

INDIVIDUAL HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

Site Name/Facility:	Nestor Creek Channel
Master Program Map No.:	Map 134
Date:	April 6, 2018
Archaeologist Name:	Mary Robbins-Wade and Nicole Falvey
Native American Monitor Name:	Natausha Eggen (Red Tail Monitoring and Research)

Instructions: This form must be completed for each target facility identified in the Annual Maintenance Needs Assessment report and prior to any work on site. Attach additional sheets as needed.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The City of San Diego (City) has developed the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (Master Maintenance Program, MMP; City 2011a) to govern channel operation and maintenance activities in an efficient, economic, environmentally and aesthetically acceptable manner to provide flood control for the protection of life and property. This document provides a summary of the Individual Historical Assessment (IHA) for proposed annual maintenance activities within portions of the Nestor Creek Channel (Map 134) to comply with the MMP's Programmatic Environmental Impact Report ([PEIR]; City 2011b). Map numbers correspond to those contained in the MMP.

IHA procedures under the MMP provide the guidelines for an archaeological field survey of the proposed maintenance area, including access routes, loading areas, and temporary spoils storage and staging areas. A qualified archaeologist determines if any historical resources occur within the proposed maintenance area and potential ways to avoid impacts in accordance with the measures identified in the Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) of the PEIR and the MMP protocols. This IHA provides a summary of any historical resources identified within the storm water facility Area of Potential Effects (APE), analysis of impacts to the resources, and recommendations for mitigation measures to protect and/or mitigate any affected historical resources.

Site Conditions

The Nestor Creek Channel is located in the Egger Highlands neighborhood of the Otay Mesa-Nestor Community Plan Area in the City of San Diego parallel to and bisecting Interstate 5, north of State Route 905 (Figure 1). The channel is located in un-sectioned lands in Township 18 South, Range 2 West on the Imperial Beach U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle map (Figure 2). Reach 1 of Nestor Creek (Map 134) runs north from Palm Avenue between the parking lots for a Super 8 Motel and an auto repair shop before turning westward along the northern edge of businesses fronting Palm Avenue. It is bordered by development along all of its length. The San Diego Bay National Wildlife Refuge is located approximately 1,820 meters (5,900 feet) northwest of the maintenance area.

The purpose of the project is to maintain the existing storm water facilities by restoring the original design capacity to provide public safety and protection of property. The City is proposing to maintain the Nestor Creek channel through the removal of trash, debris, vegetation, and accumulated sediment. To facilitate the Individual Hydrology and Hydraulic Assessment (IHHA) prepared for the maintenance, the Nestor Creek channel was subdivided into twelve separate "reaches" (Rick Engineering [RICK] 2017). This IHA evaluates portions of one reach (Reach 1) within MMP Map 134, including staging and loading areas, where maintenance is currently proposed by the City of San Diego.

A more detailed discussion of the study area is provided below.

Nestor Creek, Map 134, Reach 1

Reach 1 of Nestor Creek (Map 134) runs north from Palm Avenue between the parking lots for a Super 8 Motel and an auto repair shop, then turns westward along the northern edge of businesses fronting Palm Avenue. It is bordered by development along all of its length. The channel includes approximately 565 feet of rectangular, concrete-lined channel with width of 28 feet and a depth of 8-9 feet. The maintenance area also includes approximately 65 feet of the earthen channel at the west end. The earthen portion is 15 to 22 feet wide at the bottom, 28 feet wide at the top, and 8-9 feet deep. This area borders development to the south and undeveloped lands to the north.

Proposed Maintenance

Maintenance in Map 134 is expected to remove up to 800 cubic yards of material in order to restore the original capacity of the channel to convey storm water. Equipment involved in the maintenance will include a front-end loader, track steer, excavator, and dump truck. Diversion pumps will be placed at the upstream and downstream ends of the maintenance area. Water will be pumped around the maintenance area in a pipe and discharged downstream of the maintenance area.

The front-end loader and track steer will access the channel from an existing earthen embankment from Cedar Street. The front-end loader and track steer will push material to the excavator operating along the north side of the channel. The excavator will transfer the material to dump trucks for disposal at an authorized disposal site.

Natural Environmental Setting

The project is in an inland valley of the City of San Diego, where the climate is characterized as “semi-arid, cool” (Griner and Pryde 1976: Figure 3.4). Average January minimum daily temperatures in San Ysidro are about 44° F, while average July maximum daily temperatures are about 75° F, and the average annual rainfall is about 12.9 inches (Griner and Pryde 1976). Geologically, all of Nestor Creek as mapped as Alluvium and Slopewash, undifferentiated (Kennedy and Tan 1977). One soil series is mapped for the entire creek, the Huerhuero Series; reaches within the project area are mapped as Huerhuero loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (Bowman 1973).

Water would have been available to native populations in Nestor Creek as well as in the Otay River, located half a mile to the north, and the Tijuana River, located about one mile to the south (see Figure 2). The Huerhuero soil series sustains primarily tarweed, wild oats, thistles, bromes, and annual grasses and forbs (Bowman 1973). The biological survey noted riparian plants such as marsh grasses, reeds, willows, and castor-bean in Reaches 11 and 12; southern willow scrub in Reach 4; and cattails, bulrush, giant reed, Mexican fan palm, date palm, and castor-bean in Reach 1 (HELIX 2018). It is anticipated that these communities, as well as native riparian vegetation, grasses, and coastal sage scrub would have been present in the vicinity of the project in the past. The plant species found in these communities were used by the native people for food, medicine, tools, shelter, ceremonial and other uses (see Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986).

Cultural Setting

General Cultural History

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

Carter (1957, 1978, 1980), Minshall (1976) and others (e.g., Childers 1974; Davis 1968, 1973) have long argued for the presence of Pleistocene humans in California, including the San Diego area. The sites identified as "early man" are all controversial. Carter and Minshall are best known for their discoveries at Texas Street and Buchanan

Canyon. The material from these sites is generally considered nonartifactual, and the investigative methodology is often questioned (Moratto 1984).

The earliest accepted archaeological manifestation of Native Americans in the San Diego area is the San Dieguito complex, dating to approximately 10,000 years ago (Warren 1967). The material culture of the San Dieguito complex consists primarily of scrapers, scraper planes, choppers, large blades, and large projectile points. The San Dieguito complex is chronologically equivalent to other Paleoindian complexes across North America, and sites are sometimes called "Paleoindian" rather than "San Dieguito". San Dieguito material underlies La Jolla complex strata at the C. W. Harris site in San Dieguito Valley (Warren, ed. 1966).

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

Warren et al. (1961) proposed that the La Jolla complex developed with the arrival of a desert people on the coast who quickly adapted to their new environment. Moriarty (1966) and Kaldenberg (1976) have suggested an in-situ development of the La Jolla people from the San Dieguito. Moriarty has since proposed a Pleistocene migration of an ancestral stage of the La Jolla people to the San Diego coast. He suggested this Pre-La Jolla complex is represented at Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon, and the Brown site (Moriarty 1987).

Various authors (see Bull 1987; Gallegos 1987) have proposed that the San Dieguito, La Jolla, and Pauma complexes are manifestations of the same culture, with differing site types "explained by site location, resources exploited, influence, innovation and adaptation to a rich coastal region over a long period of time" (Gallegos 1987:30). The classic "La Jolla" assemblage is one adapted to life on the coast and appears to continue through time (Robbins-Wade 1986, 1988; Winterrowd and Cárdenas 1987). Inland sites adapted to hunting contain a different tool kit, regardless of temporal period (Cárdenas and Van Wormer 1984).

Other archaeologists argue that an apparent overlap among assemblages identified as "La Jolla," "Pauma," or "San Dieguito" does not preclude the existence of an Early Milling period culture in the San Diego region, separate from an earlier culture (see Cook 1985; Gross and Hildebrand 1998; Warren 1998). One perceived problem is that many site reports in the San Diego region present conclusions based on interpretations of stratigraphic profiles from sites at which stratigraphy cannot validly be used to address chronology or changes through time. The subsurface deposits at numerous sites are the result of such agencies as rodent burrowing, insect activity, and other bioturbative factors (see Bocek 1986; Erlandson 1984; Gross 1992; Johnson 1989).

The Late Prehistoric period is represented by the Cuyamaca complex in the southern portion of San Diego County and the San Luis Rey complex in the northern portion of the county. The Cuyamaca complex is the archaeological manifestation of the Yuman forebears of the Kumeyaay people. The San Luis Rey complex represents the Shoshonean predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luiseño. The name Luiseño derives from Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and has been used to refer to the Indian people associated with that mission, while the Kumeyaay people are also known as Ipai, Tipai, or Diegueño (named for Mission San Diego de Alcalá). Agua Hedionda Creek is often described as the division between the territories of the Luiseño and the Kumeyaay people (Bean and Shipek 1978; Luomala 1978; White 1963).

Project Vicinity

The project area is in the traditional territory of the Kumeyaay people. Ethnographic evidence provided by Shipek (e.g. 1976) suggests that three permanent villages were located in the area of San Ysidro (Gallegos et al. 1998); however, none of these villages have been confirmed archaeologically. Historically, San Ysidro and the surrounding area were part of Rancho Tia Juana during the Mexican period but were not developed until the

1880s, when Americans established the small town of Tia Juana. It was renamed San Ysidro in 1909 and was primarily an agricultural and dairy town until the 1960s.

Survey Methods and Date:

Nestor Creek Channel Map 134 (see Figure 3) was surveyed by HELIX archaeologist Nicole Falvey and Native American monitor Natausha Eggen from Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Kumeyaay) on September 18, 2015. Due to limited access due to the channel being fenced, it was surveyed from the top of the banks from outside of the chain link fence. Visibility throughout the channel reaches was poor; the majority of the channel is lined with concrete and at the time of the survey, the earthen portion of the channel was obscured by vegetation. Aerial photographs were used for the fieldwork.

Emergency maintenance within Map 134 occurred in early 2016; no archaeological monitor was present during the emergency work (HELIX 2016). Prior to the emergency maintenance in 2016, Reach 1 was densely vegetated with giant reed (*Arundo donax*), Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), Canary Island date palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), and castor-bean (AECOM 2018). The emergency maintenance work cleared the vegetation within the channel; however, a dense patch of giant reed is located near the western end of the reach within the loading area.

Record Search Results:

HELIX obtained a records search from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University in September 2015 for the Nestor Creek Channels. A records search update was conducted at the SCIC by HELIX staff on December 6, 2016. The search included all previously recorded archaeological resources, project reports, historic addresses, and historic maps within one half-mile radius of the channel (quarter mile for 2016 update). The records search maps are included as Confidential Appendix A to this IHA.

Three resources have been previously recorded within a quarter-mile of Nestor Creek Channel Map 134. One of the resources is the Western Salt Company Salt Works salt ponds and levees (P-37-26582). In operation for over one hundred years and covering over 1,200 acres, this site is located approximately 190 meters (600 feet) north of Nestor Creek Channel, Map 134. CA-SDI-56 is the traces of a prehistoric campsite recorded by N.C. Nelson; the site is situated in the current location of a mobile home park. The third site is a lithic scatter, CA-SDI-21090, located 67 feet (20 meters) northwest of the staging area for Map 134.

Are any Native American Tribes expected to be concerned about the proposed maintenance?

Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, identify the tribe and their potential concerns?

HELIX contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a search of their Sacred Lands Files in September 2015. Tribes and individuals identified by the NAHC were contacted regarding the project in October 2016.

The NAHC has no record of Native American sacred lands in their Sacred Lands File for the immediate project area. As of October 16, 2017, no responses have been received from the tribes and representatives contacted regarding the project.

Archaeological Survey Results:

No archaeological resources were observed during the survey of this channel. As previously detailed, most of Reach 1 is channelized, trapezoidal, and concrete-lined, with approximately 65 feet at the western end being earthen. The channel is bordered by parking lots for commercial businesses to the south and west and by a mobile home park to the east and north. The channel was surveyed from the top of the banks outside of the chain link fence. At the time of the archaeological survey conducted in 2015, there was no ground visibility due to the concreted state of the channel and dense vegetation in the earthen portion. However, as noted above, emergency maintenance within Map 134 has since occurred (HELIX 2016).

MAINTENANCE IMPACTS
<p>Is there a moderate or high potential for archaeological resources to occur in or adjacent to the impact area: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The cultural resources sensitivity of Map 134 is identified as “moderate” in the MMP Historical Resources Report (Affinis 2011).</p> <p>Based on the results of this IHA, the potential for archaeological resources to occur within the reach is low. The reach is either concrete-lined or the earthen portion has been heavily disturbed by past maintenance activities. However, the staging area for Map 134, Reach 1, is located 20 meters (67 feet) southeast of a previously recorded site, CA-SDI-21090. As such, there is a moderate possibility this archaeological resource could be impacted by the staging and loading activities occurring adjacent to the channel, unless the mitigation measures specified below are implemented.</p>
MITIGATION
<p>Environmental Mitigation Requirements:</p> <p>What, if any, PEIR mitigation measures are applicable?</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 4.4.1. This IHA fulfills Mitigation Measure 4.4.1.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 4.4.2.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 4.4.3.</p> <p>Full text of the applicable mitigation measures can be found in Appendix C of the PEIR: MMRP, Historical Resources (City, 2011c).</p> <p>What, if any, other measures are required?</p> <p>None</p>
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR RECOMMENDATIONS
<p>Mitigation Measure 4.4.2.2: Implementation of protective measure (flagging). Flagging along the southern boundary of site CA-SDI-21090 shall be installed to avoid inadvertent impacts to the resource.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure 4.4.3: Vegetation removal and preparation of the access and staging area shall be monitored to avoid impacts to any cultural resources located adjacent to these areas. Maintenance work in the earthen channel areas shall be monitored by the archaeologist and Native American monitor, but work within the concrete-lined channel shall not require monitoring. Based on discussions with City maintenance staff and on field conditions, the archaeologist and Native American monitor shall determine the frequency of monitoring of sediment removal during maintenance activities in consultation with the City’s MMC.</p>

Figure 1: Regional Location Map

Figure 2: Project Vicinity Map (USGS Topography)

Figure 3: Area of Potential Effects

Appendix A: Confidential Appendix – SCIC Records Search Map

Appendix B: Confidential Appendix – Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Correspondence

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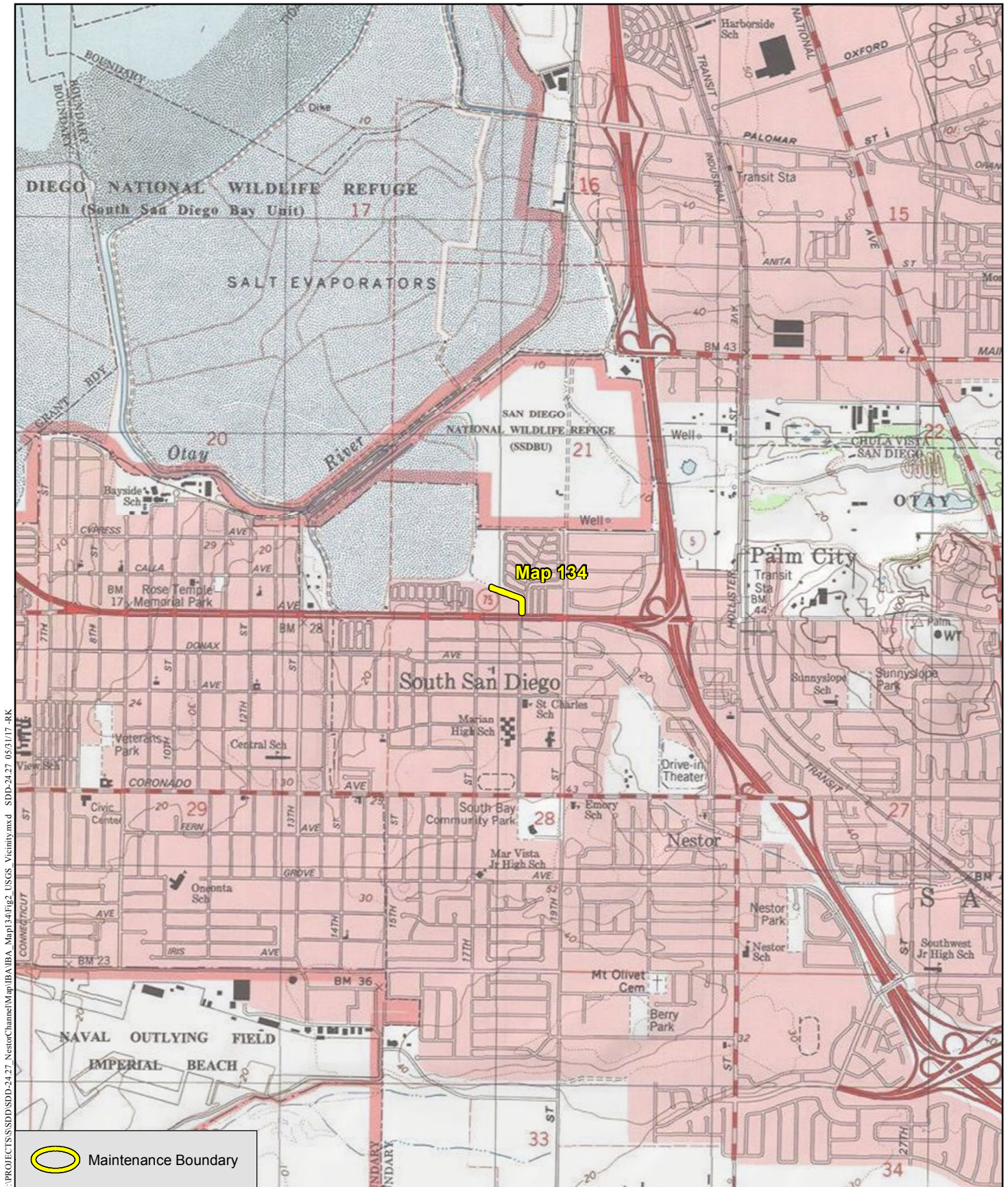
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Area of Potential Effects

NESTOR CREEK CHANNEL MAINTENANCE PROJECT



South Coastal Information Center
San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182-5320
Office: (619) 594-5682
www.scic.org
nick@scic.org

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM RECORDS SEARCH

Company: HELIX Environmental Planning
Company Representative: Mary Robbins-Wade
Date Processed: 9/14/2015
Project Identification: Nestor Creek Channel Maintenance

Search Radius: 1/2 mile

Historical Resources: YES

Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites.

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: YES

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Addresses: YES

A map and database of historic properties (formerly Geofinder) has been included.

Historic Maps: YES

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

Summary of SHRC Approved CHRIS IC Records Search Elements	
RSID:	1103
RUSH:	no
Hours:	1
Spatial Features:	69
Address-Mapped Shapes:	no
Digital Database Records:	0
Quads:	1
Aerial Photos:	0
PDFs:	Yes
PDF Pages:	144



South Coastal Information Center
San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182-5320
Office: (619) 594-5682
www.scic.org
scic@mail.sdsu.edu

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Helix Environmental
Company Representative: Nikki Falvey
Date: 12/6/2016
Project Identification: Nestor Creek Channel Maintenance

Search Radius: 1/4 mile

Historical Resources:

SELF

Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites.

Previous Survey Report Boundaries:

SELF

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Addresses:

SELF

A map and database of historic properties (formerly Geofinder) has been included.

Historic Maps:

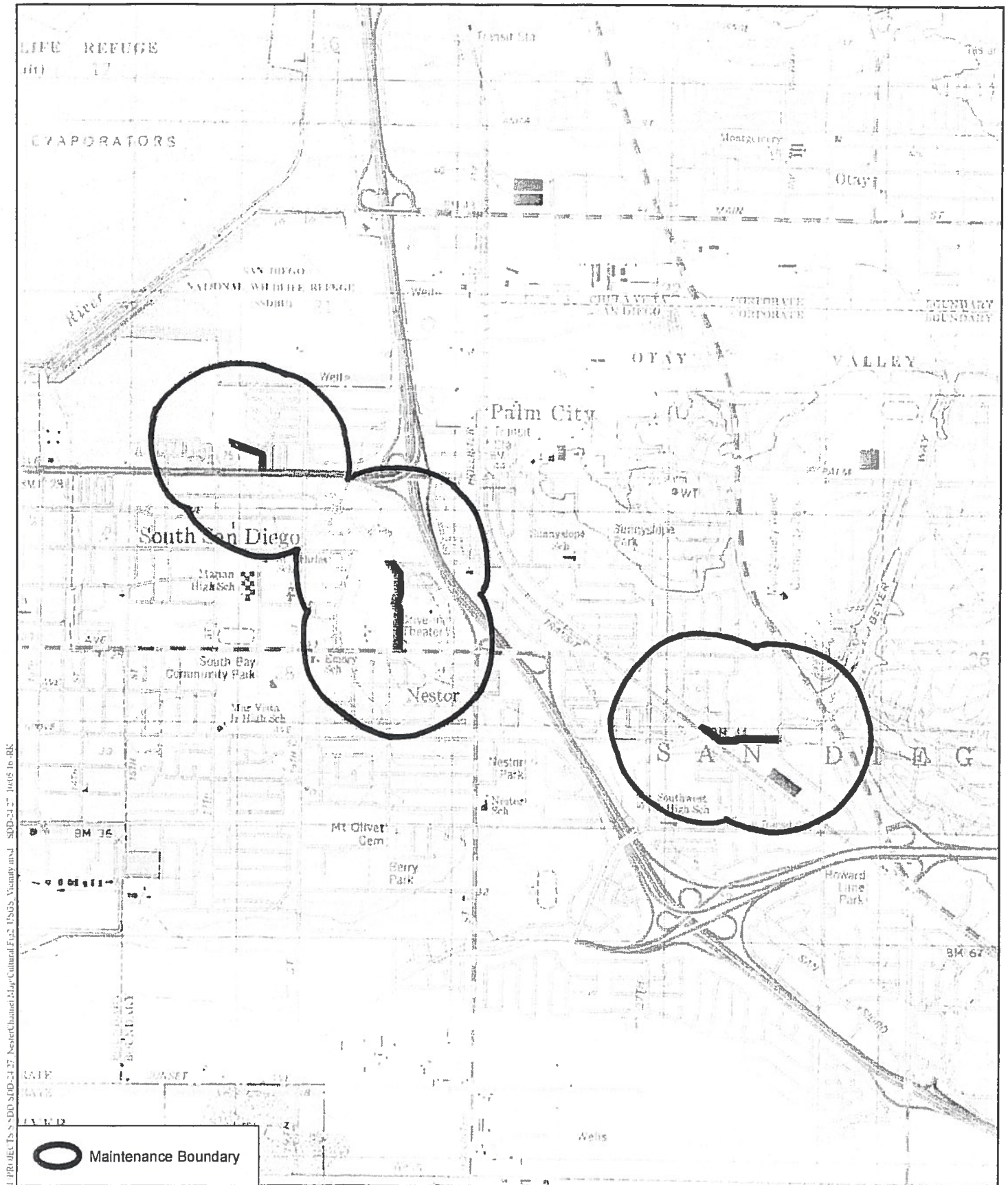
SELF

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

Copies: 0

Hours: 1

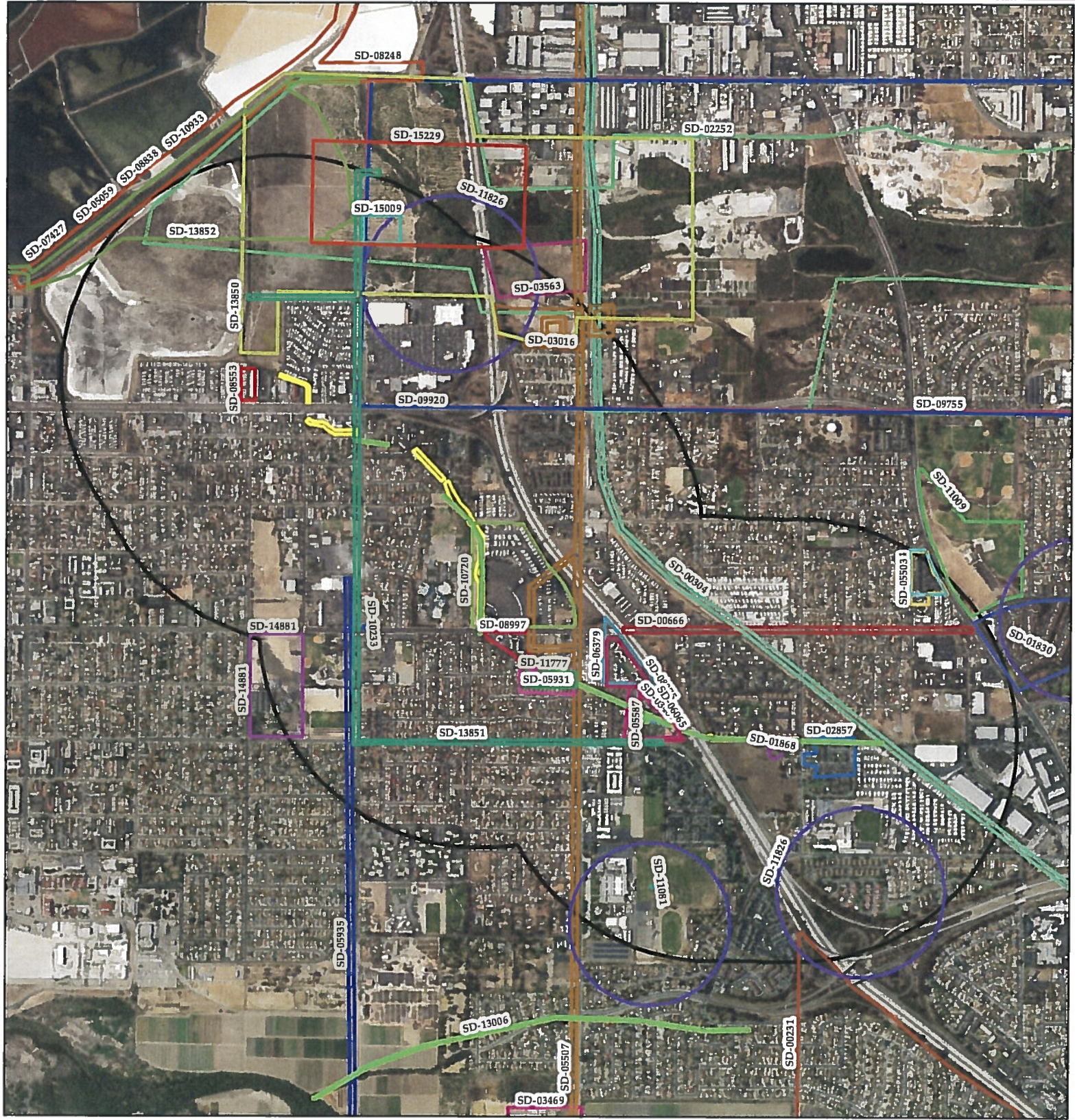
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San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182-5320
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Reports

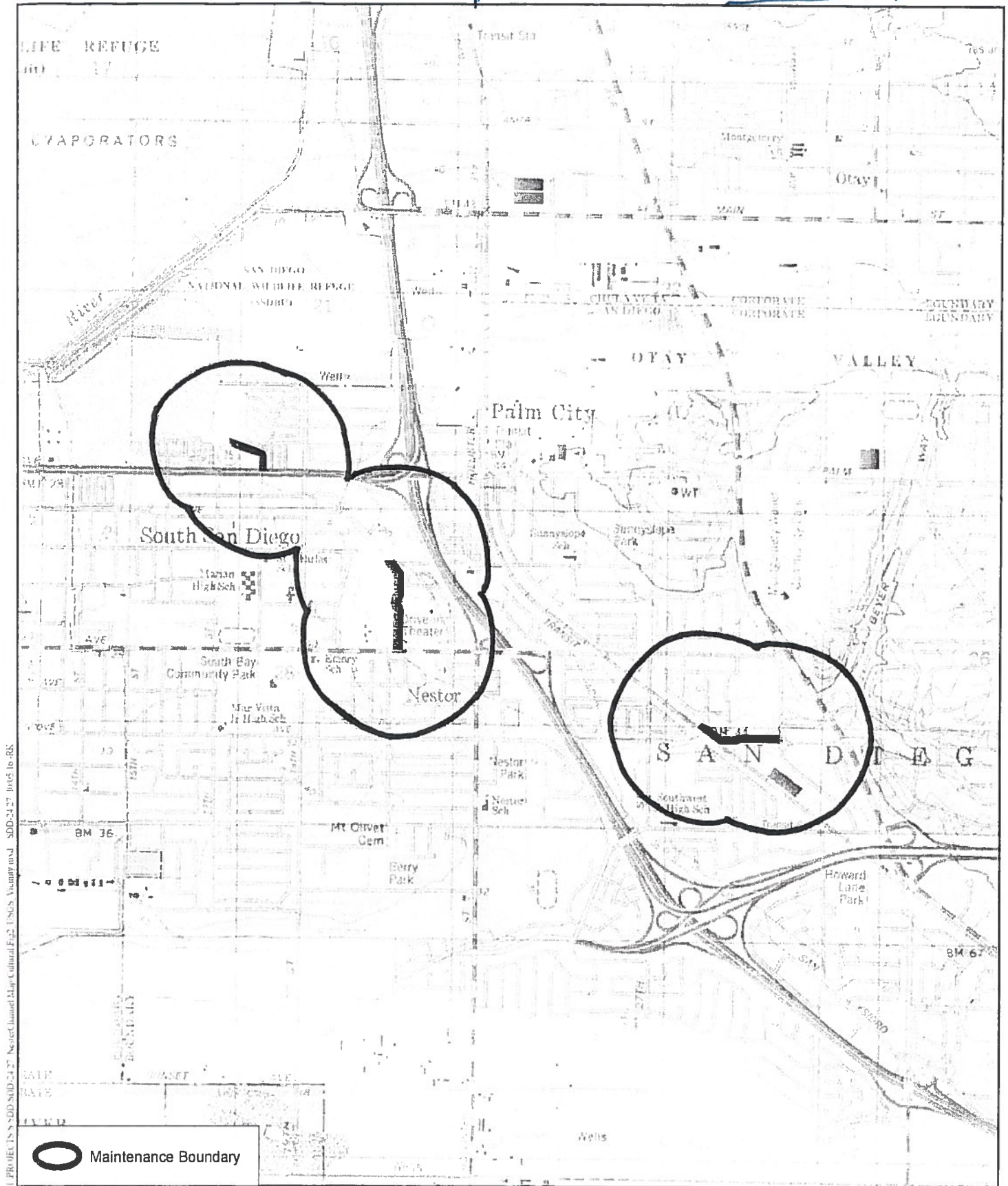
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Nick Doose, Sep 14, 2015

Aerial © ESRI 2014



18 Reports Total 2 on site (10720, 13006)



Project Vicinity (USGS Topography)

No New Reports

NESTOR CREEK CHANNEL MAINTENANCE PROJECT

HELIX
Environmental Planning



0 2,000 Feet

Figure 2

SDD-2477

Water: ...

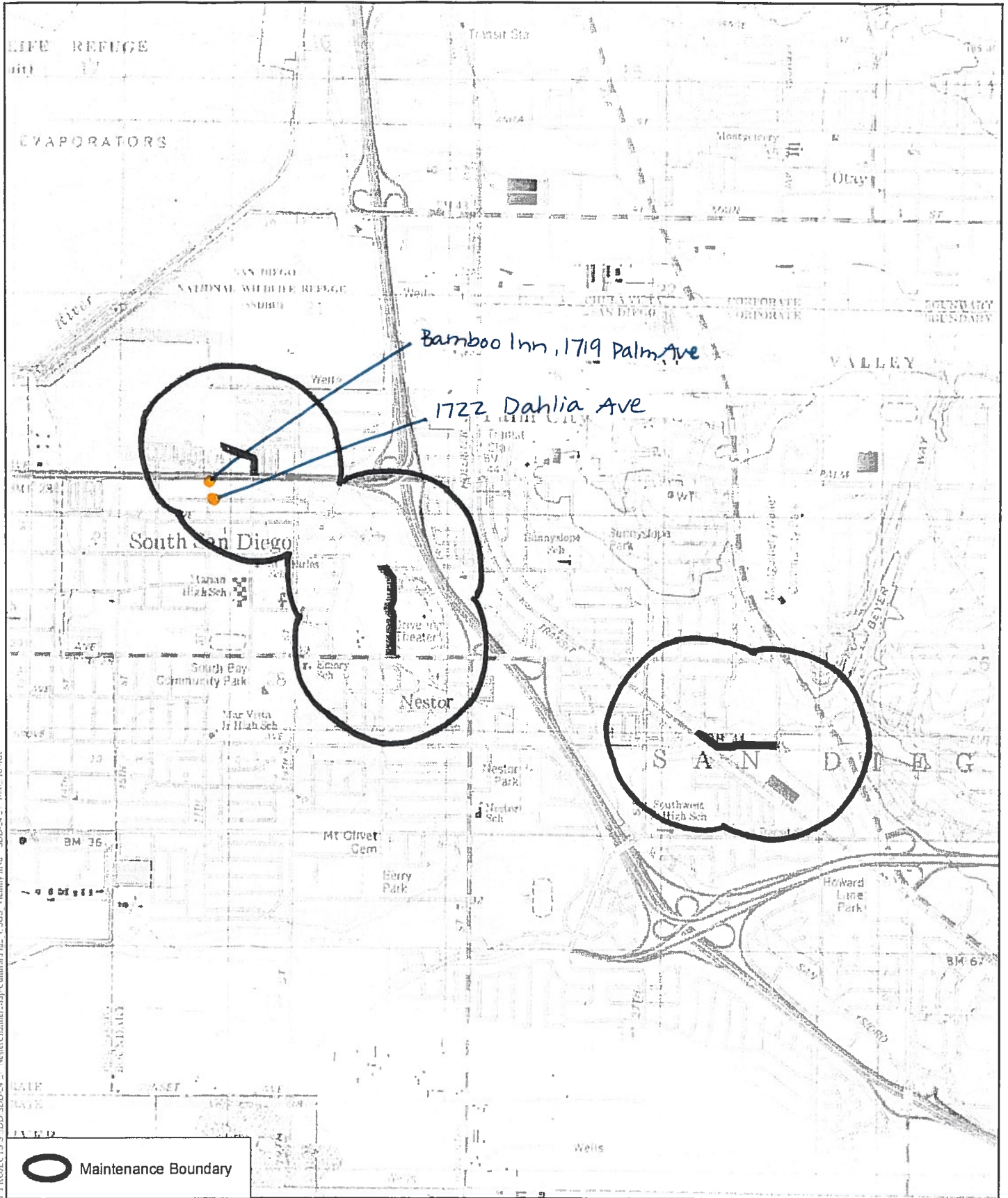


Figure 2

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Nestor Channel Maintenance (HELIX Project No. SDD-24.27)

County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle Name: Imperial Beach

Township 18S Range 2 W Section(s) Sections 27 and 28

Company/Firm/Agency: HELIX Environmental Planning

Contact Person: Mary Robbins-Wade

Street Address: 7578 El Cajon Blvd.

City: La Mesa Zip: 91942

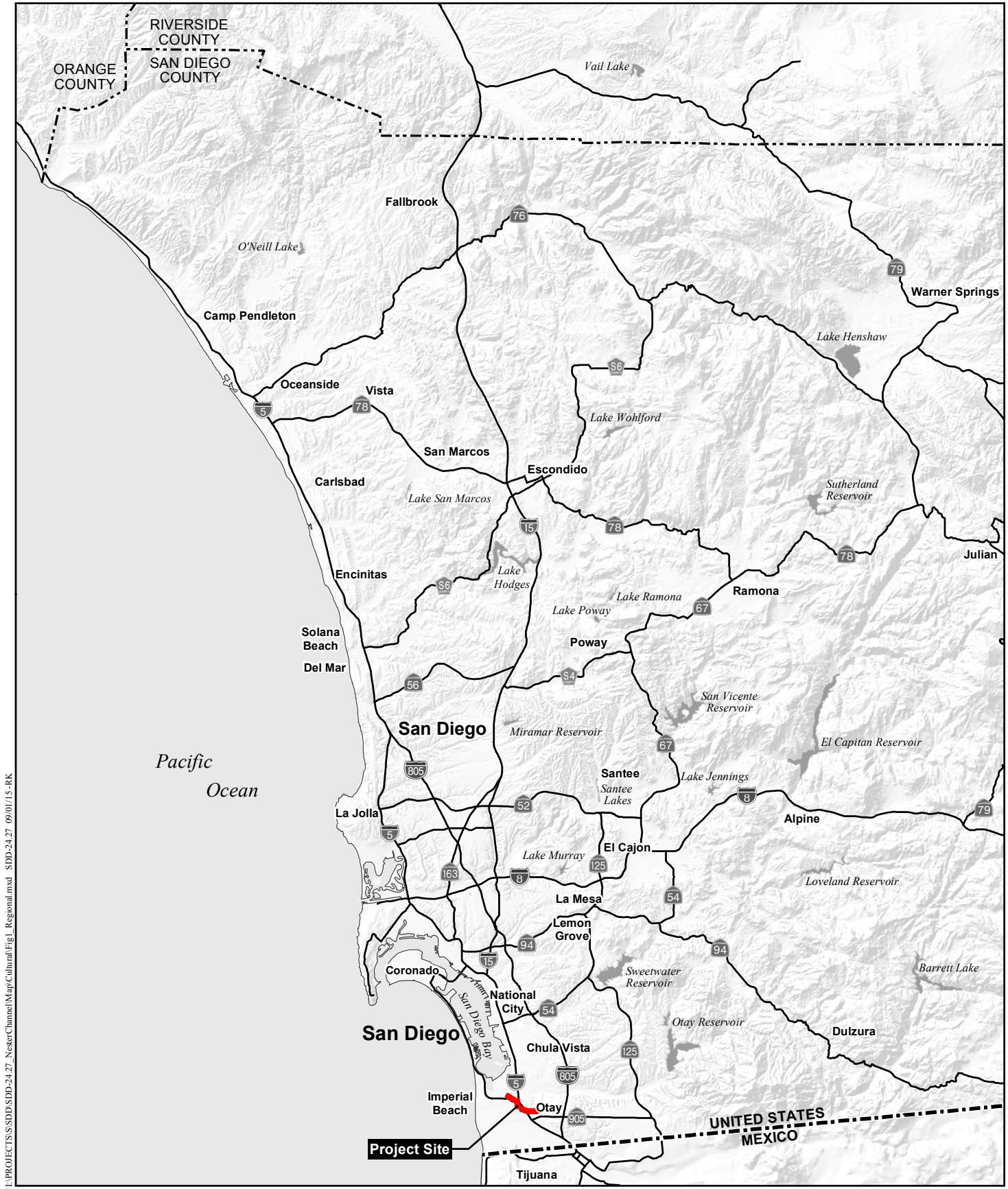
Phone: (619) 462-1515

Fax: (619) 462-0552

Email: maryrw@helixepi.com

Project Description:

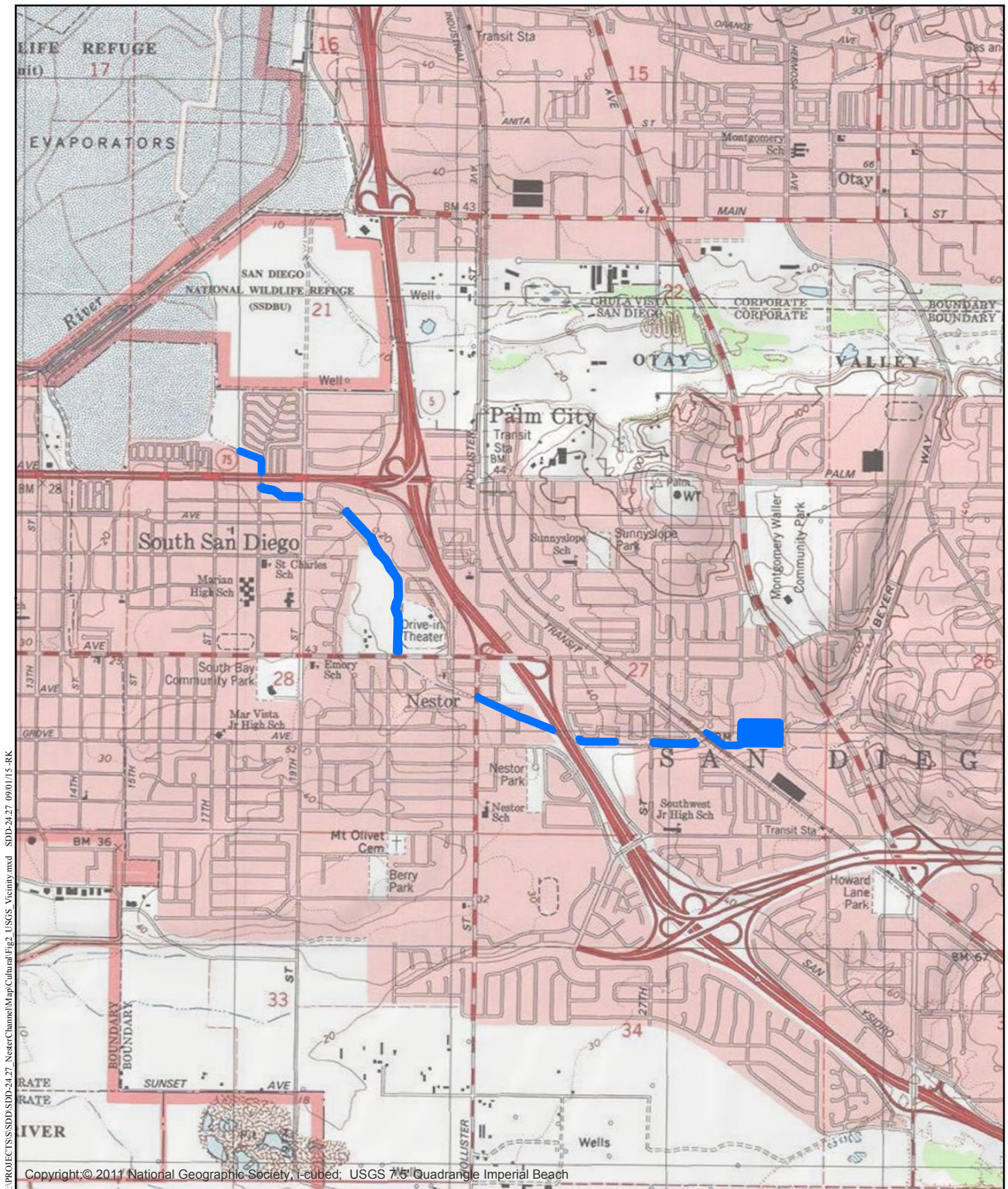
The City of San Diego Transportation and Storm Water Department proposes to conduct maintenance operations in existing channels in the Nestor area of the City. Maintenance proposed is vegetation removal from bank to bank on the earthen portions of the channel and in the bottom of the channel in the concrete-lined portions. While some hand-removal will be done, for the most part vegetation removal will involve excavation equipment and trucks.



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Regional Location Map

NESTOR CREEK CHANNEL MAINTENANCE PROJECT



Project Vicinity Map

NESTOR CREEK CHANNEL MAINTENANCE PROJECT

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



September 28, 2015

Mary Robbins-Wade
HELIX Environmental Planning
7578 El Cajon Blvd.
La Mesa, CA 91942

Sent by E-mail: maryrw@helixepi.com
Number of Pages: 3

Re.: Nestor Channel Maintenance (HELIX Project No. SDD-24.27), City and County of San Diego

Dear Ms. Robbins-Wade:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for your project area with negative results, based on the USGS quadrangle information you provided. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE. Other sources of cultural resources information should be contacted regarding known and recorded sites.

Please contact all of the people on the attached list. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: rw_nahc@pacbell.net.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C. Jay" followed by a flourish.

Rob Wood
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Contact List
San Diego County
September 28, 2015**

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside , CA 92040
cloyd@barona-nsn.gov
(619) 443-6612
(619) 443-0681

Ewilaapaay Tribal Office
Robert Pinto Sr., Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91901
wmicklin@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315

(619) 445-9126 Fax

La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Boulevard , CA 91905
LP13boots@aol.com
(619) 478-2113
(619) 478-2125

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Boulevard , CA 91905
aelliottsantos7@aol.com
(619) 766-4930

(619) 766-4957 Fax

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365 Diegueno
Valley Center , CA 92082
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org
(760) 749-3200

(760) 749-3876 Fax

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court Diegueno/Kumeyaay
El Cajon , CA 92019
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov
(619) 445-2613

(619) 445-1927 Fax

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Anthony R. Pico, Chairperson
P.O. Box 908 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91903
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
(619) 445-3810

(619) 445-5337 Fax

Campo Band of Mission Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Campo , CA 91906
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov
(619) 478-9046

(619) 478-5818 Fax

Jamul Indian Village
Raymond Hunter, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Jamul , CA 91935
Rhunter1948@yahoo.com
(619) 669-4785

Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Mark Romero, Chairperson
P.O. Box 270 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel , CA 92070
mesagrandeband@msn.com
(760) 782-3818

(760) 782-9092 Fax

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the Nestor Channel Maintenance(HELIX Project No. SDD-24.27), City and County of San Diego.

**Native American Contact List
San Diego County
September 28, 2015**

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

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

(760) 747-8568 Fax

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

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Virgil Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 130 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Santa Ysabel , CA 92070
(760) 765-0845

(760) 765-0320 Fax

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
Robert Pinto Sr., Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91901
wmicklin@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315

(619) 445-9126 Fax

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HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
7578 El Cajon Boulevard
La Mesa, CA 91942
619.462.1515 tel
619.462.0552 fax
www.helixepi.com



November 2, 2016

SDD-24.27

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Mr. Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040
cloyd@barona-nsn.gov

Subject: Nestor Creek Channel Maintenance

Dear Mr. LaChappa:

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) is conducting a cultural resources survey for proposed channel maintenance along segments of Nestor Creek in the southwestern portion of the City of San Diego. The Nestor Creek channel is located in the Egger Highlands, Nestor, and Otay Mesa West communities, parallel to and bisecting Interstate 5, north of State Route 905 (see attached figures). Maintenance will involve removal of sediment and vegetation to restore the original capacity of the Nestor Creek channel to convey storm water.

A records search from the South Coastal Information Center in September 2015 showed 16 cultural resource sites (archaeological and historic) recorded within a ½-mile radius of the channel maintenance area, none of them within or adjacent to the project area.

An archaeologist from HELIX and Native American monitors from Red Tail Monitoring and Research conducted field surveys for the proposed channel maintenance areas in September and October 2015. No cultural resources were observed, but ground visibility was quite poor. Much of the channel to be maintained is concrete-lined; the remainder has been subject to extensive disturbance over many years, and the potential for encountering cultural resources is quite low.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands File search in September 2015 with negative results.

If you have cultural information regarding this project area that you would be willing to share, it would aid in the analysis of potential effects on cultural resources.

Letter to Mr. Clifford LaChappa
November 2, 2016

Page 2 of 2

If you have any questions regarding the project or the cultural resources study, you can reach me at (619) 462-1515 or maryrw@helixepi.com. Thank you.

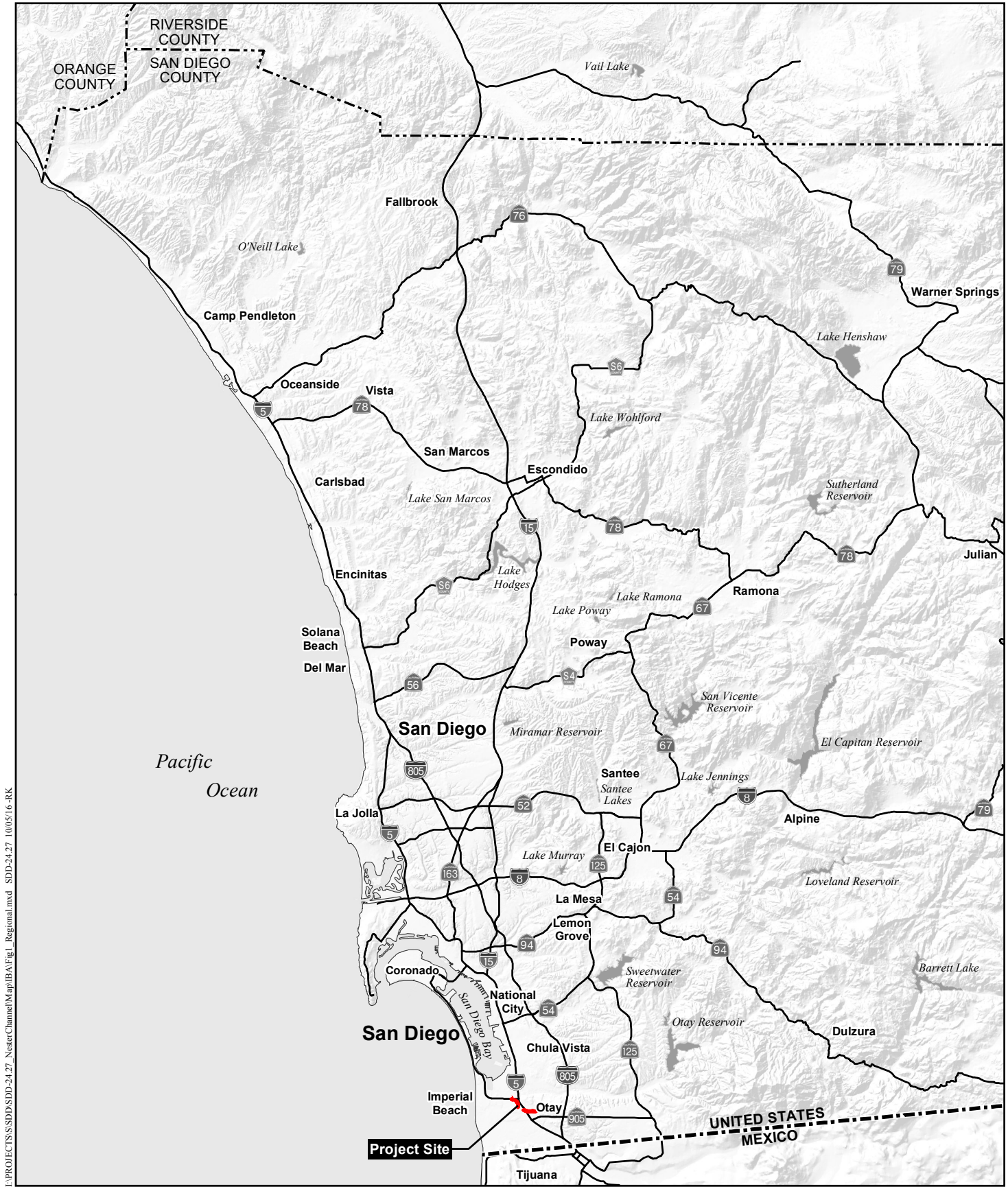
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Mary Robbins-Wade".

Mary Robbins-Wade, RPA
Director of Cultural Resources
Southern California

Enclosures:

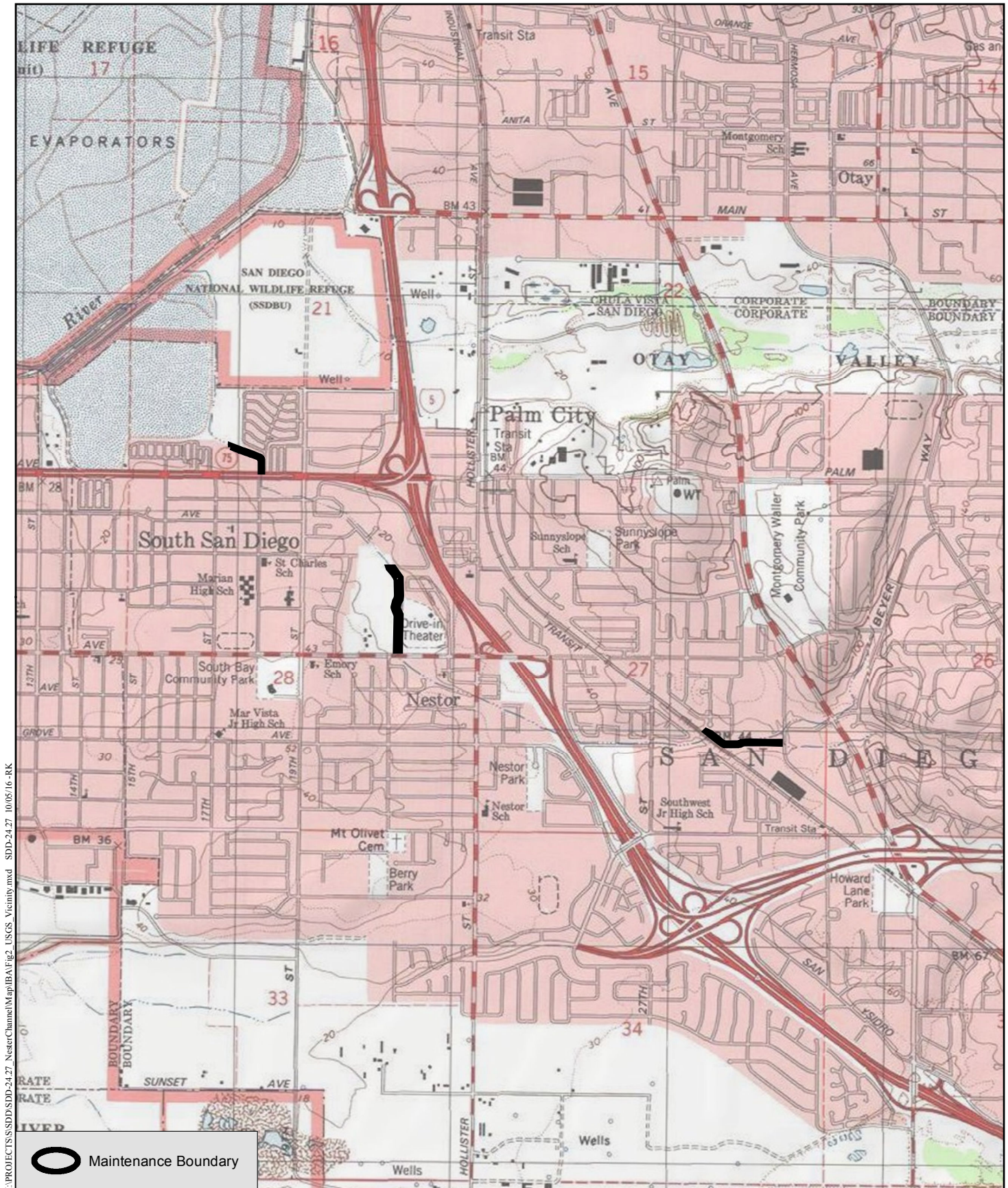
- Figure 1 Regional Location Map
- Figure 2 Project Vicinity (USGS Topography)
- Figure 3 Project Vicinity (Aerial Photograph)

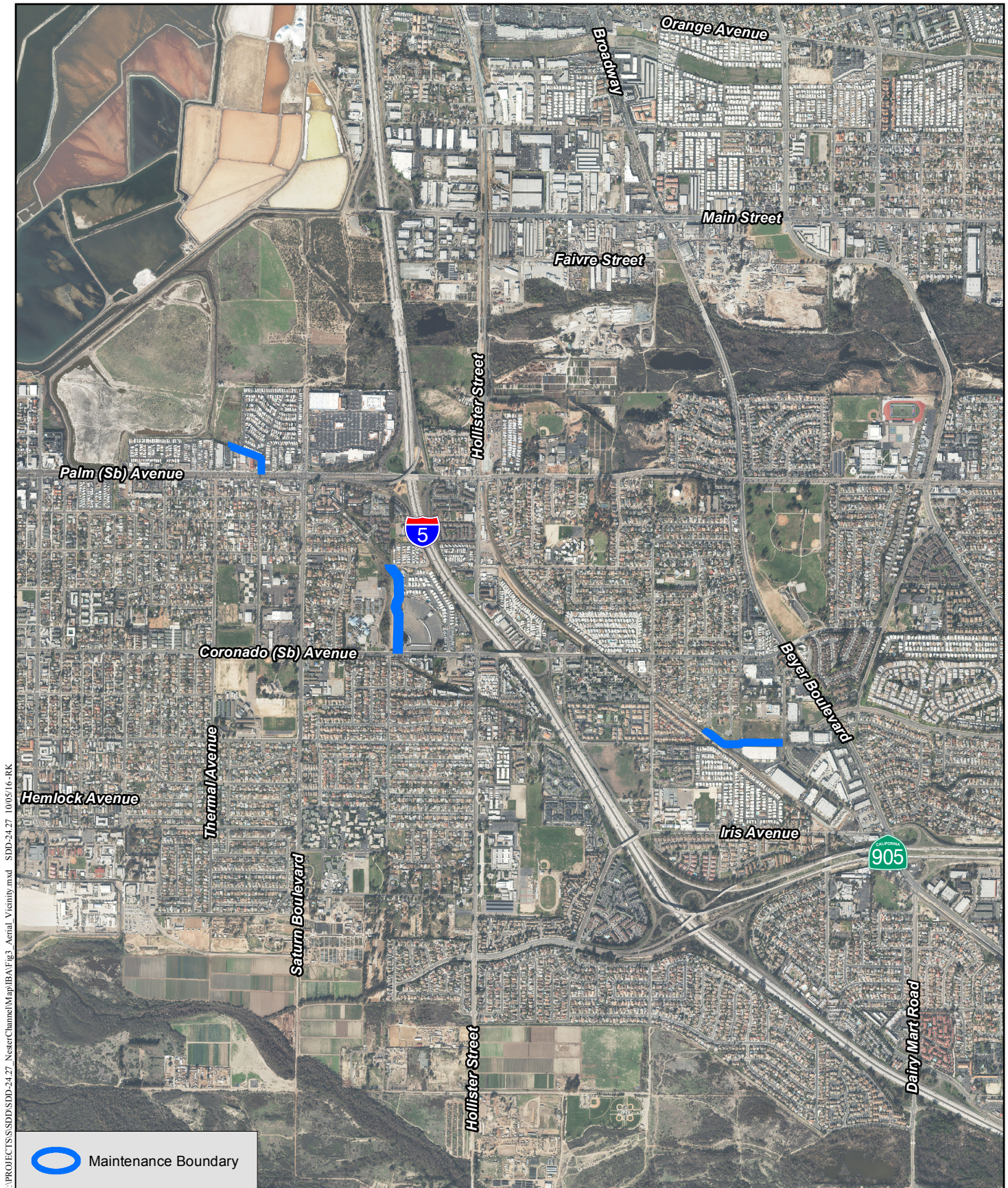


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Regional Location Map

NESTOR CREEK CHANNEL MAINTENANCE PROJECT





Project Vicinity (Aerial Photograph)

NESTOR CREEK CHANNEL MAINTENANCE PROJECT

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

Campo Kumeyaay Nation
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road Suite 1
Campo, CA 91906

Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert Pinto, Sr., Chairperson,
Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
4054 Willow Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
PO Box 507
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Virgil Perez, Chairperson
PO Box 130
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

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Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson
2005 S. Escondido Blvd
Escondido, CA 92025

Jamul Indian Village
Erica Pinto, Chairperson
PO Box 612
Jamul, CA 91935

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas,
PO Box 775
Pine Valley, CA 91962

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Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA 91905

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
PO Box 1302
Boulevard, CA 91905

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PO Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

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

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1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA 92019

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert J. Welch, Sr., Chairperson
PO Box 908
Alpine, CA 91903