



April 14, 2020

Angela Pham
Dudek
605 Third Street
Encinitas, CA 92024

Re: Archaeological Resources Report Form for the Kite and Upas Streets Pipe Repair Project,
San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Pham,

This Archaeological Resources Report Form presents the negative results of a cultural resources study conducted by Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) for the Kite and Upas Streets Pipe Repair Project (Project) located adjacent to 3405 Kite Street and 3410 Jackdaw Street, San Diego, California. The City of San Diego is the lead agency for the Project (City). This study was performed in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines of the Land Development Manual to determine the presence or absence of potentially significant prehistoric and historic resources or buildings within the Project site. As the archaeological survey was negative for historical resources and no archaeological resources were identified within the Project area, the City's Archaeological Resource Report Form is being used to present the results of the study.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Project site is approximately 0.5 acres within the Middletown neighborhood of the City of San Diego, California. The Project site is located adjacent to 3405 Kite Street and 3410 Jackdaw Street and is bounded on the north and south by residential development, on the west by Kite Street, and on the east by a steep hillside of the yard of a residence on Jackdaw Street. The Project is shown on the Point Loma USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle within Township 16 South, Range 3 West, unsectioned Pueblo of San Diego Lands (Figures 1-3).

The Project consists of approximately 300 cubic yards of soil being removed from site to expose a failed storm drainpipe. A sinkhole has developed over an 18-inch metal pipe running adjacent to 3405 Kite Street and 3410 Jackdaw Street. Current site conditions have limited the ability of the City's transportation and storm water department staff to complete a full conditional assessment of the storm drainpipe. In order to complete the assessment, the pipe must be exposed, the trench stabilized with shoring, and the downstream drainage system inspected via closed-circuit television. An excavator will be used to dig a 15-foot wide to 25-foot-wide trench over the existing pipe, with a length of up to 60-feet and a depth of up to 12-feet.

II. SETTING

Natural Environment (Present)

The Project area is located 216.5 feet above mean sea level on a steep slope. The Project area is currently undeveloped, surrounded by modern housing development, and is covered with non-native vegetation, mostly *Carpobrotus edulis* (Ice plant), along with non-native weeds and grasses. A large depression causing a profound sink hole located in the center of the Project area is also present. No evidence from historic aerials, going back to 1953, and historic USGS Topographic Maps, going back to 1904, exists that shows that the Project area was ever developed or has had subsurface disturbances (historicaerials.com 2019).

Natural Environment (Past)

The following prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic background is from the San Diego Municipal Code: Land Development Code – Historical Resources Guidelines, Appendix A – San Diego History (2001).

EARLY MAN PERIOD (BEFORE 8500 BC)

No firm archaeological evidence for the occupation of San Diego County before 10,500 years ago has been discovered. The myths and history that is repeated by the local Native American groups now and at the time of earlier ethnographic research indicate both their presence here since the time of creation and, in some cases, migration from other areas. There are some researchers who advocate an occupation of southern California prior to the Wisconsin Glaciation, around 80,000 to 100,000 years ago (Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976). Local proposed Early Man sites include the Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon and Brown sites, as well as Mission Valley (San Diego River Valley), Del Mar and La Jolla (Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976, 1983, 1989; Moriarty and Minshall 1972; Reeves 1985; Reeves et al. 1986). However, two problems have precluded general acceptance of these claims. First, artifacts recovered from several of the localities have been rejected by many archaeologists as natural products rather than cultural artifacts. Second, the techniques used for assigning early dates to the sites have been considered unsatisfactory (Moratto 1984; Taylor et al. 1985).

Careful scientific investigation of any possible Early Man archaeological remains in this region would be assigned a high research priority. Such a priority would reflect both the substantial popular interest in the issue and the general anthropological importance which any confirmation of a very early human presence in the western hemisphere would have. Anecdotal reports have surfaced over the years that Early Man deposits have been found in the lower levels of later sites in Mission Valley. However, no reports or analyses have been produced supporting these claims.

PALEO-INDIAN PERIOD (8500-6000 BC)

The earliest generally-accepted archaeological culture of present-day San Diego County is the Paleo-Indian culture of the San Dieguito Complex. This complex is usually assigned to the Paleo-Indian Stage and dated to about 10,500 years ago. It would therefore appear to be contemporary with the better-known Fluted Point Tradition of the High Plains and elsewhere and the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition of the Desert West. The San Dieguito Complex, is believed to represent a nomadic hunting culture by some investigators of the complex (Davis et al. 1969;

Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1929, 1966; Warren 1966, 1967) characterized by the use of a variety of scrapers, choppers, bifaces, large projectile points and crescentics, a scarcity or absence of milling implements, and a preference for fine-grained volcanic rock over metaquartzite.

Careful scientific investigation of San Dieguito Complex sites in the region would also be assigned a high research priority. Major research questions relating to the Paleo-Indian Period include confirmation of the presence of the Fluted Point Tradition in San Diego County (Davis and Shutler 1969); better chronological definition of the San Dieguito Complex; determination of whether the San Dieguito assemblages do in fact reflect an early occupation, rather than the remains from a specialized activity set belonging to an Early Archaic Period culture; clarification of the relationship of the San Dieguito Complex, if it represents a separate culture, to the subsequent Early Archaic Period cultures; determination of the subsistence and settlement systems which were associated with the San Dieguito Complex; and clarification of the relationship of the San Dieguito Complex to similar remains in the Mojave Desert, in northwestern and central California, in southern Arizona and in Baja California. The San Dieguito Complex was originally defined in an area centering on the San Dieguito River valley, north of San Diego (Rogers 1929).

EARLY ARCHAIC PERIOD (6000 BC-AD 0)

As a result of climatic shifts and a major change in subsistence strategies, a new cultural pattern assignable to the Archaic Stage is thought by many archaeologists to have replaced the San Dieguito culture before 6000 BC. This new pattern, the Encinitas Tradition, is represented in San Diego County by the La Jolla and Pauma complexes. The coastal La Jolla Complex is characterized as a gathering culture which subsisted largely on shellfish and plant foods from the abundant littoral resources of the area. The La Jolla Complex is best known for its stone-on-stone grinding tools (mano and metate), relatively crude cobble-based flaked lithic technology and flexed human burials. Inland Pauma Complex sites have been assigned to this period on the basis of extensive stone-on-stone grinding tools, Elko Series projectile points and the absence of remains diagnostic of later cultures.

Among the research questions focusing on this period are the delineation of change or the demonstration of extreme continuity within the La Jolla and Pauma complexes; determination of whether coastal La Jolla sites represent permanent occupation areas or brief seasonal camps; the relationship of coastal and inland Archaic cultures; the scope and character of Archaic Period long-range exchange systems; the role of natural changes or culturally-induced stresses in altering subsistence strategies; and the termination of the Archaic Period in a cultural transformation, in an ethnic replacement or in an occupational hiatus in western San Diego County.

LATE PREHISTORIC PERIOD (AD 0-1769)

The Late Prehistoric Period in San Diego County is represented by two distinct cultural patterns, the Yuman Tradition from the Colorado Desert region and the Shoshonean Tradition from the north. These cultural patterns are represented locally by the Cuyamaca Complex from the mountains of southern San Diego County and the San Luis Rey Complex of northern San Diego County. The people of the Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes are ancestral to the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay (Diegueño) and Luiseño, respectively. Prehistorically, the Kumeyaay were a hunting and gathering culture that adapted to a wide range of ecological zones from the

coast to the Peninsular Range. A shift in grinding technology reflected by the addition of the pestle and mortar to the mano and metate, signifying an increased emphasis on acorns as a primary food staple, as well as the introduction of the bow and arrow (i.e., small Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-notched projectile points), obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source in Imperial County and human cremation serve to differentiate Late Prehistoric populations from earlier peoples. Pottery is also characteristic of the Cuyamaca Complex but is absent from the San Luis Rey Complex until relatively late (post AD 1500).

Explanatory models applied to Late Prehistoric sites have drawn most heavily on the ethnographic record. Notable research opportunities for archaeological sites belonging to the Late Prehistoric period include refining chronology, examining the repercussions from environmental changes which were occurring in the deserts to the east, clarifying patterns of inter- and intra- regional exchange, testing the hypothesis of pre-contact horticultural/agricultural practices west of the desert, and testing ethnographic models for the Late Prehistoric settlement system. Hector (1984) focused on the Late Prehistoric Period to examine the use of special activity areas within large sites typical of this period. At issue was whether activities such as tool making, pottery manufacturing and dining were conducted in specific areas within the site, or whether each family unit re-created these activity areas throughout the site. Her findings indicated that no specialized areas existed within Late Prehistoric sites, and furthermore that tools made during this period served a variety of functions.

Late Prehistoric sites appear to be proportionately much less common than Archaic sites in the coastal plains subregion of southwestern San Diego County (Christenson 1990:134-135; Robbins-Wade 1990). These sites tend to be located on low alluvial terraces or at the mouths of coastal lagoons and drainages. Of particular interest is the observation that sites located in the mountains appear to be associated with the Late Prehistoric Period. This suggests that resource exploitation broadened during that time, as populations grew and became more sedentary.

ETHNOHISTORIC PERIOD

The founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769 by Father Junipero Serra and Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in 1798 by Father Lasuen brought about profound changes in the lives of the Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay (Diegueño) and Shoshonean-speaking Luiseño of San Diego County. The coastal Kumeyaay and Luiseño were quickly brought into their respective missions or died from introduced diseases. Ethnographic work, therefore, has concentrated on the mountain and desert peoples who were able to retain some of their aboriginal culture. As a result, ethnographic accounts of the coastal Kumeyaay and Luiseño are few. Today the descendants of the Kumeyaay bands are divided among 12 reservations in the south county; the descendants of the Luiseño bands among five reservations in the north county.

The Kumeyaay are generally considered to be a hunting-gathering society characterized by central-based nomadism. While a large variety of terrestrial and marine food sources were exploited, emphasis was placed on acorn procurement and processing as well as the capture of rabbit and deer. Shipek (1963, 1989b) has strongly suggested that the Kumeyaay, or at least some bands of the Kumeyaay, were practicing proto-agriculture at the time of Spanish contact. While the evidence is problematic, the Kumeyaay were certainly adept land and resource managers with a history of intensive plant husbandry.

Kumeyaay houses varied greatly according to locality, need, choice and raw materials. Formal homes were built only in the winter as they took some time to build and were not really necessary in the summer. Summer camps needed only a windbreak and were usually located under convenient trees, a cave fronted with rocks or an arbor built for protection from the sun. During the summer, the Kumeyaay moved from place to place, camping wherever they were. In the winter they constructed small elliptically shaped huts of poles covered with brush or bark. The floor of the house was usually sunk about two feet into the earth. In the foothills and mountains hiwat brush or deer broom was applied in bundles tied on with strands of yucca. In cold weather the brush was covered with earth to help keep the heat inside. Bundles of brush were tied together to make a door just large enough to crawl through.

Most activities, such as cooking and eating, took place outside the house. The cooking arbor was a lean-to type structure or four posts with brush over the top. Village owned structures were ceremonial and were the center of many activities. Sweathouses were built and used by the Kumeyaay men. They were built around four posts set in a square near a river or stream and usually had a dug-out floor. The sweathouse was also used sometimes as a place for treating illnesses.

As with most hunting-gathering societies, Kumeyaay social organization was formed in terms of kinship. The Kumeyaay had a patrilineal type of band organization (descent through the male line) with band exogamy (marriage outside of one's band) and patrilocal marital residence (married couple integrates into the male's band). The band is often considered as synonymous with a village or rancheria, which is a political entity.

Almstedt (1980:45) has suggested that the term rancheria should be applied to both a social and geographical unit, as well as to the particular population and territory held in common by a native group or band. She also stressed that the territory for a rancheria might comprise a 30 square mile area. Many households would constitute a village or rancheria and several villages were part of a larger social system usually referred to as a consanguineal kin group called a *cimuL*. The members of the *cimuL* did not intermarry because of their presumed common ancestry, but they maintained close relations and often shared territory and resources (Luomala 1963:287-289).

Territorial divisions among Kumeyaay residential communities were normally set by the circuit of moves between villages by *cimuL*s in search of food. As Spier (1923:307) noted, the entire territory was not occupied at one time, but rather the communities moved between resources in such a manner that in the course of a year all of the recognized settlements may have been occupied. While a *cimuL* could own, or more correctly control, a tract of land with proscribed rights, no one from another *cimuL* was denied access to the resources of nature (Luomala 1963:285; Spier 1923:306); since no individual owned the resources, they were to be shared.

The Kumeyaay practiced many forms of spiritualism with the assistance of shamans and *cimuL* leaders. Spiritual leaders were neither elected to, nor inherited their position, but achieved status because they knew all the songs involved in ceremonies (Shipek 1991) and had an inclination toward the supernatural. This could include visions, unusual powers or other signs of communication with the worlds beyond. Important Kumeyaay ceremonies included male and

female puberty rites, the fire ceremony, the whirling dance, the eclipse ceremony, the eagle dance, the cremation ceremony and the yearly mourning ceremony (Spier 1923:311-326).

Important areas of research for the Ethnohistoric Period include identifying the location of Kumeyaay settlements at the time of historic contact and during the following 50 years of the Spanish Period; delineating the effects of contact on Kumeyaay settlement/ subsistence patterns; investigating the extent to which the Kumeyaay accepted or adopted new technologies or material goods from the intrusive Spanish culture; and examining the changes to Kumeyaay religious practices as a result of contact.

HISTORIC PERIODS

San Diego history can be divided into three periods: the Spanish, Mexican and American periods.

SPANISH PERIOD (AD 1769-1822)

In spite of Juan Cabrillo's earlier landfall on Point Loma in 1542, the Spanish colonization of Alta California did not begin until 1769. Concerns over Russian and English interests in California motivated the Spanish government to send an expedition of soldiers, settlers and missionaries to occupy and secure the northwestern borderlands of New Spain. This was to be accomplished through the establishment and cooperative inter- relationship of three institutions: the Presidio, Mission and Pueblo. In 1769 a land expedition led by Gaspar de Portola reached San Diego Bay, where they met those who had survived the trip by sea on the San Antonio and the San Carlos. Initially camp was made on the shore of the bay in the area that is now downtown San Diego.

Lack of water at this location, however, led to moving the camp on May 14, 1769 to a small hill closer to the San Diego River and near the Kumeyaay village of Cosoy. Father Junipero Serra arrived in July of the same year to find the Presidio serving mostly as a hospital. The Spanish built a primitive mission and presidio structure on the hill near the river. The first chapel was built of wooden stakes and had a roof made of tule reeds. Brush huts and temporary shelters were also built.

Bad feelings soon developed between the native Kumeyaay and the soldiers, resulting in construction of a stockade whose wall was made from sticks and reeds. By 1772 the stockade included barracks for the soldiers, a storehouse for supplies, a house for the missionaries and the chapel, which had been improved. The log and brush huts were gradually replaced with buildings made of adobe bricks. Flat earthen roofs were eventually replaced by pitched roofs with rounded roof tiles. Clay floors were eventually lined with fired brick.

In August 1774 the Spanish missionaries moved the Mission San Diego de Alcalá to its present location six miles up the San Diego River valley (modern Mission Valley) near the Kumeyaay village of Nipaguay. Begun as a thatched jacal chapel and compound built of willow poles, logs and tules, the new Mission was sacked and burned in the Kumeyaay uprising of November 5, 1775. The first adobe chapel was completed in October 1776 and the present church was begun the following year. A succession of building programs through 1813 resulted in the final rectilinear plan that included the church, bell tower, sacristy, courtyard, residential complex, workshops, corrals, gardens and cemetery (Neuerburg 1986). Orchards, reservoirs and other

agricultural installations were built to the south on the lower San Diego River alluvial terrace and were irrigated by a dam and aqueduct system.

In 1798 the Spanish constructed the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in northern San Diego County. They also established three smaller mission outposts (asistencias) at Santa Ysabel, Pala and Las Flores (Smythe 1908; Englehardt 1920; Pourade 1961). The mission system had a great effect on all Native American groups from the coast to the inland areas and was a dominant force in San Diego County.

Life for the new settlers at the San Diego Presidio was isolated and difficult. The arid desert climate and aggressive Native American population made life hard for the Spanish settlers. They raised cattle and sheep, gathered fish and seafood and did some subsistence farming in the San Diego River valley to generate enough food to keep the fledgling community of a few hundred Spaniards and hundreds of Native American neophytes alive. The situation for Spanish Period San Diegans' was complicated by the Spanish government's insistence on making trade with foreign ships illegal. Although some smuggling of goods into San Diego was done, the amounts were likely small (Smythe 1908:81-99; Williams 1994).

Significant research topics for the Spanish Period involve the chronology and ecological impact caused by the introduction of Old World plants and the spread of New World domesticates in southern California; the differences and similarities in the lifeways, access to resources and responses to change between different Spanish institutions; the effect of Spanish colonization on the Kumeyaay population; and the effect of changing colonial economic policies and the frontier economic system on patterns of purchase, consumption and discard.

MEXICAN PERIOD (AD 1822-1846)

In 1822 the political situation changed. Mexico won its independence from Spain and San Diego became part of the Mexican Republic. The Mexican Government opened California to foreign ships, and a healthy trade soon developed, exchanging the fine California cattle hides for the manufactured goods of Europe and the eastern United States. Several of these American trading companies erected rough sawn wood-plank sheds at La Playa on the bay side of Point Loma. The merchants used these "hide-houses" for storing the hides before transport to the east coast (Robinson 1846:12; Smythe 1908:102). As the hide trade grew, so did the need for more grazing lands. Thus the Mexican Government began issuing private land grants in the early 1820s, creating the rancho system of large agricultural estates. Much of the land came from the Spanish missions, which the Mexican government secularized in 1833. The mission system, however, had begun to decline when the Mission Indians became eligible for Mexican citizenship and refused to work in the mission fields. The ranchos dominated California life until the American takeover in 1846 (Smythe 1908:101-106; Robinson 1948; Killea 1966; Pourade 1963). The Mexican Period brought about the continued displacement and acculturation of the native populations.

Another change in Mexican San Diego was the decline of the presidio and the rise of the civilian pueblo. The establishment of Pueblos in California under the Spanish government met with only moderate success and none of the missions obtained their ultimate goal, which was to convert to a Pueblo. Pueblos did, however, begin to form, somewhat spontaneously, near the California Presidios. As early as 1791, presidio commandants in California were given the authority to

grant small house lots and garden plots to soldiers and their families (Richman 1911:346). Some time after 1800, soldiers from the San Diego Presidio began to move themselves and their families from the presidio buildings to the tableland down the hill near the San Diego River. Historian William Smythe noted that Don Blas Aguilar, who was born in 1811, remembered at least 15 such grants below Presidio Hill by 1821 (Smythe 1908:99). Of these 15 grants only five within the boundaries of what would become Old Town had houses in 1821. These included the retired commandant Francisco Ruiz adobe (now known as the Carrillo Adobe), another building later owned by Henry Fitch on Calhoun Street, the Ybanes and Serrano houses on Juan Street near Washington Street, and a small adobe house on the main plaza owned by Juan Jose Maria Marron (San Diego Union 6-15-1873:3). By 1827, as many as 30 homes existed around the central plaza and in 1835, Mexico granted San Diego official pueblo (town) status. At this time the town had a population of nearly 500 residents, later reaching a peak of roughly 600 (Killea 1966:9-35). By 1835 the presidio, once the center of life in Spanish San Diego, had been abandoned and lay in ruins. Mission San Diego de Alcala fared little better. In 1842, 100 Indians lived under the care of the friars and only a few main buildings were habitable (Pourade 1963:11-12, 17-18). The town and the ship landing area (La Playa) were now the centers of activity in Mexican San Diego.

Adobe bricks were used as the primary building material of houses during the Mexican Period because wood was scarce and dirt and labor were plentiful. The technique had been brought to the New World from Spain, where it had been introduced by the Moors in the Eighth Century. Adobe bricks were made of a mixture of clay, water sticks, weeds, small rocks and sand. The sticks, weeds and small rocks held the bricks together and the sand gave the clay something to stick to. The mixture was poured into a wooden form measuring about 4 inches by 11 inches by 22 inches and allowed to dry. A one-room, single-story adobe required between 2,500 and 5,000 bricks. Walls were laid on the ground or built over foundations of cobblestone from the riverbed. To make walls the adobe bricks were stacked and held together with a thick layer of mortar (mud mixed with sand). Walls were usually three feet thick and provided excellent insulation from the winter cold and summer heat. To protect the adobe bricks from washing away in the rain, a white lime plaster or mud slurry was applied to the walls by hand and smoothed with a rock plaster smoother. The lime for the lime plaster was made by burning seashells in a fire. The lime was then mixed with sand and water. Once the plaster had dried, it formed a hard shell that protected the adobe bricks. The roof was usually made of carrizo cane bound with rawhide strips. Floors were usually of hard packed dirt, although tile was also used.

The new Pueblo of San Diego did not prosper as did some other California towns during the Mexican Period. In 1834 the Mexican government secularized the San Diego and San Luis Rey missions. The secularization in San Diego County had the adverse effect of triggering increased Native American hostilities against the Californios during the late 1830s. The attacks on outlying ranchos, along with unstable political and economic factors helped San Diego's population decline to around 150 permanent residents by 1840. San Diego's official Pueblo status was removed by 1838 and it was made a subprefecture of the Los Angeles Pueblo. When the Americans took over after 1846, the situation had stabilized somewhat, and the population had increased to roughly 350 non- Native American residents (Killea 1966:24-32; Hughes 1975:6-7).

Two important areas of research for the Mexican Period are the effect of the Mexican rancho system on the Kumeyaay population and the effect of changing colonial economic policies and the frontier economic system on patterns of purchase, consumption and discard.

AMERICAN PERIOD (AD 1846-PRESENT)

When United States military forces occupied San Diego in July 1846, the town's residents split on their course of action. Many of the town's leaders sided with the Americans, while other prominent families opposed the United States invasion. A group of Californios under Andres Pico, the brother of the Governor Pio Pico, harassed the occupying forces in Los Angeles and San Diego during 1846. In December 1846, Pico's Californios engaged U.S. Army forces under General Stephen Kearney at the Battle of San Pasqual and inflicted many casualties.

However, the Californio resistance was defeated in two small battles near Los Angeles and effectively ended by January 1847 (Harlow 1982; Pourade 1963).

The Americans raised the United States flag in San Diego in 1846 and assumed formal control with the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in 1848. In the quarter of a century following 1848, they transformed the Hispanic community into a thoroughly Anglo-American one. They introduced Anglo culture and society, American political institutions and especially American entrepreneurial commerce. By 1872, they even relocated the center of the city and community to a new location that was more accessible to the bay and to commerce (Newland 1992:8). Expansion of trade brought an increase in the availability of building materials. Wood buildings gradually replaced adobe structures. Some of the earliest buildings to be erected in the American Period were "Pre-fab" houses which were built on the east coast of the United States and shipped in sections around Cape Horn and reassembled in San Diego.

In 1850, the Americanization of San Diego began to develop rapidly. On February 18, 1850, the California State Legislature formally organized San Diego County. The first elections were held at San Diego and La Playa on April 1, 1850 for county officers. San Diego grew slowly during the next decade. San Diegans attempted to develop the town's interests through a transcontinental railroad plan and the development of a new town closer to the bay. The failure of these plans, added to a severe drought which crippled ranching and the onset of the Civil War, left San Diego as a remote frontier town. The troubles led to an actual drop in the town's population from 650 in 1850 to 539 in 1860 (Garcia 1975:77). Not until land speculator and developer Alonzo Horton arrived in 1867 did San Diego begin to develop fully into an active American town (MacPhail 1979).

Alonzo Horton's development of a New San Diego (modern downtown) in 1867 began to swing the community focus away from Old Town. After the county seat was moved in 1871 and a fire destroyed a major portion of the business block in April 1872, Old Town rapidly declined in importance.

American Period resources can be categorized into remains of the frontier era, rural farmsteads and urban environments, with different research questions applicable to each category. Important research topics for the frontier era include studying the changing function of former Mexican ranchos between 1850 and 1940 and investigating the effect on lifestyles of the change from Hispanic to Anglo-American domination of the pueblo of San Diego. Research domains for rural farmsteads include the definition of a common rural culture, comparing the definition of wealth

and consumer preferences of successful rural farm families versus middle and upper- middle class urban dwellers, definition of the evolution and adaptation of rural vernacular architecture, and identification of the functions of external areas on farmsteads. Research questions for urban environments include definition of an urban subsistence pattern; definition of ethnic group maintenance and patterns of assimilation for identifiable ethnic groups; identification of specific adaptations to boom and bust cycles; definition of a common culture for working, middle and upper-middle class urban residents; identification of adaptations to building techniques, architectural styles, technological change and market fluctuations through analysis of industrial sites; and investigation of military sites to relate changes in armament technology and fortification expansion or reduction to changing priorities of national defense.

III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

The APE consists of the Project site adjacent between 3405 Kite Street and 3410 Jackdaw Street, as shown on Figure 3. As the Project consists of the exposure of a failed storm water pipe by excavation there are no anticipated indirect or cumulative impacts that would necessitate a larger APE outside of the direct Project area.

IV. STUDY METHODS

Methods used to assess the presence or absence of cultural resources within the property included a search of existing records and an intensive field survey. The records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) held by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) was conducted by Dudek with their in-house record search information on October 28, 2019. The search included the Project area and a radius of ¼ mile (mi.) around it. An updated record search was conducted at the SCIC on November 6, 2019 for the Project area and a radius of ¼ mile. Historic aerial photographs and historic USGS topographic maps of the Project site were consulted from historicaerials.com and the USGS Historic Topographic Map Explorer, respectively. The record search confirmation is included in Appendix A.

A record search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) held by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was requested by Red Tail on October 31, 2019. All correspondence with the NAHC is included in Appendix B.

The field survey was conducted on November 4, 2019 by Red Tail Archaeologist Shelby Castells and Native American Monitor Korin Griep in transects spaced at 10-m intervals. The ground surface visibility was poor as the majority of the Project area was obscured by non-native vegetation, mostly consisting of *Carpobrotus edulis* (Ice Plant). The Project area was located on a steep hillside with modern housing and streets surrounding it. All exposed soil was examined for cultural resources. Current site overview photographs were taken from various angles.

V. STUDY RESULTS

Background Research

SCIC Record Search Results

Nineteen reports have addressed cultural resources studies within ¼-mile radius of the Project. Six of the reports were located within the Project area. Descriptions of the cultural resource studies within the records search radius are provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Reports Addressing the Project Area and ¼-Mile Records Search Radius

Report No.	Year	Report Title	Relationship to the APE
SD-05915	1996	Mitigated Negative Declaration for Sewer and Water Group Job No. 639	Within
SD-07226	2001	Public Notice of a Proposed Mitigated Declaration Sewer Main Replacement Group Job 672.	Within
SD-10444	2006	Uptown Historic Architectural and Cultural Landscape Reconnaissance Survey	Within
SD-11098	2006	Draft Archaeological Survey Report San Diego International Airport, Airport Master Plan, San Diego, California	Outside
SD-11099	2006	Historic Architectural Survey Report: San Diego International Airport Master Plan Update	Outside
SD-11350	1995	Architectural and Historical Assessment for 3042 State Street, San Diego, California 92103	Outside
SD-11354	2006	Historical Assessment of the Residence Located at 1603 Torrance Street, San Diego, California 92103	Outside
SD-11683	2006	Historical Assessment of the Morris and Lillian Herriman Residence 435 West Thorn Street, San Diego, California 92103	Outside
SD-12175	2007	Historical Assessment of the Don and Rita Keller/Lloyd Ruocco House 1433 Puterbaugh Street San Diego, California 92103	Outside
SD-12573	2008	Historical Resources Board Nomination for the Ralph H. Pratt Speculative House 3503 Jackdaw Street San Diego, California 92103	Outside
SD-12282	2007	The Senator Lucy Killea / Ralph E. Hurlburt House 3248 Brant Street, San Diego, California 92103	Outside
SD-13328	2010	Historical Resources Board Nomination for The Oakley J. & Grace P. Hall Residence 3510 Dove Court San Diego, California 92103	Outside
SD-13472	2011	Mary And Julia Pickett Spec House #1	Outside
SD-13491	2011	Section 106 Consultation for the Mid Coast Corridor Transit Project, San Diego County, Ca	Outside
SD-14577	2013	The Upas Street Pipeline Replacement Project	Within
SD-14943	2014	Letter Report: ETS 27560- Cultural Resources Survey for Pole P230571, Community of Hillcrest, City of San Diego, California- Io7011102	Outside
SD-15065	2012	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Archaeological Survey Report, San Diego, California	Outside
SD-15075	2014	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 761 Project	Within
SD-16802	2016	Uptown Community Plan Area Draft Historic Resources Survey Report	Within

The record search indicated that no previously recorded cultural resources are located within the Project area (Table 2). Two cultural resources have been recorded within the ¼-mi. record search radius, which includes archaeological sites, historic addresses and isolates.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the ¼-Mi. Records Search Radius

Primary No. (P-37-)	Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	Period	Resource Type	Evaluation	Relation to the APE
37-037251	-	Historic	HP2 (Single family property)	NRHP Status Code 5S2 (Individual property that is eligible for local listing or designation)	Outside
37-034318	-	Historic	HP14 (Industrial Building)	Not evaluated	Outside

Twelve historic addresses have been previously recorded within the ¼-mi. record search radius (Table 3). None of the historic addresses are located within the Project area.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Historic Addresses within the ¼-Mi. Records Search Radius

Address	City, Zip	Historic / Common Name	Primary No. (P-37-)	Relation to the APE
3503 Jackdaw Street	San Diego, 92103	Ralph Pratt Speculative House	-	Outside
3440 Ibis Street	San Diego, 92103	George and Margaret Peterson Home/ Charles and Helen Clark Home	-	Outside
1002 Brookes Avenue	San Diego, 92103	Murray James Home / Murray James Home	-	Outside
3416 Kite Street	San Diego, 92013	McCleod Home/ Carroll Residence	-	Outside
1433 Puterbaugh Street	San Diego, 92103	Don and Rita Keller Residence/ Marr Residence	-	Outside
3539 Union ST	San Diego, 92013	W.F. Houser Home/ Martin Rental	-	Outside
3547 Union Street	San Diego, 92013	Gibbons Home/ Harper Residence	-	Outside
3522 Union Street	San Diego, 92013	Ross House/ Russell Residence	-	Outside
3472 Union Street	San Diego, 92013	Jackson Home/ Thulin Residence	-	Outside
3420 Union Street	San Diego, 92013	Hunter Homes/ Taylor House	-	Outside
1301 West Sassafras Street	San Diego, 92103	-/King Residence	-	Outside
1321 West Sassafras Street	San Diego, 92013	Prudden Home/ Swanson Rental		Outside

Historical Research Results

Aerial photographs from 1953 through 2016 and USGS Topographic Maps from 1904 to 2015 do not show any development within the Project area (historicaerials.com 2019).

NAHC Results

A record search of the SLF was requested on October 31, 2019. On November 14, 2019, the NAHC responded that the search of the SLF was positive. The NAHC recommended contacting the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee for more information and provided a list of 19 Native American tribes that may have more information on the Project area. Red Tail sent letters to each of the 19 contacts on April 14, 2020 to request additional information about the Project area. To date no responses have been received. All correspondence with the NAHC is include in Appendix B.

Field Reconnaissance

No cultural resources were identified within the Project area in the records search nor during the pedestrian field survey. Ground surface visibility was poor across the Project area with less than 25 percent ground visibility exposed. Invasive non-native vegetation, mostly consisting of *Carpobrotus edulis* (Ice plant), obscured the majority of the ground surface (Figure 4). Non-native grasses and weeds were also observed. A chain link fence surrounded that Project area was in disrepair. Other disturbances included a large depression causing a profound sink hole located in the center of the Project area (Figure 5). No cultural resources were observed on the surface of the Project area however, some modern debris was identified including concrete cement pieces, brick fragments, and one fragmented butchered large mammal faunal bone.

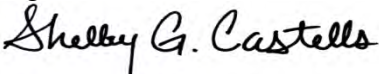
RECOMMENDATIONS

A review of the historic maps and historic aerial photographs of the Project area show that no development has previously taken place within the APE and the pedestrian survey of the Project area was negative for cultural resources. However, due to the early development of the Project area, the ground surface visibility being poor during the archaeological survey, the positive result of the Sacred Lands File record search, and several cultural resources having been recorded within the ¼-mile record search radius, archaeological and Native American monitoring is recommended during the initial ground disturbance for the Project.

VI. SOURCES CONSULTED

Source	Date
National Register of Historic Places	November 6, 2019
California Register of Historical Resources	November 6, 2019
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register	November 6, 2019
South Coastal Information Center (Performed by Dudek in-house)	October 28, 2019
South Coastal Information Center Update	November 6, 2019
Historicaerials.com	November 8, 2019
USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer	November 8, 2019

VII. CERTIFICATION

Preparer: Shelby G. Castells, M.A., RPA	Title: Director of Archaeology
Signature: 	Date: April 14, 2020

VIII. ATTACHMENTS

National Archaeological Database Information

Author:	Shelby Castells
Firm:	Red Tail Environmental
Client/Project Proponent:	City of San Diego, Transportation and Storm Water
Report Date:	November 2019
Report Title:	Archaeological Resources Report Form for the Kite and Upas Streets Pipe Repair Project, San Diego, California
Type of Study:	Phase I Archaeological Survey
New Sites:	None
Updated Sites:	None

USGS Quad: Point Loma 7.5-minute
Acreage: Approximately 0.5
Keywords: Point Loma 7.5-minute quad, Middletown, Kite Street

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Reeves, Brian O.K., John M.D. Pohl and Jason W. Smith

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Figures



Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map

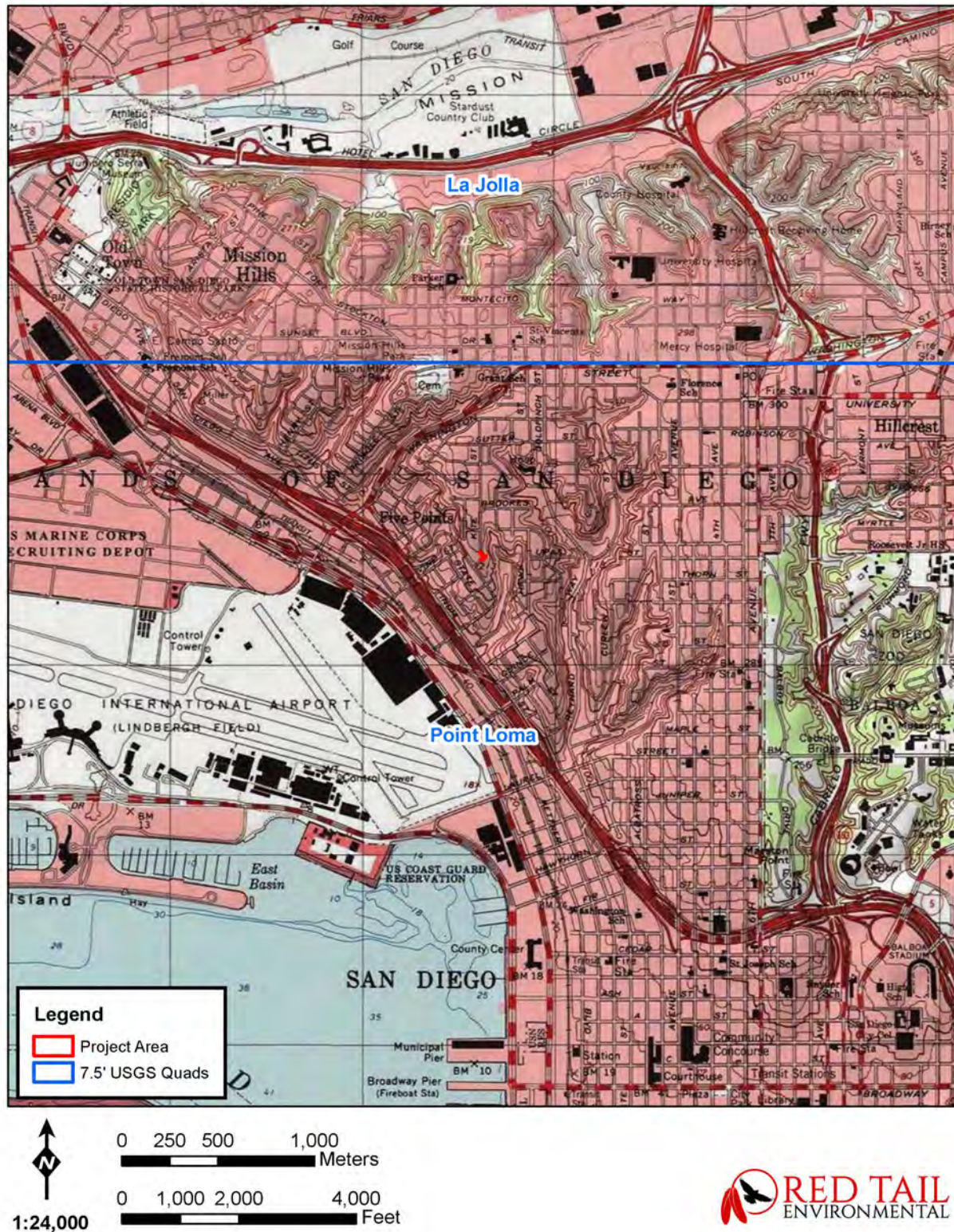


Figure 2. Project Location



Figure 3. Aerial Map



Figure 4. Project area, showing the large depression and grown surface visibility, facing north.



Figure 5. Overview of Project area and surrounding landscaping, facing south.

IX. APPENDICES

SCIC Record Search Confirmation



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: Red Tail
Company Representative: Michelle Courtney
Date: 11/6/2019
Project Identification: Kite 10871

Search Radius: 1/4 mile

Historical Resources:

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.

SELF

Previous Survey Report Boundaries:

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.

SELF

Historic Addresses:

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

SELF

Historic Maps:

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

SELF

Copies: 15

Hours: 1

M. Courtney

NAHC Correspondence



October 31, 2019

California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Re: Kite Street Pipe Repair Project, San Diego, San Diego County, California

To Whom It May Concern,

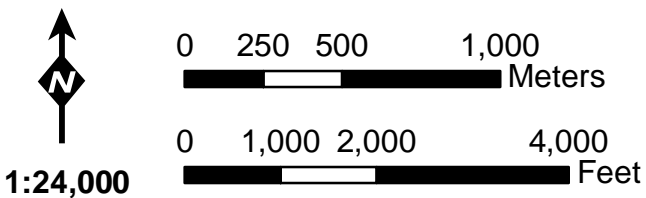
Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Kite Street Pipe Repair Project (project), located in San Diego, San Diego County, California. Red Tail is currently conducting a records search with the South Coastal Information Center. I am writing to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File to determine if you have registered any cultural resources, tribal cultural resources, traditional cultural properties, or areas of heritage sensitivity within the proposed project area. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' Point Loma Quad map within the unsectioned Pueblo Lands of San Diego. The Project area is located at 117°10'28.34"W 32°44'26.89"N.

Our investigation will include direct contact with local tribal entities. Please include a list of the appropriate individuals to contact related to this project. Please submit your response via email to Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com.

Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

Attachments: Project Area Map



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>
Twitter: @CA_NAHC



November 14, 2019

Shelby Castells
Red Tail Environmental

VIA Email to: shelby@redtailenvironmental.com

RE: Kite Street Pipe Repair Project, San Diego County

Dear Ms. Castells:

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,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steven Quinn".

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
11/14/2019**

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 Tribe

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

Ewiiapaayp Tribe

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

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

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

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

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

Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians

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

Jamul Indian Village

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

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

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

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

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 Kite Street Pipe Repair Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
11/14/2019**

***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***

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

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians***

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***

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

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

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 Kite Street Pipe Repair Project, San Diego County.



April 14 2020

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

Re: Kite and Upas Streets Pipe Repair Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Elliott Santos,

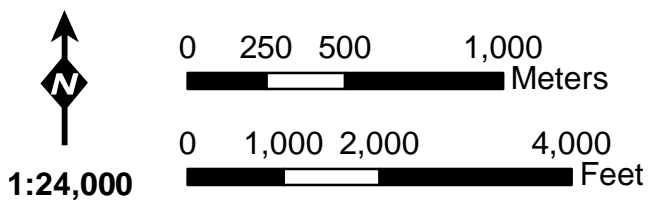
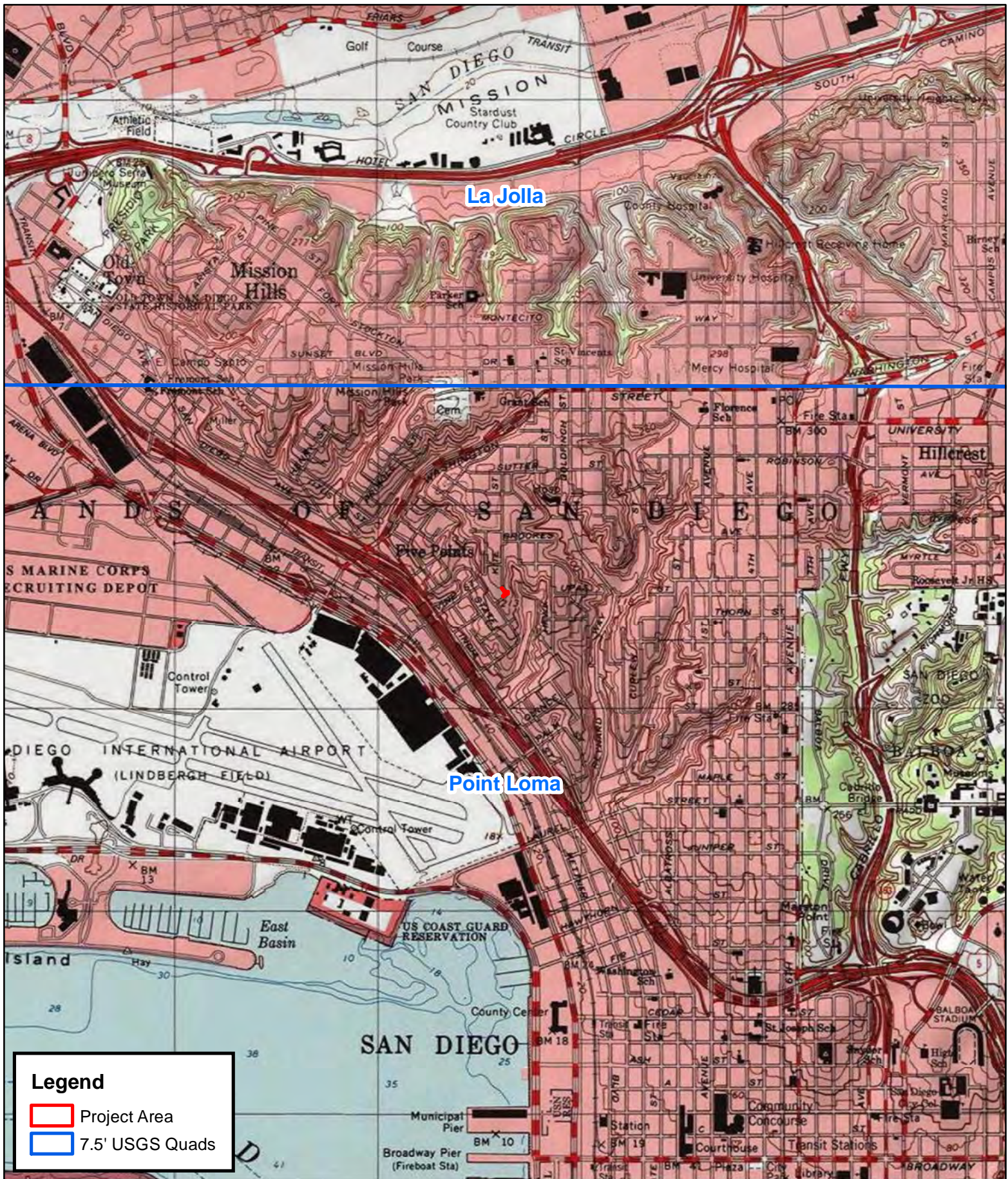
Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Kite and Upas Streets Pipe Repair Project (project), located adjacent to 3405 Kite Street and 3410 Jackdaw Street in the Middletown neighborhood of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The project area is shown on the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5' *Point Loma, California* topographic quadrangle within Township 16 South Range 3 West, in unsectioned portions of the Pueblo Lands of San Diego. The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Diego is overseeing the project as lead agency. The project intends to remove approximately 300 cubic yards of soil in order to expose and repair a failed storm drain pipe.

A record search of the Sacred Lands File with the California Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Red Tail conducted a record search at the South Coastal Information and a pedestrian survey of the Project Area.

We are contacting you to request additional information regarding the Project area, if you are aware of any issues of cultural concern regarding the area shown on the enclosed map. In particular, we would like to know if you have knowledge of any Traditional Cultural Properties, Sacred Sites, Tribal Cultural Resources, resource collecting areas, or any other areas of concern of which you would wish us to be aware. If you have any questions or concerns regarding the proposed Project, please contact me at the address or phone number listed below, or via email at Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map





April 14, 2020

Allen Lawson
Chairperson
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
PO Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

Re: Kite and Upas Streets Pipe Repair Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Lawson,

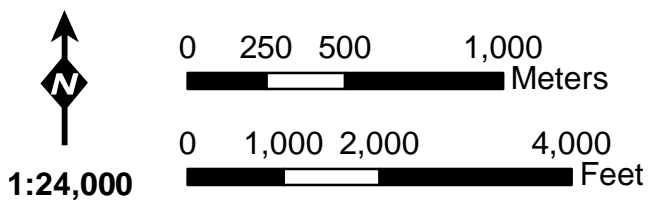
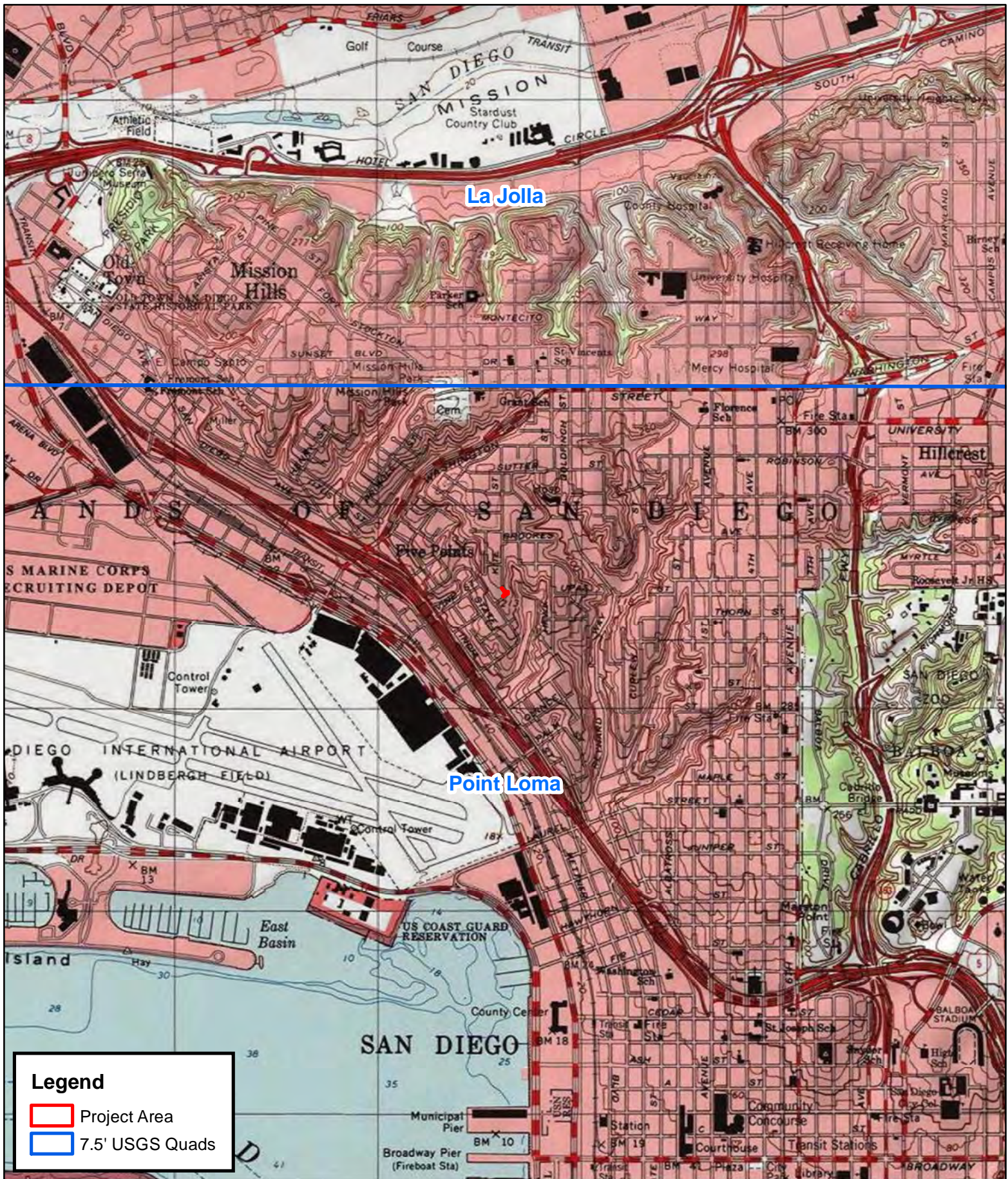
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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map





April 14, 2020

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

Re: Kite and Upas Streets Pipe Repair Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Linton,

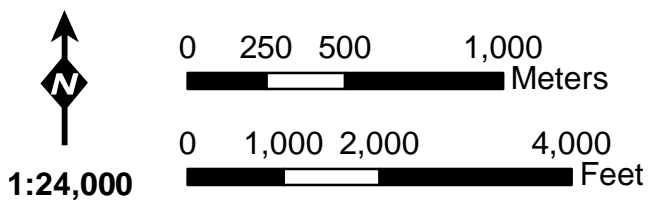
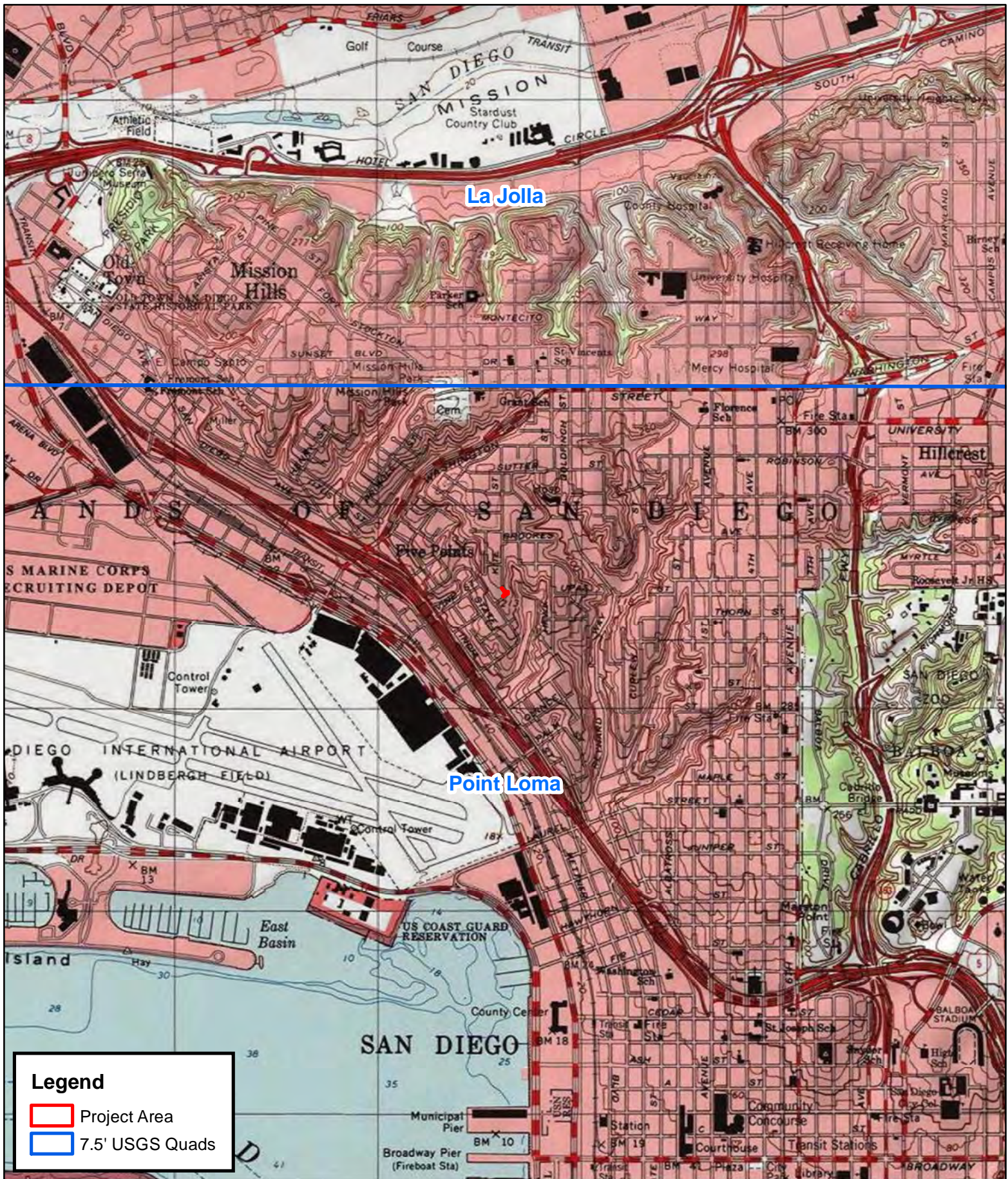
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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map





April 14, 2020

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

Re: Kite and Upas Streets Pipe Repair Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Lucas,

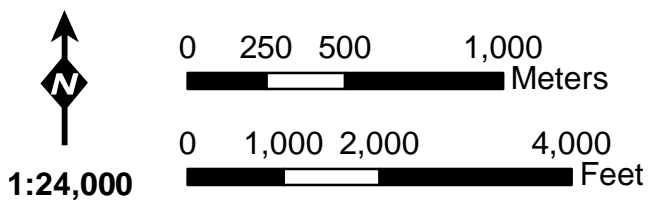
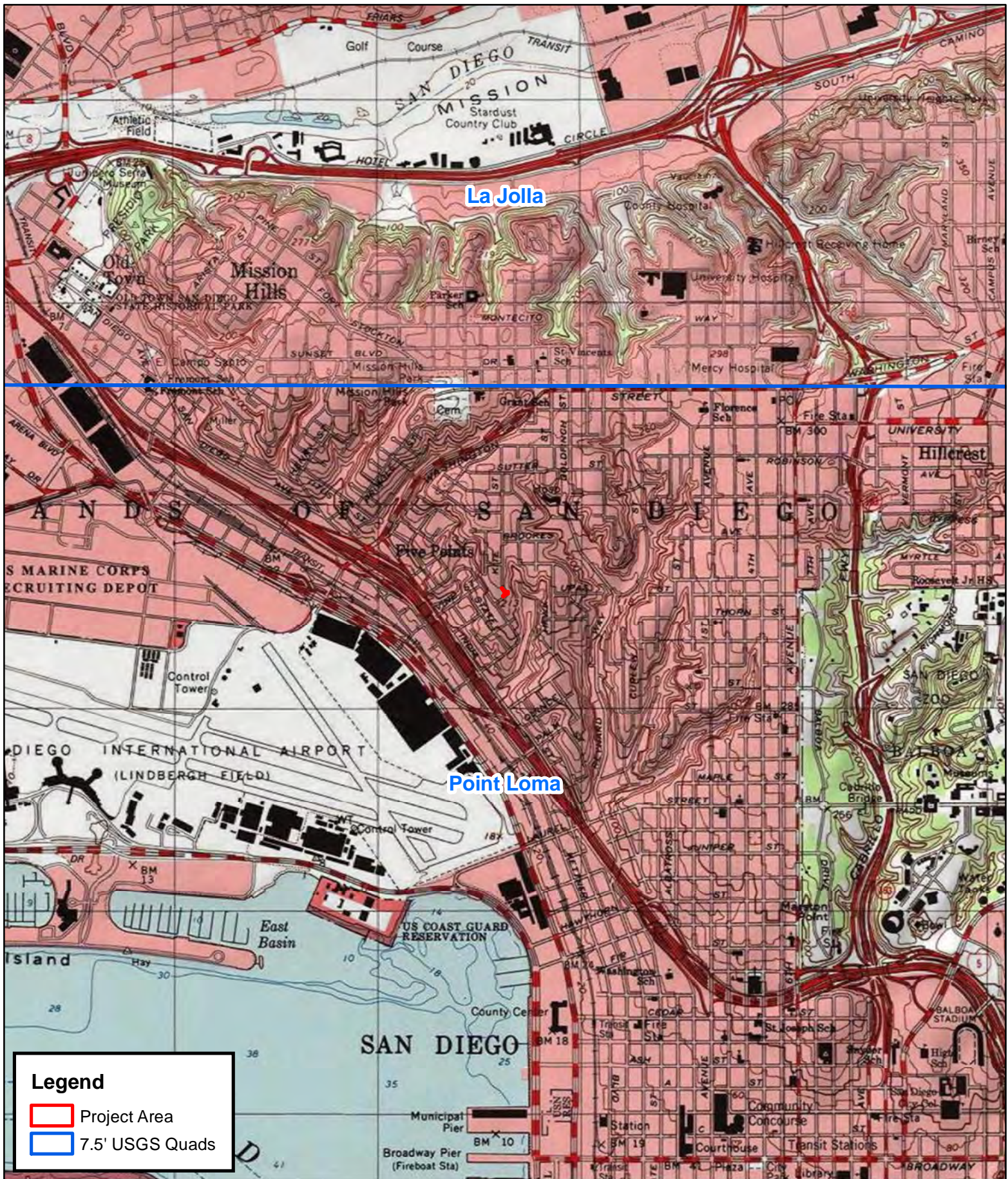
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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map





April 14, 2020

Cody Martinez
Chairperson
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation 1
Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA 92019
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

Re: Kite and Upas Streets Pipe Repair Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Martinez,

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Director of Archaeology
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April 14, 2020

Ernest Pingleton
Tribal Historic Officer, Resource Management
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901
epingleton@viejassnsn.gov

Re: Kite and Upas Streets Pipe Repair Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Pingleton,

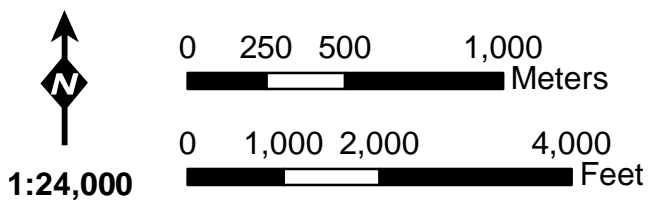
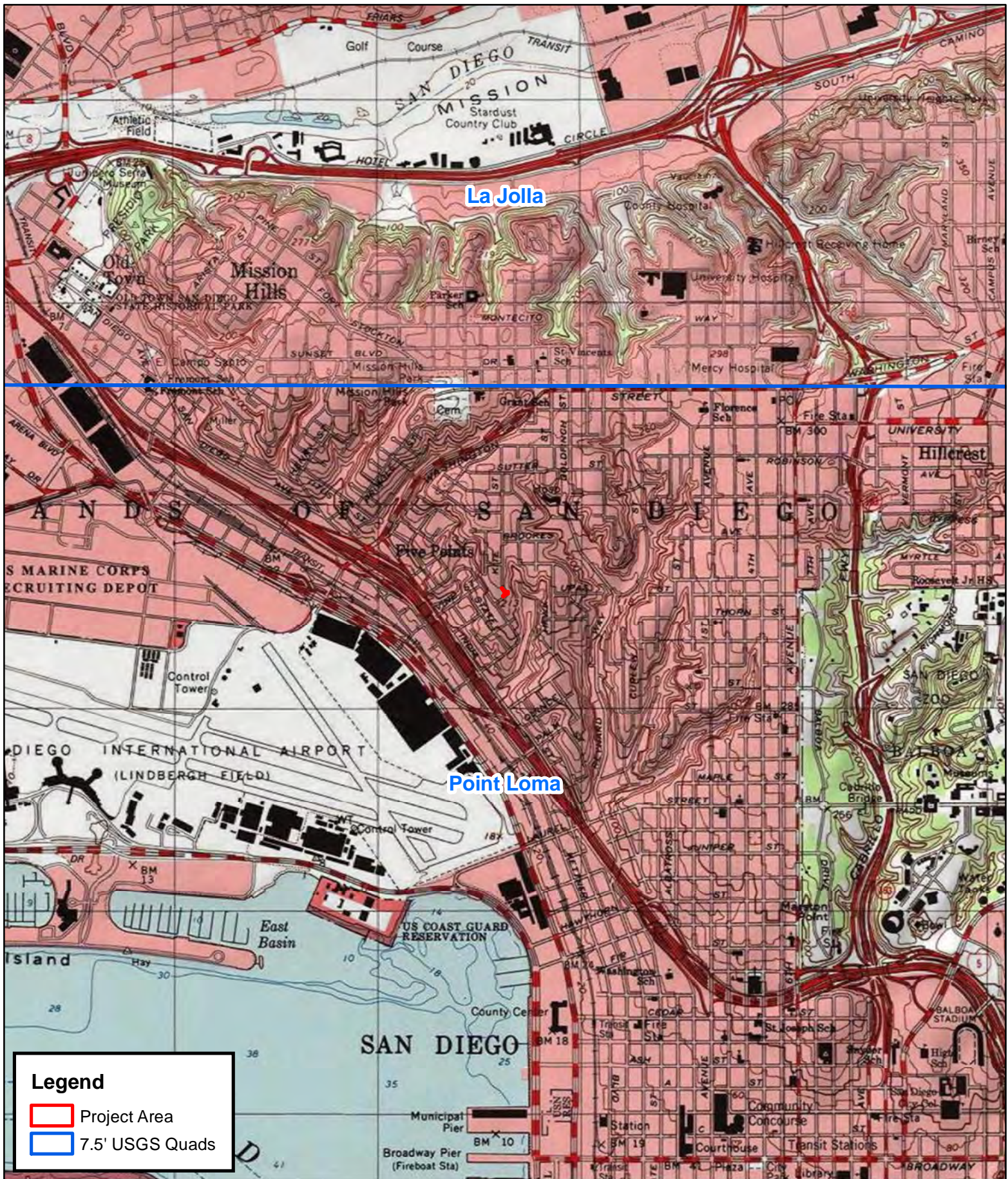
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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
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April 14, 2020

Erica Pinto
Chairperson
Jamul Indian Village
PO Box 612
Jamul, CA 91935
epinto@jiv-nsn.gov

Re: Kite and Upas Streets Pipe Repair Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Pinto,

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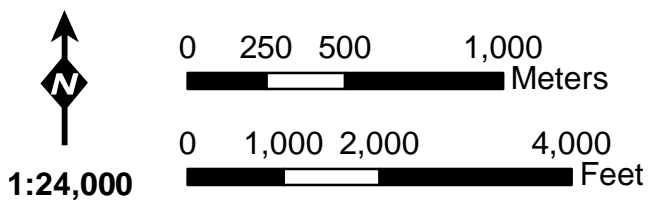
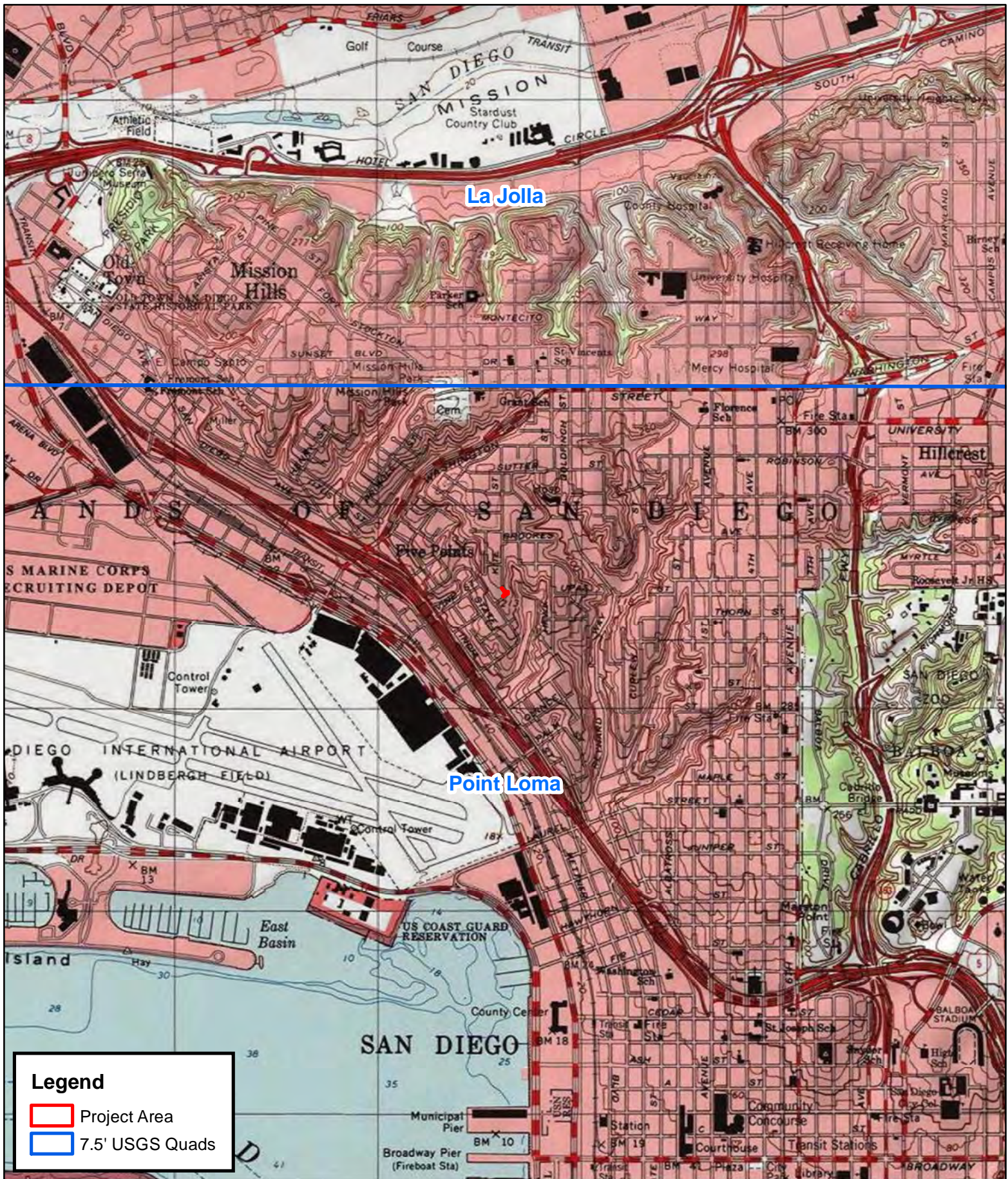
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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology

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April 14, 2020

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

Re: Kite and Upas Streets Pipe Repair Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Romero,

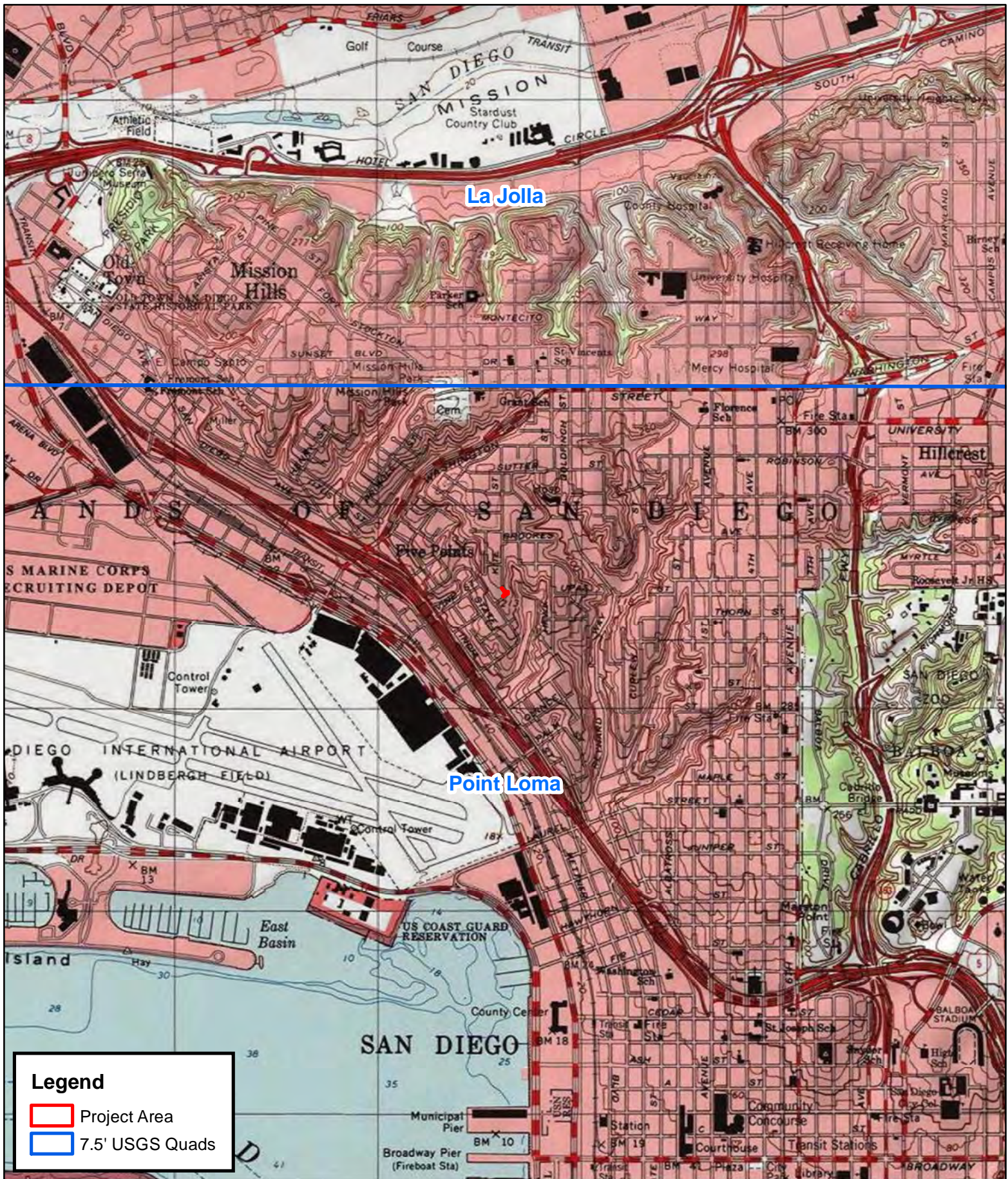
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Director of Archaeology
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April 14, 2020

Gwendolyn Parada
Chairperson
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA 91905
LP13boots@aol.com

Re: Kite and Upas Streets Pipe Repair Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Parada,

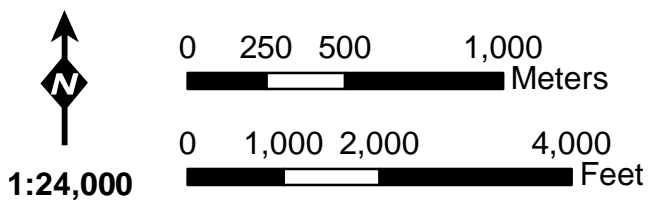
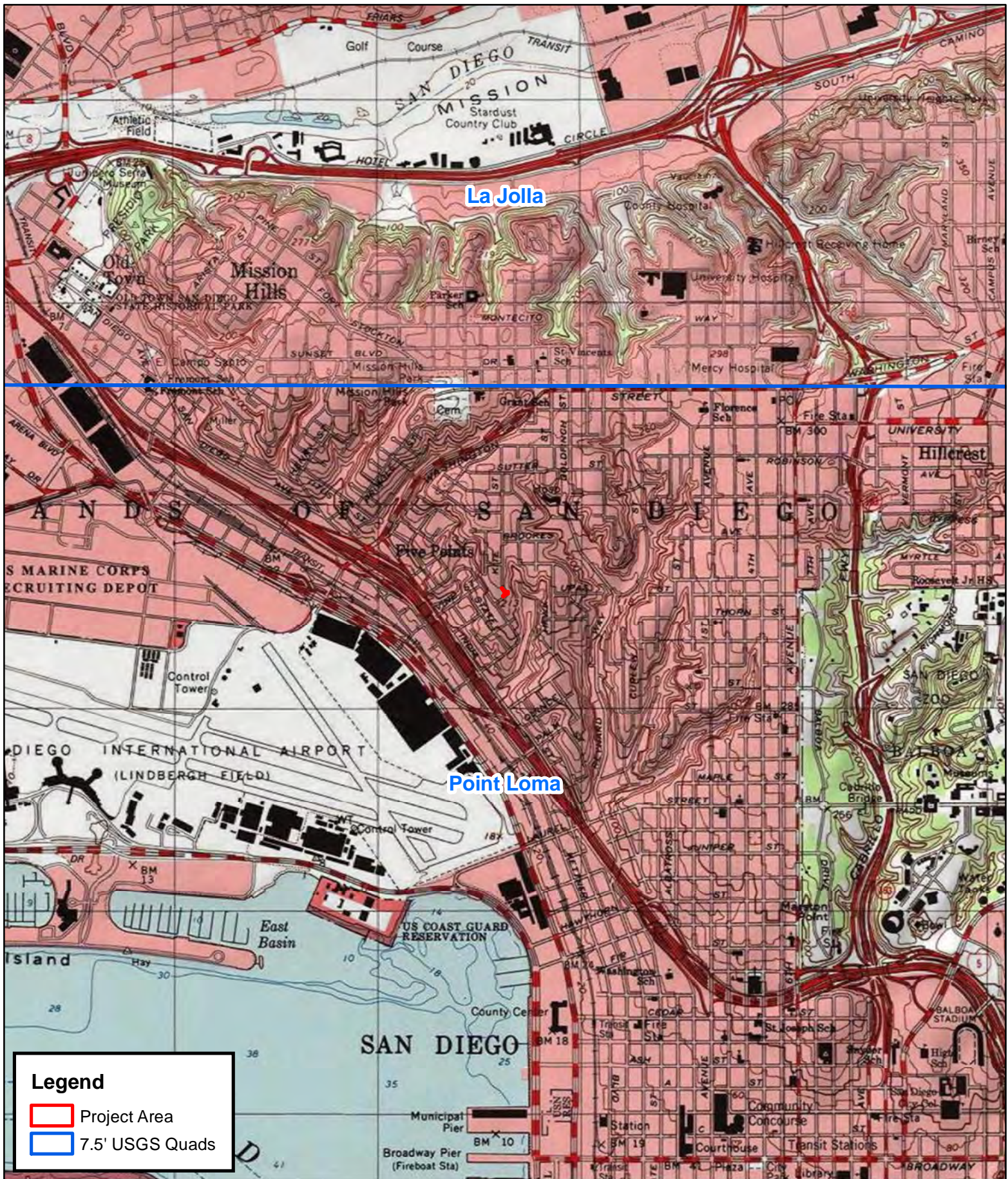
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Director of Archaeology
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April 14, 2020

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

Re: Kite and Upas Streets Pipe Repair Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Christman,

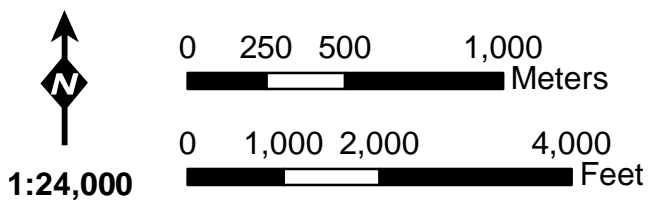
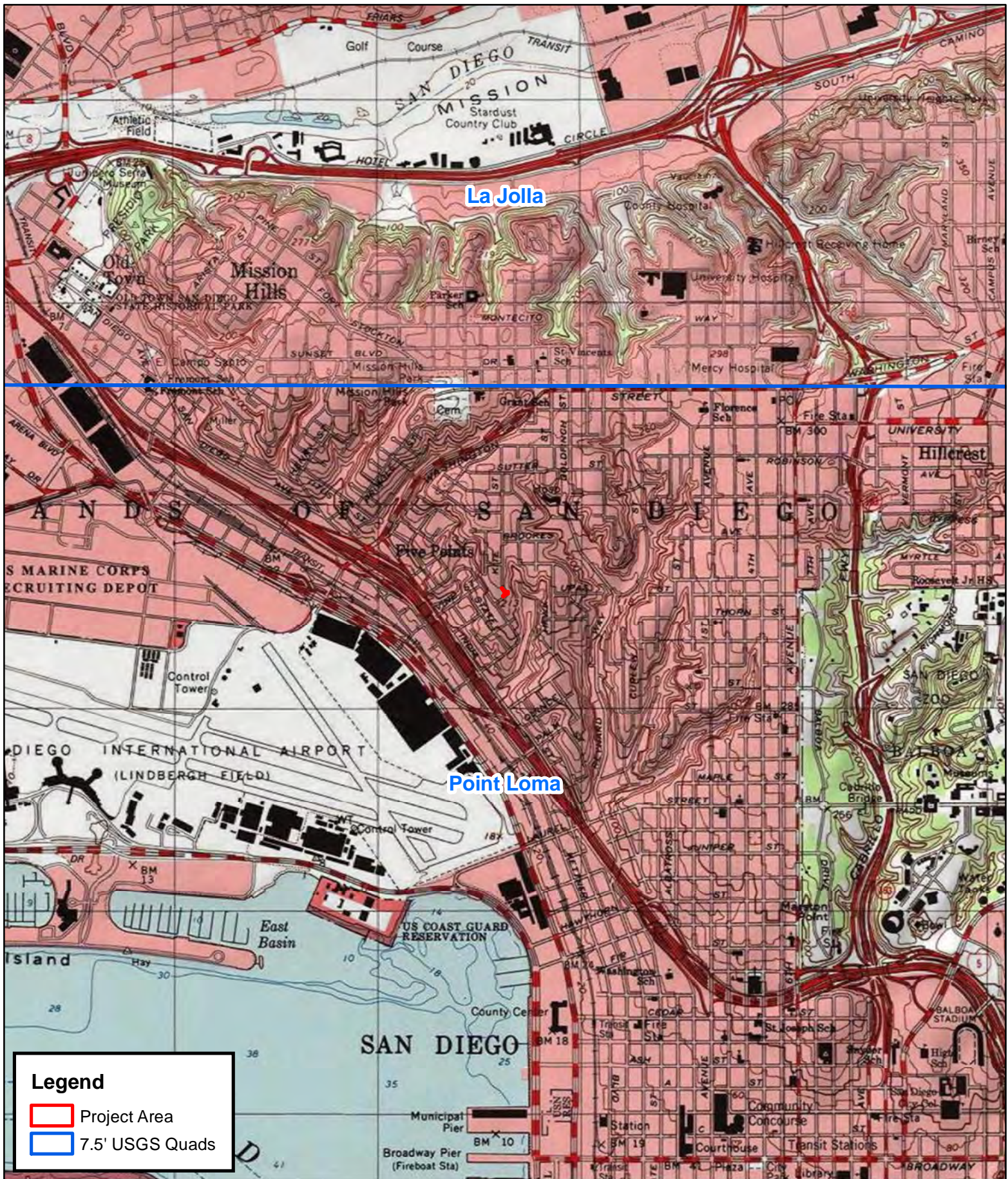
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Director of Archaeology
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April 14, 2020

John Flores
Environmental Coordinator
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
PO Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org

Re: Kite and Upas Streets Pipe Repair Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Flores,

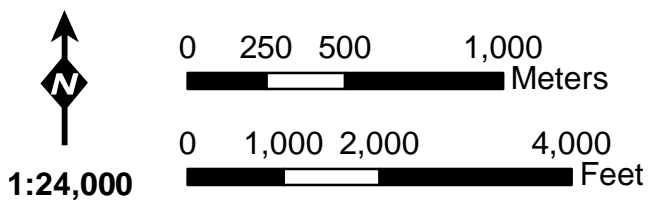
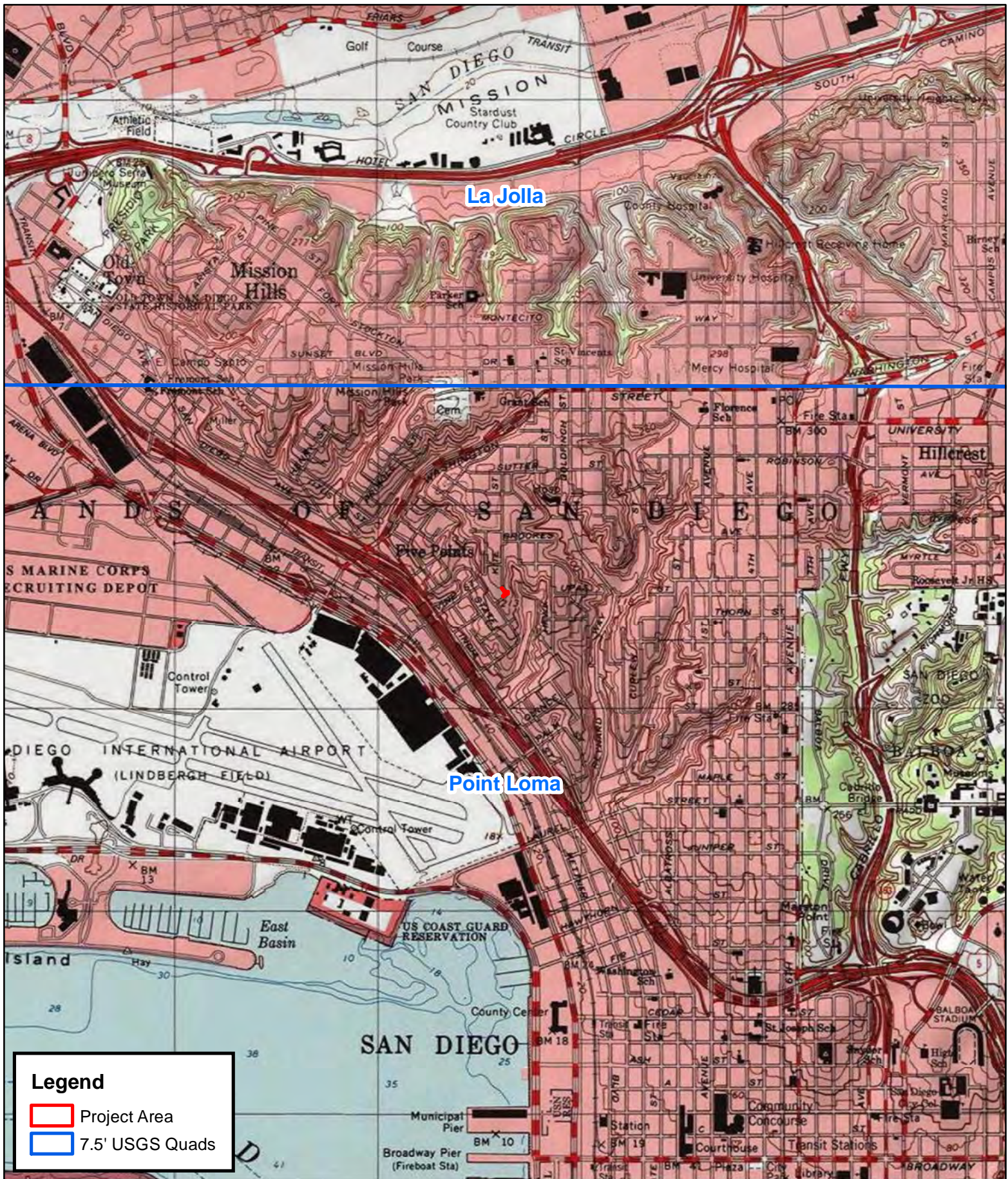
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Director of Archaeology
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April 14, 2020

Javaughn Miller
Tribal Administrator
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA 91905
jmiller@Lptribe.net

Re: Kite and Upas Streets Pipe Repair Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Miller,

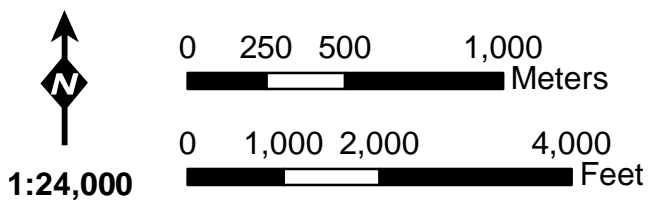
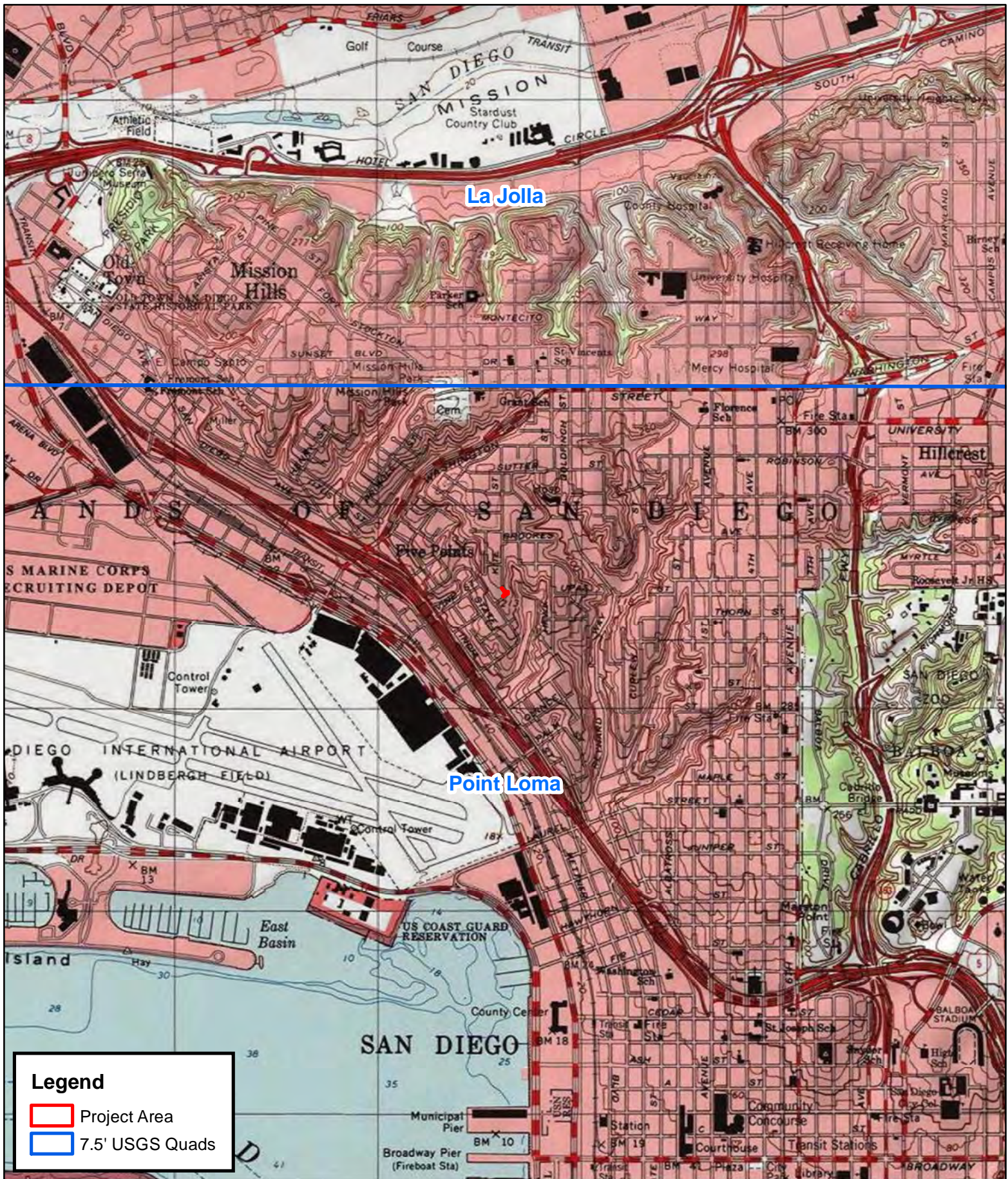
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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
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April 14, 2020

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

Re: Kite and Upas Streets Pipe Repair Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Orosco,

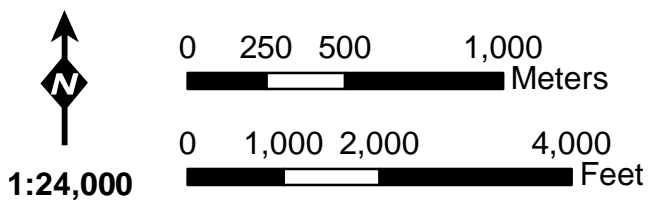
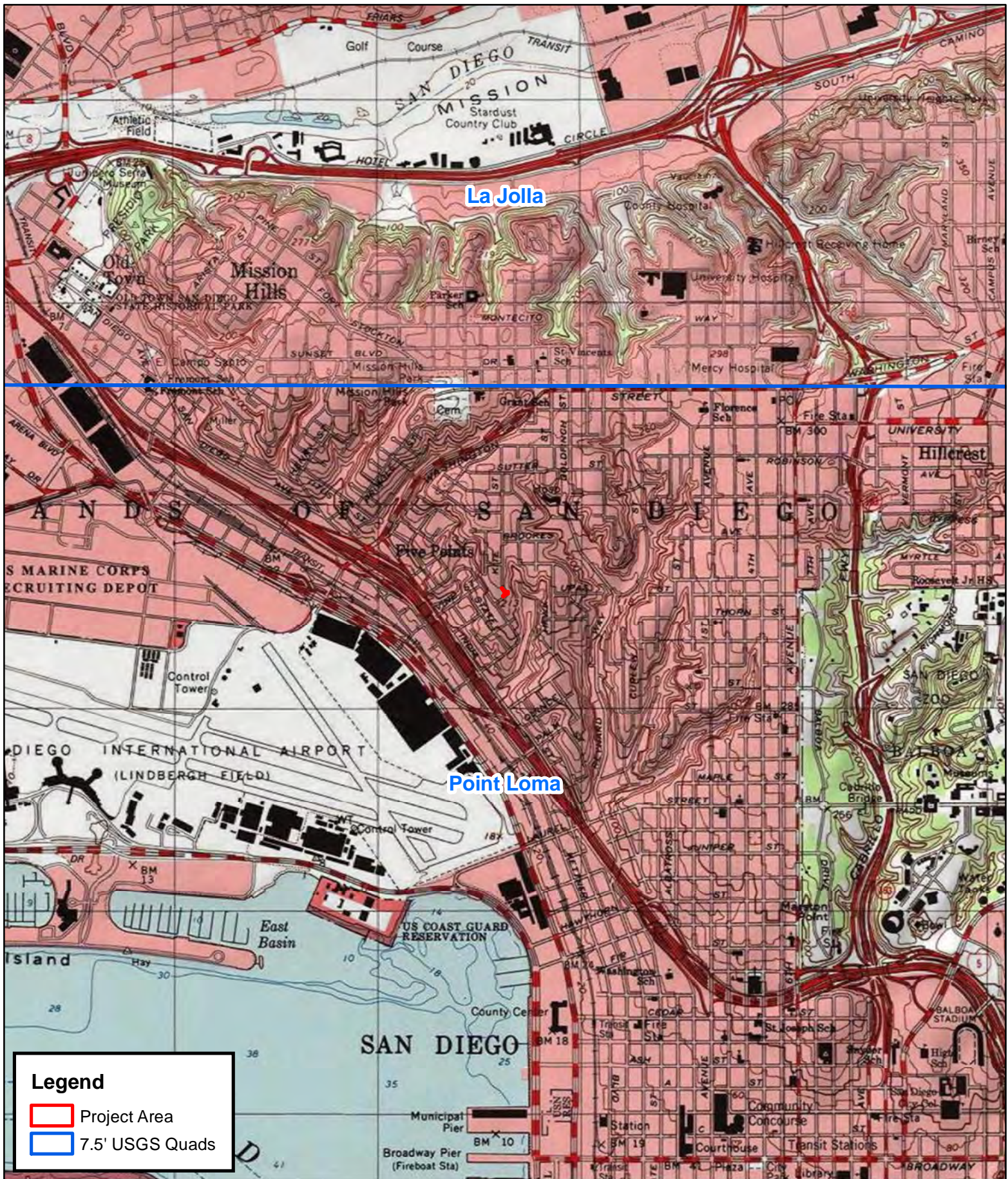
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Director of Archaeology
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April 14, 2020

Michael Garcia
Vice Chairperson
Ewiiapaayp Tribe
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Re: Kite and Upas Streets Pipe Repair Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Garcia,

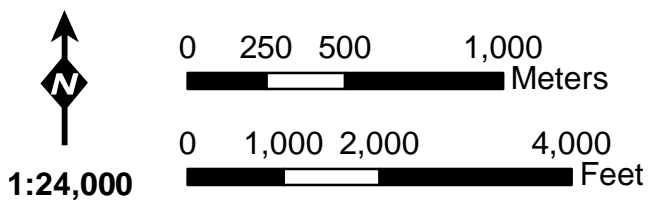
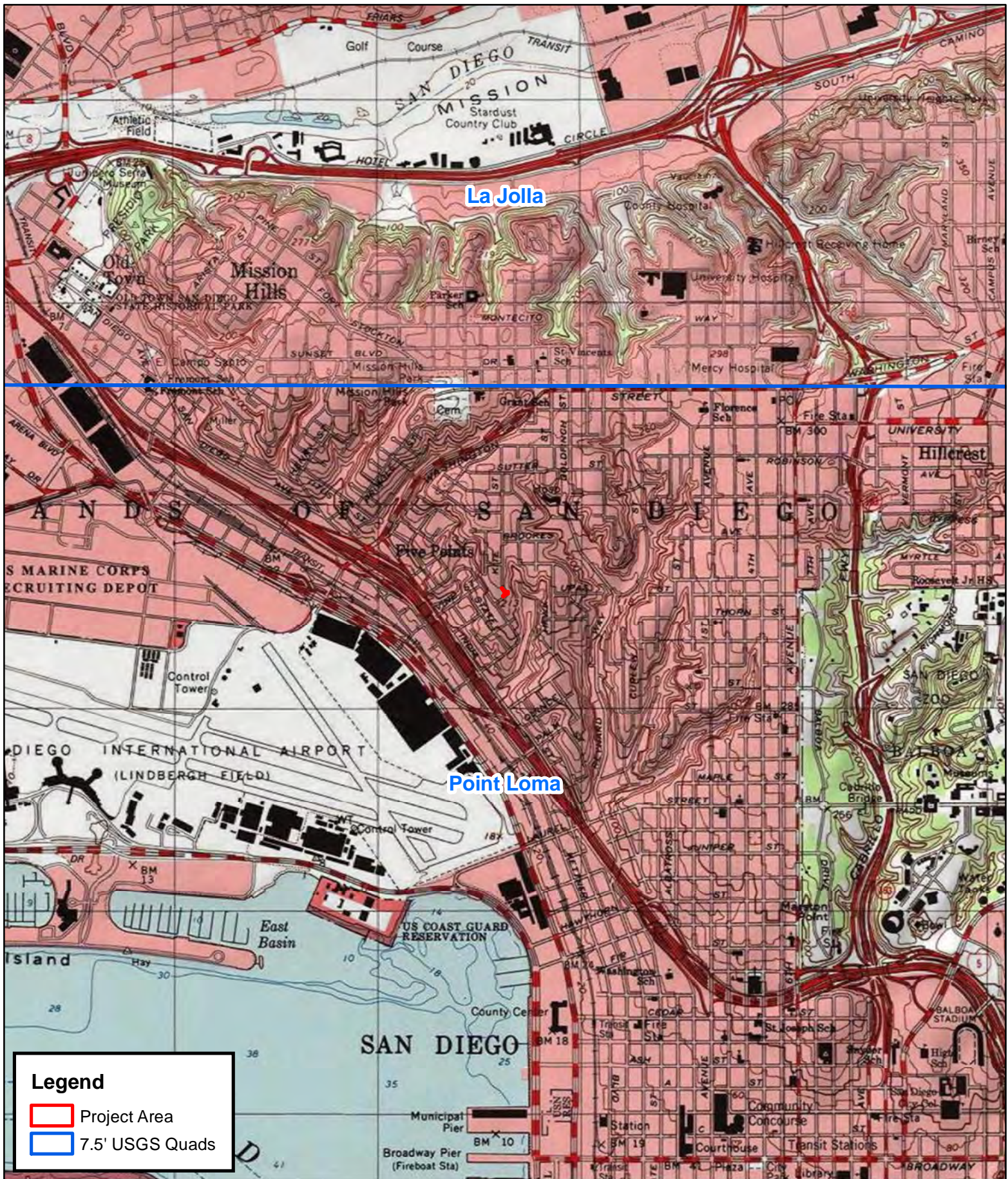
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Director of Archaeology
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April 14, 2020

Michael Linton
Chairperson
Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
PO Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
mesagrandeband@msn.com

Re: Kite and Upas Streets Pipe Repair Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Linton,

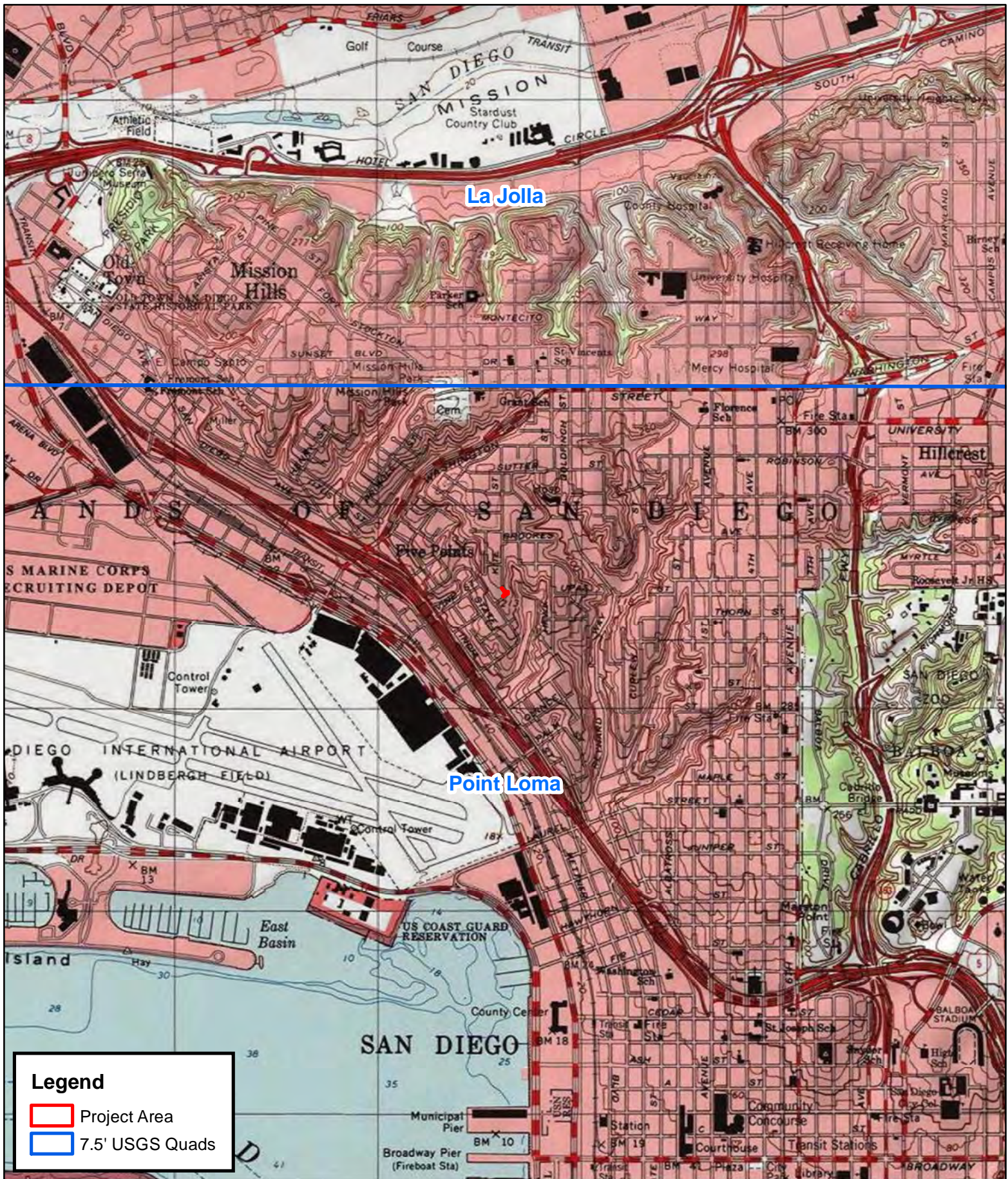
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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
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April 14, 2020

Ralph Goff
Chairperson
Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA 91906
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Re: Kite and Upas Streets Pipe Repair Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Goff,

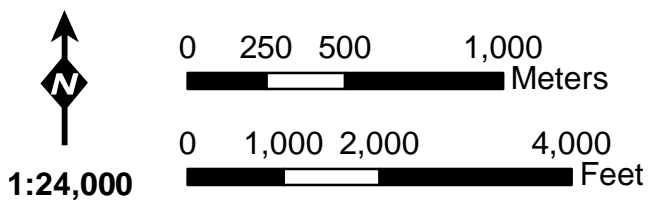
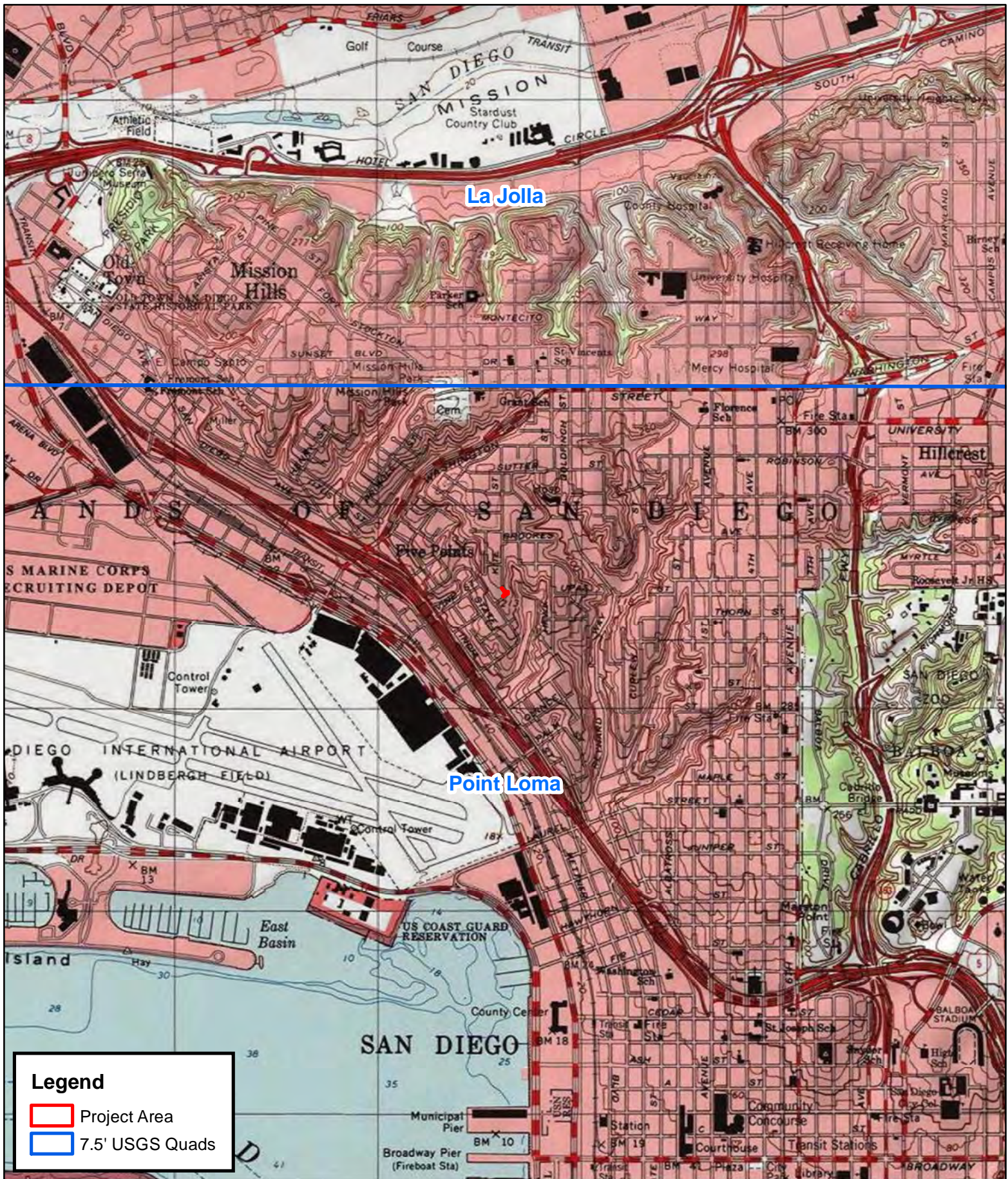
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Director of Archaeology
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April 14, 2020

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

Re: Kite and Upas Streets Pipe Repair Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Osuna,

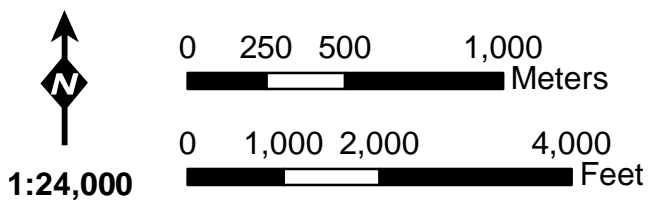
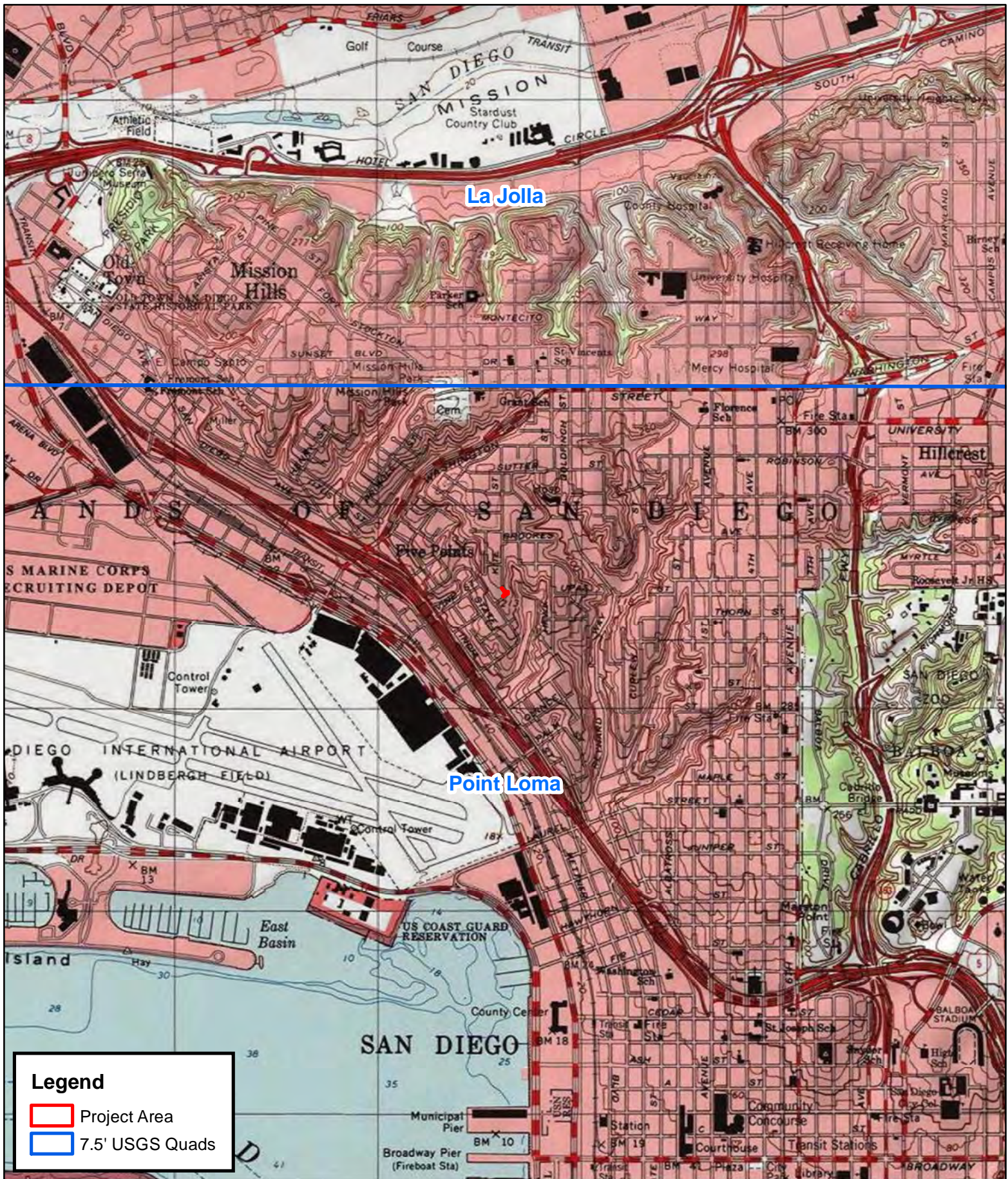
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Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map





April 14, 2020

Robert Pinto
Chairperson
Ewiiapaayp Tribe
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

Re: Kite and Upas Streets Pipe Repair Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Pinto,

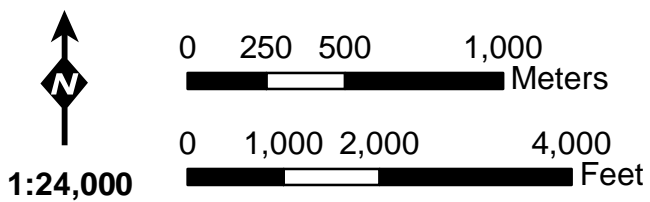
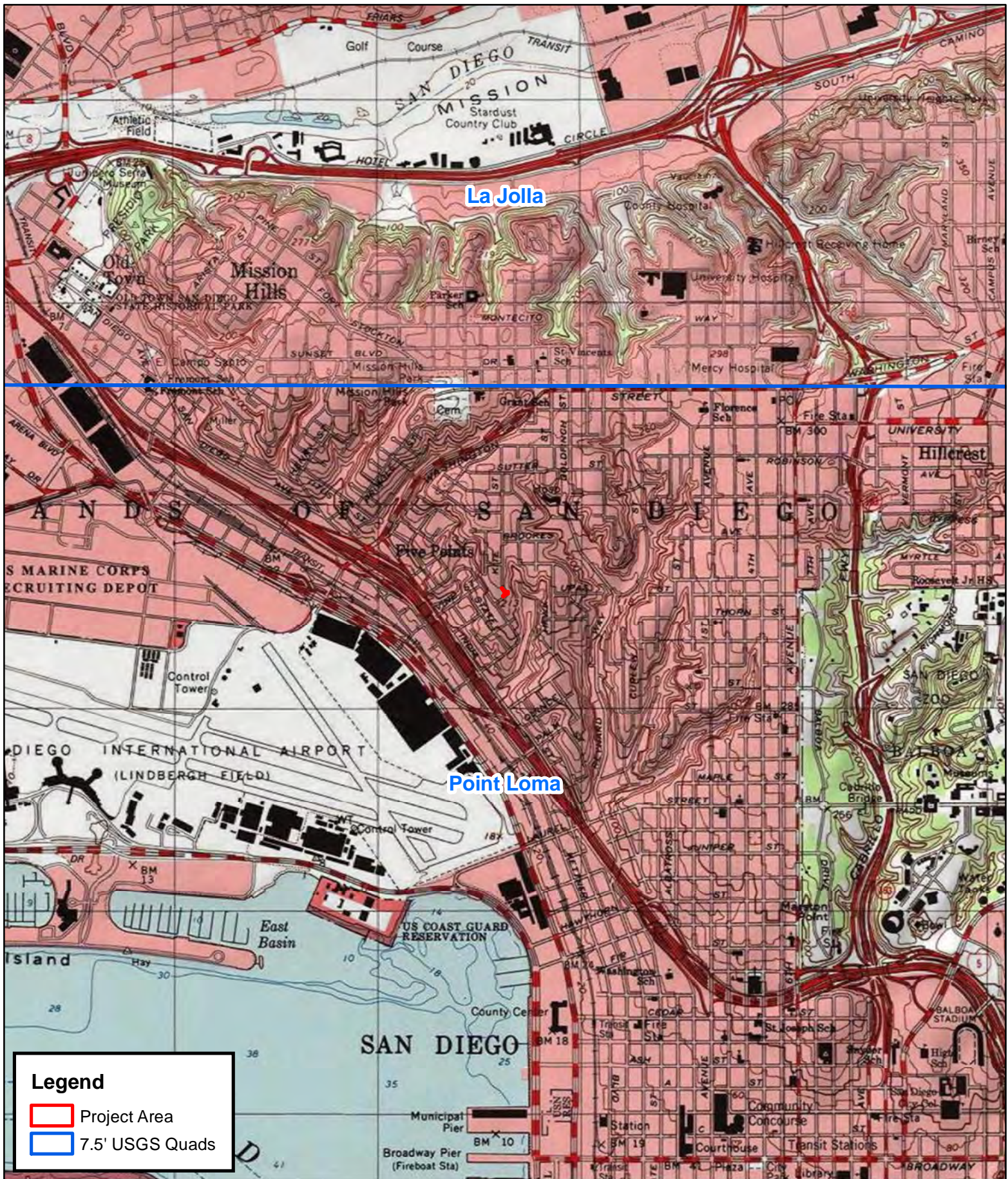
Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Kite and Upas Streets Pipe Repair Project (project), located adjacent to 3405 Kite Street and 3410 Jackdaw Street in the Middletown neighborhood of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The project area is shown on the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5' *Point Loma, California* topographic quadrangle within Township 16 South Range 3 West, in unsectioned portions of the Pueblo Lands of San Diego. The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Diego is overseeing the project as lead agency. The project intends to remove approximately 300 cubic yards of soil in order to expose and repair a failed storm drain pipe.

A record search of the Sacred Lands File with the California Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Red Tail conducted a record search at the South Coastal Information and a pedestrian survey of the Project Area.

We are contacting you to request additional information regarding the Project area, if you are aware of any issues of cultural concern regarding the area shown on the enclosed map. In particular, we would like to know if you have knowledge of any Traditional Cultural Properties, Sacred Sites, Tribal Cultural Resources, resource collecting areas, or any other areas of concern of which you would wish us to be aware. If you have any questions or concerns regarding the proposed Project, please contact me at the address or phone number listed below, or via email at Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com. We appreciate any input you may have on this project.

Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA
Director of Archaeology
Attachments: Figure 1. Project Location Map





April 14, 2020

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

Re: Kite and Upas Streets Pipe Repair Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Perez,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study of the proposed Kite and Upas Streets Pipe Repair Project (project), located adjacent to 3405 Kite Street and 3410 Jackdaw Street in the Middletown neighborhood of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The project area is shown on the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5' *Point Loma, California* topographic quadrangle within Township 16 South Range 3 West, in unsectioned portions of the Pueblo Lands of San Diego. The Project is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Diego is overseeing the project as lead agency. The project intends to remove approximately 300 cubic yards of soil in order to expose and repair a failed storm drain pipe.

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