CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE SAN DIEGO RIVER TRAIL – CARLTON OAKS GOLF COURSE SEGMENT, CITIES OF SAN DIEGO AND SANTEE, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:
Nasland Engineering
4740 Ruffner Street
San Diego, CA 92111

Prepared by:
Cogstone
1518 West Taft Avenue
Orange, CA 92865

Author:
Molly Valasik, M.A. and Sherri Gust, M.S., RPA

Principal Investigator:
Molly Valasik, M.A.,
Registered Professional Archaeologist

March 2017

San Diego Association of Governments

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this study is to determine the potential effects on cultural resources during construction of the San Diego River Trail (SDRT) Carlton Oaks Golf Course Segment located in the Cities of San Diego and Santee, San Diego County, California. The San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) proposes to construct a Class I bikeway and related minor physical improvements over an approximately two-mile long segment between Carlton Hills Boulevard and West Hills Parkway through Mast Park, Mast Park West, and the Carlton Oaks Golf Course. The project area includes both the direct Area of Potential Effects (APE) and indirect APE. The direct APE was established as the project footprint, which includes all areas of permanent and temporary impacts. The indirect APE was established as the legal parcel on which the direct APE is located. The direct APE measures 17 acres and the indirect APE measures 262 acres. The depth of excavation along the entire bike path would be approximately 2.5 feet. The installation of a retention wall would require approximately five feet of excavation along the east slope of West Hills Parkway where the bike path will connect to West Hills Parkway. Excavation under the Carlton Hills Boulevard bridge for the construction access road would be approximately 3 feet. SANDAG is the Lead Agency under the California Environmental Quality Act.

A cultural resources records search was completed by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University for a 1.0 mile radius around the indirect APE on November 17, 2016. The record search indicates that no cultural resources have been previously recorded within the direct APE; however, six prehistoric archaeological sites are located within the indirect APE. Outside of the indirect APE but within the one-mile record search radius, a total of 54 cultural resources have been previously documented and consist of 31 prehistoric archaeological sites, 11 prehistoric isolates, two multicomponent sites, four historic archaeological sites, two historic isolates, and four historic resources.

An intensive pedestrian survey of the indirect and direct APEs was conducted on November 22, 2016. An existing dirt path, dirt berm, and portions of the landscaped and paved Carlton Oaks Golf Course are located within the direct APE. The survey was negative for cultural resources within the direct APE. Of the six previously recorded resources within the indirect APE, four were re-identified during the survey (P-37-005050, P-37-008594, P-37-009243, and P-37-030866). The other two resources, P-37-000205 and P-37-010148, could not be re-identified during this survey.

The direct APE has been highly disturbed as is evident by the presence of the existing dirt trail, dirt berm, and landscaping for the Carlton Oaks Golf Course. Ground disturbance for this portion of the project is anticipated to be approximately 2.5 feet. The potential for buried archaeological deposits within 2.5 feet is low due to the disturbed soils. The potential for buried archaeological

deposits under the Carlton Hills Boulevard bridge within 3 feet in is low due to the disturbed soils. One area of deeper excavation is planned for the installation of a retention wall along the east slope of West Hills Parkway where the bike path would connect to West Hills Parkway. This feature would require approximately 5 feet of excavation. The potential for buried archaeological deposits within the 5 feet is low because the excavation will be within a fill condition.

The proposed project would not result in adverse impacts to any of the previously recorded cultural resources located within the indirect APE as no project activities are planned within the prehistoric sites' boundaries.

While the potential for buried archaeological deposits is low for this project due to the minimal depth of excavation within disturbed soils, the project vicinity is considered sensitive for prehistoric archaeological sites based on the number of prehistoric resources previously recorded within the indirect APE and a one-mile radius. The following recommendation is made in the event that ground disturbing activities extend into native soils.

It is recommended that prior to project implementation, all construction personnel participate in cultural resources sensitivity training conducted by a qualified archaeologist. The training will detail what types of cultural resources might be encountered and the procedure to follow if cultural resources are discovered inadvertently. The training will include a discussion on the importance of, and the legal basis for, the protection of significant archaeological resources. All personnel will sign that they understand the material presented and be issued a hard hat sticker to verify training. In addition it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist be retained on an on-call basis to respond to any unanticipated discoveries.

In the event of an unanticipated discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate it. If human remains are unearthed during excavation, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states "there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the human remains are discovered... [has made the appropriate assessment, and] …recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative, in the manner provided in Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code."

Further in accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact

the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods. Work may not resume in the vicinity of the find until all requirements of the health and safety code have been met.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to determine the potential effects on cultural resources during construction of the San Diego River Trail (SDRT) Carlton Oaks Golf Course Segment (proposed project) located in the Cities of San Diego and Santee, San Diego County, California (Figure 1). The proposed project would consist of a Class I bikeway and related minor physical improvements over an approximately two-mile long segment between Carlton Hills Boulevard and West Hills Parkway through Mast Park, Mast Park West, and the Carlton Oaks Golf Course.

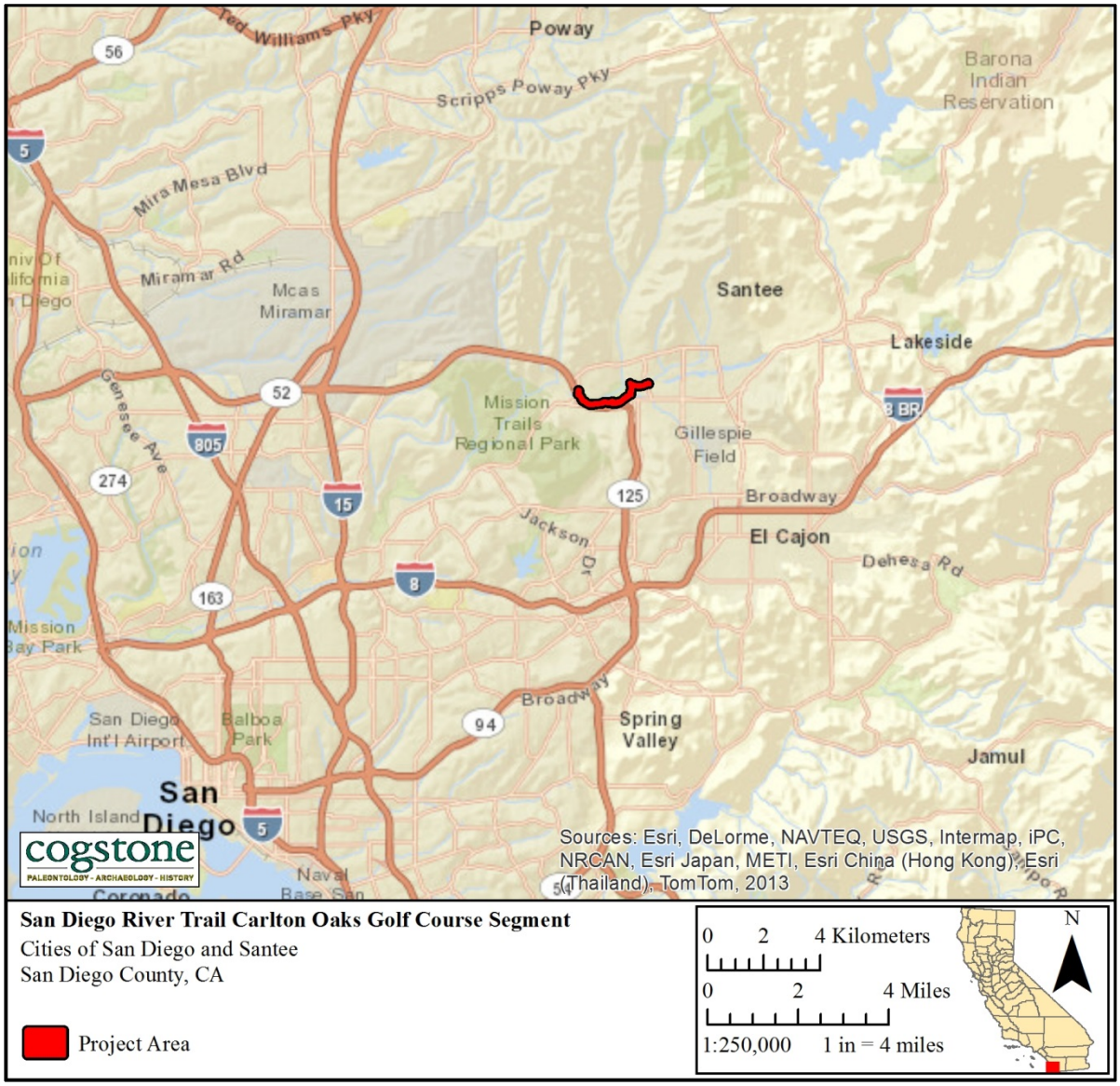

Figure 1. Project Vicinity

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) proposes to construct the Carlton Oaks Golf Course Segment of the San Diego River Trail (SDRT) within the cities of San Diego and Santee (the proposed project). The proposed project would consist of a Class I bikeway for the exclusive use of people walking and riding bikes and related physical improvements. It would extend a distance of approximately two miles between Carlton Hills Boulevard and West Hills Parkway through Mast Park, Mast Park West, and the Carlton Oaks Golf Course.

Specifically, the proposed project would extend westward from the Mast Park parking lot, under the Carlton Hills Boulevard Bridge, and along the existing dirt trail that continues westward for approximately 0.5 mile through Mast Park West and terminates at the Carlton Oaks Golf Course. West of the terminus of the existing dirt trail, the proposed project would generally be constructed on or adjacent to the existing berm along the southern edge of the golf course for a distance of approximately 1.5 miles before its terminus at the existing sidewalk along West Hills Parkway. In general, the proposed project would include a 10-foot-wide paved bike path with 2-foot-wide pervious shoulders. Near the west end, the proposed project would install a bridge or similar structure to cross Sycamore Creek. Additional physical improvements could include installation of fencing, pedestrian-scaled lighting for safety, slope protection in slope areas south of the existing berm in which erosion is evident, removal and replacement of low flow drainage crossings along Mast Park West, revegetation of slopes, restoration of disturbed areas within the golf course, retaining walls, and other minor improvements.

Construction of the project is estimated to begin in late 2018 and take approximately 12 months to complete. Construction staging is anticipated to occur within the golf course and will avoid sensitive biological resources. Access during construction could be provided from West Hills Parkway; an existing dirt road within a utility easement along the eastern boundary of the golf course accessible from Carlton Oaks Drive; and/or from the parking lot at Mast Park, which could require excavation under the Carlton Hills Boulevard bridge to provide adequate vertical clearance for construction equipment, and along the existing dirt trail in Mast Park West. Some construction access points would require a temporary construction easement or other permission/agreement from property owners before use for construction access.

The project is located in the El Cajon and La Mesa 7.5’ USGS topographic quadrangles within Sections 29 and 30 of Township 15 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian (Figure 2). Generally, the eastern half of the bike path is located in the City of Santee and the western half is located in the City of San Diego.

The project area includes both the direct Area of Potential Effects (APE) and indirect APE. The

direct APE was established as the project footprint, which includes all areas of permanent and temporary impacts. The indirect APE was established as the legal parcel in which the direct APE is located. The direct APE measures 17 acres and the indirect APE measures 262 acres (Figures 3A-3E).

The depth of excavation along the entire bike path would be approximately 2.5 feet. The depth of excavation for the installation of a retention wall would be approximately five feet along the east slope of West Hills Parkway where the bike path would connect to West Hills Parkway. The excavation of the retention wall is expected to be within a fill condition. Excavation under the Carlton Hills Boulevard bridge for the construction access road would be approximately 3 feet, also within a fill condition.

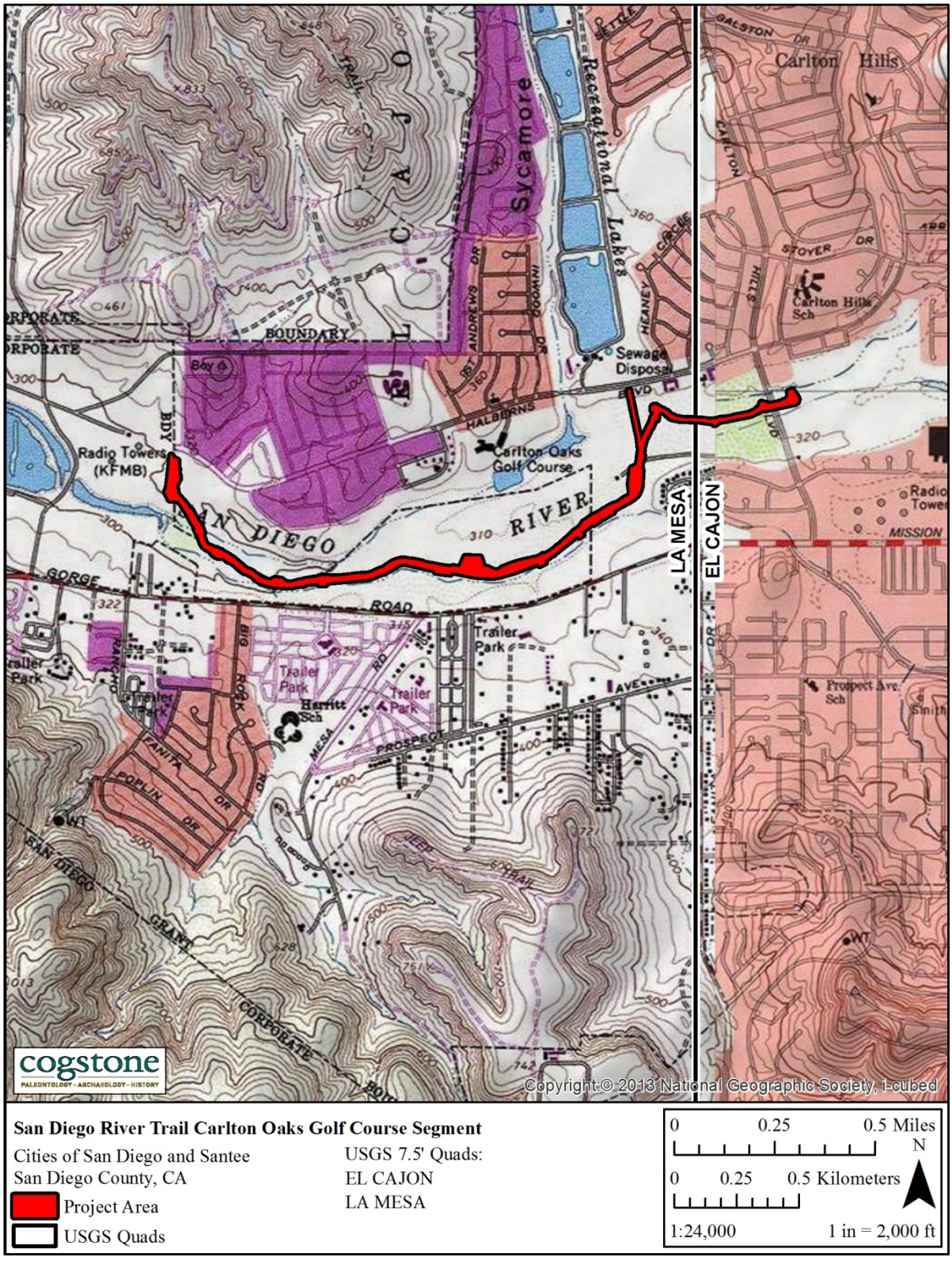

Figure 2. Project Location

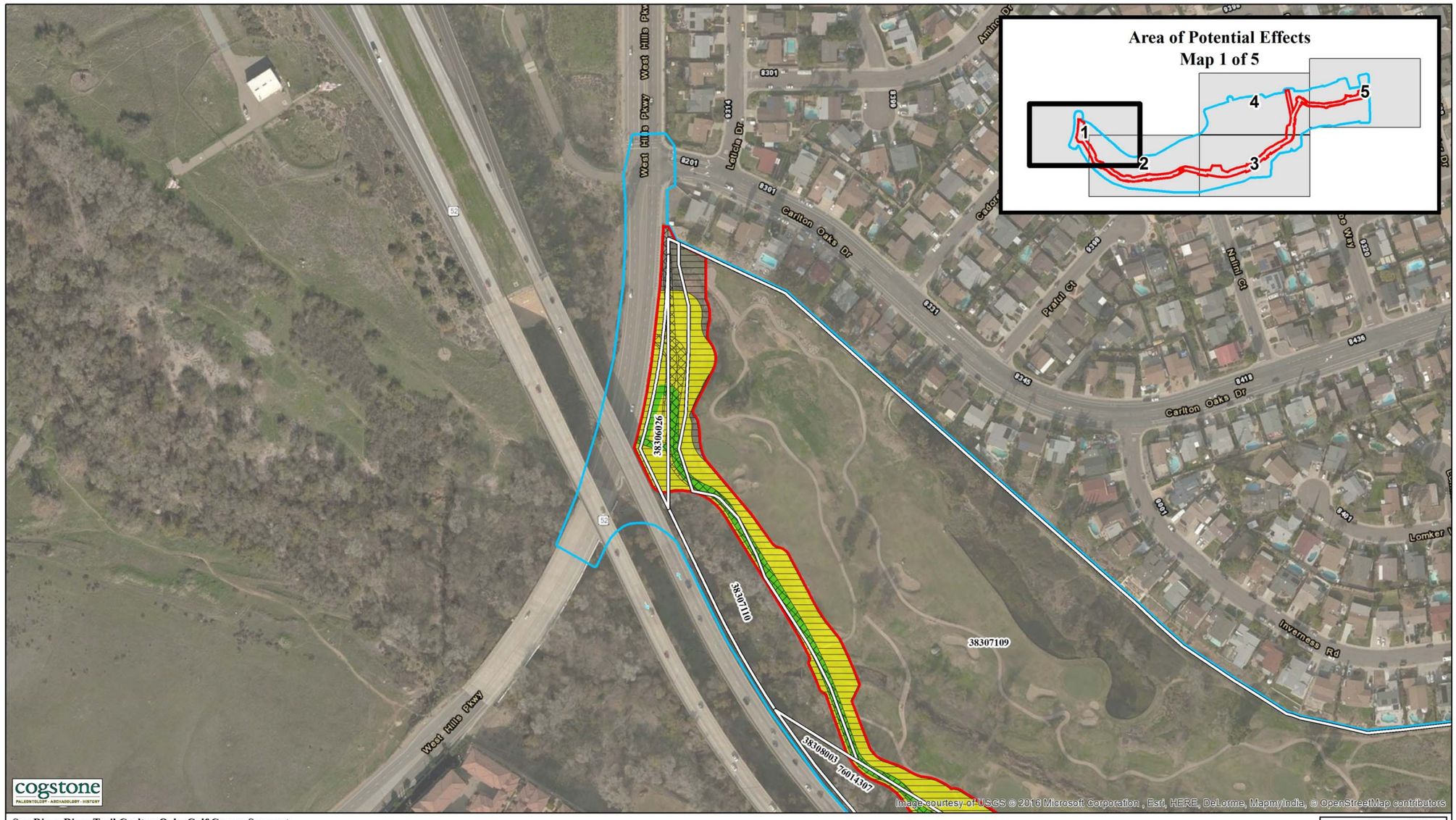

Figure 3A. Project Aerial Map (2010) Showing APE Boundary, Map 1 of 5

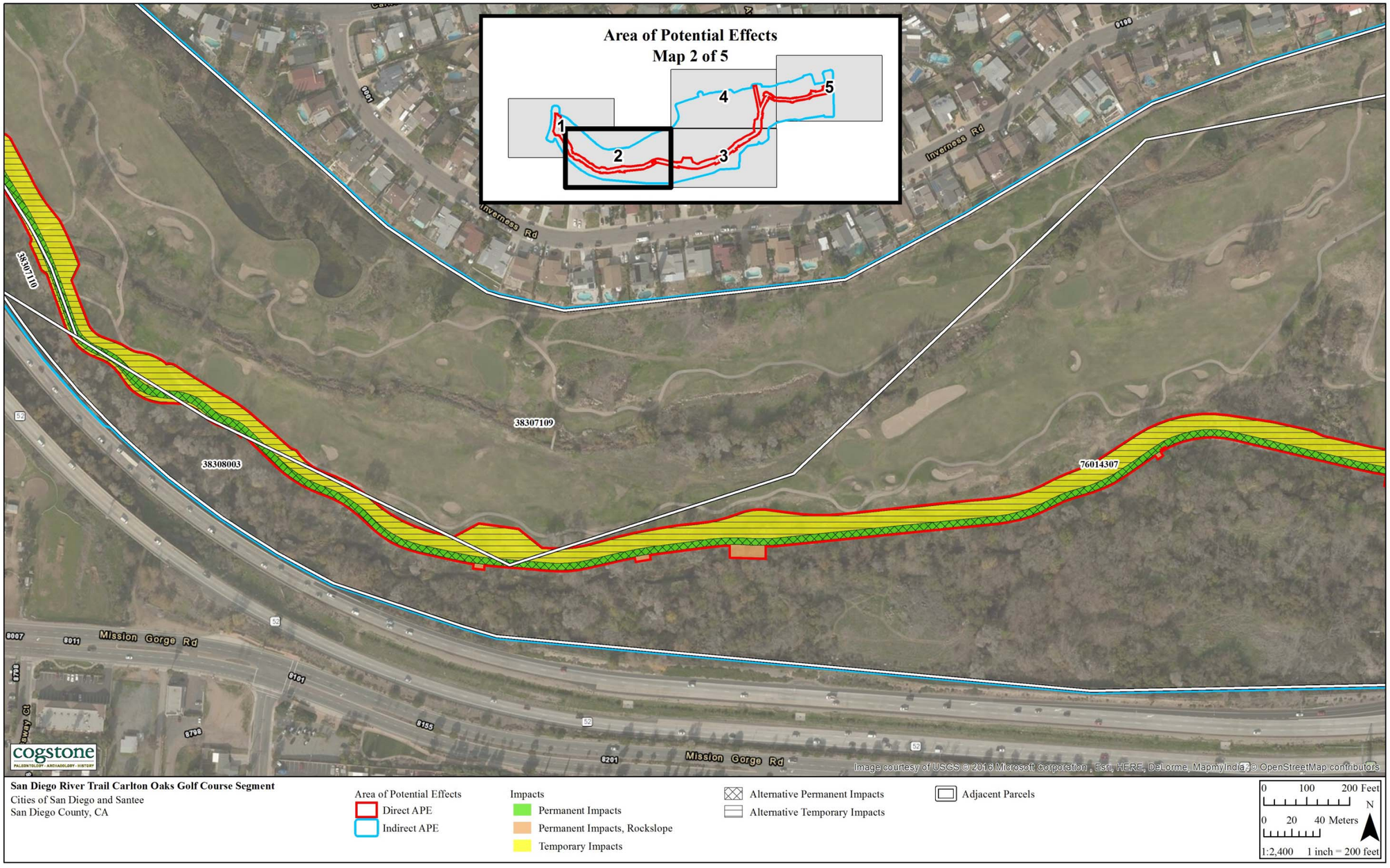

Figure 4B. Project Aerial Map (2010) Showing APE Boundary, Map 2 of 5

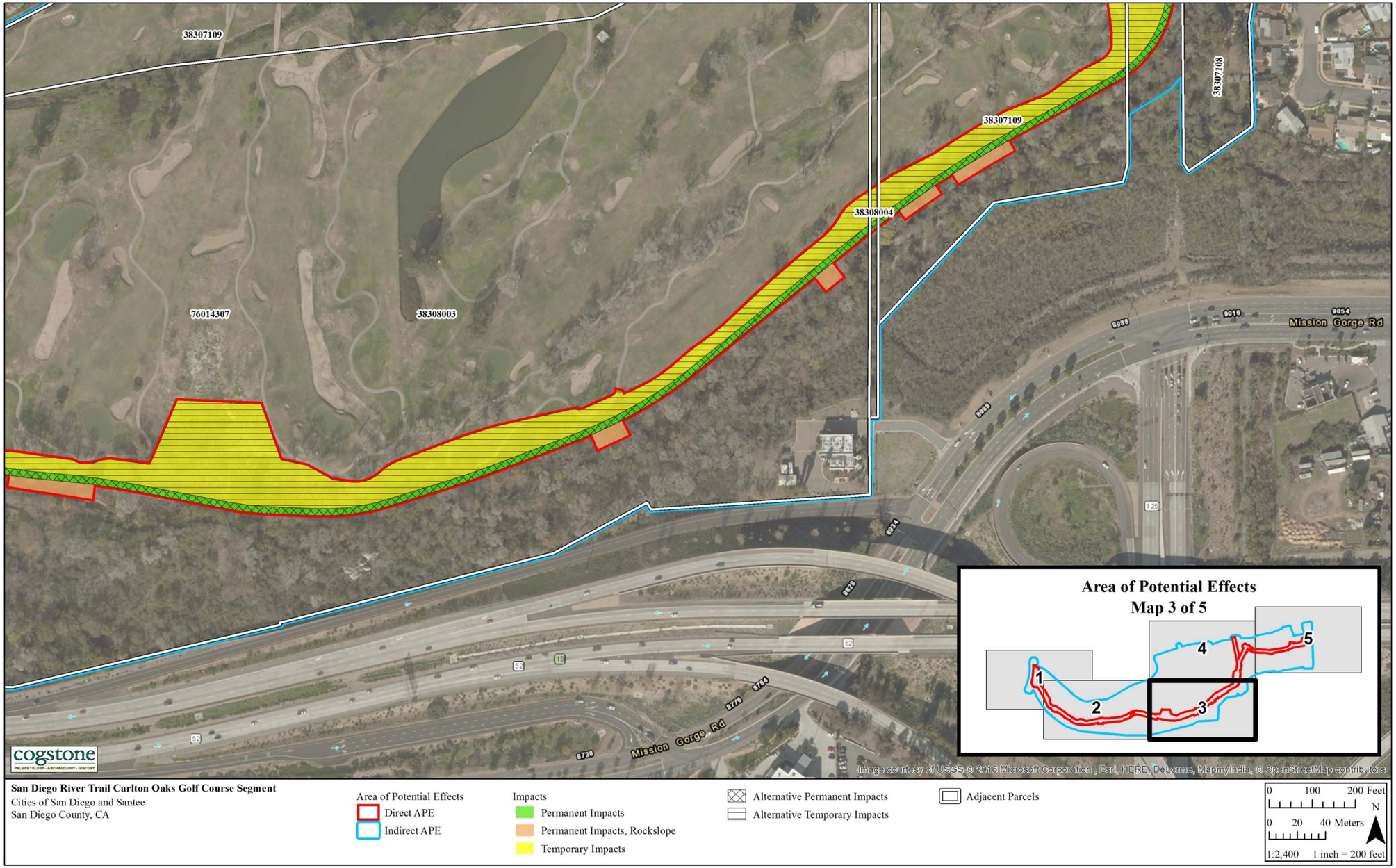

Figure 5C. Project Aerial Map (2010) Showing APE Boundary, Map 3 of 5

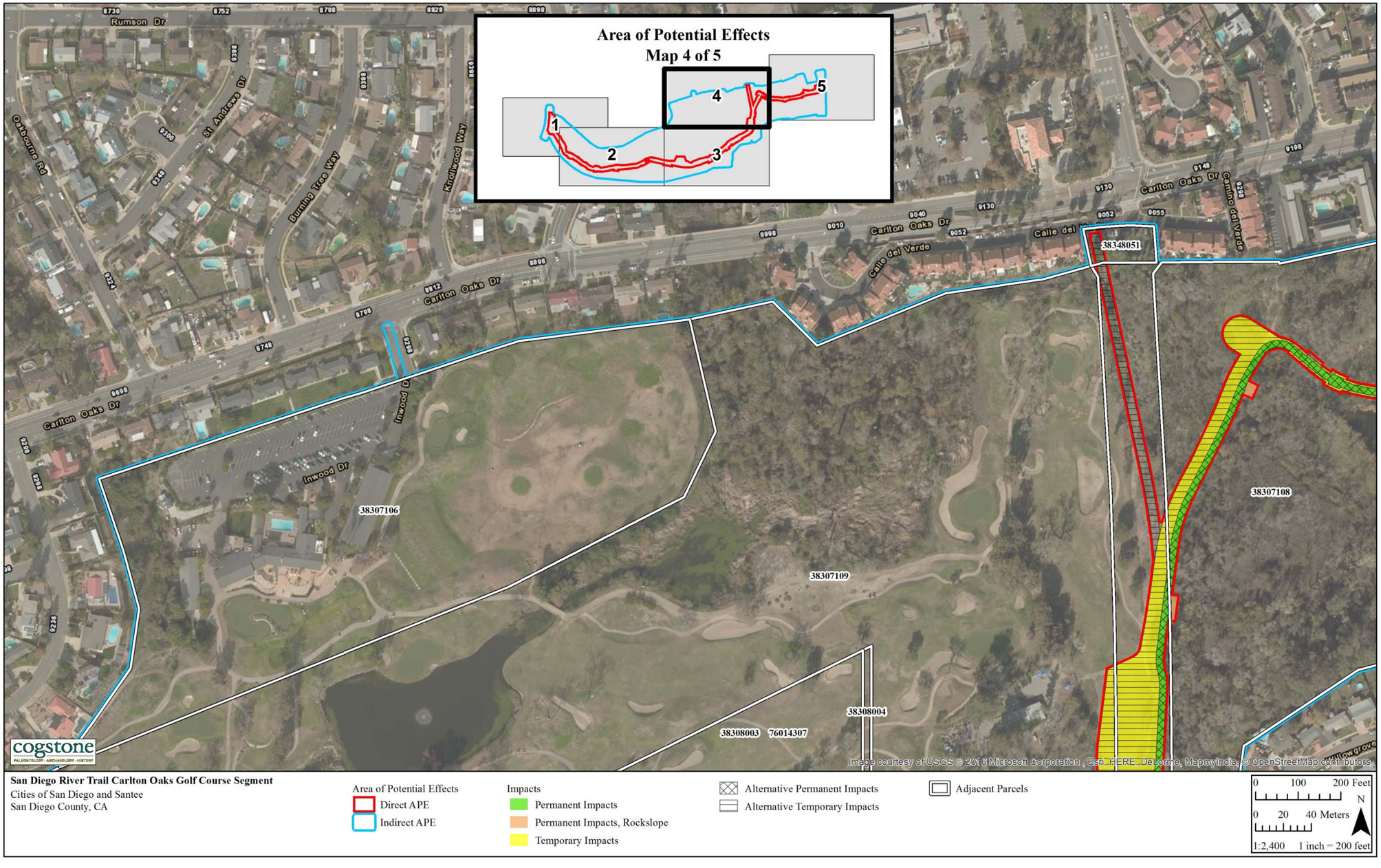

Figure 6D. Project Aerial Map (2010) Showing APE Boundary, Map 4 of 5

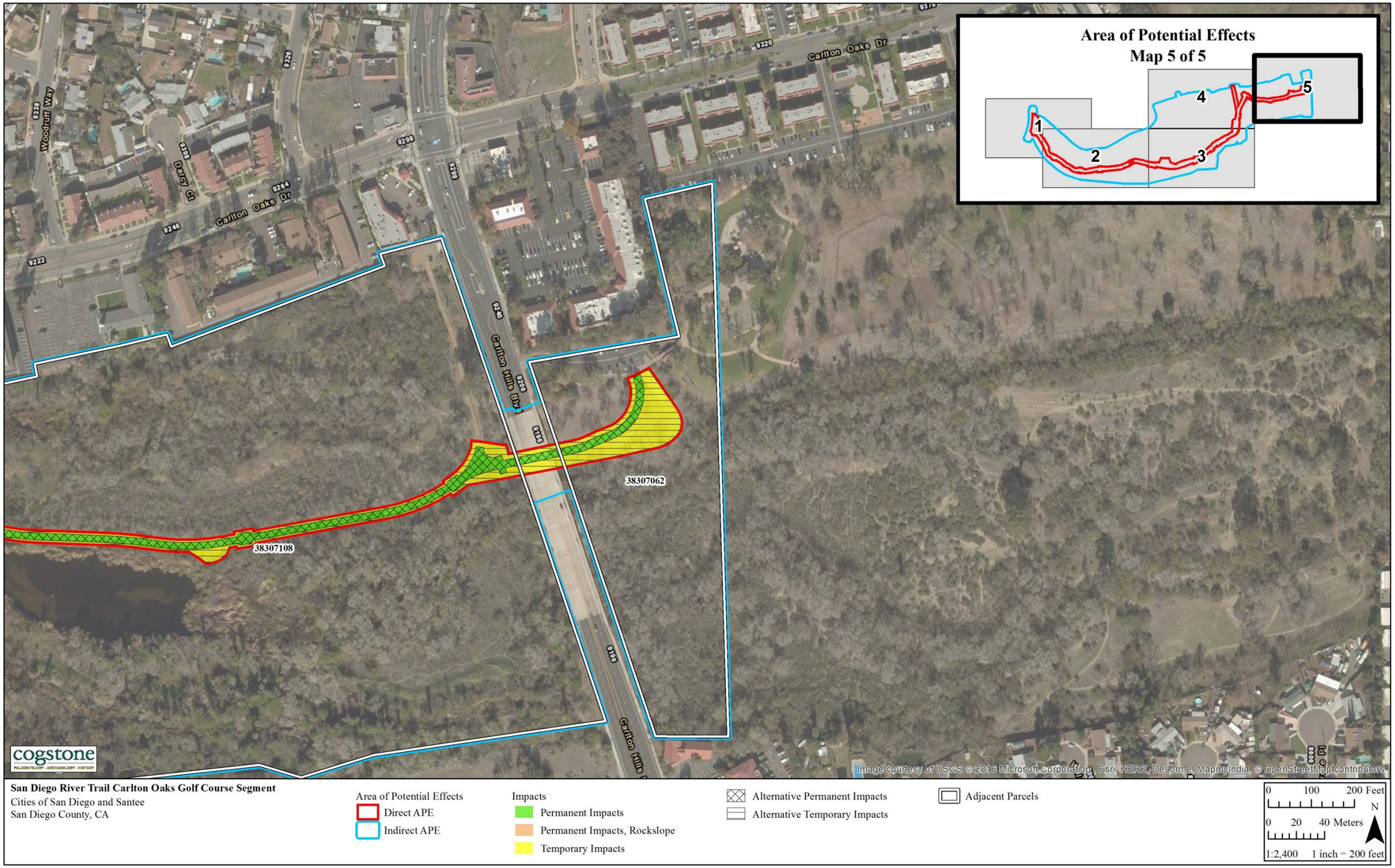

Figure 7E. Project Aerial Map (2010) Showing APE Boundary, Map 5 of 5

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Cogstone Resource Management Inc. (Cogstone) conducted this study. All personnel meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (36 CFR Part 61). Qualifications of Cogstone personnel are provided in Appendix A.

Desireé Martinez, M.A. served as the Project Manager, managed all work, and edited the report. Martinez has an M.A. in Anthropology from Harvard University and is a qualified archaeologist with 21 years of experience in California Archaeology.

Molly Valasik served as Principal Investigator and lead author. Ms. Valasik is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and holds a B.A. in Anthropology from Ohio State University as well as an M.A. in Anthropology from Kent State University in Ohio. Ms. Valasik has over seven years of experience in California archaeology.

Sherri Gust served as author and prepared the background section of the report. Ms. Gust has a B.S. in Anthropology from the University of California at Davis and an M.S. in Anatomy from the University of Southern California and more than 35 years of experience and is an RPA.

André Simmons served as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Analyst for the project. Mr. Simmons is a RPA and holds B.A. degrees in Anthropology and History as well as an M.A. in Anthropology (Anthropological Archaeology) from California State University, Fullerton. He has over six years of experience in California Archaeology.

Michelle Courtney conducted the survey. Ms. Courtney holds a B.S. in Anthropology and is a certified City of San Diego archaeologist with 16 years of experience in Southern California Archaeology. Holly Duke and Megan Wilson prepared portions of this report. Ms. Duke holds a B.A. in Archaeology from Simon Fraser University in Canada and has over four years of experience in California Archaeology. Ms. Wilson holds a M.A. in Anthropology from California State University, Fullerton, in an RPA and has over nine years of experience in California Archaeology. Qualifications of key project personnel are provided (Appendix A).

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

The project must meet the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The following discussion of applicable state laws has been excerpted and reordered from the California Department of Transportation's (Caltrans) on-line Environmental Handbook

(http://www.dot.ca.gov/ser/envhand.htm); more specifically, this information summarizes the regulatory section of Exhibit 3 of Volume 2, Cultural Resources (2001).

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA) (PRC § SECTION 21000 ET SEQ.)

CEQA declares that it is state policy to "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with...historic environmental qualities" (Caltrans 2001). It further states that public or private projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. In the event that a project is determined to have a significant environmental effect, the act requires consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives that would avoid or substantially lessen the significant effect. CEQA includes historic and archaeological resources as integral features of the environment.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

In 2015 CEQA was amended and established that “[a] project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (Pub. Resources Code, § 21084.2). A “tribal cultural resource” is defined as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place or object, which is of cultural value to a California Native American Tribe and is either:

(1) listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, on the national, state, or local register of historic resources, or
(2) a resource that the lead agency chooses, in its discretion, to treat as a tribal cultural resource.

To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the lead agency must consult with any California Native American Tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic location of a proposed project. That consultation must take place prior to the determination of whether a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report is required for a project (Pub. Resources Code, § 21080.3.1).

In applying those criteria, a lead agency must consider the value of the resource to the tribe. For example, in considering the criterion that a resource is “associated with the lives of persons important in our past,” a lead agency would ask whether the resource is associated with the lives of persons important to the relevant tribe’s past. That determination must be supported with substantial evidence.

If a lead agency determines that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to tribal cultural resources, the lead agency must consider measures to mitigate that impact. Public Resources Code §20184.3 (b)(2) provides examples of mitigation measures that lead agencies may consider to avoid or minimize impacts to tribal cultural resources.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES (PRC § 5024.1)

PRC § 5024.1 establishes the California Register of Historical Resources. Historic resources encountered during the Project may be eligible for inclusion on the CRHR. The register is a listing of all properties considered to be significant historical resources in the state. The California Register includes all properties listed or determined eligible for listing on the National Register, including properties evaluated under Section 106, and State Historical Landmarks from No. 770 on. The criteria for listing are the same as those of the National Register. The California Register statute specifically provides that historical resources listed, determined eligible for listing on the California Register by the State Historical Resources Commission, or resources that meet the California Register criteria are resources which must be given consideration under CEQA (see above). Other resources, such as resources listed on local registers of historic registers or in local surveys, may be listed if they are determined by the State Historic Resources Commission to be significant in accordance with criteria and procedures to be adopted by the Commission and are nominated; their listing in the California Register is not automatic.

Resources eligible for listing include buildings, sites, structures, objects, or historic districts that retain historic integrity and are historically significant at the local, state or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;

2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;

3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or

4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired, or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance. Alterations to a resource or

changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register, if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data. No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

As used in this section, "public lands" means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof. Consequently local project proponents as well as state entities are required to comply with PRC 5097.5 for their own activities, including construction and maintenance, as well as for permit actions (e.g., encroachment permits) undertaken by others.

BACKGROUND

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located in the Cities of San Diego and Santee within the County of San Diego and is situated in the San Diego area of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province. The Peninsular Ranges are the result of the Pacific Plate and the North American Plate grinding past each other and forming north-south trending mountain ranges where the two plates collide along the San Andreas Fault Zone. The Peninsular Range Province extends from Mount San Jacinto in the north, to Baja California in the south. The project area is characterized as a wide-open valley floor surrounded by low, boulder-strewn hills. The proposed project would be located just north of the San Diego River. The River flows approximately 52 miles from the Volcan Mountains to the Pacific Ocean in Mission Bay.

Today’s Mediterranean-like climate is characterized by warm, dry summers and cool, moist winters, with rainfall predominantly falling between November and May. Climatic conditions in this region varied substantially during prehistoric times. Paleoclimatic data based on pollen from coastal sites indicate that there was a dramatic increase in both annual temperature and precipitation between 8000 and 7000 Before Present (B.P.), which would have led to a rich, local marsh habitat. By 7000 B.P., sea levels were 10 to 15 meters below current levels, and the shore

line was at least 500 meters farther off shore than it is today (Altschul et al. 2007). The project area is within low-lying land, close to the ocean and to marshes, both of which would have offered people varied food and other resources in the past.

Natural vegetation in this portion of San Diego County includes plants from the Coastal Sage Scrub Plant Community, the Chaparral Plant Community, and marsh and wetland plants. Plants in these communities consist of coastal sagebrush, buckwheat, poison oak, lemonade berry, cacti and yucca, and would have been used for food and medicine in a prehistoric context. Trees in the area include sycamores, willows, cottonwoods, alders and maples.

PREHISTORIC SETTING

Prehistoric cultural chronology for the San Diego region subsequent to approximately 12,000 years ago is divided into three broad temporal periods: Paleoindian (San Dieguito Complex), Archaic (La Jolla Complex/Encinitas Tradition), and Late Prehistoric. The sequence is based on syntheses by M. Rogers (1939, 1945, 1966); Wallace (1955, 1978); Moriarty (1966); Warren (1967, 1968) and True (1980), among others. There is no accepted evidence of occupation in this region prior to 12,000 years ago.

The three prehistoric periods defined for the prehistoric cultural chronology of the San Diego area are as follows:

- San Dieguito Complex. This period dates from 9,030 to 8,000 years B.P. Sites from this period have been identified as part of the Western Lithic Co-Tradition or part of the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Davis et al. 1969; Bedwell 1970). Occupants of most sites dating to this time period made use of coastal and inland resources. Artifacts include bifaces, knives, scrapers, cobble tools, milling tools and bone tools, used to process plants, shellfish, fish, bird and small and large mammals.
- La Jolla Complex/Encinitas Tradition. This period dates from 8,600 to 1,300 years B.P. Doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, plummets, Elko-eared points and stone, shell and bone beads appear in this period and shellfish gathering decreases. Hunting tools initially consisted of the atlatl and dart but quickly advanced to bow and arrow. Most sites were located in coastal areas.
- Late Prehistoric. This period dates from 1,300 years B.P. to historic contact. The cultures are divided into two groups: “San Luis Rey” (Shoshonean) in northern San Diego County and “Kumeyaay” (Yuman) in southern San Diego County. Sites from this period include ceramics, although Cuyamaca sites have a variety of type artifacts, such as pipes and effigies. Use of other traditional tools continues; marked differences between the two groups include Cuyamaca clay-lined hearths and cemeteries separate from living areas.

ETHNOGRAPHY

The project area is located within the historical territory of the Kumeyaay whose tribal territory extended as far north as the San Luis Rey River. The Kumeyaay were historically referred to as the Diegueño for their association with the Mission San Diego de Alcalá. The Takic-speaking Luiseño and Cahuilla lived to the north of the Kumeyaay, and other tribes speaking languages belonging to the Yuman language family were located to the east and to the south (Loumala 1978). The Kumeyaay can be divided into two regional groups separated by the San Diego River. The northern group is known as the Ipai and the southern group is known as the Tipai. The project area lies within the traditional territory of the Tipai group.

The Kumeyaay were organized into autonomous bands which usually occupied a main village and several smaller habitation sites. The Tipai regional group had a village called *Sinyeweche* on the San Diego River within the present-day city of Santee. Communities disbanded seasonally and established smaller groups of between 200 and 1,000 people in order to gather, process and store resources. Subgroups spoke individual dialects and often intermarried (Royo 1999).

As typical California seasonal hunters and gatherers, the Kumeyaay diet consisted mainly of plant foods, especially acorns, but also various other seeds and bulbs. This was supplemented by small game, including mammals and reptiles, and coastal inhabitants also had access to fish, shellfish and sea mammals (Loumala 1978). Plants were also utilized for medicinal and ceremonial, as well as utilitarian purposes. The medicinal use of plants covered a wide range of ailments, including European-introduced diseases such as syphilis, small pox and tuberculosis (Gallegos et al. 1998). Ceremonial usage included tattoos, girls' puberty ceremonies and rock art. A variety of objects were manufactured with plant materials, including houses, granaries, baskets, nets, adhesives, clothing and soaps (Gallegos et al. 1998). The Kumeyaay maintained extensive trade networks as far east as the Colorado River, moving acorns, dried seafood and seashells eastward and bringing salt, seeds and mesquite beans west (Loumala 1978).

HISTORIC SETTING

EXPLORATION

The earliest explorations of the San Diego area began in 1542, when Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo and his party landed near Point Loma. Cabrillo had been tasked with the exploration of the interior of the western United States by the Spanish monarch. Interaction with the Kumeyaay was initiated, but overall little attention was given to California until the 1700s.

Spanish settlement of the San Diego area began in 1769 when the Spanish developed plans to build four presidios (forts), and three towns along the California coastline stretching from San Diego northward to Monterey. The town sites, established between 1777 and 1797, included present-day Los Angeles, San Jose and a small town near Santa Cruz, named Branciforte; while the presidios were established at San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey and San Francisco. Under Spain, the "borderlands were colonized as defenses against the intrusion of the English, French, Dutch, and Russians, with the Manila trade an important item for protection in California. They were held by two typical institutions: the mission and the presidio" (Bolton 1913; 1921; 1930 as cited in Aviña 1976).

Mission San Diego Alcalá was also founded in 1769, the first of twenty-one Franciscan missions built along the coast on the El Camino Real, from San Diego to Sonoma. The goals of the missions were tri-fold: they helped establish a Spanish presence on the west coast, allowed for a means to Christianize the native peoples, and served to exploit the native population as laborers. The missionaries, or padres, would essentially serve as a mayor, or head of the town. The Kumeyaay socio-political structure was severely disrupted by the Mission, especially those living closest to the grounds (Loumala 1978).

THE SPANISH (1776-1820) AND MEXICAN RANCHO ERA (1821-1847)

The arrival of the Spanish missionaries brought about prevailing changes for the Native Americans, including high mortality rates and social changes due to the introduction of European diseases and customs (e.g., European farming methods) (Dobyns 1983; Walker and Hudson 1989). Due to the high mortality rates, many Native American villages were abandoned, with inhabitants fleeing to the missions.

The Kumeyaay population decreased due to disease, revolts, and changes to their traditional ways of life. The San Diego Mission however, was unique in that it allowed neophytes to move freely between the mission and traditional villages in order to hunt and gather food for the struggling mission. This allowed the Kumeyaay to experience a smaller population decline than Native Americans at other California missions. Those who did not return to the mission however, were hunted as criminals (Carrico 2008).

Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821 taking control of the lands Spain once held. The Secularization Act of 1833 transferred much of the mission lands to political appointees. Between 1840 and 1846, the Governors of California, Juan B. Alvarado, Manuel Micheltorena and Pio Pico, made a series of land grants, transferring Mission properties to private ownership (Cowan 1977; Ohles 1997). Ranches and farms were established throughout the greater San Diego area including Rancho El Cajon of which the current project area is located.

STATEHOOD

In 1846, the Mexican-American war broke out in part because of American excursions into California. In 1847, General Andrés Pico and John C. Frémont signed the Articles of Capitulation, ending hostilities between the United States and Mexico. The U.S. and Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which resulted in Mexico ceding the lands of present-day California, New Mexico, and Texas to the U.S. for $15 million (Fogelson 1993:10). Within two years of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, California applied for admission as a state.

The County of San Diego was established in 1850, the same year as the City of San Diego. A wharf was built by business partners William Heath Davis and Alonzo Horton shortly after the County was established, and the U.S. government built supply warehouses. Davis, a businessman from San Francisco, lost his wealth in a fire and development in San Diego slowed. However in 1867, Horton purchased 960 acres on the waterfront, which was established as the New San Diego. The City population tripled over the next 20 years and reached 35,000 by the 1870s, due to gold rushes, land booms and developments in transportation (San Diego History Center 2014). A railroad connected the City to Barstow to San Diego, but slow economic development in San Diego caused the population to drop to approximately 16,150 by 1890 as people moved to Los Angeles (San Diego History Center 2014).

PROJECT AREA HISTORY

The Spanish parceled the San Diego region into land grants, which they gave to Spanish soldiers for their services. The soldiers later sold the land to American settlers, one of whom was George A. Cowles. Cowles was a prominent rancher and one of the early business leaders in San Diego. He and his wife, Jennie Blodgett Cowles, made several large purchases of ranch land in the El Cajon Valley in 1875. They began ranching two years later in 1877 and used the land to develop vineyards. Cowles also introduced pomegranate and magnolia trees to the area. By the time of his death in 1887 their estate totaled approximately 4,000 acres (City of Santee: 2014).

The City of Santee was originally founded with the name Cowleston after Cowles. When Cowles died in 1887, his widow married Milton Santee in 1890. Santee was a 19th century civil engineer, surveyor, miner, real estate developer, and entrepreneur. Originally a lieutenant from Pennsylvania in the Union Army, Santee traveled to California where he developed the city of Ramona, California and was elected to represent the 4th electoral district of the Los Angeles Common Council from 1884-1886. In 1891, the post office was established in Santee's name and later the first school, Cowles School, was built. In 1893, Cowleston was renamed Santee after Jennie lobbied to rename it in honor of her new husband, which was reluctantly passed by its citizens. In 1885, Hosmer P. McKoon purchased 9,453 acres, which he named Fanita Ranch after his wife Fannie. In 1898, the Scripps family, who found fame and fortune in newspapers, acquired 7,000 acres of Fanita ranch. They used this land to raise cattle and established a country resort for the family (City of Santee: 2014).

During World War II, the federal government acquired 2,300 acres of Fanita Ranch to the west of Santee, which they used as a military training ground. Another 4,300 acres of Fanita Ranch was purchased in 1958 by the Carlton Company (later known as the Santee-Carlton Company). The Carlton Oaks Golf Course was developed by the company and has been a local landmark since 1958. In 1976 the attempt to incorporate the city failed, but it was later incorporated in 1980 as the City of Santee (City of Santee: 2014).

A review of historic maps and imagery available for the project area indicate that as early as 1942 an unimproved road crossed the length of the northern portion of the indirect APE as well as a second road which ran north to south in the eastern portion of the indirect APE. At this time the San Diego River is depicted within the southern portion of the indirect APE as a wide wash. Little change is seen in the indirect APE until the late 1950s when the Carlton Oaks Golf Course was developed.

By 1964, aerial imagery shows a reservoir in the northern section of the indirect APE as well as access roads and evidence of grading. A second reservoir is added in the northeast indirect APE by 1980. The San Diego River also undergoes changes and by 1969, the River is depicted as a narrow wash. Between 1964 and 1971 the area around the indirect APE experiences substantial residential and urban development which continued until 1988.

RECORDS SEARCH

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM

Cogstone requested a search of the California Historical Resources Inventory System (CHRIS) from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University that included the indirect APE as well as a 1.0-mile radius buffer. The SCIC completed the request on November 17, 2016 and the results of the record search indicate that 117 previous studies have been completed within 1.0 mile of the indirect APE. Of these, 27 studies included portions of the indirect APE (Appendix B).

The results of these studies indicate that no cultural resources have been previously recorded within the direct APE; however, six prehistoric cultural resources are located within the indirect APE. None of these resources are listed in the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility maintained by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and have not been formally evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Outside of the indirect APE but within the one-mile record search radius, a total of 54 cultural resources have been previously documented (Table 1). These consist of 31 prehistoric

archaeological sites, 11 prehistoric isolates, two multicomponent sites, four historic archaeological sites, two historic isolates, and four historic resources (Table 2).

Table 1. Cultural Resource Types within 1 mile of the APE

Distance from APE in miles	Cultural Resource Type
Within the Direct APE	None
Within the Indirect APE	6 prehistoric archaeological sites
0-0.25	4 prehistoric archaeological sites
	1 multicomponent site (both prehistoric and historic materials)
0.25-0.50	7 prehistoric archaeological sites
	2 prehistoric isolates
0.50-1.0	20 prehistoric archaeological sites
	9 prehistoric isolates
	1 multicomponent site (both prehistoric and historic materials)
	4 historic archaeological sites
	2 historic isolates
	4 historic resources (built environment)

Table 2. Previously Recorded Resources within 1 mile of the APE

Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Resource Type	Resource Description	Date	Distance From APE (miles)
P-37-000140	CA-SDI-000140	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Not defined	Unknown	0-0.25
P-37-000203	CA-SDI-000203	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Prehistoric village: Bedrock milling features, ceramic sherds, lithic tools, groundstone, hearths	1978, 1994	0.5-1
P-37-000204	CA-SDI-000204	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling features, shell and lithic scatter	1978, 1992, 2009	0-0.25
P-37-000205	CA-SDI-000205	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling features, shell and lithic scatter	1978, 1992, 2009	Within
P-37-000206	CA-SDI-000206	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Not defined	1978	0-0.25
P-37-004353	CA-SDI-004353	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Milling features, quarry	1975	0.5-1
P-37-004354	CA-SDI-004354	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Lithic scatter, cobble quarry	1975, 1996	0.5-1
P-37-004510	CA-SDI-004510	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Temporary habitation site: Milling feature, lithics, midden	1975, 1978	0.5-1
P-37-005050	CA-SDI-005050	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Temporary habitation site: Milling feature, lithics, ceramics, hearths, midden, groundstone	1979	Within
P-37-005052	CA-SDI-005052	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling features	1972	0.5-1
P-37-005053	CA-SDI-005053	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Rockshelter, cupules, bedrock milling features, lithic tools, ceramic sherds,	1986	0.25-0.5

Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Resource Type	Resource Description	Date	Distance From APE (miles)
P-37-005535	CA-SDI-005535	Multicomponent site	Groundstone, lithic tools; cobblestone foundations	1980, 1986	0.5-1
P-37-005689	CA-SDI-005689	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling features	1978	0.5-1
P-37-005690	CA-SDI-005690	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Projectile point, lithic scatter	1978	0.5-1
P-37-005691	CA-SDI-005691	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Lithic tools, lithic scatter	1978	0.5-1
P-37-005985	CA-SDI-005985	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Lithic tools	1968	0.5-1
P-37-007603	CA-SDI-007603	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Lithic tools, groundstone, hearth	1981	0.5-1
P-37-008594	CA-SDI-008594	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Habitation Site, bedrock milling features, lithic tools, groundstone, ceramic sherds, bone tool, daub, faunal remains, ceremonial artifacts	1967, 1975, 1992, 2009	Within
P-37-009242	CA-SDI-009242	Multicomponent site	Lithic tools, groundstone, historic artifacts	1967, 1982, 1986, 1992	0-0.25
P-37-009243	CA-SDI-009243	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Habitation site; human remains, bedrock milling features, hearths, lithic tools, groundstone, ceramics, fish net weight, midden	1978, 1982, 1984, 1992, 2009	Within
P-37-009245	CA-SDI-009245	Historic Archaeological Site	Historic trash scatter	1982	0.5-1
P-37-010052	CA-SDI-010052	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	1978	0.5-1
P-37-010053	CA-SDI-010053	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Lithic tools and debitage	1978	0.25-0.5
P-37-010054	CA-SDI-010054	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Milling features, groundstone, lithic tools and debitage	1978, 1996	0.25-0.5
P-37-010148	CA-SDI-010148	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Lithic tools and debitage, groundstone, faunal remains, hearth, ceramic sherd	1984, 1986, 2009	Within
P-37-011057	CA-SDI-011057	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature, groundstone, lithic tools and debitage	1988, 1990, 1993	0.25-0.5
P-37-011459	CA-SDI-011459	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Lithic and groundstone scatter	1989	0.25-0.5
P-37-011542	CA-SDI-011542	Historic Archaeological Site	Foundations, historic refuse deposit	1989	0.5-1
P-37-011543	CA-SDI-011543	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Lithic Scatter	1989	0.5-1
P-37-011606	CA-SDI-011606	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling features, ceramic scatter	1990	0.5-1
P-37-011607	CA-SDI-011607	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Lithic and groundstone scatter, hearth	1990	0.5-1
P-37-011608	CA-SDI-011608	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Lithic and groundstone scatter, hearth	1990	0.5-1
P-37-011761	CA-SDI-011761	Historic Archaeological Site	Historic cistern	1990	0.5-1

Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Resource Type	Resource Description	Date	Distance From APE (miles)
P-37-012086	CA-SDI-012086	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Prehistoric fishing weir, lithic tools, hearth	1990	0.5-1
P-37-013592	CA-SDI-013592	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Lithic tools and debitage	1994	0.25-0.5
P-37-013593	CA-SDI-013593	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Lithic tools and debitage	1994, 2011	0.25-0.5
P-37-014905		Prehistoric Isolate	Lithic tool	1988	0.5-1
P-37-014908		Prehistoric Isolate	Lithic tool	1989	0.25-0.5
P-37-014909		Prehistoric Isolate	Lithic tool	1989	0.5-1
P-37-016210		Prehistoric Isolate	Lithic tool	1997	0.5-1
P-37-016211		Prehistoric Isolate	Lithic tool	1997	0.5-1
P-37-020910		Historic Resource	Dam; "Old Mission Dam"; 1800: HRI: 2138-0011-0000, California Historic Landmark No. 52	Unknown	0.5-1
P-37-025460	CA-SDI-016904	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Lithic and groundstone scatter	2003	0.5-1
P-37-029009		Historic Resource	Single family residence, post WWII ranch-style, 1951	2012	0.5-1
P-37-029011		Historic Resource	Single family residence, vernacular-style, 1936	2012	0.5-1
P-37-030866	CA-SDI-019604	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Bedrock milling feature	2009	Within
P-37-032809	CA-SDI-020746	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Lithic scatter	2012	0.5-1
P-37-032810	CA-SDI-020747	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Lithic scatter	2012	0.5-1
P-37-032811	CA-SDI-020748	Historic Archaeological Site	Trash scatter	2012	0.5-1
P-37-032812	CA-SDI-020749	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Lithic scatter	2012	0.5-1
P-37-032813		Historic Isolate	Abandoned cars	2011	0.5-1
P-37-032814		Prehistoric Isolate	Lithic tool	2012	0.5-1
P-37-032815		Prehistoric Isolate	Lithic tool	2011	0.5-1
P-37-032819		Prehistoric Isolate	Groundstone	2012	0.25-0.5
P-37-032820		Prehistoric Isolate	Lithic tool	2012	0.5-1
P-37-032821		Prehistoric Isolate	Lithic tool	2012	0.5-1
P-37-032822		Prehistoric Isolate	Groundstone	2012	0.5-1
P-37-032823		Historic Isolate	Abandoned car	2012	0.5-1

Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Resource Type	Resource Description	Date	Distance From APE (miles)
P-37-032824		Historic Resource	Engineering structure: Sycamore Landfill, 1963	2012	0.5-1
P-37-035815	CA-SDI-021860	Prehistoric Archaeological Site	Lithics, groundstone, hearths, shell and faunal remains	2016	0-0.25

CULTURAL RESOURCES LOCATED WITHIN THE INDIRECT APE

P-37-000205 (CA-SDI-000205)

P-37-000205 is a prehistoric archaeological site located on the southern boundary of the indirect APE and 419 feet south of the direct APE. The site was originally recorded by Malcom Rogers in an unknown year, who noted the site as approximately one acre in size, consisting of "lithic material". Caltrans was unable to relocate the site in 1986 and 1991. Archaeological monitoring in 1992 identified a number manos, cobbles, and cores in the western portion of the site. An archaeological survey in 2009 by Brian Williams and Lucas Piek of ASM Affiliates was unable to locate the site.

P-37-005050 (CA-SDI-005050)

P-37-005050 is a prehistoric archaeological site located on the southeastern boundary of the indirect APE and 503 feet south of direct APE. The site was recorded by Roy Pettus in 1979 who described it as a Late Prehistoric site with midden, numerous milling features, ceramic and lithic artifacts.

P-37-008594 (CA-SDI-008594)

P-37-008594 is a prehistoric habitation site located on the southern boundary of the indirect APE and 254 feet south of the direct APE. The site was originally recorded by Chris Christensen and Lynne Christensen in 1981 as a bedrock milling feature with two mortars, numerous slicks and basins, and two mano fragments. In 1986, the site was revisited by Joyce Corum who recorded seven bedrock milling features with two mortars, 12 basins, and 15 slicks and three features with eight slicks. Subsurface testing uncovered 296 pieces of debitage, three cores, two flakes, and 129 pieces of animal bones. In 1992 Carolyn Kyle of Gallegos and Associates expanded the site to included 19 bedrock milling features with basins, slicks, mortars, and grinding areas, a yoni (ceremonial feature) lithic tools, bone tools, groundstone, metates, daub fragments, and ceramic sherds. A 2009 survey by Brian Williams and Lucas Piek of ASM Affiliates recorded possible historic glass. The SCIC documents two site locations for P-37-008594. It is likely that the site was originally mapped in one location and then relocated in another area in a subsequent survey.

P-37-009243 (CA-SDI-009243)
P-37-009243 is a prehistoric habitation site located on the southern boundary of the indirect APE and 205 feet south of the direct APE. This site was originally recorded by Anna Noah in 1982 as a milling feature with seven basins and one slick, and three possible quartz flakes. In 1986 the site was revisited by Joyce Corum and Karen Crotteau and updated to include six milling basins, several slicks, ground stone and lithics. In 1986, subsurface testing indicated the presence of 34 potsherds, 17,065 pieces of debitage, 49 cores, 19 hammer stones, 36 flake tools, 12 core tools, 40 projectile points, 14 bifaces, 58 manos, 21 groundstone fragments, marine shell and animal bone, as well as two cupules. Theodore Cooley and Patricia Mitchell of Ogden Environmental and Energy Services visited the site in 1992 and subsurface testing found bedrock milling features, four hearths, two kiln features, two oven features, 65,876 pieces of debitage, lithic tools, projectile points and bifaces, groundstone, ceramics, bone tools, fishing tools, asphaltum, ochre, daub, marine shell and faunal remains, and possible human remains. Radiocarbon samples dated the site to between 5740 +/- 100 B.P. and 1340 +/- 60 B.P. A survey by Brian Williams and Lucas Piek of ASM Affiliates in 2009 relocated the site and observed more lithic tools, groundstone, milling features, and animal bone on the surface.

P-37-010148 (CA-SDI-10148)
P-37-010148 is a prehistoric archaeological site located on the southern boundary of the indirect APE and 164 feet south of the direct APE. The site was originally recorded in 1984 by Jay Thasken of Westec Services as consisting of lithic tools, debitage, groundstone, and one ceramic sherd. Subsurface testing uncovered additional lithic tools and debitage as well as groundstone artifacts. Joyce Corum relocated the site in 1986 and subsurface testing produced 1,354 pieces of debitage, eight core tools, five hammerstones, debitage, 2,485 pieces of animal bone, hearth features and charcoal. No artifacts were observed in the 2009 survey by Brian Williams and Lucas Piek of ASM Affiliates.

P-37-030866 (CA-SDI-019604)
P-37-030866 is a prehistoric milling feature located in the east-central indirect APE and 433 feet north of the direct APE. The site was recorded by Brian Williams and Lucas Piek of ASM Affiliates in 2009 and consists of two bedrock milling outcrops with six milling surfaces.

OTHER SOURCES

In addition to the records at the SCIC, a variety of sources were consulted by Megan Wilson in November 2016 to obtain information regarding the indirect APE (Table 3). Sources include the National Register of Historical Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources

(CRHR), California Historical Resources Inventory (CHRI), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) and local historical registers. Specific information about the project area, obtained from historic maps and aerial photography is presented in the Project Area History section of this report.

Table 3. Additional Sources Consulted

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; 1979-2002 & supplements)	Negative
Historic USGS Topographic Maps	The 1942 La Mesa 1:31,680 topographic map and 1942 El Cajon 1:62,500 topographic map show an unimproved road crossing the length of the northern portion of the indirect APE and another road cutting north/south on the eastern portion. The San Diego River is seen on the southern portion of the indirect APE as a wide wash and by 1967 the La Mesa and El Cajon 1:24,000 topographic maps depict the river as a narrow wash. The 1955 El Cajon 1:24,000 topo map shows that the northern unimproved road removed. A major residential development surrounds the indirect APE by 1969 and development continues until 1998.
Historic US Department of Agriculture Aerial Photographs	The 1953 aerial shows the indirect APE as undeveloped and consists of the San Diego River plain. In 1964, the aerial show a reservoir established in the north-central section of the indirect APE along with access roads and evidence of grading. Between 1964 and 1971 around the indirect APE experienced substantial residential development. In 1980, another reservoir was added to the northeast portion of the indirect APE.
California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR; 1992-2014)	Negative
California Historical Resources Inventory (CHRI; 1976-2014)	Negative
California Historical Landmarks (CHL; 1995 & supplements to 2014)	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI; 1992 to 2014)	Negative
Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office Records	Positive; Helena Miguel Victoria Isabel Miguel Miguel Pedrorena Dona Maria Antonio Peronena Maria Antonio Peronena Thomas W. Sutherland; Spanish/Mexican Land Grant, 1851

FIELD SURVEY

SURVEY METHODS

The survey stage is important in a project's environmental assessment phase to verify the exact location of each identified cultural resource, the condition or integrity of the resource, and the proximity of the resource to areas of cultural resources sensitivity. All undeveloped ground surface areas within the ground disturbance portion of the project area were examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools or fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, foundations), or historic-era debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Existing ground disturbances (e.g., cutbanks, ditches, animal burrows, etc.) were visually inspected. Photographs of the project area, including ground surface visibility and items of interest, were taken with a digital camera.

Michelle Courtney of Cogstone conducted an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the direct and indirect APE on November 22, 2016. The survey consisted of 15 meter-wide parallel transects within the APE, other than in hardscaped areas with no ground visibility, while closely inspecting the ground surface.

SURVEY RESULTS

An existing dirt path, dirt berm, and portions of the landscaped and paved Carlton Oaks Golf Course are located within the direct APE limiting ground visibility. Outside of the landscaped golf course, ground visibility ranged from poor to good. Visibility was poor (approximately 10 percent) in areas where vegetation such as cottonwood leaves covered the ground (Figure 4). Visibility was good (approximately 95-100 percent) along the existing dirt path however the path is heavily disturbed (Figure 5). The survey of the direct APE was negative for cultural resources.

Ground visibility within the indirect APE was poor. Areas around the river had poor visibility due to dense vegetation with visibility ranging from approximately 50 to 75 percent (Figure 6). Modern trash was noted throughout the indirect APE, but was mostly concentrated around the river. Homeless tents were heavily concentrated in one location near the river, which was not surveyed due to safety concerns. Invasive non-cultural shell was noted at UTM (NAD 83) coordinates 0498028 mE 3633285 mN, but no midden was present. No materials were collected during the survey and no new cultural resources were identified within the indirect APE.

Figure 4. Ground Visibility along Future West End of Dirt Bike Path, View to the East

Figure 5. Ground Visibility along Future West End of Dirt Bike Path, View to the East

Figure 6. Ground Visibility near River, View to the North

CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE INDIRECT APE

A total of six prehistoric resources were previously recorded within the indirect APE (Confidential Appendix C). Of these, four of the resources, P-37-005050, P-37-008594, P-37-009243, and P-37-030866, were re-identified during the pedestrian survey. All sites were found in the same condition as recorded on their respective Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 site forms, site record updates were not prepared. Two sites, P-37-000205 and P-37-010148, could not be re-identified during this survey.

STUDY FINDINGS

No cultural resources have been previously recorded and none were observed within the direct APE during the pedestrian survey (see Confidential Appendix C). However, prehistoric archaeological sites are known within the indirect APE including six prehistoric archaeological sites of which four were re-identified during the survey.

The direct APE has been highly disturbed as is evident by the presence of the existing dirt trail, dirt berm, and landscaping for the Carlton Oaks Golf Course. Ground disturbance for this portion of the project is anticipated to be approximately 2.5 feet. The potential for buried archaeological deposits within 2.5 feet is low due to the disturbed soils. Excavation under the Carlton Hills Boulevard bridge for the construction access road would be approximately 3 feet. The potential

for buried archaeological deposits within 3 feet in this area is low due to the disturbed soils. One area of deeper excavation is planned for the installation of a retention wall along the east slope of West Hills Parkway where the bike path would connect to West Hills Parkway. This feature would require approximately 5 feet of excavation. The potential for buried archaeological deposits within the 5 feet is low because the excavation will be within a fill condition.

No impacts are anticipated for the previously recorded cultural resources located within the indirect APE as no project activities are planned within the prehistoric sites' boundaries.

RECOMMENDATIONS

While the potential for buried archaeological deposits is low for this project due to the minimal depth of excavation within disturbed soils, the project vicinity is considered sensitive for prehistoric archaeological sites based on the number of prehistoric resources previously recorded within the indirect APE and one-mile radius. The following recommendation is made in the event that ground disturbing activities extend into native soils.

It is recommended that prior to project implementation all construction personnel participate in cultural resources sensitivity training conducted by a qualified archaeologist. The training will detail what types of cultural resources might be encountered and the procedure to follow if cultural resources are discovered inadvertently. The training will include a discussion on the importance of, and the legal basis for, the protection of significant archaeological resources. All personnel will sign that they understand the material presented and be issued a hard hat sticker to verify training.

In addition it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist be retained on an on-call basis to respond to any unanticipated discoveries.

In the event of an unanticipated discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate it. If human remains are unearthed during excavation, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states "there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the human remains are discovered... [has made the appropriate assessment, and] …recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative, in the manner provided in Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code."

Further in accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods. Work may not resume in the vicinity of the find until all requirements of the health and safety code have been met.

REFERENCES CITED

Altschul, Jeffrey, et.al.
2007 Life at the Nexus of Wetlands and Coastal Prairie, West Los Angeles. *Proceedings of Society for California Archaeology* 20:34-42.

Aviña, Rose Hollenbaugh
1976 *Spanish and Mexican Land Grants in California*. Arno Press, New York.

Bolton, Herbert E.
1913 *Guide to Materials for the History of the United States in the Principal Archives of Mexico*, Papers of the Department of Historical Research, Publication No. 163, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D.C.

1921 *The Spanish Borderlands: A Chronicle of Old Florida and the Southwest,* Yale University Press, New Haven, CT.

1930 *Anza's California Expeditions*, in five volumes, University of California Press, Berkeley, CA.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)
2001 Caltrans Environmental Handbook. Available online at http://www.dot.ca.gog/ser/envhand.htm, accessed .

Carrico, Richard
2008 Strangers in a Stolen Land: Indians of San Diego County from Prehistory to the New Deal. Sunbelt Publications, San Diego.

City of Santee
2014 *Santee: A Look at the Past*. Available online at http://www.ci.santee.ca.us/Index.aspx?page=22, last accessed December 2016.

Cowan, Robert G.
1977 *Ranchos of California: A List of Spanish Concessions, 1775-1882 and Mexican Grants, 1822-1846*. Historical Society of Southern California.

Dobyns, Henry F.
1983 *Their Number Become Thinned: Native American Population Dynamics in Eastern North America*. University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Fogelson, Robert M.
1993 *The Fragmented Metropolis: Los Angeles, 1850-1930*. University of California Press, Berkeley, California.

Gallegos, Dennis R., Carolyn Kyle, Adella Schroth, and Patricia Mitchell
1998 Management Plan for Otay Mesa Prehistoric Resources, San Diego, California. Coyote Press, Salinas, CA.

Luomala, Katherine
1978 Tipai and Ipai. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 592–609. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, William G. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Moriarty, James R., III
1966 Cultural Phase Divisions Suggested by Typological Change Coordinated with Stratigraphically Controlled Radiocarbon Dating in San Diego. *The Anthropological Journal of Canada* 4(4):20–30.

Ohles, Wallace V.
1997 *Mission San Miguel Property and Padres*. The Friends of the Adobes, Inc.

Rogers, Malcom J.
1939 *Early Lithic Industries of the Lower Basin of the Colorado River and Adjacent Desert Areas*. San Diego Museum of Man Papers 3. San Diego, CA.

1945 An Outline of Yuman Prehistory. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 1(2):167–198.

1966 *Ancient Hunters of the Far West*. Union-Tribune, San Diego, CA.

Royo, A.R.
1999 The Kumeyaay (Diegueno) of San Diego and Baja. Available online at http://www.desertusa.com/mag99/july/papr/kumeyaay.html, last accessed January 10, 2012.

San Diego History Center
2014 Timeline of San Diego History. Electronic document, http://www.sandiegohistory.org/timeline/timeline.htm, accessed July 2016.

True, Delbert L.
1980 The Pauma Complex in Northern San Diego County: 1978. Journal of the New World Archaeology 2:1–39.

Walker, Phillip L. and Travis Hudson
1989 *Chumash Healing: Changing Health and Medical Practices in an American Indian Society*. Malki Museum Press, California.

Wallace, William J.
1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3):214-230.

1978 Post-Pleistocene Archaeology, 9000 to 2000 B.C. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 25–36. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, William G. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

Warren, Claude N.
1967 The San Dieguito Complex: A Review and Hypothesis. *American Antiquity* 32(2):168-185.

1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States, edited by C. Irwin-Williams, pp. 1-14. *Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology* 1(3).

APPENDIX A: QUALIFICATIONS

MOLLY VALASIK, RPA

Principal Investigator for Archaeology

EDUCATION

2009 M.A., Anthropology, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio
2006 B.A., Anthropology, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Valasik is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with eight years of professional and academic archaeological field and research experience. She meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Archaeology*, and is a skilled professional who is well-versed in the compliance procedures of CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA and in working with a variety of federal, state, and local agencies throughout California. Ms. Valasik has managed a variety of projects at Cogstone in the water, transportation, energy, development and federal sectors. Her role at Cogstone has ranged from GIS Manager, Field Director, Archaeology Supervisor, and beginning in 2014 Principal Investigator for Archaeology.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Rose Creek Bike Trail, San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG), San Diego, San Diego County, CA. Prepared archaeological Phase I assessment including record search, Native American consultation, survey, impact analysis and recommendations for new 2-mile bike trail along creek. Sub to Nasland Engineering. Principal Investigator. 2014

13th Street Bridge, County of San Diego Department of Public Works, Caltrans, San Diego County, CA. Prepared archaeological Phase I assessment including record search, survey, impact analysis and recommendations for bridge replacement. Sub to ICF Jones & Stokes. Principal Investigator. 2013

SR-138 Palmdale Boulevard PA/ED (Sierra Highway), Caltrans District 7, Palmdale, Los Angeles County, CA. Managed cultural resource assessment including records search, Sacred Lands search, NAHC consultation, field survey, mapping. Prepared an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) and Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) to Caltrans standards for PA/ED environmental documents. Sub to Parsons. Task Manager/Principal Investigator. 2015-ongoing

Park Place Extension and Grade Separation EIR EA, Caltrans District 7, El Segundo, Los Angeles County, CA. Managed a pedestrian survey to record and evaluate cultural resources within the archaeological and architectural APEs for a ~0.5-mile project along NBSF and UPRR rail lines and spur tracks on behalf of the City of El Segundo. Cogstone's services included records search, NAHC consultation, Historic Properties Survey Report (HPSR) with appended Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) and a Historic Resources Evaluation Report (HRER). Seven built-environment resources were identified, evaluated, and DPR 523 forms were prepared. Sub to Michael Baker. Principal Investigator. 2015-ongoing

I-5 Jeffrey Open Space Trail (JOST) Segments 1 & 2, Caltrans District 12, Irvine, Orange County, CA. For the construction of a recreational trail and bridge, coordinated record search, Sacred Lands search, NAHC consultation; preparation of Area of Potential Effects (APE) maps for archaeological and architectural resources with RBF and Caltrans; intensive pedestrian survey and mapping; preparation of ASR, HPSR, PIR technical reports on behalf of the City of Irvine in compliance with CEQA. Sub to Michael Baker. Task Manager/ Principal Archaeologist. 2015-ongoing

I-405 Freeway Trail Lighting Improvements Project, City of Irvine/ Caltrans District 12, Orange County, CA. Literature and Sacred Lands searches, extended Native American consultation, hydrogeological study of San Diego Creek Watershed, survey, and technical reports (HPSR and ASR) for improvements to lighting along existing bikeway. NHPA Section 106 compliance. Sub to RBF. Archaeologist and Co-Author. 2014

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

SHERRI GUST, RPA
Principal Investigator for Archaeology and Paleontology

EDUCATION

1994 M. S., Anatomy (Evolutionary Morphology), University of Southern California, Los Angeles

1979 B. S., Anthropology (Physical), University of California, Davis

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Gust is a Registered Professional Archaeologist and Qualified Professional Paleontologist with more than 35 years of experience in California. She is accepted as a principal investigator for both prehistoric and historical archaeology by the State Office of Historic Preservation's Information Centers. She holds statewide BLM permits for cultural and paleontology as a principal investigator, a BLM paleontology permit for Nevada as principal investigator and is a certified/qualified principal archaeologist and paleontologist in most California cities and counties that maintain lists. Gust is a Research Associate of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County in the Vertebrate Paleontology and Rancho La Brea Sections. She is a Member of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, Society for Archaeological Sciences, Society for Historical Archaeology, the Society for California Archaeology and others. She has special expertise in the identification and analysis of human, animal and fossil bone. In addition, she is a Reader at the Huntington Library and is experienced in archival research.

SELECTED SAN DIEGO PROJECTS

Rose Creek Bike Trail, San Diego Associate of Governments, San Diego, CA. The project proposed construction of a bike trail to connect existing trails. Managed all work to prepare a cultural resources constraints analysis, Archaeological Survey Report (ASR), Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) and Historic Resources Evaluation Report (HRER). Sub to Nasland Engineering. Project Manager/Principal Archaeologist. 2012-2016

Pilgrim Creek Vector Habitat Remediation Design, Oceanside, San Diego County, CA. The project is located at the Oceanside municipal golf course adjoining MCB Camp Pendleton and will implement long-term solutions to reduce or eliminate mosquito breeding habitat. Conducted a records search, sacred lands search, Native American consultation, reporting and mitigation recommendations. Sub to Michael Baker. Project Manager/Principal Archaeologist. 2014

SR 94 Improvement Project, between Jamacha and Jamul, Caltrans District 11, San Diego County, CA. The project was improvement to six interchanges. Managed record searches, research, survey and co-authored a combined Paleontological Identification Report and Paleontological Evaluation Report (PIR/PER). Sub to Environmental Data Systems. Project Manager/Principal Paleontologist. 2013

Environmental Consulting Services on an As-Needed Basis for FHWA-Funded Projects, County of San Diego Department of Public Works, San Diego County, CA. Assessments, surveys, record searches, APE mapping, ASR/HPSR, Native American consultation, monitoring and compliance reporting for various projects including: 13th Street Bridge, Descanso Pathway, and Buckman Springs Bridge. Sub to ICF. Project Manager/Principal Archaeologist. 2013-2016

Batiquitos Lagoon Double Track, San Diego Associate of Governments (SANDAG), Leucadia, Encinitas, Carlabad, San Diego County, CA. The project proposes to construct a 2.7-mile-long segment of double-track, grade crossing modifications, site improvements (drainage, culverts, utilities), signal modifications and a bridge crossing at Batiquitos Lagoon. Managed record searches, sacred lands search, Native American consultation, survey and separate cultural and paleontology reports. Co-author of reports. Currently preparing to conduct Phase II testing of a prehistoric archaeological site. Sub to HNTB. Principal Investigator. 2013-present

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

DESIREÉ RENEÉ MARTINEZ
Task Manager/Archaeologist

EDUCATION

1999 M.A., Anthropology (Archaeology), Harvard University, Cambridge
1995 B.A., Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Martinez is a qualified archaeologist with 20 years of experience in archaeological fieldwork, research, and curation. She has expertise in the planning, implementation, and completion of all phases of archaeological work and has participated in archaeological investigations as a crew member, tribal monitor, and principal researcher. She meets national standards in archaeology set by the Secretary of Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and the standards outlined in Attachment 1 to Caltrans Section 106 Programmatic Agreement with the FHWA. Her experience also includes compliance with CEQA, NEPA, NAGPRA, SB 18 and other cultural resource laws. In addition, Ms. Martinez has vast experience in lab analysis and museum collections management. Ms. Martinez also has extensive experience consulting with Native American leaders and community members in a variety of contexts.

SELECTED PROJECTS

High Desert Corridor/ SR-138 Widening Project, Caltrans District 7 On-Call (07A3145)/LA Metro, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA. This project proposed by Caltrans and Metro involves construction of a new, approximately 63-mile long, east-west freeway/expressway and rail line between SR-14 in Los Angeles County and SR-18 in San Bernardino County. Phase II/III testing and data recovery at the three sites that will be directly impacted by the project. Analyzed lithic material. Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA are required. Sub to Parsons Transportation Group. Principal Archaeologist. 2015-ongoing

Devers-Palos Verde 500 kV No. 2 Transmission Line Project, Southern California Edison, Devers Valley, Riverside County, CA. Provided regulatory oversight and project management regarding cultural and paleontological resources. This new transmission line connects several large-scale solar and conventional generation projects. Developed environmental compliance training to inform and guide construction and major capital project teams. Assisted in the preparation of the Historic Properties Treatment Plan. Provided environmental analyses and clearance documentation of project modifications during construction without delay to project. Oversaw the monitoring of sites along the Devers-Valley portion of the project. Collected extensive archaeological, ethnohistorical and historical information about the use and significance of Edom Hill, located in Desert Hot Springs, and the Lakeview Mountains, located in Lakeview, to the Southern California Native American tribes. Prepared evaluation reports of the hill and mountains for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as a Traditional Cultural Properties. Lead In-house Consultant Archaeologist. 2011- 2014

Devers-Mirage Project, Southern California Edison, Palm Springs, Riverside County, CA. Evaluated Garnet Hill (aka Hoon wit ten ca va), located in Palm Springs, for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as a Traditional Cultural Property. Collected extensive archaeological, ethnohistorical and historical information about the use and significance of the hill to the Cahuilla people. Documented findings in a written report and gave public presentations of results in a number of professional venues. In-house Consultant Archaeologist. 2011-2013

Sentinel Power Plant, Southern California Edison, Palm Springs, Riverside County, CA. Provided regulatory oversight and project management of cultural and paleontological resources. Provided cultural and paleontological assessment of the APE. Worked with generator's consultants to ensure that SCE's project scope was described accurately and reviewed by their environmental assessments and documents. Conducted a cultural resources through supplemental pedestrian survey, and summarized findings in a written technical report. Created GIS shapefiles and maps delineating cultural resource boundaries and survey corridors. Oversaw cultural and paleontological resources monitoring during construction. In-house Consultant Archaeologist. April 2011-July 2013

ANDRE-JUSTIN C. SIMMONS
Archaeologist/GIS Supervisor

EDUCATION

2014 M.A., Anthropology: Specializing in Anthropological Archaeology, California State University, Fullerton
2010 B.A., Anthropology and History, California State University, Fullerton, graduated *cum laude*
2012 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems, California State University, Fullerton

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Simmons is a qualified archaeologist and cross-trained paleontologist with extensive field experience in survey, monitoring, faunal analysis, and excavation. He exceeds the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. Further, he is certified in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and specializes in ESRI's ArcGIS software. Mr. Simmons is responsible for supervising GIS data collection and management, geospatial analysis, and the production of GIS maps and databases for large and small-scale projects. His key research interests include settlement patterns and use of space among Paleoindians, the American Southwest, early historic and prehistoric California, and historical Mexico. He has over six years of experience in California Archaeology and paleontological monitoring along with more than 24 hours of paleontology training and over four years of GIS experience.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Del Sur Solar EIR, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, CA. The project involves development of a 100 MW solar facility on 725 acres in the western portion of the Antelope Valley along with a 2-4 mile gen-tie line to Antelope Substation. Tasks include records search, Sacred Lands search, NAHC consultation and intensive-level survey to support technical reports for inclusion in the project EIR. Sub to Aspen Environmental Group. GIS Specialist. 2015

Rio Hondo-Saugus 220kV Idle Line Removal, Southern California Edison, Angeles National Forest and Private Property, Los Angeles County, CA. Paleontological assessment that included a records search and recommendation for mitigation monitoring during removal of ~2.5 miles of idle transmission line and 13 towers along with the associated foundations and hardware. Sub to Compass Rose. Field Technician/GIS Specialist. 2014

High Desert Corridor/ SR 138 Widening Project, FHWA/Caltrans District 7, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA. This project involves construction of a new, approximately 63-mile long, east-west freeway/expressway between SR 14 in Los Angeles County and SR 18 in San Bernardino County. Records search, pedestrian survey, GIS mapping and site recording for Extended Phase I (XPI) Testing, subsurface testing of four archaeological sites in the Area of Potential Effects (APE). Caltrans is the lead federal and state agency; compliance with Section 106 and CEQA required. Sub to Parsons. Archaeologist/GIS Supervisor. 2014-2015

SR-138 North Corridor Improvements, On-Call Environmental Services (07A3144), Caltrans District 7, Los Angeles County, CA. Conducted records search and prepared GIS maps for a combined Paleontological Identification Report (PIR) and Paleontological Evaluation Report (PER) for improvements to a 35-mile segment of SR-138 from SR-14 north of Lancaster to I-5 south of Gorman. The APE is 600 feet wide. Caltrans, in cooperation with Metro, is evaluating three build alternatives. Sensitivity for paleontological resources was determined using the Caltrans sensitivity scale and the Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) system. Formations in the project area are not sensitive for fossil resources. Cogstone recommended preparation of a Paleontological Mitigation Plan. Sub to ECORP Consulting. GIS Supervisor. 2014

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

MICHELLE SAVALA COURTNEY
Archaeologist

EDUCATION

2000 B.S., Anthropology, Univerisity of California, Riverside

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Courtney is certified by the City of San Diego as a dual-qualified archaeologist/paleontologist with 16 years of experience in cultural resource management. She has worked on all aspects of historical, prehistoric and paleontological resources projects throughout southern California. She is knowledgeable of environmental compliance requirements under CEQA, NEPA, NHPA Sec. 106/110, NAGPRA and local agencies regulations. Her experience includes project management, records search, archival research, and Native American consultation. Her field activities include scheduling and managing field crews, conducting, Phase I and II surveys and excavations, data recovery, site recording, construction monitoring, coordinating with Native American monitors, and preparing compliance reports. She has been responsible for directing laboratory technicians for sorting, identifying, archiving, documenting, and cataloging artifacts and fossils. She has prepared and delivered collections to and maintained professional relations with local Native American groups, the San Diego Archaeological Center, and the San Diego Natural History Museum. She has completed the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation refresher course, 40-hour HAZWOPER (2009) and 8-hour refresher (current), and rail safety training for NTSD.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Lane Field South Hotel, Lane Field LLC, Hensel Phelps, San Diego, San Diego County, CA. Conducted archaeological and paleontological awareness training and mitigation monitoring during ground disturbing activities in compliance with the Subsurface Mitigation Plan on behalf of the developer. The project involves construction of a new multi-story high-rise hotel with ground level retail space and underground parking. It is located on the site of the former Lane Field baseball stadium (c. 1936-1957). The site is currently a paved parking lot at Pacific Coast Highway and Broadway in downtown San Diego Archaeological/Paleontological Monitor. 2016-ongoing

Palatino Little Italy Apartments Project, Kirkham Road and McMillin Little Italy, City of San Diego, San Diego County, CA. Providing cultural and paleontological resources compliance and mitigation monitoring during ground disturbing activities for construction of a 100 unit multi-family housing development at State and Elm Streets in the Little Italy area of San Diego on behalf of the developer. Sub to Spindrift Archaeological Monitor. 2016-ongoing

Hotel Indigo, San Diego, CA. Served as a paleontological lab technician for future Hotel site under the supervision of the project paleontologist, Dr. George Kennedy. Processed and curated invertebrates from *Pleistocene Bay Point* and *Middle Pleistocene.*

University City Village, San Diego, CA. Served as the archaeological and paleontological monitor under the supervision of the project paleontologist, Dr. George Kennedy and archaeologist Brian F Smith. *Eocene, Mission Valley Formation and Pleistocene, Lindavista Formation.*

The Loft @ 707 10th Ave, San Diego, CA. Served as the archaeological and paleontological monitor under the supervision of the project paleontologist, Dr. George Kennedy and archaeologist Brian F Smith. *Pleistocene, "Bay Point Formation".*

South Block Lofts, San Diego, CA. Served as a paleontological lab technician under the supervision the project paleontologist, Dr. George Kennedy. *Pleistocene Bay Point, middle Pleistocene.*

Sewer Group 741, Hillcrest, CA. Served as the archaeological and paleontological monitor under the supervision of the project paleontologist, Dr. George Kennedy and archaeologist Brian F Smith. *Pleistocene, Lindavista Formation and Pliocene, San Diego Formation.*

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

HOLLY DUKE
Lab and Data Manager
Archaeologist and Cross-trained Paleontologist

EDUCATION

2009 B.A., Archaeology/History, Simon Fraser University, Canada

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Duke is a qualified archaeologist and cross-trained paleontologist with four years of experience in survey, monitoring, excavation, and the identification of human and faunal skeletal remains. She is Cogstone's Lab and Data Manager. Her laboratory responsibilities include: identification and analysis of human skeletal remains; cleaning and identification of faunal bones for inclusion in faunal collections; measuring and cataloging prehistoric and historic artifacts; washing, sorting, and identifying seeds; as well as fossil preparation and stabilization. As Data Manager, she is responsible for the organization of field data, lab supervision and organization, and maintaining the iPads used for data collection in the field.

Metropole Vault Replacements, Southern California Edison, Avalon, Catalina Island, Los Angeles County, CA. Conducted archaeological monitoring during ground disturbing activities of a 30,000 s.f. APE for replacement of two underground electrical vaults. The site is located in proximity to the original Tongva tribal village on the island. Coordinated with the Most-Likely Descendant (MLD) and Native American monitor during the excavation of human remains. Responsible for the collections management of all artifacts and remains during excavation. Created spreadsheet databases to manage artifacts and features. Identified, cleaned, and recorded human remains per the MLD's instructions. Assisted with the repatriation of human remains prior to construction completion. Managed and organized field photos and feature data after construction was complete. Archaeological Monitor/Lab and Data Manager. 2014

Bodie Hills FY14-15 Cultural Resources Survey, Desert Restoration Project, Bureau of Land Management, Bishop Field Office, Mono County, CA. The project is a Class III Cultural Resources Inventory survey of
2,721 acres of BLM land identified for vegetation management. Conducted intensive pedestrian survey, organized and maintained data collected in the field, and prepared site records for final report. Archaeology Technician/Lab and Data Manager. 2014-2015

High Desert Corridor/ SR 138 Widening Project, FHWA/Caltrans District 7, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA. The project consists of a field pedestrian survey for Extended Phase I (XPI) Testing and subsurface testing of four archaeological sites in the Area of Potential Effects (APE). Prepared two progress reports, cataloged all artifacts collected during testing, identified faunal remains, and prepared the entire collection for curation. Sub to Parsons Transportation Group. Lab and Data Manager. 2014-2015

Exposition Light Rail Phase 2 Project, Los Angeles County. Conducted archaeological and paleontological monitoring along a 6.6-mile segment of the historic electric railroad known as the Santa Monica Air Line that is being replaced with a new light rail line. Coordinated with construction work crews and inspectors, conducted awareness training, provided daily reporting, recovered artifacts related to the historic rail line and documented historic rail line features. Sub to URS/AECOM. Archaeology/Paleontology Monitor. 2012-2014

Marina del Rey 18-Inch Waterline Replacement Phase IIIB Project, Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Marina del Rey, Los Angeles County, CA. Conducted archaeological monitoring during ground disturbing activities for two alignments along Fiji Way and Via Marina in Marina del Rey. Cataloged artifacts recovered during monitoring and managed field data and photos. Sub to RBF Consulting. Archaeology Monitor/Lab and Data Manager. 2015

MEGAN PATRICIA WILSON, RPA
Archaeologist/GIS Specialist

EDUCATION

2014 M.A. Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton *cum laude*

2013 GIS Certificate, California State University, Fullerton

2006 B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles *cum laude*

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Wilson is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and cross-trained paleontologist with 9 years of experience in survey, excavation, and laboratory preparation/curation analysis. She meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Her key research areas include prehistoric subsistence and settlement patterns of coastal southern California, protohistoric and historic archaeology of southern California and the Great Basin, and paleoenvironmental reconstructions based on archaeological flora and faunal analysis. She is GIS proficient and assists with the digitizing and mapping of spatial data for archaeology projects. Ms. Wilson conducts records searches, background research, and NAHC consultations; prepares DPR site records, and is a contributor to cultural resources technical reports. Ms. Wilson has five years of experience in southern California archaeology and is an expert in prehistoric and historic Orange County archaeology and artifact identification.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Olive View – UCLA Medical Center Campus Master Plan EIR, LADPW, Sylmar, Los Angeles County, CA. Conducted a record search, AB 52 Tribal consultation assistance to support a cultural resources Phase I pedestrian survey of open ground surfaces within the 235-acre project site in compliance with CEQA. Contributed to an archaeological resources technical report. Sub to ICF Jones & Stokes. Archaeologist. 2016

Marina del Rey 18-Inch Waterline Replacement Phase IIIB Project, Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Marina del Rey, Los Angeles County, CA. Conducted archaeological monitoring during ground disturbing activities for two alignments along Fiji Way and Via Marina in Marina del Rey. Cataloged artifacts recovered during monitoring and managed field data and photos. Sub to RBF Consulting. Archaeology Monitor. 2015

Accelerated Charter Elementary School, Los Angeles Unified School District, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. Conducted background research and contributed to preparation of DPR forms. The project involves documentation of five historic-age buildings prior to demolition, background research, mitigation monitoring plans, archaeological and paleontological monitoring and preparation of a monitoring compliance report. LAUSD is constructing a new facility on a 2.3-acre site in South Central Los Angeles consisting of classrooms, open areas and parking. Sub to Gafon. Archaeologist. 2015

Banna Crossing Homes, City of Covina, Los Angeles County, CA. Conducted a literature review and records search. Prepared a cultural resources letter report for the proposed 8.5-acre project area (PA), including a one-mile radius around the PA. Sub to Environmental Advisors. Archaeologist. 2015

Park Place Extension and Grade Separation EIR EA, Caltrans District 7, El Segundo, Los Angeles County, CA. Conducted a pedestrian survey to record and evaluate cultural resources within the archaeological and architectural APEs for a ~0.5-mile project along NBSF and UPRR rail lines and spur tracks on behalf of the City of El Segundo. Cogstone's services included records search, NAHC consultation, HPSR/ASR/HRER and paleontological reports. Seven built-environment resources were identified, evaluated, and DPR 523 forms were prepared. Sub to Michael Baker. Archaeologist. 2015

APPENDIX B: PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN 1.0 MILES OF THE APE

Previous Cultural Resource Studies within 1.0 miles of the APE

Report No.	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance from APE
SD-00090	American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc.	AEIS and Technical Reports for Fletcher Hills Meadows #9.	1980	Outside
SD-00098	Archaeological Systems Management	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Fletcher Hills Meadows #6 Property El Cajon, California.	1976	Outside
SD-00348	Carrico, Richard	Appendix B: Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Grossmont Union High School District Sites.	1976	Outside
SD-00409	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological Survey of the Carlton Hills Community Phase I	1977	Outside
SD-00415	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Mast Boulevard Housing Project Site.	1982	Outside
SD-00517	Cupules, Sue Ann and Ruth Tolles	Mast Boulevard Archaeological Survey and Mitigation Report	1974	Within
SD-00546	Cupules, Sue Ann	An Archaeological Survey of the San Diego River Valley	1975	Within
SD-00586	Cheever, Dayle M.	Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Santee-La Mesa 30-inch Gas Pipeline	1989	Outside
SD-00618	Fink, Gary R.	The Archaeology of Cuyamaca Street Extension	1973	Outside
SD-00771	Corum, Joyce M.	Extended Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Test Excavations at Sites CA-SDi-205, 5053, 8594, 9242, and 10,148 Santee, California 11-SD-52 P.M. 7.3/17.2 11222-047050	1986	Outside
SD-00778	Corum, Joyce M. and Chris White	Extended Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Test Excavations at SDi-9243 Santee, California 11-SD-52 P.M. 7.3/17.2 11222-047050	1986	Within
SD-00779	Corum, Joyce and Karen Crotteau	Archaeological Test Excavation at Sites CA-SDI-5655, 5658, 9239, 9240, 9246, 9247, 9913 in Shepherd Canyon, San Diego, California 11-SD-52 P.M. 7.3/17.2 11222-047050	1985	Within
SD-00780	Corum, Joyce	First Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed State Route 52 Santo Road to State Route 67 (Portion) 11-SD-52 P.M. 7.3/17.2 11222-047050	1985	Outside
SD-00835	Fink, Gary	Archaeological Survey for the Gillespie Field Master Plan Project PN 8393	1973	Outside
SD-00863	Fink, Gary	Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Forester Creek Drainage Channel Project	1973	Outside
SD-00866	Fink, Gary R.	An Archaeological Survey of the Upper San Diego River Mosquito Abatement and Water Pollution Control Project Phase I	1973	Outside
SD-00935	Fink, Gary R.	An Archaeological Survey of the Sycamore Canyon Landfill Site	1973	Outside
SD-00994	Hanna, David	A Cultural Resource Study of the Murray, Cowles, and Fortuna Mountain Regional Park	1978	Outside
SD-01206	Corum, Joyce M.	Second Addendum Phase I Archaeological Survey and Extended Phase I Investigation for Proposed State Route 52, Santo Road to State Route 67 11-SD-	1988	Within

Report No.	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance from APE
		52 P.M.7.3/17.2 11222-047040.		
SD-01244	Hatley, Melvin Jay and Russell L. Kaldenberg	Archaeological Survey Report for the Carlton Hills Substation.	1976	Outside
SD-01269	Pettus, Roy E.	A Cultural Survey of Portions of the Las Chollas, South Las Chollas, Los Coches Forester, and Loma Alta Stream Basins in San Diego County, California.	1979	Within
SD-01370	Rosen, Martin D.	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Extension of Route 125 from Fletcher Parkway in La Mesa to State Route 52 in Santee, San Diego County, California.	1986	Outside
SD-01521	Underwood, Bradley R., John Cook, Patrick H. A. Welch, and Richard D. Glenn	Preliminary Archaeology Survey Lakeview Carlton Hills Santee County of San Diego	1977	Outside
SD-01829	Corum, Joyce M.	Third Addendum Archaeological Survey for Proposed State Route 52, 11-SD-52 P.M. 7.3/17.2, 11222-047050	1989	Outside
SD-01855	Hector, Susan	Fanita Ranch Property	1986	Outside
SD-01904	Smith, Brian F.	An Archaeological Survey of the Santee Village Shopping Center Project	1990	Outside
SD-01909	Hector, Susan	Investigations Conducted at Archaeological Site SDM-W-2409 (SDi-7603) Santee, California	1981	Outside
SD-02182	Multi Systems Associates, Inc	Draft Environmental Impact Report Woodside Meadows EM 3710 Santee, County of San Diego	1977	Outside
SD-02191	Multi Systems Associates, Inc.	Draft Environmental Impact Report Mission Dam Views a Residential Project Santee Community Planning Area County of Dan Diego TM4148 R80-39 P30-38 EAD LOG#80-13-34	1980	Outside
SD-02196	Abel Parra	Draft Environmental Impact Report Proposed Removal of Sand Upper San Diego River, San Diego County P79-112 RP79-16 EAD LOG#79-14-261	1980	Outside
SD-02198	Padre Dam Municipal Water District	Padre Dam Municipal Water District, Santee California, Santee Lakes Initial Study	1980	Outside
SD-02221	Smith, Brian F.	An Archaeological Survey of the St. George Antioch Church Project, City of Santee, Application #PA 90-14	1991	Outside
SD-02454	Alter, Ruth	Cultural Resources Survey of the Mission Trails East Park Entrance Property	1991	Outside
SD-02583	Kyle, Carolyn and Dennis Gallegos	Cultural Resource Monitoring Sewer for East Mission gorge Interceptor Sewer System Force Main Construction Project DEP #880089	1993	Within
SD-02625	Bull Charles	A Cultural Resources Survey of The Tirrera Santa Norte Waterline, San Diego California	1991	Outside
SD-02632	Carrico, Richard	A Cultural Resources Testing, Evaluation, and Proposed Data Recovery Program for the East Mission Gorge Pump Station and Force Main Project	1991	Within
SD-02633	Carrico, Richard	A Cultural Resources Testing, Evaluation, and Proposed Data Recovery Program for the East Mission Gorge Pump Station and Force Main Project	1991	Within

Report No.	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance from APE
SD-02749	Gallegos, Dennis and Carolyn Kyle	Draft Archaeological Evaluation of Prehistoric Sites CA-SDI-11606 AND CA-SDI-11057 LOCI A and D, Kumeyaay Lake Campground, San Diego, California	1993	Outside
SD-02761	Kyle, Carolyn	Data Recovery for a Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-110148, East Mission Gorge Pump Station and Force Main, San Diego, California	1993	Within
SD-02822	City of San Diego	Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration of PACTEL Cellular Communications Facility, East Elliot, San Diego	1994	Outside
SD-02888	Rosen, Martin, D., Karen Crafts, and Joyce Corum	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: 2nd Addendum for Extension of Route 124 from Fletcher Parkway in LA Mesa to Route 52 in Santee	1994	Outside
SD-02905	McDonald, Meg, Carol Serr, and Daniel M. Saunders	Phase III Data Recovery of CA-SDI-9243 A Multicomponent Site in the San Diego River Valley Santee, California	1994	Within
SD-02916	Peak & Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego Counties, California	1990	Within
SD-02928	Smith, Brian F. and Stephen J. Burke	A Cultural Resource Study for the PACTEL Cellular-Fischer Project	1994	Outside
SD-02929	Smith, Brian F.	Results of a Cultural Resource Evaluation Study for the Padre Dam Municipal Water District Phase I Reclaimed Water System Project	1993	Within
SD-03039	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Archaeological Survey of the SDG&E Power Line Relocation for Little Sycamore Canyon Landfill, San Diego County, California	1995	Outside
SD-03073	Hanna, David	Cultural Resources Survey of Sycamore Landfill Entrance Facility in San Diego, California	1994	Outside
SD-03098	Smith. Brian	Results of a Cultural Resource Study of the Padre Dam Municipal Water District Phase I Reclaimed Water System Project	1992	Within
SD-03110	Kyle, Carolyn E. and Dennis R. Gallegos	Draft Historic Properties Inventory for the East Mission Gorge Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project, City of San Diego	1995	Within
SD-03162	Carrico, Richard, Theodore C. Cooley, and Brian K. Glenn	National Archaeological Data Base (NADB) Information Sheet East Mission Gorge Interceptor Pump Station and Force Main Project Cultural Resource Data Recovery Report for CA SDI 9,243	1994	Within
SD-03228	Monserrate, Laurence C.	East Mission Gorge Trunk Sewer (EMGTS) Rehabilitation	1995	Within
SD-03331	Dames & Moore	Cultural Resources Survey for Ordnance Clearance at Former Camp Elliot, Mission Trails Regional Park, San Diego, California	1991	Outside
SD-03342	Kyle, Carolyn and Dennis Gallegos	Archaeological Evaluation of Prehistoric Sites CA-SDI-11606, CA-SDI-11057A AND CA-SDI-11057B, Kumeyaay Lake Campground, San Diego, California	1994	Outside
SD-03720	Schroth, Adella B., Dennis R. Gallegos, Peti Mcherny, and Nina	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for the Water Repurification Pipeline and Advanced Water Treatment Facility, City of San Diego, California	1996	Outside

Report No.	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance from APE
	Harris			
SD-03758	Dietler, John and Andrew R. Pigniolo	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Magazine Road North Repair Project on Miramar Marine Corps Air Station San Diego County, California	2000	Within
SD-04181	City of San Diego	Clean Water Program for Greater San Diego Santee Basin Water Reclamation Project Draft Environmental Report	1990	Within
SD-04184	Sue Hector	A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed East Elliott Community Planning Area	1988	Within
SD-04185	Recon	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Lake Murray, Cowles, and Fortuna Mountain Regional Park	1978	Outside
SD-04324	Westec Services, Inc. and Richard Carrico	Archaeological Survey of the Carlton Hills Community, Phase I Plan	1977	Outside
SD-04675	City of San Diego	Mitigated Negative Declaration for Sycamore Landfill Continued Operations-Brushing and Clearing	2001	Outside
SD-04692	Corum, Joyce	First Supplemental Historic Property Survey 11-SD-52 P.M. 7.3/17.2	1986	Outside
SD-04769	City od San Diego	Final Environmental Impact Report for the East Mission Gorge Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project, San Diego, CA	1995	Outside
SD-04934	Corum, Joyce	Extended Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Test Excavations at Sites CA-SDI-205, 5053, 8594, 9242, 10148, Santee, CA 11-SD-52 P.M. 7.3/17.2	1986	Within
SD-04981	RECON	Environmental Impact Analysis for the Santee Regional Shopping Center	1980	Outside
SD-05043	Corum, Joyce	First Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed State Route 52 Santo Road to State Route 67 11-SD-52 P.M. 7.3/17.2 11222-047050	1985	Within
SD-05138	Pigniolo, Andrew	Historic Property Survey Report for the Forester Creek Project Santee California	2001	Outside
SD-05288	Crafts, Karen C.	Negative Archaeological Survey Report-Second Addendum 11-SD-125 P.M. 20.0-22.4	1994	Outside
SD-05447	Rosen, Martin	Historical Property Survey Report Proposed Extension of State Route 125 from Fletcher Parkway in La Mesa to State Route 52 in Santee	1987	Outside
SD-05675	Kelsay, Richalene	Negative Area Survey Report District II County of San Diego	1987	Outside
SD-06014	City of San Diego	Draft EIR - Mission City Parkway Bridge and Associates Facilities	2001	Outside
SD-06301	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment: AT&T Wireless Services Facility #10046A San Diego County, CA	2002	Outside
SD-06324	City of San Diego	Scope of Work for a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Sycamore Landfill Master Plan (Project No. 5617)	2003	Outside
SD-06377	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Archaeological Resources Survey - Mission Trails Regional Park, Multi-Use Staging Area, San Diego	2001	Outside
SD-06526	Donovan, Mary	Negative Archaeological Survey Report, 8 Fairmount Ave., Westbound Auxiliary Lane	1985	Outside

Report No.	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance from APE
SD-06608	Rosen, Martin D.	Negative Archaeological Survey Report-First Addendum District 11, County of San Diego	1988	Outside
SD-07464	ERCE	Santee Light Rail Transit Project: Cultural Resources Technical Report	1990	Outside
SD-07735	Tift, Larry	Cultural Resources of the Hollins Lake Campground, City of San Diego	1990	Outside
SD-07892	CALTRANS	Historic Property Survey Report I15-SR67	2001	Outside
SD-08019	Pierson, Larry J.	An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program at the Sewer Group 708 Project.	2002	Within
SD-08816	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resources Survey for the Santee Aquatic/Gymnastic Center, City of Santee, California	2001	Outside
SD-08888	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Survey for the Town Center Park, City of Santee, California	2003	Outside
SD-08993	McGinnis, Patrick and Michael Baksh	Archaeological Survey Report for the Christ the King Lutheran Church Project, Santee San Diego County, California	2004	Outside
SD-09048	Kyle, Carolyn	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD 487-03, City of Santee San Diego County, California	2002	Outside
SD-09214	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Archaeological Monitoring for the East Mission Gorge Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project, San Diego, California (DEP NO. 94-0077; SCH NO. 95-061026)	1998	Outside
SD-09427	Gross, Timothy and Robbins-Wade, Mary	Cultural Resources Inventory: Mast Boulevard Extension Santee, California	1989	Outside
SD-09570	Guerrero, Monica and Dennis R. Gallegos	Cultural Resource Survey for the Sycamore Landfill EIR Project, City of San Diego, California	2003	Outside
SD-09661	Shultz, Richard and Alex Wesson	Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed West Hills High Cellular Communications Site, SD60XC105B, 8756 Mast Boulevard, Santee, San Diego County, California	2005	Outside
SD-09964	Price, Harry and Charly Bull	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Ryan Corporate Office Park Master Plan	2004	Outside
SD-10156	Clifford, Jim, Michael Hares, Shaina Seivers, and Alex Wesson	Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Henry's Avocado Grove Cellular Communications Site, SAN-213-C, 3153 Purer Road, Escondido, San Diego County, California	2006	Outside
SD-10416	Hector, Susan M.	Cultural Resources Study for the Maintenance of Old Mission Dam, Mission Trails Regional Park, San Diego, California	2006	Outside
SD-10536	Glenn, Brian	Report to the Historical Board for the City of San Diego Water utilities Department, Alvarado Filtration Plant Upgrade and Expansion CIP 73-261	1993	Outside
SD-11120	Kyle, Carolyn E.	Cultural Resource Monitoring for the Forester Creek Improvement Project, City of Santee, California	2007	Outside
SD-11128	Kyle, Carolyn E.	Cultural Resource Survey for the San Diego River Restoration Project Edgemoor Property, City of Santee, California	2006	Outside

Report No.	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance from APE
SD-11189	Pierson, Larry J.	Results of Archaeological Monitoring at Town Center Community Park Mass Grading, Santee, California (CIP 2004-31) (NEGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT)	2007	Outside
SD-11190	Kennedy, George L. and Gerald I Shiller	Paleontological Monitoring Report, Town Center Community Park Mass grading Project, City of Santee, San Diego County, California (CIP2004-31)	2007	Outside
SD-11412	Crafts, Karen	Historic Property Survey Report: State Route 52 Stage 4	2000	Outside
SD-11513	City of San Diego	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Sycamore Landfill Master Plan	2008	Outside
SD-11850	Hector, Susan	Historical Resources Study for the Old Mission Dam Mitigation Project, San Diego, California	2007	Within
SD-11969	Bonner, W.H.	Records Search Results for T-Mobile Site (CARLTON HILLS LUTHERAN), 9735 Halberns Boulevard, Santee, San Diego County, California	2007	Outside
SD-12319	Price, Harry J.	Santee Town Center Specific Plan Amendment, Appendices to the Draft Master Environmental Impact Report	2005	Outside
SD-12455	Gardener, Jill and Brian Williams	Cultural Resources Survey for the San Diego River Watershed Invasive Non-Native Plant Control and Habitat Restoration Program at the Carlton Oaks Golf Course, Santee, California	2009	Within
SD-12526	Bonner, Wayne and Sarah Williams	Cultural Resources Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SD06512A (FANITA RANCH WATER TANK), 8500 Organdy Lane, Santee, San Diego, California	2008	Outside
SD-12612	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Archaeological Survey Report: Biological Mitigation Parcel for the SR 163/Friars Road Interchange Improvements Project, San Diego County, California	2010	Outside
SD-12635	Rosen. Martin	Historic Property Resource Survey for the State Route 163 and Friars Road Interchange	2010	Outside
SD-13184	City of San Diego	Sycamore Canyon Landfill Master Plan Expansion	2011	Outside
SD-13202	Rosen, Martin	Cultural Resources Technical Assessment for the Program Environmental Impact Report for the San Diego River Park Master Plan, City of San Diego, California	2011	Within
SD-13226	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Mast Park Habitation Restoration Project, City of Santee, San Diego County, California	2011	Outside
SD-13237	Zepeda-Herman, Carmen	National Park Service Land and Water Conservation Fund Application for Padre Dam's Santee Lakes Picnic Shelter Replacement; Project No. 06-01705	2011	Outside
SD-13413	Tennesen, Kristin	ETS #22188, Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Carl Inspections, 1819Ppoles, Carl Subarea Project, San Diego County, California (HDR #179459)	2012	Outside
SD-13560	City of San Diego	Environmental Impact Report, Castlerock	2012	Outside
SD-13610	Whitaker, James E.	ETS #8032; Cultural Resources Survey for the Replacement of Tree Distribution Poles in Central Inland San Diego County, California	2009	Outside
SD-13918	City of San Diego	The San Diego River Park Master Plan	2012	Within
SD-14043	Wolf, Scott	Cultural Resources Study for the Santee Walmart Expansion Project, City of Santee, San Diego	2011	Outside

Report No.	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance from APE
		County, California		
SD-14123	Pigniolo, Andrew, Candace Ehringer, and Madeleine Bray	Draft Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment for the El Monte Valley Mining, Reclamation, and Groundwater Recharge Project	2011	Outside
SD-14747	Loftus, Shannon	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site SD0699 52 South and Prospect 8865 Cuyamaca Street, Santee, San Diego County, California 92071	2013	Outside
SD-14871	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for the T-Mobile West. LLC Candidate SD06480A (SD480 AL'S SPORT SHOP) 9250 Mission Gorge Road, Santee, San Diego County, California	2013	Outside
SD-15141	Phil Fulton	Cultural Resource Assessment Class I Inventory Verizon Wireless Services Rio Seco Facility, City of Santee, San Diego County, California	2014	Outside

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX C: NOT INCLUDED