-5783 is located within the Faraday Route Alignment. This site was originally recorded by Hatley (1978c) as the homeplace of Matthew Kelly, Jr. and is located along the Rancho de los Quiotes to Mission San Luis Rey trail. This homeplace was a stopping point for members of the Kelly family en route to Protestant services held in a house at the Mission San Luis Rey. This site has not been evaluated to determine site status.

- **CA-SDI-5788**

Site CA-SDI-5788 is located within the Faraday Route Alignment. This site was originally recorded by Hatley (1978d) as the homeplace of the Brearley Family, however, no surface artifacts or structures are present at the site. This site has been destroyed by urban development.

- **CA-SDI-5792**

Site CA-SDI-5792 is located within the Pipe Route Corridor and the Faraday Route Alignment. Site CA-SDI-5792 was recorded by Hatley (1978e) as the traditional Indian trail from Mission San Luis Rey through the San Marcos plains en route to the Cuyamaca Mountains. This trail, also used in historic times, has not been evaluated to determine site status, however many portions of this trail have been destroyed by urban development.

- **CA-SDI-5793**

Site CA-SDI-5793 is located within the Faraday Route Alignment. This site was first recorded by Hatley (1978f) as the historic Rancho de los Quiotes to Mission San Luis Rey Trail. This horseback trail was used by the Kelly family en route to homesteads of other family members and to the mission. This site has not been evaluated to determine site status, however many portions of this trail have been destroyed by urban development.

- **CA-SDI-6092**

Site CA-SDI-6092 is located within the Faraday Route. This site was originally recorded by Franklin (1978a) as a bedrock milling site, consisting of multiple slicks and a single basin. In 2001, site CA-SDI-6092 was tested by Gallegos & Associates for the Vista-Oceanside project (Gallegos et al. 2001). Testing at CA-SDI-6092 included collection of surface artifacts, documentation of milling features, and excavation of 29 STPs and two 1x1-m units. In all, testing produced 1 biface, 2 unifacial rejuvenation flakes, 69 debitage, 1 ceramic fragment, and 0.1 grams of bone. Disturbance from both construction and agricultural activities was noted. Site CA-SDI-6092 was identified as not significant and no further work was recommended (Gallegos et al. 2001).

- **CA-SDI-6133**

Site CA-SDI-6133 is located within the Faraday Route Alignment. Site CA-SDI-6133 was first recorded as SDM-W-120 by Malcolm Rogers in 1929 who excavated a trench into the site. The site was updated in 1978 and given a state trinomial by Bill Eckhardt. It was described by Rogers as a highland camp with manos, metates, and fire hearths. Two loci, A and B, were delineated on the topographic map, but not described in detail by Eckhardt (1978a).

In 1986, SDG&E constructed a gas line across the upper portion (Locus A) of the site. Trenching was monitored by RECON (Wade and Hector 1986) to determine site limits horizontally and vertically. Only Locus A was impacted. According to Wade and Hector, considerable disturbance to the locus had occurred and no subsurface deposit was present.

Test excavations at CA-SDI-6133 were conducted in 1988 by RECON, for the City of Carlsbad as part of the evaluation for Reach 1 of Cannon Road (Wade and Hector 1988). Two test units were excavated, one where two flakes were observed on the surface, and one at the end of a ridge running north from the knoll. Both units were excavated to 20 cm, with shovel test pits (STPs) placed in the bottom of the units for an additional 20 cm in depth. No subsurface deposit was encountered. From the description and map, it appears that one unit was excavated in Locus A and one in Locus B. The total lithic assemblage from the site consisted of seven flakes and one biface fragment, found in an erosional wash. Fragments of *Chione* sp. and *Argopecten aequisulcatus* were observed in the road, but were not collected. The site was determined to be not significant.

During construction monitoring for the Cannon Road project (Gallegos et al. 1998), Gallegos & Associates noted the occurrence of concentrations of fire-affected rock and shell on the terrace below Loci A and B of site CA-SDI-6133, within the area defined by Rogers as belonging to this site. Construction was halted in the vicinity of the fire-affected rock so that testing to determine site significance/importance could be undertaken. The test excavation indicated that intact features were present, along with numerous artifacts and concentrations of shell. Given the test results, the site was identified as significant/important and mitigation of impacts through the completion of a data recovery program was conducted. Construction was detoured around the area, termed Locus C of CA-SDI-6133, while data recovery was completed. The data recovery program included the uncovering of four features and the excavation of one 1x1-m unit for a shell sample. The data recovery resulted in the collection of 668 lithic artifacts, 3 ceramic sherds, 1 bone awl fragment, 2,925 grams of shells and 5.5 grams of bone. Impacts to Locus C within Cannon Road have been mitigated and no further work is recommended for the portion of Locus C within Cannon Road. A small portion of Locus C, adjacent to and west of Cannon Road, was left intact during the construction of Cannon Road.

- **CA-SDI-6134**

Site CA-SDI-6134 is located within the Faraday Route Alignment. Site CA-SDI-6134, a habitation site with shell, obsidian debitage, and a bone tool fragment was initially recorded by Rogers (n.d.a). Site CA-SDI-6134 was tested by Robbins-Wade and Gross (1987) and identified as significant. Schroth et al. (1990) conducted a data recovery program for the portion of site CA-SDI-6134 located within the Car Country expansion project area. Avoidance or a data recovery program was recommended for the intact northern portion of site CA-SDI-6134 located north of Cannon Road (Schroth et al. 1990).

- **CA-SDI-6135**

Site CA-SDI-6135 is located within the Palomar Airport Route Alignment. This site was originally recorded by Eckhardt (1978b) and later updated by Van Horn and Murray (1982). Site CA-SDI-6135 is a habitation site consisting of shell midden, debitage, lithic tools, manos, and fire-affected rock. Site CA-SDI-6135 was tested by Ultrasystems (1983) for an environmental review of the Kelly Ranch property and was identified as not significant. No further work was recommended (Ultrasystems 1983).

- **CA-SDI-6751**

This site is located within the Faraday Route and Avenida Encina Route Alignments. This site was first recorded by Franklin (1978b) and later updated by Pigniolo and Mealey (1993). Site CA-SDI-6751 is a shell scatter (Loci A-D) consisting of *Chione* sp., *Ostrea* sp., *Donax* sp., and *Argopecten* sp. This site is approximately 500x30 m in area and is located along the existing AT&SF Railroad, south of Agua Hedionda Lagoon. Site status for CA-SDI-6751 is unknown.

- **CA-SDI-6833**

Site CA-SDI-6833 is located within the Palomar Airport Route Alignment. Site CA-SDI-6833 was recorded in 1978 by Franklin (1978c) as a shell midden located on both sides of a dirt road. Franklin noted one utilized flake, debitage, and shell that included *Chione* sp., *Argopecten* sp., and *Ostrea* sp. Franklin also noted that thick brush obstructed ground visibility. The site was revisited by Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. (SRSI) in 1982 during a survey for the Palomar Business Park. SRSI noted that CA-SDI-6833 was a highly disturbed remnant of a small shell midden (SRSI 1982a). Gallegos & Associates tested site CA-SDI-6833 for the Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course project (Gallegos et al. 1999a) and identified the site as not significant. No further work was recommended.

- **CA-SDI-6834**

Site CA-SDI-6834 is located within the Palomar Airport Route Alignment. Site CA-SDI-6834 was originally by Franklin (1978d) as an artifact scatter consisting of shell and lithic artifacts. Site CA-SDI-6834 was later updated by Hatley (1979a). In 1982, site CA-SDI-6834 was tested for the Palomar Business project (SRSI 1982a). Site CA-SDI-6834 was identified as destroyed and no further work was recommended (SRSI 1982b).

- **CA-SDI-7169**

Site CA-SDI-7169 is located within the Proposed Pipe Corridor. Site CA-SDI-7169 was recorded by Connors (1979) as a shell scatter, however no further information has been recorded for this site. This site has not been previously tested to determine site status, however site CA-SDI-7169 is located within an existing pipeline corridor and most likely has been destroyed.

- **CA-SDI-7229**

Site CA-SDI-7229 is located within the Faraday Route Alignment. Site CA-SDI-7229 was recorded by Douglas (1979) as a shell scatter, however no further information has been recorded for this site. This site has not been previously tested to determine site status.

- **CA-SDI-8089**

Site CA-SDI-8089 is located within the Palomar Airport Route Alignment. Site CA-SDI-8089 was originally recorded by Franklin (1978e) as a small lithic scatter. This site has been destroyed by urban development.

- **CA-SDI-8303 (CA-SDI-6832/CA-SDI-8687/ CA-SDI-8688)**

Site CA-SDI-8303 is located within the Faraday Route Alignment. Sites CA-SDI-6832, CA-SDI-8687, and CA-SDI-8688 have been subsumed under site CA-SDI-8303. Site CA-SDI-8303 was recorded circa 1920 by Rogers (n.d.b) as the Kelly Spring site. Rogers noted that the site was located on either side of a canyon. Cultural remains noted include cobble hearths, shell, arrow points, and one bow pipe with three loop handles. Rogers also noted that Dewey Kelly found a cremation associated with the previously described pipe and ceramic sherds. In 1978, Franklin (1978f) identified a portion of what is now identified as CA-SDI-8303. Franklin noted numerous flakes and shell over a widely dispersed area.

In 1979, Hatley revisited a portion of site CA-SDI-8303 and noted the presence of a large quantity of shellfish remains, flaked stone implements, and an abundance of charcoal and ash traces (Hatley 1979b). In August 1980, Hanna relocated the site in the bottom and margins of a large, unnamed drainage to Agua Hedionda Lagoon. Hanna noted potsherds, milling stones, flaked stone tools, flakes, and debitage, as well as, dense shellfish deposits consisting of *Chione* sp., *Argopecten* sp., *Donax* sp., *Ostrea* sp., *Saxidomus* sp., and *Protothaca* sp. (Hanna 1980).

In September 1980, Douglas and Weil revisited the site and described it as a large, multi-component habitation site covering 10± acres. Douglas and Weil noted flakes, manos, cores, core tools, ceramics, and shellfish remains. Site CA-SDI-6832 was combined with site CA-SDI-8303 by Douglas and Weil (1980). Wade (Wade and Hector 1986) monitored backhoe excavation within the site. Wade reported that the soil was wet and that no artifacts or features were noted (personal communication with D. Gallegos). Wade (Wade and Hector 1986) described the site complex as “composed of several elements which overlap, have been disturbed, and are spatially separated” so that the site boundary

was difficult to determine. In 1999, Gallegos & Associates conducted a test program for the Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course project (Gallegos et al. 1999a). During the 1999 test program, sites CA-SDI-8687 and CA-SDI-8688 were subsumed under site CA-SDI-8303. As a result of the test program, site CA-SDI-8303 was identified as significant and avoidance or a data recovery program was recommended. Presently, index sampling, capping, and avoidance of the significant site area are being conducted for the Carlsbad Golf Course.

- **CA-SDI-8797**

Site CA-SDI-8797 is located within the Palomar Airport Route Alignment. Site CA-SDI-8797 was originally recorded by Rogers (n.d.c) circa 1920 as a 300x100-foot occupation site with cobble hearths. Rogers noted large quantities of *Donax* sp. shell in a portion of this shell midden site. The site was relocated by Gardner for LSA in 1981. Gardner (1981) described the site as a light to medium density shell and artifact scatter that might be an extension of a larger shell midden to the west. Artifacts noted by Gardner included 8 ceramic sherds, 4 hammer stones, 3 manos, flakes, milling stone fragments, and fire-affected rock.

A portion of CA-SDI-8797 located outside of the current study area was tested by Gallegos and Associates (Gallegos and Kyle 1992) during a study for the Carlsbad Ranch project. This test identified a cultural deposit to 80 cm, and noted debitage, cores, ground stone, a scraper, ceramics, a biface fragment, a shell bead, an otolith, modified bone, and shell. As part of the Carlsbad Ranch Specific Plan Amendment study, Gallegos & Associates tested an additional portion of the site located outside the current study area (Gallegos et al. 1995). This test included excavation of 21 STPs and two 1x1-m units in the southeastern portion of the site. In 1999, Gallegos & Associates tested the additional eastern portion of site CA-SDI-8797 for the Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course project (Gallegos et al. 1999a). These studies identified the upper central portions of the site as a significant cultural resource (Gallegos et al. 1999a). Given the presence of a burial, this site was recommended for avoidance and monitoring during construction.

- **CA-SDI-9041**

Site CA-SDI-9041 is located within the Faraday Route Alignment. This site was first recorded by Norwood (1981) and later updated by Cardenas and Winterrowd (1985). Site CA-SDI-9041 is a small lithic scatter consisting of debitage. This site is approximately 195x122 m in area and is located on the Carlsbad Raceway Property, on an upland mesa at

the headwaters of the south fork of Agua Hedionda Creek. Brian F. Smith and Associates relocated site CA-SDI-9041 during a survey for the Palomar Airport Road project and indicated that the site may contain a subsurface deposit. In 1989, site CA-SDI-9041 was tested for the Wimpey/Gentry Property project and was identified as not significant (Wade et al. 1989). No further work was recommended for site CA-SDI-9041.

- **CA-SDI-9095**

Site CA-SDI-9095 is located within the Palomar Airport Route Alignment. Site CA-SDI-9095 was originally recorded by Hanna in 1981 (Hanna 1981b). Hanna described the site as comprising 12 pieces of *Argopecten* sp. shell, which were located on a ridgeline east of a water tank and approximately 1,200 m east/northeast of Kelly Spring. Hanna noted that the site was of minimal importance and that no additional work was recommended. In 1999, Gallegos & Associates tested site CA-SDI-9095 for the Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course project (Gallegos et al. 1999a). Site CA-SDI-9095 was identified as not significant and no further work was recommended.

- **CA-SDI-9615**

Site CA-SDI-9615 is located within the Palomar Airport Route Alignment. Site CA-SDI-9615 was originally recorded by Hector (1982) as an artifact scatter consisting of shell and debitage. In 1999, Brian F. Smith and Associates (Buysse and Smith 1999) relocated site CA-SDI-9615, however this site was not tested at that time. Site status for CA-SDI-9041 is unknown.

- **CA-SDI-9653**

Site CA-SDI-9653 is located within the Faraday and Palomar Airport Route Alignments. Site CA-SDI-9653 was first recorded by Van Horn and Murray (1982b) as a sparse lithic scatter consisting of several manos, battered implements, flaked lithic tools, and a small amount of associated shell. Site CA-SDI-9653 was tested by Ultrasystems (1983) for an environmental review of the Kelly Ranch property and was identified as not significant. No further work was recommended (Ultrasystems 1983).

- **CA-SDI-10671**

Site CA-SDI-10671 is within the Faraday Route and Avenida Encina Route Alignments. This site was first recorded by Rogers (n.d.d) in the 1920s and later updated by Gross et al. (1987), and Huey et al. (1992). Site CA-SDI-10671 is a habitation site consisting of lithic tools and shell. Testing of site CA-SDI-10671 began in 1990 by Brian F. Smith and

Associates (Dolan et al. 1996), however this work was not completed because of financial difficulties by the developer. Work completed by Smith included recovery of surface artifacts and excavation of 51 test units at site CA-SDI-10671, with only 30 percent of the artifacts catalogued (personal communication with Brian Smith, 1992). In 1996, a mitigation program for the Carlsbad Ranch project was conducted for sites CA-SDI-6132, CA-SDI-10671, and CA-SDI-12814 (Dolan et al. 1996). The 1996 mitigation program utilized the previously excavated sample from CA-SDI-10671 and continued with laboratory analysis of that material.

This site is approximately 260x115 m in area and is located in Carlsbad Ranch, on the north end of a north-south trending ridge between Agua Hedionda Lagoon and Canyon de las Encinas. All areas of site CA-SDI-10671 located within the limits of grading for the Carlsbad Ranch project were mitigated and no further work was recommended (Dolan et al. 1996). Portions of the site outside of the limits of grading have not been tested and site status for these portions is unknown.

- **CA-SDI-13008 (CA-SDI-6132/CA-SDI-10673)**

Site CA-SDI-13008 is located within the Faraday, Avenida Encina, and Palomar Airport Route Alignments. Site CA-SDI-13008 was recorded by Rogers (n.d.e) as a habitation site. When site CA-SDI-6132 was updated, it was combined with site CA-SDI-10673, and then later subsumed under site CA-SDI-13008 by the South Coastal Information Center (Gallegos and Kyle 1992; Dolan et al. 1996). The southern portion of site CA-SDI-13008 (south of Carlsbad Ranch) has been identified as not significant and some portions have been destroyed by development. The northern portion of site CA-SDI-13008 was identified as significant, and avoidance or a data recovery program was recommended (Gallegos and Kyle 1992; Dolan et al. 1996).

- **CA-SDI-15069**

Site CA-SDI-15069 is located within the Palomar Airport Route Alignment. Site CA-SDI-15069 was originally recorded by Brian F. Smith and Associates (Smith 1999) as a milling site consisting of two bedrock milling features. A small scatter of debitage, shell, historic glass, ironstone ceramic, and cement were noted adjacent to the milling features. Site CA-SDI-15069 has not been tested to determine site status.

- **CA-SDI-15588**

Site CA-SDI-15588 is located within the Faraday Route Alignment. Site CA-SDI-15588 was recorded by Brown (2000b) during a paleontological monitoring program for the construction of the Carlsbad Corporate Center project. Site CA-SDI-15588 consisted of mano and metate fragments and one lithic tool (Brown 2000b). This site has been destroyed as a result of development and no further work is recommended.

- **CA-SDI-16048**

Site CA-SDI-16048 is located within the Faraday Route Alignment. This site was recorded by Smith (2001a) as a habitation site consisting of lithics, ceramics, bone, and shell. Site CA-SDI-16048 was tested by Brian F. Smith and Associates (Tuma and Smith 2002) for the Faraday Avenue Extension and Agua Hedionda Sewer project. Site CA-SDI-16048 was identified as significant and avoidance or a data recovery program was recommended.

- **CA-SDI-16049**

Site CA-SDI-16049 is located within the Faraday Route Alignment. This site was recorded by Smith (2001b) as a habitation site consisting of lithics, ceramics, bone, and shell. Site CA-SDI-16049 was tested by Brian F. Smith and Associates (Tuma and Smith 2002) for the Faraday Avenue Extension and Agua Hedionda Sewer project. Site CA-SDI-16049 was identified as significant and avoidance or a data recovery program was recommended.

- **CA-SDI-16885**

Site CA-SDI-16885 is located within the Faraday Route Alignment. Site CA-SDI-16885 was recorded within the Encina Power Plant during monitoring for ground disturbance (Tift 2004). Site CA-SDI-16885 is a shell scatter with associated debitage. Because of the extensive development surrounding the site area, the exposed portion of site CA-SDI-16885 likely represents a disturbed remnant of a larger site. However, the site appears to continue east under a network of pipelines and an associated fuel tank. Therefore, an intact portion of this site may exist east of the area tested. Testing was conducted for a small portion of CA-SDI-16885 for the Encina Power Plant project, however the portion of the site tested was identified as not significant, as the testing program produced primarily shell and a low amount of artifacts. No further work was recommended for the portion of site CA-SDI-16885 tested, however the remaining eastern site area has not been tested (Guerrero et al. 2004).

2.5 SUMMARY

The literature review and record search identified 105 studies conducted within or immediately adjacent to the CSDP project alignments. A total of 29 cultural resources have been identified within the CSDP project alignments. Of the 29 sites, 6 sites were identified as not significant, 1 site was identified as partially significant with portions identified as unknown site status, 1 site was identified as partially not significant with portions identified as unknown site status, 1 site was identified as partially significant and partially not significant, 7 sites were identified as significant, 7 sites were identified as destroyed, and 6 sites were identified as unknown site status (see Table 2-1). Data gaps include the unevenness of the archaeological record and varied quality of the previously recorded cultural resource database.

SECTION 3 SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

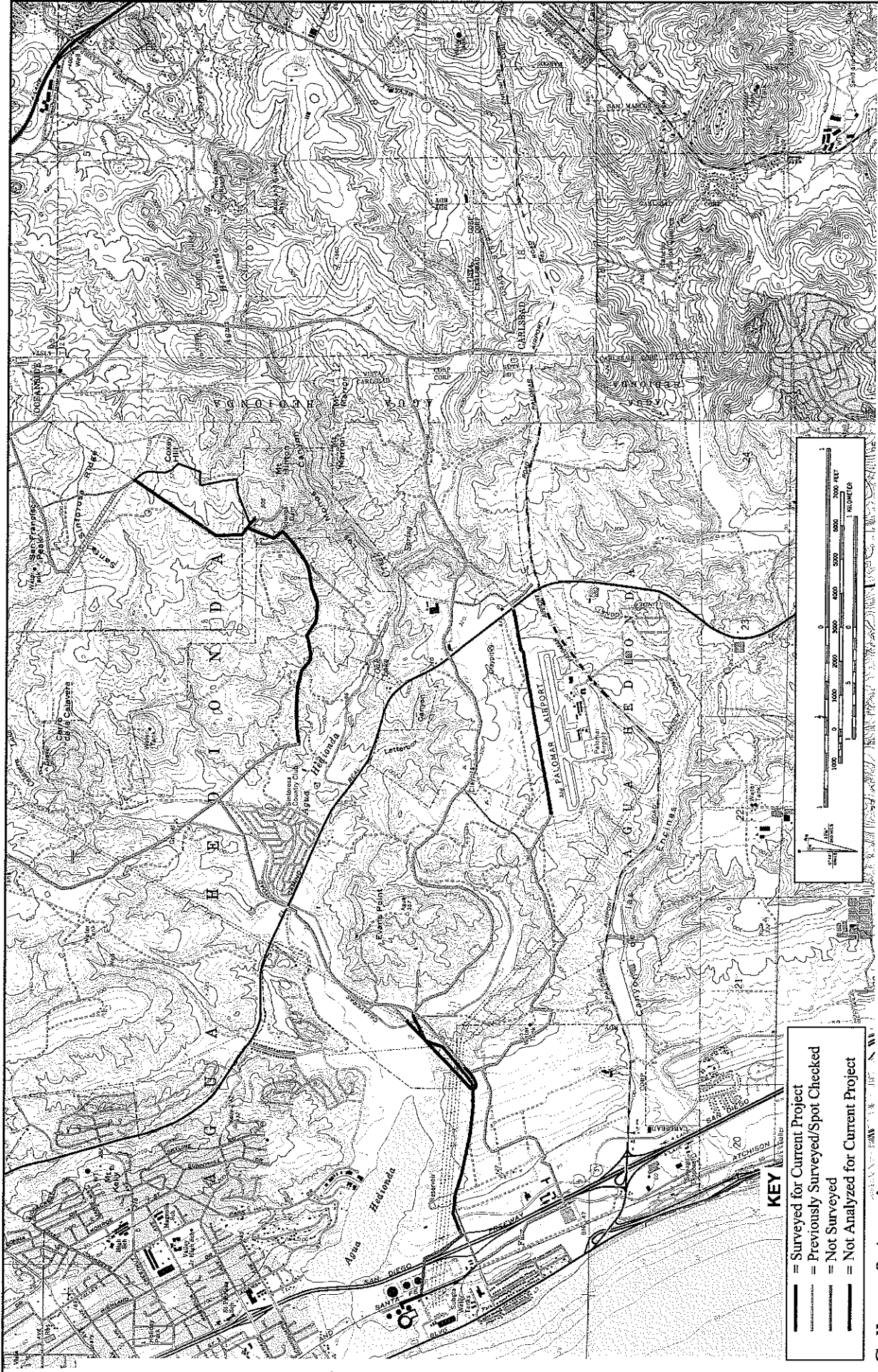
The literature review and record search results, provided in Section 2, identified 29 previously recorded cultural resources within the proposed alignments. Provided below are the survey methods and results for the field survey performed for portions of the Carlsbad Seawater Desalination Plant (CSDP) project alignments.

3.2 SURVEY METHODS

Larry Tift, Monica Guerrero, and Lucas Piek completed the field survey in May and November 2004 for a total of 26 person hours. The field survey was limited to portions of the project alignments that had not been previously surveyed or that needed to be spot-checked. The portions of the project alignments that were surveyed and/or spot-checked included the Encina Power Plant, Cannon Road, Palomar Airport, Applewood Lane/Maerkle Reservoir area, and the College/Mesa Drive area (Figure 3-1a and 3-1b). The project alignments were intensively surveyed on foot using a 10-m interval between survey transects providing a total survey width of 40 m. A portion of the Faraday Route Alignment, where the alignment turns southeast and crosses underneath the railroad tracks and Interstate Highway 5, was not surveyed because of urban development.

3.3 SURVEY RESULTS

Ground visibility was fair to good in the Cannon Road alignments. Ground visibility was fair to poor in the Encina Power Plant and Palomar Airport alignments, as the west end of the Palomar Airport alignment (approximately 0.25 miles) was covered with dense native vegetation, and most of the Encina Power Plant alignment was covered by asphalt and duff from adjacent eucalyptus trees. Ground visibility was fair to poor within the Applewood Lane/Maerkle Reservoir alignments and the College Boulevard/Mesa Drive alignments because of road development. Disturbance within the project area includes residential and business development and paved roads. The field survey was positive, relocating five previously recorded sites (CA-SDI-6134, CA-SDI-6751, CA-SDI-10671, CA-SDI-13008, and CA-SDI-16885), and identifying an eastern extension of site CA-SDI-16885 (Figure 3-2). No new sites were identified within the project alignments surveyed.



San Luis Rey, San Marcos, Encinitas and Rancho Sante Fe 7.5' USGS Maps - Reduced 50%

FIGURE 3-1a

Currently and Previously Surveyed Portions of Alignment Shown on USGS Map

- KEY**
- = Surveyed for Current Project
 - - - = Previously Surveyed/Spot Checked
 - = Not Surveyed
 - = Not Analyzed for Current Project

Gallegos & Associates



Gallegos & Associates

San Luis Rey, San Marcos, Encinitas and Rancho Sante Fe 7.5' USGS Maps - Reduced 50%

Currently and Previously Surveyed Portions of Alignment
Shown on USGS Map

FIGURE
3-1b

FIGURE 3-2

**RELOCATED SITES
SHOWN ON USGS MAP**

(See Confidential Appendix)

3.3.1 Previously Recorded Sites

- **CA-SDI-6134**

A portion of site CA-SDI-6134 was relocated within the Cannon Road Alignment (see Figure 3-2). The southern portion of site CA-SDI-6134 has been destroyed as a result of development south of Cannon Road, however the northern portion of the site remains intact. A moderate shell and lithic scatter was noted in exposed dirt areas. The majority of site CA-SDI-6134 is located within cultivated fields (strawberry fields). Disturbance at site CA-SDI-6134 includes vehicle and pedestrian traffic. No noticeable change in site condition was noted.

- **CA-SDI-6751**

Site CA-SDI-6751 was relocated within the Encina Power Plant Alignment (see Figure 3-2). Only the west edge of site CA-SDI-6751 was relocated, as the majority of this site is outside of the project area. A light scatter of shell was noted at the site, however asphalt and duff from adjacent eucalyptus trees covered the ground. Disturbance at site CA-SDI-6751 consists of vehicle and pedestrian traffic associated with the Encina Power Plant.

- **CA-SDI-10671**

Site CA-SDI-10671 is located within the Cannon Road Alignment (see Figure 3-2). The southern portion of site CA-SDI-10671 has been destroyed as a result of development south of Cannon Road, however the northern portion of the site remains intact. A moderate shell and lithic scatter was noted at the site in exposed dirt areas. The majority of site CA-SDI-10671 is located within cultivated fields (strawberry fields). Disturbance at site CA-SDI-10671 includes vehicle and pedestrian traffic. No noticeable change in site condition was noted.

- **CA-SDI-13008**

A portion of CA-SDI-13008 was relocated within the Cannon Road Alignment (see Figure 3-2). The southern portion of the site has been identified as not significant and some portions have been destroyed by development. The northern portion of the site remains intact. A light to moderate shell scatter was identified throughout the surveyed portion of site CA-SDI-13008. The intact portion of the site is currently undeveloped. Disturbance consists of minor trash dumping, however, no noticeable change in site condition was noted.

- **CA-SDI-16885**

A portion of site CA-SDI-16885 is located within the Encina Power Plant Alignment (see Figure 3-2). The previously identified portion of site CA-SDI-16885 has been destroyed by prior soil remediation removal, however a new eastern extension of site CA-SDI-16885 was identified during the current survey (Figure 3-3). The extension of site CA-SDI-16885 consists of a light to moderate scatter of shell and debitage situated underneath an existing network of pipes and adjacent to Fuel Oil Tank #3. Cultural material was noted in an area that surrounds the oil tank. Disturbance includes previous construction and on-going use of the power plant and existing associated structures.

3.4 SUMMARY

This study included a literature review of the CSDP project alignments and a field survey for portions of those alignments. Ground visibility was fair to good in the Cannon Road alignments, and fair to poor in the Encina Power Plant, Palomar Airport, Applewood Lane/Maerke Reservoir, and College Boulevard/Mesa Drive alignments because of development. Disturbance within the project area includes residential and business development and paved roads. The field survey was positive, relocating five previously recorded sites (CA-SDI-6134, CA-SDI-6751, CA-SDI-10671, CA-SDI-13008, and CA-SDI-16885) and identifying an eastern extension of site CA-SDI-16885. No new sites were identified within the surveyed portions of the project alignments.

FIGURE 3-3

**CA-SDI-16885 SHOWING PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED SITE AREA
AND NEW SITE AREA EXTENSION**

(See Confidential Appendix)

SECTION 4 SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section provides guidelines and significance criteria under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Carlsbad guidelines. Under these guidelines, cultural resources need to be identified and evaluated/tested to determine site significance. This task includes the completion of a record search and field survey. Testing programs to determine site significance provide the necessary information to more accurately determine site size, depth, integrity, and the quantity and range of cultural material within a subsurface deposit. The testing program is also necessary to determine the potential for each site to address important research questions. The City of Carlsbad Cultural Resource Guidelines outline specific measures to conduct testing to determine site significance through documentation and evaluation of both surface and subsurface components of each cultural resource.

If a site is recommended as not significant/not important under CEQA and City of Carlsbad guidelines, then upon acceptance of the report by the agency, no further work is necessary and the site need not be addressed as to mitigation of impacts. The final report is submitted to the City of Carlsbad and to the local repository for the State of California, located at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), San Diego State University.

If a site is determined to be significant/important under CEQA and City of Carlsbad guidelines, several options determined by the local agency are available. For example, the site may be preserved and protected in an Open Space Easement and capped with clean fill soil. Certain uses may be allowed over a capped site, such as tennis courts, parking lots, roads, golf course greens or parks. All artifacts collected as a result of survey, testing, data recovery, and/or monitoring need to be curated according to current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred to an appropriate facility within San Diego County, such as the San Diego Archaeological Center.

4.2 SIGNIFICANCE UNDER CEQA

Determination of what is and what is not an important resource is not a straightforward task.

As suggested by Moratto and Kelly (1976), the significance of archaeological resources should be assessed in several terms, including research value to the scientist, aesthetic/cultural value to the community at large, and value to the Native American community. The importance of an archaeological resource must be demonstrated. According to Section 15064.5 of CEQA, the term "historical resources" shall include the following:

- (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 §5024.1, 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 or 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 §5024.1, 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 Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

- (b) A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.
- (1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
 - (2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - (A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
 - (B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
 - (C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.
 - (3) Generally, a project that follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1995), Weeks and Grimmer, shall be considered as mitigated to a level of less than a significant impact on the historical resource.
 - (4) A lead agency shall identify potentially feasible measures to mitigate significant adverse changes in the significance of an historical resource. The lead agency shall ensure that any adopted measures to mitigate or avoid significant adverse changes are fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures.
 - (5) When a project will affect state-owned historical resources, as described in Public Resources Code Section 5024, and the lead agency is a state agency, the lead agency shall consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5024.5. Consultation should be coordinated in a timely fashion with the preparation of environmental documents.

Recognizing that cultural resources often contain information that archival research cannot answer, there exists the potential for each resource to provide important information relevant

to several theoretical and regional research questions. As part of the test plan, research questions concerning chronology, lithic technology, food procurement strategies, and trade and travel were addressed. Testing provided the necessary information to determine site size, depth, content, integrity, and potential to address important research questions.

4.3 IMPACTS

Cultural resources that will be directly or indirectly impacted by the CSDP project alignments are summarized in Table 4-1. For this section, the following criteria are used to determine the significance of the resource, and evaluation and mitigation measures:

Criteria for Determining Significance

A project will normally have a significant impact if it will disrupt or adversely affect a prehistoric or historic archaeological site or a property of historic or cultural significance to a community or ethnic or social group; except as part of a scientific study. According to CEQA guidelines, an important prehistoric or historic resource is one which:

- is associated with an event or person of recognized significance in California or American history, or recognized scientific importance in prehistory;
- can provide information which is both of demonstrable public interest and useful in addressing scientifically consequential and reasonable or archaeological research questions;
- has a special or particular quality such as oldest, best example, largest, or last surviving example of its kind;
- is at least 100 years old and possesses substantial stratigraphic integrity; or
- involves important research questions that historical research has shown can be answered only with archaeological methods.

4.3.1 Recommended Mitigation Measures

The following recommended mitigation measures would reduce identified impacts to land use to less than significant (see Table 4-1).

- [a] Obtain permission from private landowners to survey property in order to determine presence/absence of cultural resources. If cultural resources are located then mitigation measure [b] is recommended.

Table 4-1
Site Status and Recommendations

Alignment	Site Number	Site Status	Recommendation
Faraday Route	CA-SDI-5117	Destroyed	No further work
Faraday Route	CA-SDI-5231	Significant	Data recovery, avoidance, and/or capping; monitoring during construction
Faraday Route	CA-SDI-5783	Unknown	Monitoring during construction*
Faraday Route	CA-SDI-5788	Destroyed	No further work
Pipe Route Corridor, Faraday Route	CA-SDI-5792	Destroyed	No further work
Faraday Route	CA-SDI-5793	Destroyed	No further work
Faraday Route	CA-SDI-6092	Not Significant	Monitoring during construction
Faraday Route	CA-SDI-6133	Partially significant, partially not significant	No further work for portions identified as not significant; Locus C has been mitigated; monitoring during construction
Faraday Route	CA-SDI-6134	Significant	Southern portion of site has been mitigated; data recovery, avoidance, and/or capping is recommended for northern portion; monitoring during construction
Palomar Airport Route	CA-SDI-6135	Not Significant	Monitoring during construction
Faraday Route, Avenida Encina Route	CA-SDI-6751	Unknown	Monitoring during construction*
Palomar Airport Route	CA-SDI-6833	Not Significant	Monitoring during construction
Palomar Airport Route	CA-SDI-6834	Destroyed	No further work
Pipe Route Corridor	CA-SDI-7169	Unknown	Monitoring during construction*
Faraday Route	CA-SDI-7229	Unknown	Monitoring during construction*
Palomar Airport Route	CA-SDI-8089	Destroyed	No further work
Faraday Route	CA-SDI-8303	Significant	Monitoring during construction as main significant site area is avoided
Palomar Airport Route	CA-SDI-8797	Significant	Monitoring during construction as main significant site area is avoided
Faraday Route	CA-SDI-9041	Not Significant	Monitoring during construction
Palomar Airport Route	CA-SDI-9095	Not Significant	Monitoring during construction
Palomar Airport Route	CA-SDI-9615	Unknown	Testing*
Faraday Route, Palomar Airport Route	CA-SDI-9653	Not Significant	Monitoring during construction
Faraday Route, Avenida Encina Route	CA-SDI-10671	Partially significant, partially unknown	Southern portion of site has been mitigated; testing is recommended for northern portion; monitoring during construction*

Table 4-1
Site Status and Recommendations

Alignment	Site Number	Site Status	Recommendation
Faraday, Avenida Encina, and Palomar Airport Routes	CA-SDI-13008	Significant	No further work recommended for the southern portion, however a surface collection was recommended prior to construction; the northern portion recommended for data recovery or avoidance; and monitoring during construction
Palomar Airport Route	CA-SDI-15069	Unknown	Testing*
Faraday Route	CA-SDI-15588	Destroyed	No further work
Faraday Route	CA-SDI-16048	Significant	Data recovery, avoidance, and/or capping; and monitoring during construction
Faraday Route	CA-SDI-16049	Significant	Data recovery, avoidance, and/or capping; and monitoring during construction
Faraday Route	CA-SDI-16885	Partially not significant, partially unknown	No further work for portion identified as not significant; testing recommended for remaining site area; monitoring during construction

*If the site is located in an area that has already been developed, monitoring during construction is recommended. Depending on monitoring results, testing and data recovery may be necessary to evaluate the resource and to mitigate development impacts.

[b] Test those sites that have not yet been tested so that a determination of significance can be made. If the resource is determined to be significant, then mitigate impacts through avoidance. If avoidance is not feasible, then mitigation of impacts through the completion of a data recovery program will be required (see mitigation measure [c]).

[c] If site avoidance, the preferred mitigation measure, is not feasible, then a data recovery program should be completed to recover a large enough sample of cultural material so that information of importance in addressing regional research questions will not be irretrievably lost through impacts.

[d] Provide a qualified archaeological monitor during construction so that buried cultural resources can be identified in the field. Upon identification, the resource should be tested (mitigation measure [b]) to determine significance with appropriate mitigation measures used as necessary.

- **Monitoring Program**

The evaluation and monitoring program will be used for cultural resources within the CSDP study area that are located within developed areas. For these sites, a monitoring program, rather than a test program, is recommended if construction is to occur within or adjacent to the cultural resource site. Components of such a monitoring program would include, but are not limited to the following criteria (adapted from City of San Diego Guidelines):

Prior to Preconstruction (Precon) Meeting

- (1) Planning Department (PD) Plan Check
 - a. Prior to the first Precon Meeting, the Environmental Compliance Officer/Planner (ECO/P) of PD shall verify that the requirements for Archaeological Monitoring and Native American monitoring, if applicable, have been noted on the appropriate construction documents.
- (2) Submit Letter of Qualification to ERM
 - a. Prior to the first Precon Meeting, the applicant shall provide a letter of verification to the ECO/P stating that a qualified Archaeologist has been retained to implement the monitoring program.
- (3) Records Search Prior to Precon Meeting

At least thirty days prior to the Precon Meeting the qualified Archaeologist shall verify that a records search has been completed and updated as necessary and be prepared to introduce any pertinent information concerning expectations and probabilities of discovery during trenching and/or grading activities. Verification includes, but is not limited to, a copy of a confirmation letter from South Coast Information Center or, if the search was in-house, a letter of verification from the Archaeologist stating that the search was completed.

Precon Meeting

1. Monitor Shall Attend Precon Meetings
 - a. Prior to beginning any work that requires monitoring, the Applicant shall arrange a Precon Meeting that shall include the Archaeologist, Construction Manager and/or Grading Contractor. The qualified

Archaeologist shall attend any grading related Precon Meetings to make comments and/or suggestions concerning the Archaeological Monitoring program with the Construction Manager and/or Grading Contractor.

2. Identify Areas to be Monitored

At the Precon Meeting, the Archaeologist shall submit to ECO/P a copy of the site/grading plan (reduced to 11x17) that identifies areas to be monitored as well as areas that may require delineation of grading limits.

During Construction

1. Monitor Shall be Present During Grading/Excavation

The qualified Archaeologist shall be present full-time during grading/excavation of native soils and shall document activity via the Consultant Monitor Record. This record shall be sent to the ECO/P, as appropriate, each month.

2. Monitoring

Trenches Will Include Mainline, Laterals, and all Appurtenances

Monitoring of trenches is required for the mainline, laterals, services and all other appurtenances that impact native soils one foot deeper than existing as detailed on the plans or in the contract documents identified by drawing number or plan file number. It is the Construction Manager's responsibility to keep the monitors up-to-date with current plans.

3. Discoveries

a. Discovery Process

In the event of a discovery, and when requested by the Archaeologist, or the Principal Investigator (PI) if the Monitor is not qualified as a PI, the Construction Manager (CM), as appropriate, shall be contacted and shall divert, direct or temporarily halt ground disturbing activities in the area of discovery to allow for preliminary evaluation of potentially significant archaeological resources. The PI shall also immediately notify ECO/P of such findings at the time of discovery.

b. Determination of Significance

The significance of the discovered resources shall be determined by the PI. For significant archaeological resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program shall be prepared, approved by the agency and carried out to mitigate impacts before ground-disturbing activities in the area of discovery will be allowed to resume.

c. Minor Discovery Process for Pipeline Projects

For all projects: The following is a summary of the criteria and procedures related to the evaluation of **small cultural resource deposits** during excavation for pipelines.

(1) Coordination and Notification

(a) Archaeological Monitor shall notify PI, CM and ECO/P, as appropriate.

(2) Criteria used to Determine if it is a Small Cultural Resource Deposit

(a) The deposit is limited in size both in length and depth; and,

(b) The information value is limited and is not associated with any other resources; and,

(c) There are no unique features/artifacts associated with the deposit.

(d) A preliminary description and photographs, if available, shall be transmitted to ECO/P.

(e) MMC will forward the information to EAS for consultation and verification that it is a small historic deposit.

(3) Procedures for documentation, curation and reporting

The following constitutes adequate mitigation of a small historic deposit to reduce impacts due to excavation activities to below a level of significance.

- (a) 100% of the artifacts within the trench alignment and width shall be documented in-situ, to include photographic records, plan view of the trench and profiles of sidewalls, recovered, photographed after cleaning and analyzed and curated.
 - (b) The remainder of the deposit within the limits of excavation (trench walls) shall be left intact.
 - (c) The Final Results Report shall include a requirement for monitoring of any future work in the vicinity.
4. Human Remains
- If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area and procedures set forth in the California Public Resources Code (Sec. 5097.98) and State Health and Safety Code (Sec. 7050.5) as follows:
- a. Notification
 - (1) Archaeological Monitor shall notify the PI, CM and ECO/P.
 - (2) The PI shall notify the County Coroner after consultation.
 - b. Stop work and isolate discovery site
 - (1) CM/ECO/P, as appropriate, shall stop work immediately in the location of the discovery and any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent human remains until a determination can be made by the County Coroner in consultation with the PI concerning the origin of the remains and the cause of death.
 - (2) The County Coroner, in consultation with the PI, shall determine the need for a field investigation to examine the remains and establish a cause of death.
 - (3) If a field investigation is not warranted, the PI, in consultation with the County Coroner, shall determine if the remains are of Native American origin.
 - c. If Human Remains are Native American
 - (1) The Coroner shall notify the Native American Historic Commission (NAHC). (By law, **ONLY** the Coroner can make this call.)
 - (2) NAHC will identify the person or persons it believes to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD).
 - (3) The MLD may make recommendations to the landowner or PI responsible for the excavation work to determine the treatment, with appropriate dignity, of the human remains and any associated grave goods (PRC 5097.98).
 - d. If Human Remains are not Native American
 - (1) The PI shall contact the NAHC and notify them of the historical context of the burial.
 - (2) NAHC will identify the person or persons it believes to be the MLD.
 - (3) The MLD may make recommendations to the landowner or PI responsible for the excavation work to determine the treatment of the human remains (PRC 5097.98).
 - (4) If the remains are of historic origin, they shall be appropriately removed and conveyed to the Museum of Man for analysis. The decision for reinterment of the human remains shall be made in consultation with ECO/P, the landowner, the NAHC and the Museum of Man.
 - e. Disposition of Human Remains

The landowner, or his authorized representative, shall reinter the Native American human remains and any associated grave goods, with appropriate dignity, on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance, IF:

- (1) The NAHC is unable to identify the MLD, OR the MLD failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the Commission; OR;
 - (2) The landowner or authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and mediation in accordance with PRC 5097.94 (k) by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner...
5. Notification of Completion
The Archaeologist shall notify the ECO/P, in writing of the end date of monitoring.

Post Construction

1. Handling and Curation of Artifacts and Letter of Acceptance
 - a. The Archaeologist shall be responsible for ensuring that all cultural remains collected are cleaned, catalogued, and permanently curated with an appropriate institution; that a letter of acceptance from the curation institution has been submitted to the Planning Department; that all artifacts are analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area; that faunal material is identified as to species; and that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate.
 - b. Curation of artifacts associated with the survey, testing and/or data recovery for this project shall be completed in consultation with ECO/P and the Native American representative, as applicable.
2. Final Results Reports (Monitoring and Research Design and Data Recovery Program)
 - a. Within three months following the completion of monitoring, two copies of the Final Results Report (even if negative) and/or evaluation report, if applicable, which describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of the Archaeological Monitoring Program (with appropriate graphics) shall be submitted to ECO/P for approval.
 - b. For significant archaeological resources encountered during monitoring, the Research Design and Data Recovery Program shall be included as part of the Final Results Report.
3. Recording Sites with State of California Department of Park and Recreation
The Archaeologist shall be responsible for recording (on the appropriate State of California Department of Park and Recreation forms-DPR 523 A/B) any significant or potentially significant resources encountered during the Archaeological Monitoring Program in accordance with the City's Historical Resources Guidelines, and submittal of such forms to the South Coastal Information Center with the Final Results Report.

4.4 RECOMMENDED EVALUATION AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The recommendations for survey, testing, and mitigation programs, where necessary, for the sites with undetermined site status are based on CEQA and City of Carlsbad guidelines (see Table 4-1). For all sites located within undeveloped land, surface collections should be used to determine the site limits and areas of artifact concentrations in order to ascertain placement of shovel test pits (STPs) and test units and/or backhoe trenches. Excavation units (1x1 m) should be placed in those areas where ground stone, fire-affected rock, or a concentration of flaked lithic material occur. Backhoe trenching may be necessary to locate buried subsurface deposits (i.e., historic privies or dumps or subsurface prehistoric

deposits). For sites located within developed land, a construction monitoring program is recommended. Monitoring is also recommended for sites that have been previously addressed as to mitigation of impacts through the completion of a data recovery program, as additional unknown buried deposits or features (i.e., burials or cremations) may still be present. For historic sites within undeveloped land, the test program should include a literature review of historic records and maps, mapping of any remaining structures, and mechanical backhoe trenching, where applicable, for determining the location of historic privies or dumps. For historic sites located within developed land, the test program should include a literature review of historic records and maps and monitoring during construction. Mitigation should be achieved through avoidance or data recovery with the completion of a report of findings following State and City of Carlsbad guidelines (1980).

4.5 SUMMARY

The literature review and record search identified 105 previous studies conducted within or immediately adjacent to the CSDP project alignments. Data gaps include the unevenness of the archaeological record and varied quality of the previously recorded cultural resource database. Primarily, as a result of these studies, 29 cultural resources were recorded within or adjacent to the CSDP project alignments. A number of cultural resources are located within multiple project alignments. Of the 29 sites, 20 sites are recorded within the Faraday Route Alignment. Two sites are recorded within the Encina Route Alignment, and ten sites are recorded within the Palomar Airport Route Alignment. No sites are recorded within the Palomar Sub Route Alignment and two sites are recorded within the Faraday Sub Route Alignment. One site is recorded within the Pipe Route Corridor. Six sites were identified as not significant, 1 site was identified as partially significant with portions identified as unknown site status, 1 site was identified as partially not significant with portions identified as unknown site status, 1 site was identified as partially significant and partially not significant, 7 sites were identified as significant, 7 sites were identified as destroyed, and 6 sites were identified as unknown site status. These cultural resources were typed by Gallegos & Associates as: 10 habitation sites; 2 artifact scatters; 4 historic; 3 lithic scatters; 4 milling stations, and 6 shell scatters.

Under CEQA and City guidelines, impacts and mitigation of impacts cannot be addressed until site significance has been determined. A field survey needs to be conducted for the eastern portion of the Palomar Airport City Facility Route Alignment to identify the

presence or absence of cultural resources. Recommendations for sites that have not been tested to determine site significance are shown on Table 4-1. Sites that have been previously tested and identified as significant need to be addressed as to impacts and mitigation of impacts. Mitigation of impacts can be achieved through avoidance or through the completion of a data recovery program. Monitoring is recommended for sites within the CSDP project alignments, as well as sites that have been previously addressed as to mitigation of impacts through the completion of a data recovery program, as additional unknown buried deposits or features (ie., burials or cremations) may still be present.

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- 2001a Site Record Form for CA-SDI-16048. On file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 2001b Site Record Form for CA-SDI-16049. On file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
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1959 An Early Complex in San Diego County, California. *American Antiquity*, 23(3):255-264.
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2002 A Cultural Resource Study for the Proposed Faraday Avenue and Agua Hedionda Sewer Project. On file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

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1941 *Indians of Southern California*. Bureau of Indian Affairs: Shermann Pamphlets, No. 2.
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1872 Western Portion of San Diego County, California
1898 Oceanside 15'
1901 San Luis Rey 30'
1942 Oceanside 15'
1948 San Luis Rey 7.5'
- Ultrasystems, Inc.
1983 Supplemental Environmental Studies - Kelly Ranch. On file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- Van Horn and Murray
1982a Site Update for CA-SDI-6135. On file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

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1987 Archaeological Study for 260 Acres South of Agua Hedionda Lagoon. On file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

- 1992 Archaeological Evaluations at Calavera Hills: Off-Site Survey for College Boulevard Site Mapping at SDI-5416; Archaeological Testing at SDI-12470 and SDI-12471, Carlsbad, California. On file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
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 1986 Archaeological Monitoring of the Encina Gas Pipeline Project: Profiles of Subsistence Patterns Along the South Shore of Agua Hedionda Lagoon. On file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 1988 An Archaeological Test of Five Sites Within the Proposed Cannon Road and Sewer Alignment. On file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 1989 A Cultural Resource Survey of the Loma Alta Creek Improvement Plan Area. On file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
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 1989 Draft Archaeological Testing of Four Sites at the Wimpey/Gentry Property: SDI-9041, SDI-9042, SDI-9043, and SDI-9045, Carlsbad, California. On file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
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 1980 An Archaeological Test Investigation of Seven Cultural Resources for Leisure Village, Oceanside. On file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
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 1961 Early Gathering Complexes of Western San Diego County, California: Results and Interpretation of an Archaeological Survey. In: *Archaeological Survey Annual Report 1960-1061*. University of California Press, Los Angeles.
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 1978 Regional Historic Preservation Study: Pilot Area Survey, Carlsbad Area, San Diego County. On file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 1979 Environmental Data Statement: San Onofre to Mission 230 kV Transmission Line Addendum No. 1. On file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

- 1982 Draft Environmental Impact Report Airport Business Center. On file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- White, Raymond C.
1963 Luiseño Social Organizations. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 48(2):1-194.
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1990 A Cultural Resource Survey of the Melrose and Hacienda Commercial Center, City of Vista. On file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- Whitehouse, John and Sue Wade
1990 A Cultural Resource Survey of the McGregor Property, Carlsbad, California. On file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- Wilke, Philip Joel and Adella Schroth
1989 Lithic Raw Material Prospects in the Mojave Desert, California. In: *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 11(2):146-174.
- Willig, Judith A., C. Melvin Aikens and John L. Fagan
1988 *Early Human Occupation in Far Western North America: The Clovis-Archaic Interface*. Nevada State Museum Anthropological Papers, No. 21. Carson City, Nevada.
- Wlodarski, Robert
2004 A Phase 1 Archaeological Study for a Proposed Affordable Housing Project Located between College Boulevard, Lake Boulevard, Plaza Drive and Thunder Drive, City of Oceanside, County of San Diego, California. On file, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- Wolcott, Marjorie T.
1929 *Pioneer Notes from the Diaries of Judge Benjamin Hayes*. Los Angeles, California.
- Woodward, Arthur
1934 Notes on the Indians of San Diego County from the Manuscripts of Judge Benjamin Hayes. *The Masterkey* 8(5):140-150

APPENDIX A
KEY PERSONNEL RESUMES

RESUME

DENNIS R. GALLEGOS PRINCIPAL

Gallegos & Associates
5671 Palmer Way, Suite A
Carlsbad, CA 92008
(760) 929-0055

EDUCATION

B.A. Anthropology, California State University, Northridge, 1974
B.S. Business, California State University, Northridge, 1973

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATION

San Diego Presidio Peer Review and Oversight Committee 2000-2001
San Diego Archaeological Center Board Member 2001 to Present
Carlsbad Historic Preservation Commission 1989-1993
Society for American Archaeology
Society for California Archaeology
San Diego County Archaeological Society

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Gallegos & Associates
1990 to Present

Principal Investigator for cultural resource studies within southern California for federal, State and local compliance. These projects include constraint level evaluations, surveys, CEQA testing programs, evaluations for National Register status, and data recovery programs. Mr. Gallegos is knowledgeable of Federal legal requirements as well as, City, County and CEQA requirements, having worked on over 500 projects within the past 30 years. He has served as principal investigator for a number of recent federal cultural resource projects which involved agency and 106 compliance. These projects include: surveys and test programs for SR 905 and the widening of Otay Mesa Road, the Otay Mesa Management Plan, Camp Pendleton Santa Margarita River Valley Inventory (5,000 acres), NAS Miramar inventory (sample inventory of 20,000 acres), Naval Radio Receiving Facility inventory, Cleveland National Forest report preparation; and testing of a 5,000 year-old site along the San Luis Rey River Valley to determine site significance.

Major cultural resource overviews include San Dieguito River Valley Park (80,000 acres); and overviews for the City of Escondido, San Marcos planning areas, City of Encinitas, Otay River Valley, and San Luis Rey River Valley. Recent projects managed by Mr. Gallegos include: an inventory for Anza-Borrego Desert State Park; Oceanside-Escondido Bike Trail; Viejas Village inventory and test; survey and testing for Carlsbad Ranch, constraint level study for Carrillo Ranch Specific Plan; Batiquitos Lagoon Enhancement Project; and inventories for Subareas III (3,000 acres), Subarea IV (1,500 acres), and Subarea V (2,000 acres) for the City of San Diego.

DENNIS R. GALLEGOS

Ogden/ERC Environmental and Energy Services Company
1978 to 1990

Project manager responsible for management and direction of cultural resource surveys, test excavations, and data recovery programs. Major projects include the data recovery programs for Ballast Point, Batiquitos Ridge, Twin Oaks Valley Ranch, Kuebler Ranch - Otay Mesa, Fieldstone Northview, and Daon's Santa Fe Ridge. Utility line projects involving FERC, NEPA, and 106 compliance include the SCE Palo Verde/Devers 200-mile transmission line corridor survey, testing, and data recovery program; SDG&E La Rosita transmission line; and the SDG&E La Jet solar study. Large-scale Class II cultural resource inventories include the Bureau of Land Management's 2.5-million acre Central Mojave and Colorado Desert regions and the BLM's 250,000-acre East/West Mesa Imperial Valley studies.

Archaeological Consultant
1977 to 1978

Archaeological consultant with Wirth Associates, Inc. for SDG&E including: Talega Substation survey (field director); Phase II archaeological inventory report, plant site to Devers and Miguel Substations, Sundesert Nuclear Project transmission system environmental study; archaeological study of the Jamul Mountain Alternative, Sundesert Nuclear Project transmission system environmental study (field director); and Phase I archaeology report, plant site to Victorville/Lugo and Devers to Victorville/Lugo, Sundesert Nuclear Project transmission system environmental study.

Bureau of Land Management
1975 to 1977

Archaeologist for the USDI, Bureau of Land Management, California Desert Planning Staff, Sacramento/Riverside, California. Lead archaeologist for the Saline Valley Unit Resource Analysis (cultural resource inventory of 500,000 acres).

Assisted in the cultural resource inventory, unit resource analysis, and management framework plan for the East Mojave Planning Units (2,000,000 acres in the California Desert). Developed survey inventory and data collection methods for computer input and analysis. Developed a predictive model for locating prehistoric sites on the basis of environmental variables. This model also identified site type and relative site density for each site type on the basis of environmental setting.

State of California
1975

Archaeologist for the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation. Responsible for site testing and excavation of the 1812 Russian Fort Ross, Fort Ross, California.

Archaeological Consultant
1972 to 1974

Archaeological consultant for historic and prehistoric sites to include mapping, survey, excavation, and data recovery programs for private contractors, utilities, universities, Caltrans, HUD, and museums. Project areas include: Ventura Mission site, Ventura, California; Kirk Creek, Big Sur, California; Salton Sea area, Imperial County, California; Crowder Canyon, San Bernardino County, California; and Cuyama, California. Responsibilities included data recovery, analysis, photography, and report writing.

DENNIS R. GALLEGOS

State of California
1970 to 1973

Park aide for the Department of Parks and Recreation. Responsible for survey, excavation, payroll, and disbursement of funds for the Castaic, Hardluck, and Pyramid projects, Los Angeles National Forest, California.

AWARDS

Special Achievement Award, presented by the Bureau of Land Management, California Desert Planning Staff, April 1977.

Outstanding Achievement in the Field of Historic Preservation, Leo Carrillo Ranch Master Plan, California Preservation Foundation, February 1998

MAJOR REPORTS

- 2002 Otay/Kuchamaa: Cultural Resource Background Study, prepared for the Bureau of Land Management. For this 30,000 acre overview, the final report included a record search and literature review, mapping of previously recorded cultural resources using GIS, identification of significant cultural resources, preparing sections on Kumeyaay Native Americans in both the US and Mexico and the historic period, and providing management recommendations.
- 2002 Data Recovery Program for the McCool/Lohman Homestead: 1880s to 1940s, Otay Mesa, San Diego, California. Project completed for the Larkspur Generating Facility under CEC review. This project included a literature review, record search, field survey, test to determine site significance and eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources, mitigation program through data recovery, and monitoring during construction. The literature review identified occupation by the McCool and Lohman families from circa 1880 to 1940. Features documented include four cisterns and three privy/dumps with materials documenting the early historic occupation of Otay Mesa.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test, Data Recovery and Monitoring Program for the Otay Mesa Generating Project. This study included determining site significance and eligibility to the National Register for 13 cultural resources, data recovery for site CA-SDI-9975, and monitoring during construction of the power plant and related facilities. Tasks included survey, artifact collection using GPS and GIS, excavation of STPs and units, artifact analysis, special studies, and a report of finding. This study was prepared for the California Energy Commission.
- 2000 Cultural Resources Evaluation Report for the Palomar College Science Building Project, San Marcos, California. Literature review, review of collections made by Palomar students, field survey and testing of one prehistoric site for Palomar College. Testing of this 3600 year old site included surface collection, excavation of STPs and units, artifact analysis, special studies, and a report of finding. The site was identified as significant under CEQA criteria and mitigation of impacts through data recovery excavation was scheduled for student programs over the next five year.

DENNIS R. GALLEGOS

- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the North Sand Sheet Full Buildout program, Owens Lake California. Literature review, inventory of 5,000 acres and testing to determine National Register eligibility for 14 cultural resources sites. Testing included surface collection of artifacts, mapping using GPS and GIS, subsurface excavation, artifact analysis and a report of finding. Report prepared for Los Angeles Department of Water & Power.
- 1999 Historical/Archaeological Inventory Report for the Otay Mesa Generating Company, LCC. Project. Literature review, field inventory of 250 acres, and site recording for the Otay Mesa Generating Company.
- 1999 5000 Years of Occupation: Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment Program for the Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course Project. Report prepared for the City of Carlsbad.
- 1999 (with others)
Oceanside-Escondido Bikeway Project: Cultural Resource Inventory and Significance Test for Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-14340. Report (HPSR and technical attachments) prepared for the City of San Marcos and Caltrans.
- 1998 (with others)
Cultural Resources Survey for the Alternate Route of Travel for the Coyote Canyon Anza-Borrego Desert State Park Feasibility Study. Report prepared for State of California Department of Parks and Recreation.
- 1998 Management Plan for Otay Mesa Prehistoric Resources, San Diego, California. Preparation of a management plan for prehistoric resources within a 10,000 acre study area. Report prepared for Caltrans and City of San Diego.
- 1997 (with others)
Route 905 Reports: HPSR, Survey of approximately 2,000 acres, and Test Report for Sites CA-SDI-6941, Loci G and Y; CA-SDI-11423; and CA-SDI-11424. Reports and technical attachments prepared for City of San Diego and Caltrans.
- 1997 Batiquitos Lagoon Monitoring Program, Archaeological Test at Site CA-SDI-11953, Carlsbad, California. Report prepared for City of Carlsbad.
- 1996 Carlsbad Ranch Survey and Test Report. Field survey, testing to determine site significance, mitigation through data recovery excavation, and monitoring. Report prepared for Carltrans and the City of Carlsbad.
- 1995 (with others)
Otay Mesa Road Widening Project Cultural Resources Technical Report. Literature review and field survey of 1,750 acres. Report prepared for City of San Diego and Caltrans.
- 1995 (with others)
Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for Subarea V Future Urbanizing Area, San Diego, California. Literature review and field survey of approximately 2,000 acres in north San Diego County.

DENNIS R. GALLEGOS

- 1995 (with others)
Cultural Resource Inventory of the Santa Margarita River Valley, Camp Pendleton. Background study and field inventory of approximately 5,000 acres for Camp Pendleton, north San Diego County.
- 1994 (with Kyle)
Archaeological Testing of Seven Sites for the Stardust Golf Course Realignment Project, City of San Diego, California. Testing program to determine site significance for 10 prehistoric sites. Two major habitation sites within the San Diego River Valley were identified as significant.
- 1993 (with others)
Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for the Reclaimed Water Distribution Master Plan for the Northern and Central Service Areas Phase Ia, San Diego County, California. Literature review and field survey for approximately 100 linear miles.
- 1993 (with Strudwick)
The Archaeological Investigation of CA-SCLI-847 San Clemente Island, California. Data recovery program for a 4,000 year old site on San Clemente Island for conducted for the U.S. Navy.
- 1993 (with others)
Historical/Archaeological Survey and Test Report for Subarea III Future Urbanizing Area, San Diego, California. Literature review and field survey for 3,000 acres in north San Diego County.
- 1993 (with others)
Historical/Archaeological Survey Report, One City Block Within Downtown Oceanside Redevelopment Core Block Area, Oceanside. Testing program to determine presence/absence of historic resources and the significance of resources.
- 1993 (with others)
Historical/Archaeological Survey and Test Report for Subarea IV Future Urbanizing Area, San Diego, California. Literature review and field survey of 1,500 acres in north San Diego County.
- 1992 (with Strudwick)
Historical/Archaeological Test Report for Daley Ranch, Escondido, California. CEQA test program to determine importance for 23 prehistoric and historic sites.
- 1992 (with Strudwick)
Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for Montecito Ranch Property, Ramona, California. Literature review and field inventory for 953 acres producing 36 prehistoric and historic sites.
- 1992 (with Kyle)
Historical/Archaeological Survey and Test for Carlsbad Ranch, Carlsbad, California. Literature review, field survey and significance testing conducted for five sites.

DENNIS R. GALLEGOS

- 1992 (with Schroth and Strudwick)
Historical/Archaeological Sample Inventory for Naval Air Station, Miramar, San Diego, California. Fifteen percent sample inventory of the 18,433 acre facility to provide data for GIS ARC-INFO and site probability modeling for land use planning.
- 1992 (editor)
Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Village of Tenaja, CA-RIV-271 and CA-RIV-3973, Trabuco Ranger District, Cleveland National Forest. Testing program conducted to determine National Register eligibility.
- 1992 (with Kyle)
Historical/Archaeological Survey and National Register Evaluation Report for Camp Pendleton Military Family Housing, San Diego, California. Survey and testing program to identify and determine National Register properties.
- 1990 (with Schroth)
Archaeological Investigations of a Five Hundred Year Old Settlement at Twin Oaks Valley Ranch, San Marcos, California. A data recovery program for a late period habitation site in compliance with federal, state and local requirements.
- 1990 (with Kyle)
Early Period Occupation at the Kuebler Ranch Site SDi-8654, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. A data recovery program for a 7,000 years old site on Otay Mesa prepared for the County of San Diego.
- 1989 (with others)
Cultural Resource Inventory and Testing Program for Lilac Ranch, Valley Center, California. Survey of 1,000 acres and testing program for 20 prehistoric and historic sites.
- 1989 (with others)
Cultural Resource Inventory and Testing Program for Salt Creek Ranch, Chula Vista, California. Survey of 1,000 acres and testing of historic and prehistoric sites for site importance under CEQA.
- 1988 (with others)
Cultural Resource Inventory and Data Acquisition Program, GEO East Mesa Geothermal Project, Imperial Valley, California. Cultural resource inventory of 1000 acres for geothermal energy development on USDI, BLM lands in the California desert.
- 1988 (with others)
Cultural Resource Inventory for a Series of Drill Sites within the Amir, Indian Rose Area Lease. Inventory conducted in southeastern California for the development of gold exploration on federal lands by Amir Mines, Ltd.
- 1988 (with others)
Cultural Resource Inventory and CEQA Test for Site Importance, Rancho Bernardo Lake Course. Inventory of 315 acres, identification and testing of ten prehistoric sites for the J.W. Colachis Company.

DENNIS R. GALLEGOS

- 1988 (with others)
Cultural Resource Survey and Testing Program for the East Mesa Detention Facility, San Diego California. Project involved the survey of 523 acres, the identification of eight prehistoric and one historic site, and the testing of these sites with respect to CEQA. Three of these sites were quarry localities on Otay Mesa. Report prepared for the County of San Diego.
- 1988 (with others)
Five Thousand Years of Maritime Subsistence at Ballast Point Prehistoric Site SDI-48 (W-164), San Diego, California. Report involved the excavation of a 2.5 percent sample within a coastal shell midden site, dated from 6000 to 1500 years before present. Report prepared for the U.S. Navy.
- 1987 (with others)
Historical/prehistoric Inventory for the Green Dragon Colony, La Jolla California. Report documents the historical development of the Green Dragon Colony. EIR report for the City of San Diego.
- 1987 (with others)
Cultural Resource Inventory for Rancho La Quinta. Inventory of 1272 acres identifying six prehistoric sites within Coachella Valley, Riverside County, California. Report prepared for the Landmark Land Company.
- 1987 (with others)
Subsurface Testing Program to Identify and Evaluate Cultural Resources for the Santa Barbara Retail Revitalization Project. Testing program to identify historical and prehistoric sites within four city blocks of downtown Santa Barbara. Report prepared for the City of Santa Barbara.
- 1986 (with others)
Cultural and Paleontological Survey and Testing for Pacific Rim, Carlsbad, California. Project involved the survey of over 1,000 acres along the northern shore of Batiquitos Lagoon, the identification of 14 prehistoric, 1 historic, and 1 paleontological site, and the testing of prehistoric and historic sites to determine importance under CEQA. Report prepared for the City of Carlsbad.
- 1986 (with Cheever)
Cultural Resource Testing Program for Archaeological Sites SDI-607, -612, -212, 6825 and W-105, Carlsbad, California. Testing program for five sites located along the south shore of Batiquitos Lagoon for the City of Carlsbad.
- 1986 (with Cheever)
Carmel Mountain Ranch Data Recovery Program for Early Period Archaeological Site SDI-6087. Report prepared for Carmel Mountain Ranch.
- 1986 (with others)
Lake Cahuilla Prehistoric Occupation at IMP-4434 and IMP-5167, Imperial Valley, California. Data recovery for Ryerson Concrete Company.
- 1985
Early and Late Period Occupation at Rogers Ridge (SDI-4845, W-182), Carlsbad, California. Data recovery program to include the excavation of 94, 1 by 1 m units at six loci dating from 850 to 7000 years B.P. for Resource Microsystems Inc. and Daon Inc.

DENNIS R. GALLEGOS

- 1984 (with others)
Archaeological Investigations at SDI-5130, Mar Lado Project, Oceanside, California. Data recovery program for L and L Development.
- 1984 Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program for SDG&E's Imperial Valley to La Rosita 230-kV Transmission Line. Report prepared for SDG&E, San Diego, California.
- 1984 Windsong Shores Data Recovery Program for Site W-131 (Agua Hedionda), Carlsbad, California. Excavation of a 5 percent sample at a 7,000 to 8,500 year old site for Hunts Partnership.
- 1984 West Mesa Cultural Resource Survey and Site Evaluation, Imperial Valley, California. Report prepared for the Bureau of Land Management.
- 1983 Excavation of Diegueño/Ipai Subsistence Camps above Encinitas Creek: A Data Recovery Program for Fieldstone Northview, Encinitas, California. Report prepared for the Fieldstone Development Company.
- 1983 Archaeological Overview for the City of San Marcos, Business/Industrial, Richman, Lake San Marcos, and Barham/Discovery Community Plan. Report prepared for the City of San Marcos.
- 1980 (with others)
Cultural Resource Inventory and National Register Assessment of the Southern California Edison Palo Verde to Devers Transmission Line Corridor (California portion). Prepared for Southern California Edison, Rosemead, California.
- 1980 (with others)
Class II Cultural Resource Inventory of East Mesa and West Mesa Regions, Imperial Valley, California. Prepared for USDI, Bureau of Land Management, Riverside, California.
- 1979 (with others)
Class II Cultural Resource Inventory of the Central Mojave and Colorado Desert Regions. Prepared for USDI, Bureau of Land Management, Riverside, California.
- 1978 (with White)
An Archaeological Survey of the Talega Substation Site. Prepared for San Diego Gas & Electric by Wirth Associates, Inc., San Diego, California.
- 1978 (with others)
Documentation of the Phase II Archaeology Inventory Report, Plant Site to Devers and Miguel Substation, Sundesert Nuclear Project Transmission System Environmental Study. Prepared for San Diego Gas & Electric Company by Wirth Associates, Inc., San Diego, California.
- 1978 Jamul Mountains Alternative Route Suitability Review, Sundesert Nuclear Project Transmission System Environmental Study. Prepared for San Diego Gas & Electric Company by Wirth Associates, Inc., San Diego, California.
- 1977 (with others)
Phase I Archaeology Report, Plant Site to Victorville/Lugo and Devers to Victorville/Lugo, Sundesert Nuclear Project Transmission System Environmental

DENNIS R. GALLEGOS

Study. Prepared for San Diego Gas & Electric Company by Wirth, Associates, Inc., San Diego, California.

- 1977 Saline Valley Unit Resource Analysis - Cultural Resources. Prepared for USDI, Bureau of Land Management, California Desert Planning Staff, Riverside, California.
- 1976 (with Hanks)
East Mojave Management Framework Plan - Cultural Resources. Prepared for USDI, Bureau of Land Management, California Desert Planning Staff, Riverside, California.

PUBLICATIONS

Five Thousand Years of Maritime Subsistence at Ballast Point Prehistoric Site SDi-48 (W-164), San Diego, California. (with Carolyn Kyle). Coyote Press, Salinas, California, No. 40, 1998

Environmental Change and Coastal Adaptations in San Diego County (with Patricia Masters, Ph.D.). In: *Archaeology of the California Coast During the Middle Holocene*, University of California, Los Angeles, California, Vol. 4, 1997.

A Review and Synthesis of the Archaeological Record for the Lower San Diego River Valley. Society for California Archaeology, San Diego, California, Volume 8, 1995

Patterns and Implications of Coastal Settlement in San Diego County: 9000 to 1300 Years Ago. In: *Essays on the Prehistory of Maritime California.* Center for Archaeological Research at Davis, No. 10, 1992.

Antiquity and Adaptation at Agua Hedionda, Carlsbad, California. In: *Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California*, Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles, 1991.

A Review and Synthesis of Environmental and Cultural Material for the Batiquitos Lagoon Region. In: *San Dieguito - La Jolla, Chronology and Controversy*, San Diego County Archaeological Society, Research Paper, Number 1, 1987.

Relocation of the Ballast Point Tryworks Oven Foundation (with Adella Schroth). In *Fort Guijarros Quarterly*, 3:2, 1989

Early Man and a Cultural Chronology for Batiquitos Lagoon. In: *Casual Papers*, Cultural Resource Management Center, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University, 1986.

Batiquitos Lagoon Revisited. In: *Casual Papers*, Cultural Resource Management Center, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University, 1985.

Class II Cultural Resource Inventory, East Mesa and West Mesa Region, Imperial Valley, California, (with others). USDI, BLM, 1980.

Cultural Resource Inventory of the Central Mojave and Colorado Desert Regions, (with others). USDI, BLM, Cultural Resources Publications, Archaeology, 1980.

**MONICA C. GUERRERO
PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**

Gallegos & Associates
5671 Palmer Way, Suite A
Carlsbad, California 92008
(760) 929-0055

EDUCATION

M.A. San Diego State University, 2001
B.A. Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara 1996

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATION

Society for California Archaeology 1997- Present
Register of Professional Archaeologists 2001- Present
Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California 1997- Present

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Gallegos & Associates
2000 - Present

Duties include literature reviews, record searches, direction of field crews for survey and testing programs, ceramic analysis, creation of surface collection maps, graphics, report editing, and contributing author for various San Diego County reports. Recent projects include the test/evaluation report for the NCTD Oceanside-Escondido Rail Project; inventory, testing and data recovery program for the Otay Generating Plant Project; BLM Kuchamaa Overview study; and the monitoring program for the Otay Plant and facilities.

San Diego State University
San Diego, CA
09/98-05/01

Laboratory Assistant: Duties included the identification, sorting, and cataloging of artifacts from a San Diego County late prehistoric archaeological site. Additional duties included artifact and pottery analyses and updating State of California site record forms.

Teaching Assistant: Assisted professor in teaching archaeological field methods class. Duties included instruction and supervision in surveying, mapping, excavating, water screening, flotation, site documentation and unit documentation, illustration of unit profiles, and laboratory analysis.

Collections Management: Duties included revitalization of artifact collections, identification and re-cataloging of artifacts, entering data into Collection Management's database, and provided public based educational programs to local elementary students.

University of California, Los Angeles
Los Angeles, CA
6/99 - 7/99

Archaeological Assistant: Assisted with archaeological field class in Mocollope, Peru. Duties included student field instruction and supervision of excavation, dry screening, artifact sorting, profile illustration, and level record forms.

Central Coast Information Center
Santa Barbara, CA
3/96- 6/96

Data Management: Duties included mapping newly recorded archaeological sites onto USGS quadrangle maps, entering new site information into the CCIC database, updating quad maps by mapping all previous sites onto new quad maps, and assisting local archaeologists with site record form requests.

PUBLICATIONS AND CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REPORTS-PRIMARY AUTHOR

- 2001 Archaeological Investigations at CA-SDI-945, San Diego County, California. Society for California Archaeology, San Diego, California, Volume 14, 2001.
- 2001 Hual-Cu-Cuish: A Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay Village Site in the Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, San Diego County, California. Masters Thesis on file at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS AND CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REPORTS-CONTRIBUTING AUTHOR

- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for the Wilson Property, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for the City of Carlsbad.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Letter Report for the Rancho Santa Fe Force Main Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Dudek & Associates.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Letter Report for the Vista-Oceanside Project, San Diego County,

California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.

- 2001 Historical/Archaeological Survey for the Palomar Transfer Station Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Dudek & Associates.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Report for the Oceanside-Escondido Rail Project, Oceanside, California. Prepared for Dudek & Associates.
- 2001 Historical/Archaeological Survey for the Brookside Plaza Project, Vista, California. Prepared for Land Planning Consultants.
- 2001 Archaeological Test Program for CA-SDI-14112, Mesa Norte Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Hunsaker & Associates.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for CA-SDI-12508, San Diego, California. Prepared for Garden Communities.
- 2001 Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Otay Mesa Generating Project – Gas Line Corridor. Prepared for the California Energy Commission.
- 2001 Historical/Archaeological Survey for the Vineyard Project, County of San Diego, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Great Oak Ranch Property, Riverside, County, California. Prepared for Dudek & Associates.
- 2002 Historical/Archaeological Survey for the Vintage Timberworks Project, Temecula, California. Prepared for Vintage Timberworks, Inc.
- 2002 Cultural Resource Letter Report for the California State University San Marcos Student Housing and Associated Facilities Project, San Marcos, California. Prepared for O'Day Consultants.
- 2002 Historical/Archaeological Survey for the La Costa Greens Trunk Sewer Replacement Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Dudek & Associates.
- 2002 Data Recovery Program for Pacbell Site CA-SDI-5633, San Marcos, California. Prepared for Joseph Wong Design Associates.
- 2002 Cultural Resource Literature Review for National Enterprises Major Use Permit, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for National Enterprises, Inc.
- 2002 Cultural Resource Letter Report for the Hu Residence, City Required Update Study. Prepared for the Sea Bright Company.

- 2002 Cultural Resource Survey for the Creekside Marketplace and Adjacent Retail Project, San Marcos, California. Prepared for P & D Consultants.
- 2002 Cultural Resource Survey for the Rancho Vista Del Mar Property, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for National Enterprises, Inc.
- 2002 Cultural Resource Survey for the Perris Valley Lateral "B" Stage 2 Project, Moreno Valley, California. Prepared for Dudek & Associates.
- 2002 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Steele Peak Property, Riverside County, California. Prepared for Bureau of Land Management.
- 2002 Otay/Kuchamaa Cultural Resource Background Study, San Diego County, California: Prepared as Part of the Otay/Kuchamaa Resource Management Plan. Prepared for USDI Bureau of Land Management.
- 2002 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Johnson Canyon Parcel, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Otay Mesa Property, L.P.
- 2002 Cultural Resource Literature Review for National Enterprises Major Use Permit, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for National Enterprises, Inc.
- 2002 Cultural Resource Survey for the Torrey Pines Reserve Habitat Restoration Site, San Diego, California. Prepared for ProjectDesign Consultants.
- 2002 Cultural Resource Survey for the University Commons Extension Project, San Marcos, California. Prepared for Dudek & Associates.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Survey for the Rancho Santa Fe Parklands Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Lonestar Parcel, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Otay Mesa Property, L.P.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Inventory for the Concho Circle Project, Oceanside, California. Prepared for Dave Zernik.
- 2003 Monitoring Program for the LMXU/Torrey Ranch Export Plan Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Western Pacific Housing.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Survey for the San Dieguito Academy Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Dudek & Associates.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Survey for the Sunset Continuation High School Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Dudek & Associates.

- 2003 Historical/Archaeological Survey for the La Costa Resort and Spa Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for P & D Consultants.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Survey for the Bonita Library Project, Chula Vista, California. Prepared for BRG Consulting, Inc.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Survey for the Sycamore Landfill EIR Project, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for BRG Consulting, Inc.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Survey for the Champa Property, City of San Diego, California. Prepared for Alta Consultants.
- 2003 City of Carlsbad Water and Sewer Master Plan, Cultural Resource Background Study, City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Dudek & Associates.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Survey for the Villa De La Valle Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.

PAPERS PRESENTED

- 2000 Archaeological Investigations at CA-SDI-945, San Diego County, California. Presented to San Diego Archaeological Society, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Preliminary Archaeological Investigations at Hual-Cu-Cuish (CA-SDI-945), San Diego County, California. Presented at the Thirty-Fourth Annual Meeting,, Society for California Archaeology, Riverside, California.
- 2001 Boundary Identification Through the Use of Ceramics in San Diego County. Presented to the Annual Southern Data-Sharing Meeting, Society for California Archaeology, San Luis Obispo, California.
- 2003 New Perspectives on San Diego County Ceramics. Presented to the Annual Southern Data-Sharing Meeting, Society for California Archaeology, San Diego, California.

APPENDIX C
TABLE OF PREVIOUS WORK

APPENDIX B
RECORD SEARCH RESULTS



South Coastal Information Center
College of Arts and Letters
4283 El Cajon Blvd., Suite 250
San Diego CA 92105
TEL: 619-594-5682

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

SITE FILES RECORD SEARCH

Source of Request: Gallegos & Associates (Monica Guerrero)
Date of Request: March 25, 2004
Date Request Received: March 27, 2004
Project Identification: Carlsbad Desalination Project (5-04)
Search Radius: ½ mile corridor

- () The South Coastal Information Center historical files DO NOT show recorded - prehistoric or historic site location(s) within the project boundaries, nor prehistoric site location(s) within the specified radius of the project area.
- (x) The South Coastal Information Center historical files DO show recorded prehistoric or historic site location(s) within the project boundaries and/or prehistoric site location(s) within the specified radius of the project area.

Historical Site Location(s) check: EMK, NL **Date:** March 29, 2004

Archaeological (CA-SDI) and Primary (P-37) 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.

Bibliographic Materials check: EMK **Date:** March 30, 2004

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. The bibliographic materials for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Map(s) check: NL **Date:** March 30, 2004

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

Historic Resources check: EMK **Date:** March 29, 2004

If there are historic resources within your project boundaries, information from the National Register of Historic Properties, California Register, California State Landmarks, California Points of Historic Interest, and other historic property lists, has been included. A map generated from Geofinder, a historic database and mapping program, has been included.

HOURS: 10.25

COPIES: 323

RUSH: No

This is not an invoice. Please pay from the monthly Billing Statement.



South Coastal Information Center
College of Arts and Letters
4283 El Cajon Blvd., Suite 250
San Diego CA 92105
TEL: 619-594-5682

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM SITE FILES RECORD SEARCH

Source of Request: Gallegos & Assoc. (Monica Guerrero)
Date of Request: 30 November, 2004
Date Request Received: 30 November, 2004
Project Identification: Carlsbad Desalination Project (# 5-04)
Search Radius: Designated Area

- () The South Coastal Information Center historical files DO NOT show recorded - prehistoric or historic site location(s) within the project boundaries, nor prehistoric site location(s) within the specified radius of the project area.
- (X) The South Coastal Information Center historical files DO show recorded prehistoric or historic site location(s) within the project boundaries and/or prehistoric site location(s) within the specified radius of the project area.

Historical Site Location(s) check: Self **Date:** 30 November, 2004

Archaeological (CA-SDI) and Primary (P-37) 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.

Bibliographic Materials check: Self **Date:** 30 November, 2004

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. The bibliographic materials for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Map(s) check: Self **Date:** 30 November, 2004

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

Historic Resources check: Self **Date:** 30 November, 2004

If there are historic resources within your project boundaries, information from the National Register of Historic Properties, California Register, California State Landmarks, California Points of Historic Interest, and other historic property lists, has been included. A map generated from Geofinder, a historic database and mapping program, has been included.

HOURS: 3 Hour(s)

COPIES: 650

RUSH: No

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CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM SITE FILES RECORD SEARCH

Source of Request: Gallegos & Assoc. (Monica Guerrero)
Date of Request: 9 December, 2004
Date Request Received: 8 December, 2004
Project Identification: Carlsbad Desalination Project (Job #5-04)
Search Radius: Designated Area

- () The South Coastal Information Center historical files DO NOT show recorded - prehistoric or historic site location(s) within the project boundaries, nor prehistoric site location(s) within the specified radius of the project area.
- (X) The South Coastal Information Center historical files DO show recorded prehistoric or historic site location(s) within the project boundaries and/or prehistoric site location(s) within the specified radius of the project area.

Historical Site Location(s) check: Self **Date:** 9 December, 2004

Archaeological (CA-SDI) and Primary (P-37) 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.

Bibliographic Materials check: Self **Date:** 9 December, 2004

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. The bibliographic materials for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Map(s) check: Self **Date:** 9 December, 2004

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

Historic Resources check: Self **Date:** 9 December, 2004

If there are historic resources within your project boundaries, information from the National Register of Historic Properties, California Register, California State Landmarks, California Points of Historic Interest, and other historic property lists, has been included. A map generated from Geofinder, a historic database and mapping program, has been included.

HOURS: 1 Hour(s)

COPIES: 228

RUSH: No

This is not an invoice. Please pay from the monthly Billing Statement.

APPENDIX C
TABLE OF PREVIOUS WORK

Table C
Previous Work Within the Carlsbad Seawater Desalination Plant Project

Report Title	Author(s)	Date	Type of Study	Site Type	Site Number
Archaeological Record Search and Reconnaissance Survey of the Carlsbad Pacific Property	Archaeological Planning Collaborative	1979	Survey	Shell scatter, lithic scatter	CA-SDI-6832, -6833, -7229, -7230
Archaeological Record Search and Field Survey, Palomar Airport Excess Effluent Pipeline, San Diego County, California	Archaeological Planning Collaborative	1980	Survey	Shell scatter, habitation	CA-SDI-6832, -8303
Assessment District 76-2 of the San Marcos County Water District Draft Environmental Impact Report	American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc.	1979	EIR	Lithic scatter	SDM-W-284, -285, -1287
Archaeological Investigation Stone Ridge East (reported missing at South Coastal Information Center)	S. Berryman	1975	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Data Recovery Results for the Northern Portion of CA-SDI-8303, Faraday Avenue Extension Project, City of Carlsbad	J. Berryman and D. Cheever	1999	Data Recovery	Habitation	CA-SDI-8303
Significance Evaluation of Cultural Resource Sites CA-SDI-9092, -9094, -15544, -15545, -15546, City of Carlsbad, California	J. Berryman and D. Cheever	2001	Test	Lithic scatter, shell scatter	CA-SDI-9092, -9094, -15544, -15545, -15546
Test Excavation of Two Archaeological Sites and Photographic Documentation of a Historic Barn, Evans Point, Carlsbad, San Diego County, California	R. Bissell	1990	Test	Shell scatter, lithic scatter, historic	CA-SDI-10444, Kelly Barn
Environmental Impact Report 83-4: General Plan Amendment and Zone Change - Kelly Ranch	M. Brandman Associates, Inc.	1983	EIR	-	-
Cultural Reconnaissance of the Rancho Del Oro Technology Park, Unit 2 and Corporate Park EIR Project, City of Oceanside, San Diego County, California	J. Brown	1995	Survey	Negative	Negative
Cultural Resources Recovered During Paleontological Monitoring of the Carlsbad Corporate Center Project	J. Brown	2000a	Monitoring	Lithic scatter	CA-SDI-15588
An Archaeological Survey of Lake Calavera Hills	C. Bull	1976a	Survey	Negative	Negative
An Archaeological Surface Reconnaissance of the Rancho Carrillo Area	C. Bull	1976b	Survey	Lithic scatter, historic, quarry	SDM-W-915, -1078, -1082, -1083, -1084, -1085, -1086, -1087, -1088, -1089, 1090

Table C
Previous Work Within the Carlsbad Seawater Desalination Plant Project

Report Title	Author(s)	Date	Type of Study	Site Type	Site Number
An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Lake Calavera Hills Plan Area	C. Bull	1977a	Survey	Shell scatter, lithic scatter	CA-SDI-635, -636
A Review of the Cultural Resources of Carlsbad Oaks	C. Bull	1977b	Literature Review	Lithic scatter, shell scatter	SDM-W-1324, -1325, -1326 (CA-SDI-5231)
An Archaeological Impact Statement for A. F. Anzlover of Centurion International	C. Bull and P. Ezell	1973	Survey	Negative	Negative
An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Rancho Carlsbad Mobile Home Park Project and a Portion of the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project	J. Buysse and B. Smith	1999	Survey and Test	Milling, lithic scatter, shell scatter	CA-SDI-15069, -15073
Cultural Resources Survey/Oak Ridge Business Center Phase III Project	S. Cardenas	1988	Survey	Lithic scatter, historic	CA-SDI-5793, -8734, -9045, -9046, -9047, -10552
Archaeological Survey of the TMI Project	R. Carrico	1975	Survey	Artifact scatter, shell scatter	CA-SDI-4920, -4921, -7169
Historic Property Survey Report for the State Route 78 Corridor Enhancement Project 11-SD-78, P.M. 5.3-93.8, 965100, City of Vista, California	R. Carrico	1995	Survey	Milling, lithic scatter	CA-SDI-13009
Preliminary Archaeological Investigation of the Mission Santa Fe Project, Oceanside, California	R. Carrico and R. Franklin	1987	Survey	Lithic scatter	-
An Archaeological Survey of the Buena Vista Creek Relief Sewer Line, in the City of Vista, California	P. Chace	1977	Survey	Negative	Negative
An Archaeological Test Excavation at SDI-5345, the Church Site, City of Vista	P. Chace	1978	Test	Milling	CA-SDI-5345
Cultural Resource Survey of the Carrillo Ranch Road Realignment Study Area, Carlsbad, California	D. Cheever	1988	Survey	Historic, shell scatter, ceramic scatter, hearth feature	SDM-W-915, -1081, -1082, -1085, -1086
Cultural Resource Phase I Survey of the Holly Springs Property, Parcel D, Carlsbad, California	D. Cheever and R. Collett	1999	Survey	Negative	Negative

Table C
Previous Work Within the Carlsbad Seawater Desalination Plant Project

Report Title	Author(s)	Date	Type of Study	Site Type	Site Number
Cultural Resource Survey of the Cantarini Property and Adjacent Portions of the Neighboring Lands Including a Proposed College Boulevard Alignment, City of Carlsbad, California	R. Collett and D. Cheever	1998	Survey	Lithic scatter, artifact scatter, habitation	CA-SDI-5782, -9092, -9093, -9094
Final Report for an Archaeological Test Excavation at Site CA-SDI-9473, Carlsbad, California, 11-SD-78 P.M. 0/0/3.1, 11206-086121	J. Corum and C. White	1982	Test	Habitation	CA-SDI-9473
Negative Archaeological Survey Report for 11-SDI-5, R47/R48.5, 05910K	K. Crafts	1995	Survey	Negative	Negative
Results of a Data Recovery Program at Sites SDI-6132, SDI-10674, and SDI-12814: The Carlsbad Ranch Project	C. Dolan, S. Moonjian, M. Raven-Jenning, and B. Smith	1996	Survey	Habitation, shell scatter	CA-SDI-6132, -10674, -12814
California Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. SD. 398-05, San Diego County, California	C. Duke	2002a	Literature Review	Negative	Negative
Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. SD 918-03, San Diego County, California	C. Duke	2002b	Survey	Negative	Negative
Environmental Information - Kelly Ranch Master Plan/Specific Plan	Elfend Associates	1984	Overview Study	-	-
Preliminary Report: The Archaeology of Guajome Regional Park, San Diego County	G. Fink	1973a	Survey	Pictograph, historic, habitation	SDM-W-479, -480, -482, -564, -568, -569,
Title unknown (reported missing at the South Coastal Information Center)	G. Fink	1973b	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Letterbox Canyon Landfill Site, Project SD6401	G. Fink	1973c	Survey	Habitation	CA-SDI-9115
Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Palomar Airport Road Landfill Site Project No. RP0408, County of San Diego, Public Works Agency	G. Fink	1974a	Survey	Artifact scatter	SDM-W-521

Table C
Previous Work Within the Carlsbad Seawater Desalination Plant Project

Report Title	Author(s)	Date	Type of Study	Site Type	Site Number
Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Palomar Airport Master Plan Project No. UJ0089, County of San Diego Public Works Agency	G. Fink	1974b	Survey	Habitation	SDM-W-310, -521
Archaeological Resources of Guajome Regional Park, Oceanside, California	G. Fink	1974c	Survey	Pictograph, historic, habitation	SDM-W-479, -480, -482, -564, -568, -569,
Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Sycamore Melrose Drive Extension	G. Fink	1974d	Survey	Lithic scatter	SDM-W-183, -184
Archaeological Survey Palomar Solid Waste Transfer Station, Carlsbad, California	G. Fink	1977	Survey	Milling	CA-SDI-5117, -5118
Status Report: The Archaeology of Guajome Regional Park, County of San Diego, Department of Transportation	G. Fink	1979	Test	Pictograph, historic, habitation	SDM-W-479, -480, -482, -564, -568, -569,
"Rancho Guajome: Window on the Past" A Test of the Historic Resources at the Casa de Rancho Guajome	G. Fink	1980	Test	Historic	Rancho Guajome
Archaeological Investigations of South Ridge Trails, Oceanside, California	I. Flower and L. Roth	1981	Test	Artifact Scatter	SDM-W-2130, -2135 (CA-SDI-4920), -2137
Archaeological Investigations of the Colluci Property, Oceanside, California	R. Franklin and R. Carrico	1979	Survey	Milling, lithic scatter	CA-SDI-5345, SDM-W-564, -565 (CA-SDI-6093), -1918 (Locs A, B, C), -1919
Buena Sanitation Archaeological/Historic, Phase I Investigation, Vista, California	R. Franklin, T. Jacques and R. Carrico	1981	Survey	Lithic scatter, milling, shell scatter	CA-SDI-5791, -8647,
Historical/Archaeological Survey for the Palomar Transfer Station Project	D. Gallegos and M. Guerrero	2001	Survey	Negative	Negative
Cultural Resource Survey of the Costa Real Metropolitan Water District Facilities Upgrade and Expansion for the Squires Reservoir	D. Gallegos and C. Kyle	1988	Survey	Negative	Negative
Historical/Archaeological Survey and Test Report for Carlsbad Ranch	D. Gallegos and C. Kyle	1992	Survey and Test	Shell scatter, lithic scatter, ceramic scatter	CA-SDI-6132, -8797, -10670, -10672, -10673, -12814, SDM-W-5139
Historical/Archaeological Survey for the Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course Project City of Carlsbad, California	D. Gallegos and C. Kyle	1997a	Survey	Habitation, lithic scatter, shell scatter, milling	CA-SDI-6833, -6834, -8303, -8687, -8688, -8690, -8691, -8692, -8694, -9798, -9095

Table C
Previous Work Within the Carlsbad Seawater Desalination Plant Project

Report Title	Author(s)	Date	Type of Study	Site Type	Site Number
Historical/Archaeological Survey for the Beckman Property, City of Carlsbad, California	D. Gallegos and C. Kyle	1997b	Survey	Lithic scatter	P-37-016011
Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed South Melrose Drive Street Improvements, Vista, California	D. Gallegos and A. Pignoli	1987	Survey	Negative	Negative
Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for Calavera Lake Off-Site Improvements, Carlsbad, California	D. Gallegos and I. Strudwick	1991	Survey	Negative	Negative
5,000 Years of Occupation: Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment Programs for the Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course Project	D. Gallegos, N. Harris, A. Schroth, T. Stropes and L. Tift	1999a	Test	Milling, ceramic scatter, habitation, lithic scatter	CA-SDI-6833, -6834, -8303, -8687, -8688, -8690, -8691, -8692, -8694, -8797, -9095, -14563
Historical/Archaeological Test of a Portion of CA-SDI-8303 for the Faraday Road Extension, Carlsbad, California	D. Gallegos, N. Harris and T. Stropes	1999b	Test	Habitation	CA-SDI-8303
Data Recovery at CA-SDI-6133, Locus C, Cannon Road, Carlsbad, California	D. Gallegos, A. Schroth, N. Harris and P. Mitchell	1998	Data Recovery	Habitation	CA-SDI-6133
Historical/Archaeological Survey and Test for Carlsbad Ranch Specific Plan Amendment, Carlsbad, California	D. Gallegos, A. Schroth, J. Perry	1995	Survey and Test	Lithic scatter, habitation, ceramic scatter, shell scatter	CA-SDI-1014, -8797
The Vista-Oceanside Cultural Resource Survey and Test Program, Vista, California	D. Gallegos, S. Stropes, and M. Guerrero	2001	Survey and Test	Milling, lithic scatter	CA-SDI-6088, -6089, -6090, -6092, -6093
City of Carlsbad Water and Sewer Master Plans Cultural Resource Background Study, City of Carlsbad, California	M. Guerrero and D. Gallegos	2003	Literature Review	Milling, ceramic scatter, habitation, lithic scatter	-
Cultural Resource Monitor and Test Report for the Encina Power Plant Project, Carlsbad, California	M. Guerrero, T. Stropes and D. Gallegos	2004	Monitor and Test	Shell scatter, lithic scatter	CA-SDI-16885
Addendum to the Cultural Resource Survey Report for Carlsbad Highlands, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California	D. Hanna	1981a	Survey	Habitation, shell scatter	CA-SDI-5434, -5438, -9094
An Archaeological Survey of the Tri-City Plaza Shopping Center Property	G. Harley	1983	Survey	Negative	Negative
Cultural Resources Inventory and Impact Analysis of Rancho Agua Hedionda y Los Monos, Parcel 2	J. Hatley	1978a	Survey	Historic, shell scatter, lithic scatter	SDM-W-576, -1763

Table C
Previous Work Within the Carlsbad Seawater Desalination Plant Project

Report Title	Author(s)	Date	Type of Study	Site Type	Site Number
A Cultural Resources Inventory and Impact Analysis of the Ramsay Property Annexation	J. Hatley	1978b	Survey	Traditional Indian trail	CA-SDI-5792
An Archaeological Survey of Vista Point	S. Hector	1984	Survey	Negative	Negative
An Archaeological and Historical Survey of Robertson Ranch, Carlsbad	S. Hector	1985	Survey	Artifact scatter, shell scatter, lithic scatter	CA-SDI-5416
Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Palomar Shredder, Carlsbad, California	J. Hightower	1976a	Survey	Milling, lithic scatter	CA-SDI-5117, -5118
Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Auxiliary Lane Extension in Oceanside	M. Johnson and M. Rosen	1981	Survey	Negative	Negative
Dawson-Los Mano Canyon Reserve	J. Kennedy	1978	Survey	Negative	Negative
Cultural Resource of the Omori Property and the Melrose Extension, Oceanside, California	C. Kyle, A. Pignolo and D. Gallegos	1987	Survey	Milling	SDM-W-3934
An Archaeological Assessment of the Los Monos Canyon Area	D. Laylander	1979	Survey	Habitation, pictograph	Unknown
An Archaeological Survey Report for a Widening of State Route 78	D. Laylander	1988	Survey	Habitation, shell scatter, lithic scatter	CA-SDI-630, -9472
Cultural Resource Survey of Improvements to Melrose Drive and North Santa Fe Avenue, Vista, California	A. Pignolo and D. Gallegos	1989	Survey	Milling, lithic scatter, shell scatter	CA-SDI-6091
Historic Properties Inventory of the Fallbrook Junction Maintenance Yard, Fallbrook Junction Extension, Fallbrook WYE Alternative, Downtown Oceanside Alternative and Cannon Alternative, Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, and Carlsbad, California	A. Pignolo, Crawford, and M. Mealey	1993	Survey	Historic, shell scatter	CA-SDI-6751
Archaeological Survey of the City of Carlsbad Proposed Operations Center, Carlsbad, California	D. Quillen	1982	Survey	Habitation, milling	CA-SDI-5117, -5224

Table C
Previous Work Within the Carlsbad Seawater Desalination Plant Project

Report Title	Author(s)	Date	Type of Study	Site Type	Site Number
Preliminary Environmental Information on Rancho Carrillo	RECON	1976	EIR	Unknown	CA-SDI-4962, -9047, -10550
Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Ramsay Property Annexation	RECON	1978	EIR	Historic	CA-SDI-5792H
Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Future Development of the Heatt Property	RECON	2001	Survey	Lithic scatter	CA-SDI-16205
Archaeological Resources Inventory for the Omori Brothers Property, Oceanside, San Diego County, California	M. Robbins-Wade and R. Alter	1999	Survey	Negative	Negative
Cultural Resources Inventory and Significance Assessment: Car Country Expansion, Carlsbad, California	M. Robbins-Wade and T. Gross	1987	Survey and Test	Habitation	CA-SDI-6134, -10672
Historic Property Survey Report Oceanside to San Diego - Rail to Trail	M. Rosen	1999	Survey	Negative	Negative
Archaeological Investigation at Leisure Village, Oceanside; W-2134, W-2192, W-2193, W-2194	L. Roth and D. Flower	1981	Test	Shell scatter, artifact scatter	CA-SDI-4921, -7169
Data Recovery Car Country Carlsbad: CA-SDI-6134 and CA-SDI-10672	A. Schroth, A. Schilz and T. Cooley	1990	Data Recovery	Habitation	CA-SDI-6134, -10672
Draft Environmental Impact Report Revised Parks and Recreation Element, Carlsbad, California	L. Seeman	1982	EIR	Various	101 cultural resources
Phase 1 Constraints Analysis: Results of an Initial Cultural Resources Survey of the Palomar Airport Road Project	B. Smith	1990a	Survey	Lithic scatter	CA-SDI-9041, -10550, -10551, -10553
Title unknown (reported missing at the South Coastal Information Center)	B. Smith	1990b	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Archaeological Survey of the Vista Centre Project	B. Smith	1991	Survey	Negative	Negative
An Archaeological Study of the Rancho Carlsbad Additions	B. Smith and S. Gilbert	2004	Survey and Test	Milling, shell scatter, lithic scatter, historic	CA-SDI-15073, -16138, P-37-024329

Table C
Previous Work Within the Carlsbad Seawater Desalination Plant Project

Report Title	Author(s)	Date	Type of Study	Site Type	Site Number
On Stream Earthfill Dam Project	W. Soule	1984	Survey	Negative	Negative
Archaeological Report on a Portion of the Shadowridge Development Project Located in the City of Vista, San Diego County, California	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. (SRSI)	1981	Survey	Habitation, historic, isolate	CA-SDI-4930, -5634, -5788, -5790, -5792
Palomar Business Park, Archaeological Sites: SDM-W-1893, W-1894, W-1895, W-2405, W-2406, W-2407, W-2408, and W-128	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. (SRSI)	1982a	Test	Habitation, shell scatter	SDM-W-128, -1893 (CA-SDI-6833), -1894 (CA-SDI-8694), -1895, -2405, -2406, -2407, -2408
A Cultural Resource Study for the Proposed Faraday Avenue and Agua Hedionda Sewer Project	M. Tuma and B. Smith	2002	Survey and Test	Habitation	CA-SDI-16048, -16049, -16051, -16054
Results of a Data Recovery Program for the Allan O. Kelly Site (CA-SDI-9649), Kelly Ranch Project	M. Tuma and B. Smith	2003	Data Recovery	Habitation	CA-SDI-9649
Supplemental Environmental Studies - Kelly Ranch	Ultrasystems, Inc.	1983	Survey and Test	Lithic scatter, shell scatter	CA-SDI-209, -5353, -6135, -6140, -9650, -9651, -9652, -9653, -9654, -9655
Archaeological Study for 260 Acres South of Agua Hedionda Lagoon	S. Wade	1987	Survey	Shell scatter, habitation	CA-SDI-6132, -6133, -6134, -6830, -6831, SDM-W-118, -126, -127
Archaeological Evaluations at Calavera Hills: Off-Site Survey for College Boulevard Site Mapping at SDI-5416; Archaeological Testing at SDI-12470 and SDI-12471, Carlsbad, California	S. Wade	1992	Test	Lithic scatter, shell scatter, milling	CA-SDI-5416, -12470, -12471
Archaeological Monitoring of the Encina Gas Pipeline Project: Profiles of Subsistence Patterns Along the South Shore of Agua Hedionda Lagoon	S. Wade and S. Hector	1986	Monitoring	Habitation	CA-SDI-6132, -6133, -6134, -6830, -6831
An Archaeological Test of Five Sites within the Proposed Cannon Road and Sewer Line Alignment	S. Wade and S. Hector	1988	Test	Habitation	CA-SDI-6133, -10671
A Cultural Resource Survey of the Loma Alta Creek Improvement Plan Area	S. Wade and S. Hector	1989	Survey	Survey	-

Table C
Previous Work Within the Carlsbad Seawater Desalination Plant Project

Report Title	Author(s)	Date	Type of Study	Site Type	Site Number
Draft Archaeological Testing of Four Sites at the Wimpey/Gentry Property: SDI-9041, SDI-9042, SDI-9043, and SDI-9045	S. Wade, M. Davis and S. Hector	1989	Test	Lithic scatter	CA-SDI-9041, -9042, -9043, -9045
An Archaeological Test Investigation of Seven Cultural Resources for Leisure Village, Oceanside	C. Walker and C. Bull	1980	Test	Milling, shell scatter, artifact scatter, habitation	SDM-W-2134 (CA-SDI-4921), -2191, -2192, -2193 (CA-SDI-7169), -2194, -2195, -2196
Regional Historic Preservation Study: Pilot Area Survey, Carlsbad Area, San Diego County	Westec Services, Inc.	1978	Survey	Various	over 50 cultural resources
Environmental Data Statement: San Onofre to Mission 230KV Transmission Line, Addendum No. 1	Westec Services, Inc.	1979	Survey	Various	CA-SDI-4538, -5131, -5445, SDM-W-114, -120, -185, -261, -281, -1527, -1528, -1777, -1778, -1779, -1780, -1781, -1782, -1806, -1833, -1955, -1956, -1957, -1958
Draft Environmental Impact Report: Airport Business Center	Westec Services, Inc.	1982	EIR	Lithic scatter, shell scatter	SDM-W-123, -128, -1893 (CA-SDI-6833), -1894, 2400 (CA-SDI-8688), -2401, -2402, -2403, -2404, -2406
A Cultural Resources Survey of the Melrose and Hacienda Commerical Center, City of Vista, California	J. Whitehouse	1990	Survey	Negative	Negative
A Cultural Resource Survey of the McGregor Property, Carlsbad, California	J. Whitehouse and S. Wade	1990	Survey	Artifact Scatter	CA-SDI-9655
A Phase I Archaeological Study for a Proposed Affordable Housing Project Located between College Boulevard, Lake Boulevard, Plaza Drive and Thunder Drive, City of Oceanside, County of San Diego, California	R. Wlodarski	2004	Survey	Negative	Negative

APPENDIX D
SITE FORM UPDATES
(See Confidential Appendix)