

# Appendix D

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## Cultural Resources Sensitivity Analysis



# Santee Town Center Specific Plan Update

## Cultural Resources Sensitivity Analysis

February 2024 | 01427.00004.001

*Submitted to:*

**City of Santee**  
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Santee, CA 92071

*Prepared for:*

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Firm: HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.

Client/Project: M. W. Steele Group, Inc. / Santee Art and Entertainment Overlay Project

Report Date: February 2024

Report Title: Cultural Resources Sensitivity Analysis for the Santee Town Center Specific Plan Housing Acceleration Program Project, Santee, California

Submitted to: City of Santee

Type of Study: Cultural Resources Analysis

New Sites: None

Updated Sites: None – no fieldwork

USGS Quad: El Cajon 7.5' Quadrangle

Acreage: Approximately 651.42

Key Words: San Diego County; Santee; El Cajon Land Grant; Edgemoor Farm; P-37-005669 (CA-SDI-5669); P-37-007603 (CA-SDI-7603); P-37-009245 (CA-SDI-9245); P-37-020175; P-37-025303; P-19-028466; P-19-030482 (CA-SDI-19370); P-37-032655 (CA-SDI-20693); P-37-032878 (CA-SDI-20778); Township 15 South, Range 1 West

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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AB	Assembly Bill
AEN	Arts and Entertainment Neighborhood
ALUCP	Airport Safety Zone 4 as designated in the Gillespie Field Land Use Compatibility Plan
AMSL	above mean sea level
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BP	Before Present
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
HAP	Housing Acceleration Program
HE	Housing Elements
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
SANDAG	San Diego Association of Governments
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
TCSP	Town Center Specific Plan
TCP	Traditional Cultural Properties
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Santee (City) Town Center Specific Plan (TCSP) Amendment Project (project) proposes updates to the existing TCSP and to the Santee Arts and Entertainment Neighborhood (AEN). It also proposes conceptual planning and objective design standards for four large strategic Housing Elements (HE) within the TCSP area. The HE sites include Properties 16A, 16B, 20A, and 20B as delineated in the Sixth Cycle Housing Element EIR. The overall TCSP is approximately 651.42 acres, of which 341.72 acres are within the AEN, 11.04 acres are within HE Property 16A, 8.65 acres are within HE Property 16B, 7.76 acres are within Property 20A, and 9.92 acres are within Property 20B. The entire TCSP is located in the City of Santee, bordered by North Magnolia Avenue to the east, Mast Boulevard to the north, and Mission Gorge Road to the south. The western border of the TCSP runs through the San Diego River approximately 0.43-mile west of Cuyamaca Street and 0.27-mile east of Carlton Hills Boulevard.

HELIX was contracted to conduct a cultural resources study for the project, including a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), a Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and a cultural resources sensitivity analysis. The records search identified 14 previously recorded cultural resources within a one-quarter mile radius of the project area, including nine resources within the TCSP. One additional resource was identified within the HE during in-house research, resulting in a total of 10 resources within the TCSP and 15 within a one-quarter mile radius. Of these 15, two are significant prehistoric and ethnographic Kumeyaay village sites and one is the Edgemoor Farm Historic District.

A Sacred Lands File search returned positive results for tribal cultural resources within the project vicinity. HELIX conducted outreach in June 2022 to the tribal representatives listed and again with updated project information in October 2023. A total of five tribes responded to these outreach invitations. The San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, and the Campo Band of Mission Indians requested government-to-government consultation. The Barona Band of Mission Indians requested to receive the results of the cultural resources study and be kept apprised of any updates. Finally, the Jamul Indian Village deferred to closer tribes. The Barona Band of Mission Indians noted that the San Diego River valley is a known use area and has the potential for intact buried cultural deposits.

A review of historic aerial photographs and maps and additional in-house research provided insight into the TCSP project area. The Edgemoor Farm Historic District is located within HE Properties 20A and 20B. Twenty-six of the 27 buildings within the district were demolished in 2008 for a different project. The remaining building, a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) -listed historic Polo Barn, remains on site today and is proposed to remain under the proposed TCSP and HE developments.

The entire TCSP project area is within an alluvial setting prime for buried cultural resources. Fifteen cultural resources, including two prehistoric villages and one historic district, are located within one quarter-mile of the project area. The area is of tribal interest, as indicated by the two requests for government-to-government consultation received during Native American outreach. Thus, the TCSP, including the AEN and the four HEs, is culturally sensitive. Archaeological and Native American monitoring is recommended for any ground-disturbing construction projects proposed within the TCSP.

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# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

M.W. Steele Group, Inc. contracted HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) to provide cultural resources services for the Santee Town Center Specific Plan (TCSP) and Housing Acceleration Program (HAP) Project (project) in the City of Santee (City), San Diego County, California. The project proposes to update the City of Santee General Plan, modify the Arts and Entertainment Neighborhood (AEN), and provide objective design standards and contextual designs for four strategic Housing Element (HE) sites within the TCSP. HELIX conducted a cultural resources study to address the TCSP at a programmatic level, as well as project-specific analysis of the four proposed HE project sites. The cultural resources study included a records and literature search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and a cultural resources sensitivity analysis. This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and addresses the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.

## 1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The project area is located in the City of Santee, in the eastern portion of the County of San Diego, north of State Route (SR) 52 and west of SR 67 (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The project area is situated within an unsectioned portion of Township 15 South, Range 1 West on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute El Cajon quadrangle topographic map (Figure 2, *USGS Topography*). The proposed project area is situated within over 1,000 Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs), within the TCSP Area in the central portion of the City, bounded by Mission Gorge Road to the south, Mast Boulevard to the north, and Magnolia Avenue to the east (Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph*). Cuyamaca Street runs north-south through the western portion of the project area, forming segments of the western project boundary, and the San Diego River runs through the central northern portion of the project area (Figure 3). The topography of the project area is bisected by the San Diego River, which originates within the Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve East and flows west and southwest and ultimately reaches the Pacific Ocean.

The overall project area consists of 651.42 acres, which includes the proposed AEN (341.72 acres) and four HE Properties: Lot 16A is 11.04 acres, Lot 16B is 8.65 acres, Lot 20A is 7.76 acres, and Lot 20B is 9.92 acres.

## 1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project consists of a comprehensive update to the TCSP to modify or establish new land use designations, land uses, development standards, and conceptual guidelines that would apply to future development within the TCSP area. As part of this effort, the City of Santee would also make modifications to the AEN and provide objective design standards and conceptual designs for strategic HE sites within the TCSP. A more detailed description of each of the proposed project components is described below.

### 1.2.1 Town Center Specific Plan

Amendments to the TCSP would incorporate relevant updates to the plan's vision, land use permissions, and development standards. As part of the updates, new text and graphics would be developed and organized into a series of chapters, such as: Introduction, Land Use and Urban Form, Mobility and

Beautification, Infrastructure and Public Facilities, Implementation, and Administration. Text and concepts that remain relevant to the vision and goals of the TCSP would be maintained and incorporated into the updated TCSP document format and structure.

The amended TCSP would incorporate updated allowable and permitted land uses and development standards tailored to the project area. The updated TCSP would include graphics that illustrate the planned land use concepts and the plan's vision at key sites. As part of the TCSP, the circulation network exhibits of the plan would be updated, including the bicycle, pedestrian, and transit network maps, and street cross sections. The TCSP would include concepts for key improvements in the public right-of-way to enhance circulation within the project area. The TCSP would incorporate concepts to illustrate wayfinding and branding signage at important locations within the public right-of-way and public trails, such as signs tailored for pedestrian, bicyclists and transit users, signs designed to direct vehicular traffic and refer to parking areas, as well as iconic gateway structures that enhance the identity and sense of place in the project area.

The TCSP would also outline fundamental elements for the administration of the plan, such as the process for future specific plan amendments, and the development review, permit, and approval process for projects within the TCSP area. Additionally, the TCSP would address the relationship between the TCSP document and other planning documents, as well as consistency with the General Plan. The TCSP would also include a section describing how to use the document and guide reviewers and applicants through the path for review and approval of proposals within the TCSP area.

Finally, the TCSP amendment would also incorporate an adjustment to the Specific Plan boundaries to include additional sites such as the shopping center located at the northwest corner of Mission Gorge Road and Cuyamaca Road, and the shopping center located west of Cuyamaca Road, between Mission Creek Drive and River Park Drive. As a result of the boundary adjustment, the TCSP area would expand from 609.70 to 651.42 acres<sup>1</sup>, increasing by 41.72 acres.

### **1.2.2 Arts & Entertainment Neighborhood**

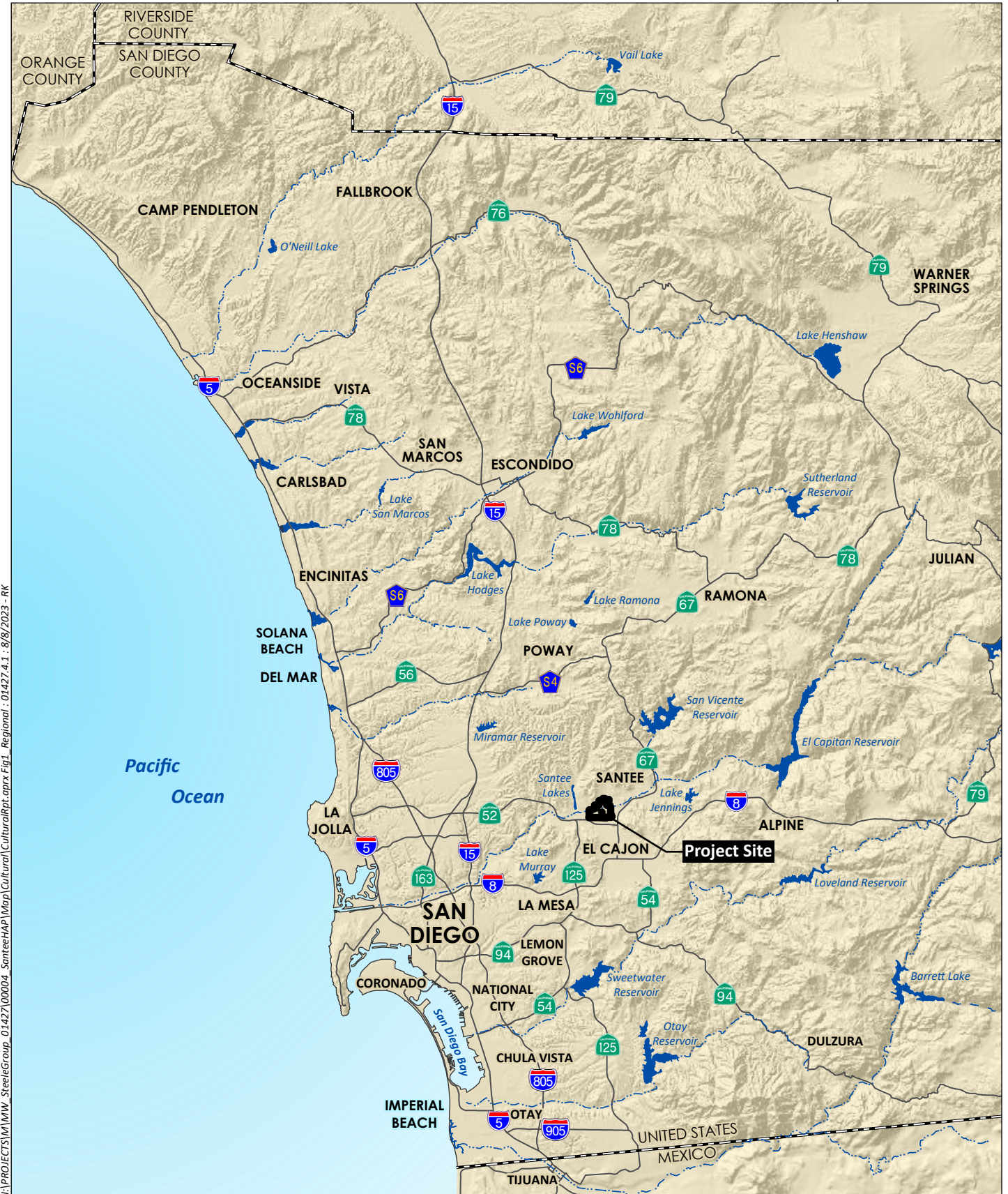
The TCSP would include an amendment to the AEN. As discussed above, the City adopted the AEN in 2019, with the intent of encouraging the development of an Arts & Entertainment Neighborhood within a significant portion of the TCSP. The update would incorporate the vision, guidelines, and development standards specific to the AEN as a subsection of the Land Use and Urban Form chapter of the TCSP. This section of the TCSP would also incorporate tailored land use designations that support uses related to art and culture, entertainment, commercial recreation, visitor, and civic uses.

The update to the vision and development standards for the AEN would aim to enhance connections to the San Diego River, strengthen the sense of place by creating an attraction for residents and visitors to gather, and public space concepts that would incorporate streetscape concepts with features such as landscaping, water elements, shade, lighting, and wayfinding. The concepts would also aim to create a central destination within the TCSP area, with a strong emphasis on connecting Arts & Entertainment to the natural environment.

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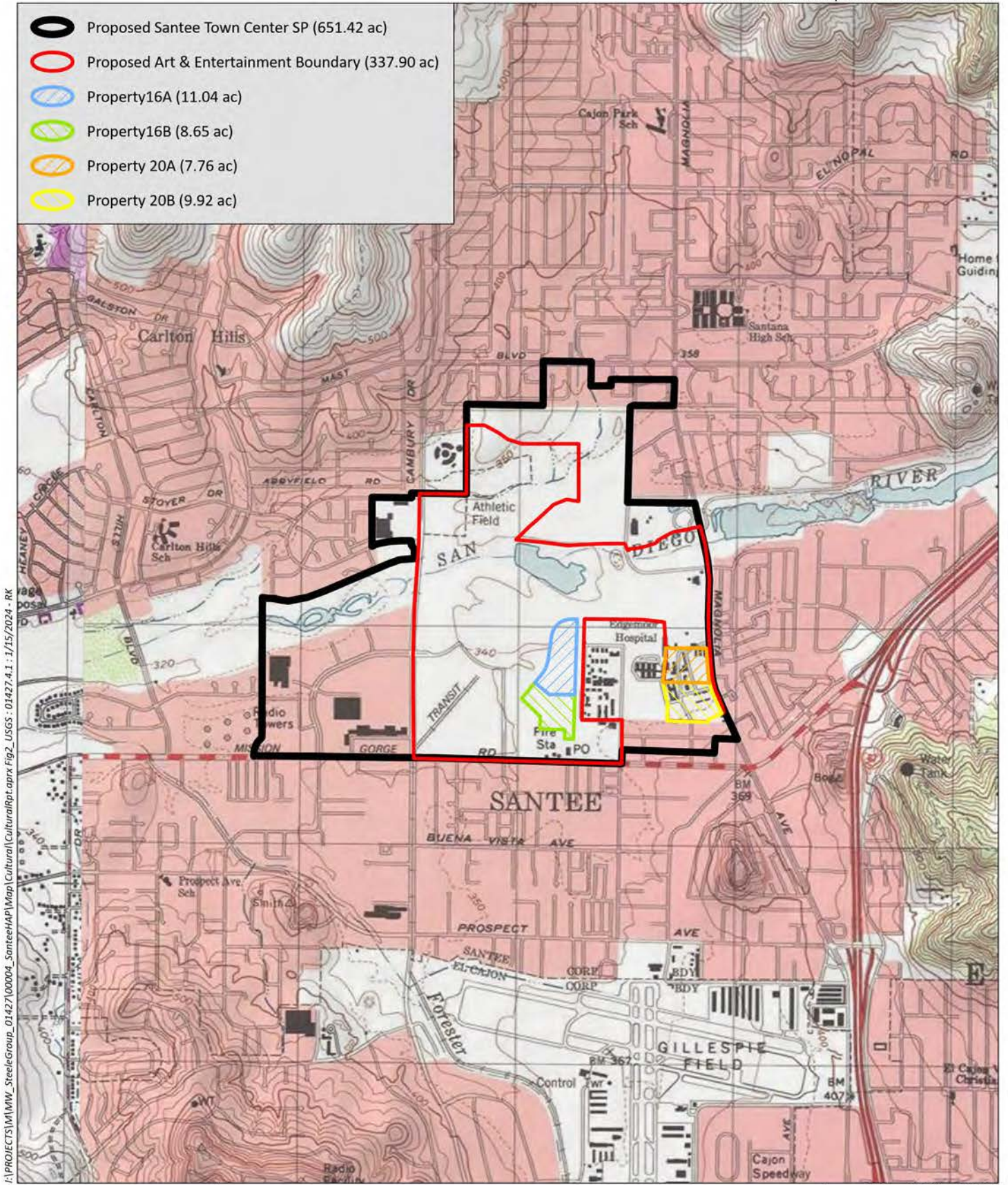
<sup>1</sup> The original Town Center Specific Plan published in 1986 cited the TCSP area as 706 acres, however amendments to the plan have reduced the Specific Plan total acreage. Additionally, the original acreage was based on an estimate; due to improved geographic information software over time, the number of reported acres in the TCSP has changed as the accuracy of the data has increased.





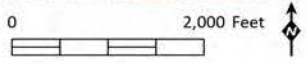
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Source: Base Map Layers (SanGIS, 2016)



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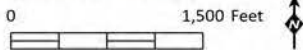
Source: El Cajon 7.5' Quad (USGS)





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Source: Aerial (SanGIS, 2023)



Additionally, the update would incorporate an adjustment to the AEN boundaries to include additional sites such as the open space designated areas along the San Diego River, areas north of the San Diego River, south of Riverwalk Drive, west of River Park Drive, east of Cuyamaca Street, and west of Magnolia Avenue. As a result of the boundary adjustments, the AEN area would expand from 172.49<sup>2</sup> to 341.72 acres, increasing by a total of 169.23 acres.

### 1.2.3 Four Strategic Housing Element Sites (2021-2029 Sixth Cycle)

The City Council adopted the Housing Element (2021-2029 Sixth Cycle) on May 11, 2022. The HE was prepared in compliance with State housing law as determined by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) on December 6, 2022. The HE included a Sites Inventory map and table (Figure C-1 and Table C-1 of the HE), that included a series of sites that are currently undeveloped or underutilized. The identified sites provide an opportunity for the City to meet its Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) housing production goals. Four strategic undeveloped housing sites identified in the Sites Inventory are located within the boundary of the TCSP and the AEN. The sites are identified as 16A, 16B, 20A, and 20B. Sites 16A and 16B are undeveloped sites located just north of Mission Gorge Road and east of Riverview Parkway in the Santee Town Center. The area surrounding the sites is primarily developed with Santee Trolley Square immediately west of the site, the Las Colinas Detention Facility to the east, and open space associated with the San Diego River to the north. A portion of Site 16A is located within the Airport Safety Zone 4 as designated in the Gillespie Field Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP). Sites 20A and 20B are undeveloped sites located just west of Magnolia Avenue, south of Riverview Parkway, and east of Edgemoor Drive. Sites 20A and 20B surround the Historic Edgemoor Polo or Dairy Barn. To the west of Site 20A is the Las Colinas Detention Facility, to the east is a gated 55+ manufactured home community. Site 20B is bordered by single-family residential homes to the south, multifamily residential to the east, and Las Colinas and Riverview Office Park to the west. A portion of the site is located within the Gillespie Field ALUCP Airport Safety Zone 4. The sites are proposed to be developed with residential uses.

The HE Implementation Program identified specific sites that would require rezoning to allow for residential uses, and/or to allow for the estimated housing capacity included in the HE. The HE proposed zoning changes for sites 16A, 16B, 20A, and 20B. As part of the realization of the Housing Element Implementation Program, the City analyzed and approved the re-zone of the four above-mentioned sites and adopted the rezoning on October 26, 2022. The zoning for sites 16A, 16B, 20A, and 20B as a result of the HE Implementation Program can be found in Table 1, *Housing Element Sites Zoning*.

**Table 1**  
**HOUSING ELEMENT SITES ZONING**

Site	Size (acres)	Current Zoning	Current Density
16A	11.11	Residential (TC-R-30)	Minimum of 30 du/ac, Maximum of 36 du/ac
16B	8.61	Residential (TC-R-14)	Minimum of 14 du/ac, Maximum of 22 du/ac
20A	7.75	Residential (TC-R-22)	Minimum of 22 du/ac, Maximum of 30 du/ac
20B	10.00	Residential (TC-R-30)	Minimum of 30 du/ac, Maximum of 36 du/ac

<sup>2</sup> The 2019 Art and Entertainment Overlay District refers to 155 acres; however, current GIS data shows 172 acres for the same area.

To further advance the housing production in Santee, City staff applied for a Housing Acceleration Program (HAP) grant from the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG), which was awarded. The HAP grant provides funding for project-level analysis of HE sites 16A, 16B, 20A, and 20B. The amended TCSP will include graphics and data that illustrate site planning and development concepts for each of these sites based on the maximum allowable density allowed by zoning. The EIR will analyze these sites at a project-level of detail.

## **1.3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

### **1.3.1 Federal**

Federal regulations that would be applicable to the project if there is a federal nexus (e.g., permitting or funding from a federal agency) include the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (16 United States Code 470 et seq., 36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 800). Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on “historic properties”, that is, properties (either historic or archaeological) that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). To be eligible for the NRHP, a historic property must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

- A. associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and/or
- D. has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### **1.3.2 State**

The California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code (PRC) 21084.1, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14 Section 15064.5, address determining the significance of impacts to archaeological and historic resources and discuss significant cultural resources as “historical resources,” which are defined as:

- resource(s) listed or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the CRHR (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][1])
- resource(s) either listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or in a “local register of historical resources” or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless “the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant” (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][2])
- resources determined by the Lead Agency to meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][3])

For listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a historical resource must be 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;
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.

Under 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a)(4), a resource may also be considered a “historical resource” for the purposes of CEQA at the discretion of the lead agency.

### **1.3.3 Integrity**

Significant resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Resource integrity, which is the authenticity of a historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance, is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In an archaeological deposit, integrity is assessed with reference to the preservation of material constituents and their culturally and historically meaningful spatial relationships. A resource must also be judged with reference to the particular CRHR/NRHP criteria under which it is proposed for eligibility.

### **1.3.4 City of Santee Policy**

Section 65302 (d) of the California Planning and Zoning Laws requires the City’s General Plan to contain a Conservation Element to address the conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources, including cultural resources. The City defines cultural resources as environmental components that are fragile and non-renewable evidences of human activity as reflected in districts, sites, structures, artifacts, works of art, and natural features that were of importance in human events. As contained within the Santee City limits, these primarily consist of archaeological sites, features, and structures ranging from early prehistoric to recent historic age.

In order to ensure their consideration and preservation where appropriate, the City has developed two policies to address cultural resources within the City limits:

**Policy 8.1** The City shall require either the preservation of significant historic or prehistoric sites, or the professional retrieval of artifacts prior to the development of a site, consistent with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act. Preservation may include various measures including avoidance, preservation in place, incorporation into open space, or covering or capping. The type of preservation would depend upon the nature and significance of the archaeological resource and the practical requirements of the proposed land use.

**Policy 8.2** The City should require curation of any recovered artifacts as a condition of any cultural resources mitigation program.

### **1.3.5 Native American Heritage Values**

Federal and state laws mandate that consideration be given to the concerns of contemporary Native Americans with regard to potentially ancestral human remains, associated funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony. Consequently, an important element in assessing the significance of the study site has been to evaluate the likelihood that these classes of items are present in areas that would be affected by the proposed project.

Potentially relevant to prehistoric archaeological sites is the category termed Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) in discussions of cultural resource management performed under federal auspices. According to Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King (1998), “Traditional” in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. Cultural resources can include TCPs, such as gathering areas, landmarks, and ethnographic locations, in addition to archaeological districts. Generally, a TCP may consist of a single site, or group of associated archaeological sites (district or traditional cultural landscape), or an area of cultural/ethnographic importance.

In California, the Traditional Tribal Cultural Places Bill of 2004 requires local governments to consult with Native American Tribes during the project planning process, specifically before adopting or amending a General Plan or a Specific Plan, or when designating land as open space for the purpose of protecting Native American cultural places. The intent of this legislation is to encourage consultation and assist in the preservation of Native American places of prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial importance.

California State Assembly Bill (AB) 52, effective July 1, 2015, introduced the Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR) as a class of cultural resource and additional considerations relating to Native American consultation into CEQA. Per PRC Section 21080.3, a CEQA lead agency must consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project to identify resources of cultural or spiritual value to the tribe, even if such resources are already eligible as historical resources as a result of cultural resources studies. A TCR may be considered significant if it is (i) included in a local or state register of historical resources; (ii) determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC Section 5024.1; (iii) a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; (iv) a historical resource described in PRC Section 21084.1 or a unique archaeological resource described in PRC Section 21083.2; or (v) a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

## **1.4 PROJECT PERSONNEL**

Mary Robbins-Wade M.A., RPA served as principal investigator and is the primary author of this technical report. Ms. Robbins-Wade meets the qualifications of the Secretary of Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for archaeology. Theodore Cooley, M.A., RPA, James Turner, M.A., RPA, Trevor Gittelough, M.A., RPA, and Nicole Falvey, B.A. served as report contributors. Resumes for key project personnel are presented in Appendix A.

## 2.0 PROJECT SETTING

### 2.1 NATURAL SETTING

The project area is situated within the San Diego River valley, and the San Diego River flows east to west through, roughly, the middle of the project area. The elevation in the project area ranges from approximately 330 to approximately 367 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The area surrounding the project is characterized predominantly by urban development, comprised of open space, transportation infrastructure, and commercial, residential, industrial development.

The project area is underlain by Holocene alluvial flood-plain deposits within and immediately along the San Diego River channel and Late Pleistocene alluvial flood-plain deposits along the riverbanks. The adjacent hills contain granitic bedrock (Cretaceous), including granodiorite, tonalite, and gabbro, and a variety of older metasedimentary rocks (Jurassic and Cretaceous) (Tan 2002). The soils of seven soil series are mapped for the project site, including the Tujunga Series, Grangeville Series, Visalia Series, Redding Series, Salinas Series, Ramona Series, and Riverwash, with the Tujunga, Grangeville, and Riverwash soils being the most prevalent throughout the central and southern portion of the project area. Tujunga sand soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes, form on alluvial fans and floodplain; Grangeville fine sandy loam soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, form on alluvial fans and floodplains; Visalia sandy loam soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, soils are very deep sandy loams that form in granitic alluvium soils on floodplains; Salinas clay soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, are generally nearly level with a surface layer of clay and a substratum of clay to clay loam; Redding gravelly loam soils, 2 to 9 percent slopes, are generally undulating to gently rolling with a hummocky terrain; Ramona sandy loam soils, 2 to 5 percent slopes, soils are very deep sandy loams with a sandy clay subsoil that form in granitic alluvium; and Riverwash materials, which typically occur along active stream channels and consist of sand, gravel, and cobbles (Bowman 1973), are present along the San Diego River channel.

While some major drainages such as the San Diego River still contain stands of riparian communities, with plants such as sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), and willow (*Salix* sp.), prior to historic and modern activities, more extensive stands of this vegetation were present. Adjacent foothill areas contained and still contain the coastal sage scrub and chaparral communities, including plants such as California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), flat-top buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), mission manzanita (*Xylococcus bicolor*), big berry manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glauca*), hairy ceanothus (*Ceanothus oliganthus*), and inland scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), possibly interspersed areas of native grasslands (*Stipa*, *Elymus*, *Poa*, *Muhlenbergia*) (Beauchamp 1986; Munz 1974). Many of the native plant species found in these vegetation communities and those found in the project vicinity are known to have been used by native populations for food, medicine, tools, and ceremonial and other uses (Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978). Major wildlife species found in this environment prehistorically were coyote (*Canis latrans*); mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*); grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*); mountain lion (*Felis concolor*); rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*); jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*); reptiles such as western pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*), southern pacific diamondback rattlesnake (*Crotalus oreganus helleri*), gopher snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus catenifer*), and several lizard species; and various rodents, the most notable of which are the valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), and dusky footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*) (Head 1972). Rabbits, jackrabbits, and rodents were very important to the prehistoric diet; deer were somewhat less



significant for food, but were an important source of leather, bone, and antler, clothing, tools, and shelter (Christenson 1990; Gifford 1940; Kroeber 1925; Luomala 1978).

## **2.2 CULTURAL SETTING**

### **2.2.1 Prehistoric Period**

The following culture history outlines and describes the known prehistoric background for the San Diego area with references to cultural traditions of potential relevance to prehistoric resources in the project area and vicinity. The approximately 10,000 years of documented prehistory of the San Diego region has often been divided into three periods: Early Prehistoric Period (San Dieguito Tradition/complex), Archaic Period (Milling Stone Horizon, Encinitas Tradition, La Jolla, and Pauma complexes), and Late Prehistoric Period (Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes).

#### **2.2.1.1 Early Prehistoric Period**

The Early Prehistoric Period represents the time period of the first known inhabitants in California. In some areas of California, it is referred to as the Paleo-Indian period and is associated with the Big-Game-Hunting activities of the peoples of the last Ice Age occurring during the Terminal Pleistocene (between 15,000 and 11,000 years ago) and the Early Holocene, beginning circa 10,000 years ago (Erlandson et al. 2007:62). In the western United States, most evidence for the Paleo-Indian or Big-Game-Hunting peoples, derives from finds of large, fluted spear and projectile points (Fluted-Point Tradition) in places such as Clovis and Folsom in the Great Basin and the Desert Southwest (Moratto 1984:79–88). In California, most evidence for the Fluted-Point Tradition derives principally from areas along the margins of the Great Basin and the Desert Southwest such as the Sierras, the southern Central Valley, and the deserts of southeastern California (Moratto 1984:79–88), with several, mostly isolated, occurrences of fluted spear points encountered on or near the coast of California (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007). Three of these isolated fluted points or point fragments have occurred in San Diego County, all occurring in the mountainous or eastern areas of the county. One was found in relative proximity to the east of the project area in the Cuyamaca Pass area (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007), another approximately 7.5 miles northeast of Warner Springs (Kline and Kline 2007), and the other near Ocotillo Wells in the east county area (Rondeau et al. 2007). Several others have occurred in proximity to the county, including one along the coast in adjacent Orange County to the northwest (Fitzgerald and Rondeau 2012) and two in Baja California to the south (Des Lauriers 2008; Hyland and Gutierrez 1995).

Results from recent archaeological investigations on the northern Channel Islands west of Santa Barbara have revealed that humans that were not Big Game hunters (e.g., no fluted points have been found on the islands, to date) were occupying the islands as early as the terminal Pleistocene, roughly 12,000 years ago (Erlandson et al. 2007:57). These results, instead, document a fully maritime-adapted population on the islands at this early date that was exploiting shellfish and using seaworthy boats to navigate the channel waters. Fishing has also been documented in the islands as early as 10,000 years ago by the presence of bone-gorge fishhooks (Erlandson et al. 2007:57). Such early dates, however, for a similar cultural pattern are still lacking for the adjacent southern California mainland. This absence on the mainland may be due to the rise in sea level brought about by post-Pleistocene deglaciation that possibly inundated sites located along this lower elevation, late Pleistocene/early Holocene coastline. At this time in San Diego County, the shoreline stood two to six kilometers farther seaward than today's coast (Masters and Aiello 2007).

Despite the occurrence of isolated fluted points in the San Diego area and vicinity, the earliest archaeological site documented to be 10,000 years old belongs to the San Dieguito Tradition (Warren et al. 2008; Warren and Ore 2011). The San Dieguito Tradition, with an artifact assemblage distinct from that of the Fluted Point Tradition, has been documented mostly in the coastal and near coastal areas in San Diego County (Carrico et al. 1993; Rogers 1966; True and Bouey 1990; Warren 1966; Warren and True 1961), as well as in the southeastern California deserts (Rogers 1939, 1966; Warren 1967), but with some evidence for it recently proposed at a site to the east in the mountains of San Diego County (Pignoli 2005) and at a site in the coastal area to the north in Los Angeles County (Sutton and Grenda 2012). The content of the earliest component of the C.W. Harris Site (CA-SDI-149), located along the San Dieguito River and approximately 15 miles to the northwest of the project area, formed the basis upon which Warren and others (Rogers 1929, 1938, 1966; Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961) identified the “San Dieguito complex,” and which Warren later reclassified as the San Dieguito Tradition (1968). This tradition is characterized by an artifact inventory consisting almost entirely of flaked stone biface and scraping tools, but lacking the fluted points associated with the Fluted Point Tradition. Diagnostic artifact types and categories associated with the San Dieguito Tradition include elongated bifacial knives; scraping tools; crescentics; leaf-shaped projectile points; and in the desert, Silver Lake and Lake Mojave projectile points (Knell and Becker 2017; Rogers 1939, 1966; Vaughan 1982; Warren 1966, 1967).

The subsistence system or emphasis of the San Dieguito Tradition, while not as yet entirely agreed upon, is suggested by Warren (1967) as having an orientation toward a hunting rather than a gathering economy. This characterization is based on an artifact assemblage of primarily hunting associated tools, in contrast to the more gathering-oriented complexes that were to follow in the Archaic Period (Warren 1967, 1968, 1987; Warren et al. 2008). Other researchers have interpreted the San Dieguito subsistence system to be possibly ancestral to, or a developmental stage for, the predominantly gathering-oriented “La Jolla/Pauma complex” of the subsequent Archaic Period (e.g., Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1985, 1987, 1991; Koerper et al. 1991). Based on uncalibrated radiocarbon dates, Warren originally indicated the San Dieguito Tradition to have begun sometime circa 9000 years before present (BP) and to have ended sometime between 8500 and 7500 BP (1967; 1968:4). Recent calibrations of these dates, however, have indicated that some are significantly earlier, i.e., circa 10,000 BP (Warren et al. 2008; Warren and Ore 2011).

### **2.2.1.2 Archaic Period**

In the southern coastal region, the subsequent Archaic Period dates from circa 8600 BP to circa 1300 BP (Warren et al. 2008). A large number of archaeological site assemblages dating to this period have been identified at a range of coastal and near coastal inland sites (Masters and Gallegos 1997:12-13). This appears to indicate that a relatively stable, sedentary hunting and gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, was present in the coastal and immediately inland areas of what is now San Diego County for more than 7,000 years. These assemblages, designated as the La Jolla/Pauma complexes, are considered part of Warren’s (1968) “Encinitas Tradition” and Wallace’s (1955) “Milling Stone Horizon.” In general, the content of these site assemblages includes manos and metates; shell middens; terrestrial and marine mammal remains; burials; rock features; bone tools; doughnut stones; discoidals; stone balls; plummets; biface points/knives; beads made of stone, bone, or shell; and cobble-based tools at coastal sites and increased hunting equipment and quarry-based tools at inland sites. As defined by True (1958), the “Pauma complex” aspect of this culture is associated with sites located in inland areas that lack shellfish remains but are otherwise similar in content to the La Jolla complex. The Pauma complex may, therefore, simply represent a non-coastal expression of the La Jolla complex (True

1980; True and Beemer 1982). During the latter half of the Archaic Period, artifacts such as dart points and mortars and pestles, which are essentially absent during the Early Archaic Period, begin to occur in site assemblages dating after circa 5500 BP. Also noted by Warren (2012), was an increase in the presence of larger mammal remains in La Jolla complex faunal assemblages during the latter part of the Archaic Period. This new, and subsequently increasing, use of these resources represents a significant shift in the Encinitas/La Jolla/Pauma complex subsistence system in the southern coastal region (Warren et al. 2008; Warren 2012).

Sites dating to the Archaic Period are more numerous along the coast. Inland archaeological sites in the San Diego County area, attributable to the Early Milling Stone Horizon, Encinitas Tradition, and/or the La Jolla/Pauma complex are not unknown (e.g., Chace and Sutton 1990; Cooley and Barrie 2004; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999; Gross and Robbins-Wade 1992, 2010; True 1980; Warren et al. 1961:10). However, similar to the San Dieguito complex, most of the substantiating archaeological evidence for the Encinitas Tradition/La Jolla/Pauma complex (Milling Stone Horizon) in present-day San Diego County is derived from sites in near-coastal valleys, estuaries, and/or embayments that are present along the San Diego coast south of the San Luis Rey River (e.g., Cooley et al. 2000; Cooley and Mitchell 1996; Gallegos and Kyle 1998; Pigniolo et al. 1991; Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). The location of the project area, approximately 10 to 15 miles from the coast, places it within the rising elevation, near coastal, inland foothill area where sites that can be radiometrically dated to the Archaic Period, and that contain La Jolla or Pauma complex assemblages, are less common (Gross and Robbins-Wade 2010:26; McDonald 1995:14; Warren et al. 2008).

While not plentiful, sites in inland foothill circumstances with evidence for exclusively Archaic Period occupation are rare. Instead, many inland sites with evidence for Archaic Period occupation also have evidence for subsequent Late Prehistoric occupation as well. One such site located adjacent to the project area along the San Diego River in the Mission Gorge area, approximately 14 miles from the ocean, CA-SDI-9243, has produced radiocarbon dates of circa 5400 and 5700 BP and Elko-eared style projectile points (Cooley 1995). The artifact assemblage and the radiocarbon results from the site also appear to indicate that it was repeatedly occupied over a period of nearly 6,000 years, with the last occupation occurring during the Late Prehistoric Period (Carrico et al. 1994; McDonald et al. 1994). Sites in the foothills along Santa Maria Creek, near Ramona, have produced an Elko-eared style projectile point and a radiocarbon date of circa 2000 BP, documenting an occupation during the Late Archaic Period, but with subsequent occupation occurring during the Late Prehistoric Period (Cooley and Barrie 2004). East of the project area, in the upper foothills, near Alpine, radiocarbon dates of 2550 BP and 2900 BP from two sites also suggested a Late Archaic Period occupation of these sites with subsequent occupation occurring during the Late Prehistoric Period (Gross and Robbins-Wade 2010). Similar to the long and repeated occupation at site CA-SDI-9243, the Scripps Poway Parkway site (CA-SDI-4608), located along the Beeler Canyon drainage, and situated approximately 15.3 miles from the ocean, has been radiocarbon dated to as early as 5800 BP. This site is described as associated with the “transitional periods between the San Dieguito and La Jolla complexes and the later Archaic/Late Prehistoric transition” (Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999:3.0-5). La Jolla complex artifacts recovered from the site included doughnut stones; discoidals; and Pinto, Elko, and large side-notched points. Also, in the Poway area, archaeological investigations along Poway/Peñasquitos Creek, have produced both radiocarbon dates and projectile points (Elko, Gypsum Cave, large side-notched, and Pinto points) that indicate there was an Archaic occupation with subsequent occupation occurring during the Late Prehistoric Period (Gross and Robbins-Wade 1992).

As noted above, it has been previously observed in San Diego County that during the Late Prehistoric Period, sites attributable to the San Luis Rey or Cuyamaca complexes occur in greater frequency in inland areas of the county. McDonald (1995:14), for example, has stated that “most sites in the Laguna Mountains can be expected to date from late prehistoric or ethnohistoric occupation of the region, and Archaic Period remains, while not unknown, are relatively rare,” and Gallegos (1995:200) states that “for San Diego County, there is temporal patterning, as the earliest sites are situated in coastal valleys and around coastal lagoons. Late Prehistoric Period sites are also found in coastal settings but are more common along river valleys and interior locations.” It is also possible to observe, however, that while a number of examples of Late Prehistoric Period sites that appear to be attributable exclusively to the San Luis Rey or Cuyamaca complexes have been identified for the near-coastal inland foothill areas of the county through diagnostic artifacts and/or radiocarbon dating (e.g., Chace and Hightower 1979:48; McCown 1945), a number of sites containing evidence for both Late Prehistoric Period and Archaic Period occupations have also been documented (Carrico et al. 1994; Cooley and Barrie 2004; Gross and Robbins-Wade 1992; 2010; McDonald et al. 1994; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999; Willey and Dolan 2004). It appears possible, therefore, that, as more archaeological data accumulates, this geographic dichotomy of site locations between the Archaic and Late prehistoric periods within the county, may be found to not be completely valid.

### **2.2.1.3 Late Prehistoric Period**

While there has been considerable debate about whether San Dieguito and La Jolla patterns might represent the same people using different environments and subsistence techniques, or whether they are separate cultural patterns (e.g., Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1987; Warren et al. 2008), abrupt shifts in subsistence practices and the use of new tool technologies are documented in the archaeological record to have occurred at the onset of the Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1500 to 1300 BP). The Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1500 BP to A.D. 1769) is also characterized by higher population densities and intensification of social, political, and technological systems. The technological changes observed include a shift from the use of atlatl and dart to the bow and arrow; subsistence shifts that include a reduction in shellfish gathering in some areas (possibly due to silting of the coastal lagoons); and the storage of crops, such as acorns. New traits such as the production of pottery and cremation of the dead, were also introduced during the Late Prehistoric Period.

Movements of people during the last 2,000 years can account for at least some of these changes. Yuman-speaking people had occupied the Gila/Colorado River drainages of what is now western Arizona by 2,000 years ago (Moriarty 1968) and then continued to migrate westward. An analysis by Moriarty (1966, 1967) of materials recovered from the Spindrifft site in La Jolla indicated a preceramic Yuman phase. Based on this analysis and a limited number of radiocarbon samples, Moriarty concluded that Yuman speakers, lacking ceramic technology, penetrated into and occupied what is now the San Diego coastline circa 2000 BP. Subsequently, approximately 1200 to 1300 BP, ceramic technology diffused into the coastal area from the eastern deserts. Although these Yuman speakers may have shared cultural traits with the people occupying what is now eastern San Diego County before 2000 BP, their influence is better documented throughout present-day San Diego County after 1300 BP with the introduction of small points, ceramics, Obsidian Butte obsidian, and the practice of cremation of the dead.

Based on early research by Meighan (1954) and True (1970), two distinct archaeological complexes have been proposed for the Late Prehistoric Period in what is now San Diego County. The Cuyamaca complex is based on analysis by True of archaeological excavations within Cuyamaca Rancho State Park and of San Diego Museum of Man (now Museum of Us) collections. Based on the results of this analysis, True

(1970) defined a Late Prehistoric Period complex for southern San Diego County that was distinct from Meighan's (1954) San Luis Rey complex in the northern county area. The presence or absence, or differences in the relative occurrence, of certain diagnostic artifacts in site assemblages, provide the principal distinctions between these archaeological complexes. Cuyamaca complex sites, for example, generally contain both Cottonwood Triangular-style points and Desert Side-notched arrow points, while Desert Side-notched points are quite rare or absent in San Luis Rey complex sites (Pignoli 2004). Other examples include Obsidian Butte obsidian, which is far more common in Cuyamaca complex sites than in San Luis Rey complex sites, and ceramics; while ceramics are present during the Late Prehistoric Period throughout what is now San Diego County, they are more common in the southern or Cuyamaca complex portions of San Diego County where they occur earlier in time and appear to be somewhat more specialized in form. Both complexes have produced a variety of ceramic vessel types, along with straight and bow-shaped ceramic pipes and effigies. Interment of the dead at Cuyamaca complex sites is almost exclusively by cremation, often in special burial urns for interment, while archaeological evidence from San Luis Rey complex sites indicates both inhumation and cremation. Based on ethnographic data, including the areas defined for the Hokan-based Yuman-speaking peoples (Diegueño/Kumeyaay) and the Takic-speaking peoples (Luiseño) at the time of contact, it is generally accepted that the Cuyamaca complex is associated with the Diegueño/Kumeyaay people and the San Luis Rey complex with the Luiseño people (True 1970; True and Waugh 1982).

The project area lies within the area currently defined for the Cuyamaca complex (True 1970:58). A Cuyamaca complex artifact assemblage commonly contains Tizon Brown Ware pottery, various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, and hammerstones), arrow shaft straighteners, pendants, manos and metates, and mortars and pestles. The arrow point assemblage often includes Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points with the Dos Cabezas Serrated type also sometimes occurring (McDonald and Eighmey 2008).

Compared to Archaic Period sites, Late Prehistoric Period sites attributable to the Cuyamaca or San Luis Rey complexes are less common in the near-coastal areas of the county. Gallegos (1995:200) states that "for San Diego County, there is temporal patterning, as the earliest sites are situated in coastal valleys and around coastal lagoons. Late Prehistoric Period sites are also found in coastal settings but are more common along river valleys and interior locations." In contrast, numerous Late Prehistoric Period sites, attributable to the San Luis Rey or Cuyamaca complexes have been identified for the near-coastal inland foothill areas of the county through diagnostic artifacts and/or radiocarbon dating (e.g., Berryman 1981; Campbell et al. 2017; McCown 1945), including some sites containing evidence for both Late Prehistoric Period and Archaic Period occupations (Carrico et al. 1994; Chace and Hightower 1979; Cooley and Barrie 2004; Dominici and Corum 1985; Gross and Robbins-Wade 2010; McDonald et al. 1994; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999; Willey and Dolan 2004).

## **2.2.2 Ethnohistory**

The project area is located within the traditional territory of the Kumeyaay people, also known as Ipai, Tipai, or Diegueño (named for Mission San Diego de Alcalá). At the time of Spanish contact, Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay bands occupied southern San Diego and southwestern Imperial counties and northern Baja California. The Kumeyaay are a group of exogamous, patrilineal territorial bands that lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherías. Most rancherías were the seat of a clan, although it is thought that, aboriginally, some clans had more than one ranchería, and some rancherías contained more than one clan (Luomala 1978). Several sources indicate that large Kumeyaay villages or rancherías were located in river valleys and along the shoreline of coastal estuaries (Kroeber 1925;

Luomala 1978). They subsisted on a hunting and foraging economy, exploiting San Diego's diverse ecology throughout the year; coastal bands exploited marine resources, while inland bands might move from the desert, ripe with agave and small game, to the acorn and pine-nut-rich mountains in the fall (Cline 1984; Kroeber 1925; Luomala 1978).

At the time of Spanish colonization in the late 1700s, several major Kumeyaay villages were located in proximity to the study area. The closest of these settlements was the village of *Micheagua*, located along the San Diego River east of Mission Gorge and possibly within and immediately adjacent to the project area (Richard Carrico, personal communication 2021). Archaeological site CA-SDI-5669, located partially within the project area and extending to the east of the TCSP, has been recently suggested as the possible location of this village (Berryman 2019; Campbell et al. 2017). Other nearby villages include the village of *Nipaguay*, located along the north side of the San Diego River approximately eight miles southwest of the project area, at the second and final location of the Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Brodie 2013; Carrico 2008); the village of *Cosoy*, located approximately 13 miles to the southwest of the project area along the San Diego River near the location of the San Diego Presidio and the first location of the Mission San Diego de Alcalá; and the village of *Jamo* (Rinconada), located approximately 14 miles to the west of the study area, where the Rose Canyon drainage enters into Mission Bay (Carrico 1977, 2008; Winterrowd and Cardenas 1987). These latter two village locations (*Cosoy* and *Jamo*) were documented as inhabited at the inception of Spanish colonization when they were visited by the Spanish during the initial Portolá expedition in 1769 (Carrico 1977).

Some native speakers referred to river valleys as *oon-ya*, meaning trail or road, describing one of the main routes linking the interior of San Diego with the coast; the floodplain from the Mission San Diego de Alcalá to the ocean was *hajir* or *qajir* (Harrington 1925). Inland travel in prehistoric times along major drainages, such as the San Diego River and its tributaries, may reflect coastal Kumeyaay bands accessing inland resources such as outcrops of metavolcanic and quartz toolstone, and/or vegetal resources such as seeds from grassland and sage scrub habitats adjacent to the river and acorns from riparian and oak woodland habitats along the river as well as the bedrock outcrops needed to process these vegetal foodstuffs (Zepeda-Herman and Price 2016:19). It is also likely that the Kumeyaay people used the San Diego River valley and some of its larger tributaries as travel corridors from interior coastal plain areas to and from villages located along, and at the mouth of, the San Diego River, such as *Nipaguay*, *Micheagua*, *Cosoy*, and *Jamo*, as well as other villages along the coast to the north of the river and the study area, such as *Ystagua* and *Onap* (Carrico 2008; Trafzer and Carrico 1992:53).

## **2.2.3 Historical Background**

### **2.2.3.1 Spanish Period**

While Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo visited San Diego briefly in 1542, the beginning of the historic period in the San Diego area is generally given as 1769. In the mid-eighteenth century, Spain had escalated its involvement in California from exploration to colonization, and in that year, a Spanish expedition headed by Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra established the Royal Presidio of San Diego. Portolá then traveled north from San Diego seeking suitable locations to establish military presidios and religious missions in order to extend the Spanish Empire into Alta California.

Initially, both a mission and a military presidio were located on Presidio Hill overlooking the San Diego River and the Kumeyaay village of *Cosoy* (Alter 2021). A small pueblo, now known as Old Town San Diego, developed below the presidio. Five years later, Father Junipero Serra moved the Mission six miles

upriver, near the Kumeyaay village of Nipaguay. The missions and presidios stood, literally and figuratively, as symbols of Spanish colonialism, importing new systems of labor, demographics, settlement, and economies to the area. Cattle ranching, animal husbandry, and agriculture were the main pursuits of the missions. Much of the inland San Diego area was used by the mission as grazing lands.

The Mission needed a dependable water source after droughts in 1801 and 1803—one was found six miles to the east of the Mission, in what is now the Mission Trails Regional Park (Alter 2021; Zepeda-Herman and Price 2016). Using labor from the local Kumeyaay Indians, construction of the dam along the San Diego River began in 1809 and was completed by 1815. Following the secularization of the missions in 1833, the dam and flume were not maintained; flume tiles were taken to be used for homes of pioneers; and floods, particularly the flood of 1916, washed away most of the flume (Alter 2021).

### **2.2.3.2 Mexican Period**

Although Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, Spanish patterns of culture and influence remained for a time. The missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained in the 1820s. Following the secularization of the missions in 1834, large ranchos were granted to prominent and well-connected individuals, ushering in the Rancho Era, with the society making a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. With the numerous new ranchos in private hands, cattle ranching expanded and prevailed over agricultural activities.

These ranches put new pressures on California’s native populations, as grants were made for inland areas still occupied by the Kumeyaay, forcing them to acculturate or relocate farther into the backcountry. In rare instances, former mission neophytes were able to organize pueblos and attempt to live within the new confines of Mexican governance and culture. The most successful of these was the Pueblo of San Pasqual, located inland along the San Dieguito River Valley, founded by Kumeyaay who were no longer able to live at the Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Carrico 2018; Farris 1994).

The project area is located within the El Cajon Rancho. In 1845, most of the neighboring El Cajon Valley was granted to Dona Maria Antonia Estudillo de Pedrorena by Governor Pio Pico at the insistence of Don Miguel Telesforo de Pedrorena (Head 1952a; Lay 1989; Ogden 1862). The rancho, which was renamed Rancho El Cajon, totaled roughly 48,800 acres and encompassed present day El Cajon, Bostonia, Santee, Lakeside, Flinn Springs, and the eastern part of La Mesa. The Pedrorenas used the area extensively for cattle grazing; the croplands and vineyards tended during the Spanish Period fell into neglect (Head 1952a).

### **2.2.3.3 American Period**

American governance began in 1848, when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ceding California to the United States at the conclusion of the Mexican–American War. A great influx of settlers to California and the San Diego region occurred during the American Period, resulting from several factors, including the discovery of gold in the state in 1848, the end of the Civil War, the availability of free land through the passage of the Homestead Act, and later, the importance of San Diego County as an agricultural area supported by roads, irrigation systems, and connecting railways. The increase in American and European populations quickly overwhelmed many of the Spanish and Mexican cultural traditions, and greatly increased the rate of population decline among Native American communities.

While the American system required that the newly acquired land be surveyed prior to settlement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo bound the United States to honor the land claims of Mexican citizens who were granted ownership of ranchos by the Mexican government. The Land Act of 1851 established a board of commissioners to review land grant claims, and land patents for the land grants were issued throughout the following years. The confirmation of ranchos' boundaries in the late 1860s and early 1870s drew additional settlers as land became officially conveyable.

Under the Homestead Act of 1862, settlers could claim up to 160 acres of public land for the cost of a filing fee of \$10, on condition that the land was occupied for at least five years and that certain improvements were made. The increase of land claims significantly reduced the remaining lands which sustained the Native American populations, as settlers marked, surveyed, and fenced property, which in turn changed the landscape of what is now San Diego County. The increase of land claims pushed for Native American reservations to be established in what were lands of poor subsistence, making indigenous people increasingly reliant on the Euro-American economic system as an alternative to the reservations (Carrico 2008).

A claim for Rancho El Cajon was filed in 1852 by Thomas Sutherland, the guardian of Pedorena's heirs. This claim was confirmed by the United States Supreme Court in 1856, and the grant was patented in 1876 (United States v. Sutherland 1856; Willey 1886). Nearly destitute, Don Miguel Jr. sold approximately 10,000 acres of the El Cajon rancho to Elder Jacob Knapp for roughly \$9,000. Knapp then sold the land to Los Angeles land developer Isaac Lankershim, who would later purchase the rest of the rancho in 1868 for a total of \$64,000 (Birkett 1962; Head 1952b, 1952c; Hood 1981; Scott 1981).

Following the Civil War, a surge of settlers in search of new lands caused a population boom in California. Squatters and land-grabbers flooded the El Cajon Rancho. In response, Lankershim hired former Union Major Levi Chase as his agent and promptly launched a legal battle to evict the squatters (Head 1952d, 1952e; Hood 1981). It was soon discovered that the U.S. Land Offices did not officially recognize the El Cajon Rancho. After seven years of litigation and close to \$60,000 in legal fees, President U.S. Grant signed the patents, confirming the ownership of the land to Isaac Lankershim (Head 1952d). In return, Chase received close to 8,000 acres of land in the southern portion of the ranch, which he deemed Chase Ranch (Head 1952d; Hood 1981).

In San Diego County, the 1880s were characterized by "boom and bust" cycles that brought thousands of people to the area. By the end of the decade, many had left, although some remained to form the foundations of small communities based on dry farming, orchards, dairies, and livestock ranching. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, rural areas of San Diego County developed small agricultural communities, consisting of individuals and families tied together through geographical boundaries, a common schoolhouse, and a church.

The small town of Stowe was established in the 1880s in Sycamore Canyon, west of the project area (Fryman 2012). Stowe flourished as a small ranching and farming community. The local post office was established in 1889, and a one-room schoolhouse was established at the junction of Beeler and Sycamore Canyons in 1890 (Jacques and Quillen 1983). Unfortunately, the town of Stowe was short lived; the post office closed in 1905 and the schoolhouse closed in 1906 (Jordan et al. 2008).



## **2.2.4 Project Vicinity**

In 1877, George A. Cowles purchased approximately 4,000 acres of land for a vineyard in what would later be known as the Santee area. Originally known as Cowleston, Santee gained its name in 1891 when Cowles's widow Jennie married Milton Santee, a local realtor and surveyor (City of Santee 2018). Agriculture remained the area's primary focus through the late 1800s, with dairies and barns dotting the landscape. One such dairy farm was the Edgemoor Farm. Edgemoor Farm, established in 1908, was later purchased by the County of San Diego to be used as a geriatric hospital (Santee Historical Society 2020). As time went on, the County added new buildings to the property while still maintaining the original barn, though the dairy and farm had fallen into disuse by the 1950s.

Northwest of Santee lies Fanita Ranch, which was established in 1885 when Hosmer P. McKoon purchased 9,543 acres of land (City of Santee 2018). Portions of the ranch were sold off in the ensuing years, and in 1898, the Scripps family purchased 7,000 acres of the Fanita Ranch to be used for cattle ranching and as a country resort (City of Santee 2018). Portions of the ranch were later sold to the federal government and became Camp Elliot, which contains portions of today's Marine Corps Air Station Miramar.

By the 1950s and 1960s, most of San Diego County experienced an increase in residential, commercial, and infrastructure development. The Rio San Diego Municipal Water District was established in 1955 to import water from the San Diego County Water Authority. In 1956, the Santee County Water District was formed, due to the County Water District Laws of the State of California (Padre Dam Municipal Water District 2016). Due to the increased population in the area, the Santee County Water District realized that it needed a place to dump partially treated wastewater; in 1959, district manager Ray Stoyer visited Sycamore Canyon and discovered a series of excavated mining beds (Stevens 1971). These mining beds, owned by Bill Mast, would later be donated to the Water District and turned into the Santee Lakes in exchange for water rights to a portion of the treated water. The Santee Lakes would open for fishing and boating in 1961 and for swimming in 1965 (Padre Dam Municipal Water District 2016; Stevens 1971). The Padre Dam Municipal Water District was created when the Rio San Diego Water District and the Santee County Water District merged in 1976 (Padre Dam Municipal Water District 2016).

## **3.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND CONTACT PROGRAM**

### **3.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYS FOR THE HE PROPERTIES**

In 2004, RECON conducted project-specific cultural resources surveys for the four proposed HE properties (16A, 16B, 20A, and 20B); these serve as the basis for the project-specific analysis for these properties in this report (Bull and Price 2004). The 2004 study did not identify any cultural resources within HE 16A or 16B; however, it discussed the Edgemoor Polo Barn and Edgemoor Farm Historic District, located within HE 20A and 20B (see Section 3.3.1 below).

## 3.2 RECORDS SEARCH

HELIX requested a records search from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at the San Diego State University on May 3, 2022; an updated records search was conducted on August 23, 2023 to include the updated project area and slightly expanded radius. The records search covered a quarter-mile radius around the TCSP area and included the identification of previously recorded cultural resources and locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies. A review of the California Historical Resources and the state Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directories, and Local Register, was also conducted. The records search summary and map are included as Appendix B (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

### 3.2.1 Previous Surveys

The records search results identified 62 previous cultural resource studies within the record search limits, 39 of which overlap with the project area (Appendix C, *Table of Previous Studies within One Quarter Mile*). Of these 39 studies, seven identified resources within the search radius: a site investigation (Hector 1981), a survey addendum (Corum 1985), a specific plan amendment (Price 2005), a survey and evaluation (Campbell 2015), and three pedestrian surveys (Kyle 2003; Price and Bull 2004; Zepeda-Herman 2020).

### 3.2.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The SCIC has a record of 14 previously recorded cultural resources within the records search limits, nine of which are located within or immediately adjacent to the overall TCSP project area. The resources that have been documented within or immediately adjacent to the overall TCSP project area include P-37-005669 (CA-SDI-5669), P-37-007603 (CA-SDI-7603), P-37-009245 (CA-SDI-9245), P-37-020175, P-37-025303, P-19-028466, P-19-030482 (CA-SDI-19370), P-37-032655 (CA-SDI-20693), and P-37-032878 (CA-SDI-20778), which are described below. One additional resource (Edgemoor Farm Historic District) was not identified in the SCIC records search, but was identified during in-house research; thus, a total of 15 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the overall TCSP (Table 2, *Previously Recorded Resources within One Quarter Mile of the Project Area*).

Of the ten resources recorded within the TCSP project area, four are located within the AEN, including a historic refuse scatter (P-37-009245/CA-SDI-9245), two prehistoric lithic isolates (P-37-025303 and P-37-028466), and a prehistoric lithic and ground stone scatter (P-37-030482/CA-SDI-19370).

The SCIC records search identified one cultural resource (P-37-020175) within the HE, specifically within HE site 20A. This resource is the former Edgemoor Senior Center that is located within the Edgemoor Farm Historic District. Additionally, the Edgemoor Farm Historic District is located within HE sites 20A and 20B (see Section 3.3.1). Table 2 below indicates which resources are located within the search radius, within the TCSP, within the AEN, and within the HE sites, respectively.

**Table 2**  
**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE-QUARTER MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA**

Primary Number (P-37-##)	Trinomial (CA-SDI-#)	Age	Description	Recorder, Date
*005669	5669	Prehistoric	Pre-contact village site with habitation debris, lithics, brown ware, milling, and possible human remains	Polan, 1978; Thesken, 1983; Duran, Campbell, and Haas, 2015; Campbell, Douglas, Duncan, Menchaca, Smolik, and Duran, 2017
*007603	7603	Prehistoric	Pre-contact village site with widely scattered artifacts	Norwood, 1979; Hector, 1981
**009245	9245	Historic	Historic refuse scatter	Valois, 1982
***020175	--	Historic	Edgemoor Senior Center	Unknown, 1985
**025303	--	Prehistoric	Isolated lithic tool	Kyle, 2001
**028466	--	Prehistoric	Three secondary metavolcanic flakes	Price, 2004
029009	--	Historic	Historic single-family residence dating to the 1950s	Wynns and Wynns, 2000
029011	--	Historic	Historic single-family residence dating to the 1930s	Hope, 2000
**030482	19370	Prehistoric	Light density lithic and ground stone artifact scatter encountered in a subsurface context in monitoring	Giletti, 2009
*032655	20693	Historic	Historic refuse scatter generally dating to the 1930s	Robbins-Wade, Linton, Van Wormer, Giletti, Walter, and Koehen, 2012
*032878	20778	Multi-component	Ground stone, flaked stone tools, debitage, shell, two features, historic refuse, and probable human remains, found in subsurface context during monitoring	Davison and Giletti, 2012; Robbins Wade, 2015
035505	--	Historic	Rectangular Modern Industrial warehouse structure	Loftus, 2013
035815	21860	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter with ground stone, flaked stone, and fire-affected rock, found in monitoring	Robbins-Wade, Falvey, Kandybowicz, Villalobos, Figueroa, Arrowsmith, Curo, and Curo, 2015

Primary Number (P-37-##)	Trinomial (CA-SDI-#)	Age	Description	Recorder, Date
039090	22955	Multi-component	Bedrock milling features with historic features associated with the Santee School	Strother and Smolik, 2019
****N/A	N/A	Historic	The Edgemoor Farm Historic District (see Section 3.3.1)	Stiegler and Furlonger, 2008

\* Within the TCSP

\*\* Within the Arts and Entertainment Neighborhood

\*\*\*Within HE Site 20A

\*\*\*\*Within HE sites 20A and 20B; not included in the SCIC records search results

### 3.2.2.1 Resources only within the TCSP

#### **P-37-005669 (CA-SDI-5669)**

This large site has been recorded as consisting of three loci, one which is located within the TCSP, and two of which are just east of the project area. The site was originally recorded in 1978 (Polan) and has been described as a village; it has been the subject of several excavation projects, including extensive data recovery excavations, at various of the three recorded loci (Duran et al. 2015). Cultural material recovered included projectile points, flaked stone and ground stone tools, shell and stone beads, pottery, faunal material (animal bone and marine shell), and human remains (identified as “likely” or “possibly” human). Hearth features and a possible pit feature were identified at the site (Thesken 1983)

#### **P-37-007603 (CA-SDI-7603)**

Site P-37-007603 (CA-SDI-7603) is a prehistoric artifact scatter first recorded by Norwood in 1979. Located along the southern bank of the San Diego River, it was first described as a light density, widely disbursed artifact scatter of lithics, ground stone and thermally affected rocks in a 150-meter by 150-meter area. Hector described the site in 1981 as the widely scattered remains of a village, comprised of ground stone and lithics, with no distinct boundary. It had been heavily impacted by historic agriculture and development of the Santee area. It was noted by Hector to have been destroyed.

#### **P-37-032655 (CA-SDI-20693)**

Site P-37-032655 (CA-SDI-20693) is a historic refuse scatter recorded by Robbins-Wade et al. in 2012. Located north of the San Diego County Women’s Detention Facility (Las Colinas), it consists of glass and ceramics, along with butchered bone, dating to the 1930s. Ceramics were primarily comprised of hotel ware and Fiesta ware. It is likely associated with the Edgemoor Farm and the San Diego County Home for the Aged and Indigent.

#### **P-37-032878 (CA-SDI-20778)**

Site P-37-032878 (CA-SDI-20778) is a multi-component artifact scatter, originally recorded by Davison and Giletti in 2012, and updated by Robbins-Wade in 2015; all the cultural material was found in a subsurface context during construction monitoring. Located in the San Diego County Women’s Detention Facility project area, it is comprised of two prehistoric features, scattered manos, metates,

lithic flakes, and shellfish remains, along with ceramics, glass fragments, and metal fragments, all recovered between the surface and up to five feet below the surface. Prehistoric artifacts consist of 21 manos, 40 mano fragments, a metate, fragments of two additional metates, five lithic cores, one utilized flake, one hammerstone, and 40 lithic flakes. Historic artifacts consisted primarily of commercial-grade ceramic ware, which show a temporal range between the late 1800s to the mid-1900s. The prehistoric component is likely associated with the habitation site (CA-SDI-5669 and CA-SDI-19370), while the historic component is likely associated with the Edgemoor site and the Edgemoor Farm and San Diego County Home for the Aged and Indigent. During additional monitoring in 2015, three mano fragments were identified in the southern portion of the site, as well as fragments of human bones in two distinct locations in the northern portion of the site. The human remains were fragments of foot and wrist bones and were situated within disturbed fill soils that included modern debris intermixed with sediment.

### **3.2.2.2 Resources within the Arts and Entertainment Neighborhood**

#### **P-37-009245 (CA-SDI-9245)**

Site P-37-009245 (CA-SDI-9245) is located within the AEN. It is a historic refuse scatter that was recorded by Valois in 1982. Located in an open pasture east of Cuyamaca Street and north of Mission Gorge Road, it is described as a dense concentration measuring 30 meters by 30 meters, comprised of ceramics, metal fragments and objects, glass bottles, and butchered bones. It is likely a multi-event dump site from the 1930s and 1940s.

#### **P-37-025303**

Cultural resource P-37-025303 consists of an isolated metavolcanic lithic tool located within the AEN. It was recorded by Kyle in 2001, located on a small knoll east of Cuyamaca Street and north of the San Diego River.

#### **P-37-028466**

Cultural resource P-37-028466 is a prehistoric lithic isolate located within the AEN. The isolate, recorded by Price in 2004, consists of three secondary metavolcanic flakes. One flake shows evidence of being retouched or modified, while the other two are unmodified secondary flakes.

#### **P-37-030482 (CA-SDI-19370)**

Site P-37-030482 (CA-SDI-19370) is a prehistoric artifact scatter recorded by Giletti in 2009. Located on an alluvial terrace on the south side of the San Diego River, south and west of the intersection of Magnolia Avenue and Chubb Lane, it is described as a light density lithic and ground stone artifact scatter over a large area. Components consist of metate fragments, manos, modified flake tools, metavolcanic flakes, and quartz debitage found at varying depths between two and 10 feet “in an obvious alluvial setting directly adjacent to the San Diego River”. The cultural material was all observed and recovered during construction monitoring.

### **3.2.2.3 Resources within the Housing Element**

#### **P-37-020175**

Resource P-37-020175 is the historic Edgemoor Senior Center, also known as the Heartland Senior Day Health Center. Originally constructed as a dairy barn in 1914, the building underwent several modifications, including the addition of two wings and an extensive remodeling to transform it into a geriatric hospital. It was informally evaluated for NRHP eligibility in 1985 and found to be ineligible due to a lack of integrity (Sorlie 1985). This resource is mismapped on the SCIC records search map as being south of HE site 20B. Examination of the site record revealed that it is actually located within HE site 20A, just south of the Polo Barn that is proposed to be protected in place.

Though not listed in the SCIC records search results, additional research identified the historically significant Edgemoor Farm Historic District within HE sites 20A and 20B, as discussed below in Section 3.3.1.

## **3.3 OTHER ARCHIVAL RESEARCH**

Various additional archival sources were also consulted for the entire TCSP, including historic topographic maps and aerial imagery. These include aerials from 1953, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1971, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, and 2010 (NETR Online 2022) and several historic USGS topographic maps, including the 1893 El Cajon (1:62,500), 1903 Cuyamaca (1:125,000), the 1942 El Cajon (1:62,500) and the 1955, 1967, 1975, and 1996 El Cajon (1:24,000) topographic maps. The purpose of this research was to identify historic structures and land use in the area.

No structures appear within the project area on the 1893 El Cajon (1:62,500) topographic map, though the San Diego River is recorded passing through the center of the area, and a single road is located to the south. Santee and the San Diego Cuyamaca and Eastern Railway are recorded to the southeast and east of the project area. The 1903 Cuyamaca (1:125,000) topographic map includes much the same information, though a trail and the community of Riverview are recorded to the east. Edgemoor Farm (see section 3.3.1.) is recorded within the boundary of the project area on the El Cajon (1: 62,500) map – several structures are recorded in the eastern portion of the project site, and Mission Gorge Road is recorded along the southern boundary. Several structures are seen to the south and southeast of the project site, and Santee is recorded at the intersection of what appears to be Mission Gorge Road, Magnolia Avenue, and Woodside Avenue. The railroad seen on the previous maps is also recorded on this map, and Fanita Ranch is recorded to the west of the project site.

The expansion of the Santee south of the project site is visible on the 1955, 1967, and 1975 El Cajon (1:24,000) topographic maps. On the 1955 map, Edgemoor Farm, a windmill, two sand pits, a residential neighborhood, the San Diego River, and a few trails are visible within the project area. The Edgemoor Home for the Aged and Indigent, two sand pits, the Grossmont-Santee Adult School, a fire station, the San Diego River, and a water feature are all recorded within the 1967 topographic map. The 1975 map depicts the expansion of Santee to the north and the construction of the northern alignment of Cuyamaca Street through the project area. Finally, the 1996 El Cajon topographic map remains relatively unchanged, save for the presence of a transit line extending into the project site from the intersection of Mission Gorge Road and Cuyamaca Street and expanded residential and commercial development.

The early aerial photographs depict the agricultural nature of the region – several farm plots are visible within and around the project site. In the 1964 aerial photograph, several structures are seen within the southwest corner of the project area, and several structures associated with Edgemoor Farm are visible in the eastern portion of the project boundaries. The subsequent photographs show the urban development of the region, with neighborhoods appearing to the north and south of the project area. The project area remains relatively unchanged in the 1968 and 1971 aerial photographs; by the time the 1980 photograph was taken, the area now containing the Santee Town Center appears to have been cleared or graded. In fact, much of the area has been graded, likely for the further development of the area seen in the 1995 and 2000 aerial photographs. By the time the 2005 and 2010 aerial photographs have been taken, the current Santee Town Center and the modern alignment of SR 52 had been completed.

### **3.3.1 Edgemoor Farm**

The Edgemoor Farm property is located within two of the HE Properties (20A and 20B) and the southeastern corner of the AEN of the proposed project. This historic complex is listed on the National Register of Historic Places at the state level under Criteria A, for being “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”; B, for being “associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history”; and C, for embodying “the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values” (Office of Historic Preservation n.d.). It has also been determined eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources and on the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources as a Historic District (Stiegler and Furlonger 2008).

Edgemoor Farm was originally owned by the millionaire-socialite Walter Hamlin Dupree from 1913 to 1921, who used it as a world-famous scientific dairy, tourist attraction, and polo pony farm. Edgemoor’s association with Walter Dupree made it eligible for NRHP-listing under Criterion B. The Polo Barn, built in 1913, was the first part of the district to be listed on the NRHP in 1984 and is listed individually, not as a part of the historic district. In 1923, the property became the Edgemoor Farm and San Diego County Home for the Aged and Indigent, which was “one of the last and largest publicly-funded indigent farm homes in the state and the nation” (Stiegler and Furlonger 2008: 1). For 80 years, it functioned as a nursing home for the poorest citizens of San Diego County and in this way made a significant contribution to the cultural heritage of California and the nation (NRHP Criterion A). Six of the buildings from the Home for the Aged and Indigent were constructed in the Transitional-Modern, Proto-International Style in the 1920s by the Quayle Brothers, Master Architects. This qualified the District for NRHP-listing under Criterion C.

Twenty-six of the structures within Edgemoor Farm and the San Diego County Home for the Aged and Indigent were demolished during the Edgemoor Facility Demolition Project (Dehoney 2008). The Polo Barn is the only remaining structure, which was converted into the headquarters for the Santee Historical Society and a museum commemorating the history of Edgemoor Farm. The TCSP proposes to protect to the Polo Barn in place.

## **3.4 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM**

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on April 22, 2022 for a Sacred Lands File search and list of Native American contacts. The NAHC responded on May 24, 2022, noting that the

results of the search were positive and that the Barona Group of the Capitan Grande, the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, and the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee should be contacted for further information. The results also included a list of tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area. HELIX sent initial outreach letters on June 1, 2022 to the members of this list. At the time of this outreach, three responses were received, as summarized in Table 3, *Native American Contact Program Responses*. As of that time, the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians requested government-to-government consultation, the Jamul Indian Village deferred to the wishes of closer tribes, and the Barona Band of Mission Indians requested to be apprised of the results of the cultural resource study, stating that while much of the project area is disturbed, some portions are intact and are likely locations for cultural resources, especially along the river side.

Updated outreach letters were sent to the recommended tribes on October 2, 2023. These letters included the updated project scope. To date, three tribes have responded. The Barona Band of Mission Indians requested a copy of the constraints analysis, and the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians and Campo Band of Mission Indians requested government-to-government consultation. A total of five tribes responded to initial and updated outreach. Additional Native American outreach responses will be forwarded to the City. Native American correspondence is included as Appendix D (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

**Table 3**  
**NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSES**

Contact/Tribe	Response
Native American Heritage Commission	Responded on May 24, 2022; a records search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File was completed for the project area with positive results. They provided a list of 13 tribal groups that may have additional information and recommended contacting the Barona Group of the Capitan Grande and Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians.
Barona Band of Mission Indians	Responded via email on June 17, 2022; requested to be kept apprised of the results of the cultural resource study, stating that while much of the project area is disturbed, some portions are intact and are likely locations for cultural resources, especially along the riverside.  Responded via email on October 10, 2023; requested to receive a copy of the constraints analysis and to be informed of significant project developments, stating that the San Diego River in a known use area and habitation of the Capitan Grande people.
Jamul Indian Village	Responded in a letter dated June 27, 2022; they deferred to the wishes of a closer tribe, in particular, the Barona Band of Mission Indians.
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	Responded in a letter sent via email on June 17, 2022; after consulting their maps, they determined that while the project is not within the boundaries of the recognized San Pasqual Indian Reservation, it is within the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area. They requested formal government-to-government consultation in order to develop mitigation measures and requested access to all cultural resource reports associated with the environmental review process.
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Responded via email on October 10, 2023; requested government-to-government consultation.
Campo Band of Mission Indians	Responded via email on February 26, 2024; requested government-to-government consultation



## **4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES SENSITIVITY**

The entire project area is in an alluvial setting, and cultural resources have been identified at 15 sites within one-quarter mile of the project area, including six prehistoric sites, seven historic sites or structures, and two multi-component sites. The six prehistoric sites include two prehistoric/ethnographic Kumeyaay villages; however, the entire area along the San Diego River in this portion of Santee could be described as a prehistoric village or ethnographic rancheria. In addition, the significant Edgemoor Farm Historic District is located within HE properties 20A and 20B and within the southeastern corner of the AEN. Nearby historic sites are likely associated with this district. Based on this, the entire project area of the TCSP is sensitive for prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic cultural resources, including buried resources.

### **4.1 ARTS AND ENTERTAINMENT NEIGHBORHOOD**

Four previously recorded resources have been identified within the AEN, including one historic refuse scatter, two prehistoric lithic isolates, and one prehistoric artifact scatter. The historic and prehistoric artifact scatters extended below the ground surface. No subsurface testing was conducted at the isolates to determine if there is a subsurface component to these resources. As with the overall TCSP, the AEN is sensitive for cultural resources, including buried resources.

### **4.2 HOUSING ELEMENT SITES**

RECON conducted field surveys of all four housing element sites in 2004 and did not identify any resources in HE 16A or 16B. However, Edgemoor Farm is a NRHP- and CRHR-listed historic district located within HE 20A and 20B. The majority of the structures within the district were previously demolished and the Polo Barn will be protected in place; however, there is great potential for encountering buried historic cultural resources associated with this district. Prehistoric resources have also been identified adjacent to the HE sites, and there is a high likelihood of encountering these cultural resources as well.

## **5.0 SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the results of the current study, there is potential for known cultural resources to be impacted by future construction projects within the entire TCSP, including the AEN and the four HE sites. The entire TCSP is highly culturally sensitive. According to the record search results from the SCIC, the project-specific studies conducted for the HE properties, and additional archival research, 15 cultural resources have been previously identified within a one-quarter mile radius of the project area, two of which are significant prehistoric/ethnohistoric Kumeyaay village sites and one of which is a significant historic district. Ten of these resources are within the TCSP area; four of these are within the TCSP but outside of the AEN and the HE, four are within the AEN, and two are within the HE.

Native American outreach with the NAHC yielded positive results for tribal resources within the vicinity of the project area. HELIX conducted outreach to the 16 recommended tribal contacts in June 2022 and again in October 2023. Five contacts responded, three of which requested formal government-to-government consultation, one of which requested to receive the cultural constraints analysis and to be

kept apprised of project updates, and the last of which deferred to closer tribes. One tribe noted that the San Diego River is a known use area and despite disturbances holds the potential for intact cultural deposits.

Due to the high cultural sensitivity of the TCSP, the alluvial setting along the San Diego River, the number of significant prehistoric and historic resources within and adjacent to the project area, and the concerns of local tribes, archaeological and Native American monitoring is recommended for any construction project within the TCSP, including the AEN and the four HE sites.

## **5.1 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following mitigation measures apply to the entire TCSP, including the AEN and the HE properties.

### **5.1.1 Santee Town Center Specific Plan Mitigation Measures**

#### **5.1.1.1 CUL-1 Project-level Cultural Resources Study**

Prior to approval of an individual project under the TCSP, a cultural resource survey shall be conducted for that project. If cultural resources are identified in conjunction with the cultural resources survey, they must be evaluated to assess their eligibility for the CRHR and, thus, whether the project would have an effect on historic properties (cultural resources) per CEQA. If significant effects to historic properties/cultural resources are identified, appropriate avoidance or mitigation measures must be developed as part of the cultural resources study and implemented prior to project development.

#### **5.1.1.2 CUL-2 Archaeological Monitoring**

Prior to issuance of grading permits for any projects within the TCSP: The applicant/developer shall provide evidence to the City of Santee that a qualified professional archaeologist has been contracted to implement a Cultural Resource Monitoring Program (CRMP). A CRMP shall be developed in coordination with the consulting tribe(s) that addresses the details of all activities and provides procedures that must be followed in order to reduce the impacts to cultural and historic resources to a level that is less than significant, as well as address potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources associated with this project.

For each construction project within the TCSP, the CRMP shall contain, at a minimum, the following:

Archaeological monitoring - An adequate number of qualified archaeological monitors shall be on-site to ensure all earth-moving activities are observed in areas being monitored. This includes all grubbing, grading, and trenching on-site and for all off-site improvements. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined and directed by the Project Archaeologist.

Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training - The Project Archaeologist and a representative designated by the consulting Tribe(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to provide Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training for all construction personnel. Training will include a brief review of the cultural sensitivity of the project and the surrounding area; the areas to be avoided during grading activities; what resources could potentially be identified during earth-moving activities; the requirements of the monitoring program; the protocols that apply in the event unanticipated cultural resources are identified, including who to contact and appropriate avoidance measures until the find(s)

can be properly evaluated; and any other appropriate protocols. This is a mandatory training, and all construction personnel must attend prior to beginning work on the project site.

Unanticipated Resources - In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the Archaeological and/or Tribal Monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the Tribal monitor, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. Further, before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The Project Archaeologist shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field, and the monitored grading can proceed.

Artifact Disposition - The landowner(s) shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources that are unearthed on the project property during any ground-disturbing activities, including previous investigations and/or Phase III data recovery.

### **5.1.1.3 CUL-3 Native American Monitoring**

Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the developer/permit applicant shall enter into an agreement(s) with the consulting tribe(s) for a Kumeyaay Native American Monitor(s).

In conjunction with the Archaeological monitor(s), the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to provide Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training for all construction personnel. In addition, an adequate number of Kumeyaay Native American Monitor(s) shall be on-site during all initial ground-disturbing activities and excavation of each portion of the project site, including clearing, grubbing, tree removals, grading, and trenching. In conjunction with the archaeological monitor(s), the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor(s) shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground disturbance activities to allow identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of cultural resources.

### **5.1.1.4 CUL-4 Inadvertent Discoveries of Human Remains**

In the event that potential human remains are encountered, ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of the discovery will be halted, and the requirements of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 will be implemented. The archaeological monitor will immediately notify the Project Archaeologist, who will notify the County Medical Examiner's (ME) Office. A representative of the ME's Office will determine whether the human remains appear to be Native American in origin. If so, the ME's Office will notify the NAHC, who will designate the Most Likely Descendent (MLD). The MLD will make recommendations for the appropriate treatment of the remains and any associated grave goods. The County ME's office will make the determination of the origin of the remains within two working days and will notify the NAHC within 24 hours of their decision if the human remains are determined to be Native American. In the event human remains or burial items are discovered, all parties will refrain from publicly disclosing the reburial location unless otherwise required by law.

## **5.1.2 Arts and Entertainment Neighborhood Mitigation Measures**

### **5.1.2.1 CUL-1 Project-level Cultural Resources Study**

Prior to approval of an individual project under the AEN, a cultural resource survey shall be conducted for that project. If cultural resources are identified in conjunction with the cultural resources survey, they must be evaluated to assess their eligibility for the CRHR and, thus, whether the project would have an effect on historic properties (cultural resources) per CEQA. If significant effects to historic properties/cultural resources are identified, appropriate avoidance or mitigation measures must be developed as part of the cultural resources study and implemented prior to project development.

### **5.1.2.2 CUL-2 Archaeological Monitoring**

Prior to issuance of grading permits for any projects within the AEN: The applicant/developer shall provide evidence to the City of Santee that a qualified professional archaeologist has been contracted to implement a CRMP. A CRMP shall be developed in coordination with the consulting tribe(s) that addresses the details of all activities and provides procedures that must be followed in order to reduce the impacts to cultural and historic resources to a level that is less than significant, as well as address potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources associated with this project.

For each construction project within the AEN, the CRMP shall contain, at a minimum, the following:

Archaeological monitoring – An adequate number of qualified archaeological monitors shall be on-site to ensure all earth-moving activities are observed in areas being monitored. This includes all grubbing, grading, and trenching on-site and for all off-site improvements. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined and directed by the Project Archaeologist.

Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training – The Project Archaeologist and a representative designated by the consulting Tribe(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to provide Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training for all construction personnel. Training will include a brief review of the cultural sensitivity of the project and the surrounding area; the areas to be avoided during grading activities; what resources could potentially be identified during earth-moving activities; the requirements of the monitoring program; the protocols that apply in the event unanticipated cultural resources are identified, including who to contact and appropriate avoidance measures until the find(s) can be properly evaluated; and any other appropriate protocols. This is a mandatory training, and all construction personnel must attend prior to beginning work on the project site.

Unanticipated Resources – In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the Archaeological and/or Tribal Monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the Tribal monitor, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. Further, before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The Project Archaeologist shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field, and the monitored grading can proceed.

Artifact Disposition – The landowner(s) shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources that are unearthed on the project property during any ground-disturbing activities, including previous investigations and/or Phase III data recovery.

### **5.1.2.3 CUL-3 Native American Monitoring**

Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the developer/permit applicant shall enter into an agreement(s) with the consulting tribe(s) for a Kumeyaay Native American Monitor(s).

In conjunction with the Archaeological monitor(s), the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to provide Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training for all construction personnel. In addition, an adequate number of Kumeyaay Native American Monitor(s) shall be on-site during all initial ground-disturbing activities and excavation of each portion of the project site, including clearing, grubbing, tree removals, grading, and trenching. In conjunction with the archaeological monitor(s), the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor(s) shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground disturbance activities to allow identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of cultural resources.

### **5.1.2.4 CUL-4 Inadvertent Discoveries of Human Remains**

In the event that potential human remains are encountered, ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of the discovery will be halted, and the requirements of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 will be implemented. The archaeological monitor will immediately notify the Project Archaeologist, who will notify the County ME's Office. A representative of the ME's Office will determine whether the human remains appear to be Native American in origin. If so, the ME's Office will notify the NAHC who will designate the MLD. The MLD will make recommendations for the appropriate treatment of the remains and any associated grave goods. The County ME's office will make the determination of the origin of the remains within two working days and will notify the NAHC within 24 hours of their decision if the human remains are determined to be Native American. In the event human remains or burial items are discovered, all parties will refrain from publicly disclosing the reburial location unless otherwise required by law.

## **5.1.3 Housing Element 16A Mitigation Measures**

### **5.1.3.1 CUL-2 Archaeological Monitoring**

Prior to issuance of grading permits for any projects within HE 16A: The applicant/developer shall provide evidence to the City of Santee that a qualified professional archaeologist has been contracted to implement a CRMP. A CRMP shall be developed in coordination with the consulting tribe(s) that addresses the details of all activities and provides procedures that must be followed in order to reduce the impacts to cultural and historic resources to a level that is less than significant, as well as address potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources associated with this project.

For each construction project within the HE 16A, the CRMP shall contain, at a minimum, the following:

Archaeological monitoring - An adequate number of qualified archaeological monitors shall be on-site to ensure all earth-moving activities are observed in areas being monitored. This includes all grubbing, grading, and trenching on-site and for all off-site improvements. Inspections will vary based on the rate

of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined and directed by the Project Archaeologist.

Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training - The Project Archaeologist and a representative designated by the consulting Tribe(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to provide Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training for all construction personnel. Training will include a brief review of the cultural sensitivity of the project and the surrounding area; the areas to be avoided during grading activities; what resources could potentially be identified during earth-moving activities; the requirements of the monitoring program; the protocols that apply in the event unanticipated cultural resources are identified, including who to contact and appropriate avoidance measures until the find(s) can be properly evaluated; and any other appropriate protocols. This is a mandatory training, and all construction personnel must attend prior to beginning work on the project site.

Unanticipated Resources - In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the Archaeological and/or Tribal Monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the Tribal monitor, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. Further, before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The Project Archaeologist shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field, and the monitored grading can proceed.

Artifact Disposition - The landowner(s) shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources that are unearthed on the project property during any ground-disturbing activities, including previous investigations and/or Phase III data recovery.

### **5.1.3.2 CUL-3 Native American Monitoring**

Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the developer/permit applicant shall enter into an agreement(s) with the consulting tribe(s) for a Kumeyaay Native American Monitor(s).

In conjunction with the Archaeological monitor(s), the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to provide Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training for all construction personnel. In addition, an adequate number of Kumeyaay Native American Monitor(s) shall be on-site during all initial ground-disturbing activities and excavation of each portion of the project site, including clearing, grubbing, tree removals, grading, and trenching. In conjunction with the archaeological monitor(s), the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor(s) shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground disturbance activities to allow identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of cultural resources.

### **5.1.3.3 CUL-4 Inadvertent Discoveries of Human Remains**

In the event that potential human remains are encountered, ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of the discovery will be halted, and the requirements of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 will be implemented. The archaeological monitor will immediately notify the Project Archaeologist, who will notify the County ME's Office. A representative of the ME's Office will determine whether the human remains appear to be Native American in origin. If so, the ME's Office will notify the

NAHC, who will designate the MLD. The MLD will make recommendations for the appropriate treatment of the remains and any associated grave goods. The County ME's office will make the determination of the origin of the remains within two working days and will notify the NAHC within 24 hours of their decision if the human remains are determined to be Native American. In the event human remains or burial items are discovered, all parties will refrain from publicly disclosing the reburial location unless otherwise required by law.

## **5.1.4 Housing Element 16B Mitigation Measures**

### **5.1.4.1 CUL-2 Archaeological Monitoring**

Prior to issuance of grading permits for any projects within HE 16B: The applicant/developer shall provide evidence to the City of Santee that a qualified professional archaeologist has been contracted to implement a CRMP. A CRMP shall be developed in coordination with the consulting tribe(s) that addresses the details of all activities and provides procedures that must be followed in order to reduce the impacts to cultural and historic resources to a level that is less than significant, as well as address potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources associated with this project.

For each construction project within HE 16B, the CRMP shall contain, at a minimum, the following:

Archaeological monitoring - An adequate number of qualified archaeological monitors shall be on-site to ensure all earth-moving activities are observed in areas being monitored. This includes all grubbing, grading, and trenching on-site and for all off-site improvements. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined and directed by the Project Archaeologist.

Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training - The Project Archaeologist and a representative designated by the consulting Tribe(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to provide Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training for all construction personnel. Training will include a brief review of the cultural sensitivity of the project and the surrounding area; the areas to be avoided during grading activities; what resources could potentially be identified during earth-moving activities; the requirements of the monitoring program; the protocols that apply in the event unanticipated cultural resources are identified, including who to contact and appropriate avoidance measures until the find(s) can be properly evaluated; and any other appropriate protocols. This is a mandatory training, and all construction personnel must attend prior to beginning work on the project site.

Unanticipated Resources - In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the Archaeological and/or Tribal Monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the Tribal monitor, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. Further, before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The Project Archaeologist shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field, and the monitored grading can proceed.

Artifact Disposition - The landowner(s) shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources that are unearthed on the project property during any ground-disturbing activities, including previous investigations and/or Phase III data recovery.

#### **5.1.4.2 CUL-3 Native American Monitoring**

Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the developer/permit applicant shall enter into an agreement(s) with the consulting tribe(s) for a Kumeyaay Native American Monitor(s).

In conjunction with the Archaeological monitor(s), the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to provide Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training for all construction personnel. In addition, an adequate number of Kumeyaay Native American Monitor(s) shall be on-site during all initial ground-disturbing activities and excavation of each portion of the project site, including clearing, grubbing, tree removals, grading, and trenching. In conjunction with the archaeological monitor(s), the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor(s) shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground disturbance activities to allow identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of cultural resources.

#### **5.1.4.3 CUL-4 Inadvertent Discoveries of Human Remains**

In the event that potential human remains are encountered, ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of the discovery will be halted, and the requirements of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 will be implemented. The archaeological monitor will immediately notify the Project Archaeologist, who will notify the County ME's Office. A representative of the ME's Office will determine whether the human remains appear to be Native American in origin. If so, the ME's Office will notify the NAHC, who will designate the MLD. The MLD will make recommendations for the appropriate treatment of the remains and any associated grave goods. The County ME's office will make the determination of the origin of the remains within two working days and will notify the NAHC within 24 hours of their decision if the human remains are determined to be Native American. In the event human remains or burial items are discovered, all parties will refrain from publicly disclosing the reburial location unless otherwise required by law.

#### **5.1.5 Housing Element 20A Mitigation Measures**

##### **5.1.5.1 CUL-5 Edgemoor Polo Barn**

Avoidance is the preferred measure to mitigate adverse effects to the Edgemoor Polo Barn. Future plans should, if possible, design around the Polo Barn. If avoidance is not possible, the preferred alternative is to preserve the Polo Barn by moving it to another location. This is in accordance with the mitigation measures published by Bull and Price (2004).

##### **5.1.5.2 CUL-2 Archaeological Monitoring**

Prior to issuance of grading permits for any projects within HE 20A: The applicant/developer shall provide evidence to the City of Santee that a qualified professional archaeologist has been contracted to implement a CRMP. A CRMP shall be developed in coordination with the consulting tribe(s) that addresses the details of all activities and provides procedures that must be followed in order to reduce the impacts to cultural and historic resources to a level that is less than significant, as well as address potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources associated with this project.



For each construction project within HE 20A, the CRMP shall contain, at a minimum, the following:

Archaeological monitoring - An adequate number of qualified archaeological monitors shall be on-site to ensure all earth-moving activities are observed in areas being monitored. This includes all grubbing, grading, and trenching on-site and for all off-site improvements. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined and directed by the Project Archaeologist.

Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training - The Project Archaeologist and a representative designated by the consulting Tribe(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to provide Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training for all construction personnel. Training will include a brief review of the cultural sensitivity of the project and the surrounding area; the areas to be avoided during grading activities; what resources could potentially be identified during earth-moving activities; the requirements of the monitoring program; the protocols that apply in the event unanticipated cultural resources are identified, including who to contact and appropriate avoidance measures until the find(s) can be properly evaluated; and any other appropriate protocols. This is a mandatory training, and all construction personnel must attend prior to beginning work on the project site.

Unanticipated Resources - In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the Archaeological and/or Tribal Monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the Tribal monitor, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. Further, before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The Project Archaeologist shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field, and the monitored grading can proceed.

Artifact Disposition - The landowner(s) shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources that are unearthed on the project property during any ground-disturbing activities, including previous investigations and/or Phase III data recovery.

### **5.1.5.3 CUL-3 Native American Monitoring**

Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the developer/permit applicant shall enter into an agreement(s) with the consulting tribe(s) for a Kumeyaay Native American Monitor(s).

In conjunction with the Archaeological monitor(s), the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to provide Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training for all construction personnel. In addition, an adequate number of Kumeyaay Native American Monitor(s) shall be on-site during all initial ground-disturbing activities and excavation of each portion of the project site, including clearing, grubbing, tree removals, grading, and trenching. In conjunction with the archaeological monitor(s), the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor(s) shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground disturbance activities to allow identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of cultural resources.

#### **5.1.5.4 CUL-4 Inadvertent Discoveries of Human Remains**

In the event that potential human remains are encountered, ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of the discovery will be halted, and the requirements of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 will be implemented. The archaeological monitor will immediately notify the Project Archaeologist, who will notify the County ME's Office. A representative of the ME's Office will determine whether the human remains appear to be Native American in origin. If so, the ME's Office will notify the NAHC, who will designate the MLD. The MLD will make recommendations for the appropriate treatment of the remains and any associated grave goods. The County ME's office will make the determination of the origin of the remains within two working days and will notify the NAHC within 24 hours of their decision if the human remains are determined to be Native American. In the event human remains or burial items are discovered, all parties will refrain from publicly disclosing the reburial location unless otherwise required by law.

### **5.1.6 Housing Element 20B Mitigation Measures**

#### **5.1.6.1 CUL-2 Archaeological Monitoring**

Prior to issuance of grading permits for any projects within HE 20B: The applicant/developer shall provide evidence to the City of Santee that a qualified professional archaeologist has been contracted to implement a CRMP. A CRMP shall be developed in coordination with the consulting tribe(s) that addresses the details of all activities and provides procedures that must be followed in order to reduce the impacts to cultural and historic resources to a level that is less than significant, as well as address potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources associated with this project.

For each construction project within HE 20B, the CRMP shall contain, at a minimum, the following:

Archaeological monitoring - An adequate number of qualified archaeological monitors shall be on-site to ensure all earth-moving activities are observed in areas being monitored. This includes all grubbing, grading, and trenching on-site and for all off-site improvements. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined and directed by the Project Archaeologist.

Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training - The Project Archaeologist and a representative designated by the consulting Tribe(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to provide Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training for all construction personnel. Training will include a brief review of the cultural sensitivity of the project and the surrounding area; the areas to be avoided during grading activities; what resources could potentially be identified during earth-moving activities; the requirements of the monitoring program; the protocols that apply in the event unanticipated cultural resources are identified, including who to contact and appropriate avoidance measures until the find(s) can be properly evaluated; and any other appropriate protocols. This is a mandatory training, and all construction personnel must attend prior to beginning work on the project site.

Unanticipated Resources - In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the Archaeological and/or Tribal Monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the Tribal monitor, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. Further, before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features

recorded using professional archaeological methods. The Project Archaeologist shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field, and the monitored grading can proceed.

Artifact Disposition - The landowner(s) shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources that are unearthed on the project property during any ground-disturbing activities, including previous investigations and/or Phase III data recovery.

#### **5.1.6.2 CUL-3 Native American Monitoring**

Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the developer/permit applicant shall enter into an agreement(s) with the consulting tribe(s) for a Kumeyaay Native American Monitor(s).

In conjunction with the Archaeological monitor(s), the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to provide Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training for all construction personnel. In addition, an adequate number of Kumeyaay Native American Monitor(s) shall be on-site during all initial ground-disturbing activities and excavation of each portion of the project site, including clearing, grubbing, tree removals, grading, and trenching. In conjunction with the archaeological monitor(s), the Kumeyaay Native American Monitor(s) shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground disturbance activities to allow identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of cultural resources.

#### **5.1.6.3 CUL-4 Inadvertent Discoveries of Human Remains**

In the event that potential human remains are encountered, ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of the discovery will be halted, and the requirements of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 will be implemented. The archaeological monitor will immediately notify the Project Archaeologist, who will notify the County ME's Office. A representative of the ME's Office will determine whether the human remains appear to be Native American in origin. If so, the ME's Office will notify the NAHC, who will designate the MLD. The MLD will make recommendations for the appropriate treatment of the remains and any associated grave goods. The County ME's office will make the determination of the origin of the remains within two working days and will notify the NAHC within 24 hours of their decision if the human remains are determined to be Native American. In the event human remains or burial items are discovered, all parties will refrain from publicly disclosing the reburial location unless otherwise required by law.

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# Appendix A

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Resumes

## EDUCATION

Master of Arts,  
Anthropology,  
San Diego State  
University, 1990

Bachelor of Arts,  
Anthropology, University  
of California, Santa  
Barbara, 1981

## REGISTRATIONS/ CERTIFICATIONS

Registered Professional  
Archaeologist No. 10294

Caltrans, Professionally  
Qualified Staff-  
Equivalent Principal  
Investigator for  
Prehistoric Archaeology

Bureau of Land  
Management  
Statewide Cultural  
Resource Use Permit  
(California), FLPMA  
Permit No. CA-18-35

County of San Diego,  
Approved CEQA  
Consultant for  
Archaeological  
Resources

Orange County  
Approved  
Archaeologist

Riverside County  
Approved Cultural  
Resources Consultant

## PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for American  
Archaeology

Society for California  
Archaeology

San Diego  
Archaeological Center

San Diego History  
Center

San Diego Museum of  
Us

San Diego County  
Archaeological Society

# MARY ROBBINS-WADE, RPA

## Cultural Resources Group Manager



Ms. Robbins-Wade is HELIX's Cultural Resources Group Manager and Principal Archaeologist. With 43 years of experience, she manages and oversees archaeological, historic, and interpretive studies and programs, including contract management; design and implementation of survey, research, data recovery, and construction monitoring programs; preservation plans and report preparation. Ms. Robbins-Wade has experience with a broad range of project types, including private developments and public infrastructure. She manages

the preparation of cultural resources studies both as stand-alone reports and also in support of CEQA and NEPA compliance efforts. Ms. Robbins-Wade has a strong working knowledge of local, state, and federal laws addressing the protection of archaeological and historical resources. Her Native American consultation experience includes coordinating Native American tribal consultations conducted pursuant to CEQA as revised by Assembly Bill 52 (2014 Session), as well as providing support for federal agency government-to-government consultations with federally recognized tribes pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Ms. Robbins-Wade is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications for prehistoric and historic archaeology.

**Lake Elsinore Honda (Archaeological Services).** Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey of a proposed auto dealership project in the City of Lake Elsinore. Oversaw background research and field survey; responsible for Native American coordination and report preparation. Work performed for David Evans Associates, with the City of Lake Elsinore as the lead agency.

**Diaz Road Expansion, PW17-25.** Principal Investigator/Cultural Resources Task Lead for cultural resources survey in support of an IS/MND for proposed city infrastructure improvements associated with the widening and construction of Diaz Road in the City of Temecula. The cultural resources study included tribal outreach and coordination to address the cultural sensitivity of the project area. Oversaw cultural resources study; responsible for tribal outreach and senior oversight on technical report. Work performed for David Evans and Associates, with the City of Temecula as the lead agency.

**Windsong/Skylar Place Residential Project (TTM 38123).** Principal Cultural Resources Specialist for a proposed residential development in the City of Moreno Valley. The project includes construction of 177 single-family residential lots, a 2.2-acre park, water quality retention basins, open space areas, underground utilities, and internal streets/sidewalks. Responsibilities include providing senior technical oversight and quality control for cultural resources survey and technical report. Work performed for DR Horton with the City of Moreno Valley as lead agency.

**Judson Potable Water Storage Tank and Transmission Pipeline IS/MND.** Cultural Resources Task Lead for this project in the City of Moreno Valley. Eastern Municipal

Water District is proposing the construction and operation of a steel, 2.2-million-gallon (MG) potable water storage tank, approximately 2,300 linear feet of 18-inch-diameter transmission pipeline, a paved access road, a detention basin, and other appurtenances to support tank operations. Oversaw background research and field survey. Responsible for Native American outreach for cultural resources survey and co-authored technical report. Assisted District with Native American outreach and consultation under AB 52. Work performed under an as-needed contract for Eastern Municipal Water District.

**EMWD Fox Tank Replacement IS/MND.** Cultural Resources Task Lead for this project in the Mead Valley community of unincorporated Riverside County. Eastern Municipal Water District proposed to construct and operate a new 1.0-million-gallon (MG) welded steel water tank and 0.15-MG detention basin, install a new 12-inch-diameter pipeline within Fox Street and Ellis Road to connect the new tank to the existing water distribution network, and demolish the existing 0.15-MG Orange Tank. Oversaw background research, field survey, and report preparation. Responsible for Native American outreach for cultural resources survey. Assisted District with Native American outreach and consultation under AB 52. Work performed under an as-needed contract for Eastern Municipal Water District.

**Cactus II Feeder Transmission Pipeline IS/MND.** Cultural Resources Task Lead for this project in the City of Moreno Valley. Eastern Municipal Water District proposed to construct approximately five miles of new 30-inch to 42 inch-diameter pipeline; the project would address existing system deficiencies within the City and provide supply for developing areas. Oversaw background research, field survey, and report preparation. Responsible for Native American outreach for cultural resources survey. Assisted District with Native American outreach and consultation under AB 52. Work performed under an as-needed contract for Eastern Municipal Water District.

**Sky Canyon Sewer Environmental Consulting.** Cultural Resources Task Lead for this project adjacent to the City of Murrieta in southwestern Riverside County. Eastern Municipal Water District (District) proposed to implement the Sky Canyon Sewer Main Extension Project to construct approximately 6,700 linear feet of new gravity-fed 36-inch-diameter sewer main to provide additional sewer capacity for planned development. The proposed 36-inch-diameter sewer main would extend the existing 36-inch-diameter French Valley Sewer at Winchester Road further downstream to Murrieta Hot Springs Road. Oversaw background research and field survey for the cultural resources study in support of the IS/MND. Responsible for Native American outreach for cultural resources survey and co-authored technical report. Assisted District with Native American outreach and consultation under AB 52. Work performed under an as-needed contract for Eastern Municipal Water District.

**Dale 2199C Pressure Zone Looping Pipeline Project.** Cultural Resources Task Lead for this project in Moreno Valley. Eastern Municipal Water District proposed construction of a new pipeline to connect two existing pipelines in the District's 2199C Pressure Zone. The pipeline would consist of an 18-inch-diameter pipeline between Kitching Street and Alta Vista Drive that would connect to an existing 12-inch-diameter pipeline in the northern end of Kitching Street and to an existing 18-inch-diameter pipeline at the eastern end of Alta Vista Drive. The project will improve reliability and boost the Dale Pressure Zone's baseline pressure and fire flow availabilities. Four potential alignments were under consideration; three of these bisect undeveloped land to varying degrees, while the other is entirely situated within developed roadways. Oversaw background research and field survey. Responsible for Native American outreach for cultural resources survey and co-authored technical report. Work performed under an as-needed contract for Eastern Municipal Water District.

**Purified Water Replenishment Environmental Impact Report.** Cultural Resources Task Lead for a project that would replenish the San Jacinto Upper Pressure Groundwater Management Zone aquifer with advanced treated water. New facilities are proposed to include advanced water treatment facilities and brine ponds near Eastern Municipal Water District's (EMWD) existing San Jacinto Valley Regional Water Reclamation Facility, a blending facility at the existing Alessandro Ponds, and water conveyance pipelines. Oversaw background research, field

survey, and report preparation and was responsible for Native American outreach and coordination. Work performed for EMWD.

**Warm Springs Lift Station Replacement.** Cultural Resources Task Lead/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey of this lift station replacement project in Temecula. The project is adjacent to Murrieta Creek, in an area that is of cultural significance to the Luiseño people. Oversaw background research, field survey, and report preparation. Responsible for Native American outreach and coordination; coordinated with Pechanga Cultural Resources on Native American concerns. Work performed for Eastern Municipal Water District.

**Seraphina Project.** Principal Investigator/Cultural Resources Task Lead for a cultural resources study in conjunction with biological permitting for a proposed residential development and associated drainage improvements along Santa Gertrudis Creek in the City of Temecula, Riverside County. The cultural resources study includes a records search and background research, Native American coordination and contacting the Native American Heritage Commission, field survey, coordination with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and preparation of a report addressing the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 compliance. Work was performed for Hillcrest Homes, with the City of Temecula as the lead agency.

**Downtown Riverside Metrolink Station Track & Platform Project.** Cultural Resources Task Lead for this project involving changes to and expansion of the Downtown Metrolink Station in Riverside. Oversaw records search and background information, archaeological survey, and report preparation; served as primary report author. Responsible for coordination with Native American Heritage Commission, Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC), and Federal Transportation Authority (FTA) on Native American outreach. Work performed for Riverside County Transportation Commission as a subconsultant to HNTB Corporation.

**Eastern Municipal Water District Well 59 Wellhead Treatment Facilities IS/MND.** Senior Archaeologist providing quality control and oversight for cultural resources survey and report for this project, in the City of Moreno Valley, which includes a background research, field survey, report preparation, and Native American outreach. HELIX is performing an environmental review and CEQA document preparation, including assisting EMWD with Native American consultation in accordance with Assembly Bill 52. The project consists of the evaluation and design of wellhead treatment facilities to remove perfluorinated compounds from the existing Well 59. The approximately 0.68-acre project site is located within the 1627 zone, at the intersection of Nance Street and Indian Avenue. Work performed for Kennedy Jenks Consultants with EMWD as the lead agency.

**EVMWD Near Term Water Supply Program, On-call Professional Environmental Services.** Cultural Resources Task Lead/Principal Investigator for an on-call services contract to provide environmental services for water supply projects. Work performed for Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District. Diamond Regional Lift Station and Pipeline Project (2016 - 2018). Cultural Resources Task Lead/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey of the proposed Diamond Regional Lift Station project in the City of Lake Elsinore, located at the confluence of the San Jacinto River at the eastern shoreline of Lake Elsinore. Oversaw background research, field survey, site record updates, Native American coordination, and report preparation. Coordinated with Pechanga Cultural Resources on Native American concerns and development of mitigation measures for the project. Work performed for Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD). Regional Agricultural Pipeline Conversion Project (2016 - 2018). Cultural Resources Task Lead for the cultural resources study and archaeological monitoring for the proposed Ag Pipeline Conversion project, a three-agency partnership between Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD), the City of Lake Elsinore, and the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFCWCD). In conjunction with the cultural resources study, met with Pechanga Cultural Resources staff several times to discuss Native American concerns and alternative project approaches, due to the presence of extremely sensitive cultural resources. Assisted EVMWD with AB 52 consultation. Worked closely with tribal cultural monitors from two Tribes during construction monitoring. Work performed EVMWD.

**Rady Murrieta Project.** Principal Investigator/Cultural Resources Task Lead for a medical office building project in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County. The cultural resources survey included a records search at the Eastern Information Center, Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), tribal outreach and coordination, a field survey, and preparation of a report per CEQA and City requirements. Work was performed for Rady Children's, with the City of Murrieta as the lead agency.

**Murrieta Hot Springs Road Improvements Project.** Principal Investigator/Cultural Resources Task Lead for cultural resources survey in support of an IS/MND for the widening of Murrieta Hot Springs Road in the City of Murrieta. The project would widen/restripe Murrieta Hot Springs Road between Winchester Road and Margarita Road from four to six lanes, to improve traffic flow and provide bike lanes, a raised median, light poles, signage, stormwater catch basins, retaining walls, and sidewalks. The cultural resources study included tribal outreach and coordination to address the cultural sensitivity of the project vicinity. Oversaw cultural resources study; responsible for tribal outreach and senior oversight on technical report. Work performed for SB&O, Inc., with the City of Murrieta as the lead agency.

**12 Oaks Winery Resort.** Project Manager/ Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey of approximately 650 acres for a proposed project in the County of Riverside. Oversaw background research, field survey, site record updates, Native American coordination, and report preparation. Met with Pechanga Cultural Resources staff to discuss Native American concerns. Worked with applicant and Pechanga to design the project to avoid impacts to cultural resources. Work performed for Standard Portfolio Temecula, LLC, with the County of Riverside as lead agency.

**Oak Valley Town Center.** Principal Cultural Resources Specialist/Cultural Resources Task Lead for a mixed-use project in the City of Calimesa, Riverside County. Proposed uses would include approximately 2,250,000 square feet of warehouses and approximately 751,800 square feet of commercial retail uses. Serving as lead for the cultural resources survey and historic resources evaluation, as well as cultural resources monitoring program (upcoming). Work performed for Terra Verde Group, with the City of Calimesa as the lead agency.

**EMWD Quail Valley III Regional Water Tank Environmental Consulting.** Cultural Resources Task Lead for a cultural resources survey for a proposed 1.63-million-gallon potable water storage tank in the City of Menifee. Overseeing background research, field survey, and report preparation. Responsible for Native American outreach and coordination. Work performed for Pulte Group, with Eastern Municipal Water District as the CEQA lead agency.

**French Valley South Tract 30837 Project.** Principal Investigator for a 153-acre residential project in the unincorporated community of French Valley, Riverside County. Oversaw background research, field survey, site record updates, Native American coordination, and preparation of a cultural resources report update in support of wetland permitting. The project proposes construction of 312 single-family residences.

**Moreno Valley Tentative Tract Map 36760 Project.** Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey of a 53-acre site in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County. Oversaw background research, field survey, site record updates, Native American coordination, and preparation of a cultural resources report. Project proposed construction of 221 single-family residences, including the installation of necessary utilities and new connecting roadways.

**Wildomar Crossings Retail Development Project.** Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey for a proposed retail development project in the City of Wildomar in Riverside County. The cultural resources survey included a records search, Sacred Lands File search and Native American outreach, review of historic maps and aerial photographs, an intensive field survey, and report preparation. Work performed for Mann Property Company, with the City of Wildomar as the lead agency.

**Roripaugh Ranch Phase 2.** Principal Investigator/Cultural Resources Task Lead for a cultural resources study in conjunction with biological permitting for roadway and drainage improvements along Santa Gertrudis Creek in the City of Temecula, Riverside County. The cultural resources study includes a records search and background research, Native American coordination and contacting the Native American Heritage Commission, field survey, coordination with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and preparation of a report addressing the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 compliance. Work performed for Roripaugh Valley Restoration, LLC.

**Lake Elsinore MEBO Resort Project.** Cultural Resources Task Lead/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey of off-site parcels for a proposed resort development in the City of Lake Elsinore. Met with client and Pechanga to discuss the significance of cultural resources within and adjacent to the project site. Oversaw background research and field survey, responsible for Native American coordination and report preparation. Work performed for LK Investment Group, with the City of Lake Elsinore as the lead agency.

**Yum Donuts Moreno Valley Project.** Cultural Resources Lead and Project Manager for a project in the City of Moreno Valley that proposed to develop a vacant lot for a 5,515-square foot Yum Donuts restaurant and convenience store with car wash and gas station. HELIX provided technical reports (cultural resources and air quality/greenhouse gas analysis) and the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration. Oversaw cultural resources study and provided senior technical review. Work performed for A&S Engineering with City of Moreno Valley as the lead agency.

**Ramona E-Commerce Warehouse Park EIR.** Principal Cultural Resources Specialist/Cultural Resources Task Lead for a Specific Plan Amendment in the City of Perris, Riverside County to allow for 247,884 square feet of small-scale warehousing with 39 dock positions for delivery trucks, 415 parking stalls, a groundwater basin, and landscaping improvements. Led the cultural resources survey and technical report. Responsible for Native American outreach and coordination, served as primary report author, and oversaw archaeological fieldwork. Work performed for JM Realty Group, with the City of Perris as lead agency.



## EDUCATION

Master of Arts,  
Anthropology,  
San Diego State  
University, 2018

Bachelor of Arts,  
Biology and  
Anthropology,  
San Diego State  
University, 2015

## REGISTRATIONS/ CERTIFICATIONS

Registered Professional  
Archaeologist No. 17338

## PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for Historical  
Archaeology

Society for California  
Archaeology

# JAMES TURNER

## Staff Archaeologist



Mr. Turner is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with a Master's degree in Anthropology and field and college-level teaching experience in archaeology. He has five years of experience in Section 106, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and writing detailed reports. Mr. Turner has archaeological research and fieldwork expertise throughout southern California. He has also received training in identifying and analyzing animal remains in archaeological contexts, historic artifact identification, and technical writing. Mr. Turner's experience meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology.

**Coronado Strand Main Replacement.** Archaeologist for a 46,300 linear-foot water main replacement in the City of Coronado, San Diego County. Prepared the cultural resource survey report. Work performed for Brown and Caldwell.

**Casa de las Campanas Project.** Archaeologist for a 10.1-acre expansion of the Casa de las Campanas Continuing Care Facility in San Diego, California. Conducted a field survey of the proposed project areas, as well as assisted with the production of the Archaeological Resources Report Form. Work completed for Casa de las Campanas.

**Haymar Easement Protection Project.** Archaeologist for an emergency easement erosion prevention project. Prepared cultural resources monitoring report. Work performed for the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

**Ocean Beach Dog Beach Accessibility Improvements.** Archaeologist for the implementation of Americans with Disabilities Act upgrades to an existing pathway at the Ocean Beach Dog Beach, located in the City of San Diego. Created Monitoring Work Plan. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

**Southcrest Green Infrastructure Project.** Staff Archaeologist for the replacement and installation of new storm drains and green infrastructure facilities in the community of Southcrest, San Diego. Prepared Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Land File search request. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

**Sewer and AC Group 793.** Staff Archaeologist for sewer line replacements and improvements in the City of San Diego. Prepared Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Land File Search request letter. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

**Bounty & Waring Navajo Canyon Long Term Access Project.** Archaeologist for the repair of erosion on a long-term access path for the sewer infrastructure in Navajo Canyon. Performed an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

**Stowe Trail Cultural Resources Assessment.** Archaeologist for a proposed trail alignment in the Mission Trails Regional Park. Performed background research and assisted with report writing. Work performed for the City of San Diego Parks and Recreation Department.

**Clairemont Community Plan Update EIR Phase 1.** Archaeologist for the Clairemont Community Plan Update. Performed background research and assisted with preparing the Community Plan Update cultural resources section. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

**Aliso Creek Canyon Restoration Project.** Archaeologist for an erosion repair project in Lake Forest. Conducted a field survey of the project area, performed background research, and produced a cultural resources report. Work performed for the Orange County Department of Public Works.

**Peutz Valley Preserve Cultural Surveys and Report.** Archaeologist for the proposed construction of an ecological preserve located in the community of Alpine. Conducted historical and archival research regarding the area surrounding the proposed preserve. Work conducted for the County of San Diego.

**Santa Ysabel Nature Center Monitoring.** Archaeologist for a proposed 3-mile hiking trail in the unincorporated community of Julian. Performed background research and assisted with report writing. Work performed for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation.

**Lakeside Equestrian Facility Monitoring.** Archaeologist for the construction of a 13.91-acre equestrian facility in Lakeside, California. Created cultural resources monitoring plan. Work performed for the County of San Diego.

**Greg Cox Bike Skills Park Construction Monitoring.** Archaeologist for the construction of a 3.2-acre bike park facility in the Otay Valley Regional Park, San Diego, California. Created cultural resources monitoring plan. Work performed for the County of San Diego.

**Diaz Road Expansion, PW17-25.** Archaeologist for proposed city infrastructure improvements associated with the widening and/or construction of Diaz Road in the city of Temecula. Prepared cultural resources survey report. Work performed for David Evans and Associates, Inc.

**San Jacinto Las Colinas DD.** Archaeologist for a development project in the community of San Jacinto. Prepared a due diligence cultural assessment. Work performed for David Evans and Associates, Inc.

**Downtown Riverside Metrolink Station Track & Platform Project.** Archaeologist for the construction of an additional rail platform and tracks and extension of an existing pedestrian bridge at the existing Riverside-Downtown Station, Riverside. Assisted with report preparation. Work performed for the Riverside County Transportation Commission.

**Painted Hills.** Archaeologist for a proposed bridge repair program in the Temescal Valley area in Riverside County. Prepared the Phase IV cultural resources monitoring report. Work performed for KB Home.

**Temescal Canyon - TR 37153.** Archaeologist for a due diligence constraints assessment related to cultural resources for an approximately 14.8-acre property located in an unincorporated area of Riverside County, California. Performed constraints assessment and produced a due diligence report. Work performed for KB Home.

**Wasson Canyon Project.** Archaeologist for a due diligence constraints assessment related to cultural resources for an approximately 74.6-acre property located in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Performed constraints assessment and produced a due diligence report. Work performed for KB Home.

**Rosetta Hills Project.** Archaeologist for a due diligence constraints assessment related to cultural resources for an approximately 49.6-acre property located in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Performed constraints assessment and produced a due diligence report. Work performed for KB Home.

**Lake Morena's Oak Shores Eastside Pipeline Looping Project.** Archaeologist for the Lake Morena's Oak Shores Mutual Water Company Eastside Pipeline Looping and Pipeline Abandonment Project. The project consisted of improvements to the existing water distribution system. Conducted archaeological monitoring and wrote a letter report summarizing the methods and results of the monitoring program. Work performed for Lake Morena's Oak Shores Mutual Water Company.

**Escondido Country Club.** Archaeological monitor for the redevelopment of the Escondido Country Club. Performed construction monitoring. Work performed for Lennar Homes.

**Broadway Channel Improvements - Phase A.** Archaeologist for an earthen channel improvement project in the city of El Cajon. Performed background research and prepared cultural resource survey report. Work performed for City of El Cajon.

**Seawater Controls Project.** Archaeologist for a proposed tank installation near the Scripps Institute of Oceanography in La Jolla. Performed monitoring of geotech borings and conducted a site survey. Work performed for University of California, San Diego.

**Carmel Mountain Road Life Sciences Project.** Archaeologist for a proposed commercial development project in the Torrey Hills Community Plan area. Responsibilities included performing background and archival research and producing an archaeological resources report. Work performed for Allen Matkins Leck Gabme Mallory & Natsis, LLP.

**Parkway Drive and Alvarado Road Trunk Sewer Phase 3 Upgrade Project.** Archaeologist for a sewer infrastructure improvement project in the city of La Mesa, San Diego County. Performed construction monitoring. Work performed for the City of La Mesa.

**Diamond Sports Complex.** Archaeologist for the construction of a sports complex in Lake Elsinore. Assisted with report preparation. Work performed for the City of Lake Elsinore.

**City of Escondido's Trunk Sewer Main Replacement Environmental Services.** Archaeologist for the replacement of the City of Escondido's trunk sewer main. Wrote a memo summarizing the methods and results for the records search and Sacred Lands File search. Work performed for Infrastructure Engineering Corporation, with the City of Escondido as the lead agency.

**Mountain View Connector Pipeline Cultural Monitoring.** Archaeologist for a waterline replacement project in the community of Alpine. Conducted cultural resource monitoring and prepared the final monitoring report. Work performed for Padre Dam Municipal Water District.

**Cordial Road Pipeline.** Archaeologist for a pipeline replacement project in the unincorporated portion of the City of El Cajon. Performed background research and field survey. Other responsibilities included the production of a letter report detailing the methods and results of the survey, as well as the completion of a site record update to submit to the South Coastal Information Center. Work performed for the Padre Dam Municipal Water District.

**The Triangle Project.** Archaeologist for an approximately 40.6-acre development center consisting of restaurant, commercial/retail, theater/entertainment, hotel, and office uses in Temecula, Riverside County, California. Prepared the cultural resources study update report and the records search update memo. Work performed for Domenigoni-Barton Properties, LLC.

## EDUCATION

Master of Arts,  
Underwater  
Archaeology, East  
Carolina University, 2018

Bachelor of Arts,  
Anthropology, University  
of California, Santa  
Barbara, 2011

## REGISTRATIONS/ CERTIFICATIONS

Registered Professional  
Archaeologist No. 17387

American Academy of  
Underwater Sciences,  
Scientific Diver

Professional Association  
of Diving Instructors,  
Certified Diver  
No. 0110385008

Geographic Information  
Systems Professional  
(GISP) Certification,

HAZWOPER 40-Hour  
Certification

## PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society of American  
Archaeology

Society of Historical  
Archaeology

Society of California  
Archaeology (Advisory  
Council of Underwater  
Archaeology)

Divers Alert Network

# TREVOR GITTELHOUGH, RPA

## Cultural Resources Assistant Project Manager



Mx. Gittelough is an archaeologist and assistant project manager with 11 years of experience. They specialize in underwater cultural resources, with experience in archaeology, cultural resources management, site monitoring, surveys and excavations, laboratory sorting, cataloging and analysis, and conservation. They have conducted environmental, paleontological, and cultural resources work throughout California in support of compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), National Environmental

Policy Act (NEPA), and Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) for public and private sector clients. Mx. Gittelough has experience in team management in the terrestrial and underwater archaeological management sectors, with expertise in implementing mitigation and monitoring projects, report production, and coordination with Indigenous groups. Their technical skills include terrestrial and submerged archaeological survey, excavation, and site testing. They have authored numerous site records and technical reports detailing the results of cultural resources work, as well as academic articles. They have also had thorough training in artifact analysis and specializes in lithic analysis and maritime conservation. Mx. Gittelough meets the Secretary of Interior Professional Qualifications Standards in History and Archaeology.

**Enchanted Hills Park Project.** Cultural Resource Specialist for a 22.5-acre neighborhood park project in the City of Perris, Riverside County. Provided cultural resource monitoring during initial site work and prepared monitoring letter report. Work performed for the City of Perris.

**Dam Maintenance Program.** Cultural Resource Specialist for the City of San Diego Dam Maintenance Program in San Diego County. Assisted in preparing an archaeological and historic resources assessment in compliance with state and federal regulations. Scope included a cultural resource records search, review of historic maps and aerials, and preparation of a technical report. Work performed for the City of San Diego Public Utilities Department.

**Bouquet Canyon Road Project.** Cultural Resource Specialist for a private residential development project in the City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County. Monitored all ground-disturbing activities associated with geotechnical studies, such as drilling and trenching. Provided monitoring during ground-penetrating radar studies of portions of the project area. Produced monitoring report. Work performed for Integral Communities.

**Lake Morena Oak Shores/Lake Morena Views Mutual Water Company Consolidation.** Cultural Resource Specialist for a cultural resources study in support of a proposed water district consolidation project in eastern San Diego County. Assisted with the preparation of a cultural resources technical report in compliance with state and federal regulations and State Water Resources Control Board. Scope included a cultural

resource records search, review of historic maps and aerials, and assistance with the preparation of a technical report. Work performed for Lake Morena Oak Shores Mutual Water Company and Lake Morena Views Mutual Water Company as a subconsultant to NV5.

**Shady View Residential Project Environmental Impact Report.** Cultural Resource Specialist for a housing development project in the City of Chino Hills in San Bernardino County. The project involves the development of 159 single-family homes, open space and recreational amenities, and associated street, utility/infrastructure, and drainage improvements. Assisted in the preparation of the technical report in compliance with state and federal regulations. Project scope included a cultural resource records search, review of historic maps and aerials, field survey, and preparation of a technical report. Work performed for the City of Chino Hills.

**California Crossings.** Cultural Resource Specialist for a 29-acre industrial development in Otay Mesa, San Diego County. Conducted a cultural resources study in support of biological mitigation measures (burrowing owl habitat creation). Prepared an archaeological resources assessment in compliance with state and federal regulations. Scope included a cultural resources records search, review of historic maps and aerials, and preparation of a technical report. Work performed for Sudberry Development, Inc. with County of San Diego as the lead agency.

**Oceanside Mission Basin Groundwater Purification Facility Well Expansion and Brine Minimization Design.** Cultural Resource Specialist for a proposed groundwater wells and brine minimization project to improve water production at an existing groundwater purification facility in the City of Oceanside, San Diego County. Assisted with the preparation of the cultural resources technical report in compliance with state and federal regulations. Project scope included a cultural resources records search, tribal outreach, field survey, monitoring of geotechnical borings, preparation of a constraints memo, and preparation of a technical report. Work performed for the City of Oceanside Water Utilities Department as a subconsultant to GHD, Inc.

**611 Island Ave Residential Tower.** Cultural Resource Specialist for a residential tower project in the downtown area of the City of San Diego. The project plans include incorporating the existing historic façade into the new 32-story building. Assisted with the preparation of an archaeological and historic resources assessment in compliance with CEQA. Scope included a cultural resource records search, review of historic maps and aerials, and preparation of a technical report with a sensitivity assessment. Work performed for Cresleigh Homes.

**EMWD Quail Valley III Regional Water Tank Environmental Consulting.** Cultural Resource Specialist for a new water tank and associated piping and facilities in Riverside County. Prepared the technical report to summarize a records search, Native American outreach, archaeological survey, and research into the historic land uses of the project lands. Work performed for Pulte Group, with Eastern Municipal Water District as the CEQA lead agency.

**Cactus II Feeder Pipeline Biological and Cultural Construction Monitoring.** Cultural Resource Specialist for construction monitoring of the installation of a sewer line and associated facilities. Work performed for Eastern Municipal Water District.

**Pasadena Water & Power Sunset Reservoir Replacement Historical Resources Evaluation.** Cultural Resource Specialist for a reservoir replacement project in the City of Pasadena. Prepared a cultural resources technical analysis to support an EIR and provided support to the City of Pasadena for tribal consultation. Work performed as a subconsultant to Kennedy Jenks, with the City of Pasadena as the lead agency under CEQA.

**Athletic Facility Borings Cultural Resources Monitoring.** Cultural Resource Specialist for a cultural resource monitoring program in support of the proposed project on the Palomar College San Marcos Campus, San Diego County. Provided monitoring of ground disturbing activities in compliance with CEQA, resulting in the completion of a cultural resources monitoring letter report.

**Arrow 32N Residential.** Senior Cultural Resource Specialist for a cultural resources study in support of the proposed Project in the City of Upland, San Bernardino County. Co-authored an archaeological technical report and assisted with a historic resources assessment report in compliance with Section 106 and CEQA. Scope included a cultural resources records search, review of historic maps and aerials, preparation of a technical report and evaluation of historic resources for inclusion to the NRHP and CRHR.

**Garland Battery Energy Storage System.** Senior Cultural Resource Specialist for a cultural resources study in support of the proposed Project in the County of Los Angeles. Prepared an archaeological resources assessment and provided monitoring for all ground disturbing activities in compliance with CEQA. Scope included a cultural resources records search, review of historic maps and aerials, pedestrian survey, preparation of a technical report, monitoring, and the preparation of a monitoring report.

## EDUCATION

Bachelor of Arts,  
Anthropology with a  
concentration in  
Archaeology, University  
of California, San Diego,  
2013

Associate of Arts,  
Anthropology, Mira  
Costa Community  
College, California, 2011

## CERTIFICATIONS

North County Transit  
District (NCTD) Roadway  
Worker ID #C00901,  
2015

HAZWOPER, 24 hours

## PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Transportation Museum  
of San Diego and  
Imperial Counties, Board  
of Directors, Secretary  
(2021-2022)

San Diego County  
Archaeological Society,  
Board of Directors,  
Second Vice President  
(2014-2015), First Vice  
President (2015-2016)

Society for California  
Archaeology, Member

# NICOLE (NIKKI) FALVEY

## Cultural Resources Project Manager



Ms. Falvey is a professional archaeologist and environmental planner. She has worked on approximately 100 cultural resource management projects and over 100 NEPA categorical exclusions in both local assistance and generalist capacities. Ms. Falvey has served in lab, field, and office capacities, completed record searches, co-authored technical reports, and authored NEPA process documents. Projects include commercial and residential developments, wind farms, utilities projects, and rail and road expansions. Project activities include

pedestrian surveys, test excavations, data recovery programs, and construction monitoring. I am familiar with the National Historic Preservation Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and the California Environmental Quality Act.

**Archaeological Survey for the Alpine 21 Project** (2016 - 2017). Crew Chief for this proposed residential development in the City of Alpine. Conducted records search, supervised field survey crew, and co-authored technical report.

**Archaeological Monitoring for the Paseo Del Norte Project** (2016 - 2016). Staff Archaeologist for this commercial development in the City of Carlsbad. Conducted cultural resources construction monitoring.

**Keystone Way Archaeological Survey Project** (2016 - 2016). Staff Archaeologist for this proposed commercial development in the City of Vista. Conducted records search, conducted field survey, and co-authored technical report. The City of Vista was the lead agency.

**Presidio Apartments Survey Project** (2016 - 2016). Staff Archaeologist for this proposed multi-family residential development in the City of Oceanside. Conducted records search, conducted field survey, and co-authored technical report. The City of Oceanside was the lead agency.

**City of Oceanside As-Needed Environmental Consulting Services** (2013 - 2015). Staff Archaeologist for construction of a new facility at the Mission Basin Desalting Facility near the San Luis Rey River. Responsible for field monitoring, coordination with construction crew and Native American monitors, identification of artifacts and cultural features, and daily field notes. Work performed for the City of Oceanside.

**Vista Grande Archaeological Testing** (2015 - 2016). Crew Chief for this proposed residential development in the City of Vista. Responsible for supervising test excavation of the archaeological site, including placing shovel test pits (STPs), plotting in STPs using a Trimble GPS, supervision of a three-person crew in excavating STPs, completing documentation, collecting surface artifacts, and coordination with a Native American monitor. Co-authored technical report. Work performed for the City of Vista.

**City of Carlsbad Trails Master Plan Constraints Analysis** (2015 - 2015). Staff Archaeologist for the constraints analysis for this proposed trails master plan in the City of Carlsbad. Assisted in research for the cultural resources portion of the constraints analysis, including locating previously recorded archaeological sites within the proposed trail system and determining their potential for effects. Work performed for the City of Carlsbad.

**Pujols Shearwater Monitoring** (2015 - 2016). Staff Archaeologist for this residential development in the City of Temecula, Riverside County. Conducted cultural resources construction monitoring, completed Department of Parks and Recreation forms, and co-authored technical report.

**Ticonderoga Street and Morena Boulevard** (2015 - 2015). Staff Archaeologist for this proposed residential development in the City of San Diego. Co-authored technical report.

**Campo Creek Bridge Replacement Monitoring** (2016 - 2017). Staff Archaeologist for this bridge replacement project in the community of Campo, San Diego County. Conducted cultural resources monitoring. Work performed for CalTrans.

**Grandview Pointe IS/MND Survey and Structures Evaluation** (2016 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for this proposed residential development in the City of Oceanside. Conducted a historical evaluation and reconnaissance survey of the two historical residences on the property and co-authored technical report. Work performed for the City of Oceanside.

**Archaeological Testing for the Buena Sanitation District Green Oak Sewer Replacement Project** (2016 - 2017). Staff Archaeologist for this sewer main replacement project located in the City of Vista. Assisted in archaeological testing set-up and co-authored technical report. Work performed for the City of Vista.

**Archaeological Survey for the Riverpark Project** (2015 - 2017). Crew Chief for this mitigation bank project near the community of Nuevo in Riverside County. Supervised the survey of this 613-acre property with a three-person crew, including the recordation of encountered cultural resources.

**964 Urania Avenue Archaeological Testing** (2017 - 2018). Crew Chief for this proposed residential development in the City of Encinitas. Responsible for supervising a two-person crew in excavating shovel test pits (STPs), including the completing notes and the collecting and labeling artifacts. Completed Department of Parks and Recreation forms for archaeological sites and co-authored technical report. Work performed for the City of Encinitas.

**Daisy Avenue Archaeological Testing Project** (2014 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for this proposed residential development in the City of Long Beach, Orange County. Participated in archaeological testing and co-authored technical report.

**Villa Storia Archaeological Evaluation** (2014 - 2015). Crew Chief for the cultural resources assessment of this property in the City of Oceanside. Responsible for supervising a four-person crew in archaeological testing by the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs).

**Buena Creek Due Diligence Study** (2015 - 2015). Staff Archaeologist for this proposed residential development near the City of Vista, San Diego County. Conducted records search, conducted field survey, and co-authored technical report. The County of San Diego is the lead agency.



**312-400 South Euclid Historic Building Evaluation** (2016 - 2017). Staff Archaeologist for this proposed residential development in the City of Anaheim, Orange County. Conducted records search, conducted site visit, including historical building assessment, and co-authored technical report. Work performed for KB Homes.

**Lakeside 6 Survey** (2016 - 2016). Staff Archaeologist for this proposed residential project in the community of Lakeside, San Diego County. Conducted cultural resources field survey, conducted historical property research, and co-authored technical report. Work performed for KB Homes.

**San Elijo Joint Powers Authority Preliminary Design of Land Outfall Replacement and Permitting/CEQA Compliance Study** (2015 - 2016). Staff Archaeologist for this CEQA compliance project in the City of Encinitas. Conducted records search, conducted cultural resources field survey, and co-authored technical report. Work performed for the San Elijo Joint Powers Authority.

**Palmdale Water District - Palmdale Regional Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Preliminary Design EIR, EA, FONSI.** Staff Archaeologist for this water district project Environmental Impact Report in the Palmdale Water District, Los Angeles County. Co-authored the cultural section (section 5.3) of the Environmental Impact Report. Work performed for the Palmdale Water District.

**Otay Crossings Commerce Park EIR Survey** (2016 - 2019). Staff Archaeologist for this proposed commercial project Environmental Impact Report in the Otay Mesa area of San Diego County. Conducted records search, conducted cultural resources field survey, completed Department of Parks and Recreation site record update, and co-authored technical report in accordance with Army Corps of Engineers standards. Work performed for the County of San Diego.

**Orange County Sanitation District Newhope-Placentia Trunk Sewer Replacement, No. 2-72A** (2015 - 2016). Staff Archaeologist for this trunk sewer replacement project in the Orange County Sanitation District, Orange County. Conducted historical research at the Fullerton Library, conducted a site visit to determine the presence of historically significant or potentially significant structures within the project area, and co-authored technical report. Work performed for the Orange County Sanitation District.

**Mast Park Monitoring** (2015 - 2016). Project Staff Archaeologist for this wetland habitat restoration project in the City of Santee. Conducted cultural resources construction monitoring, completed Department of Parks and Recreation site records, and co-authored technical report. Work performed for HELIX Construction Group and the City of Santee.

**SDG&E Solar Sites Testing** (2014 - 2017). Crew Chief for solar project near Pala Indian Reservation in the County of San Diego. Supervised a three-person crew in Phase II testing; responsible for test unit placement and excavation, artifact identification, notes. Also conducted cultural resources construction monitoring for Pala solar project and solar project in the community of Ramona, San Diego County. Co-authored report for Pala solar project. Work performed for Merkel & Associates, Inc.

**USD Master Plan and Conditional Use Permit** (2015 - 2016). Staff Archaeologist for the cultural resources technical report for USD's Master Plan EIR. Co-authored technical report. Work performed as a subconsultant to M.W. Steele Group, Inc., with University of San Diego as the lead agency.

**Archaeological Monitoring for the Old Mission San Luis Rey Cemetery Expansion Project** (2016 - 2017). Staff Archaeologist for a cultural resources monitoring program for the expansion of the cemetery at Old Mission

San Luis Rey, an area of sensitivity in terms of archaeological, historic, and Native American cultural resources. Conducted cultural resources construction monitoring. Work performed for Old Mission San Luis Rey, with the City of Oceanside as the lead agency.

**Interstate 8 Water Main Crossing at Viewside Lane Environmental and Cultural Resources Services** (2015 - 2016). Staff Archaeologist for proposed water main crossing in the community of Alpine, San Diego County. Conducted records search, conducted cultural resources field survey, and co-authored technical report. Work performed for the Padre Dam Municipal Water District.

**Green Oak Villas Greenhouse Gas and Cultural Resources Testing** (2016 - 2016). Staff Archaeologist for proposed residential development in the City of Vista. Conducted records search, conducted cultural resources field survey, acted as co-crew chief for Phase II testing, and co-authored technical report. Work performed for Providence Capital Group, Inc. with the City of Vista as the lead agency.

**Archaeological Testing for the F11 Development** (2015 - 2017). Staff Archaeologist for a proposed mixed-use commercial and residential tower in downtown San Diego. Participated in Phase II archaeological testing and laboratory work, including cleaning, sorting, labeling, and researching historic artifacts. Work performed for the Richman Group of Companies with the City of San Diego as the lead agency.

**San Ysidro Community Plan Update** (2016 - 2016). Staff Archaeologist for a Program EIR (PEIR) addressing a proposed update to the San Ysidro Community Plan that covers approximately 1,800 acres near the international border with Mexico. Co-authored PEIR Section 4.7 Historical Resources. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

**Pottery Canyon Mitigation Monitoring** (2014 - 2016). Staff Archaeologist for a cultural resources monitoring program in conjunction with contaminated soils remediation program at a significant historic archaeological site in Pottery Canyon Park in the City of San Diego. Responsible for monitoring of contaminated soils capping, collection and cataloging of artifacts outside the capped area, and co-authoring of a monitoring report. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

**Archaeological Monitoring for 28th Street between Island Avenue and Clay Avenue** (2014 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for undergrounding utilities project in the Sherman Heights neighborhood of the City of San Diego. Conducted field, laboratory, and office work including: cultural resources construction monitoring; cleaning, sorting, labeling, cataloging, and researching of artifacts; completing Department of Parks and Recreation site records; and co-authoring technical report. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

**Surveys for the Nestor Creek Channel Maintenance - Permitting and MMP Individual Assessments** (2015-2016). Staff Archaeologist for creek channel maintenance program assessment in the City of San Diego. Conducted cultural resources field surveys and co-authored IHA. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

**Survey for the Smythe Channel Maintenance - Permitting and MMP Individual Assessments** (2015-2016). Staff Archaeologist for channel maintenance project in the City of San Diego. Conducted records search, conducted cultural resources field survey, and co-authored IHA. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

**Archaeological Survey for the 12 Oaks Winery Resort and Golf Community** (2015 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for a cultural resources survey of approximately 650 acres for a proposed project in the County of

Riverside. Participated in cultural resources field survey, completed Department of Parks and Recreation site records, and co-authored technical report. Work performed for Standard Portfolio Temecula, LLC.

## Previous Experience

### **California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Associate Environmental Planner (Archaeology) PQS Co-Principal Investigator 2020-Present.**

**Interstate 5 (I-5) North Coast Corridor Project.** Archaeologist responsible for coordinating construction monitoring for the construction phase of the I-5 expansion from San Elijo Lagoon north to Jefferson Street in San Diego County.

**State Route 163 Bridge Rail.** Environmental Planner for this project proposing to upgrade the bridge rails of four bridges spanning the SR-163 in the Cabrillo Historic District in the City of San Diego.

### **Tennessee Department of Transportation, Environmental Studies Specialist, Advanced, 2019-2020**

**SR-266 Road Widening D-List Categorical Exclusion.** Author for this Federal Highway Administration-approved NEPA document in Rutherford County, Tennessee. Completed the Section 4(f) De Minimis process for multiple recreation areas and authored the report based upon archaeology, historical preservation, ecology, hazardous materials, air and noise, Native American coordination, and multimodal transportation studies.

**SR-13 Road Realignment D-List Categorical Exclusion.** Author for this Federal Highway Administration-approved NEPA document in Perry County, Tennessee. Authored the report based upon archaeology, historical preservation, ecology, hazardous materials, air and noise, Native American coordination, and multimodal transportation studies.

**Coachella Valley Pole Replacements.** Staff archaeologist for electrical pole replacement for the County of Riverside. Conducted record search.

**Juan Street Pothole Investigation.** Staff archaeologist for storm drain project in the City of San Diego, Assisted in report preparation.

**Southern California Edison Pole Surveys.** Staff archaeologist for electrical pole replacement for the Counties of Riverside, Mono, and Inyo. Conducted record searched, pedestrian surveys and assisted in report preparation; responsible for artifact identification and field notes.

**Sunset Cliffs Archaeological Monitoring.** Staff archaeologist for sewer pipeline in the City of San Diego. Conducted cultural resource monitoring; responsible for artifact identification, monitoring notes, and assisting in report preparation.

**Verizon Rose Creek Data Recovery.** Staff archaeologist for cell phone tower installation in the City of San Diego. Participated in Phase I data recovery; responsible for excavation of shovel test pits, field notes.

**Mission Cove Archaeological Data Recovery (2014 - 2015).** Project Staff archaeologist for residential development in the City of Oceanside. Participated in Phase II data recovery; responsible for excavation of shovel test units, field notes.

**San Diego Fish and Game Wetland Rehab Survey.** Staff archaeologist for wetland rehabilitation for the County of San Diego in the unincorporated community of Jamul. Conducted a pedestrian survey; responsible for artifact identification.

**El Toro Recycled Water Monitoring.** Staff archaeologist for recycled water pipeline in the City of El Toro. Conducted cultural resource monitoring; responsible for artifact identification, monitoring notes.

**Newland Sierra.** Staff archaeologist for commercial development in the City of Escondido. Conducted laboratory analysis; responsible for artifact labeling, analysis, cataloging.

**North County Transit District San Onofre Archaeological Monitoring and Testing.** Staff archaeologist for the expansion of railroad tracks on Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton. Conducted cultural resource monitoring, test excavations, laboratory analysis; responsible for artifact identification, monitoring notes, artifact labeling.

**Ortega Highway Interchange Monitoring.** Staff archaeologist for highway improvements in the City of San Juan Capistrano. Conducted cultural resource monitoring; responsible for artifact identification, monitoring notes.

**Poseidon Desalination Plant Monitoring.** Staff archaeologist for water pipeline in the City of Carlsbad. Conducted cultural resource monitoring, laboratory analysis; responsible for artifact identification, monitoring notes, artifact analysis, cataloging.

**Rincon Point.** Staff archaeologist for residential development in the County of Santa Barbara. Assisted in laboratory analysis; responsible for artifact identification and labeling.

**Smoking Tree Survey.** Staff archaeologist for the installation of wind turbines in the City of Palm Springs. Conducted pedestrian survey; responsible for artifact identification, field notes.

**Yokohi Ranch.** Staff archaeologist for residential development in the County of Tulare. Conducted laboratory analysis; responsible for artifact analysis, cataloging, soil flotation, wet screening.

**Cuyamaca Rancho School Camp Monitoring.** Archaeological intern for landscaping in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park in the County of San Diego. Conducted cultural resource monitoring; responsible for artifact identification, monitoring notes.

**Silver Strand State Beach Monitoring.** Archaeological intern for underground utilities in Silver Strand State Beach in the City of San Diego. Conducted cultural resource monitoring; responsible for artifact identification, monitoring notes.

### **Selected Publications**

"Wisdom in the Waste: Obsidian Studies and Late Prehistoric Social Systems" Presentation for the San Diego County Archaeological Society, 2013

## Appendix B

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Records Search Maps  
(Confidential, Bound Separately)

## Appendix C

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Table of Previous Reports within One  
Quarter Mile

**TABLE OF PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE QUARTER MILE**

<b>Report No. (SD-)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Author, Date</b>
137	Results of an Archaeological Field Reconnaissance of Santee Greens, Santee, California	Berryman S., 1997
341	Archaeological Mitigation Report for Santee Greens SDI-5669	Berryman J., 1981
546*	An Archaeological Survey of the San Diego River Valley	Cupples, 1975
618**	The Archaeology of Cuyamaca Street Extension	Fink, 1973
771**	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	Corum, 1986
779**	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	Corum and Crotteau, 1985
780**	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	Corum, 1985
863**	Archeological Survey for the Proposed Forester Creek Drainage Channel Project	Fink, 1973
866**	An Archaeological Survey of the Upper San Diego River Mosquito Abatement and Water Pollution Control Project Phase I	Fink, 1973
1269	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.	Pettus, 1979
1335*	Cultural Resources Survey of Three Alternate Jail Facilities in San Diego County, California.	Pigniolo, et al., 1986
1829**	Third Addendum Archaeological Survey for Proposed State Route 52, 11-SD-52 P.M. 7.3/17.2, 11222-047050	Corum, 1989
1909**	Investigations Conducted at Archaeological Site SDM-W-2409 (SDI-7603) Santee, California	Hector, 1981
2110	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Magnolia Meadows	RECON, 1976
2196*	Draft Environmental Impact Report Proposed Removal of San Upper San Diego River, San Diego County P79-112 RP79-16 EAD LOG#79-14-261	Parra, 1980
2929*	Results of A Cultural Resource Evaluation Study for The Padre Dam Municipal Water District Phase I Reclaimed Water System Project	Smith, 1993
3098*	Results of A Cultural Resource Study of the Padre Dam Municipal Water District Phase 1 Reclaimed Water System Project	Smith, 1992
3720	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for the Water Repurification Pipeline and Advanced Water Treatment Facility, City of San Diego, California	Schroth, et al., 1996
4692**	First Supplemental Historic Property Survey 11-Sd-52 P.M. 7.3/17.2	Corum, 1986
4934**	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	Corum, 1986
4981**	Environmental Impacts Analysis for the Santee Regional Shopping Center	RECON, 1980
5043**	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	Corum, 1985

Appendix C: Table of Previous Reports within One Quarter Mile for the  
Cultural Resources Sensitivity Analysis for the Santee Town Center Specific Plan Project | February 2024

<b>Report No. (SD-)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Author, Date</b>
5138	Historic Property Survey Report for the Forester Creek Project Santee California	Pigniolo, 2001
7167	Archaeological Mitigation: TPM-20037-RPC	Wade, 1994
7464**	Santee Light Rail Transit Project: Cultural Resources Technical Report	ERCE, 1990
7892	Historic Property Survey Report I15-SR67	CALTRANS, 2001
8307*	An Archaeological Assessment for the Edgemoor Project	Smith, 2000
8816**	Cultural Resource Survey for the Santee Aquatic/ Gymnastic Center, City of Santee, California	Kyle, 2001
8888**	Cultural Resource Survey for the Town Center Park, City of Santee, California	Kyle, 2003
9048**	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD487-03, City of Santee San Diego County, California	Kyle, 2002
9964**	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Ryan Corporate Office Park Master Plan Santee, California	Price and Bull, 2004
10474	Results of a Minor Test Performed On A Milling Feature, Within Santee, California	Berryman, 1979
10799**	Nomination Form for theEdgemoor Farm Dairy Barn/ Edgemoor Polo Barn	Brandes and Alexander
10932*	Second Addendum to the Historical Architectural Survey Report For 11-SD-52, P.M. 7.3/17.2 11222-047050. Re-Evaluation of the Edgemoor Farm Home for The Aged & Indigent	O'Conner, 1987
11120	Cultural Resource Monitoring for the Forester Creek Improvement Project City of Santee, California	Kyle, 2007
11128**	Cultural Resource Survey for the San Diego River Restoration Project Edgemoor Property City of Santee, California	Kyle, 2006
11189**	Results of Archaeological Monitoring At Town Center Community Park Mass Grading, Santee, California (CIP 2004-31) (Negative Archaeological Monitoring Report)	Pierson, 2007
11190**	Paleontological Monitoring Report, Town Center Community Park Mass Grading Project, City of Santee, San Diego County, California (CIP2004-31)	Kennedy and Shiller, 2007
11412	Historic Property Survey Report: State Route 52 Stage 4	Crafts, 2000
11747*	Edgemoor Farm Historical Resources Evaluation Report San Diego, California	Heritage Architecture and Planning, 2008
12319*	Santee Town Center Specific Plan Amendment, Appendixes to the Draft Master Environmental Impact Report	Price, 2005
12612	Archaeological Survey Report: Biological Mitigation Parcel for the SR 163/Friars Road Interchange Improvements Project San Diego County, California	Robbins-Wade, 2010
12635	Historic Property Survey Report for the State Route 163 and Friars Road Interchange	Rosen, 2010
12757	Santana High School, Santee, CA.	McKenna, 2010
13226	Mast Park Habitat Restoration Project, City of Santee, San Diego County, California	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2011
13413	eTS #22188, Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Carl Inspections, 1819 Poles, Carl Subarea Project, San Diego County, California (HDR #179459)	Tennesen, 2012
14043**	Cultural Resources Study for the Santee Walmart Expansion Project, City of Santee, San Diego County, California	Wolf, 2011



Appendix C: Table of Previous Reports within One Quarter Mile for the  
Cultural Resources Sensitivity Analysis for the Santee Town Center Specific Plan Project | February 2024

<b>Report No. (SD-)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Author, Date</b>
14084**	Cultural And Historical Resource Assessment for the Mission Gorge Road Property Demolition	Ni Ghabhlain, 2009
14123	Draft Phase I Cultural Resources Survey And Assessment for the El Monte Valley Mining, Reclamation, and Groundwater Recharge Project	Pigniolo, et al., 2011
14149**	San Diego County Women’s Detention Facility – Archaeological Survey of Three Drainages (Affinis Job No. 2496)	Robbins-Wade, 2012
14150*	Cultural Resources Assessment: Site LC-1, San Diego County Women's Detention Facility Santee, San Diego County, California	Van Wormer, 2012
14747	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site SD0699 52 South and Prospect 8865 Cuyamaca Street Santee, San Diego County, California 92071	Loftus, 2013
15903*	San Diego County Women’s Detention Facility Phase 2, Archaeological Monitoring (HELIX Project No. BAL-01)	Robbins-Wade, 2015
16089	Evidence Of Compliance With Section 106 of National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 Walker Preserve Trail, City of Santee, Project Number RT-37-026	Hosseinion, 2014
16147	Archaeological Resources Inventory, Mast Park Wetland Habitat Restoration Project, Santee, San Diego County, California	Robbins-Wade, 2011
16982	Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Braverman Drive Tentative Map Project Santee, San Diego County, California	Campbell, et al., 2015
17983	Archaeological Monitoring For MHPUUP - Santee Mobile Estates, Santee, San Diego County (SDG&E eTS #38406, PanGIS Project #1401.109)	Willhite, 2019
18209	Santee School Development Project, Phase II Cultural Resources Testing and Evaluation Report, Santee, California	Strother, et al., 2019
18555	Data Recovery Excavations at CA-SDI-5669 Locus C: Confidential Phase III Archaeological Report, City of Santee, San Diego County, California	Campbell, et al., 2017
18919**	Cultural Resources Survey Report For the County Animal Shelter, San Diego County, California	Zepeda-Herman, 2020
19277	Archaeological Monitoring For the SDG&E Walker Trails - Oh RFS, Santee, San Diego County, California (eTS #43137)	Noble and Tansey, 2020
19383**	Update To the Revised Preliminary Cultural Resource Study To Support the Padre Dam Municipal Water District Master Plan Update Peir, San Diego County, California	Daniels and Becker, 2016
19408*	Results of Archaeological Monitoring At the Walker Trails Project, City of Santee, San Diego County, California (APNS 381-160-41, -46, and -63; Tentative Map No. 2016-01)	Smith, 2020
19596**	Negative Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the ARCC East County Operations Project, Santee, California	Zepeda-Herman and Yerka, 2018

\*Within Project Area

\*\*Overlapping Project Area

## Appendix D

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Native American Correspondence  
(Confidential, Bound Separately)