

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY  
FOR THE  
OTAY 2<sup>nd</sup> PIPELINE PHASE 4  
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

**Prepared for:**

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**Submitted by:**

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**National Archaeological Data Base Information**

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## ABSTRACT

Tierra Environmental Services (Tierra) was contracted by Rick Engineering to conduct a cultural resources survey in support of a comprehensive water pipeline upgrade within The City of Chula Vista and the unincorporated CPD of Bonita, within the County of San Diego, California. The Otay 2<sup>nd</sup> Pipeline project proposes to improve the Original Otay Pipeline system by replacing the nearly one-hundred year old existing water main. The project includes the trenching and construction of approximately 4.3 linear miles of new pipeline along a newly constructed route.

The proposed Project is located at the northern edge of the City of Chula Vista and a small portion of the Southwestern area of Unincorporated Bonita, within San Diego County. The project area is located in portions of the unsectioned Pueblo Land Grant of Township 17 south, Range 3 west of the National City and Imperial Beach USGS 7.5' Quadrangles, San Bernardino Base Meridian. The majority of the project Area of Potential Effect (APE) are projected on various streets between Sweetwater Road to the north and Telegraph Canyon Road to the south.

The cultural resources study is needed to meet requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as well as the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Funding for the proposed construction project will be provided by the California State Revolving Fund Program, within the Division of Financial assistance, State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board). The State Water Board will therefore be responsible for compliance with CEQA. Funding will also be provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which has given authority to the State Water Board to carry out the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA and its implementing regulations. The State Water Board will ultimately be responsible for Section 106 Consultation and for consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to obtain concurrence on effects to historic properties by the Project.

A records and literature search for the project was conducted at the South Coast Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University. The records search included a one-mile radius of the APE in order to provide background on the types of sites that would be expected in the region. The records search revealed that 67 previous investigations had been conducted within a one-mile search radius of the APE and that five have intersected portions of the APE. The 67 surveys have resulted in the identification of 119 cultural resources within the one-mile search radius. These resources consist largely of prehistoric resources (mostly lithic and shell surface scatters) and historic addresses. Three resources were recorded within the APE. Two of those resources (P-37-4889 and P-37-10013) were prehistoric lithic scatters that were destroyed by grading and paving for a suburban development in 1984. The third resource, a historic cemetery and memorial park designated as a historic district (P-37-029328) is intact and exists in the northern portion of the Project APE. This historic resource would sustain minimal impact confined to trenching through a modern concrete road along the far eastern margin of the district, and no historical elements or impacts to the historical character of the district are anticipated.

For the current effort, the pedestrian survey was conducted by Tierra archaeologist, Bobby Bolger, RPA on May 12, 2023. The survey was conducted by walking all linear path and associated accesses and laydowns of the APE and was conducted to adequately identify any cultural resources within these areas.

Most of the survey area consisted of asphalt or concrete paved sidewalks, roads, and parking lots and no cultural resources were identified during the pedestrian survey.

It is unlikely that significant prehistoric or historic cultural resources with any level of integrity exist below the asphalt and cement streets, parking lots, and sidewalks that will be excavated for the proposed project. Nevertheless, as with previous development projects with known historic and prehistoric resources, it is recommended that subsurface ground disturbing activities for the proposed project also be monitored by a qualified archaeologist.

In the event unanticipated, buried prehistoric archaeological resources (lithic material, faunal, pottery, etc.) or historical archaeological resources (ceramics, building materials, glassware, etc.) be unearthed during construction or any ground disturbing activities within the project APE, additional archaeological work would become necessary. Once a potential resource has been identified, all work within 100 ft must be halted until the find can be assessed by a qualified archaeologist.

If human remains are encountered during the proposed work, no further excavation or disturbance may occur in the vicinity of the find or in any area which may also harbor similar remains until the County coroner has been contacted. If the coroner identifies the remains as Native American, the descendants will be notified by the Native American Heritage Commission.

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Tierra Environmental Services (Tierra) was contracted by Rick Engineering to conduct a cultural resources survey in support of a comprehensive water pipeline upgrade within The City of Chula Vista and Unincorporated Bonita within the County of San Diego, California.

### **A. Project Description**

The project proposes to improve the southern San Diego County potable water system by addressing an aged water main that provides fresh water to much of southern San Diego County. The project includes the trenching and installation of approximately 4.3 linear miles of water main with accompanying infrastructure installations. Any sidewalks, streets, parking lots, benches, or other public facilities will be replaced in kind to maintain neighborhood character.

The proposed Project is located southeast of the City of San Diego, mostly within the northern section of the City of Chula Vista (Figure 1). The project site is located in portions of the unsectioned Pueblo Land Grant of Township 17 south, Range 3 west of the National City and Imperial Beach USGS 7.5' Quadrangles, San Bernardino Base Meridian (Figure 2). The project area of potential effect (APE) system upgrades are projected on various streets between Sweetwater Road to the north and Telegraph Canyon Road to the south (Figure 3).

The cultural resources study is needed to meet requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as well as the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Funding for the proposed construction project will be provided by the California State Revolving Fund Program, within the Division of Financial assistance, State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board). The State Water Board will therefore be responsible for compliance with CEQA. Funding will also be provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which has given authority to the State Water Board to carry out the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA and its implementing regulations.

The State Water Board will ultimately be responsible for Section 106 Consultation and for consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to obtain concurrence on effects to historic properties by the Project.



Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map



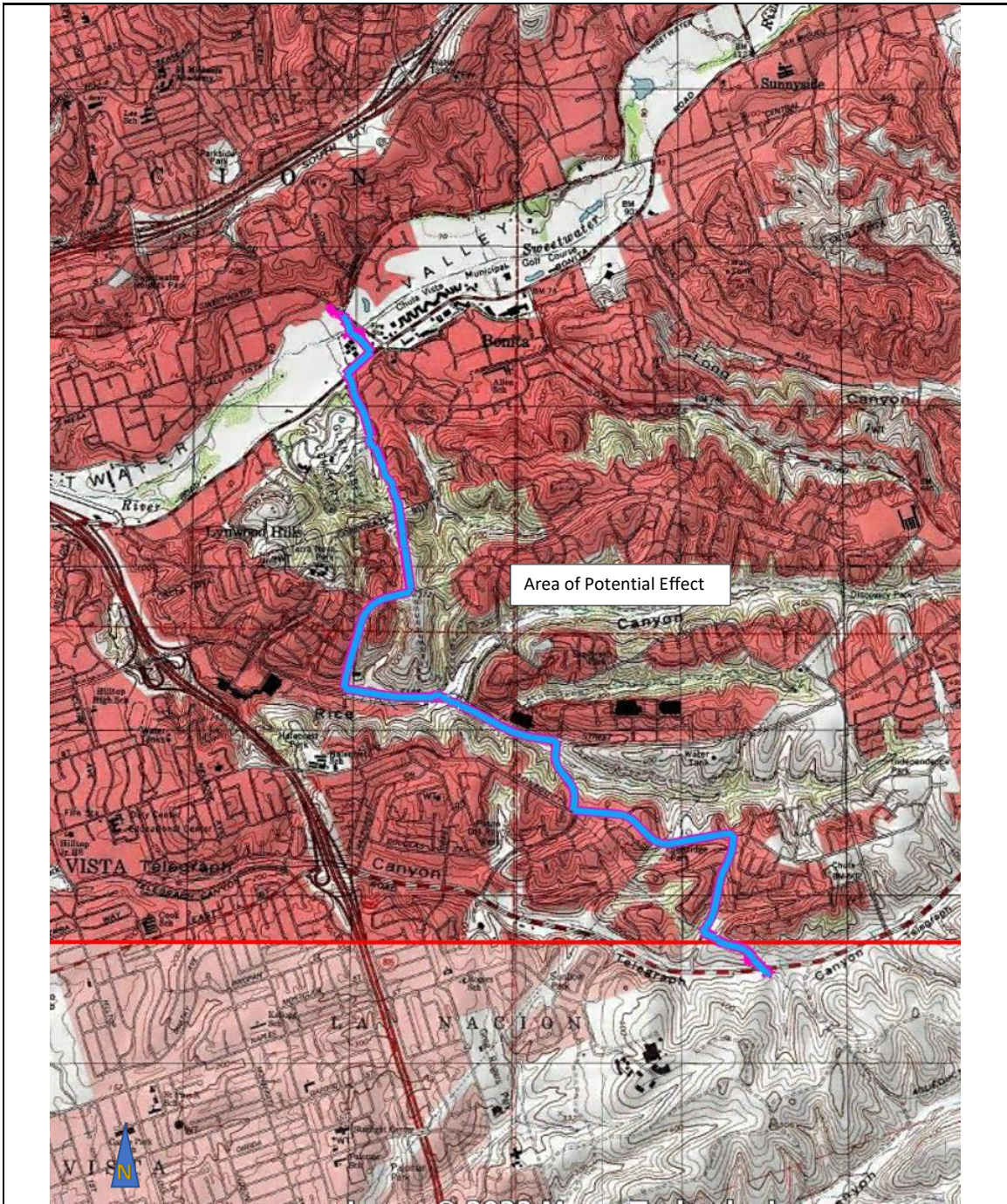


Figure 2. Project Location Map



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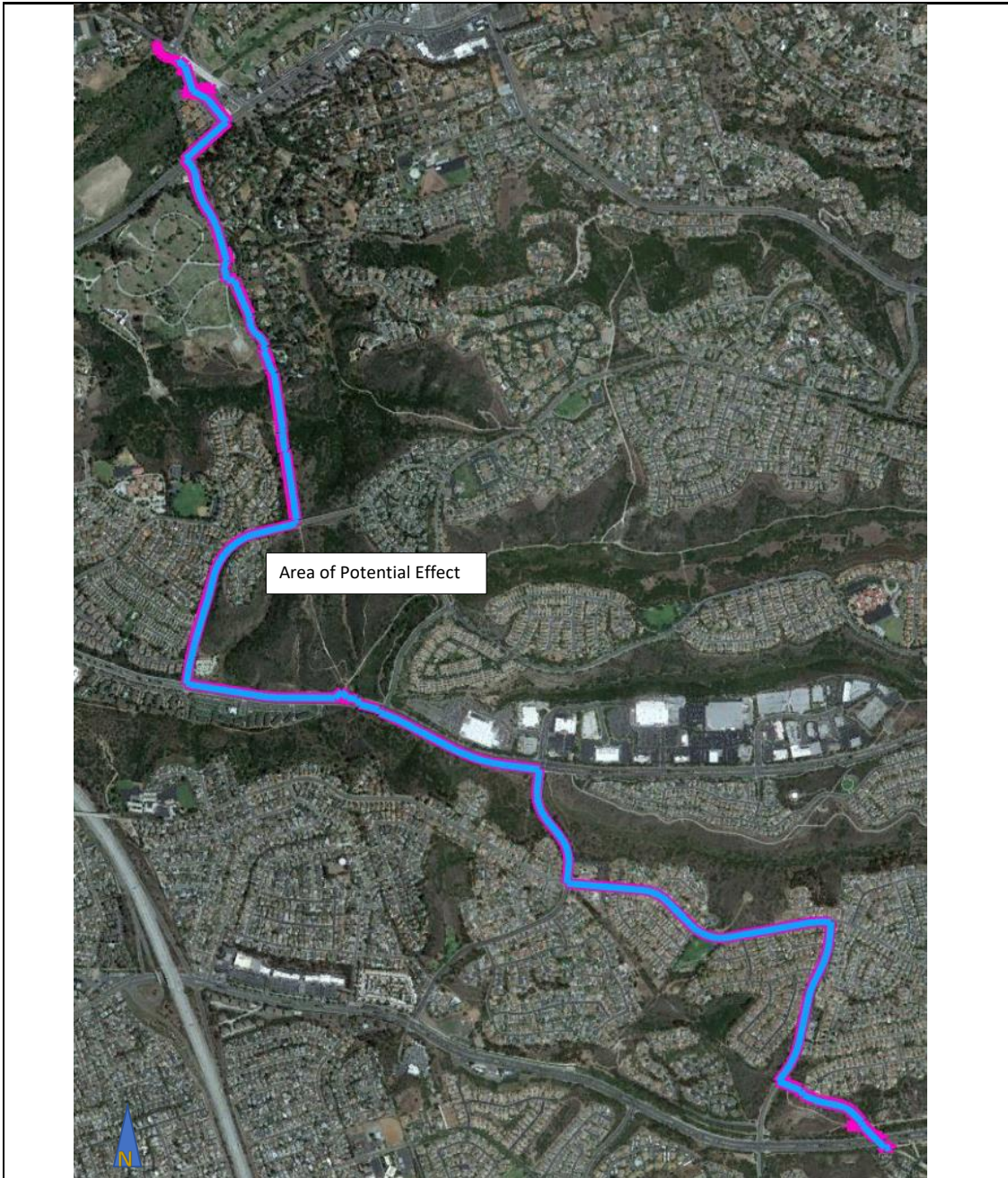


Figure 3. Area of Potential Effects



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## **B. Project Personnel**

This archaeological resources inventory was conducted by Tierra, whose staff meets federal, state, and local requirements. Dr. Michael G. Baksh served as Principal Investigator and provided overall project management. Dr. Baksh has a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California at Los Angeles and has more than 35 years conducting archaeological investigations within the southwestern United States in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Mr. Bobby Bolger served as report co-author under Dr. Baksh. Mr. Bolger has a B.A. in Anthropology from The University of California at Berkeley, a Master's degree from SUNY Buffalo, and more than 16 years of experience in southern California archaeology. Resumes of lead project personnel are included in Appendix A.

## **C. Regulatory Framework**

For the purposes of this report, cultural resources describe any expression of human activity on the landscape whether past or present. Within the cultural resources framework are resource types including but not limited to, prehistoric archaeological sites, historical archeological sites, districts, historical buildings and structures, ethnographic sites, Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs), and isolated artifacts and features. Each of these resources may be evaluated for their potential significance. Tierra was retained to conduct an archaeological survey of the project area with the objective of identifying and documenting the prehistoric and historic archaeological resources in the APE.

### **National Register of Historic Places**

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) was established by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as "an authoritative guide to be used by federal, state, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation's historic resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment" (CFR 36 Part 60.2). The NRHP recognizes both historical-period and prehistoric archaeological properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels.

To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must meet one or more of the following four established criteria (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1992):

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

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Unless the property possesses exceptional significance, it must be at least 50 years old to be eligible for NRHP listing (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1992).

**Criteria considerations.** Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- (a) **A religious property** deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- (b) **A building or structure removed from its original location** but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- (c) **A birthplace or grave** of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life.
- (d) **A cemetery** which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- (e) **A reconstructed building** when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- (f) **A property primarily commemorative** in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- (g) **A property achieving significance within the past 50 years** if it is of exceptional importance

In addition to meeting the criteria of significance, a property must have integrity. Integrity is defined as “the ability of a property to convey its significance” (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1992). The NRHP recognizes seven qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. To retain historic integrity a property must possess several, and usually most, of these seven aspects. Thus, the retention of the specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance. The seven factors that define integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

With the presence of historic properties within an APE, the federal agency must make an assessment of adverse effects on those properties based on criteria provided in 36 CFR Part 800.5. If the proposed undertaking will have an effect on a historic property, the agency, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), Indian tribes, and any other consulting parties shall apply the criteria of adverse effect to the historic property. An adverse effect means the undertaking may directly or indirectly alter any of the characteristics of the property that qualify it for inclusion on the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and/or association (36 CFR Part 800).

Although most archaeological resources derive their significance under Criterion D for the important information that they contain, archaeological resources may also be eligible under Criteria A, B, and C if they can be shown to be either associated with important events, important persons, or possess distinguishable characteristics.

As defined in 36 CFR Part 800.16, a *historic property* does not have to be nominated for, or listed in, the NRHP to be afforded protection under the NHPA. Indeed, *most* of the properties managed under this and other federal historic-preservation authorities have never been formally nominated for listing in the NRHP. Yet each resource, prior to a formal recommendation and concurrence, is considered to be eligible and treated with the same care and concern as a formally listed resource. The significance of a historic district, site, building, structure or object - and thus its required consideration under the law - is determined by the property's *eligibility* for the NRHP with respect to the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.4

In some cases a series of sites may be evaluated as a district by deriving its importance from a unified entity. While such a designation still allows for a diverse site assemblage, the focus of the district is on its linkage or continuity with the other contributing sites or resources. Furthermore, a proposed district still requires the same criteria as described in 36 CFR Part 60.4. The limiting factor can be in assessing the definable boundary for the proposed district. According to the US Department of the Interior, National Park Service Cultural Resources, National Register Bulletin, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, a district "must be a definable geographic area that can be distinguished from surrounding properties by changes such as density, scale, type, age, style of sites, buildings, structures, and objects or by documented differences in patterns of historic development or associations." A district boundary is seldom defined by a parcel owner, management area, or planning boundaries (NPS 1991).

### **California Register of Historic Resources**

This archaeological investigation was conducted in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements pertaining to the determination of whether the proposed project may have an affect on significant cultural resources (PRC 21083.2 and CCR 15064.5). According to CEQA, an impact is considered significant if it would disrupt or adversely affect a prehistoric or historic-era archaeological site or a property of historic or cultural significance to a community, ethnic or social group. The State CEQA Guidelines define a significant historical resource as a resource listed or eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) (PRC 5024.1). A historical resource may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR if it:

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

Significant cultural resources may be avoided by the proposed project through a redesign of the project or construction planning, or protected and preserved through various means. If avoidance or protection of a significant cultural resource is not possible, mitigation measures shall be required as set forth in Public Resources Code 21083.2 (c-1). A non-significant cultural resource need not be given any further consideration (PRC 21083.2 [h]).

**D. Structure of the Report**

This report follows the State Historic Preservation Office's guidelines for Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR). The report introduction provides a description of the project and associated personnel. Section II provides background on the APE and previous research. Section III describes the research design and survey methods, while Section IV describes the inventory results. Section V provides a summary and recommendations for future project efforts.

## II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

The following environmental and cultural background provides a context for the cultural resource inventory.

### A. Natural Setting

The project is situated in the southern inland portion of San Diego County, California. The underlying landscape of the APE is largely a product of the region's geology. During the Jurassic and late Cretaceous (>100 million years ago), a series of volcanic islands paralleled the current coastline in the San Diego region. The remnants of these islands stand as Mount Helix, Black Mountain, and the Jamul Mountains, among others. This island arc of volcanoes spewed out vast layers of tuff (volcanic ash) and breccia that have since been metamorphosed into hard rock of the Santiago Peak Volcanic formation. These fine-grained rocks provided a regionally important resource for Native American flaked stone tools. Similar materials were created during Miocene volcanism in the Jacumba area. Known as the Table Mountain Gravels, these volcanic rocks provided a more local source of lithic material that was utilized by Native Americans throughout portions of the County.

At about the same time as the Santiago Peak Volcanic material was being formed, a granitic and gabbroic batholith was also being formed under and east of these volcanoes. This batholith was uplifted and forms the granitic rocks and outcrops of the Peninsular Range. The large and varied crystals of these granitic rocks provided particularly good abrasive surfaces for Native American seed processing and this bedrock was frequently used for milling of seeds. The batholith is made up of individual plutons of different mineral composition. Some of these plutons are very resistant to weathering and form extensive boulder areas with hard surfaces, while other plutons are more susceptible to erosion and exfoliation.

The APE is located along the coastal plains of San Diego County three miles east of the harbor and six miles north of the international border with Mexico. The general topography of the vicinity is that of a Pleistocene marine terrace that today is known as Otay Mesa. Along the southern edge of the Project APE the mesa was bisected by the east/west trending drainage that formed Telegraph Canyon. Soils in the area are underlain by the Huerhuero Stockpen association which consist of moderately well drained loams to gravelly clay loams that have a subsoil of clay or gravelly clay (USDA 1973).

Animal resources in the region include birds (e.g. Red-tailed hawk, hummingbird, Mourning dove, Band-tailed pigeon, American crow, Acorn woodpecker, and the house finch), California ground squirrel, lizards (e.g. Western Fence, Common Side-blotched), coyote, skunk, racoon, opossum, rabbit, snakes (Southern pacific and Red diamond rattlesnakes, king snake, gopher snake, racer), and occasional crossings by bobcats.

Observed native flora in the APE include buckwheat, coastal cholla, toyon, lemonadeberry, prickly pear, dudlya, fennel, and coastal sage. Several invasive non-native species were also observed including non-native grasses and mustard.

## **B. Cultural Setting**

### **Paleoindian Period**

The earliest well documented prehistoric sites in southern California are identified as belonging to the Paleoindian period, which has locally been termed the San Dieguito complex/tradition. The Paleoindian period is thought to have occurred between 9,000 years ago, or earlier, and 8,000 years ago in this region. Although varying from the well-defined fluted point complexes such as Clovis, the San Dieguito complex is still seen as a hunting focused economy with limited use of seed grinding technology. The economy is generally seen to focus on highly ranked resources such as large mammals and relatively high mobility which may be related to following large game. Archaeological evidence associated with this period has been found around inland dry lakes, on old terrace deposits of the California desert, and also near the coast, where it was first documented at the Harris Site (CA-SDI-149) in west-central San Diego County.

### **Early Archaic Period**

Native Americans during the Archaic period had a generalized economy which focused on hunting and gathering. In many parts of North America, Native Americans chose to replace this economy with types based on horticulture and agriculture. Coastal southern California economies remained largely based on wild resource use until European contact (Willey and Phillips 1958). Changes in hunting technology and other important elements of material culture have created two distinct subdivisions within the Archaic period in southern California.

The Early Archaic period is differentiated from the earlier Paleoindian period by a shift to a more generalized economy and an increased focus on the use of grinding and seed processing technology. At sites dated between approximately 8,000 and 1,500 years before present (B.P.), the increased use of groundstone artifacts and atlatl dart points, along with a mixed core-based tool assemblage, identify a range of adaptations to a more diversified set of plant and animal resources. Variations of the Pinto and Elko series projectile points, large bifaces, manos and portable metates, core tools, and heavy use of marine invertebrates in coastal areas are characteristic of this period, but many coastal sites show limited use of diagnostic atlatl points. Major changes in technology within this relatively long chronological unit appear limited. Several scientists have considered changes in projectile point styles and artifact frequencies within the Early Archaic period to be indicative of population movements or units of cultural change (Moratto 1984), but these units are poorly defined locally due to poor site preservation.

### **Late Archaic or Late Prehistoric Period**

Around 2,000 B.P., Yuman-speaking people from the eastern Colorado River region began migrating into southern California, representing what is called the Late Prehistoric Period. The Late Prehistoric Period in San Diego County is recognized archaeologically by smaller projectile points, the replacement of flexed inhumations with cremation, the introduction of ceramics, and an emphasis on inland plant food collection and processing, especially acorns (True 1966). Inland semi-sedentary villages were established along major water courses, and montane areas were seasonally occupied to exploit acorns and piñon nuts, resulting in permanent milling features on bedrock outcrops. Mortars for acorn processing increased in frequency relative to seed grinding basins. This period is known archaeologically in southern San Diego County as the Yuman (Rogers 1945) or the Cuyamaca Complex (True 1970).

The Kumeyaay (formerly referred to as Diegueño) who inhabited the southern region of San Diego County, western and central Imperial County, and northern Baja California (Almstedt 1982; Gifford 1931; Hedges 1975; Luomala 1976; Shipek 1982; Spier 1923) are the direct descendants of the early Yuman hunter-gatherers. Kumeyaay territory encompassed a large and diverse environment which included marine, foothill, mountain, and desert resource zones. The Kumeyaay language is a dialect of the Yuman language, which is related to the large Hokan super family.

There seems to have been considerable variability in the level of social organization and settlement pattern during this period. The Kumeyaay were organized by patrilineal, patrilocal lineages that claimed prescribed territories but did not own the resources except for some minor plants and eagle aeries (Luomala 1976; Spier 1923). Some lineages occupied procurement ranges that required considerable residential mobility, such as those in the deserts (Hicks 1963). In the mountains, some of the larger groups occupied a few large residential bases that would be occupied biannually, such as those occupied in Cuyamaca in the summer and fall, and in Guatay or Descanso during the rest of the year (Almstedt 1982; Rensch 1975). According to Spier (1923), many Eastern Kumeyaay spent the period of time from spring through autumn in larger residential bases in the upland procurement ranges and wintered in mixed groups in residential bases along the eastern foothills on the edge of the desert (i.e., Jacumba and Mountain Springs). This variability in settlement mobility and organization reflects the great range of environments in the territory.

Acorns were the single most important food source used by the Kumeyaay. Their villages were usually located near water, which is necessary for leaching acorn meal. Other storable resources such as mesquite or agave were equally valuable to groups inhabiting desert areas, at least during certain seasons (Hicks 1963; Shackley 1984). Seeds from grasses, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonadeberry, chia and other plants were also used, along with various wild greens and fruits. Deer, small game, and birds were hunted and fish and marine foods were eaten. Houses were arranged in the village without apparent pattern. The houses in primary villages were conical structures covered with tule bundles that had excavated floors and central hearths. Houses constructed at the mountain camps generally lacked any excavation, probably due to the summer occupation. Other structures included sweatshouses, ceremonial enclosures, ramadas, and acorn granaries. The material culture included ceramic cooking and storage vessels, baskets, flaked lithic and ground stone tools, arrow shaft straighteners, and stone, bone, and shell ornaments.

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, curved throwing sticks, nets, and snares. Shell and bone fishhooks, as well as nets, were used for fishing. Lithic materials including quartz and metavolcanics were commonly available throughout much of the Kumeyaay territory. Other lithic resources, such as obsidian, chert, chalcedony and steatite, occur in more localized areas and were acquired through direct procurement or exchange. Projectile points including the Cottonwood Series points and Desert Side-notched points were commonly produced.

Kumeyaay culture and society remained stable until the advent of missionization and displacement by Hispanic populations during the eighteenth century. The effects of missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the native population of southern California. By the early 1820s, California was under Mexico's rule. The establishment of ranchos under the Mexican land grant program further disrupted the way of life of the native inhabitants.

### **Ethnohistoric Period**

The Ethnohistoric period refers to a brief period when Native American culture was initially being affected by Euroamerican culture and historical records on Native American activities were limited. When the Spanish colonists began to settle California, the APE was within the territory of a loosely integrated cultural group historically known as the Kumeyaay, or Northern and Southern Diegueño, because of their association with the San Diego Mission. The Kumeyaay as a whole speak a Yuman language which differentiates them from the Luiseño to the north, who speak a Takic language (Kroeber 1925). Both these groups were hunter-gatherers with highly developed social systems. European contact introduced disease that dramatically reduced the Native American population and helped to break down cultural institutions. The transition to a largely Euroamerican lifestyle occurred relatively rapidly in the nineteenth century.

### **Historic Period**

Cultural activities within San Diego County between the late 1700s and the present provide a record of Native American, Spanish, Mexican, and American control, occupation, and land use. An abbreviated history of San Diego County is presented for the purpose of providing a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of resources within the county.

Native American control of the southern California region ended in the political views of western nations with Spanish colonization of the area beginning in 1769. De facto Native American control of the majority of the population of California did not end until several decades later. In southern California, Euroamerican control was firmly established by the end of the Garra uprising in the early 1850s (Phillips 1975).

The Spanish Period (1769-1821) represents a period of Euroamerican exploration and settlement. Dual military and religious contingents established the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego and San Luis Rey Missions. The Mission system used Native Americans to build a footing for greater European settlement. The Mission system also introduced horses, cattle, other agricultural goods and implements, and provided construction methods and new architectural styles. The cultural and institutional systems established by the Spanish continued beyond the year 1821, when California came under Mexican rule.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) includes the retention of many Spanish institutions and laws. The Mission system was secularized in 1834, which dispossessed many Native Americans and increased Mexican settlement. After secularization, large tracts of land were granted to individuals and families and the rancho system was established. Cattle ranching dominated other agricultural activities, and the development of the hide and tallow trade with the United States increased during the early part of this period. The Pueblo of San Diego was established during this period and Native American influence and control greatly declined. The Mexican Period ended when Mexico ceded California to the United States after the Mexican-American War of 1846-48.

Soon after American control was established (1848-present), gold was discovered in California. The tremendous influx of American and Europeans that resulted quickly drowned out much of the Spanish and Mexican cultural influences and eliminated the last vestiges of de facto Native American control.

Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of land claim disputes, and the homestead system increased American settlement beyond the coastal plain.

The region of Mission Bay was originally tidal marsh lands before modifications to the land began in the late 1800s for recreational uses. In the 1940's, further development of a recreational park was decided with aim to drive tourism. This decision initiated the dredging and filling of marshlands into the existing Mission Bay Park. Most of the Mission Bay Park, including portions of South Mission Beach, is man-made as a result while some existing marshland exists on the northern end.

### **C. Prior Research**

In addition to Tierra's field survey of the project, the archaeological inventory includes archival and other background studies. The archival research consisted of literature and records searches at local archaeological repositories, in addition to an examination of historic maps, aerial photographs, and historic-era site inventories. This information was used to identify previously recorded resources and to determine the types of resources that might occur in the survey area. The methods and results of the archival research are described below.

The records and literature search for the project was conducted at the South Coast Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University. The records search included a one-mile radius of the APE in order to provide background on the types of sites that would be expected in the region (Appendix B). Copies of relevant maps were also provided by the SCIC.

Historic research included an examination of a variety of resources. The current listings of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) were checked through the National Register website. The California Inventory of Historic Resources (OHP 1976) and the California Historical Landmarks (OHP 1992) were also checked for historic-era resources in the vicinity. The 1903 and 1953 National City and Imperial Beach (1:24,000) USGS 7.5 Minute Series Topographic were consulted in addition to the 1872 San Diego County (1:100,00), 1904 Southern California Sheet Number 2 (1:250,000 scale), and 1779-1885 San Diego County Historic Roads (1:100,000).

The records search provided by SCIC revealed that 67 previous investigations had been conducted within a one-mile search radius of the APE. Of those, five have intersected portions of the APE. See Table 1 below for a complete list of the surveys identified during the archival search.

| <b>Table 1. Cultural Resource Investigations Previously Conducted Within a Mile Radius of the APE</b><br><i>*shaded (or bolded) entries indicate intersection with current APE</i> |   |  |             |
|--|---|--|-------------|
| <b>Report #</b>  | <b>Title</b>  | <b>Author</b>  | <b>Year</b> |
| SD-00181   | Proposed Brandywine Pipelines Project: An Archaeological Survey   | Barbolla, Diane E.                                     | 1977        |
| SD-00232   | Archaeological Survey of Telegraph Canyon Road and Flood Channel Alignment.   | Carrico, Richard                                       | 1976        |
| SD-00394   | Archaeological Survey of the El Rancho Del Rey Project.   | Carrico, Richard                                       | 1976        |
| SD-00402   | An Archaeological Survey of South Bay Villas  | Bull, Charles S. and Paul Ezell                        | 1974        |
| SD-00584   | Archaeological Survey of the PDC Project Chula Vista, California.   | Carrico, Richard and Brian Hunter                      | 1979        |
| SD-00599   | Extended Phase I Investigation at Sites CA-SDi-10,986, 10,987, 10,988, 10,989, and 10,990, II-SD-54 P.M. 1.8/5.7, 11208-010130.                           | Corum, Joyce   | 1989        |
| SD-00800   | An Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Interchanges and Widening on State Route 54, San Diego County, California 11-SD-54 P.M. 1.8/5.7 11221-010130 | Kelsay, Richalene                                      | 1988        |
| SD-00820   | Cultural Survey Reports for: 11-SD-805, 11-SD-15  | Germeshausen, Edward Jr.                               | 1973        |
| SD-00821   | An Archaeological Survey of Dr. Leonard Bloom's Sports World Development Area   | Germeshausen, Edward Jr.                               | 1973        |
| SD-00838   | Sweetwater Regional Park Bonita, California a Cultural Resource Assessment Project No. UJ0234   | Fink, Gary   | 1978        |
| SD-00856   | Cultural Resource Survey of the Cohen Property, Chula Vista, California   | Kyle, Carolyn and Dennis Gallegos                      | 1987        |
| SD-00991   | A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase II Project: P.M. 1.9-16.3 11-SD-54 Rte. 805 to Rte. 8  | Gross, Tim   | 1974        |
| SD-01013   | Cultural Resource Survey of a Portion of the Proposed Alignment of Otay Lakes Road, San Diego County, California  | Gallegos, Dennis, Andrew Pigniolo, and Richard Carrico | 1987        |
| SD-01647   | Archaeological Survey of Chula Vista Woods Chula Vista, California  | Welch, Patrick   | 1977        |
| SD-01657   | Cultural Resource Survey of the Valley Road Project Area National City, California  | Wade, Sue A.   | 1985        |
| SD-01676   | Archaeological Test Excavations at SDi-9893 and Evaluations at SDi-960/961 Rancho Del Rey (SPA III) Chula Vista, California                               | Wade, Sue A. and Susan M. Hector                       | 1989        |
| SD-02078   | Draft Environmental Impact Report for Sweetwater Regional Park Revised Schematic Master Plan and Major Use Permit   | County of San Diego                                    | 1989        |
| SD-02132   | Draft Environmental Impact Report For Sweetwater Regional Park Bonita, California   | County of San Diego                                    | 1979        |
| SD-02319   | Cultural Resources Survey Of the Proposed 8.9 Acre Demich Subdivision Chula Vista Tract #91-2, Chula Vista  | Roth, Linda  | 1992        |

| <b>Table 1. Cultural Resource Investigations Previously Conducted Within a Mile Radius of the APE</b><br><i>*shaded (or bolded) entries indicate intersection with current APE</i> |   |  |      |
|--|---|--|------|
| SD-02527   | Cultural Resources Inventory Bonita Road Widening, Bonita San Diego County  | Robbins-Wade, Mary and G. Timothy Gross  | 1991 |
| SD-02690   | Final Cultural Resources Evaluation of the 23,088 Acre Otay Ranch, San Diego County   | Carrico, Richard, Theodore G. Cooley, and Andrew Pignolo                           | 1993 |
| SD-02849   | Data Recovery and Sampling Strategy Evaluations at Sdi-9893, Chula Vista, CA  | Davis, Mcmillan and Sue A. Wade  | 1990 |
| SD-03156   | Results of an Archaeological Survey at the Otay Valley Parcel Of the Otay Ranch   | Smith, Brian F.  | 1996 |
| SD-03625   | A Cultural Resources Study For The Olympic Parkway Project  | Smith, Brian F. and Larry J. Pierson   | 1999 |
| SD-03746   | Extended Phase I Investigation at Site CA-SDi-5512/H in Chula Vista, California   | Crafts, Karen  | 1994 |
| SD-03830   | Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility SD-405-01, County of San Diego, California                                  | Curt Duke  | 2000 |
| SD-04321   | Archaeological Survey of the PDC Project Chula Vista, CA  | Westec Services, Inc.  | 1979 |
| SD-04647   | Rancho Robinhood III Archaeological Study   | Westec Services, Inc.  | 1977 |
| SD-04657   | Draft Program Environmental Impact Report. Otay Ranch   | Ogden Environmental and Energy Services Co., Inc.                                  | 1992 |
| SD-05246   | Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Chula Vista Veterans Home, Chula Vista, CA                         | Smith, Brian F. and Alex N. Kirkish  | 1997 |
| SD-05302   | Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Chula Vista Veterans Home Project Chula Vista, California          | Kirkish, Alex and Brian F. Smith   | 1996 |
| SD-06086   | Cultural Resource Survey for the Reclaimed Water Use Area, Paseo Ranchero, and Telegraph Canyon Road Improvement Areas, Otay Water District | Recon  | 1996 |
| SD-06425   | Historic Resources Inventory Sweetwater Valley  | Carrico, Richard, Susan H. Carrico, Kathleen A. Crawford, and S. Kathleen Flanigan | 1990 |
| SD-06805   | Archaeological Overview and Planning Document for the Proposed Rancho Otay Project  | Berry, Stanley and Judy A. Berryman  | 1987 |
| SD-07163   | A Cultural Resources Study for the Olympic Parkway Project  | Smith, Brian F. and Larry J. Pierson   | 1999 |

| <b>Table 1. Cultural Resource Investigations Previously Conducted Within a Mile Radius of the APE</b><br><i>*shaded (or bolded) entries indicate intersection with current APE</i> |   |  |      |
|--|---|--|------|
| SD-07453   | Archaeological Excavations at the Del Rey Mounds Site Chula Vista, California   | Gross, Timothy and Mary Robbins-Wade       | 1990 |
| SD-07668   | Archaeological Mitigation of Impact to Prehistoric Site SDi-13864, Otay Ranch Village One West  | Buyse, Johnna and Brian F. Smith           | 2001 |
| SD-07775   | A Report of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village Two Spa  | Johnna L. Buyse and Brian F. Smith         | 2000 |
| SD-08167   | Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report Otay Second Pipeline Improvement Program   | City of San Diego                          | 2003 |
| SD-09061   | Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD-664-01 City of Chula Vista County of San Diego, California   | Kyle, Carolyn                              | 2002 |
| SD-09062   | Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility Sd673091 City of Bonita San Diego County, California  | Kyle, Carolyn                              | 2002 |
| SD-09516   | The Cemeteries and Gravestones of San Diego County: An Archaeological Study   | Caterino, David                            | 2005 |
| SD-09572   | Cultural Resource Survey for the Bonita Library Project Chula Vista, California   | Gallegos, Dennis R. and Monica C. Guerrero | 2003 |
| SD-09596   | Cultural Resources Technical Report Fire Protection Project City of Chula Vista FEMA-1498-DR-CA, HMGP# 1498-118-48  | Douglas, Diane and Carrel, Mark            | 2005 |
| SD-09707   | A Cultural Resources Survey for the Canyon Plaza Elks Nextel Cell Site Project, 901 Elks Lane, Chula Vista, California  | Smith, Brian F.                            | 2005 |
| SD-09929   | Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Communications Facility Candidate SD-673-02 (Sweet Water Heights Park), Cagle Street, San Diego County, California                                     | Aislin-Kay, Marnie and Christeen Taniguchi | 2004 |
| SD-10052   | Records Search and Site Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SD-987-01 (Rancho Del Rey School) 1174 East J Street, Chula Vista, San Diego County, California                        | Bonner, Wayne and Christeen Taniguchi      | 2004 |
| SD-10099   | Historic Property Survey Report For The Willow Street Bridge Rehabilitation Project San Diego County, California  | McGinnis, Patrick                          | 2006 |
| SD-10106   | Archaeological Survey Report of the Willow Street Bridge Rehabilitation Project San Diego County, California  | McGinnis, Patrick and Martin D. Rosen      | 2006 |
| SD-10215   | Cultural Resources Survey Report for Plaza Bonita Bike Path Project   | Hillard, Gay                               | 2006 |
| SD-10238   | Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cricket Telecommunications Facility   | Bonner, Wayne and Sarah A. Williams        | 2006 |
| SD-10239   | Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cricket Telecommunications Facility Candidate SAN-720-A (Gayle McCandliss Park), 473 East U Street, Chula Vista, San Diego County, California | Bonner, Wayne H. and Sarah A. Williams     | 2006 |

| <b>Table 1. Cultural Resource Investigations Previously Conducted Within a Mile Radius of the APE</b><br><i>*shaded (or bolded) entries indicate intersection with current APE</i> |  |   |      |
|--|--|---|------|
| SD-10244   | Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cricket Telecommunications Facility Candidate SAN-735-B (Voyager Park), 1178 East J. Street, Chula Vista, San Diego County, California       | Bonner, Wayne H. and Sarah A. Williams    | 2006 |
| SD-10502   | Archaeological Resources Survey, Glen Abbey Memorial Park, Bonita, San Diego County, California  | Robbins- Wade, Mary                       | 2003 |
| SD-10503   | Cultural Resources Report for the Historic Assessment of Planned Modifications at Glen Abbey Memorial Park, Bonita, California   | Alter, Ruth C.                            | 2004 |
| SD-11063   | Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SD-06987 (Rancho Del Rey Middle School), East J Street, Chula Vista, San Diego County, California                         | Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay    | 2006 |
| SD-11370   | Cultural Resources Survey Report for P78-01w7 Bonita Valley Community Church, APNS 593-042-13, 18 and 26   | Wright, Gail                              | 2007 |
| SD-11502   | Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Sectional Planning Area One and Annexation Project  | Smith, Brian F.                           | 1995 |
| SD-11564   | The Glen Abbey Memorial Park Historic District, 3838 Bonita Road, Bonita, California 91902, Portions of APNS: 591-241-12; 592-040-10; 592-040-11   | Moomjian, Scott A.                        | 2007 |
| SD-11655   | Cultural Resources Records Search Results for Cingular Wireless Candidate SD-0331, 700 East Naples Court, Chula Vista, San Diego County, California  | Bonner, Wayne                             | 2006 |
| SD-11756   | Cultural Resources Report Bonita Valley Community Church Expansion, Bonita, County of San Diego, California  | McGinnis, Patrick                         | 2008 |
| SD-11787   | Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Sweetwater River Phase III Trail Project   | Zepeda-Herman, Carmen                     | 2008 |
| SD-11895   | Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Facility Candidate SD-06986a (Terra Nova Road), Terra Nova Drive, East of Westview Drive, Chula Vista, San Diego County, California | Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay    | 2008 |
| SD-12200   | Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (MSWSMP)   | No Author Given                           | 2009 |
| SD-12397   | Archaeological Monitoring of the Otay Ranch Village 2 Project  | Clowery-Moreno, Sara and Larry J. Pierson | 2009 |
| SD-12552   | Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate Chuladera, 750 East Naples Court, Chula Vista, San Diego County, California                                      | Bonner, Wayne and Sarah Williams          | 2008 |
| SD-12560   | Cultural Resources Records Search, Site Visit Results, and Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Verizon  | Bonner, Wayne and Sarah Williams          | 2009 |

| <b>Table 1. Cultural Resource Investigations Previously Conducted Within a Mile Radius of the APE</b><br><i>*shaded (or bolded) entries indicate intersection with current APE</i> |   |   |      |
|--|---|---|------|
|  | Wireless Candidate 'Foxboro', 505 East Naples Street, Chula Vista, San Diego County, California   |   |      |
| SD-12562   | Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate 'Chula Paseo', 1178 East J Street, Chula Vista, San Diego County, California  | Bonner, Wayne and Sarah Williams  | 2009 |
| SD-12601   | Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate "Chuladera", Chervil Court, Chula Vista, San Diego County, California  | Bonner, Wayne, Arabesque Said, and Sarah Williams                               | 2009 |
| SD-12701   | Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Clearwire Candidate Ca-SDG-5055 (Veterans Park), 785 East Palomar Street, Chula Vista, San Diego County, California   | Bonner, Wayne and Arabesque Said  | 2010 |
| SD-12823   | Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) for the Replacement of the Willow Street Bridge (#57c-0011) Over the Sweetwater River in Chula Vista; Completion of Section 106 Compliance in Accordance With the Statewide Programmatic Agreement | Rosen, Martin D.  | 2010 |
| SD-13006   | Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program - Draft Recirculated Program Environmental Impact Report  | No Author Given   | 2011 |
| SD-13295   | AT&T Site SD-0543 East Naples Street Oleander 505 East Naples Street Chula Vista, San Diego County, California 91911  | Loftus, Shannon   | 2011 |
| SD-13444   | Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site SD-0331-LTE Overlay Telegraph Canyon Road 700 East Naples Court Chula Vista, San Diego County, California 91911  | Loftus, Shannon   | 2011 |
| SD-13874   | Vegetation Management Risk Reduction Project LPDM-PJ-09-CA-2009-004   | U.S. Department Of Homeland Security  | 2012 |
| SD-13882   | Sweetwater Regional Park Equestrian Trail Phase III Project   | Goodard, Cheryl   | 2012 |
| SD-14106   | Final Historic Resources Survey, Chula Vista, California  | Davis, Shannon, Sarah Stinger-Bowsher, Jennifer Krintz, and Sinead Ni Ghabhlain | 2012 |
| SD-14678   | Section 106 Consultation for: SPL-2012-318 Bonita Canyon Erosion Control Improvements Project   | Bantilan-Smith, Meris   | 2012 |
| SD-15081   | Cultural Resources Records Search And Site Visit Results For T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD06169a [Lynwood Hills (Brenner)] 448 Willowcrest Way, Chula Vista, San Diego County, California   | Wayne H. Bonner, Sarah A. Williams, And Kathleen A. Crawford                    | 2014 |
| SD-15082   | Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD06169a [Lynwood Hills (Brenner)] 448 Willowcrest Way, Chula Vista, San Diego County, California   | Wayne H. Bonner and Kathleen A. Crawford  | 2014 |

| <b>Table 1. Cultural Resource Investigations Previously Conducted Within a Mile Radius of the APE</b><br><i>*shaded (or bolded) entries indicate intersection with current APE</i> |   |  |      |
|--|---|--|------|
| SD-15151   | Cultural Resources Assessment of the Crown Castle/ Verizon Fiber PUC Project, San Diego, California (BCR Consulting Project No. Syn1404)  | David Brunzell   | 2015 |
| SD-15229   | ETS #24738.03, Cultural Resources Monitoring For The Intrusive Pole Inspections, Metro District, Sub-Areas Bord, Snys, Impe, Otay, Sbay, Hilt, Mont, Ssde, Linc Project, San Diego County, California (HDR #207357) | Kristin Tennesen   | 2013 |
| SD-15561   | Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit For T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate Sd06277a (SD-277 Bonita Valley Suite) 4045 Bonita Road, Bonita, San Diego County, California                                      | Wayne H. Bonner, Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen A. Crawford | 2013 |
| SD-15562   | Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD-06277a (SD-277 Bonita Valley Suites) 4045 Bonita Road, Bonita, San Diego County, California  | Wayne H. Bonner and Kathleen A. Crawford                     | 2013 |
| SD-15652   | Cultural Resources Assessment of the Bonita And Willow Project, Bonita, San Diego County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. Trf1409)   | David Brunzell   | 2014 |
| SD-15662   | Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey, AT&T Site SS0014, Sweetwater Halecrest Tank, 827 1/2 Wiler Drive, Chula Vista, San Diego County, California 91910, CASPR# 3601842817                              | Shannon L. Loftus  | 2014 |
| SD-15866   | Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate 'Moonview', 402 Moonview Drive, Chula Vista, San Diego County, California  | Carrie D. Wills  | 2014 |
| SD-16148   | Historic Property Survey Report for the Interstate 805 Managed Lanes South Project Phase II   | Koji Tsunoda   | 2016 |
| SD-16196   | A Historical Survey Report for Bonita Pump Station Project, San Diego, California   | Sandra P. Pentney and Michael M. DeGiovine                   | 2015 |
| SD-16552   | Phase One Report, Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey, Chula Vista, California   | Davis, Shannon   | 2012 |
| SD-16770   | Cultural Resources Study for the Lynndale Project City of Chula Vista, San Diego County, California PCS-15-0005   | Kraft, Jennifer R. and Smith, Brian F.                       | 2016 |
| SD-17037   | Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Otay Ranch Village 2 South Project, City of Chula Vista, San Diego County, California  | Smith, Brian F.  | 2017 |
| SD-17214   | Bonita-Sunnyside Library Expansion Project, City of Chula Vista, San Diego County, California, Phase I Cultural Resources Report  | Vader, Michael And Michael R. Bever                          | 2017 |
| SD-18128   | Letter Report: ETS 40474 - Cultural Resources Survey for TL 13809 Fiber Installation, Telegraph Canyon to Proctor Valley,   | Droessler, Rachel  | 2019 |

| <b>Table 1. Cultural Resource Investigations Previously Conducted Within a Mile Radius of the APE</b><br><i>*shaded (or bolded) entries indicate intersection with current APE</i> |   |                  |      |
|--|---|------------------|------|
|  | Chula Vista, San Diego County, California - Io (200519511 TI13809 - Fiber Install)  |                  |      |
| SD-18136   | Letter Report: ETS 37078 - Cultural Resources Survey and Monitoring Report for the TI 23020 Miguel Substation to Bay Boulevard Substation 9ml-Bb0 in the City of Chula Vista, California - Io 7074265 | Johnston, Rob'yn | 2019 |
| SD-19032   | Summary of Archaeological and Tribal Monitoring for Potholing Activities for the Bonita Direct Transfer Pump Station in Bonita, San Diego County, California  | O'Connor, John   | 2019 |
| SD-19032   | Native American Monitoring Report for the Bonita Potholing Project  | Linton, Clint    | 2019 |
| SD-19033   | Summary of 2020 Archaeological and Tribal Monitoring for Potholing Activities for the Bonita Direct Transfer Pump Station in Bonita, San Diego County, California                                     | O'Connor, John   | 2020 |
| SD-19033   | Native American Monitoring Report for the Bonita Potholing Project  | Linton, Clint    | 2020 |
| SD-19584   | Letter Report from the SD Small Cells 2 Project   | Gust, John       | 2019 |

The previous surveys resulted in the identification of 119 cultural resources within the one-mile search radius. These resources provide insight into what resources may be observed during the current survey effort. The 119 resources are categorized as historic (n=36) and prehistoric (n=83) resources (Table 2). The historic resources consist of historic buildings, a farm complex, and a large historic cemetery. The prehistoric resources include lithic and groundstone isolates, lithic scatters, shell scatters, and lithic flaking/knapping areas. Of the 119 recorded resources, three are located within the APE. One of these is a large historic cemetery and the other two are prehistoric sites that were graded and paved over during the construction of roads, sidewalks, and a park.

| <b>Table 2 Cultural Resources Previously Recorded Within a Mile of the APE</b><br><i>*shaded entries indicate intersection with the current APE</i> |  |                                      |      |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|------|
| Site  | Description  | Recorder                             | Year |
| P-37-002710   | Prehistoric lithic scatter. Flaking station.                             | No name given                        | N.D. |
| P-37-004635   | Prehistoric lithic and/or ceramic scatter. No further description given. | Dr. Paul Ezell                       | N.D. |
| P-37-004676   | Prehistoric lithic scatter.  | Carrel, Mark and Hoff, Jennifer      | 2005 |
| P-37-004677   | Prehistoric lithic scatter.  | Ainsworth, Pete and Carrico, Richard | 1976 |
| P-37-004889   | Prehistoric lithic scatter.  | Carrel, Mark and Hoff, Jennifer      | 2005 |
| P-37-007870   | Prehistoric lithic scatter.  | Carrel, Mark and Hoff, Jennifer      | 2005 |

| <b>Table 2 Cultural Resources Previously Recorded Within a Mile of the APE</b><br><i>*shaded entries indicate intersection with the current APE</i> |  |                                    |      |
|---|--|------------------------------------|------|
| P-37-009893   | Prehistoric temporary campsite containing groundstone and lithic tools.                            | Carrel, Mark and Hoff, Jennifer    | 2005 |
| P-37-009895   | Prehistoric temporary campsite containing a lithic scatter, a groundstone fragment, and shellfish. | Carrel, Mark and Hoff, Jennifer    | 2005 |
| P-37-009896   | Prehistoric lithic debitage and fragmented shellfish.  | Carrel, Mark and Hoff, Jennifer    | 2005 |
| P-37-009897   | Prehistoric lithic scatter and shellfish.  | Quillen, Dennis K.                 | 1983 |
| P-37-010010   | Prehistoric lithic scatter with associated shell and possible hearth feature.                      | Carrel, Mark and Hoff, Jennifer    | 2005 |
| P-37-010011   | Prehistoric lithic isolates consisting of one chopper and two possible mano fragments.             | Hedges, Ken                        | 1978 |
| P-37-010012   | Prehistoric lithic tool isolate consisting of a flake scraper.                                     | Johnston, R.                       | 2019 |
| P-37-010013   | Prehistoric lithic and groundstone scatter and two shell fragments.                                | Johnston, R.                       | 2019 |
| P-37-010077   | Late prehistoric village consisting of pottery, stone tools, and groundstone.                      | Hector, Susan M.                   | 1984 |
| P-37-010736   | Prehistoric lithic scatter and temporary campsite.   | Pigniolo, Andrew                   | 1987 |
| P-37-010758   | Shell scatter.   | Smith, Brian F.                    | 1980 |
| P-37-010759   | Shell scatter.   | Smith, Brian F.                    | 1980 |
| P-37-010760   | Shell fragment scatter.  | Carrel, Mark and Hoff, Jennifer    | 2005 |
| P-37-010761   | Shell scatter.   | Smith, Brian F.                    | 1980 |
| P-37-010762   | Shell fragment scatter.  | Carrel, Mark and Hoff, Jennifer    | 2005 |
| P-37-010763   | Shell fragment scatter with two possible lithic artifacts.   | Smith, Brian F.                    | 1980 |
| P-37-010990   | Prehistoric shell scatter with one possible lithic artifact.                                       | Kelsay, Richalene; et al.          | 1988 |
| P-37-011387   | Historic Otay Ranch Farm Complex.  | Carrel, Mark and Hoff, Jennifer    | 2005 |
| P-37-011972   | Prehistoric lithics, lithic tools, groundstone, and shell scatter.                                 | Carrico, Richard L. and Cook, John | 1976 |
| P-37-011973   | Prehistoric lithics, lithic tools, and groundstone scatter.  | Carrico, Richard L.                | 1976 |
| P-37-011974   | Prehistoric lithics and lithic tool scatter.   | Carrel, Mark and Hoff, Jennifer    | 2005 |
| P-37-011975   | Prehistoric lithic scatter.  | Carrel, Mark and Hoff, Jennifer    | 2015 |
| P-37-012281   | Prehistoric lithic scatter with one shell.   | Rader, Bert and James, Del         | 1991 |
| P-37-013771   | Prehistoric lithic scatter and groundstone.  | Grijalva, Daniel S.                | 2010 |
| P-37-013772   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.  | Kyle, Carolyn; et al.              | 1994 |
| P-37-013872   | Prehistoric lithic scatter and subsurface lithic deposit.  | Brian F. Smith & Associates        | 1995 |

| <b>Table 2 Cultural Resources Previously Recorded Within a Mile of the APE</b><br><i>*shaded entries indicate intersection with the current APE</i> |   |                                 |      |
|---|---|---------------------------------|------|
| P-37-013873   | Prehistoric lithic scatter and subsurface lithic deposit. | Brian F. Smith & Associates     | 1995 |
| P-37-013874   | Prehistoric lithic and shell scatter.                     | Brian F. Smith & Associates     | 2001 |
| P-37-013875   | Prehistoric lithic scatter and subsurface lithic deposit. | Carrel, Mark and Hoff, Jennifer | 2005 |
| P-37-013876   | Prehistoric lithic scatter.                               | Brian F. Smith & Associates     | 1995 |
| P-37-013877   | Prehistoric lithic scatter.                               | Carrel, Mark and Hoff, Jennifer | 2005 |
| P-37-013878   | Prehistoric lithic scatter.                               | Brian F. Smith & Associates     | 1995 |
| P-37-014134   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.                               | Brian F. Smith & Associates     | 1995 |
| P-37-014135   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.                               | Brian F. Smith & Associates     | 1995 |
| P-37-014136   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.                               | Brian F. Smith & Associates     | 1995 |
| P-37-014137   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.                               | Brian F. Smith & Associates     | 1995 |
| P-37-014138   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.                               | Brian F. Smith & Associates     | 1995 |
| P-37-014139   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.                               | Brian F. Smith & Associates     | 1995 |
| P-37-014140   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.                               | Brian F. Smith & Associates     | 1995 |
| P-37-014141   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.                               | Brian F. Smith & Associates     | 1995 |
| P-37-014153   | Prehistoric lithic isolates.                              | Brian F. Smith & Associates     | 1995 |
| P-37-014154   | Prehistoric groundstone isolate.                          | Brian F. Smith & Associates     | 1995 |
| P-37-014155   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.                               | Brian F. Smith & Associates     | 1995 |
| P-37-014156   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.                               | Brian F. Smith & Associates     | 1995 |
| P-37-014157   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.                               | Brian F. Smith & Associates     | 1995 |
| P-37-014158   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.                               | Brian F. Smith & Associates     | 1995 |
| P-37-014159   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.                               | Brian F. Smith & Associates     | 1995 |

| <b>Table 2 Cultural Resources Previously Recorded Within a Mile of the APE</b><br><i>*shaded entries indicate intersection with the current APE</i> |                                  |                             |      |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------|
| P-37-014160   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.      | Brian F. Smith & Associates | 1995 |
| P-37-014161   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.      | Brian F. Smith & Associates | 1995 |
| P-37-014162   | Prehistoric lithic isolates.     | Brian F. Smith & Associates | 1995 |
| P-37-014163   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.      | Brian F. Smith & Associates | 1995 |
| P-37-014164   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.      | Brian F. Smith & Associates | 1995 |
| P-37-014165   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.      | Brian F. Smith & Associates | 1995 |
| P-37-014166   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.      | Brian F. Smith & Associates | 1995 |
| P-37-014167   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.      | Brian F. Smith & Associates | 1995 |
| P-37-014168   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.      | Brian F. Smith & Associates | 1995 |
| P-37-014169   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.      | Brian F. Smith & Associates | 1995 |
| P-37-014170   | Prehistoric groundstone isolate. | Brian F. Smith & Associates | 1995 |
| P-37-014178   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.      | Brian F. Smith & Associates | 1995 |
| P-37-014179   | Prehistoric lithic isolates.     | Brian F. Smith & Associates | 1995 |
| P-37-014180   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.      | Brian F. Smith & Associates | 1995 |
| P-37-014181   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.      | Brian F. Smith & Associates | 1995 |
| P-37-014182   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.      | Brian F. Smith & Associates | 1995 |
| P-37-014183   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.      | Brian F. Smith & Associates | 1995 |
| P-37-014184   | Prehistoric lithic isolates.     | Brian F. Smith & Associates | 1995 |
| P-37-014186   | Prehistoric lithic isolates.     | Brian F. Smith & Associates | 1995 |
| P-37-014187   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.      | Brian F. Smith & Associates | 1995 |
| P-37-014188   | Prehistoric lithic isolates.     | Brian F. Smith & Associates | 1995 |

| <b>Table 2 Cultural Resources Previously Recorded Within a Mile of the APE</b><br><i>*shaded entries indicate intersection with the current APE</i> |   |                             |      |
|---|---|-----------------------------|------|
| P-37-014189   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.   | Brian F. Smith & Associates | 1995 |
| P-37-014190   | Prehistoric lithic isolates.  | Brian F. Smith & Associates | 1995 |
| P-37-014223   | Prehistoric lithic and groundstone scatter with a “muller”, and “mulling slab”.   | Brian F. Smith & Associates | 1995 |
| P-37-014224   | Prehistoric lithic and groundstone scatter.   | Brian F. Smith & Associates | 1995 |
| P-37-014544   | Prehistoric food resource extraction site where lithic and groundstone tool maintenance occurred. Lithic and groundstone scatter and a subsurface lithic deposit. | Clowery-Moreno, Sara        | 2008 |
| P-37-014899   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.   | Kelsay, Richalene; et al.   | 1988 |
| P-37-015009   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.   | Serr, Caroline              | 1990 |
| P-37-015232   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.   | Forstadt, M.; et al.        | 1992 |
| P-37-017371   | Historic building.  | Carrico; et al.             | 1990 |
| P-37-017375   | Historic building.  | Carrico; et al.             | 1990 |
| P-37-017376   | Historic building.  | Carrico; et al.             | 1990 |
| P-37-017378   | Historic building.  | Carrico; et al.             | 1990 |
| P-37-017379   | Historic building.  | Carrico; et al.             | 1990 |
| P-37-017380   | Historic site, Glen Abbey 112 acre Memorial Park.   | Carrico; et al.             | 1990 |
| P-37-017381   | Historic district.  | Carrico; et al.             | 1990 |
| P-37-017388   | Historic building.  | Carrico; et al.             | 1990 |
| P-37-017389   | Historic building.  | Carrico; et al.             | 1990 |
| P-37-017390   | Historic site, Frank Kimball Olive Trees.   | Carrico; et al.             | 1990 |
| P-37-017391   | Historic building.  | Carrico; et al.             | 1990 |
| P-37-017393   | Historic building.  | Carrico; et al.             | 1990 |
| P-37-017394   | Historic building.  | Carrico; et al.             | 1990 |
| P-37-017395   | Historic building.  | Carrico; et al.             | 1990 |
| P-37-017396   | Historic building.  | Carrico; et al.             | 1990 |
| P-37-017398   | Historic building.  | Carrico; et al.             | 1990 |
| P-37-017405   | Historic structure.   | Carrico; et al.             | 1990 |
| P-37-017406   | Historic building.  | Carrico; et al.             | 1990 |
| P-37-017420   | Historic building.  | Carrico; et al.             | 1990 |
| P-37-017421   | Historic structure.   | Carrico; et al.             | 1990 |
| P-37-017433   | Historic building.  | Carrico; et al.             | 1990 |
| P-37-017434   | Historic building.  | Carrico; et al.             | 1990 |
| P-37-017435   | Historic structure.   | Carrico; et al.             | 1990 |
| P-37-017446   | Historic building.  | Carrico; et al.             | 1990 |
| P-37-017447   | Historic building.  | Carrico; et al.             | 1990 |
| P-37-017448   | Historic building.  | Carrico; et al.             | 1990 |

| <b>Table 2 Cultural Resources Previously Recorded Within a Mile of the APE</b><br><i>*shaded entries indicate intersection with the current APE</i> |  |  |      |
|---|--|--|------|
| P-37-023887   | Historic building.   | Tinsley Becker,<br>Wendy L.              | 2016 |
| P-37-026550   | Historic structure.  | Manley, William                          | 1989 |
| P-37-027468   | Historic building.   | Carrico; et al.                          | 1990 |
| P-37-027488   | Historic building.   | Squire, Carol and<br>Chilcott, Kurt      | 2002 |
| P-37-029328   | Historic site, Glen Abbey Memorial Park.   | Moomian, Scott A.                        | 2007 |
| P-37-029828   | Historic site consisting of retaining walls, foundations and conjoining walkways and stairs. | McGinnis, Phillip<br>and Murphy, Hillary | 2008 |
| P-37-030158   | Prehistoric lithic isolate.  | Clowery-Moreno,<br>Sara                  | 2008 |
| P-37-035158   | Historic building.   | Crawford, K.A.                           | 2013 |
| P-37-035174   | Historic building.   | Crawford, K.A.                           | 2013 |
| P-37-035433   | Prehistoric lithic scatter with fire-affected rock and shell fragments.                      | Kraft, Jennifer                          | 2016 |
| P-37-035842   | Historic structure.  | Loftus, Shannon L.                       | 2014 |

**P-37-004889**

This resource was recorded by URS in 1977 as a surface scatter of lithics. The site was graded and paved over in 1984.

**P-37-010013**

This resource was recorded by Ken Hedges in 1978 as a prehistoric lithic and groundstone scatter with two shell fragments. The site was graded and paved over in 1984.

**P-37-029328**

This resource was recorded by Scott Moomian in 2007 as a historic Cemetery and Memorial Park. The cemetery is a large Catholic cemetery that is almost 100 years old.

**D. Native American Correspondence**

Tierra submitted a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on May 26, 2022, requesting a review of their Sacred Lands File as well as a list of Native American representatives to be contacted for information regarding resources. According to the NAHC response received on June 29, 2022, the search resulted negative for sensitive resources or traditional cultural places identified within the project boundaries. The NAHC advised that Tierra contact 18 local tribal members from local Tribes, requesting further information regarding the APE.

Letters and emails were sent by Tierra to the contacts provided on July 18, 2022 (See Appendix C for contacts and correspondence). A single response was received.

- Gwen Parada of the La Posta Band of Mission Indians responded on July 19, 2022: “I would like to see a cultural monitor on site with any ground disturbance that is going to be done.”

No additional comments have been received to date.

### III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

#### A. Survey Research Design

The goal of this study was to determine if any archaeological resources eligible for inclusion in the National Register or California Register would be affected by the proposed project. To accomplish this goal, background information was examined and assessed prior to conducting an intensive pedestrian survey within the APE. Based on a review of the archival research including previous work, and a historic map check, it was determined that both prehistoric and historical resources may exist within the project vicinity. Research topics considered during the survey included acculturation, the history of historic farm life, lithic material use, historical burial practices, and settlement patterns.

#### B. Survey Methods

The pedestrian survey was conducted on May 12, 2023 by Tierra Archaeologist, Bobby Bolger. The intensive pedestrian survey traced the linear mileage of the APE primarily and transected in five-meter intervals any open space areas. Special attention was paid to exposed areas, and curbs, sidewalks, and other infrastructure with potential datable markers. The survey was adequately conducted to assess cultural resources within the APE.

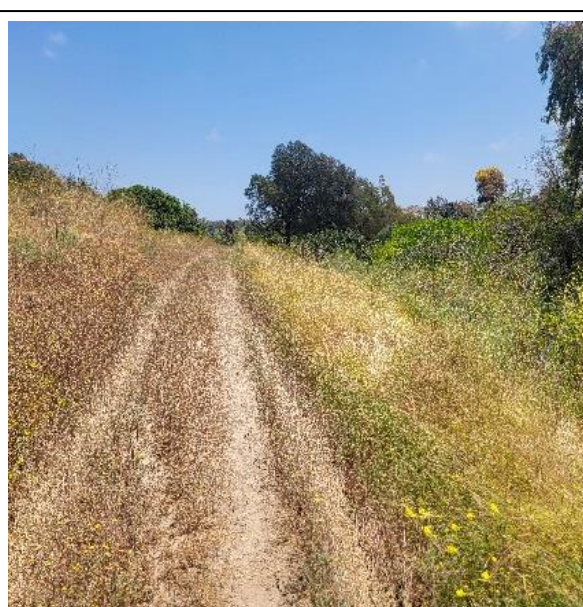
Resources identified during the survey were assigned consecutive temporary that may contain an “H” suffix, used to denote historic period resources (*i.e.* SMB-001H) or in the case of a resource representative of both historic and prehistoric periods the suffix “/H” was added (*i.e.* SMB-001/H). Resources identified as isolates received an “i” to indicate isolated finds. As per industry standards, historical period artifacts or features were recorded in feet and inches while prehistoric resources were recorded using the metric system. Resources assigned with a temporary number were submitted to the SCIC for a permanent trinomial or primary number as required.

## IV. SURVEY RESULTS

The intensive archaeological survey of the APE was conducted on May 12, 2023 by Tierra Archaeologist Bobby Bolger. The APE was largely developed and paved areas consisting of sidewalks, parking lots, roadways and part of an undeveloped dirt trail network. Project components proposed for these developed areas include an underground trenched pipeline and associated infrastructure. While the majority of the project's surface was paved, the northernmost section crosses approximately 780 linear feet of an unpaved section of the Sweetwater river basin (about 400' of which is pipeline and the remaining 380' being an access road) and the section between Glenn Abbey Cemetery and Terra Nova Drive crosses approximately 3,100 linear feet of an unpaved trail system while a third section of unpaved trail section measures approximately 1,350 linear feet between Paseo Ladera Street and Telegraph Canyon Road. Visibility of soils in the unpaved sections varied substantially from near 100% to near 0% due to substantial vegetation.



**Photograph 1. Typical of the majority of the project area's paved surfaces (Paseo Del Rey; facing south)**



**Photograph 2. Southern portion of unpaved trail network in the APE; facing east**

The majority of the project APE is covered by graded and paved surfaces of asphalt or concrete (Photograph 1). Two distinct areas of unpaved trail networks (Photographs 2 and 5) lie within the APE and both areas overlap with the existing disturbance location of the original Otay Pipeline. A third section of unpaved APE in the northernmost section of the Project crosses the Sweetwater River Basin (Photograph 3). Visibility in unpaved sections of the APE ranged from 0% (due to vegetation and bodies of water) to 100%. Vegetation was especially lush (Photograph 5) throughout unpaved areas of the project due to the high rainfall of the preceding winter.



**Photograph 3. Northern-most, partially-landscaped Sweetwater River Basin; facing northwest**



**Photograph 4. Eastern end of Glen Abbey Cemetery and concrete road which overlies trenching location; facing south**



**Photograph 5. Example of unpaved area South of Glenn Abbey with low visibility; facing southwest**

#### **A. Previously Recorded Resources**

##### **P-37-004889**

This resource was recorded by URS in 1977 as a surface scatter of lithics. It was graded and paved over as part of a suburban development in 1984 and no longer exists as an intact resource.

##### **P-37-010013**

This resource was recorded by Ken Hedges in 1978 as a surface scatter of lithics. It was paved over as part of a suburban neighborhood development in 1984 and subsequent subsurface investigations of utilities in 2019 failed to relocate any existing cultural materials.

##### **P-37-029328**

This resource was recorded by Scott Moomian in 2007 as a historic cemetery and memorial park combined into a historical district. The cemetery was built in 1924 and represents the first “flush marker” cemetery in San Diego County. No historic elements of district are anticipated to be impacted by the project and the impact would not effect the historic nature of the district.

No cultural resources were identified during the current effort but vegetation in unpaved sections of the project was thick and obscured visibility in many areas.

## **V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **A. Summary**

This investigation was undertaken in response to the proposed water pipeline replacement project improving the security and reliability of water delivery throughout the south bay of San Diego County. As stated in Section II, most of the identified resources in the vicinity of the APE consisted of prehistoric isolates and prehistoric shell deposits.

Three previously recorded resources, a still functioning large historic cemetery and two prehistoric sites paved over during the construction of a suburban housing development and associated roads, were identified within the APE. However, both prehistoric sites are thought to have been completely destroyed by development of a suburban neighborhood in 1984 and the areas in which the sites previously existed are now paved roads, sidewalks, driveways, and unpaved areas of a heavily graded park. The portion of the pipeline that is planned to go through the historic Glenn Abbey Cemetery is planned along the far eastern edge of the cemetery through an area of a concrete-paved roadway and as such, the trenching and construction of the pipeline through the modern roadway along the eastern edge of the property will not impact the historic character or historic features of the cemetery.

Correspondence with Native Tribes carried out by Tierra in relation to the project resulted in a request by The La Posta Band of Mission Indians for a cultural monitor to be onsite whenever ground disturbing activities were undertaken.

### **B. Buried Cultural Site Sensitivity Analysis**

The paved areas of the project are considered to have a low potential for significant and intact cultural resources due to the depths of excavation involved in modern road construction. The unpaved areas of the project area have a higher potential for significant and intact cultural deposits, especially in areas where vegetation obscured surface visibility during the cultural resource survey.

### **C. Recommendations**

In support of the project, Tierra conducted archival research and an intensive pedestrian survey. No cultural resources were observed, though some parts of the survey area had limited to no ground visibility due to vegetation and much of the survey area was paved with asphalt or concrete. However, if a cultural component is identified during the construction effort, then further assessment of the find will be necessary and construction monitoring or archaeological testing may be required under CEQA and NEPA.

It is unlikely that significant prehistoric or historic cultural resources with any level of integrity exist below the asphalt and cement streets, parking lots, and sidewalks that will be excavated for the proposed project. Nevertheless, as with previous development projects in the area, and in accordance with Native American requests, it is recommended that subsurface ground disturbing activities for the proposed project also be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and Native Monitor.

It will be the responsibility of the monitor to complete a daily log addressing construction activities, personnel on site and results of the monitoring. A report summarizing the results of the monitoring effort and further recommendations should be completed and submitted to the SCIC once all work has been completed.

**D. Unanticipated Discoveries**

In the event unanticipated, buried prehistoric archaeological resources (lithic material, faunal, pottery, etc.) or historical archaeological resources (ceramics, building materials, glassware, etc.) be unearthed during construction or any ground disturbing activities within the project APE, additional resource treatments would become necessary. Once a potential resource has been identified, all work within 100 ft must be halted until the find can be assessed by a qualified archaeologist.

If human remains are encountered during the proposed work, no further excavation or disturbance may occur in the vicinity of the find or in any area which may also harbor similar remains until the County coroner has been contacted. If the coroner identifies the remains as Native American, the descendants will be notified by the Native American Heritage Commission.

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## **APPENDICES**

**A. Resumes of Principal Personnel**

**B. Archaeological Record Searches (Confidential)**

**C. Native American Correspondence**

## **APPENDIX A**

### **Resumes of Principal Personnel**

**MICHAEL G. BAKSH, PH.D.**  
**Principal Anthropologist/Archaeologist**  
**Tierra Environmental Services**

**Education**

University of California, Los Angeles, Doctor of Philosophy, Anthropology, 1984  
University of California, Los Angeles, Master of Arts, Anthropology, 1977  
San Diego State University, Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, 1975

**Professional Experience**

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 1993-Present | Principal Anthropologist/Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental Services, San Diego, California |
| 1993-Present | Adjunct Professor, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University                    |
| 1990-1993    | Senior Anthropologist/Archaeologist, Brian F. Mooney Associates, San Diego, California       |
| 1985-1990    | Research Anthropologist, University of California, Los Angeles                               |
| 1980-1985    | Consulting Anthropologist, Brian F. Mooney Associates, San Diego, California                 |
| 1976-1983    | Research Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles        |
| 1973-1975    | Supervisory Archaeologist, San Diego State University, San Diego, California                 |
| 1970-1973    | Assistant Archaeologist, San Diego State University, San Diego, California                   |

**Professional Affiliations**

Fellow, American Anthropological Association  
Member, American Ethnological Society  
Member, Association of Environmental Professionals  
Member, Society for California Archaeology  
Advisory Council Member, San Diego Archaeological Center  
Permitted by Bureau of Land Management for Cultural Resource Surveys in California  
Principal Investigator, City of San Diego  
Member, City of San Diego Historic Resources Board

**Qualifications**

Dr. Michael Baksh received his Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1984. He has been Principal Anthropologist/Archaeologist at Tierra Environmental Services for 22 years. Dr. Baksh's area of specialty is cultural resource management, and he has conducted numerous archaeological surveys, testing projects, and data recovery programs throughout southern California. He has also conducted numerous Native American consultation and ethnohistoric projects throughout the southwestern United States in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. He has established an excellent rapport with Native Americans on a wide range of cultural resource management, land use, and planning projects.

## **Relevant Projects**

### **Ocotillo Express Wind Archaeological Construction Monitoring** (*Pattern Energy*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological construction monitoring for the Ocotillo Express Wind Project in Ocotillo, California. The Ocotillo Express Wind Project involved a year-long construction of 112 wind turbines, more than 30 miles of new roads, and numerous associated facilities on desert lands managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. Tierra employed approximately 20 full-time archaeologists and 10 Native Americans for the project.

### **As-Needed City of San Diego Cultural Resources** (*Helix Environmental*).

Dr. Baksh is managing a multi-year As-Needed Cultural Resources contract for the City of San Diego (through Helix Environmental). Commencing in 2011, numerous task orders have been issued for archaeological studies including surveys, testing programs, monitoring projects, historic evaluations, and records searches throughout the City. In addition to providing archaeological staff Tierra is also responsible for coordinating and retaining Native American monitors. Tierra also coordinates with the San Diego Archaeological Center to ensure that all collections resulting from the As-Needed project are properly curated.

### **Sunrise Powerlink** (*San Diego Gas & Electric*).

Dr. Baksh managed the Native American monitoring of the 2010-2012 construction of the Sunrise Powerlink project. The project included the construction of a 118-mile-long 230-kV/500kV transmission line between SDG&E's Imperial Valley Substation near El Centro, Imperial County, to its Sycamore Canyon Substation near Interstate 15 in San Diego, California, and a new substation in Alpine, California. Native Americans monitored whenever ground-disturbing activities occurred within 50 feet of known cultural resource sites. The U.S. Bureau of Land Management served as lead federal agency under NEPA and the National Historic Preservation Act, and the California Public Utilities Commission served as lead state agency under CEQA from October 2010 to June 2012. Tierra retained 43 Native Americans from six Tribes who worked on a daily basis and logged 24,913 hours.

### **Caltrans As-Needed Cultural Resource Services** (*California Department of Transportation*).

Dr. Baksh served as Principal Anthropologist on the Caltrans District 11 (San Diego and Imperial County) As-Needed Cultural Resources contracts from 1992 through 2010. He managed several archaeological surveys and testing programs and was responsible for coordinating Native American involvement and input on specific task orders. One task order included the development of a comprehensive list of Native Americans capable of providing archaeological monitoring and/or ethnographic consultation services on future Caltrans cultural resource management projects. In consultation with over 20 reservations including Kumeyaay, Luiseño, and Quechan Indians, Dr. Baksh prepared a list for Caltrans to draw upon during future projects and thereby help ensure compliance Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and other regulations. Development of the list also involved consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and local cultural resource management firms.

### **Model Marsh Archaeological Studies** (*California State Coastal Conservancy*).

Dr. Baksh managed several archaeological studies associated with the construction of the 20-acre Model Marsh located in the Tijuana Estuary. These resulted in the identification of a historic resource that was found to be associated with the Naval Electronic Laboratory on Point Loma. Tierra subsequently conducted monitoring and during construction of the Model Marsh and discovered a buried prehistoric site. Tierra tested the site, found it to be significant, and implemented a data recovery program. A total of 41 one-square-meter units were excavated in a timely manner to allow completion of project construction. The investigations were conducted in compliance with all federal, state, and local cultural resource laws and in close coordination with State Parks and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

**IID Niland to Blythe Powerline Replacement** (*Greystone*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological survey of an approximately 60-mile transmission line corridor along an existing transmission line between substations near Blythe and Niland. Archaeological and historical research included a review of records and literature searches and an archaeological field inventory of the transmission line corridor. The BLM and Department of Defense served as Federal lead agencies for NEPA and NHPA compliance, and the Imperial Irrigation District served as the lead agency for CEQA compliance. The survey of the 60-mile-long 500-foot-wide corridor identified 20 previously located sites and 170 new sites including prehistoric flaking stations, lithic scatters, trails, rock rings, pottery scatters, and rock shelters, and historic trash dumps, military encampments, building foundations, cairns, and survey markers. Dr. Baksh also managed the project's Native American consultation.

**Sabre Springs** (*Parsons Brinckerhoff*).

Tierra conducted a cultural resource study for the proposed Sabre Springs Project adjacent to Interstate 15 and Ted Williams Parkway in the community of Sabre Springs. The project includes the construction of a Transit Center and access road on a 6.2-acre property. The environmental review was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Diego Land Development Code. The Metropolitan Transit Development Board (MTDB) will serve as lead agency for CEQA compliance, and Caltrans served as agent for the Federal Highway Administration (FHA) and federal review.

**Carroll Canyon** (*Parsons Brinckerhoff*).

Tierra conducted several cultural resource studies for the proposed Carroll Canyon Road Extension Project in the area of Interstate 805. These studies have included general cultural surveys, archaeological testing and historic evaluations, and Native American consultation. The City of San Diego has served as the lead agency for CEQA review and Caltrans has served as the lead agency for NEPA review and compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act.

**Black Mountain Pipeline** (*City of San Diego*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological studies associated with the construction of the Black Mountain Pipeline in the Mira Mesa and Penasquitos communities of San Diego. The project included several miles of pipeline constructed in Black Mountain Road and several adjacent streets. Tierra conducted construction monitoring of the project for a nearly two-year period.

**Penasquitos Sewer** (*BRG*).

Dr. Baksh conducted the archaeological studies associated with the Penasquitos trunk sewer for the City of San Diego. The project site consisted of a pipeline route of approximately two miles adjacent to Penasquitos Canyon. The study included a records search, Native American consultation, an archaeological survey, and an archaeological testing program.

**City Trunk Sewers** (*EarthTech*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological studies for trunk sewers and access routes located in 18 canyons the City of San Diego. The goal of the project was to identify any cultural resources that could be impacted by routine maintenance and emergency repairs to aging sewer lines throughout the City. Records searches and archaeological surveys were conducted for all 18 canyons.

**City Sewers As-Needed** (*BRG*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological studies for the City of San Diego on an As-Needed contract in 2004-2005. Most of the effort involved construction monitoring during the replacement of sewer lines in City streets.

**City Water Group Jobs** (*Arrieta, BRG, RBF*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological studies for numerous City Water Group Jobs including 689, 744, 903, 904, and 905. Most of the effort associated with these projects involved construction monitoring during the replacement of water pipelines in existing City streets.

**San Diego Water Repurification** (*Montgomery Watson*).

Dr. Baksh prepared an archaeological feasibility study for the San Diego Water Repurification Project proposed by the City of San Diego Water Utilities Department. This project included analyses of records searches and existing archaeological studies, as well as field reconnaissance studies, for several alternative pipeline conveyance corridors and Advanced Water Treatment Facilities located between the North City Water Reclamation Plant and San Vicente Reservoir.

**Mt. Israel Reservoir and Pipelines** (*Olivenhain Municipal Water District and Bureau of Land Management*).

Dr. Baksh served as Senior Archaeologist for preparation of the cultural resources study for this proposed reservoir, flood control channel, and pipeline project in San Diego County. The cultural resource study also included record search analyses and intensive surveys of four alternative access roads. Located in an area traditionally utilized by the Luiseño Indians, this project included ethnohistoric research in addition to the archaeological survey.

**SDCWA As-Needed Cultural Resources** (*San Diego County Water Authority*).

Dr. Baksh served as the Project Ethnographer on the SDCWA As-Needed Cultural Resource Services contract. Task orders focused on Native American consultation and ethnographic research related to an archaeological test excavation and subsequent data recovery program at the Harris Site in association with Pipeline 5.

**As Needed Archaeological Services For The MTDB Light Rail Project** (*Metropolitan Transit Development Board*).

Dr. Baksh managed the As-Needed archaeological services for the San Diego Metropolitan Transit Development Board for construction of the Mission Valley Light Rail Project between Old Town and Fashion Valley. As-needed services included on-going construction monitoring, site testing, and data recovery activities. During monitoring, a buried prehistoric archaeological site was found at a location scheduled for immediate construction. In consultation with the Army Corps of Engineers and the City of San Diego, a testing project was implemented within days and the site was determined to be significant. Dr. Baksh managed the preparation of an evaluation and treatment plan (for the Heron site) and coordination with the ACOE and City. The plan was approved and Dr. Baksh managed the data recovery fieldwork, which was completed in less than one month after initial discovery of the site and just prior to crucial construction deadlines. He subsequently managed all phases of data analysis and preparation of the draft and final reports.

**Clean Water Program/Native American Memorandum Of Understanding** (*City of San Diego Metropolitan Waste Water Department*).

Dr. Baksh prepared a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Metropolitan Waste Water Department and Native American groups in San Diego County. The MOU specifies Native American involvement in archaeological investigations and the treatment of archaeological and human remains associated with construction of CWP facilities in San Diego County.

**ROBERT TIMOTHY BOLGER, RPA**

Senior Archaeologist  
Tierra Environmental Services

**Education**

University at Buffalo, Ed.M, Science and the Public (California Archaeology Emphasis), 2019  
University of California, Berkeley, Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology (Archaeology Emphasis), 2006

**Professional Experience**

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 2012-Present | Senior Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental Services, San Diego, California   |
| 2020-2022    | Archaeologist, NAVFAC Southwest Division APPS Contractor, San Diego, California  |
| 2017-Present | Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, La Posta Band of Mission Indians   |
| 2017-Present | Director/Founder of University of California, San Diego/La Posta Tribe Archaeological Field School (with Dr. Paul Goldstein, UCSD) |
| 2013-2017    | Assistant Cultural Resource Director/Tribal Monitor, La Posta Band of Mission Indians  |
| 2007-2013    | Associate Archaeologist, RECON Environmental, San Diego, California  |
| 2010-2012    | Associate Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental Services, San Diego, California  |
| 2008-2010    | Associate Archaeologist, Laguna Mountain Environmental, San Diego, California  |

**Professional Affiliations**

Member, Register of Professional Archaeologists  
Member, Society of California Archaeology  
Certified Cultural Monitor, City of San Diego  
Certified FAA Part 107 Drone Pilot  
Certified OSHA

**Qualifications**

Robert Bolger, RPA, has conducted archaeological work in southern California for 16 years and has served as Senior Archaeologist at Tierra Environmental Services for 9 years. He has conducted numerous archaeological surveys, testing projects, and construction monitoring projects. Mr. Bolger has also served as the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the La Posta Band of Mission Indians, and led an annual UCSD field school class on the La Posta Reservation. He completed one year as a NAVFAC Southwest one year working closely with Base Archaeologists completing surveys, site recordings, construction monitoring, site assessments/eligibility recommendations for the NRHP, and report writing. He is also an FAA Certified Drone Pilot and has conducted over 320 documented archaeological drone flights since 2012.

## **Relevant Projects**

**Ocotillo Express Wind As-Needed Archaeological Services** (*Pattern Energy*). Mr. Bolger has served as Senior Archaeologist and Co-Field Director since 2013 for Tierra's As-Needed Archaeological Services annual contracts for the Ocotillo Express Wind Project in Ocotillo, California. His services have included monitoring and removal of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) that he had previously established prior to project construction in 2012-2013, monitoring during operation maintenance and biological restoration activities, and conducting routine site inspections as requested by the BLM. He also participated in the preparation of a Long-Term Management Plan (LTMP) and has since conducted all the required baseline and annual follow-up site visits. He has coordinated and worked closely with Native American Monitors on all field projects.

**Ocotillo Express Wind Archaeological Construction Monitoring** (*Pattern Energy*). Mr. Bolger served as Tierra's Senior Archaeologist and Field Director for the construction monitoring of the Ocotillo Express Wind Project from 2012-2013. He successfully managed the year-long monitoring of 112 wind turbines, more than 30 miles of new roads, and numerous associated facilities on desert lands managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. He was responsible for the daily supervision of approximately 20 full-time archaeologists and 10 Native American Monitors working in several teams simultaneously throughout the project area. He also directed the archaeological testing of several buried sites that had been found during construction and could not be avoided. He provided WEAP training, participated in daily construction team meetings, provided tours, and participated in Section 106 BLM/Native American group meetings.

**Ocotillo Express Wind Archaeological Survey** (*Pattern Energy*). Mr. Bolger participated in the archaeological survey for the Ocotillo Express Wind Project from 2010-2011. He was responsible for identifying and recording archaeological sites, and documenting site boundaries and feature locations using a Trimble GPS. A total of 11,332 acres were intensively surveyed and 287 sites were recorded. Mr. Bolger worked closely with Native American Monitors.

**U.S. Gypsum Pipeline Replacement Archaeological Testing and Evaluation Program** (*U.S. Gypsum*). Mr. Bolger participated in the archaeological testing of two sites located in U.S. Gypsum's Expansion and Modernization Project area in western Imperial County between Plaster City and Ocotillo. The APE was located on land managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The investigation included a close-interval re-survey of the sites and the excavation of numerous shovel test pits and several test units.

**Padre Dam Archaeological Testing and Evaluation Program** (*Padre Dam Irrigation District*). Mr. Bolger managed the dry and wet screening operations for the Padre Dam project in El Cajon, CA, utilizing custom built equipment that he had designed and constructed for mechanically dry screening and manually wet screening soils with archaeological deposits. The focus of the work was to identify the presence/absence of subsurface human remains and/or cultural materials within the subject property. The testing and recordation lasted for approximately three months. This work was carried out through a hand excavated STP testing program with each STP placed in a 5-meter interval grid pattern.

**City of San Diego Engineering and Capital Projects Department As-Needed Archaeological Services** (*Dudek*). Mr. Bolger has assisted Tierra since 2013 with As-Needed Cultural Resources contracts for the City of San Diego Engineering and Capital Projects Department. Numerous task orders issued for archaeological studies including surveys, monitoring projects, historic evaluations, and records searches throughout the

City. He worked closely with Native American Monitors on construction monitoring projects and other tasks.

### **Academic Publications, Papers, and Presentations**

2019 The Perfect Storm: An Analysis of the Scientific Credibility of the Archaeological Claims for the Cerutti Mastadon Site and the Public Interactions with those Claims. ED.M Thesis, University of Buffalo.

2019 A New Type of Confidential Site Recording: Site Mapping Without GPS. Society for California Archaeology.

2018 A Field Guide to Kumeyaay Archaeology for Field School Recording. With Dr. Paul Goldstein, University of California, San Diego.

2016 The KHPC Kumeyaay Monitoring Handbook: A Training Guide for Native American Cultural Monitors.

2012 Aerial Exploration of the Blythe Intaglios (Geoglyphs). Society for California Archaeology.

2012 Site Recording Using Static and Dynamic Aerial Photography. Society for California Archaeology.

2011 Aerial Photography in Archaeology. Society for California Archaeology.

2010 Digital Site Models for Site Preservation and Understanding. Society for California Archaeology.

**APPENDIX B**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCHES**

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
**(Not for Public Review)**

**Confidential Appendix in  
Separate File**

## **APPENDIX C**

### **NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE**

May 26, 2022

San Diego County  
Representative Native  
American Heritage Commission  
1550 Harbor Blvd  
West Sacramento, CA  
95691 (916) 373-3710

**Re: Otay 2nd Pipeline, City of Chula Vista, San Diego County, California**

Dear San Diego County Representative,


Tierra Environmental Services has been retained to conduct a literature search for a project in the City of Chula Vista, in southern San Diego County, CA (Figure 1). The project is located in an unsectioned area, Township 17 South, Range 3 West; Township 18 South, Range 2 West; and Township 18 South, Range 1 West of the San Bernardino Base Meridian on the National City and Imperial Beach 7.5' California Quadrangle (Figure 2). The project seeks to replace an existing pipeline with a steel pipeline approximately three miles in length.

Archaeological site record and literature reviews have been requested from the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, (SDSU).

In addition to informing you about this project, a major purpose of this letter is to request a search of the sacred lands files in possession of the NAHC. Any information you may have about cultural resources on the property would greatly benefit our study.

If I can provide any additional information, please contact me immediately at (858) 578-9064. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,



Andres Berdeja  
Project Archaeologist

Enclosures Fig. 1, Fig. 2



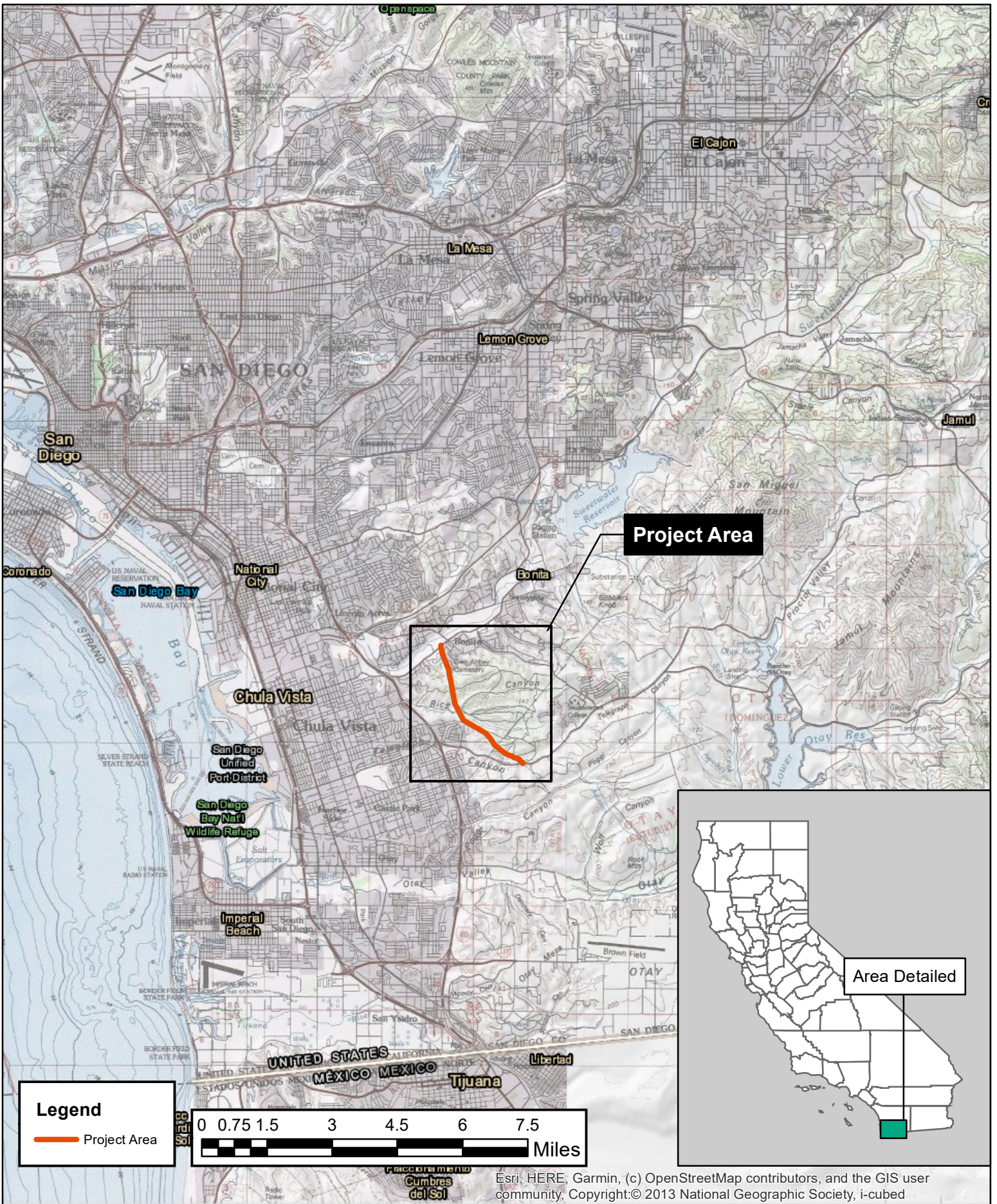
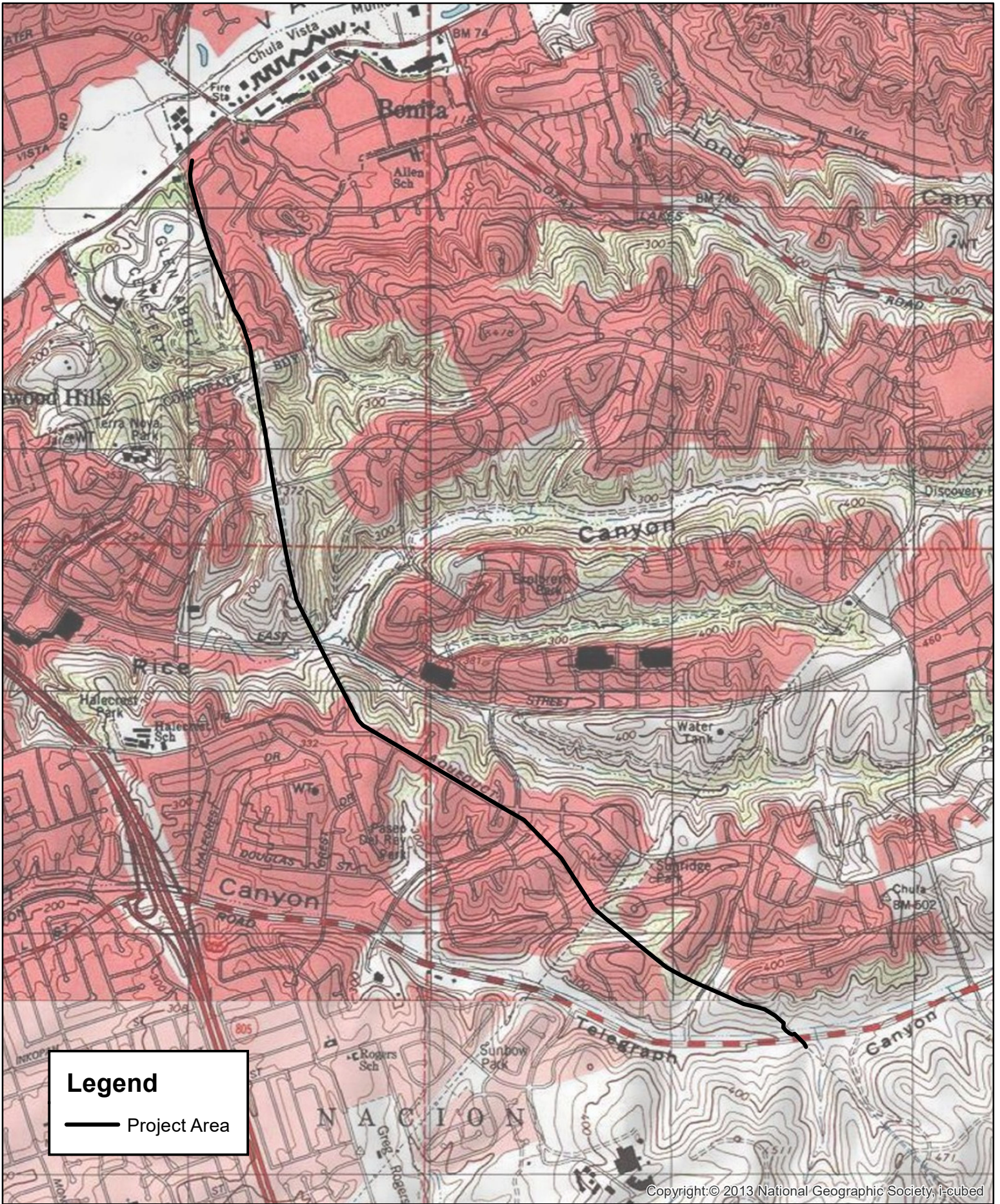


Figure 1. Regional Location Map





USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: National City

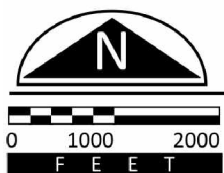


Figure 2. Project Location Map



**TIERRA**  
 ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 29, 2022

Andres Berdeja  
Tierra Environmental Services

Via Email to: [TierraEnv@aol.com](mailto:TierraEnv@aol.com)

### Re: Otay 2<sup>nd</sup> Pipeline Phase 4 Project, San Diego County

Dear Mr. Berdeja:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,



Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
Karuk

SECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

COMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
Paiute/White Mountain  
Apache

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Raymond C. Hitchcock**  
Miwok/Nisenan

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
NAHC.ca.gov

**NAHC's Native American Contact List, San Diego County  
July 08 2022**

***Barona Group of the Capitan Grande***

- Raymond Welch, Chairperson

***Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians***

- Marcus Cuero, Chairperson

***Cocopah Indian Reservation***

- Jill McCormick, Cultural Resources Manager

***Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians***

- Robert Pinto, Chairperson
- Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson

***Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel***

- Bernice Paipa, Chairperson
- Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources

***Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians***

- Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson

***Jamul Indian Village***

- Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
- Erica Pinto, Chairperson

***Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians***

- Carmen Lucas

***La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians***

- Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
- Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson

***Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation***

- Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson

***Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians***

- Michael Linton, Chairperson

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation***

- Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
- Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman

***San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians***

- Allen Lawson, Chairperson
- John Flores, Environmental Coordinator

***Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation***

- Cody Martinez, Chairperson
- Kristie Orosco, Kumeyaay Resource Specialist

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians***

- Cultural Committee

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians***

- Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic Officer
- John Christman, Chairperson

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
6/29/2022**

**Barona Group of the Capitan Grande**

Raymond Welch, Chairperson  
1095 Barona Road Diegueno  
Lakeside, CA, 92040  
Phone: (619) 443 - 6612  
Fax: (619) 443-0681  
counciloffice@barona-nsn.gov

**Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians**

Ralph Goff, Chairperson  
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno  
Campo, CA, 91906  
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046  
Fax: (619) 478-5818  
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

**Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians**

Robert Pinto, Chairperson  
4054 Willows Road Diegueno  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 368 - 4382  
Fax: (619) 445-9126  
ceo@ebki-nsn.gov

**Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians**

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson  
4054 Willows Road Diegueno  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 933 - 2200  
Fax: (619) 445-9126  
michaelg@leaningrock.net

**Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel**

Virgil Perez, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 130 Diegueno  
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070  
Phone: (760) 765 - 0845  
Fax: (760) 765-0320

**Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel**

Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources  
P.O. Box 507 Diegueno  
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070  
Phone: (760) 803 - 5694  
clint@redtailenvironmental.com

**Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians**

Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson  
2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Diegueno  
Escondido, CA, 92025  
Phone: (760) 737 - 7628  
Fax: (760) 747-8568

**Jamul Indian Village**

Erica Pinto, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno  
Jamul, CA, 91935  
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785  
Fax: (619) 669-4817  
epinto@jiv-nsn.gov

**Jamul Indian Village**

Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno  
Jamul, CA, 91935  
Phone: (619) 669 - 4855  
lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov

**Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians**

Carmen Lucas,  
P.O. Box 775 Kwaaymii  
Pine Valley, CA, 91962 Diegueno  
Phone: (619) 709 - 4207

**La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians**

Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator  
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113  
Fax: (619) 478-2125  
jmiller@LPtribe.net

**La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians**

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson  
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113  
Fax: (619) 478-2125  
LP13boots@aol.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Otay 2nd Pipeline Phase 4 Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
6/29/2022**

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay  
Nation**

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno  
Boulevard, CA, 91905  
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930  
Fax: (619) 766-4957

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay  
Nation**

Cody Martinez, Chairperson  
1 Kwaaypaay Court Kumeyaay  
El Cajon, CA, 92019  
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613  
Fax: (619) 445-1927  
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

**Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno  
Mission Indians**

Michael Linton, Chairperson  
P.O Box 270 Diegueno  
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070  
Phone: (760) 782 - 3818  
Fax: (760) 782-9092  
mesagrandeband@msn.com

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians**

John Christman, Chairperson  
1 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810  
Fax: (619) 445-5337

**San Pasqual Band of Diegueno  
Mission Indians**

John Flores, Environmental  
Coordinator  
P. O. Box 365 Diegueno  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200  
Fax: (760) 749-3876  
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians**

Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic  
Officer, Resource Management  
1 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno  
Alpine, CA, 91901  
Phone: (619) 659 - 2314  
epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov

**San Pasqual Band of Diegueno  
Mission Indians**

Allen Lawson, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 365 Diegueno  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200  
Fax: (760) 749-3876  
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay  
Nation**

Kristie Orosco, Kumeyaay  
Resource Specialist  
1 Kwaaypaay Court Kumeyaay  
El Cajon, CA, 92019  
Phone: (619) 445 - 6917

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Otay 2nd Pipeline Phase 4 Project, San Diego County.



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# TIERRA

## ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

July 18, 2022

Director of Cultural  
Resources Clint Linton  
Ipai Nation of Santa Ysabel  
P.O. Box 507  
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Dear Mr. Linton,

Tierra Environmental Services (Tierra) has been retained to conduct an archaeological study for a project in the City of Chula Vista, in southern San Diego County, CA (Figure 1). The project is located in an unsectioned area, Township 17 South, Range 3 West; Township 18 South, Range 2 West; and Township 18 South, Range 1 West of the San Bernardino Base Meridian on the National City and Imperial Beach 7.5' California Quadrangle (Figure 2). The project seeks to replace an existing pipeline with a steel pipeline approximately three miles in length. The City of San Diego will serve as lead agency for CEQA compliance. The study may also be conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

A records search has been requested at the South Coastal Information Center at the San Diego State University for the project area.

In addition to informing you about this project's status, a major purpose of this letter is to request any information that you and other tribal elders may have regarding cultural resources located in the vicinity of the project site. Any information you may have about cultural resources on the property would greatly benefit our study. If you or other tribal members have any knowledge about cultural resources located on the project site, please contact me.

If I can provide any additional information, please contact me immediately at (858) 578-9064. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Dominique Diaz de Leon  
Project Archaeologist  
Enclosures: Figure 1, Figure 2

**NAHC's Native American Contact List, San Diego County  
July 08 2022**

***Barona Group of the Capitan Grande***

- Raymond Welch, Chairperson

***Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians***

- Marcus Cuero, Chairperson

***Cocopah Indian Reservation***

- Jill McCormick, Cultural Resources Manager

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- Cody Martinez, Chairperson
- Kristie Orosco, Kumeyaay Resource Specialist

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians***

- Cultural Committee

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- Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic Officer
- John Christman, Chairperson

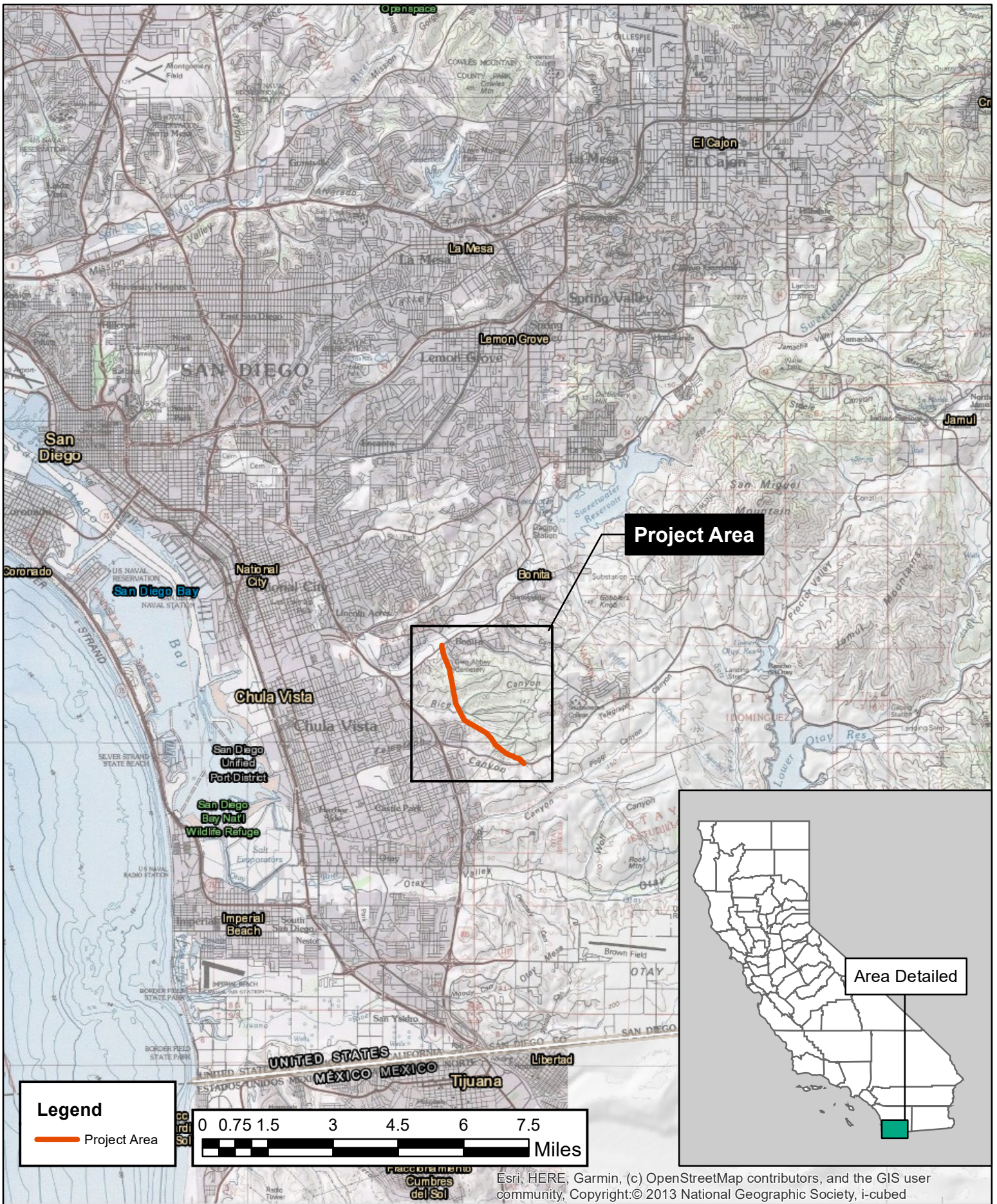
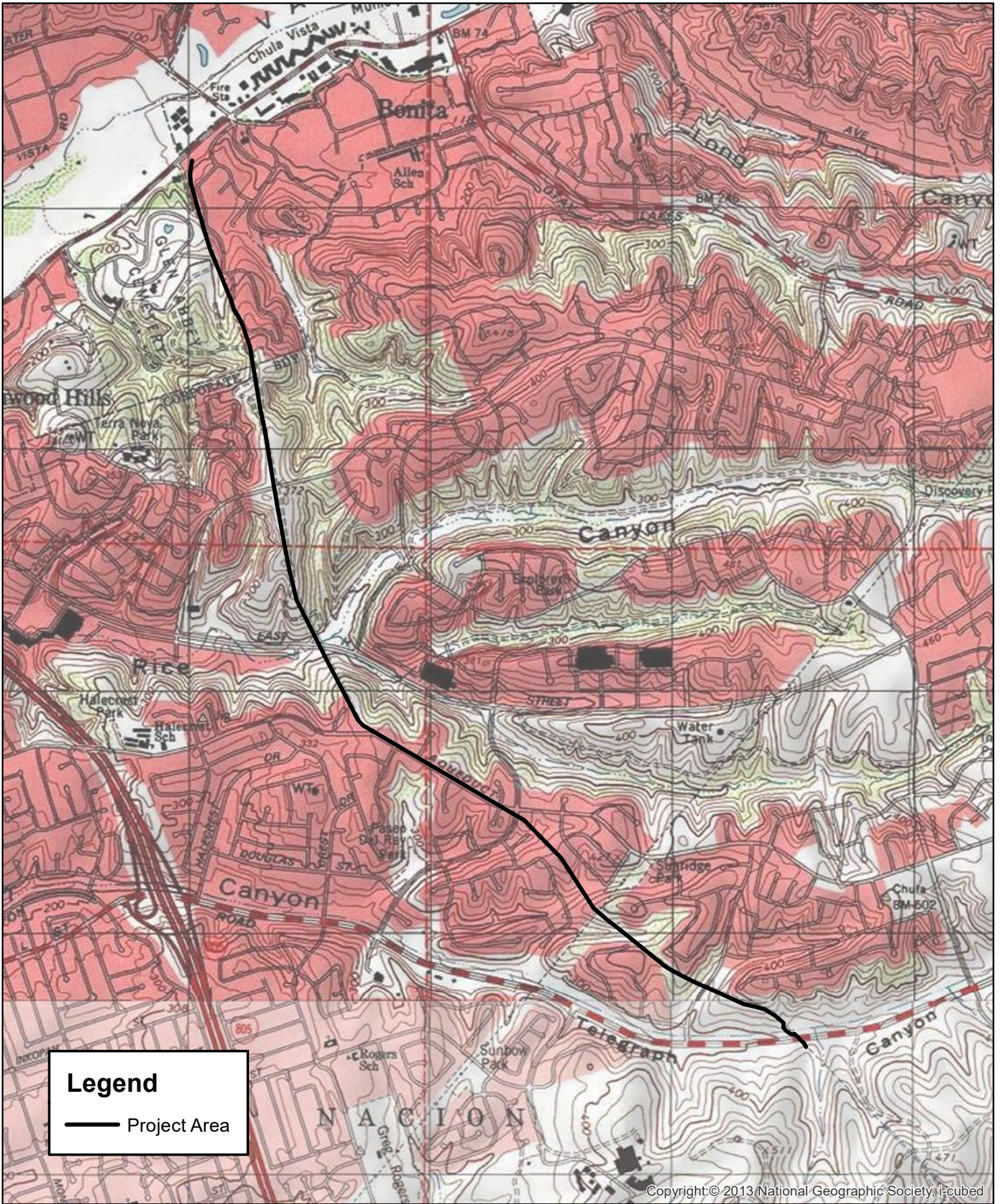


Figure 1. Regional Location Map





USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: National City

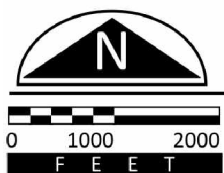


Figure 2. Project Location Map



**TIERRA**  
 ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

**RE: NAC Letter for the Otay 2nd Pipeline Phase 4:H207169 Project**

From: Lp13boots (lp13boots@aol.com)

To: tierraenv@aol.com

Date: Tuesday, July 19, 2022 at 10:29 AM PDT

I would like too see a culture monitor on site with any ground disturbance that going to be done.  
Thank you  
Gwendolyn Parada

Sent from my Verizon, Samsung Galaxy smartphone  
Chairwoman Gwendolyn Parada  
La Posta Band of Mission Indians

----- Original message -----

From: Tierra Environmental <tierraenv@aol.com>

Date: 7/18/22 4:31 PM (GMT-08:00)

To: lp13boots@aol.com

Subject: NAC Letter for the Otay 2nd Pipeline Phase 4:H207169 Project

Good afternoon Chairperson Parada,

We would like to inform you of the status of the Otay 2nd Pipeline Phase 4:H207169 Project, as well as to request information regarding any cultural resources located in the vicinity of the project site. Attached is the NAC Letter. Please let us know if we need to provide any additional information.

Thank you,  
Dominique Diaz de Leon

Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.  
10650 Scripps Ranch Blvd., Ste. 105  
San Diego, CA 92131  
P: (858) 578-9064  
tierraenv@aol.com