APPENDIX F

LAKE WOHLFORD DAM REPLACEMENT PROJECT CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE LAKE WOHLFORD DAM REPLACEMENT PROJECT ESCONDIDO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Submitted to:
City of Escondido
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October 2013
Affinis Job No. 2520

USGS quadrangle: Valley Center and Rodriguez Mountain (7.5' series)
Acreage:
Keywords: San Diego County, City of Escondido, Lake Wohlford, Escondido Creek; archaeological survey; CA-SDI-758, CA-SDI-12,620, CA-SDI-13,399, CA-SDI-13,401, CA-SDI-13,415, CA-SDI-13,417, CA-SDI-13,418, CA-SDI-13,425, CA-SDI-13,428, CA-SDI-13,445, CA-SDI-13,446, CA-SDI-13,447, CA-SDI-13,451, CA-SDI-21,018, CA-SDI-21,019, CA-SDI-21,020, CA-SDI-21,021, CA-SDI-21,022, CA-SDI-21,023, CA-SDI-21,024, CA-SDI-21,025, P-37-015469, P-37-033428, P-37-033429, P-37-033430, P-37-033431, P-37-033432; bedrock milling features, habitation debris, ground stone, flaked stone, historic debris; T11S, R1W, Sections 32-34; T12S, R1W Sections 4 and 5

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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Report Date:	October 2013
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Lake Wohlford Dam Replacement Project is located in unincorporated northern San Diego County, on land owned by the City of Escondido. The project survey area includes the areas potentially affected by the dam replacement, realignment of Oakvale Road, and the raised water levels following dam replacement.

A 2007 seismic analysis of the Lake Wohlford Dam identified a stability concern for the raised portion of the dam (raised in 1924) in the event of a major earthquake. As a result, the City of Escondido reduced the reservoir's water level to limit the risk of a potential failure. To return the reservoir to its previous height and regain the lost water storage capability, and to improve the dam's seismic safety, the City is planning to construct a replacement dam immediately downstream (west) of the existing dam and partially deconstruct the existing dam. Replacing the dam requires replacement or modification of the existing dam's outlet tower and associated pipes beneath the dam. In order to accommodate the replacement dam's configuration, the project also entails realignment of the portion of Oakvale Road that passes the southern dam abutment. This portion of the road will be realigned south of its current location, requiring excavation into the adjacent hillside.

The current cultural resources survey consisted of an archaeological survey and background research to identify cultural resources within the project survey area. Twenty-two archaeological sites and six isolates have been identified within the survey area, including 14 sites and one isolate that had been previously recorded. The current survey resulted in the identification of eight newly recorded sites and five new isolated finds, as well as the expansion or finding of additional cultural material at some of the previously recorded sites.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted for a search of their Sacred Lands Files and a list of Native American contacts for this area. The Sacred Lands File search "failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural place(s) in the project site". Letters were sent to those contacts identified by the NAHC and follow-up phone calls were made. Although no specific concerns regarding the project have been articulated, the need for qualified Native American monitors to be present for all ground-disturbing activity was recommended.

The archaeological resources within the project survey area have not been evaluated to assess their significance under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or their potential eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, with the exception of CA-SDI-21,023, the sites would be considered potentially significant and NRHP-eligible until further analysis is conducted. CA-SDI-21,023 is a small scatter of four artifacts that appears to be a secondary deposit. Given this, the site lacks integrity as well as research potential and is not considered significant or NRHP-eligible. Likewise the isolates are not significant resources or eligible for the NRHP, due to their general lack of research potential.

Project planning and design are currently underway, and a specific Area of Potential Effects has not been identified. Any of the cultural resources within the project survey area that would potentially be subject to direct or indirect impacts from the project would need to be evaluated to assess their significance and the significance of impacts from the project. Appropriate

mitigation measures would be developed and implemented in order to mitigate significant impacts. Avoidance of impacts is preferable to mitigation, where feasible.

I. INTRODUCTION

PROJECT LOCATION

The Lake Wohlford Dam Replacement Project is located in northern San Diego County, in an unincorporated area of the County on land that is owned by the City of Escondido (Figure 1). Lake Wohlford is situated north of State Route 78 and east of Valley Parkway/Valley Center Road. The project survey area is on the south side of Lake Wohlford Road and includes the areas potentially affected by the dam replacement, realignment of Oakvale Road, and the raised water levels following dam replacement. The project survey area is shown in Figures 2 and 3. The majority of the project is located in Township 11 South, Range 1 West, Sections 32-34, with portions in Township 12 South, Range 1 West, Sections 4 and 5, on the USGS 7.5' Valley Center and Rodriguez Mountain quadrangles (Figure 2).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Lake Wohlford Dam was constructed in 1895 to create Lake Wohlford, a reservoir that is an important part of the City of Escondido's (City's) municipal water supply. In 1924 the dam was enlarged and raised using hydraulic fill in order to expand the reservoir's capacity. A 2007 seismic analysis of the dam identified a stability concern for the raised portion of the dam in the event of a major earthquake. As a result, the City reduced the reservoir's water level to limit the risk of a potential failure. The water level reduction decreased the reservoir's capacity to approximately 40% of its prior capacity. To return the reservoir to its previous height and regain the lost water storage capability, and to improve the dam's seismic safety, the City is planning to construct a replacement dam immediately downstream (west) of the existing dam and partially deconstruct the existing dam. Design is currently underway, and a specific alignment of the proposed dam has not been selected. Replacing the dam requires replacement or modification of the existing dam's outlet tower and associated pipes beneath the dam. In order to accommodate the replacement dam's configuration, the project also entails realignment of the portion of Oakvale Road that passes the southern dam abutment. This portion of the road will be realigned south of its current location, requiring excavation into the adjacent hillside.

The current cultural resources study consisted of an archaeological survey and background research to identify cultural resources within the project study area. The study area includes land within the planned high-water elevation, the dam replacement site, a construction staging areas planned for the northwest shore of the reservoir, and the Oakvale Road realignment. The study area, shown in Figures 2 and 3, was determined in consultation with project engineers, based on preliminary design planning. Mary Robbins-Wade served as the project manager/ principal investigator. Andrew Giletti was the field director. This report addresses the methods and results of the cultural resources survey.

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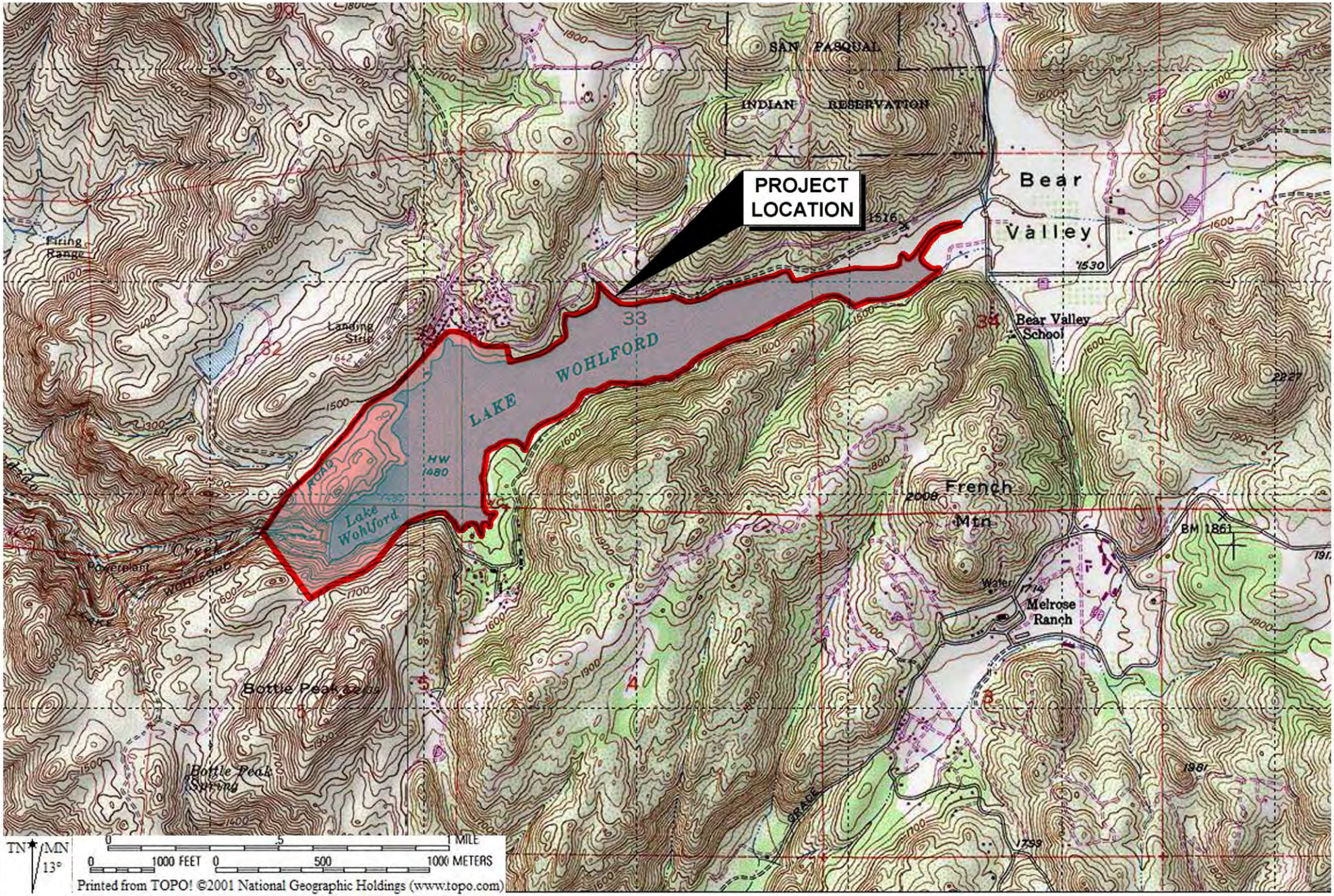
Regional Location in San Diego County

Figure 1



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Project Location on USGS 7.5' Valley Center and Rodriquez Mountain Quadrangles

Figure 2

Affinis 810 Jamacha Road Suite 206 El Cajon, CA 92019	Project Survey Area	Figure 3

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

The project study area is in the foothills of northern San Diego County. The climate is characterized as Mediterranean hot summer. Annual temperatures range from an average January low of about 40° F to an average July high of 90° F, and annual rainfall averages around 15 inches (Griner and Pryde 1976). Lake Wohlford, formerly Bear Valley Reservoir, was formed in 1895 by damming Escondido Creek. The reservoir was created in order to better provide water for residents in the surrounding areas. Lake Wohlford lies in a valley ranging in elevation from roughly 1500 ft. above mean sea level (amsl) to 2000 ft. amsl. Elevations specifically within the survey area range from 1500 ft. to 1600 ft. amsl. Bear Valley lies directly east of Lake Wohlford's eastern extent, and the San Pasqual Indian Reservation lies .3 miles to the north of the lake. The northern shoreline of Lake Wohlford exhibits comparatively flat topography, as the western and southern areas are mainly comprised of steep slopes and rolling hills. Steep mountains and ridges surround the valley in which the lake is situated. Heavy vegetation was encountered throughout a majority of the project survey area.

Geologically, the area is mapped as Mesozoic plutonic rock (Gutierrez et al. 2010). This bedrock provides outcrops appropriate for bedrock milling features. Quartz dikes in the granitic rock provided material suitable for use in lithic tool manufacture. Six different soil types are mapped within the survey area: Cieneba very rocky coarse sandy loam, 30-75% slopes; Las Posas fine sandy loam, 15-30% slopes, eroded; Vista coarse sandy loam, 15-30% slopes; and Vista rocky coarse sandy loam, 30-65% slopes (Bowman 1973). Cieneba very rocky coarse sandy loam, 30-75% slopes is the only soil type in the westernmost portion of the project, shown on the Valley Center 7.5' USGS quadrangle; it is comprised of rolling to mountainous uplands supporting vegetation such as flattop buckwheat, chamise, California sagebrush, and annual grasses and forbs (Bowman 1973). Las Posas fine sandy loam, 15-30% slopes, eroded, is the soil type along the northern shoreline of Lake Wohlford within the survey area, and supports chaparral-oak vegetation such as chamise, sumac, ceanothus, California sagebrush, annual grasses, and scattered oak trees (Bowman 1973).

Vista coarse sandy loam, 15-30% slopes and Vista coarse sandy loam, 30-65% slopes, are found along the southern and eastern shorelines of Lake Wohlford. The Vista series is comprised of moderately deep coarse sandy loams derived from granodiorite or quartz diorite, and the soils in this classification generally support vegetation such as chamise, flattop buckwheat, , sumac, sugarbush, and annual forbs (Bowman 1973).

The vegetation communities in the project survey area would have provided a number of plant species known to have been used prehistorically and ethnohistorically by Native people for food, medicine, tools, shelter, ceremonial and other uses (Bean and Shipek 1978; Christenson 1990; Cuero 1970; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978). Some of the traditional uses of plants have continued to modern times. Many of the animal species found in these communities would have been used by native populations as well.

Water would have been available in Escondido Creek and tributaries to it (see Figure 2).

CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

General Culture History

Several summaries discuss the prehistory of San Diego County and provide a background for understanding the archaeology of the general area surrounding the project. Moratto's (1984) review of the archaeology of California contains important discussions of Southern California, including the San Diego area, as does a relatively new book by Neusius and Gross (2007). Bull (1983, 1987), Carrico (1987), Gallegos (1987), and Warren (1985, 1987) provide summaries of archaeological work and interpretations, and another paper (Arnold et al. 2004) discusses advances since 1984. The following is a brief discussion of the culture history of the San Diego region.

Carter (1957, 1978, 1980), Minshall (1976) and others (e.g., Childers 1974; Davis 1968, 1973) have long argued for the presence of Pleistocene humans in California, including the San Diego area. The sites identified as "early man" are all controversial, however. Carter and Minshall are best known for their discoveries at Texas Street and Buchanan Canyon. The material from these sites is generally considered nonartifactual, and the investigative methodology is often questioned (Moratto 1984).

The earliest accepted archaeological manifestation of Native Americans in the San Diego area is the San Dieguito complex, dating to approximately 10,000 years ago (Warren 1967). The San Dieguito complex was originally defined by Rogers (1939), and Warren published a clear synthesis of the complex in 1967. The material culture of the San Dieguito complex consists primarily of scrapers, scraper planes, choppers, large blades, and large projectile points. Rogers considered crescentic stones to be characteristic of the San Dieguito complex as well. Tools and debitage made of fine-grained green metavolcanic material, locally known as felsite, were found at many sites that Rogers identified as San Dieguito. Often these artifacts were heavily patinated. Felsite tools, especially patinated felsite, came to be seen as an indicator of the San Dieguito complex. Until relatively recently, many archaeologists felt that the San Dieguito culture lacked milling technology and saw this as an important difference between the San Dieguito and La Jolla complexes. Sleeping circles, trail shrines, and rock alignments have also been associated with early San Dieguito sites. The San Dieguito complex is chronologically equivalent to other Paleoindian complexes across North America, and sites are sometimes called "Paleoindian" rather than "San Dieguito". San Dieguito material underlies La Jolla complex strata at the C. W. Harris site in San Dieguito Valley (Warren, ed. 1966).

The traditional view of San Diego prehistory has the San Dieguito complex followed by the La Jolla complex at least 7000 years ago, possibly as long as 9000 years ago (Rogers 1966). The La Jolla complex is part of the Encinitas tradition and equates with Wallace's (1955) Millingstone Horizon, also known as Early Archaic or Milling Archaic. The Encinitas tradition is generally "recognized by millingstone assemblages in shell middens, often near sloughs and lagoons" (Moratto 1984:147). "Crude" cobble tools, especially choppers and scrapers, characterize the La Jolla complex (Moriarty 1966). Basin metates, manos, discoidals, a small number of Pinto series and Elko series points, and flexed burials are also characteristic.

Warren et al. (1961) proposed that the La Jolla complex developed with the arrival of a desert people on the coast who quickly adapted to their new environment. Moriarty (1966) and Kaldenberg (1976) have suggested an in situ development of the La Jolla people from the San

Dieguito. Moriarty has since proposed a Pleistocene migration of an ancestral stage of the La Jolla people to the San Diego coast. He suggested this Pre-La Jolla complex is represented at Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon, and the Brown site (Moriarty 1987).

Many archaeologists question the traditional definition of San Dieguito people simply as makers of finely crafted felsite projectile points, domed scrapers, and discoidal cores, who lacked milling technology. The traditional defining criteria for La Jolla sites (manos, metates, "crude" cobble tools, and reliance on lagoonal resources) have also been questioned (Bull 1987; Cárdenas and Robbins-Wade 1985; Robbins-Wade 1986). There is speculation that differences between artifact assemblages of "San Dieguito" and "La Jolla" sites reflect functional differences rather than temporal or cultural variability (Bull 1987; Gallegos 1987). Gallegos (1987) has proposed that the San Dieguito, La Jolla, and Pauma complexes are manifestations of the same culture, with differing site types "explained by site location, resources exploited, influence, innovation and adaptation to a rich coastal region over a long period of time" (Gallegos 1987:30). The classic "La Jolla" assemblage is one adapted to life on the coast and appears to continue through time (Robbins-Wade 1986; Winterrowd and Cárdenas 1987). Inland sites adapted to hunting contain a different tool kit, regardless of temporal period (Cárdenas and Van Wormer 1984).

Several archaeologists in San Diego, however, do not subscribe to the Early Prehistoric/Late Prehistoric chronology (see Cook 1985; Gross and Hildebrand 1998; Gross and Robbins-Wade 1989; Shackley 1988; Warren 1998). They feel that an apparent overlap among assemblages identified as "La Jolla," "Pauma," or "San Dieguito" does not preclude the existence of an Early Milling period culture in the San Diego region, whatever name is used to identify it, separate from an earlier culture. One problem these archaeologists perceive is that many site reports in the San Diego region present conclusions based on interpretations of stratigraphic profiles from sites at which stratigraphy cannot validly be used to address chronology or changes through time. Archaeology emphasizes stratigraphy as a tool, but many of the sites known in the San Diego region are not in depositional situations. In contexts where natural sources of sediment or anthropogenic sources of debris to bury archaeological materials are lacking, other factors must be responsible for the subsurface occurrence of cultural materials. The subsurface deposits at numerous sites are the result of such agencies as rodent burrowing and insect activity. Some studies have emphasized the importance of bioturbative factors in producing the stratigraphic profiles observed at archaeological sites (see Gross 1992). Different classes of artifacts move through the soil in different ways (Bocek 1986; Erlandson 1984; Johnson 1989), creating vertical patterning (Johnson 1989) that is not culturally relevant. Many sites that have been used to help define the culture sequence of the San Diego region are the result of just such nondepositional stratigraphy.

The Late Prehistoric period is represented by the Cuyamaca complex in the southern portion of San Diego County and the San Luis Rey complex in the northern portion of the county. The Cuyamaca complex is the archaeological manifestation of the forebears of the Kumeyaay people. The San Luis Rey complex represents the predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luiseño. The name Luiseño derives from Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and has been used to refer to the people associated with that mission, while the Kumeyaay people are also known as Ipai, Tipai, or Diegueño (named for Mission San Diego de Alcala). Agua Hedionda Creek is often described as the division between the territories of the Luiseño and the Kumeyaay people (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963), although various historic and ethnographic sources present somewhat varying maps and descriptions of traditional territories and use areas. The Lake

Wohlford project is in a transitional area between the ethnographic territory of the Kumeyaay and the Luiseño people.

The beginning of the historic period in the San Diego area is generally given as 1769. It was that year that the Royal Presidio and the first Mission San Diego were founded on a hill overlooking Mission Valley. The Mission San Diego de Alcala was constructed in its current location five years later. The Spanish Colonial period lasted until 1821 and was characterized by religious and military institutions bringing Spanish culture to the area and attempting to convert the Native American population to Christianity. Mission San Diego was the first mission founded in Southern California. Mission San Luis Rey, in Oceanside, was founded in 1798. *Asistencias* (chapels) were established at Pala (1816) and Santa Ysabel (1818).

The Mexican period lasted from 1821, when California became part of Mexico, to 1848, when Mexico ceded California to the United States at the end of the Mexican-American War. Following secularization of the missions in 1834, mission lands were given as large land grants to Mexican citizens as rewards for service to the Mexican government. The society made a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. The Pueblo of San Diego was established during this period, and transportation routes were expanded. Cattle ranching prevailed over agricultural activities.

The American period began in 1848; the territory became a state in 1850. Terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo brought about the creation of the Lands Commission in response to the Homestead Act of 1851, which was adopted as a means of validating and settling land ownership claims throughout the state. Few of the large Mexican ranchos remained intact, due to 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 to the San Diego region resulted from several factors, including the discovery of gold in the state, the end 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. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, rural areas of San Diego County developed small agricultural communities centered on one-room schoolhouses. Such rural farming communities consisted of individuals and families tied together through geographical boundaries, a common schoolhouse, and a church. Farmers living in small rural communities were instrumental in the development of San Diego County. They fed the growing urban population and provided business for local markets. Rural farm school districts represented the most common type of community in the county from 1870 to 1930. The growth and decline of towns occurred in response to boom and bust cycles in the 1880s.

Native American Perspective

In addition to the point of view discussed above, it is recognized that other perspectives exist to explain the presence of Native Americans in the region. The Native American perspective is that they have been here from the beginning, as described by their creation stories. Similarly, they do not necessarily agree with the distinction that is made between different archaeological cultures or periods, such as “La Jolla” and “San Dieguito”. They instead believe that there is a continuum of ancestry from the first people to the present Native American populations of San Diego.

III. PREVIOUS RESEARCH

A records search was obtained from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) for the survey area and a one-mile radius around it. The records search maps are included as Confidential Appendix A. The records search shows 28 cultural resources studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the project. None of these previous studies cover the project survey area, however. As noted below, much of the survey area was surveyed for cultural resources in 1993, but no report is on file at SCIC, so the extent of that survey area is not known.

A total of 94 previously recorded cultural resources lie within a one-mile radius of the Lake Wohlford survey area, including archaeological sites, isolates, and historic resources. Two of the previously recorded resources are only map locations without corresponding site records on file at SCIC; these are not included in the discussion below but are included in the total resource count (94).

A total of 73 archaeological sites lie within the one-mile records search radius for the project. Table 1 shows various types of features and artifact classes present at the previously recorded sites. As shown in the table, 68 of the sites have a prehistoric component, and 12 have a historic component. These include seven sites with both historic and prehistoric elements. Twelve of the sites (16 percent) are recorded as occupation or habitation sites (including temporary camps) with bedrock milling features, lithic debitage and tools, and ground stone artifacts; two of these occupation sites also have a historic component. Two of the habitation sites are recorded as having midden. While bedrock milling features are present at 51 of the sites (70 percent), 30 sites (41 percent) are comprised solely of bedrock milling features. Five of the sites (7 percent) are recorded as lithic scatters, with primarily quartz as the material base. Rock rings or other rock features (other than milling features) were noted at seven sites. One site is recorded as a pot cache with no other artifacts observed. Five of the sites are solely historic in nature; four of these include historic structures and artifacts; one is a historic trash dump. There is little detail given on the site records regarding the historic structures and structural remains. In general they appear to be complexes of houses and outbuildings, but this is conjectural.

Seventeen isolates were previously recorded within the designated records search boundary for the project. A vast majority (15) of the isolates are comprised of lithic debitage or tools. One isolate is comprised of a ceramic sherd and lithic flake, and another has a single ground stone fragment.

Two recorded resources are historic structural remains: residences that were destroyed in the 2003 Paradise Mountain fire. One of these residences was built during the 1940s; the other is in a location where a house is shown on the 1903 USGS map, as well as subsequent topographic maps.

SURVEY AREA RESEARCH RESULTS

The current survey area, or much of it, was surveyed for archaeological resources in 1993 (no report is available, so the survey boundaries of that study are unknown). The 1993 survey resulted in recording 12 archaeological sites and one isolate within the current survey area.

Table 1. Attributes of Previously recorded sites within one-mile radius

CA-SDI-	Milling	Shell	Groundstone	Lithic Deb	Lithic tools	Ceramics	Historic	Prehistoric	Rock Structures/Rings	Historic Structure	Pot Cache	Midden	Occupation Site'
667			1					1					1
758	1			1			1	1	1			1	1
1048	1							1					
1061	1		1	1				1					1
1062			1		1			1					1
1063	1							1					
1065				1	1			1					
1066	1		1					1				1	1
1067	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1			1
1068			1	1	1			1					1
4491	1			1				1					
8673	1		1	1				1					
8674		1	1	1		1		1					
9887	1	1						1					
9888						1		1	1				
9889	1							1					
9890	1							1					
9891								1	1				
11563							1			1			
12620						1		1					
12652							1						
13398	1			1				1					
13399	1							1					
13400	1							1					
13401	1			1	1		1	1					
13402	1							1					
13403	1		1	1	1			1					
13404	1							1	1				
13405	1							1					
13406	1							1					
13407	1							1					
13408	1							1					
13409	1		1	1	1	1		1					1
13410				1	1			1					
13411			1	1				1					
13412				1	1			1					
13413	1							1					
13414	1							1					

CA-SDI-	Milling	Shell	Groundstone	Lithic Deb	Lithic tools	Ceramics	Historic	Prehistoric	Rock Structures/Rings	Historic Structure	Pot Cache	Midden	Occupation Site'
13415	1							1					
13416	1							1					
13417	1							1					
13418	1							1					
13419	1		1	1	1			1					1
13420				1	1			1					
13421	1			1	1			1					
13422	1						1	1					
13423							1	1					
13424			1	1	1			1					
13425	1			1				1					
13426	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1				1
13427	1							1					
13428	1							1					
13429	1			1	1	1		1					1
13430			1	1	1			1					1
13431				1	1			1					
13432	1							1					
13433	1						1	1		1			
13434	1							1					
13435	1							1					
13438	1							1					
13439	1							1					
13440	1		1	1	1			1					
13441						1		1			1		
13442							1			1			
13443							1			1			
13444							1			1			
13445	1							1					
13446	1			1				1					
13447	1							1					
13448	1							1					
13449	1							1					
13450	1							1					
13451	1						1	1	1				
	51	**3**	**16**	**26**	**18**	**7**	**12**	**68**	**7**	**6**	**1**	**2**	**12**

In addition to those sites recorded during the 1993 study, two other archaeological sites had previously been recorded within the survey area, as summarized in Table 2. The previously recorded sites within the survey area are described in detail in the Results section.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites in Survey Area

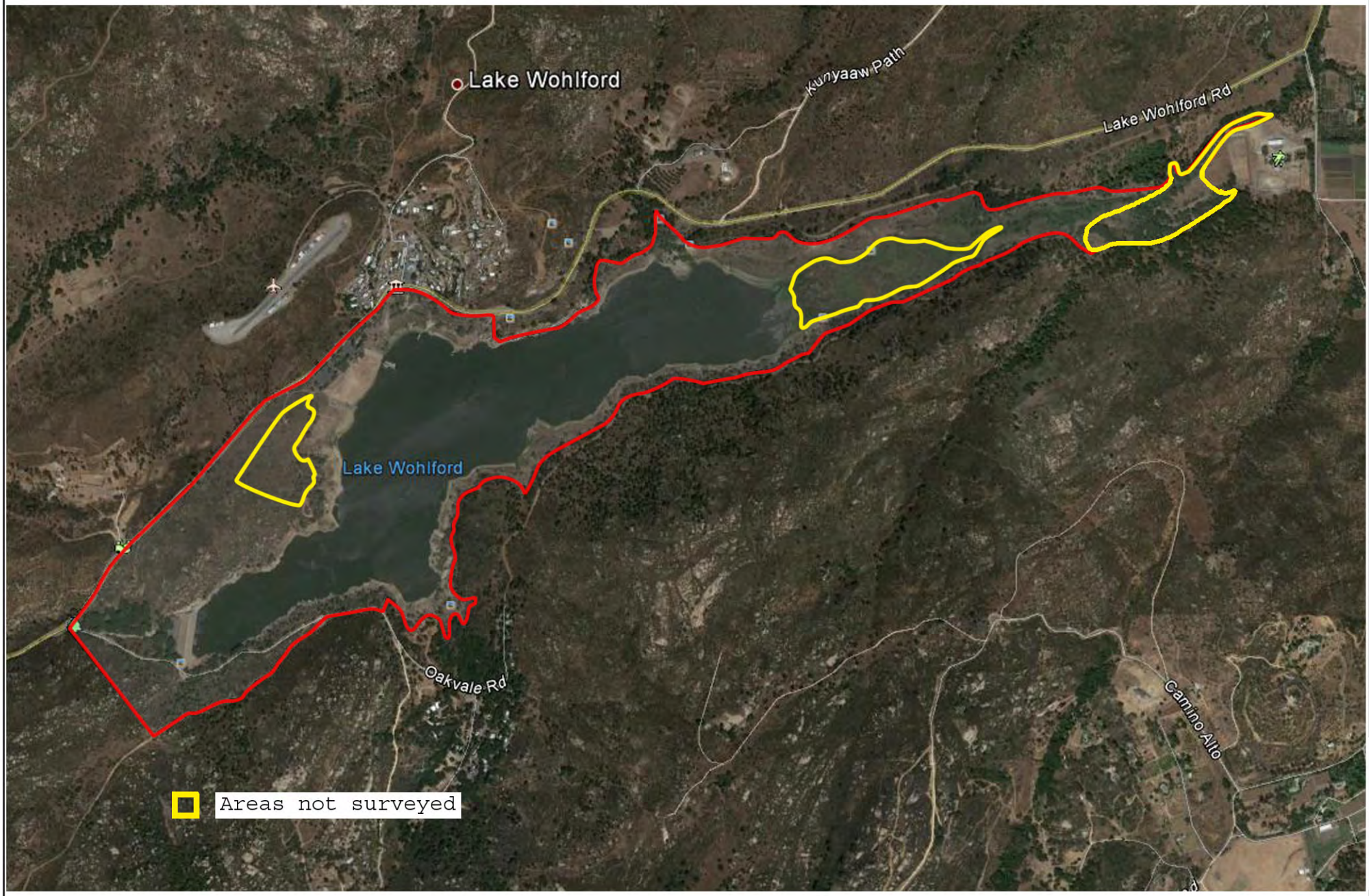
Site Number (CA-SDI-#)	Site Description	Site Recorder/Date
758/H	Village site (San Luis Rey II) with BRMs, tools, ceramics; historic features	D.L. True 1960; Schultze, Norris, James, Perle 1993 (Ogden Env.); Cooley 2008
12,620	Ceramic vessel (isolate) -- **collected** after 1992 survey	T. Latas 1992
13,399	BRM (1 slick)	S. Briggs, B. Glenn, C. Schultze 1993 (Ogden Env.)
13,401/H	BRM with some lithics; historic trash deposit	L. Norris, D. James, S. Briggs, B. Glenn 1993 (Ogden Env.)
13,415	3 BRM features (3 slicks, 1 basin; 5+ slicks; 2+ slicks)	D. James, M.M., F.P., L.N., R.B., B. Glenn 1993 (Ogden Env.)
13,417	BRM (1 slick)	D. James, M.M., F.P., C. S., R.B., B.Glenn 1993 (Ogden Env.)
13,418	1 BRM feature (1 slick)	F. Perle, D. James, M.M., L.N., C.S., R.B., S.B., B. Glenn 1993 (Ogden Env.)
13,419	2 BRMs, hearths, lithic debitage, metate, 2 manos (occupation site)	D. James, L.N., F.P., C.S., R.B, B. Glenn 1993 (Ogden Env.)
13,425	BRMs (5 features with slicks/1 mortar) and 2 lithics	D.J., S.B., R.B., F.P., C.S., L.N., B. Glenn 1993 (Ogden Env.)
13,428	5 BRM features (2 mortars, 2 basins, 5+ slicks; 2 features with 2 slicks each; 1 feature with 1 slick; and 1 feature with 1 mortar)	D. James, R.B., F.P., C.S., L.N., B. Glenn 1993 (Ogden Env.)
13,445	BRMs (3 loci with several features – Locus A on shoreline)	F. Perle, K. Collins, R. Bark, B. Glenn 1993 (Ogden Env.)
13,446	4 BRMs (16 slicks)	F. Perle, K. Collins, R. Bark, B. Glenn 1993 (Ogden Env.)
13,447	BRM (1 feature, 2 slicks)	F. Perle, K. Collins, R. Bark, B. Glenn 1993 (Ogden Env.)
13,451/H	4 BRM features (11+ slicks; 1 slick; 2 slicks; 1 basin), a rock ring, and a historic trash deposit	F. Perle, K. Collins, R. Bark, B. Glenn 1993 (Ogden Env.)
Isolate Number (P-37-#)	**Site Description**	**Site Recorder/Date**
P-37-015469	Isolate – Core/core tool	D. James, L. Norris, C. Schultze, S. Briggs, B. Glenn 1993 (Ogden Env.)
BRM – bedrock milling		

IV. RESEARCH METHODS

Affinis obtained a records search from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University in June 2013. The records search map is included as Confidential Appendix A. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted for a Sacred Lands File Check and a list of contacts. Interested parties identified by the NAHC were contacted regarding the project (Appendix A).

The fieldwork for the current archaeological survey was conducted by Affinis staff in July and August 2013. To the extent feasible, the survey area was walked using parallel transects spaced 10 m to 15 m apart. In some areas, steep topography or very dense vegetation required different transect spacing or forays into areas of dense brush and granitic boulder outcrops. The survey took place on July 29, 30, 31, and August 1, 2013. Affinis personnel included Andrew Giletti, Kristina Davison, Nate Yerka, and Ryan Nesbit, under the direction of Mary Robbins-Wade. A significant portion of the property had very poor visibility while the remaining survey area had fair to good visibility. Some portions of the survey area could not be accessed, due to steep topography and thick brush (see Figure 4). One area was not surveyed, as it was too marshy to walk, and a portion of the survey area adjacent to the Escondido Fish and Game Rifle Range could not be accessed due to active shooting (see Figure 4). Efforts were made to contact the range to arrange access but were met with no return communication.

Seven isolates and five previously unrecorded archaeological sites were identified during the survey. Site records for these resources were completed and submitted to SCIC. Updated site records were submitted for the 14 previously recorded sites within the survey area. These records are included as Confidential Appendix B.



Affinis 810 Jamacha Road Suite 206 El Cajon, CA 92019	Survey Coverage	Figure 4

V. RESULTS

Twenty-two archaeological sites and six isolates have been recorded within the survey area, as summarized in Table 3. As discussed under Previous Research, 14 of these sites and one isolate were previously recorded. The current survey resulted in the identification of eight newly recorded sites and five new isolated finds, as well as the expansion or finding of additional cultural material at some of the previously recorded sites. The locations of cultural resources are shown in Figure 5, in Confidential Appendix C. New and updated site records are included as Confidential Appendix B. The sites are described individually below.

Table 3. Cultural Resources within Survey Area

Site Number (CA-SDI-#)	Site Description	Recorder	Current Status
758/H	Village site (San Luis Rey II) with BRMs, tools, ceramics; historic features	D.L. True 1960; Schultze, Norris, James, Perle 1993 (Ogden Env.); T. Cooley 2008	Relocated; partially within survey area.
12,620	Ceramic vessel (isolate) -- **collected** after 1992 survey	T. Latas 1992	Did not relocate - **collected** in 1992.
13,399	Originally recorded as a BRM with 1 slick; Affinis added another BRM with 20+ slicks	S. Briggs, B. Glenn, C. Schultze 1993 (Ogden Env.)	Relocated; additional milling features noted
13,401/H	BRM with some lithics; historic trash deposit	L. Norris, D. James, S. Briggs, B. Glenn 1993 (Ogden Env.)	Did not relocate cultural material within project boundary
13,415	3 BRM features (3 slicks, 1 basin; 5+ slicks; 2+ slicks)	D. James, M.M., F.P., L.N., R.B., B. Glenn 1993 (Ogden Env.)	Relocated milling in survey area
13,417	BRM (1 slick)	D. James, M.M., F.P., C. S., R.B., B.Glenn 1993 (Ogden Env.)	Did not relocate
13,418	1 BRM feature with 1 slick	F. Perle, D. James, M.M., L.N., C.S., R.B., S.B., B. Glenn 1993(Ogden Env.)	Relocated
13,419	2 BRMs, hearths, lithic debitage, metate, 2 manos (occupation site)	D. James, L.N., F.P., C.S., R.B, B. Glenn 1993 (Ogden Env.)	Relocated
13,425	BRMs (5 features with slicks/1 mortar) and 2 lithics	D.J., S.B., R.B., F.P., C.S., L.N., B. Glenn 1993 (Ogden Env.)	Did not relocate due to access issues.

Site Number (CA-SDI-#)	Site Description	Recorder	Current Status
13,428	5 BRM features (2 mortars, 2 basins, 5+ slicks; 2 features with 2 slicks each; 1 feature with 1 slick; and 1 feature with 1 mortar)	D. James, R.B., F.P., C.S., L.N., B. Glenn 1993 (Ogden Env)	Did not relocate due to access issues.
13,445	BRMs (3 loci with several features – Locus A on shoreline)	F. Perle, K. Collins, R. Bark, B. Glenn 1993 (Ogden Env.)	Relocated and enlarged. Combined with CA-SDI-13,446
13,446	4 BRMs (16 slicks)	F. Perle, K. Collins, R. Bark, B. Glenn 1993 (Ogden Env.)	Relocated and enlarged. Combined with CA-SDI-13,445
13,447	BRMs (1 feature, 2 slicks)	F. Perle, K. Collins, R. Bark, B. Glenn 1993 (Ogden Env.)	Relocated
13,451/H	4 BRM features (11+ slicks; 1 slick; 2 slicks; 1 basin), a rock ring, and a historic trash deposit	F. Perle, K. Collins, R. bark, B. Glenn 1993 (Ogden Env.)	Relocated; incorrectly mapped on original site record
21,018	BRM (1 feature with 2 mortars, 4 basins, 2 slicks); possibly moved to its current location from another area	Giletti, Davison, Nesbit, Yerka 2013	Recorded by Affinis during current survey
21,019	BRM (1 feature with 2 slicks)	Giletti, Davison, Nesbit, Yerka 2013	Recorded by Affinis during current survey
21,020	BRMs (2 features with 4 slicks)	Giletti, Davison, Nesbit, Yerka 2013	Recorded by Affinis during current survey
21,021	BRM (1 feature with 2 slicks)	Giletti, Davison, Nesbit, Yerka 2013	Recorded by Affinis during current survey
21,022	Lithic scatter of at least 35 flakes and debitage	Giletti, Davison, Nesbit, Yerka 2013	Recorded by Affinis during current survey
21,023	Secondary deposit lithic scatter of four flakes	Giletti, Davison, Nesbit, Yerka 2013	Recorded by Affinis during current survey
21,024	BRM (1 feature with 2 slicks)	Giletti, Davison, Nesbit, Yerka 2013	Recorded by Affinis during current survey

Site Number (CA-SDI-#)	Site Description	Recorder	Current Status
21,025	BRMs (4 features with 4 slicks)	Giletti, Davison, Nesbit, Yerka 2013	Recorded by Affinis during current survey
Isolate Number (P-37-#)	**Site Description**	**Recorder**	**Current Status**
015469	Isolate – Core/core tool	D. James, L. Norris, C. Schultze, S. Briggs, B. Glenn (Ogden Env.) 1993	Did not relocate
033428	Quartz core fragment and quartz flake	Giletti, Davison, Nesbit, Yerka 2013	Recorded by Affinis during current survey
033429	Mano and mano fragment	Giletti, Davison, Nesbit, Yerka 2013	Recorded by Affinis during current survey
033430	Quartz angular debris	Giletti, Davison, Nesbit, Yerka 2013	Recorded by Affinis during current survey
033431	Basin metate (granitic)	Giletti, Davison, Nesbit, Yerka 2013	Recorded by Affinis during current survey
033432	Fine-grained metavolcanic flake	Giletti, Davison, Nesbit, Yerka 2013	Recorded by Affinis during current survey

CA-SDI-758/H

This site was originally recorded as a San Luis Rey II village site by D.L. True in 1960, and was indicated by True to be located entirely south of Lake Wohlford Road where a small, unnamed drainage enters Lake Wohlford. At the time of True's recordation, the site was noted as having "bedrock mortars in boulder out-crops, slicks, midden partially overlain by recent lake deposits along shoreline, occasional shell, scattered chipping waste on surface, and projectile points" (True, 1960 site record). A site update from 1993 (Briggs et al., 1993 site record) expanded the prehistoric site north of Lake Wohlford Road and noted historic elements within the site as well. The site was described as follows:

> In the southwest area: a rock ring (3.5 m x 3 m east-west) with 5+ slicks and ash interior, and six milling features with 13 slicks. In central area south of road: 14 milling features with eight mortars, 36+ slicks, 10 basins, one possible cupule.

SENSITIVE MATERIAL – IN CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX C

Affinis 810 Jamacha Road Suite 206 El Cajon, CA 92019	Locations of Cultural Resources	Figure 5

> Area north of road: quartz flaking station (30+ debitage), rock ring (1.5 m x 1.35 m), one milling feature with one slick, one basin. East of drainage: a historic well, possible historic foundation structure, a dam, possible cairn, and dense milling-one milling feature with 10 mortars, 10 slicks, five cupules, 8+ others w/32+ slicks, four basins, and 10+ mortars. Artifacts: In southwest area: 6+ quartz & volcanic debitage, FAR [fire-affected rock], one pottery sherd. Area north of road: a hammerstone, and one obsidian flake. East of drainage: historic cans, 5+ hammerstones, 10+ manos, 50+ quartz and volcanic debitage. Central area south of road: dense FAR, 20+ quartz and volcanic debitage, historic dump w/ 'Ranier' and Acme beer. Non-artifactual constituents: Burnt bone, pectin, chione (from central portion south of road) [Briggs et al., 1993 site record].

Affinis personnel surveyed the portion of CA-SDI-758/H that lies within the current project boundary. This encompassed all areas below the high water mark as shown on the USGS map (see Figure 2). Close transects were walked in order to identify existing features and surface artifacts, as well as identify any additional components to the site.

All previously recorded bedrock milling features and historic components from CA-SDI-758/H that fall within the current project were identified. Due to very poor visibility at the time of the survey only a small portion of the artifacts and non-artifactual constituents originally recorded were noted. These include bone (unburned and ranging from small to large mammal), pottery (Tizon Brown Ware), and debitage (both quartz and metavolcanic flakes and angular waste). No additional milling was noted at the time of the pedestrian survey. The site is currently in fair condition.

CA-SDI-12,620

This resource was originally recorded in 1992 as a "clay vessel, approximately 60% complete and three fragments… found during geologic mapping," (Latas, 1992 site record). The vessel is recorded as being on top of a bedrock outcrop, and the site record also notes "three 1m test units were excavated around the rock outcrop (Latas, 1992 site record). The clay vessel was collected and curated at the Al'adikaat (Pauma) Library and Museum and as a result was not found during the subsequent 1993 survey performed by Ogden Environmental (Ogden Environmental, 1993 site record).

During the current survey, the bedrock outcrop discussed in the original 1992 site record was relocated. The site area appears undisturbed, and no additional cultural constituents were noted.

CA-SDI-13,399

CA-SDI-13,399 was originally recorded in 1993 by Briggs et al. as a bedrock milling site consisting of one milling feature with a single slick.

The entire site falls within the current survey area and was surveyed in tight transects in order to identify the existing feature and record any new features or artifacts. The previously recorded

bedrock milling feature with its single slick was relocated. An additional bedrock milling feature with over 20 milling slicks was noted nearby as well. The visibility at the time of the current survey was poor, and no surface artifacts were noted. The site is currently in fair condition. Site dimensions are approximately 15 m north-south by 10 m east-west.

CA-SDI-13,401/H

This site was originally recorded in 1993 as a "milling station consisting of one milling feature with a slick and lithic material. A historic trash dump is also present" (Briggs et al., 1993 site record).

Only the southern portion of the site as mapped lies within the current survey area. A small lithic scatter and a single quartz tool were noted in this area at the time of the original site recording. Although the area was thoroughly examined, the lithic scatter and quartz tool were not relocated during the current survey. Tight transects were used to ensure maximum and reliable coverage. The visibility was poor at the time of the reconnaissance, this being the largest deterrent to relocating the original cultural constituents. No additional surface artifacts were noted at the time of the field reconnaissance. The portion of the site within the current project boundary is in fair condition. No attempt was made to locate the milling feature and historic trash dump mapped as being to the north of the current survey area.

CA-SDI-13,415

This resource was originally recorded in 1993 as "one milling feature with three slicks and a basin, another milling feature with 5+ slicks, and a third milling feature with 2+ slicks" (Briggs et al., 1993 site record).

Only the southern portion of the site as originally recorded lies within the current survey area. Two bedrock milling features with seven elements were noted in this area at the time of the original site recordation.

All bedrock milling features and elements mapped within the survey area were relocated. Tight transects were used to ensure maximum and reliable coverage. Visibility was poor at the time of the reconnaissance, and no additional features or surface artifacts were noted. The portion of the site within the current project boundary is in fair to good condition.

CA-SDI-13,417

CA-SDI-13,417 was originally recorded in 1993 as "one milling feature with 2 slicks" (Briggs et al., 1993 site record). The bedrock milling feature and elements were not relocated within the survey area during the current survey. Tight transects were used to ensure maximum and reliable coverage. Bedrock outcrops were checked for milling, but the previously recorded slicks were not found. Ground visibility was poor at the time of the reconnaissance, and no features or surface artifacts were noted.

CA-SDI-13,418

This resource was originally recorded in 1993 as “one milling feature with 1 slick” (Briggs et al., 1993 site record).

The bedrock milling feature and element were relocated within the survey area during the current survey. Visibility was poor at the time of the reconnaissance; no additional features or surface artifacts were noted.

CA-SDI-13,419

CA-SDI-13,419 was originally recorded in 1993 as “2 milling features with 1 slick each, 20+ FAR that are clustered and may represent 2 or more hearths, 50+ volcanic and 20+ quartz debitage, a quartz biface fragment, 1 whole metate, 2 manos, 1 quartz & 1 volcanic hammerstone” (Briggs et al., 1993 site record).

Both bedrock milling features and elements were relocated within the survey area. Of all the artifacts noted on the original site record, only the metate was relocated. Although the 1993 site record refers to a whole metate, Affinis personnel noted only a large metate fragment in the same location. Tight transects were executed to ensure maximum and reliable coverage; however, visibility was poor at the time of the reconnaissance. No additional features or surface artifacts were noted during the field survey. CA-SDI-13,419 is in poor to fair condition.

CA-SDI-13,425

This resource was originally recorded in 1993 as five milling features with five slicks, a basin/slick and a mortar/basin, along with one volcanic and one quartz flake (Briggs et al., 1993 site record).

This site lies in close proximity to the Escondido Fish and Game Rifle Range. At the time of the survey, Affinis personnel were not able to gain access to CA-SDI-13,425 due to active shooting. Efforts were made to contact the range to arrange access but were met with no return communication. The vast majority of the site as originally mapped is outside the current project boundary.

CA-SDI-13,428

This site was originally recorded in 1993 as five milling features with two mortars, two basins, and at least 10 slicks (Briggs et al., 1993 site record). No artifacts were noted at the time of the original site recordation.

As with CA-SDI-13,425, the site is in proximity to the Fish and Game Rifle Range. Affinis personnel were not able to gain access to the site due to active shooting. Efforts were made to contact the range to arrange access but were met with no return communication. As originally

mapped, CA-SDI-13,428 appears to be just outside the current project boundary, but this could not be confirmed.

CA-SDI-13,445/CA-SDI-13,446

CA-SDI-13,445 was originally recorded in 1993 as "a bedrock milling station site with milling features on three loci. Locus A: the milling feature has 24+ slicks. Locus B: one slick. Locus C: two slicks" (Briggs et al., 1993 site record). No artifacts were noted at the time of the original site recordation.

CA-SDI-13,446 was originally recorded in 1993 as "a bedrock milling station site with three features. Milling feature A has eight slicks. Feature B has four slicks, and a basin. Feature C has four slicks and two surface artifacts: one volcanic and one quartz flake (Briggs et al., 1993 site record)."

During the current surrey, Affinis personnel were able to relocate all bedrock milling features associated with both sites that fall within the current survey area. Additional bedrock milling features were encountered, both to the northwest of CA-SDI-13,445 and to the southwest of CA-SDI-13,446, resulting in recording the sites as a single resource. In addition, bedrock milling features were noted north of the original mapping of CA-SDI-13,446 and west of CA-SDI-13,445, greatly enlarging the recorded site area. The additional bedrock milling northwest of the original site boundary of CA-SDI-13,445 consists of four milling features with 18 elements (five mortars, one saucer mortar, five basins, and seven slicks). The bedrock milling feature to the southwest of CA-SDI-13,446 holds two slicks. In addition to the total number of bedrock milling features noted at both sites, there were additional artifacts noted on the ground surface: pottery (both Tizon Brown Ware and Colorado Buff Ware), fire-affected rock, and at least 15 pieces of debitage. Material types include quartz, quartz crystal, and fine-grained and coarse-grained metavolcanic. The new site dimensions measure approximately 200 m north-south by 60 m east-west in the northern portion of the site and 110 m east-west at the southern portion. Visibility was poor at the time of the 2013 survey, with most of the artifacts noted in dirt paths or in open areas devoid of vegetation. There is a strong potential for subsurface deposits based on the features, artifacts, and soil composition observed. The site is in fair condition; it is being directly impacted by foot traffic from the use of Lake Wohlford.

CA-SDI-13,447

This resource was originally recorded in 1993 as "one bedrock milling feature with two slicks" (Briggs et al., 1993 site record). No artifacts were recorded at the time of the original survey.

All bedrock milling features and elements were relocated during the current survey. Tight transects were executed to ensure maximum and reliable coverage. The visibility was poor at the time of the reconnaissance due to high grasses. No additional features were noted, and there were no surface artifacts observed. The site is in fair to good condition.

CA-SDI-13,451/H

This resource was originally recorded in 1993 as “large flat bedrock outcrops with milling. There is also a historic trash deposit present” (Perle et al., 1993 site record). The site record noted, “One milling feature with 11+ slicks, another feature with 1 slick, another with 2 slicks, and a fourth with 1 basin: rock ring”. Artifacts noted include metal, a square nail, and lumber.

All the previously recorded bedrock milling features and elements were relocated during the current survey. Tight transects were used to ensure maximum and reliable coverage. Ground visibility was poor at the time of the field reconnaissance, and no additional features or surface artifacts were noted. The site is in fair to good condition. The original mapping of the site is incorrect. All features and historic components lie to the northeast of the metal ring, not to the southeast as is depicted on the original site record.

CA-SDI-21,018

CA-SDI-21,018 was recorded during the current survey. It consists of a single bedrock milling feature with a total of eight elements (two mortars, four basins, and two slicks) on a small granitic boulder located on the north side of Lake Wohlford. The surrounding area is comprised of coast live oak woodland and chaparral, along with disturbances associated with the construction of the ranger’s station and boat launch. The granitic boulder measures approximately 1 m by 1 m and is situated adjacent to a hiking trail. No artifacts were observed at the time of the survey. It appears that the boulder that contains the milling feature might have been moved to its current location from another area; the rock is approximately square in shape and appears to sit on the surface.

CA-SDI-21,019

This site consists of a single bedrock milling feature with two elements (slicks) on a small granitic boulder on the north side of Lake Wohlford. The surrounding area is comprised of coast live oak woodland and chaparral. The granitic boulder measures approximately 2 m by 2 m. No artifacts were observed at the time of the survey.

CA-SDI-21,020

At the time of the field reconnaissance, CA-SDI-21,020 was described as consisting of two bedrock milling features with a total of four elements (slicks) on a large granitic outcrop. The surrounding area is comprised of coast live oak woodland and chaparral. The granitic outcrop on which the features are located measures approximately 30 m by 15 m. No artifacts were observed at the time of the survey, but the resource lies in an area of high grasses with little to no visibility.

CA-SDI-21,021

CA-SDI-21,021 was noted as a bedrock milling feature with a total of two slicks on a single granitic boulder amongst a large granitic outcrop grouping. The surrounding area is comprised of coast live oak woodland, poison oak, and non-native grasses. The granitic outcrop measures approximately 15 m by 25 m; the feature itself covers approximately 3 m by 2 m. No artifacts were observed at the time of the survey.

CA-SDI-21,022

CA-SDI-21,022 consists of a large lithic scatter. The surrounding area is comprised of coast live oak woodland, non-native grasses, and chaparral. The lithic scatter measures approximately 45 m by 35 m and includes at least 35 secondary and tertiary flakes. Material types include quartz, quartz crystal, and fine-grained to coarse-grained metavolcanic. Several flakes are sitting outside gopher holes; possibly indicating a subsurface deposit. This site is approximately 90 m north of CA-SDI-13,419. No other cultural constituents were noted at the time of the current survey.

CA-SDI-21,023

CA-SDI-21,023 consists of a small lithic scatter that appears to be a secondary deposit. The site lies in a bare patch amongst scattered chamise and sagebrush, adjacent to an asphalt road that was presumably used during the construction of Lake Wohlford Dam. The area is disturbed, and the artifacts appear to have washed down from upslope. The lithic scatter is comprised of three quartz flakes and one medium- to coarse-grained metavolcanic flake in a 5 m by 5 m area.

CA-SDI-21,024

This site consists of a single bedrock milling feature with two slicks on a large granitic outcrop in fair condition. The surrounding area is comprised of coast live oak woodland, non-native grasses, and chaparral. The site measures approximately 10 m by 10 m. No artifacts noted at the time of the survey.

CA-SDI-21,025

CA-SDI-21,025 consists of four bedrock milling features with a total of four elements on four separate granitic boulders amid a large granitic outcrop. The surrounding area is comprised of coast live oak woodland and non-native grasses. The granitic outcrop measures approximately 10 m by 5 m. No artifacts were observed during the survey.

ISOLATES

As summarized in Table 3, one isolate had been previously recorded within the survey area, and five isolates were found during the current survey. These include a core/core tool, a quartz core fragment and quartz flake found within a meter of one another, a mano and mano fragment found together, a piece of quartz debitage, a whole basin metate, and a fine-grained metavolcanic flake.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONCERNS

The NAHC was contacted in June 2013 for a search of their Sacred Lands Files and a list of Native American contacts for this area. The Sacred Lands File search "failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural place(s) in the project site".

Letters were sent to those contacts identified by the NAHC in September 2013. Follow up phone calls were also made. The letters and contact log are included in Appendix A. To date the only written response has been from the Pala Tribal Historic Preservation Office. They indicated that the project is beyond the Tribe's Traditional Use Area, but the letter noted that the project is in proximity to the Reservation "and information generated would likely be useful in better understanding regional culture and history. Therefore, we request as a courtesy to be kept in the information loop as the project progresses and would appreciate being maintained on the receiving list for project updates, reports of investigations, and/or any documentation that might be generated regarding previously reported or newly discovered sites."

Follow-up phone calls were made on September 20, 2013; these calls are summarized in the contact log in Appendix A. No specific concerns regarding the project have been articulated, but Carmen Lucas of the Kwaaymii Band of Laguna Mission Indians indicated that qualified Native American monitors should be present for all ground-disturbing activity. She recommended that the nearest reservation be contacted for monitors. Bernice Paipa of the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee expressed disappointment that Native American monitors had not been included on the survey. The comments are included in Appendix A.

VI. PROJECT EFFECTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR Section 4852) including the following:

A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values, or:
D. Has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Archaeological resources are usually assessed as to significance under Criterion D.

Under federal regulations, "historic properties" are those resources that are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Section 60.4 of 36 CFR, Part 60 presents the criteria for evaluation of cultural resources for nomination to the NRHP; these criteria are basically the same as those under CEQA, as the CEQA criteria were modeled after them. The criterion most applicable to archaeological resources (as opposed to structures) is that the resource has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

SIGNIFICANCE AND MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The archaeological resources within the Lake Wohlford Dam Replacement survey area have not been evaluated to assess their significance under CEQA or their potential eligibility for the NRHP. Therefore, with the exception of CA-SDI-21,023, the sites would be considered potentially significant and NRHP-eligible until further analysis is conducted. CA-SDI-21,023 is a small scatter of four artifacts that appears to be a secondary deposit. Given this, the site lacks integrity as well as research potential and is not considered significant or NRHP-eligible. Likewise the isolates (P-37-015469 and P-37-033428 through P-37-033432) are not significant resources or eligible for the NRHP, due to their general lack of research potential.

Project planning and design are currently underway, and a specific Area of Potential Effects has not been identified. Any of the cultural resources within the project survey area that would potentially be subject to direct impacts from the dam replacement or the realignment of Oakvale Road (including the use of staging areas) or those that would be subject to indirect impacts from

the rise in water levels or continued/increased use of the lake would need to be evaluated to assess their significance and the significance of impacts from the project. Appropriate mitigation measures would be developed and implemented in order to mitigate significant impacts. Avoidance of impacts is preferable to mitigation, where feasible.

Testing would include documentation of bedrock milling and other cultural features, excavation to assess the integrity and research potential of each resource, and consultation with the Native American community. While the resources are recorded as individual sites they are probably all related to one another as part of a larger settlement and must be considered both individually and collectively. Mitigation measures might include avoidance and preservation where feasible, and development and implementation of a research design and data recovery program for those sites where impacts cannot be avoided.

VII. INDIVIDUALS AND AGENCIES CONSULTED

Kim Bactad, Executive Director	Kumeyaay Diegueño Land Conservancy
Frank Brown, Coordinator	Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Committee
Bennae Calac	Pauma Valley Band of Luiseño Indians
Ron Christman	Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
Charles Devers, Cultural Committee	Pauma & Yuima Reservation
Nick Doose, GIS Specialist	South Coastal Information Center
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Office	Pala Band of Mission Indians
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson	San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources	Ipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Carmen Lucas	Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Randall Majel, Chairperson	Pauma & Yuima Reservation
Kristie Orosco, Environmental Coordinator	San Pasqual Band of Indians
Rebecca Osuna, Spokesperson	Inaja Band of Mission Indians
Bernice Paipa, Vice-Spokesperson	Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Lavonne Peck, Chairwoman	La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
G. David Singleton	Native American Heritage Commission

VIII. PERSONNEL

The following persons participated in the preparation of this report:

Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A. (RPA)	Director of Cultural Resources
Andrew Giletti, B.A.	Field Director
Kristina Davison, B.A.	Archaeologist
Ryan Nesbit	Archaeologist
Nathaniel Yerka, B.A., J.D.	Archaeologist

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APPENDIX A

NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 Capitol Mall, RM 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 – Fax
nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Lake Wohlford Dam

County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle

Name: Oceanside

Township 11S Range 1W Section(s) Sections 32-34

Township 12S Range 1W Section(s) Sections 4-5

Company/Firm/Agency:
Affinis

Contact Person: Mary Robbins-Wade

Street Address: 810 Jamacha Road, Suite 206

City: El Cajon Zip: 92019

Phone: (619) 441-0144 ex. 101

Fax: (619) 441-6421

Email: mary@affinis.net

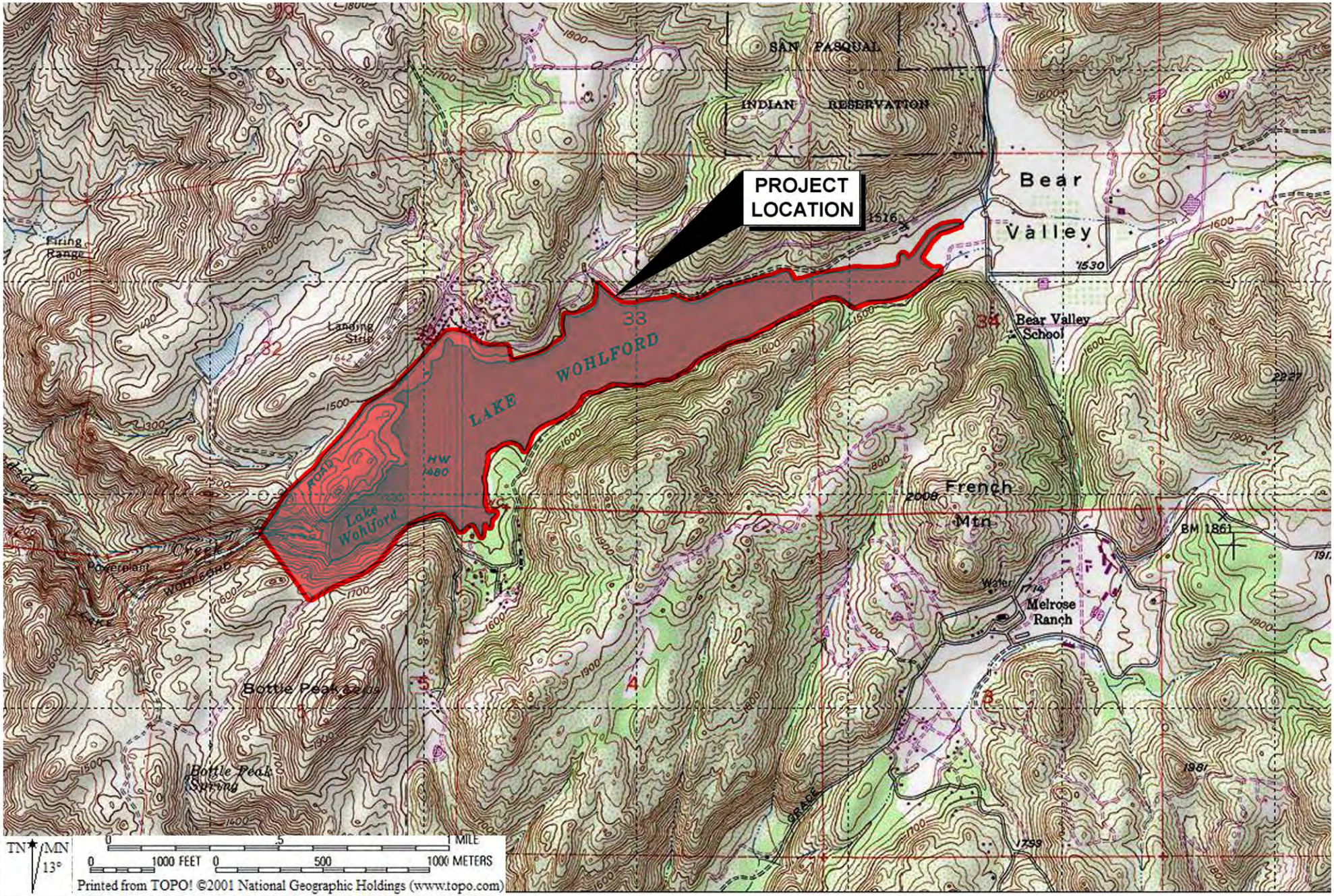
Project Description:

Affinis is conducting a survey of cultural resources for proposed improvements to Lake Wohlford Dam, which would allow a higher water level. We have not yet received the records searches and are not aware of any sites within the project area.

Affinis
810 Jamacha Road
Suite 206
El Cajon, CA 92019

Regional Location in San Diego County

Figure 1



Affinis
810 Jamacha Road
Suite 206
El Cajon, CA 92019

Project Location on USGS 7.5' Valley Center and Rodriquez Mountain Quadrangles

Figure 2

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3715
Fax (916) 373-5471
www.nahc.ca.gov
e-mail: ds_nahc@pacbell.net

June 27, 2013

Ms. Mary Robbins-Wade, RPA, Director of Cultural Resources
Affinis Environmental Services
810 Jamacha Road, Suite 206
Colton, CA 92324

Sent by FAX to: 619-441-6421
No. of Pages: 4

Re: Request for Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the **"Lake Wohlford Dam Project;"** located six miles east of the City of Escondido; near the San Pasqual Indian Reservation; San Diego County, California.

Dear Ms. Robbins-Wade:

A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural place(s) in the project site submitted, based on the USGS coordinates submitted as part of the 'Area of Potential Effect. (APE).' However, there are Native American cultural resources in adjacent USGS sections. Note also that the NAHC SLF Inventory is not exhaustive; therefore, the absence of archaeological or Native American sacred places does not preclude their existence. Other data sources for Native American sacred places/sites should also be contacted. A Native American tribe of individual may be the only sources of presence of traditional cultural places or sites.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3rd 604; *EPIC v. Johnson*), the Court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources impacted by proposed projects, including archaeological places of religious significance to Native Americans, and to Native American burial sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes, individuals/organization who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area. As part of the consultation process, the NAHC recommends that local governments and project developers contact the tribal governments and individuals to determine if any cultural places might be impacted by the proposed action. If a response is not received in two weeks of notification the NAHC requests that a follow telephone call be made to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3715.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment

Native American Contacts
Riverside County
June 27, 2013

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
PO Box 365 Diegueno
Valley Center, CA 92082
allenl@sanpasqualband.com
(760) 749-3200
(760) 749-3876 Fax

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas
P.O. Box 775 Diegueno -
Pine Valley , CA 91962
(619) 709-4207

Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
Ron Christman
56 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 92001
(619) 445-0385

Inaja Band of Mission Indians
Rebecca Osuna, Chairman
2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Diegueno
Escondido , CA 92025
(760) 737-7628
(760) 747-8568 Fax

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Historic Preservation Office/Shasta Gaughen
35008 Pala Temecula Road, Luiseno
Pala , CA 92059 Cupeno
PMB 50
(760) 891-3515
sgaughen@palatribe.com
(760) 742-3189 Fax

Pauma Valley Band of Luiseño Indians
Bennae Calac
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley CA 92061
bennaecalac@aol.com
(760) 617-2872
(760) 742-3422 - FAX

Pauma & Yuima Reservation
Randall Majel, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley CA 92061
paumareservation@aol.com
(760) 742-1289
(760) 742-3422 Fax

San Pasqual Band of Indians
Kristie Orosco, Environmental Coordinator
P.O. Box 365 Diegueno
Valley Center, CA 92082
(760) 749-3200
council@sanpasqualtribe.org
(760) 749-3876 Fax

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

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

his list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Lake Wohlford Dam Project; located east of the City of Escondido; North County Metro; San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Native American Contacts
Riverside County
June 27, 2013

La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
Lavonne Peck, Chairwoman
22000 Highway 76 Luiseno
Pauma Valley CA 92061
rob.roy@lajolla-nsn.gov
(760) 742-3796
(760) 742-1704 Fax

Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Council
Frank Brown, Coordinator; Viejas THPO
240 Brown Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91901
fbrown@viejas-nsn.gov
(619) 884-6437

Ipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 507 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
cjlinton73@aol.com
(760) 803-5694
cjlinton73@aol.com

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Bernice Paipa, Vice Spokesperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Lakeside , CA 92040
(619) 478-2113
(KCRC is a Coalituon of 12 Kumeyaay Governments)
bp@lapostatribe.com

Pauma & Yuima Reservation
Charles Devers, Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley CA 92061
paumareservation@aol.com
(760) 742-1289
(760) 742-3422 Fax

Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy
Mr. Kim Bactad, Executive Director
2 Kwaaypaay Court Diegueno/Kumeyaay
El Cajon , CA 91919
(619) 445-0238 - FAX
(619) 659-1008 - Office
kimbactad@gmail.com

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

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

his list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Lake Wohlford Dam Project; located east of the City of Escondido; North County Metro; San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Affinis
environmental
services

810 Jamacha Road, Suite 206, El Cajon, California 92019-3206
tel: (619) 441-0144 fax: (619) 441-6421

September 6, 2013

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Mr. Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
PO Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082

Reference: Lake Wohlford Dam Replacement Project (Affinis Job No. 2520)

Mr. Lawson:

The City of Escondido is currently conducting environmental studies for the proposed Lake Wohlford Dam Replacement Project. A 2007 seismic analysis of the dam identified a stability concern for the raised portion of the dam in the event of a major earthquake. As a result, the City reduced the reservoir's water level to limit the risk of a potential failure. The water level reduction decreased the reservoir's capacity to approximately 40% of its prior capacity. To return the reservoir to its previous height and regain the lost water storage capability, and to improve the dam's seismic safety, the City is planning to construct a replacement dam immediately downstream (west) of the existing dam and partially deconstruct the existing dam. Design is currently underway, and a specific alignment of the proposed dam has not been selected.

Affinis has been contracted to conduct a cultural resources survey for the project, the location of which is shown in the attached figures.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands File search, which failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural place(s) within the project area. A number of archaeological sites have been recorded within and in proximity to the project. These sites will be addressed, and appropriate mitigation measures will be developed as necessary.

If you have cultural information regarding this project area that you would be willing to share, it would aid in the analysis of potential effects on cultural resources. If you have any concerns regarding the project, the City would like to be made aware of them in order to adequately address such concerns. If you have any questions regarding the project or the cultural resources study, you can reach me at (619) 441-0144 extension 101 or mary@affinis.net Thank you.

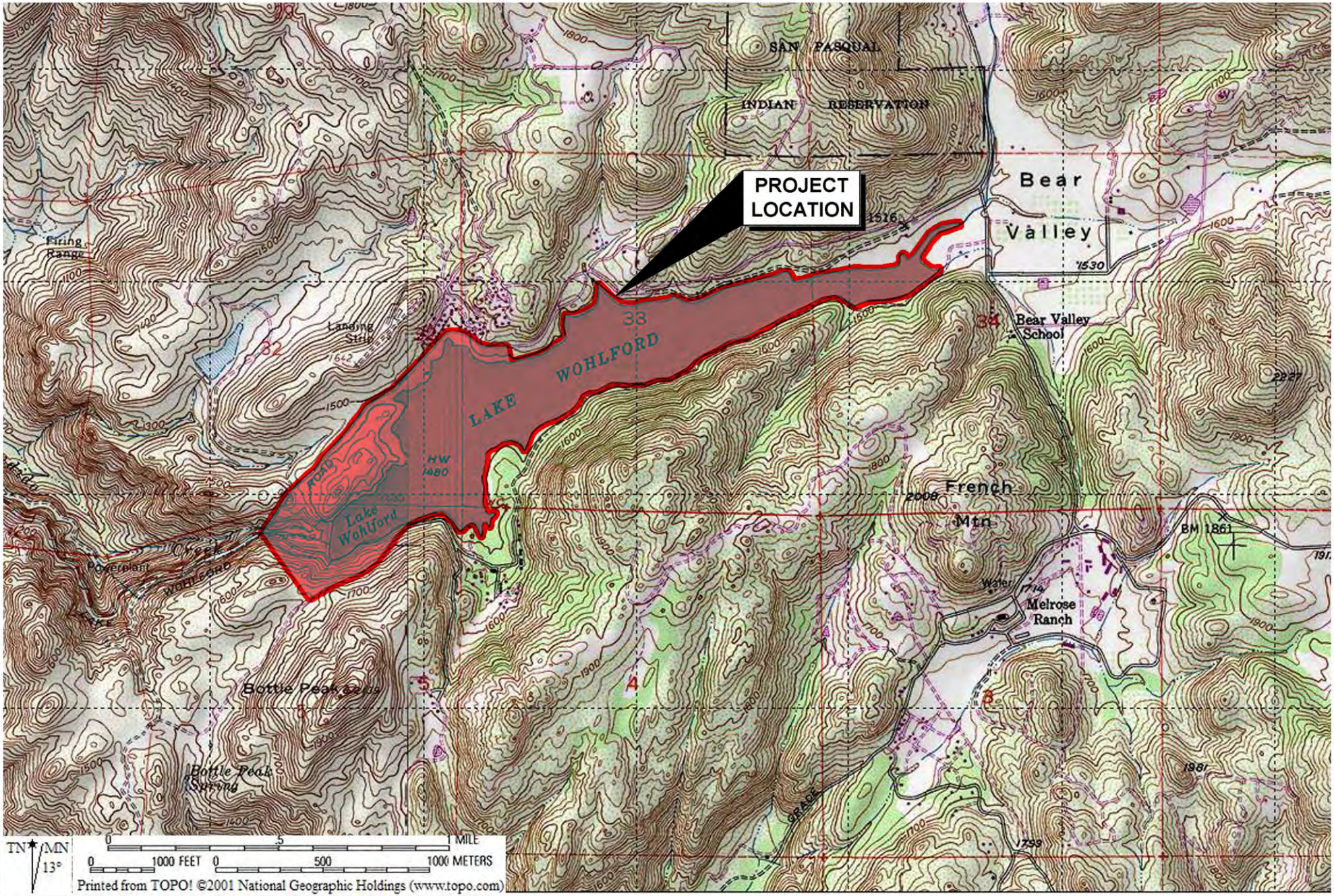
Sincerely,

Mary Robbins-Wade, RPA
Director of Cultural Resources

Affinis
810 Jamacha Road
Suite 206
El Cajon, CA 92019

Regional Location in San Diego County

Figure 1



Affinis
810 Jamacha Road
Suite 206
El Cajon, CA 92019

Project Location on USGS 7.5' Valley Center and Rodriquez Mountain Quadrangles

Figure 2

Affinis
810 Jamacha Road
Suite 206
El Cajon, CA 92019

Survey Boundary

Letter sent to:

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Mr. Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
PO Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082
allenl@sanpasqualband.com

Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
Mr. Ron Christman
56 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Historic Preservation Office/
Ms. Shasta Gaughen
35008 Pala-Temecula Road, PMB 50
Pala, CA 92059
sgaughen@palatribe.com

Pauma & Yuima Reservation
Mr. Randall Majel, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA 92061
paumareservation@aol.com

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Ms. Carmen Lucas
P.O. Box 775
Pine Valley, CA 91962

Inaja Band of Mission Indians
Ms. Rebecca Osuna, Spokesperson
2005 S. Escondido Boulevard
Escondido, CA 92025

Pauma Valley Band of Luiseño Indians
Ms. Bennae Calac
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA 92061
bennaecalac@aol.com

San Pasqual Band of Indians
Ms. Kristie Orosco, Environmental Coordinator
PO Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082
council@sanpasqualtribe.org

La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
Ms. Lavonne Peck, Chairwoman
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA 92061
Rob.roy@lajolla-nsn.gov

Ipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Mr. Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
cjlinton73@aol.com

Pauma & Yuima Reservation
Mr. Charles Devers, Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA 92061
paumareservation@aol.com

Kumeyaay Diegueño Land Conservancy
Mr. Kim Bactad, Executive Director
2 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA 92019
kimbactad@gmail.com

Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Committee
Mr. Frank Brown, Coordinator; Viejas THPO
240 Brown Road
Alpine, CA 91901
frankbrown6928@gmail.com

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Ms. Bernice Paipa, Vice Spokesperson
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040
bp@lapostatribe.com

Lake Wohlford Dam Replacement Project
Summary of Native American Contacts

Contact name	Contacted via e-mail (date)	Contacted via mail (date)	Follow-up phone call (date) Comments
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson - San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	allenl@sanpasqualband.com (9/6/2013) **E-mail not delivered**	9/6/13	9/20/13; called, was directed to 760-330-1927 and left a message there.
Ron Christman Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee	--	9/6/13	9/20/13; wants it noted that it isn't in their area.
Shasta Gaughen Pala Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office	sgaughen@palatribe.com (9/6/13)	9/6/13	Didn't need a follow –up; letter received 9/10/13.
Randall Majel, Chairperson – Pauma & Yuima Reservation	paumareservation@aol.com (9/6/13) **E-mail not delivered**	9/6/13	9/20/13; left message with Diane Torres (admin. assistant).
Carmen Lucas Kwaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians	--	9/6/13	9/20/13; left a message. Ms. Lucas called back and left a message – no specific concerns, but if there is ground disturbance there should be a qualified Native American monitor; should contact the nearest reservation to see if they have monitors available.
Rebecca Osuna, Spokesperson – Inaja Band of Mission Indians	--	9/6/13	9/20/13; called, no voicemail set up.
Bennae Calac Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians	bennaecalac@aol.com (9/6/13); resent (9/20/13)	9/6/13	9/20/13; asked us to e-mail letter again, which was done.

Contact name	Contacted via e-mail (date)	Contacted via mail (date)	Follow-up phone call (date) Comments
Kristie Orosco, Environmental Coordinator – San Pasqual Band of Indians	council@sanpasqualtribe.org (9/6/13) **E-mail not delivered**	9/6/13	9/20/13; left message on her voicemail.
Lavonne Peck, Chairwoman – La Jolla Band of Mission Indians	Rob.roy@lajolla-nsn.gov (9/6/13)	9/6/13	9/20/13; phone number disconnected.
Clint Linton, Director of Cult. Resources – Ipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	cjlinton73@aol.com (9/6/13) **E-mail acknowledged as received**	9/6/13	9/20/13; left a message.
Charles Devers, Cultural Committee – Pauma & Yuima Reservation	paumareservation@aol.com (9/6/13)	9/6/13	9/20/13; left message with Diane Torres (admin. assistant).
Kim Bactad, Executive Director – Kumeyaay Diegueño Land Conservancy	paumareservation@aol.com (9/6/13) **E-mail not delivered**	9/6/13	9/20/13; was redirected to Lisa Hawes 619-733-7697 and left a voicemail.
Frank Brown, Coordinator/ Viejas THPO – Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Committee	frankbrown6928@gmail.com (9/6/13)	9/6/13	9/20/13; left a message.

Contact name	Contacted via e-mail (date)	Contacted via mail (date)	Follow-up phone call (date) Comments
Bernice Paipa, Vice-Spokesperson – Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee	bp@lapostatribe.com (9/6/13) **E-mail not delivered**	9/6/13	9/20/13; expressed concerns regarding lack of Native American monitoring and said she was going to contact San Pasqual herself; recommended that we contact San Pasqual, and stated that the KCRC is available for any resources that are impacted by the project. Waiting on call back to confirm e-mail address and then sending again.

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES
(Bound Separately)

A Records Search Map

B Site Records (New and Updated)

C Locations of Cultural Resources