

**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR
THE CLIFF HANGER PROJECT
CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA**

**Prepared for:
Planning Systems**

**Prepared by:
Gallegos & Associates**

April 2008

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CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

Planning Systems
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National Archaeological Data Base Information

Type of Study: Record Search, Literature Review, and Field Survey

Area Covered: Approximately 7 acres

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: San Luis Rey

Key Words: Negative survey

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Nick Doose – GIS Specialist; Field Crew
Brian Spelts – Field Crew

April 2008

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TITLE: Cultural Resources Survey
for the Cliff Hanger Project
Carlsbad, California

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ABSTRACT:

This study provides the results of a cultural resources record search, literature review, and field survey for the 7-acre Cliff Hanger Office Building project. This study was conducted in compliance with City of Carlsbad and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines.

The study included a record search, literature review, and field survey of the 7-acre Cliff Hanger project area. The literature review and field survey were negative identifying no previously recorded or newly recorded cultural resources within the project area. Ground visibility was poor within the project area with vegetation consisting of coastal sage scrub and non-native grasses. Disturbance within the project area includes previous grading and fill for construction of Palmer Way, modern trash dumping, and migrant camp activities. Given the absence of previously recorded cultural resources, high level of disturbance, and the negative survey results, no additional cultural resources work is recommended. As visibility was poor throughout the project area, monitoring of brush clearing and initial grading activities by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American is recommended to ensure that buried cultural resources (i.e., artifact deposits, burials, hearths) are evaluated in a timely and proper manner.

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Cliff Hanger cultural resources study was prepared by Gallegos & Associates. This study was conducted in compliance with City of Carlsbad and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines. The project area is located within the City of Carlsbad, and is proposed for development of an office building. The project area is bound on the northwest and northeast by undeveloped land, on the southwest by Palmer Way, and on the south and southeast by Impala Drive and a business park; and, is depicted on the San Luis Rey 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle (Figures 1-1 and 1-2). This study provides the results of a cultural resources record search, literature review, and field survey for the 7-acre Cliff Hanger project area. Résumés of key personnel are included in Appendix A; Record search results in Appendix B; and, Native American Correspondence in Appendix C. Confidential maps are not for public review and are bound separately in the Confidential Appendix.

1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

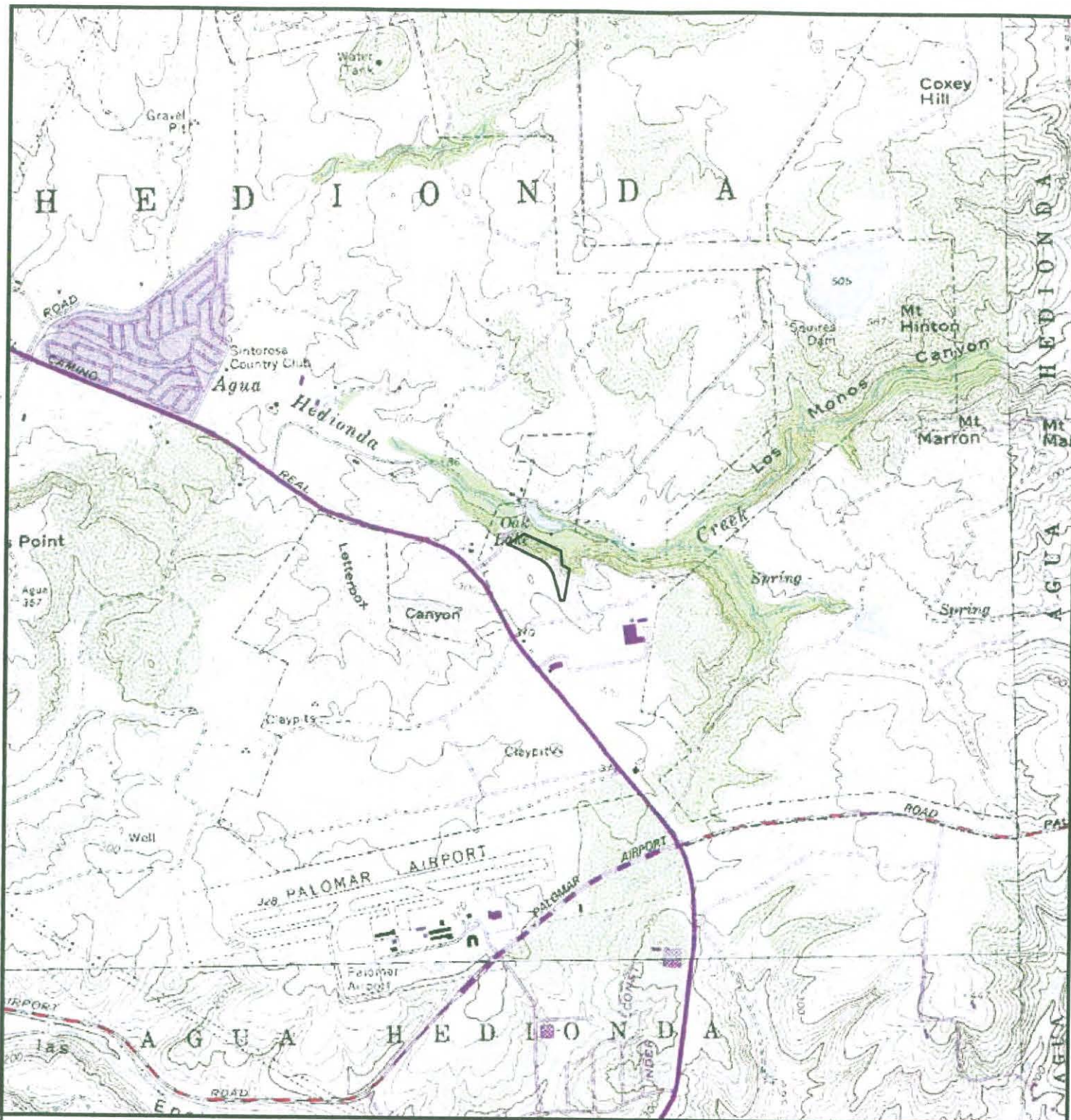
The project area is located approximately 3 miles east of Agua Hedionda Lagoon, a major estuary along the Southern California coast. During the late Pleistocene and early Holocene, rising sea level created lagoons from the mouths of major river systems. With stabilization of sea level, coastal lagoons slowly shrank and began to lose their estuarine qualities, as they gradually filled with waterborne silts. Eventually the lagoons stabilized in a pattern of partial closure during portions of the year as sand and cobble bars formed across their outlets to the Pacific Ocean. The subsequent lack of tidal flushing changed the salinity levels and directly affected the type of molluscan, as well as other plant and animal species present within the lagoon. This change also affected the subsistence economy of precontact populations that relied on these resources. As a result of urban



Project Location

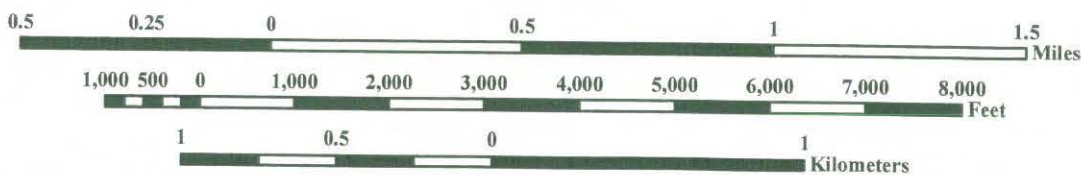
Regional Project Location

FIGURE 1-1



San Luis Rey 7.5' USGS Map

Scale 1:24,000



Gallegos & Associates

Project Area shown on USGS Map

FIGURE
1-2

development, the majority of the native vegetation has been replaced by introduced non-native vegetation. Sediments consist primarily of sand with limited loam.

1.3 BACKGROUND - PRECONTACT







The body of current research of Native American (Precontact) 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 (Table 1-1). Within San Diego County, the Early Period/Archaic includes the period from 10,000 to 1,300 years ago, while the Late Period is from 1,300 years ago to historic contact. The Post-Contact/Historic Period covers the time from Spanish contact to present. Terminology used for the past 10,000-year history of San Diego County includes a mixture of ideas of ordering cultural resource sites using terms for peoples, collections of artifacts, and temporal time frames. The first ordering was by Malcolm Rogers who used the terms: Shell-Midden people, Scraper-Maker culture (scraper-makers), and Yuman (Rogers 1929). Rogers later revised his chronology to use the terms San Dieguito (Scraper-Maker), La Jolla culture (Shell-Midden people) and Yuman (Rogers 1945). Claude Warren (1968) characterized the San Dieguito Tradition as:

...a wide range of scraper types made on side-struck flakes and finished by well-controlled percussion flaking, leaf-shaped knives or large points of several varieties, leaf-shaped, lanceolate and slightly shouldered points in small number. Chipped stone crescents, often eccentric in form, hammerstones and crudely flaked tools are few in number. Milling stones and manos are noticeable absent.

Warren's revision to Rogers' La Jolla culture was called Encinitas Tradition, "a simple gathering people" wherein he identifies:

...flaked stone tools are characteristically crude, the great majority being percussion flaked and made from local macrocrystalline rock. A large percentage of the tool assemblage is composed of crude chopping, scraping and cutting tools and hammerstones. Projectile points are rare, crudely made and rather large, suggesting the use of darts, rather than bow

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

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

and arrow. Ground stone items include large numbers of manos and milling stones usually shaped through use, and occasional items such as doughnut stones, discs and cogstones...Bone tools are rare but include awls, antler flakers, beads...Shell items are also limited, but include beads, pendants...Basketry is represented...Loosely flexed burials are found throughout the area...(Warren et al. 1998).

Warren has more recently updated his chronology and for the San Dieguito Tradition (Initial Occupation) has since included milling tools and a wider range of tools and food sources. In addition, Warren now discusses the potential of Transitional and intermediate stages of occupation to cover the past 10,000 years of Native American occupation in San Diego County (Warren et al. 1998). Early Man in San Diego County was discussed by George Carter in the 1950s; however, little to no evidence of Pleistocene human occupation supports this hypothesis (Carter 1957).

1.3.1 Early Period/Archaic

The Early Period/Archaic includes the San Dieguito, La Jolla and Pauma 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 people are better typified as a hunting and gathering society. These people had a relatively diverse and non-specialized economy wherein relatively mobile bands accessed and used a wide range of plant, animal, and lithic resources. Movement of early groups from the California desert may have been spurred by the gradual desiccation of the vast pluvial lake system that dominated inland basins and valleys during the early to middle Holocene. 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 nomenclature of either the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition or the Western Lithic Co-tradition (Bedwell 1970; Davis et al. 1969; Moratto 1984; Rogers 1939; Warren 1967).

Early migrations into San Diego County may have come from the north. Recent work on the northern Channel Islands near Santa Barbara demonstrates island occupation dating back to the terminal Pleistocene, roughly 11,600 years ago (Erlandson et al. 1996; Johnson et al. 2000). At this early date, a fully maritime-adapted population exploited shellfish and used seaworthy boats to ply channel waters. Fish were captured using bone gorges by 10,000 years ago (Rick et al. 2001). Such early dates are lacking for the adjacent Santa Barbara mainland; presumably because the rise in sea level brought about by post-Pleistocene deglaciation would have inundated sites along the late Pleistocene/early Holocene coastlines. At this time in San Diego County, the shoreline was situated two to six km farther seaward than today's coast (Masters and Gallegos 1997). Therefore, any evidence for early coastal adaptation coeval with that of the northern Channel Islands may have been destroyed within this two to six km paleo-shoreline area by sea encroachment thousands of years ago.

The origin of coastal populations in San Diego County and subsequent interaction between these populations and Great Basin/desert groups is a subject of some debate (Gallegos 1987). Whether coastal or inland migration into San Diego County, the first occupants immediately exploited coastal and inland resources of plants, animals, shellfish, and fish (Gallegos 1991; Kaldenberg 1982; Kyle et al. 1998; Moriarty 1967).

The development of a generalized economic system indicates that the initial occupation, referred to here as San Dieguito, 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 Paleo-Indian traditions. This cultural pattern 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 Lagoon 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 ago. The north 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 to roughly 1,500 years ago, there are fewer cultural resource sites in north San Diego County. This reduction in number of cultural resource sites can be attributed to the slowing of the rise in sea level and concomitant siltation of coastal lagoons causing the depletion of shellfish and other lagoon resources (Gallegos 1985; Miller 1966; Warren and Pavesic 1963). Cultural resource sites dated to circa 2,000 years ago are found in the Camp Pendleton area (Byrd and Reddy 2002), wherein shellfish (*Donax gouldii*) were collected from open-shore sandy beach habitat; and, bay species were still abundant in San Diego Bay, and present but not as dominant in other lagoons. Baticuitos Lagoon, and perhaps other lagoons, reopened circa 1,500 years ago and began producing shellfish again, but not at the quantity, size or variety of shellfish documented for the early to middle Holocene (Gallegos 1985; Miller 1966).

The La Jolla and Pauma complexes, which are referred to as following the San Dieguito Complex, may simply represent seasonal or geographic variations of the somewhat older and more general San Dieguito Complex. Inland Early Period /Archaic occupation sites have been reported in coastal settings, transverse valleys, sheltered canyons, benches and knolls (True 1958; Warren et al. 1961). In north San Diego County, non-coastal sites were termed "Pauma Complex" by True (1958, 1980), and were defined as containing a predominance of grinding implements (manos and metates), a general lack of shellfish remains, a greater tool variety, and expressing an emphasis on both gathering and hunting (True 1958, 1980; Warren et al. 1961; Waugh 1986).

Early Period/Archaic sites from 10,000 to 1,300 years ago within San Diego County include a range of sites to include coastal and inland valley habitation sites, inland hunting and milling camps, and quarry sites usually in association with fine-grained metavolcanic material. Material culture 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. Although various cultural 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 to historic contact), a material culture pattern similar to that of Historic Period 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 throughout San Diego County. This increase in Late Period site density probably reflects both better preservation of the more recent archaeological record and a gradual population increase within the region. Artifacts and cultural attributes reflecting this Late Period pattern include small projectile points, pottery, the establishment of permanent or semi-permanent seasonal habitation sites, a proliferation of acorn processing sites in the uplands, the presence of obsidian from the Imperial Valley source Obsidian Butte, and interment by cremation.

Luiseño occupation in north San Diego County during the late Holocene has been viewed as an occupation that resulted from the migration of a population from the desert to the coast (Rogers 1966), a resettlement called “the Shoshonean Wedge” (Kroeber 1925). Late Period cultural patterns were shared with groups along the northern and eastern periphery of San Diego County, incorporating many elements of their neighbors’ cultures into their own cultures. This transference and melding of cultural traits between neighboring groups makes positive association of archaeological deposits with particular ethnographically known cultures difficult. This is particularly true of the groups within San Diego County. Although 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.

Kroeber (1925) placed the Kumeyaay and Luiseño boundary between Agua Hedionda and Baticuitos lagoons. According to Luomala (1978) the territory of the Ipai (northern Kumeyaay) extended along the coast from the San Luis Rey River in the north to San Diego Bay in the south with San Felipe Creek marking the east boundary. The territory of the Tipai (southern Kumeyaay) extended south from San Diego Bay to include parts of Mexico and the southern mountains. Florence Shipek (1993) identified the northern and southern Kumeyaay/Diegueño tribal boundary as:

In 1769, Kumeyaay national territory starting at the coast about 100 miles south of the Mexican border (below Santo Tomas), thence north to the coast at the drainage divide south of the San Luis Rey River including its tributaries. Using the U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, the boundary with the Luiseño then follows that divide inland. The boundary continues on the divide separating Valley Center from Escondido and then up along Bear Ridge to the 2240 contour line and then north across the divide between Valley Center and Woods Valley up to the 1880-foot peak, then curving around east along the divide above Woods Valley...

Further readings pertinent to the Luiseño and Kumeyaay (Diegueño) Native Americans include: Almstedt (1974); Barrows (1900); Bean (1972); Bean and Saubel (1972); Bean and Shipek (1978); Burrus (1967); Cuero (1968); Drucker (1939); Dubois (1908); Gifford (1918); Harrington (1978); Hedges and Beresford (1986); Heizer and Almquist (1971); Heizer and Whipple (1957); Hooper (1920); Keneally (1965); Kroeber (1925); Langdon (1970); Merrill (1973); Pourade (1960); Priestley (1937); Rudkin (1956); Shipek (1977, 1978, 1980, 1986a, 1986b, 1987, 1988, 1989a, 1989b, 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

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, the establishment of the San Diego Presidio and missions at San Diego (1769) and San Luis Rey (1798), and *asistencias* (chapels) to the San Diego Mission at Santa Ysabel (1818) and to the San Luis Rey Mission at Pala (1816). Horses, cattle, agricultural foods and weed seeds, and a new architectural style and method of building construction were also introduced. Spanish influence continued after 1821 when California became a part of Mexico. For a period of time under Mexican rule, the missions continued to operate as in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained.

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 the end of 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 (present-day Old Town) was

established and transportation routes were expanded. The Mexican Period ended in 1848 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 and settling land ownership claims throughout the State. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of legal costs and the difficulty of producing 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 resulted from several factors including 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 San Diego County as an agricultural area supported by roads, irrigation systems, and connecting railways. The growth and decline of towns occurred in response to population fluxes and economic boom and bust cycles.

1.5 PREVIOUS WORK

The record search and literature review were completed at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), San Diego State University (SDSU), San Diego, California, and at the research library at Gallegos & Associates. Record search results are provided in Appendix B. Twenty-seven studies (APC 1979, 1980; Berryman and Cheever 2001; Brown 2000; Duke 2002; Fink 1973, 1974a, 1974b, 1977; Gallegos and Guerrero 2001; Gallegos and Kyle 1997; Gross and Alter 1998; Guerrero and Gallegos 2003; Hanna 1981; Hector 1983a, 1983b; Hightower 1976; Quillen 1982; RECON 1983; Robbins-Wade 1997; Seeman 1982; Smith 1990; Smith and Gilbert 2007; Tang 2004; Wade 1989, 1999; Wade and Hector 1986) have been conducted, and nineteen cultural resource sites and one isolate are recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area. One study

(Seeman 1982) has been conducted within the project area. No previously recorded sites are recorded within the project area.

1.6 HISTORICAL MAP REVIEW

Early maps (1769-1885 Historic Roads and Trails; 1872 Official Map of the Western Portion of San Diego County, California; 1898 Oceanside 15' USGS quadrangle; 1901 San Luis Rey 30' USGS quadrangle; 1942 Oceanside 15' USGS quadrangle; and, 1948 San Luis Rey 7.5' USGS quadrangle) were reviewed for historic structures, features, and roads; however, no items of historical patrimony were identified on the maps within the Cliff Hanger project area.

SECTION 2

METHODS, RESULTS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The current study included a record search, literature review, and field survey of the 7-acre Cliff Hanger project area. Survey methods, results, and recommendations are provided below.

2.2 SURVEY METHODS

The project area was surveyed on foot using 10-m intervals between survey transects. Nick Doose and Brian Spelts completed the field survey in March 2008 for a total of 4 person-hours. Native American monitor Mindy Mojado representing the San Luis Rey Band of Luiseño Indians provided monitoring services for fieldwork conducted.

2.3 SURVEY RESULTS

Ground visibility was poor within the steep slope areas with vegetation consisting of coastal sage scrub and non-native grasses. Ground visibility was also poor in the level areas adjacent to Palmer Way with vegetation consisting mostly of mulch and some coastal sage scrub. Disturbance within the project area includes previous grading and fill for construction of Palmer Way, modern trash dumping, and migrant camp activities. The field survey was negative identifying no new cultural resources.

2.4 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study included a record search, literature review, and field survey of the 7-acre Cliff Hanger project area. The literature review and field survey were negative identifying no previously recorded and no new cultural resources within the project area. Given the absence of previously recorded cultural resources, high level of disturbance, and the

negative survey results, no additional cultural resources work is recommended. As visibility was poor throughout the project area, monitoring of brush clearing and initial grading activities by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American is recommended to ensure that buried cultural resources (i.e., artifact deposits, burials, hearths) are evaluated in a timely and proper manner.

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RECON

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APPENDIX A
RESUMES OF KEY PERSONNEL

Dennis R. Gallegos

Principal

Gallegos & Associates

GENERAL EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Gallegos has 30 years experience as Project Manager/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, Section 106 compliance, 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. These projects include: record searches, literature reviews, surveys, test programs, and data recovery and monitoring programs.

Projects managed by Mr. Gallegos include: SR 905; Camp Pendleton Santa Margarita River Valley Inventory (5,000 acres); NAS Miramar inventory (sample inventory of 20,000 acres); an inventory for Coyote Canyon, Anza-Borrego Desert State Park; NCTD Sprinter Rail Line and Bike Trail; Viejas Village inventory and test; survey and test for Carlsbad Ranch; constraint level study for Carrillo Ranch Specific Plan; Batiquitos Lagoon Enhancement project; and inventories for Subarea III (3,000 acres), Subarea IV (1,500 acres), and Subarea V (2,000 acres), City of San Diego. Data Recovery programs include: Windsong Shores; PacBell; Twin Oaks Valley Ranch; Batiquitos Ridge; Rodgers Ridge; Torrey Ranch; Calpine Otay sites; Kuebler Ranch; Legoland; Aguirre Adobe; McCool/Lohman; McCrink Ranch/Harbrecht property; Grand Pacific Resorts; and, Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course. Mr. Gallegos' experience in major cultural resource overviews includes: the Otay Mesa Management Plan for 30,000 acres on the U.S./Mexico border; BLM Kuchamaa inventory (30,000 acres SE San Diego County); San Dieguito River Valley Park overview of 80,000 acres; and overviews for the cities of Escondido, San Marcos, Encinitas, and for the San Diego, Otay, and San Luis Rey River Valleys. Recent projects include: the 2,000-acre Merriam Mountains project; the 1,000-acre Star Ranch project; and, the SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink project.

EMPLOYMENT

Gallegos & Associates, Principal, 1990 - Present
Ogden/ERC Environmental and Energy Services Company, 1978 - 1990
Archaeological Consultant, 1977 - 1978
Bureau of Land Management, 1975 - 1977
State of California, 1975
Archaeological Consultant, 1972 - 1974
State of California, 1970 - 1973

EDUCATION

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

AFFILIATIONS

San Diego Archaeological Center, Board Member, 2001 - Present
San Diego County Archaeological Society, Vice President, 2004
San Diego Presidio Peer Review and Oversight Committee, 2000 - 2002
Carlsbad Historic Preservation Commission, 1989 - 1993
Society for American Archaeology
Society for California Archaeology

PUBLICATIONS

Southern California in Transition: Late Holocene Occupation of Southern San Diego County, California. In: *Catalysts to Complexity: Late Holocene Societies of the California Coast*, edited by Erlandson and Jones, Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles, 2003.

Management Plan for Otay Mesa Prehistoric Resources, San Diego, California. Authors: D. Gallegos, A. Schroth, and C. Kyle. Coyote Press, Salinas, California, Agency Reports, 1998.

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.

Dennis R. Gallegos
Principal

Gallegos & Associates

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.

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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.

AWARDS

Award of Excellence for Historic Preservation, City of San Diego Historical Resources Board, 2004

Certificate of Merit, Association of Environmental Planners, 2002

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

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

Monica Guerrero

Project Archaeologist

Gallegos & Associates

GENERAL EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Monica Guerrero's experience in the field of Archaeology includes literature reviews, record searches, direction of field crews for survey and testing programs, ceramic analysis, design of surface collection maps, graphics, and contributing author for various San Diego County reports. Her recent projects include the test/evaluation report for the Merriam Mountains Project and the NCTD Oceanside-Escondido Rail Project; inventory, testing and data recovery program for the Otay Generating Plant Project; Carlsbad Water and Sewer Master Plan Inventory, BLM Kuchamaa Overview study; Otay Mesa Trunk Sewer Inventory, and the monitoring program for the Otay Plant and facilities. Her laboratory experience includes artifact identification, sorting, cataloging of artifacts, and ceramic analyses. As a teaching assistant at San Diego State University, her duties included instruction of field techniques, laboratory analysis, and lower division cultural and physical anthropology courses. She has also served as a collection manager developing skills that included revitalization of artifact collections, identification and re-cataloging of artifacts, entering data into Collection Management's database, and providing public based educational programs to local elementary students. She has assisted with an archaeological field class in Mocollope, Peru, where she provided student field instruction and supervision of field excavation and laboratory analysis. Her work at the Central Coast Information Center included documentation of all maps, site forms, and reports, and data entry for both archaeological and historical resources.

PROJECT RESUME AND SPECIFIC EXPERIENCE

Contributing Author

- ❑ 2007 Cultural Resource Survey and Boundary Test Report for the Lilac Ranch Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Sage Community Group, Inc.
- ❑ 2007 Cultural Resource Report for the Merriam Mountains Project, County of San Diego, California. Prepared for Dudek & Associates.
- ❑ 2004 Cultural Resource Survey for the Carlsbad Desalination Plant Project, Carlsbad, California, Prepared for Dudek & Associates.
- ❑ 2003 City of Carlsbad Water and Sewer Master Plans – Cultural Resources Background Study, City of Carlsbad. Prepared for Dudek & Associates.
- ❑ 2003 Cultural Resource Inventory for the Otay Mesa Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California, Prepared for PBS&J.
- ❑ 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.
- ❑ 2001 Cultural Resource Test Report for the Oceanside-Escondido Rail Project, Oceanside, California. Prepared for Dudek & Associates.
- ❑ 2001 Data Recovery Program for Pachell Site CA-SDI-5633, San Marcos, California. Prepared for Joseph Wong Design Associates.

EMPLOYMENT

- ❑ Gallegos & Associates, 2000 to Present
- ❑ San Diego State University, San Diego, CA, 1998-2001
- ❑ University of California, Los Angeles, 1999
- ❑ University of California, Santa Barbara 1994-1996

EDUCATION & AFFILIATIONS

- ❑ 2001 M.A. Anthropology, San Diego State University
- ❑ 2001 Register of Professional Archaeologists
- ❑ 1996 B.A. Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara

- ❑ Society for California Archaeology
- ❑ Society for American Archaeology

PUBLICATIONS & PRESENTATIONS

- ❑ 2003. New Perspectives on San Diego County Ceramics. Presented to the Annual Southern Data-Sharing Meeting Society, for California Archaeology, San Diego, California.
- ❑ 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.
- ❑ 2001, *Archaeological Investigations at CA-SDI-945, San Diego County, California*, In: Society for California Archaeology, Volume 14, 2001.
- ❑ 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.

APPENDIX B
RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

APPENDIX C
NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE

April 2, 2008

Larry Myers
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Mr. Myers,

Gallegos & Associates is in the process of preparing a record search update, literature review, and field survey for the Cliffhanger project. The project area is located in Carlsbad, north San Diego County (Figures 1 and 2).

The update will identify: previously recorded sites; sites nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and potential National Register Properties; Traditional Cultural Properties; and will provide recommendations to protect any identified significant cultural resources within the Cliffhanger project area.

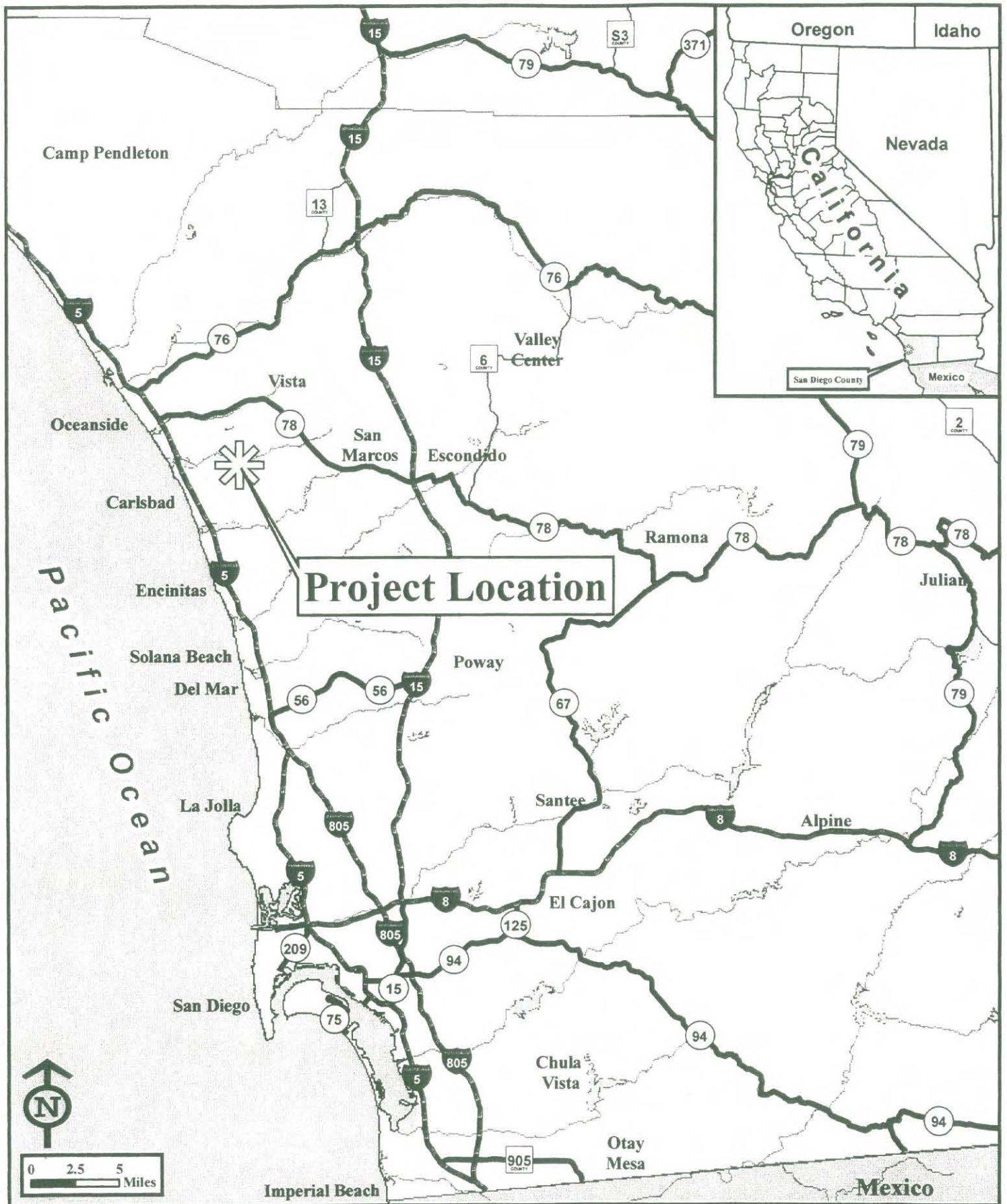
We respectfully request any information and/or input that you may have regarding Native American concerns either directly or indirectly associated with this project. We are also interested in knowing if there are individuals in the area who should be contacted prior to completion of this study.

We appreciate your assistance in this matter. If you have any questions or require any further information, please do not hesitate to call.

Best regards,

Dennis Gallegos
Project Manager

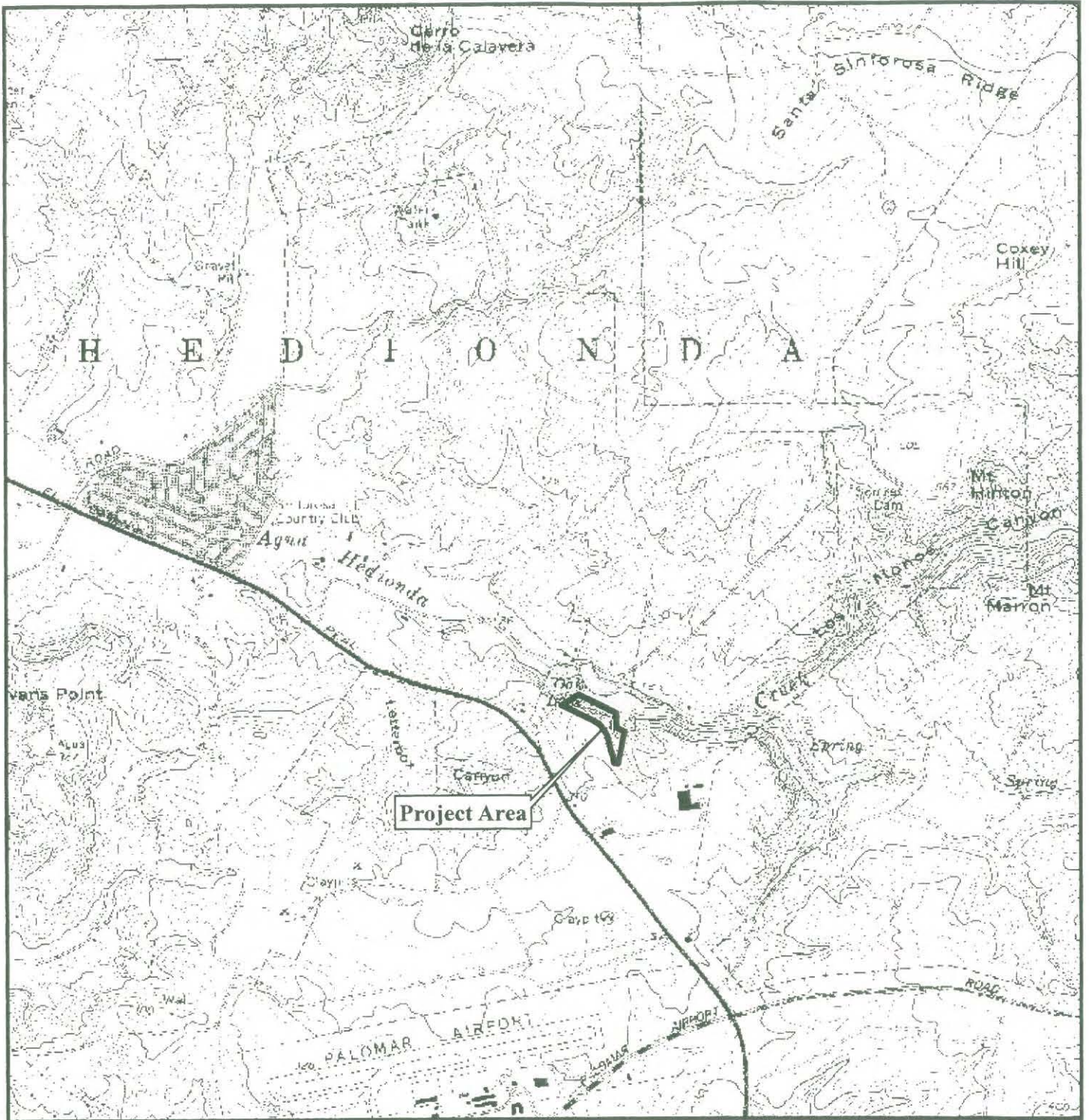
Enclosures



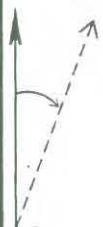
Gallegos & Associates

Regional Project Location

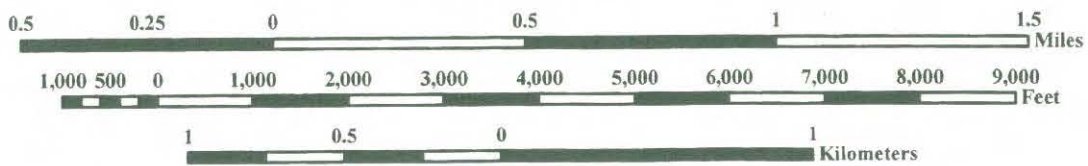
FIGURE
1-1



San Luis Rey 7.5' USGS Map



Scale 1:24,000



Gallegos & Associates

Project Area Shown on USGS Map

FIGURE
1-2

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 964
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 658-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net



April 7, 2008

Mr. Dennis Gallegos, Project Manager
GALLEGOS & ASSOCIATES
5671 Palmer Way, Suite A
Carlsbad, CA 92010

Sent by FAX to: 760-929-0056
Number of Pages: 2

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File records search for the proposed Cliffhanger Project, located in the Carlsbad Community, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Gallegos:

The Native American Heritage Commission was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area (APE). The SLF search did indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the names of the nearest tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. In particular, we recommend that you contact Mel Vernon at (760) 703-1514 and the other persons on the attached list of Native American contacts. They may have knowledge as to whether or not the known cultural resources identified may be at-risk by the proposed project. The Commission makes no recommendation of a single individual or group over another. It is advisable to contact the person listed; if they cannot supply you with specific information about the impact on cultural resources, they may be able to refer you to another tribe or person knowledgeable of the cultural resources in or near the affected project area (APE).

Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude the existence of archeological resources. In fact, a Native American tribe may be the only source of information about a cultural resource. Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dave Singleton'.

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

**Native American Contacts
San Diego County
April 7, 2008**

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Henry Contreras, Most Likely Descendant
1763 Chapulin Lane Luiseno
Fallbrook , CA 92028
(760) 728-6722 - Home
(760) 908-7625 - Cell

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Mark Mojado, Cultural Resources
1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
Vista , CA 92081 Cupeno
(760) 724-8505

(760) 586-4858 (cell)

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Russell Romo, Chairman
12064 Old Pomerado Road Luiseno
Poway , CA 92064
(858) 748-1586

Cupa Cultural Center (Pala Band)
Shasta Gaughen, Assistant Director
35008 Pala-Temecula Rd. PMB Box 445 Luiseno
Pala , CA 92059
cupa@palatribe.com
(760) 742-1590
(760) 742-4543 - FAX

Pauma Valley Band of Luiseño Indians
Bennaecalac, Chair - Repatriation Committee
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
bennaecalac@aol.com
(760) 617-2872
(760) 742-3422 - FAX

Mel Vernon
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
1044 North Ivy Street Luiseno
Escondido , CA 92026
(760) 703-1514 - cell
(760) 746-8692
melvern@aol.com

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Mojado, Co-Chair
1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
Vista , CA 92081
cimojado@slmissionindians.org
(760) 724-8505

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American with regard to cultural resources for the proposed, Cimnanger Project located in the City of Carlsbad in San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

April 9, 2008

Bennae Calac
Pauma Valley Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Dear Ms. Calac,

Gallegos & Associates is in the process of preparing a record search update, literature review, and field survey for the Cliff Hanger project. The project area is located in Carlsbad, San Diego County (Figures 1 and 2).

The update will identify: previously recorded sites; sites nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and potential National Register Properties; Traditional Cultural Properties; and will provide recommendations to protect any identified significant cultural resources within the Cliff Hanger project area.

We respectfully request any information and/or input that you may have regarding Native American concerns either directly or indirectly associated with this project. We are also interested in knowing if there are individuals in the area who should be contacted prior to completion of this study.

We appreciate your assistance in this matter. If you have any questions or require any further information, please do not hesitate to call.

Best regards,

Dennis Gallegos
Project Manager

Enclosures

April 9, 2008

Henry Contreras
San Luis Rey Band of Luiseño Indians
1763 Chapulin Lane
Fallbrook, CA 92028

Dear Mr. Contreras,

Gallegos & Associates is in the process of preparing a record search update, literature review, and field survey for the Cliff Hanger project. The project area is located in Carlsbad, San Diego County (Figures 1 and 2).

The update will identify: previously recorded sites; sites nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and potential National Register Properties; Traditional Cultural Properties; and will provide recommendations to protect any identified significant cultural resources within the Cliff Hanger project area.

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Best regards,

Dennis Gallegos
Project Manager

Enclosures



5671 Palmer Way, Suite A
Carlsbad, California, 92010
Phone: (760) 929-0055
Fax: (760) 929-0056
gallegos@aol.com

April 9, 2008

Shasta Gaughen
Cupa Cultural Center
35008 Pala-Temecula Road, PMB Box 445
Pala, CA 92059

Dear Ms. Gaughen,

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Project Manager

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gallegos@aol.com

April 9, 2008

Carmen Mojado
San Luis Rey Band of Luiseño Indians
1889 Sunset Drive
Vista, CA 92081

Dear Ms. Mojado,

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Best regards,

Dennis Gallegos
Project Manager

Enclosures

April 9, 2008

Mark Mojado
San Luis Rey Band of Luiseño Indians
1889 Sunset Drive
Vista, CA 92081

Dear Mr. Mojado,

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Project Manager

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gallegos@aol.com

April 9, 2008

Russell Romo
San Luis Rey Band of Luiseño Indians
12064 Old Pomerado Road
Poway, CA 92064

Dear Mr. Romo,

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gallegos@aol.com

April 9, 2008

Mel Vernon
San Luis Rey Band of Luiseño Indians
1044 North Ivy Street
Escondido, CA 92026

Dear Mr. Vernon,

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