

GUY STREET STORM DRAIN IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Archaeological Resources Report

Prepared for
City of San Diego
Transportation & Storm Water Department

December 2020



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Prepared by:

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Project Location:

La Jolla (CA) USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quad, Township 16
South, Range 3 West, unsectioned

Acreage: Approx. 0.33 acres

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GUY STREET STORM DRAIN IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

Archaeological Resources Report

This report describes the methodology and results of an archaeological resources assessment conducted by Environmental Science Associates (ESA) for the City of San Diego (City) Transportation & Storm Water Department's Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project (project). The purpose of the archaeological study was to identify archaeological resources within the project area that could be impacted by project activities, and to provide recommendations to avoid any impacts to both known resources and resources that could be encountered during project implementation.

The report conforms to requirements set forth in Appendix D: Archaeological Resources Report Form as contained in the City of San Diego's *Land Development Code, Historical Resources Guidelines*, dated April 2001. ESA personnel involved in the preparation of this report included Michael R. Bever, Ph.D., R.P.A., Principal Investigator (per the City's qualification requirements) and report author; and Stephan Geissler, GIS specialist. Dr. Bever's resume is included in Section IX, Attachments.

Section I. Project Description and Location

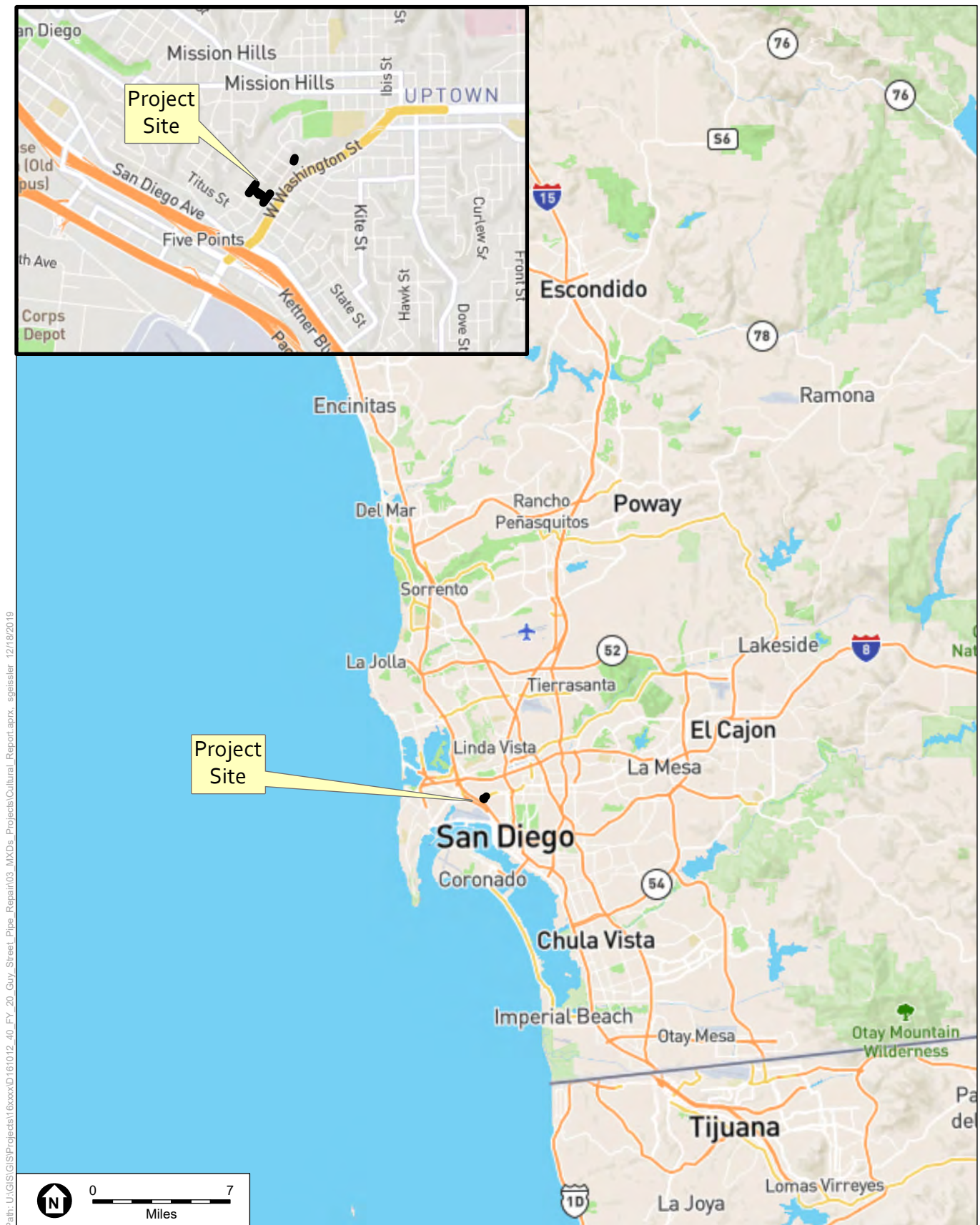
The project proposes to install a storm drain system along Guy Street to convey water safely downhill and reduce erosion on the street. There is currently no existing storm drain infrastructure at this location, which causes the water to flow downhill along the steep unimproved street slope at an uncontrolled velocity.

The project involves demolition of a wooden guard post street barrier (approximately 25 feet in length), an existing keystone retaining wall and its footings (depth of excavation is approximately 15 feet), and approximately 1,026 square feet of asphalt from the upper northwestern end of the Improvement Area and approximately 130 square feet of asphalt from the lower southeastern end of the Improvement Area. An area of approximately 870 square feet of existing trees, vegetation, hedges, and wooden retaining walls will be removed from the face of the slope.

This work will require the use of a skid-steer, chainsaw, loader, dump truck, excavator, gradall, vactor, sweeper, backhoe, bobcat, cement truck, concrete pump, concrete cutter, asphalt grinder, tamper compactor, and hand tools. All construction-related materials and debris will be removed from the site prior to demobilization. This includes any temporary construction best management practices (BMPs) that are not biodegradable. Following storm drain installation, exposed soil will be stabilized with jute netting and hydroseeded.

Access to the project Improvement Area at Guy Street will occur between Keating Street and Pringle Street and from the project Staging Areas located on Pringle Street, Keating Street, and at the northeastern end of Keating Street. The proposed work will be completed by a City crew of 14 people. Work will take place between 7:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. and will take approximately 210 days to complete.

The project is located in the community of Uptown, northeast of Interstate 5 (I-5), northwest of West Washington Street, and between Pringle and Keating Streets in San Diego, California (**Figure 1**). The project is situated within the City's right-of-way on a paper street (a street shown on plans that has not been built) adjacent to 1769 Guy Street. Specific project components, including Impact, Access, and Staging Areas, are shown in **Figure 2**. The project site is located in Township 16 South, Range 3 West, within unsectioned Pueblo Lands of San Diego, as shown on the La Jolla U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle map (**Figure 3**).



SOURCE: Open Street Map; ESA, 2019.

Guy Street Storm Drain Project Archaeological Resources Report

Figure 1
Regional Location Map



SOURCE: Mapbox, 2019; ESA, 2019.

Guy Street Storm Drain Project Archaeological Resources Report



Figure 2
Project Location Map



SOURCE: USGS Topographic Series (Point Loma, La Jolla, CA); ESA, 2019.

Guy Street Storm Drain Project Archaeological Resources Report

Figure 3
Area of Potential Effects

Section II. Setting

Natural Environment

The project area is located in a residential community and is almost entirely developed. The majority of the project site, including all access routes and staging areas, are asphalt paved. The exception is the area of the retaining wall itself, which is covered in ornamental landscaping. While the staging area at the northeastern end of Keating Street is also paved, it does occur adjacent to unpaved land, though at the edge of a drop-off to a canyon. Regardless, all activities will be confined to the paved portion of the staging area. The project site has also been subject to landscape modification. Both the upslope, higher elevation side of the project area along Guy Street, as well as the staging area at the northeastern end of Keating Street, have been built up and levelled in the recent past, likely using imported fill.

Prehistoric Setting

The chronology of coastal southern California is typically divided into three general time periods: the Early Holocene (11,000 to 8,000 Before Present [B.P.]), the Middle Holocene (8,000 to 4,000 B.P.), and the Late Holocene (4,000 B.P. to A.D. 1769). Within this timeframe, the archaeology of southern California is generally described in terms of cultural “complexes”. A complex is a specific archaeological manifestation of a general mode of life, characterized archaeologically by particular technologies, artifacts, economic systems, trade relationships, burial practices, and other aspects of culture.

Early Holocene (11,000 to 8,000 B.P.)

While it is not certain when humans first came to California, their presence in southern California by about 11,000 B.P. has been well documented. At Daisy Cave, on San Miguel Island, cultural materials have been radiocarbon dated to between 11,100 and 10,950 years B.P. (Byrd and Raab 2007). On the mainland, radiocarbon evidence confirms occupation of the Orange County and San Diego County coast by about 9,000 B.P., primarily in lagoon and river valley locations (Gallegos 2002). In western Riverside County, few Early Holocene sites are known to exist. One exception is site CA-RIV-2798, which contains deposits dating to as early as 8,580 cal. B.P. (Grenda 1997). During the Early Holocene, the climate of southern California became warmer and more arid and the human population, residing mainly in coastal or inland desert areas, began exploiting a wider range of plant and animal resources (Byrd and Raab 2007).

The primary Early Holocene cultural complex in the coastal and mountain regions of southern California was the San Dieguito Complex, occurring between approximately 10,000 and 8,000 B.P. The people of the San Dieguito Complex inhabited the chaparral zones of southwestern California, exploiting the plant and animal resources of these ecological zones (Warren 1967). Leaf-shaped and large-stemmed projectile points, scraping tools, and crescentics are typical of San Dieguito Complex material culture.

Middle Holocene (8,000 to 4,000 B.P.)

During the Middle Holocene, there is evidence for the processing of acorns for food and a shift toward a more generalized economy in coastal and inland southern California. The processing of plant foods, particularly acorns, increased, a wider variety of animals were hunted, and trade with neighboring regions intensified (Byrd and Raab 2007).

The Middle Holocene La Jolla Complex (8,000–4,000 B.P.) is essentially a continuation of the San Dieguito Complex. La Jolla groups lived in chaparral zones or along the coast, often migrating between the two. Coastal settlement focused around the bays and estuaries of coastal Orange and San Diego Counties. La Jolla peoples produced large, coarse stone tools, but also produced well-made projectile points and milling slabs. The La Jolla Complex represents a period of population growth and increasing social complexity, and it was also during this time period that the first evidence of the exploitation of marine resources and the grinding of seeds for flour, as indicated by the abundance of millings in the archaeological record, appears (Byrd and Raab 2007; Horne and McDougall 2003).

Contemporary with the La Jolla Complex, the Pauma Complex has been defined at inland sites in San Diego and Riverside Counties (True 1958). The Pauma Complex is similar in technology to the La Jolla Complex; however, evidence of coastal subsistence is absent from the Pauma Complex sites (Moratto 1984). The Pauma and La Jolla Complexes may either be indicative of separate inland and coastal groups with similar subsistence and technological adaptations, or, alternatively, may represent inland and coastal phases of one group's seasonal rounds. The latter hypothesis is supported by the lack of hidden and deeply buried artifacts at Pauma sites, indicating that these sites may have been temporary camps for resource gathering and processing.

Late Holocene (4,000 B.P. to A.D. 1769)

During the Late Holocene, native populations of southern California were becoming less mobile and populations began to gather in small sedentary villages with satellite resource-gathering camps (Byrd and Raab 2007). Evidence indicates that the overexploitation of larger, high-ranked food resources may have led to a shift in subsistence towards a focus on acquiring greater amounts of smaller resources, such as shellfish and small-seeded plants (Byrd and Raab 2007).

Around 1,000 B.P., an episode of sustained drought, known as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (MCA), occurred. While the effects of this environmental change on prehistoric populations are still being debated, it did likely lead to changes in subsistence strategies in order to deal with the substantial stress on resources (Jones and Schwitalla 2008). In coastal southern California, beginning before the MCA but possibly accelerated by it, conditions became drier and many lagoons had been transformed into saltwater marshes. Because of this, populations abandoned coastal mesa and ridge tops to settle nearer to permanent freshwater resources (Gallegos 2002).

Although the intensity of trade had already been increasing, it reached its zenith in the Late Holocene, with asphaltum (tar), seashells and steatite being traded from southern California to the Great Basin. Major technological changes appeared as well, particularly with the advent of the bow and arrow, which largely replaced the use of the dart and atlatl (Byrd and Raab 2007). Small

projectile points, ceramics, including Tizon brownware pottery, and obsidian from Obsidian Butte (Imperial County), are all representative artifacts of the Late Holocene.

The San Luis Rey culture (divided into San Luis Rey I [AD 1400 to 1750] and San Luis Rey II [AD 1750 to 1850]) represented the Late Period in southwestern Riverside County and northern San Diego County (Moratto 1984). San Luis Rey I village sites contain manos (hand stones), metates (grinding slabs), bedrock mortars, shell artifacts, and triangular arrow points. In addition to these features, San Luis Rey II sites are characterized by the presence of pottery, pictographs, and the cremation of the dead (Moratto 1984).

San Luis Rey settlement patterns are typified by seasonally occupied lowland villages located in proximity to water sources, and highland villages occupied in the late summer and fall for acorn collection (True and Waugh 1982). However, settlement patterns within southwestern Riverside County are less well known. The available information, stemming primarily from survey data, indicates that four primary site types existed within the region during the Late Period: field camps, resource procurement locations, residential bases, and villages (Mason, 1999). Resource procurement locations and field camps, the most common site types, contain a limited assemblage of artifacts and subsistence remains, primarily lithic debitage, some tools, fire affected rock, and small amounts of animal bones and charred seeds and nuts. This indicates that these types of sites were used primarily for focused activities and short-term occupancy.

Villages and residential bases, on the other hand, show evidence for long-term occupation by large groups of people. Villages were occupied year-round, while residential bases were occupied seasonally. Artifacts and features found at both villages and residential bases, including large amounts of faunal and botanical remains, numerous high-quality tools, fire-affected rock, and anthrosols, indicate a wide range of activities (Mason 1999). Bedrock mortars point to the processing of seeds and acorns, and ceremonial activities are evidenced by the presence of pictographs, petroglyphs, and cupules within village sites.

Ethnographic Setting

The greater San Diego area was inhabited by a group of people known generally as the Kumeyaay. The Kumeyaay are one of many local Native groups collectively referred to as the Diegueño, specifically representing populations occupying an area that encompassed roughly southern present-day San Diego County, southern Imperial County, and northern Baja California (Kroeber 1925). The Kumeyaay language belonged to the Yuman language family, Hokan stock (Luomala 1978). Subsistence strategy for the Kumeyaay involved small-game hunting and resource gathering, with a noted reliance upon marine resources near San Diego Bay and along the Pacific Coast. Inland Kumeyaay populations relied primarily upon the exploitation of small game animals including insects, fish, birds, dove, rabbits, and squirrels, as well as abundantly available vegetal resources such as many varieties of seeds, principally the acorn, cacti, and herbaceous plants. Studies indicate that the Kumeyaay divided their seasonal subsistence between the mountain and the desert ecological zones. With the seasons, the Kumeyaay moved in small bands from one productive area to another to ensure a near constant food supply (Luomala 1978).

In 1769, the Mission San Diego de Alcalá was founded and Kumeyaay were missionized and eventually moved onto reservations (Luomala 1978). Today, Kumeyaay tribal members within the United States are divided into twelve federally recognized bands: Barona, Campo, Ewiiapaayp, Inaja-Cosmit, Jamul, La Posta, Manzanita, Mesa Grande, San Pasqual, Santa Ysabel, Sycuan, and Viejas. An additional San Diego County band, the Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Indians, is not currently federally recognized. Several more Kumeyaay communities are present in Mexico.

Historical Setting

Spanish Period (A.D. 1769-1821)

Although Spanish explorers made brief visits the region in 1542 and 1602, sustained contact with Europeans did not commence until the onset of the Spanish Period. In 1769 Gaspar de Portola led an expedition from San Diego to the San Francisco Bay (McCawley 1996). This was followed in 1776 by the expedition of Father Francisco Garcés (Johnson and Earle 1990). In the late 18th century, the Spanish began establishing missions in California and forcibly relocating and converting native peoples. The nearest mission to the proposed project area was Mission San Diego de Alcalá, founded in 1769 by Father Junipero Serra. The San Diego Presidio, established just prior to the mission, is located immediately across Interstate 8 from the eastern end of the study area.

With the establishment of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the Spanish began forcibly relocating and converting the regional Kumeyaay population. Throughout California, the Mission system took a toll on the native populations through disease and hard labor; by 1900, the Native Californian population had declined by over 90 percent (Cook 1978). Furthermore, native economies were disrupted, trade routes were interrupted, and native ways of life were significantly altered by the Mission system.

In an effort to promote Spanish settlement of Alta California, Spain granted several large land concessions from 1784 to 1821. At this time, unless certain requirements were met, Spain retained title to the land (State Lands Commission 1982)

Mexican Period (A.D. 1821-1848)

The Mexican Period began when Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821. Mexico continued to promote settlement of California with the issuance of land grants. In 1833, Mexico began the process of secularizing the missions, reclaiming the majority of mission lands and redistributing them as land grants. According to the terms of the Secularization Law of 1833 and Regulations of 1834, at least a portion of the lands would be returned to the Native populations, but this did not always occur (Milliken et al. 2009).

Many ranchos continued to be used for cattle grazing by settlers during the Mexican Period. Hides and tallow from cattle became a major export for Californios (native Hispanic Californians), many of whom became wealthy and prominent members of society. San Diego became a major depot for the hide and tallow trade (Mills 1967). Ships from Boston brought guns, powder, hardware, toilet articles, woolens, cotton goods, boots, shoes and other manufactured items to trade for the valuable hides.

American Period (A.D. 1848-present)

In 1846, the Mexican-American War broke out. Mexican forces were eventually defeated in 1847 and Mexico ceded California to the United States as part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. California officially became one of the United States in 1850. While the treaty recognized the right of Mexican citizens to retain ownership of land granted to them by Spanish or Mexican authorities, the claimant was required to prove their right to the land before a patent was given. The process was lengthy, and generally resulted in the claimant losing at least a portion of their land to attorney's fees and other costs associated with proving ownership (Starr 2007).

When the discovery of gold in northern California was announced in 1848, a huge influx of people from other parts of North America flooded into California. The increased population provided an additional outlet for the Californios' cattle. As demand increased, the price of beef skyrocketed and Californios reaped the benefits. However, a devastating flood in 1861, followed by droughts in 1862 and 1864, led to a rapid decline of the cattle industry; over 70 percent of cattle perished during these droughts (McWilliams 1946; Dinkelspiel 2008). This event, coupled with the burden of proving ownership of their lands, caused many Californios to lose their lands during this period (McWilliams 1946). Former ranchos were subsequently subdivided and sold for agriculture and residential settlement.

The first transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869, connecting San Francisco with the eastern United States. Newcomers poured into northern California. Southern California experienced a trickle-down effect, as many of these newcomers made their way south. The Southern Pacific Railroad extended this line from San Francisco to Los Angeles in 1876. The second transcontinental line, the Santa Fe, was completed in 1886 and caused a fare war, driving fares to an unprecedented low. In 1880, construction began on the California Southern Railroad, which would eventually connect San Diego with the Santa Fe railroad line through the Cajon Pass, by way of Temecula (Brigandi 2012). Settlers flooded into the region and the demand for real estate skyrocketed. The subdivision of the large ranchos took place during this time (Meyer 1981; McWilliams 1946).

Section III. Area of Potential Effects

According to the City's *Historical Resources Guidelines*:

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is the geographic area (or areas) within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historical resources. Investigations and surveys are conducted within the APE to identify the presence or absence of historical resources and, if present, to evaluate their significance. The APE should include all historical resources which reasonably can be expected to be affected (resulting in a change to their historical, architectural, archaeological or cultural character) by a proposed project.

For the current project, the APE is defined as the full extent of the approximately 0.33-acre project site. This includes impact, access, and staging areas as depicted in Figure 3, although the impact area itself (with the potential for ground disturbance) totals less than 0.05 acres. Based on

project design plans, the depth of ground disturbance could extend up to 15 feet (5 meters) below surface.

Section IV. Study Methods

Methods used in this study included:

- A records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), using a ¼-mile buffer around the APE.
- Additional research using geologic maps, historical aerial photographic, and topographic maps available at www.historicaerials.com, and research using online and library sources.
- A Sacred Lands File Search (SLF) through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), followed by outreach letters to individuals on the NAHC's contact list.
- A field check of the APE.

Section V. Results of Study

Background Research

Sacred Lands File Search

The NAHC maintains a confidential Sacred Lands File (SLF) which contains sites of traditional, cultural, or religious value to the Native American community. The NAHC was contacted on December 13, 2019 to request a search of the SLF. The NAHC responded to the request in a letter dated January 8, 2019, with positive results, indicating that the vicinity of the APE, though not necessarily the APE itself, does contain sensitive resources (**Appendix A**). No details on the resources were provided, but the NAHC recommended the City contact the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee. The NAHC also provided a list of 19 local California Native American tribal contacts for the APE. Follow-up letters were sent to the contacts on January 13, 2020. As of the date of this report, two responses have been received.

On February 26, 2020, Ms. Angelina Gutierrez, Tribal Historic Preservation Office Monitor Supervisor for the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, replied by email and letter, indicating that the project is within the boundaries of the tribe's Traditional Use Area (TUA). The tribe requested to be kept informed of the project and be provided copies of reports or other documentation arising from the project. Further, the tribe recommended archaeological monitoring pending the results of the archaeological survey and records searches. The tribe further requested consultation to discuss tribal monitoring.

On February 27, 2020, Mr. Ray Teran, Grant Writer/Administrator for the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, replied by email indicating that the project site has cultural significance to the tribe. The tribe further requested that a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be on site for any ground disturbing activity associated with the project.

All correspondence is included in Appendix A. Any future replies from the contacted tribes will be forwarded to the City.

SCIC Records Search

A records search for the APE was conducted on December 16, 2019 at the SCIC housed at San Diego State University. The records search included a review of all recorded cultural resources and previous studies within the APE and a ¼-mile radius (per direction from the City) around the APE. The records search results are included in **Confidential Appendix B**.

Previous Cultural Resources Investigations

The records searches indicate that 37 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a ¼-mile radius of the APE. Of these 37 studies, six covered portions of the APE (**Table 1**), with the result that the entirety of the APE has been previously surveyed, and most of it has been surveyed more than once. Given the extensive number of studies covering the search area, only studies covering the APE are included in Table 2. All list of all studies is included in Confidential Appendix B.

TABLE 1
PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN THE APE

Author	SCIC # (SD-)	Title	Year
City of San Diego	12200	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (MSWSMP)	2009
City of San Diego	16802	Uptown Community Plan Area Draft Historic Resources Survey Report	2016
Alter, Ruth	03683	Results of the Historic Building Assessment for 1128 Oliver Avenue, San Diego, California	1999
Brunzell, David	17229	Cultural Resources Records Search for the Rainbow Heights Project, Fallbrook, San Diego County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF1536)	2015
May, Vonn Marie	10444	Uptown Historic Architectural and Cultural Landscape Reconnaissance Survey	2006
Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, Teresa Woodward, and Daniel Ballester	08025	Historical Resources Compliance Report Track Improvement, between San Diego and National City and New Locomotive/ Car Service and Inspection Facility in National City San Diego County, CA	2002

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The records search results indicate that 74 cultural resources have been previously recorded within a ¼-mile radius around of the APE (Confidential Appendix B). These include two historic-period archaeological sites and 72 historic-period built resources. None occur within the APE, although one (P-37-018891) occurs near the intersection of Keating and Neal Streets. This resource is comprised of two historic-period refuse deposits. The resource was discovered in 2000 during a trenching project, and appears to represent refuse that was buried when the area, once part of a ravine, was artificially filled and levelled. In addition, two built resources, both residences (P-37-021836 and P-37-21840), occur adjacent to the northeastern end of the staging

area along Pringle Street. However, both occur outside the APE and neither will be impacted by the project, either directly or indirectly.

Historic Maps and Aerial Photographs

Historic maps and aerial photographs were examined to provide historical information about the history of landscape modification and development in the APE, and to contribute to an assessment of the APE's archaeological sensitivity. Available resources include numerous U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps beginning as early as 1904 and extending until 2015, and aerial photographs from 1953 to 2016 (historicaerials.com, 2019).

Available topographic maps provide little insight into development within the APE. Topographic maps between 1903 and 1932 show the APE as undeveloped, with a northeast-southwest trending road to the north of the project. The 1941 map shows Pringle Street in its current location, and numerous buildings, presumably residences, along the road. The 1942 map shows the beginning of several streets running perpendicular to Pringle Street, but none is in the location of Guy Street, and it is not clear if these represent actual roads, or planned roads. Subsequent maps from 1955 through 2001 show various levels of development and configurations of roads, but none match the current alignment of roads, indicating that the topographic maps were not updated for a long period of time. Only on the 2012 map does Guy Street appear, but aside from that and several other roads, the map depicts no other development in the area.

Aerial photographs from 1953, 1964, and 1966 show Pringle Street and numerous residences in the vicinity of the portion of the APE along Guy Street between Pringle and Keating Streets. The northwestern reach of Guy Street (intersecting with Pringle Street) is apparent as a dirt driveway, and the half-block immediately southwest of that intersection is shown as developed with houses. The current impact area is shown as covered with trees, and there is no development or improvement on the southern end of the street, at the downslope end of the APE toward Keating Street. The extant retaining wall separating the upper and lower portions of Guy Street does not appear to be present. However, the wall does appear on the 1972 photo, indicating that it was constructed sometime between 1966 and 1972. Also on the 1972 photo are houses at the southern, or downslope end of Guy Street, although the street itself is not paved. The current configuration of Keating, Pringle, and Guy Streets (all paved), as well as adjacent residences, appears by 1980, and has changed little since then.

In regards to the staging area at the northeastern end of Keating Street, the 1953 aerial shows the land as undeveloped, and it appears to consist of steeply sloped ravines, though this is difficult to discern in the photo. A 1964 photo shows exposed earth across a broad area around the staging area, likely indicative of filling and levelling of the land. The 1966 photo shows the current configuration of Keating Street, as well as the building that still stands on the northwest side of the street. The staging area and its immediate vicinity have remained generally unchanged since then.

Field Reconnaissance

Given that the project APE is fully paved or developed with ornamental landscaping, and the natural ground surface is obscured (see **Figure 4** in Section IX. Attachments), a pedestrian survey was not conducted. However, during the project kick-off meeting, the entire APE was inspected to confirm that no exposures of open earth were present. While the staging area at the northeastern end of Keating Street is adjacent to bare earth (and a steep drop-off), project staging will be confined to asphalt-paved portions only. Regardless, unpaved portions adjacent to the staging area were examined closely and no cultural materials were identified on the ground surface (see **Figure 5** in Section IX. Attachments).

Evaluations

No resources were evaluated as part of this assessment.

Section VI. Recommendations

No cultural resources were identified within the APE. However, this is not surprising given that the entirety of the Project area is paved or landscaped with ornamental vegetation. As such, there is potential buried archaeological resources within the APE. Also, given that all of the 74 resources identified within a ¼-mile radius of the APE date to the historic period, any resources within the project site likely would date to the historic period as well. The greatest potential for resources would be within or at the base of any artificial fill around the retaining wall on Guy Street, where artificial infilling of the area may have buried artifacts resting the original ground surface. Such a situation can be seen with resource P-37-018891, which is a buried historic-period refuse deposit in the vicinity of the staging area at the northeastern end of Keating Street. It appears that the refuse was buried when the area was artificially filled and levelled.

Given the possibility of buried archaeological resources, ESA recommends the following measures be implemented to reduce potential project-related impacts to archaeological deposits that may qualify as historical resources or unique archaeological resources pursuant to CEQA.

1. Prior to project implementation, the Applicant will retain a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology, and qualified by the City of San Diego (per Appendix B of the *Historical Resources Guidelines*), to carry out all mitigation related to cultural resources.
2. Unpaved ground adjacent to the staging area at the northeastern end of Keating Street should be avoided.
3. An archaeological monitor (working under the direct supervision of the qualified archaeologist) and a Native American monitor should observe all excavation in the vicinity of the retaining wall on Guy Street. The concern will primarily be with deeper excavation that might encounter the original ground surface beneath any artificial fill, though the fill itself may contain artifacts as well. For this reason, activities that cause only surficial impacts, such as asphalt cutting and vegetation removal, likely have a low potential for encountering cultural resources. Similarly, once native deposits are

encountered, the potential for archaeological resources buried in those deposits is low. The primary goal of the monitoring, then, will be to determine whether archaeological resources are present within the fill or on the original ground surface beneath the fill.

The qualified archaeologist, in coordination with the City and the Native American monitor, may reduce or discontinue monitoring if it is determined that the possibility of encountering archaeological deposits is low based on observations of exposed sediments, and according to the expectations noted above. Archaeological monitoring will be conducted by an archaeologist familiar with the types of archaeological resources that could be encountered within the APE. The monitors will be empowered to halt or redirect project activities away from the vicinity of a discovery until the qualified archaeologist has evaluated the discovery and determined appropriate treatment (as prescribed below). The archaeological monitor will keep daily logs detailing the types of activities and soils observed, and any discoveries. After monitoring has been completed, the qualified archaeologist will prepare a monitoring report that details the results of monitoring. The report will be submitted to the City and any Native American groups who request a copy. A copy of the final report will be filed at the SCIC.

4. In the event of the unanticipated discovery of archaeological materials, all work should immediately cease within approximately 50 feet of the discovery until it can be evaluated by the qualified archaeologist. Project work should not resume until the qualified archaeologist has conferred with the City on the significance of the resource. The qualified archaeologist and the City should consult with appropriate Native American representatives in assessing prehistoric or Native American resources.

If it is determined that the discovered archaeological resource constitutes a historical resource or a unique archaeological resource under CEQA, avoidance and preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigation. Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, avoidance, incorporating the resource into open space, capping, or deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement. In the event that preservation in place is demonstrated to be infeasible and data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation available, a Cultural Resources Treatment Plan should be prepared and implemented by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with the City. The Cultural Resources Treatment Plan should provide procedures for the adequate recovery of the scientifically consequential information contained in the archaeological resource. The qualified archaeologist and the City should consult with appropriate Native American representatives in determining treatment for prehistoric or Native American resources to ensure cultural values ascribed to the resources, beyond those which are scientifically important, are considered.


If human remains are encountered, all work should halt work in the vicinity (within 100 feet) of the discovery and the City and the San Diego County Coroner should be contacted in accordance with PRC Section 5097.98 and Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the NAHC should be notified in accordance with Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5,

subdivision (c), and PRC Section 5097.98 (as amended by AB 2641). The NAHC would designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the remains per PRC Section 5097.98. Until the landowner has conferred with the MLD, the City must ensure that the immediate vicinity where the discovery occurred is not disturbed by further activity, is adequately protected according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, and that further activities take into account the possibility of multiple burials.

Section VII. Sources Consulted

Source	Date
National Register of Historic Places	12/19
California Register of Historical Resources	12/19
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register	12/19
Archaeological/Historical Site Records:	
South Coastal Information Center	12/19
Other Sources Consulted:	
www.historicaerials.com	
see Bibliography	

Section VIII. Certification

Preparer: Michael R. Bever, PhD, RPA	Title: Principal Investigator and Cultural Resources Program Manager, Environmental Science Associates
Signature: 	Date: December 26, 2020

Section IX. Attachments

National Archaeological Database Information

Author: Michael R. Bever, PhD, RPA

Consulting Firm: Environmental Science Associates, 550 West C Street, San Diego, CA 92101

Report Date: December 2020

Report Title: Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project, City of San Diego, California, Archaeological Resources Report

Prepared for: City of San Diego, Transportation & Storm Water Department

Type of Study: Records Search

New Sites: None

Updated Sites: None

USGS Quadrangle: La Jolla, California 7.5'; Township 16 South, Range 3 West, Unsectioned

Acreage: 0.33 acres

Key Words: Records Search, Negative Results, City of San Diego

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Photographs



Figure 4a. View of landscaped retaining wall from downslope side, view to W



Figure 4b. View of impact area and retaining wall from upslope side, view to E



Figure 5a. View of staging area at northeastern end of Keating Street, view to NNE



Figure 5b. View of unpaved ground adjacent to staging area at northeastern end of Keating Street, view to S

Personnel Qualifications



Michael R. Bever, PhD, RPA

Senior Cultural Resources Specialist

EDUCATION

PhD, Anthropology,
Southern Methodist
University

MA, Anthropology,
Southern Methodist
University

BA, Anthropology, with
honors, History minor,
University of California,
Davis

24 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS

Register of Professional
Archaeologists (RPA),
#16583

County of San Diego
CEQA Consultant List
for Archaeology

Riverside County
Certification List for
Archaeology

Secretary of the Interior
and Caltrans Qualified
as Principal Investigator

Certified in CA and NV
as Principal under BLM
Cultural Resources Use
Permits

40-Hour HAZWOPER
Certification

Dr. Bever has over 24 years of experience in archaeology and cultural resources management. He has worked throughout the western United States, with a focus in California. He has experience and specialized training in project management, business development, and cultural resources practice oversight, and has directed projects involving a wide breadth of resource types in compliance with federal and state laws and regulations. Dr. Bever's experience includes all manner of cultural resources studies and documentation for projects both large and small, and he has presented various cultural resources management training courses in both professional and academic settings.

In addition to work in cultural resources management, Dr. Bever has held tenure-track professorships at the University of Texas at Austin and the University of Nevada, Reno. A published expert in the earliest prehistory of North America, he is well-versed in archaeological research design and all aspects of archaeological field and laboratory research.

Relevant Experience

Montezuma Channel Repair, City of San Diego, CA. *Cultural Resources Manager.*

Dr. Bever oversaw cultural resource studies for the City's channel repair project in Montezuma Channel. The project requires an evaluation for substantial conformance with the City's Master Maintenance Program, derived from a program-level EIR and meeting the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. Cultural resource studies included a records search, field survey, and preparation of an Individual Historic Assessment (IAH).

Santa Margarita Preserve, San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation, San Diego County, CA. *Cultural Resources Manager.*

Dr. Bever oversaw cultural resources studies for an inventory of this 210-acre preserve in northern San Diego County. Studies involved Native American consultation, extensive archival research into the history of the preserve and vicinity, field survey, resource recording, and reporting. Both a cultural resources technical report and vegetation management plan with a cultural resources element were prepared.

South Santa Fe Road Biomitigation Parcel, County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use, San Diego County, CA. *Cultural Resources Manager.*

Dr. Bever managed the cultural resources tasks as part of an environmental assessment for a parcel targeted for wetland remediation as part of a transportation project. The project involved a records search, pedestrian survey, and archival research to document a standing structure on the property. Because much of the project area lies beneath modern fill, backhoe trenching was used to test for the presence of subsurface archaeological materials. Studies were conducted in compliance with Caltrans regulatory requirements.

Sorrento/Los Peñasquitos Waterways Restoration and Improvement Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, CA. *Cultural Resources Manager.*

The Sorrento/Los Peñasquitos project seeks to restore portions of historic salt

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for American
Archaeology

Society for California
Archaeology

SPECIALIZED EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING

Advanced Project
Management, ESA

Project Management
and Advanced Project
Management, Project
Management Institute

Best Practices in
Historic Preservation,
City of San Diego and
California Office of
Historic Preservation

Paleontological Monitor
Training, San Jose State
University

Numerous CEQA, NEPA
and Section 106 training
programs

Effective Presentation
Skills: The Shortlist
Interview Toolbox, The

marsh in the southeastern portion of the Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, along with providing channel enhancements, creation of tidal channels, tidal wetland grading, sediment management, and habitat creation within parcels of land owned and managed by the City of San Diego, State Coastal Conservancy, and California State Parks. Dr. Bever oversaw Phase I cultural resource studies, which consisted of background research, coordination with California State Parks and the Native American Heritage Commission, and an intensive field survey. Over 12 archaeological resources from both the historic and prehistoric periods were documented. The study was conducted in compliance with CEQA and the results will be used to refine project design and implementation.

Pacific Beach Drainage Remediation, City of San Diego, CA. *Cultural Resources Manager.* ESA prepared a grant under the San Diego County Vector Control Program to address continuous ponding of water within an existing drainage ditch that runs adjacent to the Mission Bay High School and along Pacific Beach Drive, and a storm drain outfall in Kendall Frost Marsh (DEH Site #499). ESA was then awarded the planning, design, and permitting of this project, which will include removal of accumulated sediment and extensive vegetation from the storm drain channel where ponded water is observed. ESA designed and permitting the required mitigation measures, which include the restoration of tidal wetlands in Kendall Frost Marsh where fill material will be removed and tidal channels reestablished. Dr. Bever directed a Phase I cultural resources inventory for the project, which involved archival research, paleontological background research, tribal outreach, field survey, and reporting, including preparation of mitigation measures designed to avoid impacts to any resources that might be found in this environmentally sensitive area.

San Ysidro Affordable Housing Project, City of San Diego, CA. *Project and Cultural Resources Manager.* ESA provided technical support services, including cultural resources and air quality/greenhouse gas studies and regulatory guidance, for TTG Environmental's NEPA EA for the San Ysidro Affordable Housing Project. The applicant, National Renaissance Core, proposes to construct affordable housing facilities within the City of San Diego. As a project seeking HUD funding, the environmental documentation must comply with NEPA and, for the cultural resources studies, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Dr. Bever led the cultural resources studies, which were prepared in compliance with a Section 106 Programmatic Agreement among the City of San Diego (the San Diego Housing Commission), SHPO, and HUD, for HUD-funded projects within the City. Studies included preliminary documentation of a single built resource on the property.

Vista del Puente Affordable Housing Project, City of San Diego, CA. *Project and Cultural Resources Manager.* ESA provided technical support services, including cultural resources studies and regulatory guidance, for TTG Environmental's NEPA EA for the Vista Del Puente Affordable Housing Project. As a project seeking HUD funding, the environmental documentation must comply with NEPA and, for the cultural resources studies, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Dr. Bever led the cultural resources studies, which were prepared in compliance with a Section 106 Programmatic Agreement among the City of San Diego, SHPO, and HUD, for HUD-funded projects within the City. Studies included a Phase I inventory, extended Phase I subsurface testing for archaeological resources, and documentation and evaluation of an existing residence, which was found ineligible for local, state and federal listing. Two archaeological resources, including a prehistoric shell scatter and historic structural remains, were recorded and evaluated as ineligible.

Appendix A: NAHC SLF Search and Native American Correspondence



550 West C Street
Suite 750
San Diego, CA 92101
619.719.4200 phone
619.719.4201 fax

www.esassoc.com

December 13, 2019

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
FAX- 916-373-5471

Subject: SLF search request for the Guy Street Pipe Repair Project (D161012.40)

To whom it may concern:

The City of San Diego (City) has retained Environmental Science Associates (ESA) to prepare an archaeological resources report in support of the Guy Street Pipe Repair Project (Project) in support of a Public Project Assessment (PPA) application package. The project includes installation the following components: a 21-foot Type B inlet, an A-8 cleanout on Guy Street Remove, 10-foot RCP connecting from the Type B inlet to the modified type A-8 cleanout, two Type B concrete ditches that connect to the modified type A-8 cleanout, and a retaining wall with weep holes. The enclosed map depicts the Project location within an unsectioned portion Township 16 South, Range 3 West on the Point Loma, CA 7.5-minute USGS topographic map.

In an effort to provide an adequate appraisal of all potential impacts that may result from the Project, ESA is requesting that a Sacred Lands File search be conducted for sacred lands or traditional cultural properties that may exist within the Project area.

Thank you for your time and cooperation regarding this matter. To expedite the delivery of search results, please e-mail them to mvader@esassoc.com, or fax them to 619.719.4201. Please contact me at 619.241.9238 or e-mail me at mvader@esassoc.com if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. Vader", with a long, horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Michael Vader
Cultural Resources



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

January 8, 2020

Michael Vader
ESA

VIA Email to: mvader@esassoc.com

Re: Guy Street Pipe Repair Project, San Diego County

Dear Mr. Vader:

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 positive. Please contact the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee via phone at (760) 803-5694 for more information. 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 the NAHC. 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: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Joseph Myers
Pomo

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-
Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
1/8/2020**

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande

Edwin Romero, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside, CA, 92040
Phone: (619) 443 - 6612
Fax: (619) 443-0681
cloyd@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

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

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

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

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

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

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

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 Guy Street Pipe Repair Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
1/8/2020**

***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***

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

***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

***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

***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 Guy Street Pipe Repair Project, San Diego County.



550 West C Street
Suite 750
San Diego, CA 92101
619.719.4200 phone
619.719.4201 fax

www.esassoc.com

January 13, 2020

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

Subject: Requesting input for the City of San Diego's Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project

Dear Mr. Linton:

The City of San Diego (City) Transportation and Storm Water Department has retained Environmental Science Associates (ESA) to prepare an archaeological resources report in support of the Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project (Project). The project proposes to install a storm drain system along Guy Street to convey water safely downhill and reduce erosion on the street. There is currently no existing storm drain infrastructure at this location, which causes the water to flow downhill along the steep unimproved street slope at an uncontrolled velocity. To install the infrastructure, the project involves demolition of a retaining wall and its footings, and removal of approximately 1,200 square feet of asphalt. Excavation may extend up to 15 feet in depth. Existing ornamental trees, vegetation, hedges, and wooden retaining walls will be removed from the face of the slope. The enclosed maps depict the roughly 0.33-acre project site, including access areas and staging routes, within an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 3 West on the La Jolla, CA 7.5-minute USGS topographic map. An aerial photo is also enclosed.

In an effort to provide an adequate appraisal of all potential impacts that may result from the Project, ESA requested a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The search indicated that resources are documented within the vicinity of the study area. The NAHC also provided your name on a list of contacts who may have knowledge of resources in the area. We are contacting you on behalf of the City, and at their request, but *please note that this letter does not constitute formal notification per CEQA as modified by Assembly Bill 52*. This is simply an outreach letter designed to solicit any input you may wish to provide.

Thank you for your time and cooperation regarding this matter. If you have any questions or would like to provide comments you may reach me at 619.719.4200, or via e-mail at mbever@esassoc.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "M. Bever", is written over a stylized blue line that forms a large, open loop or bracket shape.

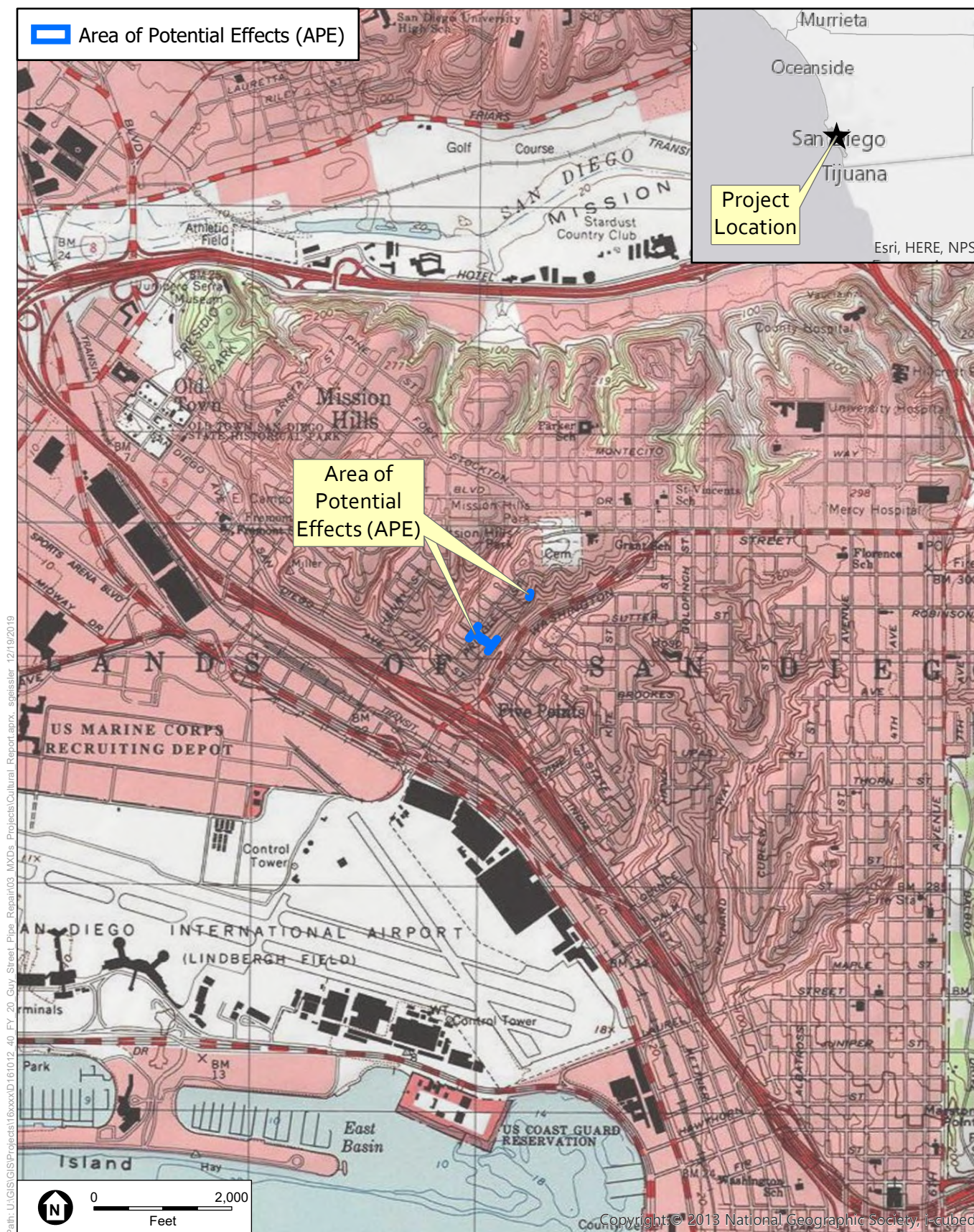
Michael Bever, PhD, RPA
Cultural Resources Specialist
Enclosures: map and aerial photo



SOURCE: Mapbox, 2019; ESA, 2019.

Guy Street Storm Drain Project Archaeological Resources Report

Figure 2
Project Location Map



SOURCE: USGS Topographic Series (Point Loma, La Jolla, CA); ESA, 2019.

Figure 3
Area of Potential Effects



550 West C Street
Suite 750
San Diego, CA 92101
619.719.4200 phone
619.719.4201 fax

www.esassoc.com

January 13, 2020

John Christman, Chairperson
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Requesting input for the City of San Diego's Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project

Dear Chairperson Christman:

The City of San Diego (City) Transportation and Storm Water Department has retained Environmental Science Associates (ESA) to prepare an archaeological resources report in support of the Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project (Project). The project proposes to install a storm drain system along Guy Street to convey water safely downhill and reduce erosion on the street. There is currently no existing storm drain infrastructure at this location, which causes the water to flow downhill along the steep unimproved street slope at an uncontrolled velocity. To install the infrastructure, the project involves demolition of a retaining wall and its footings, and removal of approximately 1,200 square feet of asphalt. Excavation may extend up to 15 feet in depth. Existing ornamental trees, vegetation, hedges, and wooden retaining walls will be removed from the face of the slope. The enclosed maps depict the roughly 0.33-acre project site, including access areas and staging routes, within an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 3 West on the La Jolla, CA 7.5-minute USGS topographic map. An aerial photo is also enclosed.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "M. Bever", is written over a stylized blue line that forms a large, open loop or bracket shape.

Michael Bever, PhD, RPA
Cultural Resources Specialist
Enclosures: map and aerial photo



550 West C Street
Suite 750
San Diego, CA 92101
619.719.4200 phone
619.719.4201 fax

www.esassoc.com

January 13, 2020

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

Subject: Requesting input for the City of San Diego's Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project

Dear Chairperson Pinto:

The City of San Diego (City) Transportation and Storm Water Department has retained Environmental Science Associates (ESA) to prepare an archaeological resources report in support of the Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project (Project). The project proposes to install a storm drain system along Guy Street to convey water safely downhill and reduce erosion on the street. There is currently no existing storm drain infrastructure at this location, which causes the water to flow downhill along the steep unimproved street slope at an uncontrolled velocity. To install the infrastructure, the project involves demolition of a retaining wall and its footings, and removal of approximately 1,200 square feet of asphalt. Excavation may extend up to 15 feet in depth. Existing ornamental trees, vegetation, hedges, and wooden retaining walls will be removed from the face of the slope. The enclosed maps depict the roughly 0.33-acre project site, including access areas and staging routes, within an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 3 West on the La Jolla, CA 7.5-minute USGS topographic map. An aerial photo is also enclosed.

In an effort to provide an adequate appraisal of all potential impacts that may result from the Project, ESA requested a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The search indicated that resources are documented within the vicinity of the study area. The NAHC also provided your name on a list of contacts who may have knowledge of resources in the area. We are contacting you on behalf of the City, and at their request, but *please note that this letter does not constitute formal notification per CEQA as modified by Assembly Bill 52*. This is simply an outreach letter designed to solicit any input you may wish to provide.

Thank you for your time and cooperation regarding this matter. If you have any questions or would like to provide comments you may reach me at 619.719.4200, or via e-mail at mbever@esassoc.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "M. Bever", is written over a stylized blue line that forms a large, open loop or 'C' shape.

Michael Bever, PhD, RPA
Cultural Resources Specialist
Enclosures: map and aerial photo



550 West C Street
Suite 750
San Diego, CA 92101
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619.719.4201 fax

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January 13, 2020

John Flores, Environmental Coordinator
San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082

Subject: Requesting input for the City of San Diego's Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project

Dear Mr. Flores:

The City of San Diego (City) Transportation and Storm Water Department has retained Environmental Science Associates (ESA) to prepare an archaeological resources report in support of the Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project (Project). The project proposes to install a storm drain system along Guy Street to convey water safely downhill and reduce erosion on the street. There is currently no existing storm drain infrastructure at this location, which causes the water to flow downhill along the steep unimproved street slope at an uncontrolled velocity. To install the infrastructure, the project involves demolition of a retaining wall and its footings, and removal of approximately 1,200 square feet of asphalt. Excavation may extend up to 15 feet in depth. Existing ornamental trees, vegetation, hedges, and wooden retaining walls will be removed from the face of the slope. The enclosed maps depict the roughly 0.33-acre project site, including access areas and staging routes, within an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 3 West on the La Jolla, CA 7.5-minute USGS topographic map. An aerial photo is also enclosed.

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Michael Bever, PhD, RPA
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Enclosures: map and aerial photo



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January 13, 2020

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Requesting input for the City of San Diego's Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project

Dear Vice Chairperson Garcia:

The City of San Diego (City) Transportation and Storm Water Department has retained Environmental Science Associates (ESA) to prepare an archaeological resources report in support of the Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project (Project). The project proposes to install a storm drain system along Guy Street to convey water safely downhill and reduce erosion on the street. There is currently no existing storm drain infrastructure at this location, which causes the water to flow downhill along the steep unimproved street slope at an uncontrolled velocity. To install the infrastructure, the project involves demolition of a retaining wall and its footings, and removal of approximately 1,200 square feet of asphalt. Excavation may extend up to 15 feet in depth. Existing ornamental trees, vegetation, hedges, and wooden retaining walls will be removed from the face of the slope. The enclosed maps depict the roughly 0.33-acre project site, including access areas and staging routes, within an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 3 West on the La Jolla, CA 7.5-minute USGS topographic map. An aerial photo is also enclosed.

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January 13, 2020

Ralph Goff, Chairperson
Campo Band of Diegueño Mission Indians
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA 91906

Subject: Requesting input for the City of San Diego's Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project

Dear Chairperson Goff:

The City of San Diego (City) Transportation and Storm Water Department has retained Environmental Science Associates (ESA) to prepare an archaeological resources report in support of the Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project (Project). The project proposes to install a storm drain system along Guy Street to convey water safely downhill and reduce erosion on the street. There is currently no existing storm drain infrastructure at this location, which causes the water to flow downhill along the steep unimproved street slope at an uncontrolled velocity. To install the infrastructure, the project involves demolition of a retaining wall and its footings, and removal of approximately 1,200 square feet of asphalt. Excavation may extend up to 15 feet in depth. Existing ornamental trees, vegetation, hedges, and wooden retaining walls will be removed from the face of the slope. The enclosed maps depict the roughly 0.33-acre project site, including access areas and staging routes, within an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 3 West on the La Jolla, CA 7.5-minute USGS topographic map. An aerial photo is also enclosed.

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January 13, 2020

Allen Lawson, Chairperson
San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082

Subject: Requesting input for the City of San Diego's Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project

Dear Chairperson Lawson:

The City of San Diego (City) Transportation and Storm Water Department has retained Environmental Science Associates (ESA) to prepare an archaeological resources report in support of the Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project (Project). The project proposes to install a storm drain system along Guy Street to convey water safely downhill and reduce erosion on the street. There is currently no existing storm drain infrastructure at this location, which causes the water to flow downhill along the steep unimproved street slope at an uncontrolled velocity. To install the infrastructure, the project involves demolition of a retaining wall and its footings, and removal of approximately 1,200 square feet of asphalt. Excavation may extend up to 15 feet in depth. Existing ornamental trees, vegetation, hedges, and wooden retaining walls will be removed from the face of the slope. The enclosed maps depict the roughly 0.33-acre project site, including access areas and staging routes, within an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 3 West on the La Jolla, CA 7.5-minute USGS topographic map. An aerial photo is also enclosed.

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January 13, 2020

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

Subject: Requesting input for the City of San Diego's Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project

Dear Ms. Lucas:

The City of San Diego (City) Transportation and Storm Water Department has retained Environmental Science Associates (ESA) to prepare an archaeological resources report in support of the Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project (Project). The project proposes to install a storm drain system along Guy Street to convey water safely downhill and reduce erosion on the street. There is currently no existing storm drain infrastructure at this location, which causes the water to flow downhill along the steep unimproved street slope at an uncontrolled velocity. To install the infrastructure, the project involves demolition of a retaining wall and its footings, and removal of approximately 1,200 square feet of asphalt. Excavation may extend up to 15 feet in depth. Existing ornamental trees, vegetation, hedges, and wooden retaining walls will be removed from the face of the slope. The enclosed maps depict the roughly 0.33-acre project site, including access areas and staging routes, within an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 3 West on the La Jolla, CA 7.5-minute USGS topographic map. An aerial photo is also enclosed.

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Michael Bever, PhD, RPA
Cultural Resources Specialist
Enclosures: map and aerial photo



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January 13, 2020

Michael Linton, Chairperson
Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians
P.O Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Subject: Requesting input for the City of San Diego's Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project

Dear Chairperson Linton:

The City of San Diego (City) Transportation and Storm Water Department has retained Environmental Science Associates (ESA) to prepare an archaeological resources report in support of the Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project (Project). The project proposes to install a storm drain system along Guy Street to convey water safely downhill and reduce erosion on the street. There is currently no existing storm drain infrastructure at this location, which causes the water to flow downhill along the steep unimproved street slope at an uncontrolled velocity. To install the infrastructure, the project involves demolition of a retaining wall and its footings, and removal of approximately 1,200 square feet of asphalt. Excavation may extend up to 15 feet in depth. Existing ornamental trees, vegetation, hedges, and wooden retaining walls will be removed from the face of the slope. The enclosed maps depict the roughly 0.33-acre project site, including access areas and staging routes, within an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 3 West on the La Jolla, CA 7.5-minute USGS topographic map. An aerial photo is also enclosed.

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January 13, 2020

Cody Martinez, Chairperson
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA 92019

Subject: Requesting input for the City of San Diego's Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project

Dear Chairperson Martinez:

The City of San Diego (City) Transportation and Storm Water Department has retained Environmental Science Associates (ESA) to prepare an archaeological resources report in support of the Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project (Project). The project proposes to install a storm drain system along Guy Street to convey water safely downhill and reduce erosion on the street. There is currently no existing storm drain infrastructure at this location, which causes the water to flow downhill along the steep unimproved street slope at an uncontrolled velocity. To install the infrastructure, the project involves demolition of a retaining wall and its footings, and removal of approximately 1,200 square feet of asphalt. Excavation may extend up to 15 feet in depth. Existing ornamental trees, vegetation, hedges, and wooden retaining walls will be removed from the face of the slope. The enclosed maps depict the roughly 0.33-acre project site, including access areas and staging routes, within an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 3 West on the La Jolla, CA 7.5-minute USGS topographic map. An aerial photo is also enclosed.

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Cultural Resources Specialist
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January 13, 2020

Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA 91905

Subject: Requesting input for the City of San Diego's Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project

Dear Administrator Miller:

The City of San Diego (City) Transportation and Storm Water Department has retained Environmental Science Associates (ESA) to prepare an archaeological resources report in support of the Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project (Project). The project proposes to install a storm drain system along Guy Street to convey water safely downhill and reduce erosion on the street. There is currently no existing storm drain infrastructure at this location, which causes the water to flow downhill along the steep unimproved street slope at an uncontrolled velocity. To install the infrastructure, the project involves demolition of a retaining wall and its footings, and removal of approximately 1,200 square feet of asphalt. Excavation may extend up to 15 feet in depth. Existing ornamental trees, vegetation, hedges, and wooden retaining walls will be removed from the face of the slope. The enclosed maps depict the roughly 0.33-acre project site, including access areas and staging routes, within an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 3 West on the La Jolla, CA 7.5-minute USGS topographic map. An aerial photo is also enclosed.

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January 13, 2020

Kristie Orosco, Kumeyaay Resource Specialist
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA 92019

Subject: Requesting input for the City of San Diego's Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project

Dear Ms. Orosco:

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January 13, 2020

Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson
Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians
2005 S. Escondido Blvd.
Escondido, CA 92025

Subject: Requesting input for the City of San Diego's Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project

Dear Chairperson Osuna:

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January 13, 2020

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA 91905

Subject: Requesting input for the City of San Diego's Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project

Dear Chairperson Parada:

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January 13, 2020

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

Subject: Requesting input for the City of San Diego's Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project

Dear Chairperson Perez:

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January 13, 2020

Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic Officer, Resource Management
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Requesting input for the City of San Diego's Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project

Dear Mr. Pingleton:

The City of San Diego (City) Transportation and Storm Water Department has retained Environmental Science Associates (ESA) to prepare an archaeological resources report in support of the Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project (Project). The project proposes to install a storm drain system along Guy Street to convey water safely downhill and reduce erosion on the street. There is currently no existing storm drain infrastructure at this location, which causes the water to flow downhill along the steep unimproved street slope at an uncontrolled velocity. To install the infrastructure, the project involves demolition of a retaining wall and its footings, and removal of approximately 1,200 square feet of asphalt. Excavation may extend up to 15 feet in depth. Existing ornamental trees, vegetation, hedges, and wooden retaining walls will be removed from the face of the slope. The enclosed maps depict the roughly 0.33-acre project site, including access areas and staging routes, within an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 3 West on the La Jolla, CA 7.5-minute USGS topographic map. An aerial photo is also enclosed.

In an effort to provide an adequate appraisal of all potential impacts that may result from the Project, ESA requested a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The search indicated that resources are documented within the vicinity of the study area. The NAHC also provided your name on a list of contacts who may have knowledge of resources in the area. We are contacting you on behalf of the City, and at their request, but *please note that this letter does not constitute formal notification per CEQA as modified by Assembly Bill 52*. This is simply an outreach letter designed to solicit any input you may wish to provide.

Thank you for your time and cooperation regarding this matter. If you have any questions or would like to provide comments you may reach me at 619.719.4200, or via e-mail at mbever@esassoc.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "M. Bever", is written over a stylized blue line that forms a large, open loop or bracket shape.

Michael Bever, PhD, RPA
Cultural Resources Specialist
Enclosures: map and aerial photo



550 West C Street
Suite 750
San Diego, CA 92101
619.719.4200 phone
619.719.4201 fax

www.esassoc.com

January 13, 2020

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Requesting input for the City of San Diego's Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project

Dear Chairperson Pinto:

The City of San Diego (City) Transportation and Storm Water Department has retained Environmental Science Associates (ESA) to prepare an archaeological resources report in support of the Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project (Project). The project proposes to install a storm drain system along Guy Street to convey water safely downhill and reduce erosion on the street. There is currently no existing storm drain infrastructure at this location, which causes the water to flow downhill along the steep unimproved street slope at an uncontrolled velocity. To install the infrastructure, the project involves demolition of a retaining wall and its footings, and removal of approximately 1,200 square feet of asphalt. Excavation may extend up to 15 feet in depth. Existing ornamental trees, vegetation, hedges, and wooden retaining walls will be removed from the face of the slope. The enclosed maps depict the roughly 0.33-acre project site, including access areas and staging routes, within an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 3 West on the La Jolla, CA 7.5-minute USGS topographic map. An aerial photo is also enclosed.

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Michael Bever, PhD, RPA
Cultural Resources Specialist
Enclosures: map and aerial photo



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San Diego, CA 92101
619.719.4200 phone
619.719.4201 fax

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January 13, 2020

Edwin Romero, Chairperson
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA, 92040

Subject: Requesting input for the City of San Diego's Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project

Dear Chairperson Romero:

The City of San Diego (City) Transportation and Storm Water Department has retained Environmental Science Associates (ESA) to prepare an archaeological resources report in support of the Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project (Project). The project proposes to install a storm drain system along Guy Street to convey water safely downhill and reduce erosion on the street. There is currently no existing storm drain infrastructure at this location, which causes the water to flow downhill along the steep unimproved street slope at an uncontrolled velocity. To install the infrastructure, the project involves demolition of a retaining wall and its footings, and removal of approximately 1,200 square feet of asphalt. Excavation may extend up to 15 feet in depth. Existing ornamental trees, vegetation, hedges, and wooden retaining walls will be removed from the face of the slope. The enclosed maps depict the roughly 0.33-acre project site, including access areas and staging routes, within an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 3 West on the La Jolla, CA 7.5-minute USGS topographic map. An aerial photo is also enclosed.

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Sincerely,

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Michael Bever, PhD, RPA
Cultural Resources Specialist
Enclosures: map and aerial photo



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San Diego, CA 92101
619.719.4200 phone
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January 13, 2020

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

Subject: Requesting input for the City of San Diego's Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project

Dear Chairperson Santos:

The City of San Diego (City) Transportation and Storm Water Department has retained Environmental Science Associates (ESA) to prepare an archaeological resources report in support of the Guy Street Storm Drain Improvements Project (Project). The project proposes to install a storm drain system along Guy Street to convey water safely downhill and reduce erosion on the street. There is currently no existing storm drain infrastructure at this location, which causes the water to flow downhill along the steep unimproved street slope at an uncontrolled velocity. To install the infrastructure, the project involves demolition of a retaining wall and its footings, and removal of approximately 1,200 square feet of asphalt. Excavation may extend up to 15 feet in depth. Existing ornamental trees, vegetation, hedges, and wooden retaining walls will be removed from the face of the slope. The enclosed maps depict the roughly 0.33-acre project site, including access areas and staging routes, within an unsectioned portion of Township 16 South, Range 3 West on the La Jolla, CA 7.5-minute USGS topographic map. An aerial photo is also enclosed.

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Sincerely,

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Michael Bever, PhD, RPA
Cultural Resources Specialist
Enclosures: map and aerial photo

Michael Bever

From: Angelina Gutierrez <angelinag@sanpasqualtribe.org>
Sent: Wednesday, February 26, 2020 4:27 PM
To: Michael Bever
Subject: City of San Diego Guy Street Storm Drain
Attachments: Guy Street SD.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Good afternoon Mr. Bever
Please see attach file, thank you

Respectfully,

Angelina Gutierrez
THPO Monitor Supervisor
San Pasqual Environmental Department
angelinag@sanpasqualtribe.org
Phone (760) 651-5219
Cell: (760) 803-5648





SAN PASQUAL BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

SAN PASQUAL RESERVATION

TRIBAL COUNCIL

Stephen W. Cope
Chairman

Justin Quis Quis
Vice Chairman

Tilda M. Green
Secretary-Treasurer

David L. Toler
Councilman

Joe Chavez
Councilman

January 26, 2020

Michael Bever PhD, RPA
Cultural Resources Specialist
550 West C Street
San Diego CA 92101

RE: Requesting input for the city of San Diego Guy Street Drain Improvements project

Dear Mr. Bever,

The San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office has received your notification of the project referenced above. This letter constitutes our response on behalf of David L. Toler THPO Officer.

We have consulted our maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized San Pasqual Indian Reservation. It is, however, within the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, we request to be kept in the information loop as the project progresses and would appreciate being maintained on the receiving list for project updates, reports of investigations, and /or any documentation that might be generated regarding previously reported or newly discovered sites. Further, we may recommend archaeological pending the results of site surveys and records searches associated with the project. If the project boundaries are modified to extend beyond the currently proposed limits, we request updated information and the opportunity to respond to your changes.

San Pasqual Band is requesting consultation to talk about San Pasqual Possibly monitoring for this project. Thank you

We appreciate involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me by telephone 760-651-5142 or by e-mail at

THPO@sanpasqualtribe.org.

Sincerely,

Angelina Gutierrez
Tribal Historic Preservation Office, Monitor Supervisor
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians

Michael Bever

From: Ray Teran <rteran@viejas-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, February 27, 2020 9:20 AM
To: Michael Bever
Cc: Ernest Pingleton
Subject: Guy Street Storm Drain

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians ("Viejas") has reviewed the proposed project and at this time we have determined that the project site has cultural significance or ties to Viejas.

Viejas Band request that a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be on site for ground disturbing activities and to inform us of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains.

If you wish to utilize Viejas cultural monitors, please call Ernest Pingleton at 619-659-2314 or email, epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov, for contracting and scheduling. Thank you.

Ray Teran

Viejas Tribal Government
Grant Writer / Administrator
619-659-2312
rteran@viejas-nsn.gov



Confidential Appendix B: Records Search Results (Not for Public Review/Distribution)