ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT
13TH STREET BRIDGE, RAMONA
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Federal-Aid Project Number BRLO-NBIL(515)

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July 2020

Project Number: BRLO-NBIL(515)
Type of Study: ASR
Sites: None
USGS Quadrangle: Ramona 7.5' 1981 and San Pasqual 7.5' 1984
Area: 10.1 acres
Key Words: Ramona, Ipai (Kumeyaay), Negative Survey

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The County of San Diego (County) Department of Public Works (DPW), in conjunction with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) proposes to construct a bridge where 13th Street/Maple Street crosses Santa Maria Creek in the unincorporated community of Ramona, northeastern San Diego County, California. The proposed project consists of improvements to 13th Street/Maple Street between Main Street and just north of Walnut Street and construction of an approximately 480-foot-long bridge over Santa Maria Creek to replace the existing, undersized corrugated steel culvert. The purpose of this study is to inventory cultural resources within the Project area of potential effect (APE).

A previous cultural resources investigation in support of the project was conducted in 2013 by Cogstone Resource Management Inc. (Cogstone), a subconsultant to ICF International, Inc. (Valasik et al. 2013). The project was halted and was resumed by the County in 2017, this time with AECOM under contract to conduct the cultural resources studies. At the request of DPW, some portions of this report use the original Cogstone text, where appropriate.

Revisions to the project since 2013 required that a revised APE be defined for the current project. The current APE is 10.1 acres, within which direct and indirect impacts of project construction, including staging and other ancillary areas, may have an effect on cultural resources. The APE extends north to south along 13th Street/Maple Street and east to west along Walnut Street, forming a cross. Project activities at the north end of the cross consist of road improvements, while the new bridge and staging/ancillary areas are located in the southern portion. At the request of DPW, the current study area also included a 20-foot wide buffer around the APE.

A new records search was conducted by AECOM on February 13, 2018, and covered a 0.5-mile radius around the updated APE boundaries. The records search identified 29 previously recorded cultural resources and 23 previous archaeological investigations within 0.5-mile of the APE. Of the 29 previously recorded cultural resources, one is prehistoric and 28 are historic. None are within the new project APE.

For the original study, DPW staff requested a sacred lands records search from the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on January 17, 2013. The NAHC responded on February 1, 2013, that there are no known sacred lands within a 0.5 mile of the APE. The NAHC requested that 20 Native American tribes or individuals be contacted for further information regarding the general project vicinity. DPW subsequently sent letters requesting any information related to cultural resources or heritage sites within or adjacent to the project area to the 20 Native American contacts on March 12, 2013. Three contacts responded with recommendations to monitor all ground disturbance.

DPW received an updated NAHC Sacred Lands records search on October 4, 2017 and DPW staff sent letters to identified tribal representatives on November 20, 2017; and following up via emails and phone calls on December 8, 2017 and December 22, 2017. Three tribes requested AB52 consultation: the Barona Band of Mission Indians, the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, and the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians. The Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians consulted under

Sacred Lands. Outreach letters and contact logs are included in Attachment B of the project's Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR).

Archaeological survey of the APE was conducted on February 21, 2018 by AECOM archaeologists Lauren Downs, M.A., RPA, and Theodore Cooley M.A., RPA, accompanied by Native American Monitor Jenna Growingthunder from Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc. Additional survey was conducted on November 16, 2018 by AECOM archaeologist Marcos Ramos Ponciano, M.A., RPA, accompanied by Native American Monitor Banning Taylor. In consultation with DPW, the areas previously surveyed by Cogstone (Valasik et al. 2013) were not intensively re-surveyed during the present effort, but were spot-checked to confirm that conditions have not substantially changed.

Survey coverage was variable due to hardscaping and lack of entry permissions. The survey consisted of walking parallel transects, spaced at approximately 10-meter intervals within the APE while closely inspecting the ground surface. A portion of the APE is located within the San Diego Gas & Electric lot, which is completely hardscaped; thus visibility was negligible. The existing segment of 13th Street/Maple Street is a dirt road and highly disturbed. Some portions of the roadway had disintegrating asphalt patches and patches of gravel. Ground surface visibility was poor (0-10 percent) within the riparian areas. As with the original Cogstone survey, no cultural resources were observed within or immediately adjacent to the APE and buffer area.

Prehistoric villages are known upstream of the project area and Native American tribes have requested both archaeological and Native American monitoring of project-related ground disturbing activities.

It is County and Caltrans' policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. Further investigations may be needed if site[s] are present and if the site[s] cannot be avoided by the project. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is County and Caltrans' policy that work stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Additional survey will be required if the project changes to include areas not previously surveyed.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The County of San Diego (County) Department of Public Works (DPW), in conjunction with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) proposes to construct a bridge where 13th Street/Maple Street crosses Santa Maria Creek in the unincorporated community of Ramona, northeastern San Diego County, California (Figure 1). The purpose of this study is to inventory cultural resources within the APE for the 13th Street Bridge Project. The proposed project consists of improvements to 13th Street/Maple Street between Main Street and Walnut Street and construction of an approximately 480-foot-long bridge over Santa Maria Creek to replace the existing, undersized corrugated steel culvert.

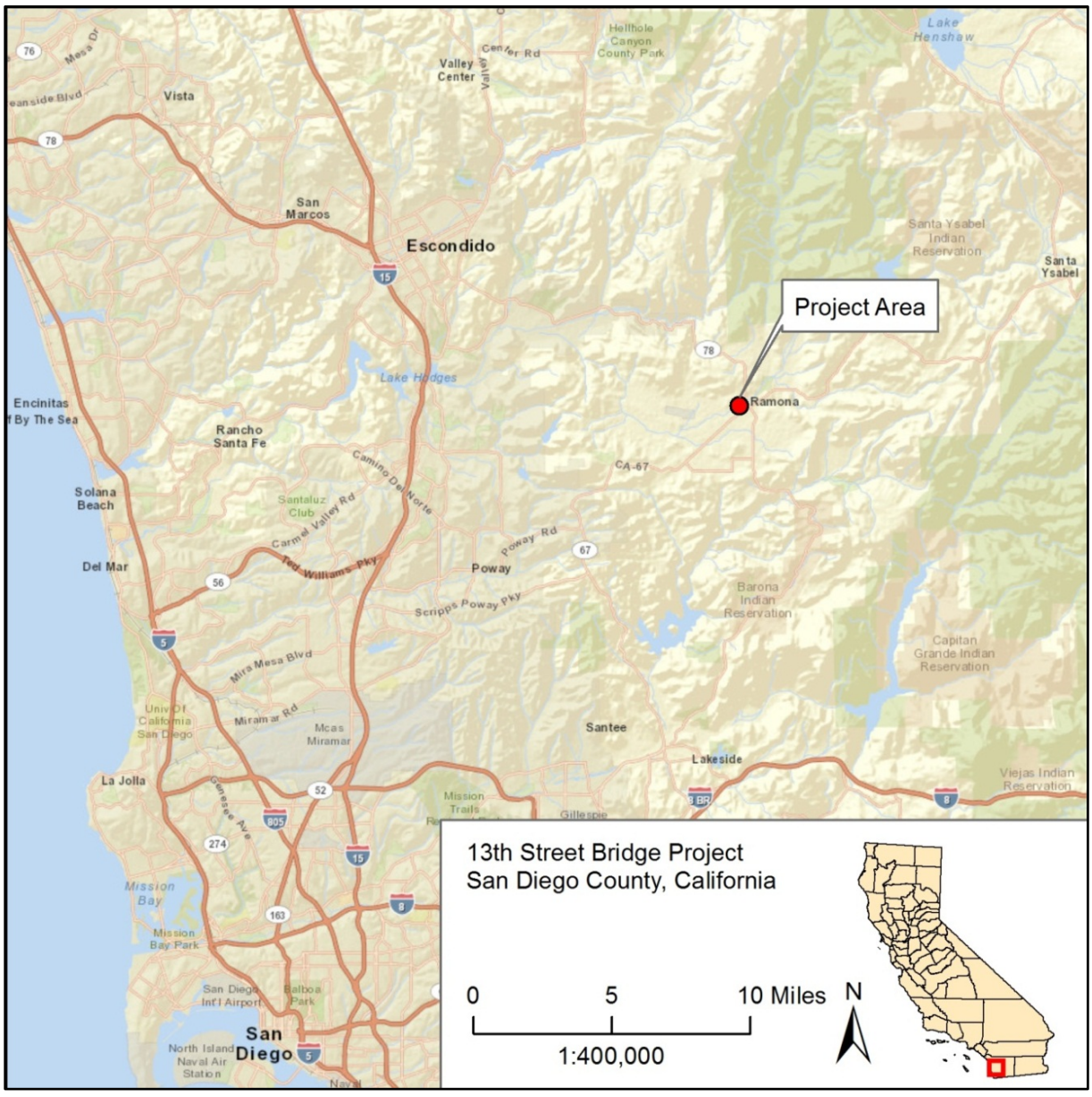


Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map

1.1 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Christy Dolan, M.A., RPA, served as the Principal Investigator and provided technical review for the updated portions of the report. AECOM archaeologists Lauren Downs, M.A., RPA, Theodore Cooley, M.A., RPA, and Marcos Ramos Ponciano, M.A., RPA, conducted the survey of the updated area of potential effects (APE) and provided contributions to this report. Qualifications of AECOM personnel are provided (Appendix A).

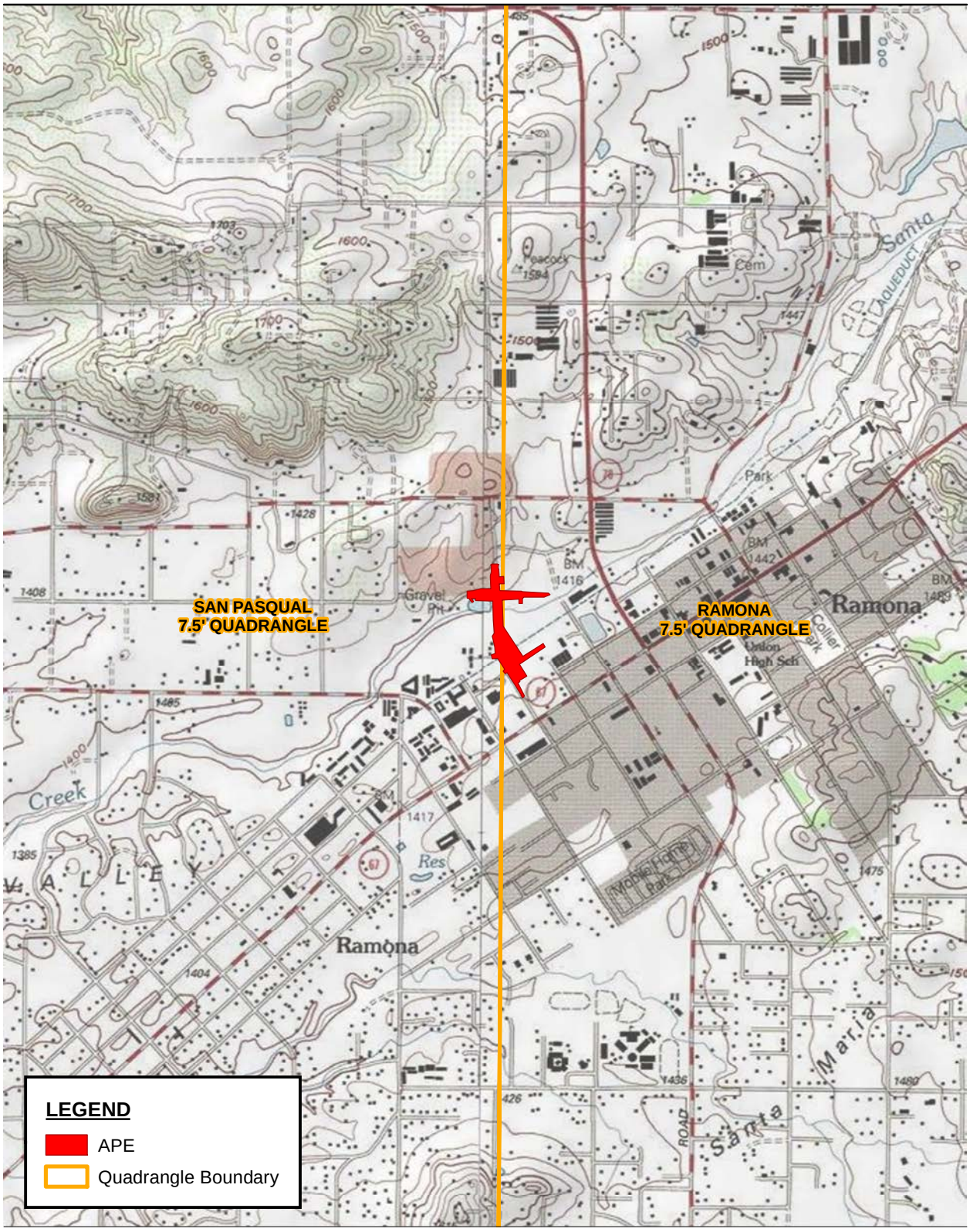
1.2 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed 13th Street Bridge Project is located on 13th Street and Maple Street between Main Street (SR 67) and Walnut Street in the unincorporated community of Ramona. The north end of the Project APE connects with, but does not include, SR 67. The project segment of 13th Street/Maple Street is a dirt roadway, with gravel at the Santa Maria Creek culvert crossing. The existing, undersized corrugated steel culvert does not have sufficient capacity to convey the creek water during storm events; flooding at this crossing makes the roadway impassable for motor vehicles and pedestrians during portions of the rainy season.

The objective of the project is to provide an adequate and safe crossing that allows for the conveyance of water from a 100-year storm event. The project would include replacement of the existing culvert crossing with a bridge designed to meet current federal standards, with roadway improvements along 13th Street/Maple Street and Walnut Street, and the addition of stormwater conveyance and treatment features that would ultimately discharge into Santa Maria Creek.

The proposed bridge would be a 4-span cast-in-place pre-stressed, post-tensioned concrete box girder structure, approximately 480-feet long and approximately 42-feet wide with three singular-column bents and two abutments. The bridge and approaches would include two 12-foot travel lanes, 3-foot shoulders on each side, and an approximately 8-foot wide multi-use pathway to accommodate pedestrians, bicyclists, and equestrians. In addition, three bridge barriers with a total width of approximately 4-feet, consisting of two edge deck rails and one pedestrian barrier would be installed to separate pathway users from the travel lane and creek. The pathway across the bridge would connect to the existing southern segment near the Ramona County Library and transition users across the bridge to existing and planned facilities north of the bridge. The grade of 13th Street/Maple Street would be raised approximately 10-feet at the Santa Maria Creek crossing to comply with current FHWA requirements.

Storm drain systems are proposed directly to the north and south of the bridge to capture runoff and direct it towards the existing creek. Two additional outfalls would be added directing runoff into Santa Maria Creek. Permanent bio-retention/filtration best management practices and permeable pavements areas would be incorporated into the project as Green Street features to facilitate meeting water quality requirements and for storm-water management. Six permeable pavement areas would be installed north of the bridge within the roadway shoulders; two on Maple Street north of the intersection, two on Walnut Street east of the intersection, and two on Walnut Street west of the intersection. An existing bio-retention basin located south of the bridge that



Source: USA Topo Maps.

2,000 1,000 0 2,000 Feet

Scale: 1:24,000; 1 inch = 2,000 feet

Figure 2
Location Map

13th Street Bridge Project

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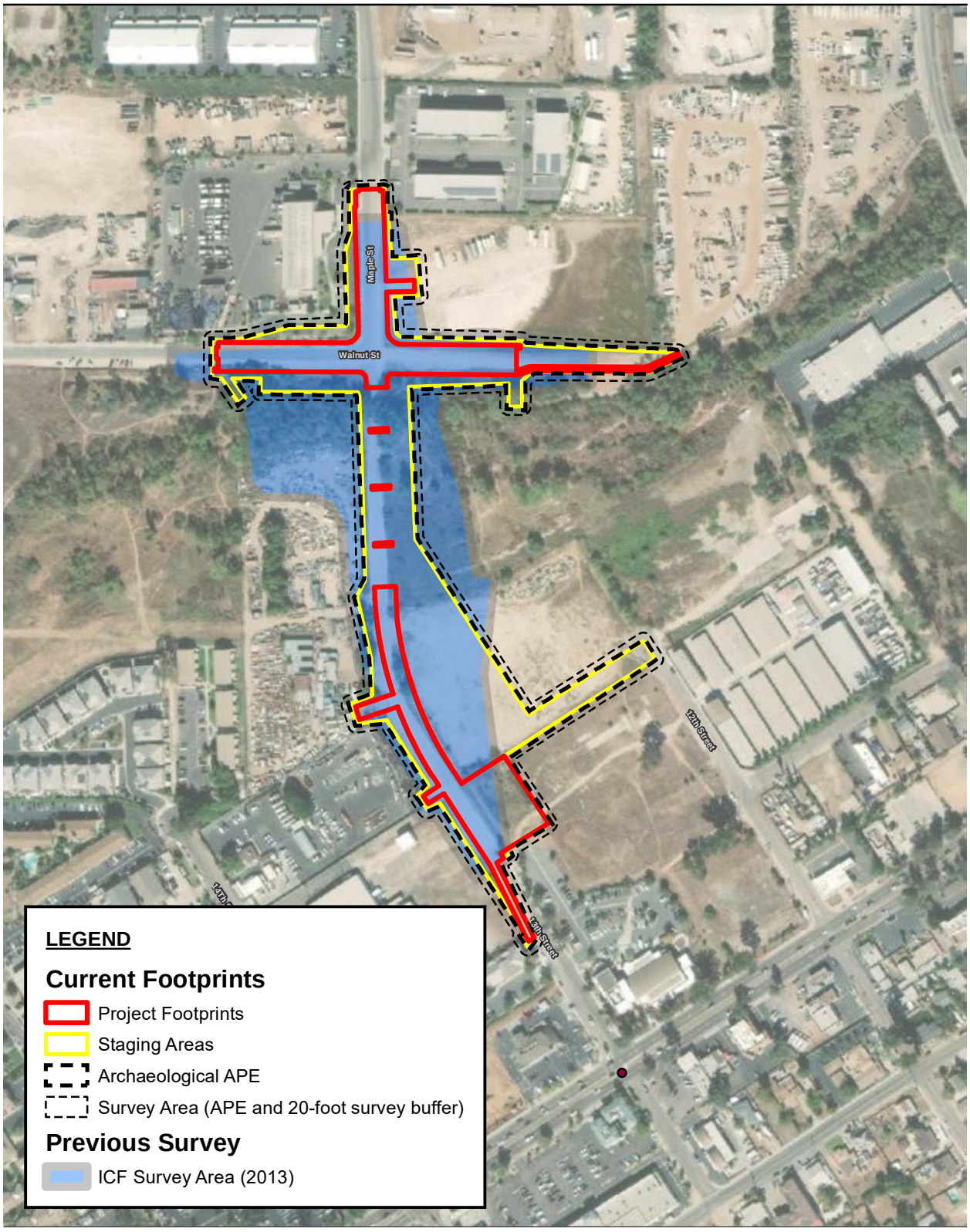
currently treats stormwater from the library and associated parking lot would be redesigned to continue treating those existing areas in addition to the proposed paved roads south of Santa Maria Creek. Ungrouted riprap would be installed at the discharge points within the bio-retention basin and within Santa Maria Creek for energy dissipation and erosion control.

The estimated cut and fill for the proposed bridge would be approximately 195 cubic yards (cy) for structure excavation; 106 cy for structure backfill, and 2,136 cy for structural concrete. The total quantity of cut and fill for the roadway would be approximately 6,200 cy for excavation and 13,000 cy for imported borrow. Construction is anticipated to last approximately 12 months. During the bridge foundation construction, dewatering may be required for the project.

1.3 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The original proposed APE for the project was approximately 12 acres and initially surveyed by Cogstone (Valasik et al. 2013). However, in 2018, further project refinements resulted in an updated APE for the project. This APE is 10.1 acres, within which direct and indirect impacts of project construction, including staging and other ancillary areas, may have an effect on cultural resources (Figure 3). The signed APE map is in Attachment A of the Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR).

The APE extends north to south along 13th Street/Maple Street and east to west along Walnut Street forming a cross. The north end of the cross being road improvements, and the new bridge and staging/ancillary areas on the southern portion.



Source: NAIP 2016; Esri 2009.

350 175 0 350 Feet

Scale: 1:4,200; 1 inch = 350 feet

Figure 3
APE and Survey Area

13th Street Bridge Project

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2.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

2.1 CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM

The original search for archaeological and historical records was completed by Nick Doose of the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) of the California Historical Resources Inventory System (CHRIS) on January 30, 2012. The original records search covered a 1-mile radius around the APE boundaries. That records search indicated a total of 26 cultural resources investigations have been completed previously within a 1-mile radius of the APE. Of these, three studies included a portion of the APE, nine were completed within a 0.25-mile radius of the APE, six investigations were completed within a 0.5-mile radius of the APE, and eight studies were undertaken between a 0.5-mile and 1-mile radius of the APE.

The results from the original records search indicated that 99 cultural resources were previously identified and documented within a 1-mile radius of the APE. None of the documented resources are located within the APE. Nine of the previously recorded resources are prehistoric and 90 are historic resources.

A new records search was completed by AECOM on February 13, 2018, and covered a 0.5-mile radius around the updated APE boundaries. The records search identified 23 previous archaeological investigations within 0.5-mile of the APE. Of these, two studies included a portion of the APE (Appendix B and C; Table 1 and 2).

The results of these studies from the new records search indicate that 29 previously recorded cultural resources are located within a 0.5-mile radius of the APE; one is an archaeological resource and 28 are historic architectural resources. None are within the project APE.

The one previously recorded archaeological resource within a 0.5-mile radius of the APE is a large prehistoric seasonal habitation site. The large seasonal habitation site, CA-SDI-13179, was tested for sub-surface deposits and was determined to have a substantial depth (100 centimeters). This archaeological resource is not listed in the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility maintained by the California Office of Historic Preservation.

A total of 28 historic architectural resources have been previously recorded within a 0.5-mile radius outside the APE. These are mainly single-family residences, with a few commercial buildings, one ranch, and one historic district. Of the 29 resources, one (P-37-029265) is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (status code 3S) and 22 are listed as historically significant by the local government (status code 5S1). None of the cultural resources identified as requiring evaluation for NRHP eligibility are within the APE for this undertaking.

Table 1. Summary of Previous Studies within the Proposed Project and a 0.5-mile Surrounding Radius

Report Number	Date	Author	Title
SD-00668	1988	Elling, C. Michael	Ramona Cross-Town Pipeline Cultural Resources Technical Report
SD-01157	1985	Laylander, Don	Proposed Project to Replace Highway 78 Bridge Across Santa Maria Creek
SD-04789	2002	Beddow, Donna	Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for One Stop Rental & Landscape Supply Center STP02-064; Log No. 02-09-018; APN 281-122-21 & 22
SD-05249	1997	Caltrans	Historic Property Survey Report 11-SD-78 PM 35.5-37.3
SD-05771	1983	Corum, Joyce	Negative Archaeological Survey Report 11-SD-67 P.M.23.6/24.4
SD-05775	1983	Corum, Joyce	Historic Property Survey Report-Negative Findings 11-SD-67 P.M. 23.6/24.4
SD-06528	1985	Laylander, Don	Negative Archaeological Survey Replacement of Bridge Highway 78
SD-08279	2001	Caltrans and Martin Rosen	Landscaping and Streetscape Improvements for the Ramona Downtown Business Historic District, Ramona, San Diego County, CA
SD-08789	2003	Wright, Gail	Cultural Resources Survey Report for STP 03-079, Log No. 03-09-032, Olive Street Storage APN 281-065-19 Negative Findings
SD-08810	2003	McGinnis, Patrick and Michael Baksh	Cultural Resource Survey of the North County Bus Stops Replacement Project, San Diego County, California
SD-08823	2004	Wright, Gail	Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for TM 5347, Log No. 03-09-034, Nickel Creek, APN- 281-100-29, 34, Negative Findings
SD-09522	**2005**	**Kyle, Carolyn**	**Cultural Resource Survey for the Ramona Intergenerational Community Campus Located in the City of Ramona San Diego County, California**
SD-10176	2005	Hunt, Kevin and Alex Wesson	Cultural Resources Study for the 16th Street Parcel 430 16th Street, Community of Ramona, San Diego County, California
SD-10997	**2003**	**Carrico, Richard L., Theodore G. Cooley, and Laura J. Barrie**	**Final Archaeological Overview for the Cleveland National Forest California**
SD-11504	1991	Carrico, Susan H. and S. Kathleen Flanigan	Ramona Historic Resources Inventory
SD-11548	2008	Smith, Brian F.	Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75
SD-12147	2009	Kwiatkowski, Heather	Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for Walnut Street TPM 20990, Log No. 06-09-002 APN 281-093-10
SD-12508	2009	McGinnis, Patrick	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Elliott Pond Project, Ramona, San Diego County, California, TM 5302
SD-13020	2011	Williams, Sarah and Wayne H. Bonner	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SD06284 (Pacbell Ramona), 325 10th Street, Ramona, San Diego County, California
SD-13238	2011	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SD06284 (Pacbell Ramona), 325 10th Street, Ramona, San Diego County, California
SD-13822	2000	Wade, Sue	Herold Tentative Parcel Map (TPM 20514): Historical Evaluation
SD-14326	2009	Wade, Sue	Ramona Main Street Eucalyptus Colonnade
SD-15857	2013	Wayne H. Bonner and Sarah A. Williams	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate SD0473 (Ramona Downtown), 538 Maple Street, Ramona, San Diego County, California

Bold indicates within the Proposed Project study area.

Table 2. Summary of Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Proposed Project and a 0.5-mile Surrounding Radius

Primary Number	Permanent Trinomial	Resource Type	Site Constituents	Time Period	Date Recorded (or most recent update)
P-37-012042	CA-SDI-012042	Site	Single-family residence	Historic	1990
P-37-012044	CA-SDI-012044	Site	Single-family residence	Historic	1990
P-37-012211	CA-SDI-012211	Site	Single-family residence	Historic	1991
P-37-012268	CA-SDI-012268	Site	Ramona Main Street Historic District	Historic	1989
P-37-013179	CA-SDI-013179	Site	Seasonal camp	Prehistoric	1993
P-37-029239	N/A	Site	Single-family residence	Historic	2008
P-37-029240	N/A	Site	Single-family residence	Historic	2008
P-37-029241	N/A	Site	Kerr House	Historic	2008
P-37-029242	N/A	Site	Residence	Historic	2008
P-37-029246	N/A	Site	Single-family residence	Historic	2008
P-37-029247	N/A	Site	Single-family residence	Historic	2008
P-37-029251	N/A	Site	Single-family residence	Historic	2008
P-37-029252	N/A	Site	Van Loon's Residence	Historic	2008
P-37-029253	N/A	Site	Single-family residence	Historic	2008
P-37-029254	N/A	Site	Single-family residence	Historic	2008
P-37-029265	N/A	Site	Ramona Congregational Church	Historic	2008
P-37-029266	N/A	Site	Ramona Elementary School	Historic	2008
P-37-029268	N/A	Site	Santa Maria Masonic Building	Historic	2008
P-37-029272	N/A	Site	Single-family residence	Historic	2008
P-37-029273	N/A	Site	Zimmer Residence	Historic	2008
P-37-029274	N/A	Site	Goose Valley School	Historic	2008
P-37-029275	N/A	Site	Single-family residence	Historic	2008
P-37-029277	N/A	Site	Single-family residence	Historic	2008
P-37-029278	N/A	Site	Single-family residence	Historic	2008
P-37-029279	N/A	Site	Elliot House	Historic	2008
P-37-029280	N/A	Site	Single-family residence	Historic	2008
P-37-029283	N/A	Site	Single-family residence	Historic	2008
P-37-029284	N/A	Site	Single-family residence	Historic	2008
P-37-031136	CA-SDI-019727	Site	Elliot Ranch	Historic	2008

Bold indicates within the proposed project study area.

2.2 OTHER SOURCES

In addition to the records at the SCIC, a variety of sources were consulted by Cogstone (Valasik et al. 2013) in May 2013 to obtain information regarding the APE (Table 3). Sources include the NRHP, California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Inventory of Historic Resources (CIHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and local historical registers (Table 4). Specific information about the APE, obtained from historical maps and aerial photographs, is presented in the Project Area History.

Table 3. Additional Sources Previously Consulted

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; 1979-2002 & supplements)	Positive
Historic United States Geological Survey Topographic Maps	Negative
Historic United States Department of Agriculture Aerial Photographs	Shows development by 1989
California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR; 1992-2010)	Negative
California Inventory of Historic Resources (CIHR; 1976)	Negative
California Historical Landmarks (CHL; 1995 & supplements to 2010)	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI; 1992 to 2010)	Negative
California Department of Transportation Historic Bridge Inventory	Positive; three bridges are listed within a 1-mile radius of the APE
Local Historical Register Listings	Negative
Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records	Shows one land owner; Jose Joaquin Ortega 1872

Table 4. Historic Resources on Registers within a 1-Mile Radius of the APE

Resource	NRHP	CHRI	CHL	CPHI
Ramona Town Hall; 729 Main Street	X			X
Theophile Verlaque House, Woodward; 645 Main Street	X			
Julian Hotel (Hotel Robinson); 2032 Main Street				X
Old Pioneer Store/Branding Iron; 629 Main Street				X

A search of the Bureau of Land Management General Office Records available online revealed that Jose Joaquin Ortega had originally obtained a land patent for Valle de Pamo or Santa Maria Valley, the Rancho that encompasses the entire project area in 1872 as part of the Mexican Land Grant Act of 1851 (BLM n.d.).

2.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

A sacred lands record search was requested by DPW staff from the NAHC on January 17, 2013. The NAHC responded on February 1, 2013, that there are no known sacred lands within 0.5 mile of the APE. The NAHC requested that 20 Native American tribes or individuals be contacted for further information regarding the general Project vicinity.

DPW subsequently sent letters requesting any information related to cultural resources or heritage sites within or adjacent to the project area to the 20 Native American contacts on March 12, 2013. Additional attempts at contact, including letters, emails, or phone calls, were made on April 12, 2013, and April 16, 2013.

Mr. Brown representing the Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Council and Viejas Band of Mission Indians responded by phone on April 16, 2013, requesting a site visit due to the proximity of three known village sites in the project vicinity, one of the sites (P-37-013179) falls within the 0.5 mile radius of the records search. After attending the site visit on April 30, Mr. Brown provided a written statement requesting cultural and Native American monitoring during ground disturbance

activities. Ms. Lucas, representing the Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians, responded by phone on April 12, 2013, stating that the tribe had no concerns about the proposed project but recommends cultural and Native American monitoring during ground disturbance activities. Mr. Lawson, representing the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, responded by letter on April 23, 2013, requesting cultural and Native American monitoring during all ground disturbance activities.

Mr. Micklin, representing the Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office; Mr. Banegas, representing the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee; and Mr. Bactad, representing the Kumeyaay Diegueño Land Conservancy, all indicated that they have no comments at this time.

DPW received an updated NAHC Sacred Lands records search on October 4, 2017 and DPW staff sent letters to identified tribal representatives on November 20, 2017; and following up via emails and phone calls on December 8, 2017 and December 22, 2017. Three tribes requested AB52 consultation: the Barona Band of Mission Indians, the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, and the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians. The Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians consulted under Sacred Lands. The Jamul Indian Village deferred to the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel through email on December 8, 2018. The Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel stated that they had no specific comments for this project in an email response dated December 10, 2017.

DPW staff met with the Barona Band of Mission Indians on February 2, 2018. Barona concurred with cultural monitoring and would like to be kept up to date on the progress of the project. DPW staff met with the Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians at the project site on February 6, 2018. Mesa Grande concurred with cultural monitoring during project construction. The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians provided a letter on December 1, 2017 in which they requested that a Kumeyaay monitor be on site during ground disturbing activities. DPW staff met with Viejas on February 13, 2018 and Viejas deferred to Barona and Mesa Grande, but would like to be kept up to date on the progress of the project. The San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians provided a letter on December 11, 2017 requesting to be kept up to date on the progress of the project and recommended that monitors be present on-site during ground-disturbing activities. DPW staff teleconferenced with San Pasqual on March 25, 2020 and San Pasqual concurred with cultural monitoring during project construction.

All consultation correspondence and a contact log are provided in Attachment B to the HPSR.

3.0 BACKGROUND

The environmental setting section, below, provides information on the environmental factors that affect cultural resources, while the prehistoric and historical settings provide information on the land use history of the general project region.

3.1 ENVIRONMENT

The town of Ramona is located north of Lakeside and east of Poway in an unincorporated area of northeastern San Diego County. San Diego lies 30 miles southwest and the Pacific coast is roughly 25 miles west. The town lies within the Santa Maria Valley (also referred to as the Ramona Valley) on the western foothills of the Laguna Mountains and west of the North Mountain and Central Mountain sub-region. Santa Maria Creek, which flows through the town in a roughly southwest direction, originates in the Laguna Mountains and joins with Santa Ysabel Creek to form the San Dieguito River. Vegetation in the valley includes coast live oak woodland, southern willow scrub, buckwheat scrub, southern mixed chaparral, mule fat scrub, fresh water seeps, and non-native grasslands (Cooley and Barrie 2004; Nordby and Robbins 2003). The area contains a unique collection of vernal pools, vernal swales, and alkali playas. Temperatures are moderate with highs ranging between the high 60s and low 90s degrees Fahrenheit and an elevation of about 1,430 feet (436 meters) above mean sea level.

Within the 10.1-acre APE, the topography is relatively flat and mostly disturbed. Santa Maria Creek, which runs east to west through the northern portion of the project area, contains mature cottonwood – willow riparian forest habitat and non-native grassland occurs to the southeast. A man-made earthen berm is located along the northwest portion of Santa Maria Creek and a row of boulders is situated along the southeast portion of the creek (Rustin 2012). Soils located within the project area consist of sandy, gravelly, or cobbly soils that are excessively drained and rapidly permeable with scattered shrubs and forbs often occurring in patches (Rustin 2012). Large tracks of areas with denuded vegetation due to use as trails, non-paved roads, roadside shoulders, and empty lots make up a large portion of the project area (Rustin 2012). Developed land consists of industrial and commercial buildings and lots.

3.2 PREHISTORIC CULTURAL SETTING

This entire cultural setting was authored by Cogstone Resource Management Inc. (Valasik et al. 2013) for the original report. AECOM has not altered it. Cultural resources encompass both the built (post-1769) and the archaeological environments as well as traditional cultural properties. They require an understanding of basic concepts before a determination of significance can be made. The following subsections provide a cultural background for San Diego County and the components of the cultural environment.

3.3 SAN DIEGO COUNTY CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Archaeological evidence reveals that San Diego County has a long cultural history beginning approximately 10,000 years ago. The following cultural background discusses the characteristics of each cultural period of prehistory and history. The information that follows (Subsections 3.3.1 through 3.4.3, and Table 3) is reproduced with the permission of the author, *Dennis Gallegos.*[1]

3.3.1 Pre-Contact Background

The body of current research of Native American (Pre-Contact) occupation in San Diego County recognizes the existence of at least two major cultural traditions, discussed here as Early Period/Archaic and Late Period, based upon general economic trends and material culture (Table 3). Within San Diego County, the Early Period/Archaic includes the period from 10,000 to 1,300 years ago, while the Late Period is from 1,300 years ago to historic (Spanish) contact. The Post-contact/Historic Period covers the time from Spanish contact to present. Terminology used for the past 10,000-year history of San Diego County includes a mixture of ideas of ordering archaeological sites using terms for peoples, collections of artifacts, and temporal time frames. The first ordering was by Malcolm Rogers who used the terms: Shell-Midden people, Scraper-Maker culture (scraper-makers), and Yuman (Rogers 1929). He later revised his chronology to use the terms San Dieguito (Scraper-Maker), La Jolla culture (Shell-Midden people), and Yuman (Rogers 1945). Claude Warren characterized the San Dieguito Tradition as: "… a wide range of scraper types made on side-struck flakes and finished by well-controlled percussion flaking, leaf-shaped knives or large points of several varieties, leafshaped, lanceolate and slightly shouldered points in small number. Chipped stone crescents, often eccentric in form, hammerstones and flaked tools are few in number. Milling stones and manos are noticeably absent" (Warren 1968). Warren's revision to Rogers' La Jolla culture was called the Encinitas Tradition wherein he identifies: "…*the majority of flaked stone tools being percussion flaked and made from local macrocrystalline rock. A large percentage of the tool assemblage is composed of chopping, scraping and cutting tools and hammerstones. Projectile points are rare and rather large, suggesting the use of darts, rather than bow and arrow. Ground stone items include large numbers of manos and milling stones usually shaped through use, and occasional items such as doughnut stones, discs and cogstones…Bone tools are rare but include awls, antler flakers, beads…Shell items are also limited, but include beads, pendants…Basketry is represented…Loosely flexed burials are found throughout the area…*" (Warren 1968). Warren has more recently updated his chronology and for the San Dieguito Tradition (Initial Occupation) has since included milling tools and a wider range of tools and food sources, and now discusses the potential of Transitional and intermediate stages of occupation to cover the past 10,000 years of Native American occupation in San Diego County (Warren et al. 1998). Early Man in San Diego County was discussed by George Carter in the 1950s; however, little to no evidence of Pleistocene human occupation supports this hypothesis (Carter 1957).

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

3.3.2 Early Period/Archaic

The Early Period/Archaic includes the San Dieguito, La Jolla and Pauma complexes, which are poorly defined, as are the interrelationships between contemporaneous inland, desert, and coastal assemblages (Gallegos 1987). Initially believed to represent big game hunters, the San Dieguito people are better typified as a hunting and gathering society. These people had a relatively diverse and non-specialized economy wherein relatively mobile bands accessed and used a wide range of plant, animal, and lithic resources. Movement of early groups from the California desert may have been spurred by the gradual desiccation of the vast pluvial lake system that dominated inland basins and valleys during the early to middle Holocene. This hypothesis is supported by the similarity between Great Basin assemblages and those of Early Holocene Archaic sites in San Diego County. Several researchers recognized the regional similarity of artifacts and grouped these contemporaneous complexes under the nomenclature of either the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition or the Western Lithic Co-tradition (Bedwell 1970; Davis et al. 1969; Moratto 1984; Rogers 1939; Warren 1967).

Early migrations into San Diego County may have come from the north. Recent work on the northern Channel Islands near Santa Barbara demonstrates island occupation dating back to the terminal Pleistocene, roughly 11,600 years ago (Erlandson et al. 1996; Johnson et al. 2000). At this early date, a fully maritime-adapted population exploited shellfish and used seaworthy boats to ply channel waters. Fish were captured using bone gorges by 10,000 years ago (Rick et al. 2001). Such early dates are lacking for the adjacent Santa Barbara mainland; presumably because the rise in sea level brought about by post-Pleistocene deglaciation would have inundated sites along the late Pleistocene/early Holocene coastlines. At this time in San Diego County, the shoreline stood 2 to 6 kilometers (km) farther seaward than today's coast (Masters and Gallegos 1997). Therefore, any evidence for early coastal adaptation coeval with that of the northern Channel Islands may have been destroyed within this 2 to 6 km paleo-shoreline area by sea encroachment thousands of years ago.

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

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

The earliest known sites are found near coastal lagoons and river valleys of San Diego County. These sites are the Harris Site (CA-SDI-149), Agua Hedionda sites (CA-SDI-210/UCLJ-M-15 and CA-SDI-10695), Rancho Park North (CA-SDI-4392/SDM-W-49), and Remington Hills (CA-SDI-

11069), dating from 9,500 to 8,000 years ago. The northern San Diego County coastal lagoons supported large populations, circa 6,000 years ago, as shown by the numerous radiocarbon-dated sites adjacent to these lagoons. After 3,000 to roughly 1,500 years ago, there are fewer archaeological sites in northern San Diego County. This reduction in number of archaeological sites can be attributed to the slowing of the rise in sea level and concomitant siltation of coastal lagoons causing the depletion of shellfish and other lagoon resources (Gallegos 1985; Miller 1966; Warren and Pavesic 1963). Archaeological sites dated to circa 2,000 years ago are found in the Camp Pendleton area (Byrd and Reddy 2002), wherein shellfish (*Donax gouldii*) were collected from open-shore sandy beach habitat, and bay species were still abundant in San Diego Bay and present but not as dominant in other lagoons. Batiquitos Lagoon and perhaps other lagoons reopened circa 1,500 years ago, therein producing shellfish, but not in the quantity, size, or variety of shellfish as documented for the early to middle Holocene (Gallegos 1985; Miller 1966).

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

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

3.3.3 Late Period

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

Luiseño occupation in northern San Diego County during the late Holocene has been viewed as an occupation that migrated from the desert to the coast (Rogers 1966), an incursion called "the

Shoshonean Wedge" (Kroeber 1925). Late Period culture patterns were shared with groups along the northern and eastern periphery of San Diego County, incorporating many elements of their neighbors' culture into their own cultures. This transference and melding of cultural traits between neighboring groups makes positive association of archaeological deposits with particular ethnographically known cultures difficult. This is particularly true of the groups within San Diego County. Although significant differences exist between Luiseño and Kumeyaay/Diegueño cultures (including linguistic stock), the long interaction of these groups during the Late Period resulted in the exchange of many social patterns. Archaeologists must rely heavily on ethnographic accounts of group boundaries as recorded during the historic period, although it is not known how long these boundaries had been in place or the validity of these boundaries as presently reported.

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

> In 1769, the Kumeyaay national territory started at the coast about 100 miles south of the Mexican border (below Santo Tomas), thence north to the coast at the drainage divide south of the San Luis Rey River including its tributaries. Using the U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, the boundary with the Luiseño then follows that divide inland. The boundary continues on the divide separating Valley Center from Escondido and then up along Bear Ridge to the 2240 contour line and then north across the divide between Valley Center and Woods Valley up to the 1880-foot peak, then curving around east along the divide above Woods Valley (Shipek 1993).

3.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

This entire historical setting was authored by Cogstone (Valasik et al. 2013) and has not been altered by AECOM. The history of San Diego County is commonly presented in terms of Spanish, Mexican, and American political domination. A discussion of historic land use and occupation under periods of political rule by people of European and Mexican origin is justified on the basis of characteristics associated with each period, when economic, political, and social activities were influenced by the prevailing laws and customs. Certain themes are common to all periods, such as the development of transportation, settlement, and agriculture. Robinson (1969) provides a comprehensive account of public and privately owned land in California, with a discussion of laws, activities and events related to the development of the state.

3.4.1 Spanish Period (1769-1821)

The Spanish Period represents exploration, the establishment of the San Diego Presidio and missions at San Diego (1769) and San Luis Rey (1798), and *asistencias* (chapels) to the San Diego Mission at Santa Ysabel (1818) and to the San Luis Rey Mission at Pala (1816). Horses, cattle,

agricultural foods and weed seeds, and a new architectural style and method of building construction were also introduced. Spanish influence continued after 1821 when California became a part of Mexico. For a period of time under Mexican rule, the missions continued to operate as in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained.

3.4.2 Mexican Period (1821-1848)

The Mexican Period includes the initial retention of Spanish laws and practices until shortly before secularization of the missions in 1834, a decade after the end of Spanish rule. Although several grants of land were made prior to 1834, vast tracts of land were dispersed through land grants offered after secularization. Cattle ranching prevailed over agricultural activities, and the development of the hide and tallow trade increased during the early part of this period. The Pueblo of San Diego was established and transportation routes were expanded. The Mexican Period ended in 1848 as a result of the Mexican-American War.

3.4.3 American Period (1848 to Present)

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

3.4.4 Ramona Historical Setting

The Santa Maria Valley was part of the extensive land holdings of the San Diego Mission. (Maggiano 1991). In 1833, the lands were granted to Narcisco Botello, a Mexican soldier, who subsequently lost his rights to the property because of his failure to meet the terms of the land grant (Maggiano 1991). The land grant was then awarded by the Mexican Governor Manuel Micheltorena in 1843-1844 to José Joaquín Ortega and his son-in-law, Capt. Edward Stokes. The grant was composed of 17,700 acres of land and was named Rancho Valle de Pama. The name was later changed to Rancho Santa Maria. With the death of Stokes, ownership of the Rancho Santa Maria passed to his daughter, Refugio Stokes and her three sons, Alfredo, Eduardo and Adolfo. By 1870, Adolfo Stokes had acquired sole possession after purchasing the interests of his mother and two brothers (Maggiano 1991). Juan B. Arrambido purchased 16,700 acres of the grant from Stokes in 1872 and two years later transferred the title to Bernard Etcheverry, a Basque sheepherder in charge of Stokes herd (Maggiano 1991).

The Santa Maria Land and Water Company headed by Milton Santee purchased 3,855 acres of Etcheverry's land in 1886. The town was named for the fictional character in Helen Hunt Jackson's popular novel of the same name. Unfortunately, Ramona was a best seller in a developing state and the town lost use of the name to a town located on the Pasadena 15' U.S.G.S. quadrangle and was forced to use the name Nuevo (Gudde 1998). However, the venture in the San Gabriel Valley did not survive and in 1895 the town of Nuevo was able to reclaim the name of "Ramona" (Gudde 1998).

The town began to grow. People were moving into the area to settle the valleys, bringing their livestock and farming expertise with them to the former rancho lands.

The town of Ramona still retains its bucolic charm though populations have increased significantly and the rural setting has ironically inspired large-scale residential projects. Many houses in downtown Ramona are part of the historic section of Ramona and the town hosts festivities to celebrate its historic pride.

3.4.5 Project Area History

Historic 1909 USGS 15 minute topographic map of Ramona and USGS 7.5 minute topographic maps of San Pasqual 1954 and Ramona 1955 show no development within the project APE. Aerial imagery indicates that the project APE was undeveloped until 1989. In 1989 the property at the northwest corner of Walnut Street and 13th Street appears. Earlier imagery from 1953, 1964, 1968, and 1971 indicate that parts of the project area were used for agriculture. Portions of 13th Street appear on the 1964 imagery. No historic properties were evident on any of the historic maps or aerials examined.

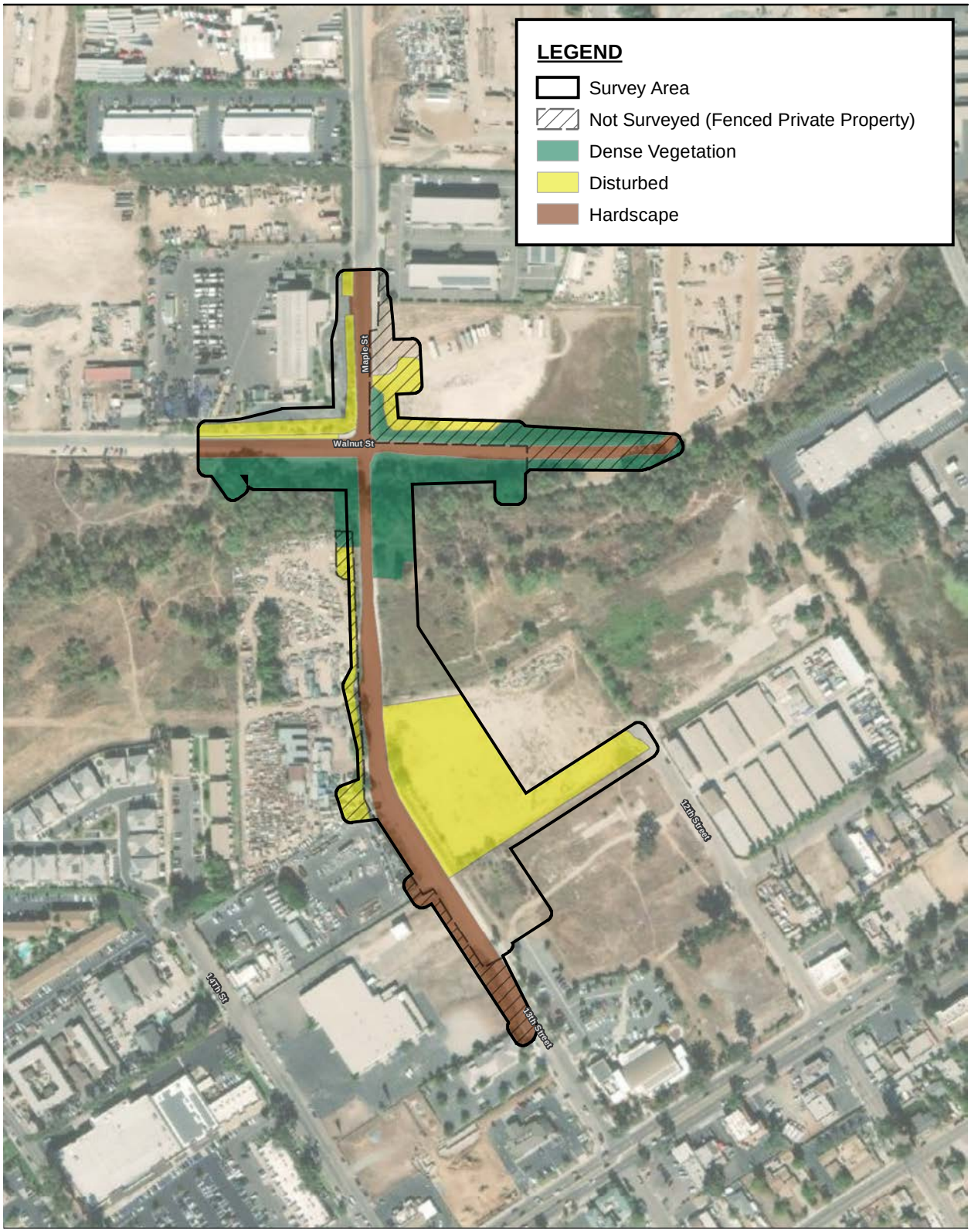
4.0 FIELD SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

The cultural resources survey stage is important in a project's environmental assessment phase to verify the exact location of each identified cultural resource, the condition or integrity of the resource, and the proximity of the resource to other areas of cultural resources sensitivity.

An archaeological survey of the original APE was conducted on May 13, 2013 by Cogstone and no cultural resources were identified within or immediately adjacent to the APE (Valasik et al. 2013). Since that time, the proposed project design was refined and the APE was updated accordingly resulting in the need of a new pedestrian survey.

On February 21, 2018, AECOM archaeologists Lauren Downs, M.A., RPA, and Theodore Cooley, M.A., RPA, accompanied by Native American monitor Jenna Growingthunder of Redtail Monitoring and Research, Inc., conducted an intensive-level survey of the refined APE. Slight changes to the APE required an additional intensive-level survey and on November 16, 2018 AECOM archaeologist Marcos Ramos-Ponciano, M.A., RPA, accompanied by Native American Monitor Banning Taylor surveyed the additional areas. Survey coverage was variable due to hardscaping and some fencing (Figure 4). All areas of the updated APE were surveyed. Previously surveyed areas, still included in the updated APE, were also checked during the AECOM survey. The survey methods consisted of walking parallel transects, spaced at approximately 10-meter intervals within the APE, while closely inspecting the ground surface. As during the previous survey, the existing segment of 13th Street is a dirt road and highly disturbed. Some portions of the roadway had disintegrating asphalt patches and patches of gravel. A portion of Maple Street, east of the intersection with Walnut Street, is also a highly disturbed dirt road with patches of gravel. Within the riparian areas along and adjacent to Santa Maria Creek, ground surface visibility was poor (0-10 percent) (Figure 5). Vegetation along the creek consists mostly of introduced grasses and willows, with various occurrences of introduced shrubs and stands of bamboo.

Portions of the APE along the north side of the west end of Walnut Street (Figure 6) and the west side of the north end of Maple Street appeared substantially disturbed by development (Figure 7). The proposed laydown and contiguous bioretention basin areas, along the east side of the south end of 13th Street, and the proposed access route from 12th Street to the laydown area, have been previously graded and are variously covered with gravel and sparse occurrences of modern trash and rubble (Figure 8). One linear area along the north side of Walnut Street, east of Maple Street, where the APE has expanded beyond the original survey area could not be surveyed due to chainlink fencing (Figure 9). Portions of two other small areas where the APE has expanded beyond the original survey area at existing driveways into private property were also not accessible due to locked gates (Figures 10 and 11). All other accessible portions of the described survey area with visible ground surfaces were examined during the survey and no cultural resources were observed within or immediately adjacent to the APE.



Source: NAIP 2016; Esri 2009; AECOM 2018.

250 125 0 250 Feet

Scale: 1:3,000; 1 inch = 250 feet

Figure 4
Survey Coverage Map

13th Street Bridge Project

Path: C:\Users\robyn.johnston\Desktop\Fig4_Survey_Update.mxd, 6/29/2020, Robyn.Johnston

Figure 5. Area in thick riparian vegetation along south side of the eastern portion of Walnut Street, view southwest

Figure 6. Area along north side of the northwest portion of Walnut Street, view west

Figure 7. Area along west side of the northern portion of Maple Street, view north

Figure 8. Area along proposed construction access route from 12th Street to laydown area, view west

Figure 9. Fencing precluding survey of area along north side of the eastern portion of Walnut Street, view east

Figure 10. Locked gate at driveway along east side of Maple Street, view southeast

Figure 11. Locked gate at driveway along west side of 13th Street, view west

5.0 STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of the cultural resources literature and records search at the SCIC indicate that there are no known archaeological resources within the APE and 20 foot buffer area. As noted in the Field Survey Methods and Results section, no cultural resources were identified within or immediately adjacent to the APE. However, prehistoric settlements, including the ethnohistoric village of Pamo, are known to have been located in the Ramona Valley upstream of the project area and Native American tribes have requested both archaeological and Native American monitoring of project-related ground disturbing activities. An additional archaeological survey will be needed if project limits are extended beyond the present survey limits.

5.1 UNIDENTIFIED CULTURAL MATERIAL

If previously unidentified cultural materials are unearthed during construction, it is County and Caltrans' policy that work be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find.

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APPENDIX A

QUALIFICATIONS

Christy Dolan, MA, RPA
Historical Archaeologist

Education
MA, Anthropology, Concentration Historical Archaeology, College of William and Mary, 1994
BA, History and Anthropology, University of New Hampshire, 1985
Museum Studies Certificate Program, Harvard University 1992

Professional Registration
Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)

Affiliations
Member, Society for Historical Archaeology
Member, Society for California Archaeology

Christy Dolan has more than 20 years of experience in the study of historic period archaeological and architectural resources. Her archaeological experience includes document research; surveys; and excavations of 18th, 19th, and 20th century sites in California, Arizona, Washington, Nevada, Colorado, Missouri, Virginia, Washington, D.C., and throughout New England. She has authored documents that represent the results of historic studies, surveys, inventories, evaluations, and preservation plans. Her work with several cultural resource management firms has broadened her knowledge of procedures for NEPA, NHPA, and CEQA and has allowed her to work with a variety of federal agencies.

Project Experience

County of San Diego South Santa Fe Avenue Reconstruction Project, Vista, CA
As Historian, conducted National Register eligibility study for several historic buildings and structures under Caltrans guidelines. Prepared HRER with the findings.

City of San Diego
Qualcomm Stadium Replacement Environmental Impact Report, San Diego, CA
Prepared EIR sections for cultural resources for the proposed redevelopment of Qualcomm Stadium. Work was completed on an expedited schedule and had very few comments to address.

North Torrey Pines Bridge Restoration, Del Mar, CA
Reviewed plans for restoration of the 1933 North Torrey Pines Bridge to address significant impacts to the National Register-eligible resource.

West Mission Bay Drive Bridge, San Diego, CA
Historian
Conducted National Register eligibility study for several historic buildings and structures under Caltrans guidelines. Prepared HRER with the findings. Completed archaeological survey and records search and prepared ASR.

City of Oceanside Pacific Street Bridge Architectural and Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation, San Diego, CA
As Historian, conducted historic research and archaeological survey, and prepared HASR and ASR. Assessment conducted following Caltrans guidelines.

Coronado Bridge Retrofit Archaeological Monitoring, San Diego, CA
Oversaw archaeological monitoring for the retrofit of several supports for the Coronado Bridge. Coordinated with Caltrans and PCL Constructors. This work will be documented in a monitoring report at its conclusion.

City of Chula Vista Palomar Street Widening Project, Chula Vista, CA
As Historian, surveyed several blocks surrounding a portion of Palomar Street for the City of Chula Vista. Recorded several structures and buildings, three of which were part of a gas station that was in operation in the 1930s. Reported the results in several documents prepared in the Caltrans format. These included a Negative ASR, an HASR, and an HPSR.

City of Encinitas Manchester Avenue/Interstate 5 Interchange Historic Properties Survey, San Diego, CA
As Task Manager for Historic Resources, conducted historic research and compiled information for the historic background and the assessment of historic structures for the HASR.

County of Los Angeles Arroyo Seco Bike Path Historic Property Survey Report, Los Angeles, CA
As Historic Resource Specialist, conducted an architectural survey and archival research of the stone-mortared and concrete-lined Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel and associated bridges. Identified character-defining features of the channel and prepared a Historic Architectural Survey Report and portions of the Historic Property Survey Report.

County of Los Angeles Arroyo Seco Bike Path Finding of Effects Documentation, Los Angeles, CA
As Historic Resource Specialist, oversaw preparation of the historic resources portion of a Finding of Effects for a proposed bike path in the Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel. Used character-defining features identified during the preparation of a Historic Architectural Survey Report to help determine the effects.

Centre City Development Corporation Ballpark Monitoring, San Diego, CA
As Historical Archaeologist, supervised the archaeological monitoring for 12-block area in downtown San Diego. Recorded several features related to early settlement of San Diego. Responsible for all monitoring activities, related excavation, and for responsiveness to the needs of the client and the schedule.

DGS Caltrans Headquarters Cultural and Historical Research Report, San Diego, CA
As Historical Archaeologist, conducted historic research and prepared documentation for the Caltrans District 11 proposed building. Assessed potential for archaeological resources through intense historical research including a review of Sanborn fire insurance maps and aerial photographs for an area that was first settled in the late 19th century. Followed up with the creation of a research design and testing plan for archaeological resources.

CCDC Ballpark Remediation, San Diego, CA
As Archaeologist, supervised the archaeological monitoring of 12-block area in downtown San Diego. Recorded archaeological features related to the industrial and domestic activities that began in the late 1800s. Currently conducting archival research utilizing census data and city directories that will be compiled with a GIS database to aid in the interpretation of the archaeological data.

Bosa Development Historical Research for Parcel 2 (Block M299/775) of the Santa Fe Depot Composite Site, San Diego, CA
As Historical Archaeologist, conducted archival research for a downtown San Diego block and former railroad freight yard to determine the potential for archaeological remains. Compiled data from Sanborn fire insurance maps, historic photographs, historic parcel maps, and railroad documents. Proposed a preexcavation trenching plan to explore archaeologically sensitive areas identified by the historic research.

Theodore Cooley, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Education
MA, Anthropology, California State University, Los Angeles, 1982
BA, Anthropology, California State College, Long Beach, 1970

Professional Registration
Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA)

Professional Affiliations
Member, Society for American Archaeology
Member, Society for California Archaeology
Member, Register of Professional Archaeologists

Certifications
County of San Diego, CA, Certified Consultant List for Archaeological Resources

City of San Diego, CA, Certified Principal Investigator for Monitoring Projects

County of Orange, CA, Certified Cultural Resources Consultant Principal Investigator

County of Riverside, CA, Certified Cultural Resources Consultant Principal Investigator

Approved lists in the Counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles, CA

Training
40-Hour HAZWOPER Training

Professional History
2009–Present: Staff and Senior Archaeologist, AECOM/EDAW, San Diego, CA.

1997–2009: Staff Senior Archaeologist, ICF/Jones & Stokes/Mooney and Associates, San Diego, California.

1985–1997: Staff Senior Archaeologist/Department Manager, Ogden Environmental Services Company/ERCI/Westec Services, San Diego and Santa Barbara, CA.

1984: Project Archaeologist, Field Director (1 year project), California State University Fullerton, Archaeological Research Facility, Fullerton, CA.

1982–1983: Project Archaeologist, Field Director(1 year project) , Dames & Moore, Wirth Environmental Services Division, San Diego, CA.

1978–1982: Staff Project Archaeologist/Operations Manager, Archaeological Resource Management Corporation (ARMC), Anaheim, California.

1977: Project Archaeologist, Field Director (1 year project), California State University Los Angeles Foundation, Los Angeles, CA.

1975–1976: Graduate Teaching Assistant for Archaeological Field Methods class; Graduate Teaching Assistant for Archaeological Laboratory Analysis Methods class, California State University, Los Angeles, CA.

1970–1974: Staff Project Archaeologist, Archaeological Research, Inc. (ARI), Costa Mesa, CA.

Ted Cooley has over 40 years of experience in archaeological resource management. He has directed test and data recovery investigations, monitoring programs, and archaeological site surveys of large and small tracts, and has prepared reports for various cultural resource management projects. He is well-versed in National Historic Preservation Act, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations and processes. Mr. Cooley's experience also includes Native American consultation for monitoring of archaeological field projects, including some with human remains and reburial-related compliance issues.

Project Experience

County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation, Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory, Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve, Cielo and Wu Additions, San Diego County, CA
Supervisory archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory of 139 acres of proposed parcel additions to the existing Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch natural park preserve located in coastal foothills of unincorporated west-central San Diego County. Participated in the field survey for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within the parcel additions and was senior co-author of the technical report of results from the survey program.

San Diego County Water Authority, Archaeological Survey Report for the Moosa Canyon Pipeline Protection Project, San Diego County, CA
Supervisory archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resources inventory of a 7.2-acre area for proposed protective measures for three parallel underground pipelines at their crossing of the Moosa Canyon drainage, in the coastal foothills of north-central San Diego County. Conducted preparation the field survey for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within the survey area and co-authored of the technical report of results from the survey program.

County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation, Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory of the University Heights Parcel Additions to the Escondido Creek Preserve, San Diego County, CA
Supervisory archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory 262 acres of proposed parcel additions to the existing of the Escondido Creek Open Space Preserve located in coastal foothills in unincorporated west-central San Diego County. Participated in the field survey for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and was senior co-author of the technical report of results from the survey program.

County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation, Cultural Resources Study in Support of the Mesa Trail and Restoration and Dairy Mart Pond Overlook Projects, Tijuana River Valley Regional Park, San Diego, CA
Supervisory archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resources inventory of 281 acres of proposed restoration and trail construction within the Tijuana River Valley Regional Park located in coastal area of southwestern San Diego County. Participant in the field survey for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within the survey area. Co-author of the technical report of results from the survey program.

US Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Cultural Resources Inventories in Support of the proposed Conversion of Building H-100 for Administrative Reuse (MILCON P-1131), marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA
Field director for archaeological survey for the proposed renovation of Building H-100 and associated facilities, and of locations proposed for the demolition of 37 buildings and structures in various areas on the base. Duties included direction of the field crew, and participation in the analysis and report preparation.

US Department of the Navy, NAVFAC Southwest, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Geomorphological Investigations San Diego County, CA
Field supervisory archaeologist for the conduct of geomorphological investigations along three drainages within Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton to assess the potential for the presence of deeply buried prehistoric archaeological deposits. Duties included the design, coordination, and execution of the field geomorphological investigations; participation in the analysis of the results; and co-authorship of the technical report.

Olivenhain Municipal Water District, Raw Water Pipeline Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory Project, San Diego County, CA
Project archaeologist and principal investigator for a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory of two alternative pipeline alignment corridors totalling approximately 9 miles in length. Author of the technical report of results from the survey and inventory program.

US Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Compliance Documentation Support Services for Environmental Security Section, San Diego County, CA
Provided compliance documentation support services to the Camp Pendleton Cultural Resources Branch Head for the preparation of documentation and correspondence for agency submittal for federal NEPA and Section 106 compliance requirements, principally to the State Historic Preservation Office and Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, for several large construction projects.

US Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station Archaeological Evaluations, Orange County, CA
Field director for archaeological test investigations for the delineation and evaluation of prehistoric site P-30-1503 within the Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station along the margin of the Anaheim Creek drainage wetlands system. Involved testing for the depth and horizontal extent, as well as a significance evaluation of this Late Holocene site. Duties included direction of the field crew, participation in the analysis, and report preparation.

County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation, Sage Hill Preserve Cultural Resources Inventory, San Diego County, CA
Supervisory archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory of the Sage Hill Open Space Preserve in unincorporated west-central San Diego County. Directed the field survey for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within the proposed 234-acre natural park preserve located in coastal foothills. Co-authored the technical report of results from the survey program.

US Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton (MCBCP), Section 110, Resource Delineation and Evaluation Study, San Diego County, CA
Participant in the investigations conducted for resource delineation and evaluation of National Register of Historic Places-eligible prehistoric archaeological site CA-SDI-1313/14791. Involved conducting archaeological excavations for the delineation of the site to allow MCBCP to successfully plan, under Section 110, for the protection of this significant resource from potential future adverse effects. Involvement included artifact analysis of 1,280 flaked lithic artifacts, preparation of results sections of the lithic analysis, and co-authorship of technical report.