

APPENDIX M

Cultural Resources Inventory Report

**Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel
Mountain Ranch Project, Carmel Mountain Ranch
Community, City of San Diego, California
Dudek Project No. 12151**

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Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (NADB) INFORMATION

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Report Title: Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project, Carmel Mountain Ranch Community, City of San Diego, California

Type of Study: Cultural Resources Inventory

Resources: P-37-006068/CA-SDI-6068; P-37-006069/CA-SDI-6069; P-37-006070/CA-SDI-6070; P-37-006076/CA-SDI-6076; P-37-006081/CA-SDI-6081; P-37-006082/CA-SDI-6082; P-37-006084/CA-SDI-6084; P-37-006085/CA-SDI-6085; and P-37-006086/CA-SDI-6086

USGS Quads: Poway (1996) Township 14 South; Range 2 West

Acreage: Approximately 164.5

Permit Numbers: N/A

Keywords: Carmel Mountain Ranch; intensive pedestrian survey; Kumeyaay; bedrock; lithic scatter

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch (project) is proposed by New Urban West, Inc. to redevelop the closed Carmel Mountain Ranch Country Club and associated 18-hole golf course. New Urban West, Inc. contracted Dudek to initiate the processing of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) in preparation for the project. As a requirement of the EIR, a cultural resources inventory was conducted for the project's area of potential effect (APE). This report has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Diego (City) Historical Resources Guidelines. The City is the lead agency responsible for compliance with CEQA and City regulations.

The project area is located west of the City of Poway, east of the community of Rancho Peñasquitos, north of the community of Saber Springs, and south of the community of Rancho Bernardo. The project site consists of approximately 164.5 acres. The APE includes the footprint of the entire project boundary. The APE is largely developed and covered by landscaping and concrete paths.

This analysis includes a records search of data obtained from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University. The search identified 52 cultural resources within 1-mile of the APE, nine of which intersect the APE: P-37-006068, P-37-006069, P-37-006070, P-37-006076, P-37-006081, P-37-006082, P-37-006084, P-37-006085, and P-37-006086. All nine sites were previously evaluated, but only two were found significant: P-37-006082 and P-37-006084. The records search also revealed that 100 cultural studies have been previously conducted within 1-mile of the APE, 24 of which cover portions of the APE.

A search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File indicated that no Native American cultural resources have been identified in the APE. NAHC provided a list of tribes culturally affiliated with the project area who may have knowledge of resources within or adjacent to the APE. Dudek sent letters to all listed tribes and receive one response. Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians did not indicate the presence of any known TCRs within the project APE but did request Kumeyaay Native American monitoring for the project.

The proposed APE is highly developed and most of the ground surface is covered by buildings, concrete, or landscaping. As such, formalized survey transects were deemed unnecessary in highly developed areas of the APE. A Dudek archaeologist and Red Tail Environmental Native American monitor conducted a reconnaissance survey of the entire APE in a vehicle so less developed areas could be identified and earmarked for pedestrian survey. The survey found that only P-37-006082 has not been completely destroyed by previous development.

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The presence of nine previously identified prehistoric cultural resources within the project APE suggests that there is a heightened potential that buried cultural resources will be encountered during project ground disturbance. Dudek recommends avoidance of P-37-006082 and archaeological and Kumeyaay Native American monitoring of initial ground disturbance during project implementation to assure proper treatment of inadvertent cultural discoveries.

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1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch (project) is proposed by New Urban West, Inc. to redevelop the closed Carmel Mountain Ranch Country Club and associated 18-hole golf course. New Urban West Inc. contracted Dudek to initiate the processing of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) in preparation for the project. As a requirement of the EIR, a cultural resources inventory was conducted for the project's area of potential effect (APE). This inventory reviewed all archaeological, historical built environment, and tribal cultural resources (TCR); collectively referred to in this report as cultural resources. This report has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Diego (City) Historical Resources Guidelines. The City is the lead agency responsible for compliance with CEQA and City regulations.

The proposed project is approximately 164.5 acres and includes a total of 1,200 multi-family homes and a mix of open space and recreational uses. Residential land uses would compose approximately 52.9 acres and would range in density from 12.94 to 37.43 dwelling units per acre. Open space uses would be composed of approximately 111.27 acres, which includes approximately 6 miles of publicly-accessible trails and 9.79 acres of publicly-accessible parkland. Recreational amenities would include picnic pavilions, playgrounds, tot-lots, and trails for walking and biking. A multi-use trail system would circulate throughout the project site to provide mobility and recreational opportunities for pedestrians and bicyclists. Additionally, a trail staging area would provide bike racks, a trail map and rules kiosk, bike station, picnic tables, and shade areas.

In addition, the project proposes a 12,000 square foot pad for future development of a community art gallery/studio located near the existing Carmel Mountain Ranch library. This gallery may include up to 6,000 sf in one or two buildings to house gallery space, studio space with an indoor kiln and bathroom/kitchen. In addition, this amenity could include up to 2,000 square foot outdoor open shed structure to house wood-burning ceramic kiln. Wood storage and a washing area. A 3,000 square foot café/restaurant/banquet area is proposed with 2,000 square foot of dining space and a 1,000 square foot kitchen. On additional caretaker unit up to 1,500 square feet would also be proposed. This gallery/studio would be privately owned by a non-profit, not for dedication to the City or homeowner's association. This Community Plan Land Use proposed is Multiple Use – Neighborhood Village. It would be rezoned to be CN-1

The project area is located west of the City of Poway, east of the community of Rancho Peñasquitos, north of the community of Saber Springs, and south of the community of Rancho Bernardo. The project site is bound by Ted Williams Parkway to the south; Carmel Mountain Road to the north; Interstate 15 (I-15) to the west; and the boundary with the City of Poway to the east. The project is located on the Poway, California United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle (Figure 1, Project Location). The project site consists of approximately 164.5 acres. The APE

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includes the footprint of the entire project boundary (Figures 2A–2M, Area of Potential Effect). The APE is largely developed and covered by landscaping and concrete paths. As such, formalized survey transects were deemed unnecessary in highly developed areas of the APE (see Section 3, Methods). The entire APE was subject to reconnaissance survey in a vehicle so less developed areas could be identified and then surveyed using formalized pedestrian transects.

This report documents the results of the cultural resources records search, reconnaissance vehicle survey, pedestrian survey, and Native American participation. The goal of this inventory is to provide data to the City to aid in the management of cultural resources during implementation of the proposed project.

1.1 Regulatory Context

The proposed project is subject to state and local regulations regarding cultural resources. The following section provides a summary of the applicable regulations, policies, and guidelines relating to the proper management of cultural resources for the proposed project.

1.1.1 California Register of Historical Resources (California Public Resources Code Section 5020 et seq.)

In California, the term “cultural resource” includes but is not limited to “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s cultural resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(a)). A resource is eligible for listing in the CRHR if the State Cultural Resources Commission determines that it is a significant resource and that it meets any of the following National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria (California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c)):

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

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Resources less than 50 years old are not considered for listing in the CRHR, but may be considered if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of the resource (see 14 CCR, Section 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing on the NRHP are automatically listed on the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local cultural resource surveys. The SHPO maintains the CRHR.

1.1.2 Native American Historic Cultural Sites (California Public Resources Code Section 5097 et seq.)

The Native American Historic Resources Protection Act (Public Resources Code Section 5097, et seq.) addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and establishes the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resources Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year in jail to deface or destroy an Indian historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

1.1.3 California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (CAL-NAGPRA), enacted in 2001, requires all state agencies and museums that receive state funding and that have possession or control over collections of human remains or cultural items, as defined, to complete an inventory and summary of these remains and items on or before January 1, 2003, with certain exceptions. The CAL-NAGPRA also provides a process for the identification and repatriation of these items to the culturally affiliated tribes.

1.1.4 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the County coroner has examined the remains (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5b). If the coroner determines or has

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reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the NAHC within 24 hours (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5c). The NAHC will notify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 24 hours of notification of the MLD by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans.

1.1.5 California Environmental Quality Act

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are relevant to the analysis of historic, archaeological and tribal cultural resources:

1. California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g): Defines “unique archaeological resource.”
2. California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a): Defines cultural resources. In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change” in the significance of a cultural resource. It also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a cultural resource.
3. California Public Resources Code Section 21074 (a): defines “Tribal cultural resources” and Section 21074(b): defines a “cultural landscape.”
4. California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e): These statutes set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
5. California Public Resources Code sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4: These statutes and regulations provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including options of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; identifies preservation-in-place as the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites.

Under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an [sic] cultural resource” (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). A “cultural resource” is any site listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR. The CRHR listing criteria are intended to examine whether the resource in question: (a) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage; (b) is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; (c) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a

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type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or (d) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.

The term “cultural resource” also includes any site described in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a cultural resources survey (meeting the requirements of California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(q)).

CEQA also applies to “unique archaeological resources.” California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g) defines a “unique archaeological resource” as any archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

CEQA was amended in 2014 through Assembly Bill 52 which created a new category of “tribal culture resources” that must be considered under CEQA, and applies to all projects that file a notice of preparation (NOP) or notice of negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration on or after July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires lead agencies to provide notice to and begin consultation with California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a project if that tribe has requested, in writing, to be kept informed of projects by the lead agency prior to the determination whether a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report will be prepared. If a tribe requests consultation within 30 days upon receipt of the notice, the lead agency must consult with the tribe. The bill also specifies mitigation measures that may be considered to avoid or minimize impacts on tribal cultural resources. Specifically, California Public Resources Code Section 21074 provides the following guidance

- (a) “Tribal Cultural Resources are either of the following:
 - (1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
 - (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Cultural Resources.

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- (B) Included in a local register of cultural resources as defined in subdivision (k) of §5020.1.
- (2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of §5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of §5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.
- (b) A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.
- (c) A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a “nonunique archeological resource” as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a).

All cultural resources and unique archaeological resources – as defined by statute – are presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; 14 CCR 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a cultural resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; 14 CCR 15064.5(a)). A site or resource that does not meet the definition of “cultural resource” or “unique archaeological resource” is not considered significant under CEQA and need not be analyzed further (California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(a); 14 CCR 15064.5(c)(4)).

Under CEQA and significant cultural impact results from a “substantial adverse change in the significance of an [sic] cultural resource [including a unique archaeological resource]” due to the “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a cultural resource would be materially impaired” (14 CCR 15064.5(b)(1); California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, according to 14 CCR 15064.5(b)(2), the significance of a cultural resource is materially impaired when a project:

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an cultural resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of cultural resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in

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an cultural resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a cultural resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA first evaluates evaluating whether a project site contains any “cultural resources,” then assesses whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource such that the resource’s historical significance is materially impaired.

When a project significantly affects a unique archaeological resource, CEQA imposes special mitigation requirements. Specifically, California Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b)(1)–21083.2(b)(4) states:

[i]f it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. Examples of that treatment, in no order of preference, may include, but are not limited to, any of the following:

1. Planning construction to avoid archaeological sites.
2. Deeding archaeological sites into permanent conservation easements.
3. Capping or covering archaeological sites with a layer of soil before building on the sites.
4. Planning parks, greenspace, or other open space to incorporate z

If these “preservation in place” options are not feasible, mitigation may be accomplished through data recovery (California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(d); 14 CCR 15126.4(b)(3)(C)). California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(d) states that:

[e]xcavation as mitigation shall be restricted to those parts of the unique archaeological resource that would be damaged or destroyed by the project. Excavation as mitigation shall not be required for a unique archaeological resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the resource, if this determination is documented in the environmental impact report.

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These same requirements are set forth in slightly greater detail in CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3), as follows:

- A. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archaeological sites. Preservation in place maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context. Preservation may also avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the site.
- B. Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, the following:
 - 1. Planning construction to avoid archaeological sites;
 - 2. Incorporation of sites within parks, greenspace, or other open space;
 - 3. Covering the archaeological sites with a layer of chemically stable soil before building tennis courts, parking lots, or similar facilities on the site[; and]
 - 4. Deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement.
- C. When data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation, a data recovery plan, which makes provision for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the cultural resource, shall be prepared and adopted prior to any excavation being undertaken.

Note that, when conducting data recovery, “[i]f an artifact must be removed during project excavation or testing, curation may be an appropriate mitigation.” (14 CCR 15126.4(b)(3)) However, “[d]ata recovery shall not be required for an cultural resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the archaeological or historic resource, provided that determination is documented in the EIR and that the studies are deposited with the California Cultural resources Regional Information Center” (14 CCR 15126.4(b)(3)(D)).

Finally, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. These procedures are set forth in California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

1.1.7 City of San Diego Significance Determination Thresholds

As lead agency, the City implements its CEQA Significance Determination Thresholds (City of San Diego 2016) to assess whether a proposed project may have a significant effect on the environment. Included in this document are the Initial Study Checklist Questions and Significance Thresholds.

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Initial Study Checklist Questions

1. Would the proposed project result in an alteration, including the adverse physical or aesthetic effects and/or the destruction of a prehistoric or historic building (including an architecturally significant building), structure, or object or site?
2. Would the proposed project result in any impact to existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area?
3. Would the proposed project result in the disturbance of any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Significance Thresholds

Federal, state, and local criteria have been established for the determination of historical resource significance. The Historical Resources Regulations of the Land Development Code pertain only to historical resources that meet the definitions contained in Chapter 11, Article 3, Division 1 of the code and may differ from the definition of historical resources in these Guidelines and from a determination of significance under CEQA.

1.1.8 City of San Diego Historical Resource Regulations

The City's Historical Resources Regulations (San Diego Municipal Code [SDMC] Chapter 14, Article 3, Division 2) were adopted in January 2000, providing a balance between sound historic preservation principles and the rights of private property owners. The Regulations have been developed to implement applicable local, State, and federal policies and mandates. Included in these are the General Plan, CEQA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Historical resources, in the context of the City's regulations, include site improvements, buildings, structures, historic districts, signs, features (including significant trees or other landscaping), places, place names, interior elements and fixtures designated in conjunction with a property, or other objects of historical, archaeological, scientific, educational, cultural, architectural, aesthetic, or traditional significance to the citizens of the city. These include structures, buildings, archaeological sites, objects, districts, or landscapes having physical evidence of human activities. These resources are usually over 45 years old and they may have been altered or still be in use.

Compliance with the Regulations begins with the determination of the need for a site-specific survey for a project. Pursuant to SDMC Section 143.0212(a), a historic property (built-environment) survey can be required for any parcel containing a structure that is over 45 years old and appears to have integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. SDMC Section 143.0212(b) requires that historical resource sensitivity maps be used to identify

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properties in the city that have a probability of containing historic or pre-historic archaeological sites. These maps are based on records of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) maintained by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University, archival research from the San Diego Museum of Man, and site-specific information in the City's files. If records show an archaeological site exists on or immediately adjacent to a subject property, the City would require a survey. In general, archaeological surveys are required when the proposed development is on a previously undeveloped parcel, if a known resource is recorded on the parcel or within a 1-mile radius, or if a qualified consultant or knowledgeable City staff member recommends it. In both cases, the determination for the need to conduct a site-specific survey must be made in 10 days for a construction permit (ministerial) or 30 days for a development permit (discretionary) pursuant to SDMC Section 143.0212(c).

SDMC Section 143.0212(d) states that if a property-specific survey is required, it shall be conducted according to the criteria included in the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. Using the survey results and other available applicable information, the City shall determine whether a historical resource exists, whether it is eligible for designation as a designated historical resource, and precisely where it is located.

The City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines

Historical Resources Guidelines (City of San Diego 2001) are incorporated in the San Diego Land Development Manual by reference. The Guidelines establish a development review process to review projects in the City. This process is composed of two aspects: the implementation of the Historical Resources Regulations and the determination of impacts and mitigation under CEQA. The Guidelines provide property owners, the development community, consultants and the general public with explicit guidelines for the management of historical resources located within the jurisdiction of the City of San Diego. These guidelines are designed to implement the City's Historical Resources Regulations contained in the Land Development Code (Chapter 14, Division 3, Article 2) in compliance with applicable local, state and federal policies and mandates, including, but not limited to, the City's General Plan, the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The intent of the guidelines is to ensure consistency in the management of the City's historical resources, including identification, evaluation, preservation/mitigation and development.

The City's Historical Resources Guidelines (City of San Diego 2001) observe that:

Historical resources include all properties (historic, archaeological, landscapes, traditional, etc.) eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, as well as those that may be significant pursuant to state and local laws and

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registration programs such as the California Register of Historical Resources or the City of San Diego Historical Resources Register. "Historical resource" means site improvements, buildings, structures, historic districts, signs, features (including significant trees or other landscaping), places, place names, interior elements and fixtures designated in conjunction with a property, or other objects of historical, archaeological, scientific, educational, cultural, architectural, aesthetic, or traditional significance to the citizens of the City. They include buildings, structures, objects, archaeological sites, districts or landscapes possessing physical evidence of human activities that are typically over 45 years old, regardless of whether they have been altered or continue to be used. Historical resources also include traditional cultural properties. The following definitions are based, for the most part, on California's Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) Instructions for Recording Historical Resources and are used to categorize different types of historical resources when they are recorded

The purpose and intent of the Historical Resources Regulation of the Land Development Code (City of San Diego 2018) is outlined as follows:

To protect, preserve and, where, damaged, restore the cultural resources of San Diego. The regulations apply to all development within the City of San Diego when cultural resources are present within the premises regardless of the requirement to obtain Neighborhood Development Permit or Site Development Permit.

The City's General Plan PEIR (City of San Diego 2008) states the following:

The Historical Resources Regulations require that designated cultural resources and traditional cultural properties be preserved unless deviation findings can be made by the decision maker as part of a discretionary permit. Minor alterations consistent with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards are exempt from the requirement to obtain a separate permit but must comply with the regulations and associated cultural resources guidelines. Limited development may encroach into important archaeological sites if adequate mitigation measures are provided as a condition of approval.

Historical Resources Guidelines, located in the Land Development Manual, provide property owners, the development community, consultants and the general public explicit guidance for the management of cultural resources located within the City's jurisdiction. These guidelines are designed to implement the cultural resources regulations and guide the development review process from the need for a survey and how impacts are assessed to available mitigation strategies and report requirements and include appropriate methodologies for treating cultural resources located in the City.

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In general, the City's cultural resources regulations build on federal and state cultural resources laws and guidelines in an attempt to streamline the process of considering impacts to cultural resources within the City's jurisdiction, while maintaining that some resources not significant under federal or state law may be considered historical under the City's guidelines. In order to apply the criteria and determine the significance of potential project impacts to a cultural resource, the APE of the project must be defined for both direct impacts and indirect impacts. Indirect impacts can include increased public access to an archaeological site, or visual impairment of a historically significant view shed related to a historic building or structure.

1.2 Project Personnel

Matthew DeCarlo, MA, served as project manager and Principal Investigator and co-authored the technical report. Jessica Colston, BA, conducted the field survey and co-authored the technical report. Micah Hale, PhD, RPA, co-authored the technical report. (Appendix A). Shuluuk Linton of Red Tail Environmental Inc. participated in the survey as the Native American monitor.

1.3 Report Structure

Following this introduction, a cultural and environmental context is provided for characterizing cultural resources. The results of the archival research follow. Next, survey methods are reviewed. A description of the survey follows, then the management considerations. Two sets of appendices (confidential and non-confidential) are attached. The non-confidential appendices include Appendix A, Project Personnel Qualifications, and Appendix C, NAHC Sacred Lands File Search and Tribal Outreach Letters. The confidential appendices are Appendix B, SCIC Records Search Documents and Appendix D, Resources in APE Map.

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2 SETTING

2.1 Natural Setting

Currently, the APE is a former 18-hole golf course surrounded by existing residential development. The Carmel Mountain Ranch Country Club and golf course are no longer active and the APE is primarily characterized by disturbed, fallow land left over from the previous golf course use. Surrounding land uses include residential development in all directions. The majority of native habitat within the APE is associated with Chicarita Creek along the western boundary of the project.

For detailed discussion relating to the environmental context of this area, please consult the other technical studies prepared for the project.

2.2 Cultural Setting

Evidence for continuous human occupation in the San Diego region spans the last 10,000 years. Various attempts to parse out variability in archaeological assemblages over this broad time frame have led to the development of several cultural chronologies; some of these are based on geologic time, most are based on temporal trends in archaeological assemblages, and others are interpretive reconstructions. Each of these reconstructions describes essentially similar trends in assemblage composition in more or less detail. This research employs a common set of generalized terms used to describe chronological trends in assemblage composition: Paleoindian (pre-5500 BC), Archaic (8000 BC–AD 500), Late Prehistoric (AD 500–1769), and Ethnohistoric (post-AD 1769). It is important to note that Kumeyaay Native American aboriginal lifeways did not cease at European contact. Protohistoric refers to the chronological trend of continued Native American aboriginal lifeways at the cusp of the recorded historic period in the Americas.

The tribal cultural context spans all of the archaeologically-based chronologies further described below.

2.2.1 Tribal Cultural Context

As recognized in 2001 by State Assembly Joint Resolution No. 60, the Kumeyaay Nation has occupied the southern California and Baja California region, including the City of San Diego's jurisdictional boundaries and the project's APE, far into antiquity. The pre-contact cultural sequences are locally characterized by the material culture recovered during archaeological investigations as early as the 1920's, and through early accounts of Native American life in San Diego, recorded as a means to salvage scientific knowledge of native lifeways. Additional information of Native American lifeways, however, comes from the Kumeyaay themselves,

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from the stories and songs passed down through the generations, in their own words. According to ethnographies based on interviews with local tribal elders, there are hundreds of words that describe a given landform, showing a close connection with nature. There are also stories associated with the land. The San Diego area in general, including Old Town, the San Diego River Valley and the City as it existed as late as the 1920s, was known as qapai (meaning uncertain). According to Kumeyaay elder Jane Dumas, some native speakers referred to what is now I-8 as oon-ya, meaning trail or road, describing one of the main routes linking the interior of San Diego with the coast. The Kumeyaay are the identified Most Likely Descendants for all Native American human remains found in the City.

2.2.2 Paleoindian (pre-5500 BC)

Evidence for Paleoindian occupation in coastal Southern California is tenuous, especially considering the fact that the oldest dated archaeological assemblages look nothing like the Paleoindian artifacts from the Great Basin. One of the earliest dated archaeological assemblages in coastal Southern California (excluding the Channel Islands) derives from P-37-004669, in La Jolla. A human burial from P-37-004669 was radiocarbon dated to 9,590–9,920 years before present (95.4% probability) (Hector 2007). The burial is part of a larger site complex that contained more than 29 human burials associated with an assemblage that fits the Archaic profile (i.e., large amounts of groundstone, battered cobbles, and expedient flake tools). In contrast, typical Paleoindian assemblages include large stemmed projectile points, high proportions of formal lithic tools, bifacial lithic reduction strategies, and relatively small proportions of groundstone tools. Prime examples of this pattern are sites that were studied by Emma Lou Davis (1978) on China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station near Ridgecrest, California. These sites contained fluted and unfluted stemmed points and large numbers of formal flake tools (e.g., shaped scrapers, blades).

Turning back to coastal Southern California, the fact that some of the earliest dated assemblages are dominated by processing tools runs counter to traditional notions of mobile hunter-gatherers traversing the landscape for highly valued prey. Evidence for the latter—that is, typical Paleoindian assemblages—may have been located along the coastal margin at one time, prior to glacial desiccation and a rapid rise in sea level during the early Holocene (pre-7500 before present (BP)) that submerged as much as 1.8 km (1.1 miles) of the San Diego coastline. If this were true, however, it would also be expected that such sites would be located on older landforms near the current coastline. Some sites, such as P-37-000210 along Agua Hedionda Lagoon, contained stemmed points similar in form to Silver Lake and Lake Mojave projectile points (pre-8000 BP) that are commonly found at sites in California's high desert (Basgall and Hall 1990). P-37-000210 yielded one corrected radiocarbon date of 8520–9520 BP (Warren et al. 2004). However, sites of this nature are extremely rare and cannot be separated from large numbers of milling tools that intermingle with old projectile point forms.

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Warren et al. (2004) claimed that a biface manufacturing tradition present at the Harris site complex (P-37-000149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the San Diego region that possibly dates between 10,365 and 8200 BC (Warren et al. 2004, p. 26). Termed San Dieguito (Rogers 1945), assemblages at the Harris site are qualitatively distinct from most others in the San Diego region because the site has large numbers of finely made bifaces (including projectile points), formal flake tools, a biface reduction trajectory, and relatively small amounts of processing tools (Warren 1964, 1968). Despite the unique assemblage composition, the definition of San Dieguito as a separate cultural tradition is hotly debated. Gallegos (1987) suggested that the San Dieguito pattern is simply an inland manifestation of a broader economic pattern. Gallegos' interpretation of San Dieguito has been widely accepted in recent years, in part because of the difficulty in distinguishing San Dieguito components from other assemblage constituents. In other words, it is easier to ignore San Dieguito as a distinct socioeconomic pattern than it is to draw it out of mixed assemblages.

The large number of finished bifaces (i.e., projectile points and non-projectile blades), along with large numbers of formal flake tools at the Harris site complex, is very different than nearly all other assemblages throughout the San Diego region, regardless of age. Warren et al. (2004) made this point, tabulating basic assemblage constituents for key early Holocene sites. Producing finely made bifaces and formal flake tools implies that relatively large amounts of time were spent for tool manufacture. Such a strategy contrasts with the expedient flake-based tools and cobble-core reduction strategy that typifies non-San Dieguito Archaic sites. It can be inferred from the uniquely high degree of San Dieguito assemblage formality that the Harris site complex represents a distinct economic strategy from non-San Dieguito assemblages.

If San Dieguito truly represents a distinct socioeconomic strategy from the non-San Dieguito Archaic processing regime, its rarity implies that it was not only short-lived, but that it was not as economically successful as the Archaic strategy. Such a conclusion would fit with other trends in southern California deserts, wherein hunting-related tools are replaced by processing tools during the early Holocene (Basgall and Hall 1990).

2.2.3 Archaic (8000 BC–AD 500)

The more than 1,500-year overlap between the presumed age of Paleoindian occupations and the Archaic period highlights the difficulty in defining a cultural chronology in the San Diego region. If San Dieguito is the only recognized Paleoindian component in the San Diego region, then the dominance of hunting tools implies that it derives from Great Basin adaptive strategies and is not necessarily a local adaptation. Warren et al. (2004) admitted as much, citing strong desert connections with San Dieguito. Thus, the Archaic pattern is the earliest local socioeconomic adaptation in the San Diego region (Hale 2001, 2009).

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The Archaic pattern is relatively easy to define with assemblages that consist primarily of processing tools: millings, handstones, battered cobbles, heavy crude scrapers, incipient flake-based tools, and cobble-core reduction. These assemblages occur in all environments across the San Diego region, with little variability in tool composition. Low assemblage variability over time and space among Archaic sites has been equated with cultural conservatism (Byrd and Reddy 2002; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2004). Despite enormous amounts of archaeological work at Archaic sites, little change in assemblage composition occurs until the bow and arrow is adopted at around AD 500, as well as ceramics at approximately the same time (Griset 1996; Hale 2009). Even then, assemblage formality remains low. After the bow is adopted, small arrow points appear in large quantities and already low amounts of formal flake tools are replaced by increasing amounts of expedient flake tools. Similarly, shaped millings and handstones decrease in proportion relative to expedient, unshaped groundstone tools (Hale 2009). Thus, the terminus of the Archaic period is equally hard to define as its beginning because basic assemblage constituents and patterns of manufacturing investment remain stable, complemented only by the addition of the bow and ceramics.

2.2.4 Late Prehistoric (AD 500–1769)

The period of time following the Archaic and prior to Ethnohistoric times (AD 1769) is commonly referred to as the Late Prehistoric (Rogers 1945; Wallace 1955; Warren et al. 2004). However, several other subdivisions continue to be used to describe various shifts in assemblage composition, including the addition of ceramics and cremation practices. In northern San Diego County, the post-AD 1450 period is called the San Luis Rey Complex (True 1980), while the same period in southern San Diego County is called the Cuyamaca Complex and is thought to extend from AD 500 until Ethnohistoric times (Meighan 1959). Rogers (1929) also subdivided the last 1,000 years into the Yuman II and III cultures, based on the distribution of ceramics. Despite these regional complexes, each is defined by the addition of arrow points and ceramics, and the widespread use of bedrock mortars. Variations in the appearance of the bow and arrow and ceramics make the temporal resolution of the San Luis Rey and Cuyamaca complexes difficult. For this reason, the term Late Prehistoric is well suited to describe the last 1,500 years of prehistory in the San Diego region.

Temporal trends in socioeconomic adaptations during the Late Prehistoric period are poorly understood. This is partly due to the fact that the fundamental Late Prehistoric assemblage is very similar to the Archaic pattern, but includes arrow points and large quantities of fine debitage from producing arrow points, ceramics, and cremations. The appearance of mortars and pestles is difficult to place in time because most mortars are on bedrock surfaces; bowl mortars are actually rare in the San Diego region. Some argue that the Ethnohistoric intensive acorn economy extends as far back as AD 500 (Bean and Shippek 1978). However, there is no substantial evidence that

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reliance on acorns, and the accompanying use of mortars and pestles, occurred prior to AD 1400. True (1980) argued that acorn processing and ceramic use in the northern San Diego region did not occur until the San Luis Rey pattern emerged after approximately AD 1450. For southern San Diego County, the picture is less clear. The Cuyamaca Complex is the southern counterpart to the San Luis Rey pattern, however, and is most recognizable after AD 1450 (Hector 1984). Similar to True (1980), Hale (2009) argued that an acorn economy did not appear in the southern San Diego region until just prior to Ethnohistoric times, and that when it did occur, a major shift in social organization followed.

2.2.5 Ethnohistoric (post-AD 1769)

The history of the Native American communities prior to the mid-1700s has largely been reconstructed through later mission-period and early ethnographic accounts. The first records of the Native American inhabitants of the San Diego region come predominantly from European merchants, missionaries, military personnel, and explorers. These brief, and generally peripheral, accounts were prepared with the intent of furthering respective colonial and economic aims and were combined with observations of the landscape. They were not intended to be unbiased accounts regarding the cultural structures and community practices of the newly encountered cultural groups. The establishment of the missions in the San Diego region brought more extensive documentation of Native American communities, though these groups did not become the focus of formal and in-depth ethnographic study until the early twentieth century (Boscana 1846; Fages 1937; Geiger and Meighan 1976; Harrington 1934; Laylander 2000). The principal intent of these researchers was to record the precontact, culturally specific practices, ideologies, and languages that had survived the destabilizing effects of missionization and colonialism. This research, often understood as “salvage ethnography,” was driven by the understanding that traditional knowledge was being lost due to the impacts of modernization and cultural assimilation. Alfred Kroeber applied his “memory culture” approach (Lightfoot 2005, p. 32) by recording languages and oral histories within the San Diego region. Kroeber’s 1925 assessment of the impacts of Spanish missionization on local Native American populations supported Kumeyaay traditional cultural continuity ((Kroeber 1925, p. 711):

San Diego was the first mission founded in upper California; but the geographical limits of its influence were the narrowest of any, and its effects on the natives comparatively light. There seem to be two reasons for this: first, the stubbornly resisting temper of the natives; and second, a failure of the rigorous concentration policy enforced elsewhere.

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In some ways this interpretation led to the belief that many California Native American groups simply escaped the harmful effects of contact and colonization all together. This, of course, is untrue. Ethnographic research by Dubois, Kroeber, Harrington, Spier, and others during the early twentieth century seemed to indicate that traditional cultural practices and beliefs survived among local Native American communities. These accounts supported, and were supported by, previous governmental decisions which made San Diego County the location of more federally recognized tribes than anywhere else in the United States: 18 tribes on 18 reservations that cover more than 116,000 acres (CSP 2009).

The traditional cultural boundaries between the Luiseño and Kumeyaay Native American tribal groups have been well defined by anthropologist Florence C. Shipek (1993, as summarized in County of San Diego 2007, p. 6):

In 1769, the Kumeyaay national territory started at the coast about 100 miles south of the Mexican border (below Santo Tomas), thence north to the coast at the drainage divide south of the San Luis Rey River including its tributaries. Using the U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, the boundary with the Luiseño then follows that divide inland. The boundary continues on the divide separating Valley Center from Escondido and then up along Bear Ridge to the 2240 contour line and then north across the divide between Valley Center and Woods Valley up to the 1880-foot peak, then curving around east along the divide above Woods Valley.

Based on ethnographic information, it is believed that at least 88 different languages were spoken from Baja California Sur to the southern Oregon state border at the time of Spanish contact (Johnson and Lorenz 2006, p. 34). The distribution of recorded Native American languages has been dispersed as a geographic mosaic across California through six primary language families (Golla 2007, p. 71). Based on the project location, the Native American inhabitants of the region would have likely spoken both the Ipai and Tipai language subgroup of the Yuman language group. Ipai and Tipai, spoken respectively by the northern and southern Kumeyaay communities, are mutually intelligible. For this reason, these two are often treated as dialects of a larger Kumeyaay tribal group rather than as distinctive languages, though this has been debated (Luomala 1978; Laylander 2010).

Victor Golla has contended that one can interpret the amount of variability within specific language groups as being associated with the relative “time depth” of the speaking populations (Golla 2007, p. 80). A large amount of variation within the language of a group represents a greater time depth than a group’s language with less internal diversity. One method that he has employed is by drawing comparisons with historically documented changes in Germanic and Romantic language groups. Golla has observed that the “absolute chronology of the internal diversification within a language family” can be correlated with archaeological dates (Golla 2007, p. 71). This type of interpretation is modeled on concepts of genetic drift and gene flows that are associated with migration and population isolation in the biological sciences.

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Golla suggested that there are two language families associated with Native American groups who traditionally lived throughout the San Diego County region. The northern San Diego tribes have traditionally spoken Takic languages that may be assigned to the larger Uto–Aztecan family (Golla 2007, p. 74). These groups include the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. Golla has interpreted the amount of internal diversity within these language-speaking communities to reflect a time depth of approximately 2,000 years. Other researchers have contended that Takic may have diverged from Uto–Aztecan ca. 2600 BC–AD 1, which was later followed by the diversification within the Takic speaking San Diego tribes, occurring approximately 1500 BC–AD 1000 (Laylander 2010). The majority of Native American tribal groups in southern San Diego region have traditionally spoken Yuman languages, a subgroup of the Hokan Phylum. Golla has suggested that the time depth of Hokan is approximately 8,000 years (Golla 2007, p. 74). The Kumeyaay tribal communities share a common language group with the Cocopa, Quechan, Maricopa, Mojave, and others to east, and the Kiliwa to the south. The time depth for both the Ipai (north of the San Diego River, from Escondido to Lake Henshaw) and the Tipai (south of the San Diego River, the Laguna Mountains through Ensenada) is approximated to be 2,000 years at the most. Laylander has contended that previous research indicates a divergence between Ipai and Tipai to have occurred approximately AD 600–1200 (Laylander 1985). Despite the distinct linguistic differences between the Takic-speaking tribes to the north, the Ipai-speaking communities in central San Diego, and the Tipai-speaking southern Kumeyaay, attempts to illustrate the distinctions between these groups based solely on cultural material alone have had only limited success (Pigniolo 2004; True 1966).

The Kumeyaay generally lived in smaller family subgroups that would inhabit two or more locations over the course of the year. While less common, there is sufficient evidence that there were also permanently occupied villages, and that some members may have remained at these locations throughout the year (Owen 1965; Shipek 1982, 1985; Spier 1923). Each autonomous triblet was internally socially stratified, commonly including higher status individuals such as a tribal head (Kwaaypay), shaman (Kuseyaay), and general members with various responsibilities and skills (Shipek 1982). Higher-status individuals tended to have greater rights to land resources, and owned more goods, such as shell money and beads, decorative items, and clothing. To some degree, titles were passed along family lines; however, tangible goods were generally ceremonially burned or destroyed following the deaths of their owners (Luomala 1978). Remains were cremated over a pyre and then relocated to a cremation ceramic vessel that was placed in a removed or hidden location. A broken metate was commonly placed at the location of the cremated remains, with the intent of providing aid and further use after death. At maturity, tribal members often left to other bands in order to find a partner. The families formed networks of communication and exchange around such partnerships.

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Areas or regions, identified by known physical landmarks, could be recognized as band-specific territories that might be violently defended against use by other members of the Kumeyaay. Other areas or resources, such as water sources and other locations that were rich in natural resources, were generally understood as communal land to be shared amongst all the Kumeyaay (Luomala 1978). The coastal Kumeyaay exchanged a number of local goods, such as seafood, coastal plants, and various types of shell for items including acorns, agave, mesquite beans, gourds, and other more interior plants of use (Luomala 1978). Shellfish would have been procured from three primary environments, including the sandy open coast, bay and lagoon, and rocky open coast. The availability of these marine resources changed with the rising sea levels, siltation of lagoon and bay environments, changing climatic conditions, and intensity of use by humans and animals (Gallegos and Kyle 1988; Pigniolo 2005; Warren 1964). Shellfish from sandy environments included *Donax*, *Saxidomus*, *Tivela*, and others. Rocky coast shellfish dietary contributions consisted of *Pseudochama*, *Megastreaea*, *Saxidomus*, *Protothaca*, *Megathura*, *Mytilus*, and others. Lastly, the bay environment would have provided *Argopecten*, *Chione*, *Ostrea*, *Neverita*, *Macoma*, *Tagelus*, and others. Although marine resources were obviously consumed, terrestrial animals and other resources likely provided a large portion of sustenance. Game animals consisted of rabbits, hares (Leporidae), birds, ground squirrels, woodrats (*Neotoma* sp.), deer, bears, mountain lions (*Puma concolor*), bobcats (*Lynx rufus*), coyotes (*Canis latrans*), and others. In lesser numbers, reptiles and amphibians may have been consumed.

A number of local plants were used for food and medicine. These were exploited seasonally, and were both traded between regional groups and gathered as a single triblet moved between habitation areas. Some of the more common of these that might have been procured locally or as higher elevation varieties would have included buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), Agave, *Yucca*, lemonade sumac (*Rhus integrifolia*), sugarbush (*Rhus ovata*), sage scrub (*Artemisia californica*), yerba santa (*Eriodictyon* sp.), sage (*Salvia* sp.), *Ephedra*, prickly pear (*Opuntia* sp.), mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), oak (*Quercus* sp.), willow (*Salix* sp.), and *Juncus* grass among many others (Wilken 2012).

2.2.6 Historic Period (post-AD 1542)

San Diego history can be divided into the Spanish Period (1769–1821), Mexican Period (1821–1846) and American Period (1846–Present). European activity in the region began as early as AD 1542, when Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo landed in San Diego Bay. Sebastián Vizcaíno returned in 1602, and it is possible that there were subsequent contacts that went unrecorded. These brief encounters made the local native people aware of the existence of other cultures that were technologically more complex than their own. Epidemic diseases may also have been introduced into the region at an early date, either by direct contacts with the infrequent European visitors or through waves of diffusion emanating from native peoples farther to the east or south (Preston 2002). It is possible, but as yet unproven, that the precipitous demographic decline of native peoples had already begun prior to the arrival of Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra in 1769.

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The Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769 with the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá by Father Junípero Serra. 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 through the establishment of a Presidio, Mission, and Pueblo. The Spanish explorers first camped 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 Junípero 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.

Bad feelings soon developed between the native Kumeyaay and the soldiers, resulting in construction of a stockade which, by 1772, 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 6 miles up the San Diego River valley (modern Mission Valley) near the Kumeyaay village of Nipaguay. Begun as a thatched 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. 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. The initial Spanish occupation and mission system brought about profound changes in the lives of the Kumeyaay people. Substantial numbers of the coastal Kumeyaay were forcibly brought into the mission or died from introduced diseases.

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 and sometime after 1800, soldiers and their families began to move 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, of which only five (within the boundaries of what would become Old Town) had houses in 1821. These included the home of retired commandant Francisco Ruiz Adobe (which is 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.

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In 1822 the political situation changed as Mexico won its independence from Spain and San Diego became part of the Mexican Republic. The Mexican Government opened California to foreign trade; began issuing private land grants in the early 1820s, creating the rancho system of large agricultural estates; secularized the Spanish missions in 1833; and oversaw the rise of the civilian pueblo. 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. By 1835 the presidio, once the center of life in Spanish San Diego, had been abandoned and lay in ruins. Mission San Diego de Alcalá fared little better. The town and the ship landing area at La Playa were now the centers of activity in Mexican San Diego. However, the new Pueblo of San Diego did not prosper as did some other California towns during the Mexican Period.

The secularization in San Diego County triggered 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. The Native American population continued to decline, as Mexican occupation brought about continued displacement and acculturation of Native American populations.

The American Period began in 1846 when United States military forces occupied San Diego and this period continues today. 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. In December 1846, a group of Californios under Andres Pico engaged United States 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. The Americans assumed formal control with the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in 1848 and introduced Anglo culture and society, American political institutions, and especially American entrepreneurial commerce. 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 that crippled ranching and the onset of the Civil War, left San Diego as a remote frontier town. The troubles led to a drop in the town's population from 650 in 1850 to 539 in 1860. Not until land speculator and developer Alonzo Horton arrived in 1867 did San Diego begin to develop fully into an active American town.

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Alonzo Horton's development of a New San Diego (modern downtown) in 1867 began to swing the community focus away from Old Town and began the urbanization of San Diego. 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 that were built on the east coast of the United States and shipped in sections around Cape Horn and reassembled in San Diego. Development spread from downtown based on a variety of factors, including the availability of potable water and transportation corridors. Factors such as views and access to public facilities affected land values, which in turn affected the character of neighborhoods that developed. During the Victorian Era of the late 1800s and early 1900s, the areas of Golden Hill, Uptown, Banker's Hill and Sherman Heights were developed. Examples of the Victorian Era architectural styles remain in these communities, as well as in Little Italy, which developed at the same time. At the time downtown was being built, there began to be summer cottage/retreat development in what are now the Beach communities and La Jolla area. The early structures in these areas were not of substantial construction; they were primarily for temporary vacation housing.

2.3 Records Search Results

An examination of existing maps, records, and reports was conducted by Dudek to determine if the project could potentially impact previously recorded cultural resources. Dudek conducted an in-house records search in August 26, 2019, at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University. The search encompassed the APE and a 1-mile buffer around the APE. The purpose of the records search is to identify any previously recorded resources that may be located in or adjacent to the project APE and to identify previous studies in the project vicinity. In addition to a review of previously prepared site records and reports, the records search also reviewed historical maps of the project area, ethnographies, the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historic Property Data File, and the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility.

2.3.1 Previously Identified Cultural Resources

The records search identified 52 cultural resources within 1-mile of the APE (Confidential Appendix B). Of the 52 resources identified within 1 mile of the APE, nine resources intersect the APE: P-37-006068, P-37-006069, P-37-006070, P-37-006076, P-37-006081, P-37-006082, P-37-006084, P-37-006085, and P-37-006086 (Table 1). The nine prehistoric sites include three lithic scatters and six milling stations.

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Table 1
Previously Identified Cultural Resources within the Area of Potential Effect

Primary Number	Trinomial	Era	Description	CRHR/NRHP Eligibility
P-37-006068	SDI-006068	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Recommended not eligible
P-37-006069	SDI-006069	Prehistoric	Milling station and lithic scatter	Recommended not eligible
P-37-006070	SDI-006070	Prehistoric	Milling stations	Recommended not eligible
P-37-006076	SDI-006076	Prehistoric	Milling station and artifact scatter	Recommended not eligible
P-37-006081	SDI-006081	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Recommended not eligible
P-37-006082	SDI-006082	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Recommended eligible
P-37-006084	SDI-006084	Prehistoric	Milling station and lithic scatter	Recommended eligible
P-37-006085	SDI-006085	Prehistoric	Milling station and lithic scatter	Recommended not eligible
P-37-006086	SDI-006086	Prehistoric	Milling station and lithic scatter	Recommended not eligible

P-37-006068; CA-SDI-6068

This resource was recorded in 1978 as a small lithic scatter located in dense grass adjacent to Chicarita Creek. The site record states that one black metavolcanic core and two flakes were identified on the surface. Westec (1984) revisited the site and, though they could not relocate the surface artifacts, they identified two shallow bedrock mortars. Westec (1984) excavated a single 1 x 1 m test unit to a depth of 20 cm but recovered no subsurface artifacts. Westec recommended the site not significant and exempt from further review.

P-37-006069; CA-SDI-6069

This resource was originally recorded as a prehistoric milling feature and associated lithic scatter identified on an undisturbed knoll in 1978. The original site record states that the milling feature contained two milling slicks on an isolated bedrock feature and that the associated lithic scatter consisted of six black metavolcanic flakes. The site was archaeologically tested in 1984 and its surface artifacts were collected (Westec 1984). Excavation of a single 1 x 1 m test unit to a depth of 20 cm recovered no subsurface artifacts. Westec recommended the site not significant and exempt from further review.

P-37-006070; CA-SDI-6070

This resource was initially recorded as a bedrock milling outcrop with five milling slicks and one basin. This resource is located on a knoll overlooking Chicarita Creek. In 1984, Westec (1984) excavated a single 1 x 1 m test unit and recovered no subsurface artifacts, though a single basalt flake was recovered from the surface. Westec recommended the site not significant and exempt from further review.

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P-37-006076; CA-SDI-6076

The resource was initially recorded as a bedrock milling outcrop with associated artifacts. Six milling slicks and two basins were identified on “several adjacent outcrops” and the artifact assemblage consisted of two bifacial manos, one ceramic fragment, and two basalt flakes. The site was archaeologically tested in 1984 (Westec 1984). Relocation of the site was successful though severe impacts were noted, including pot hunting, vandals, firearms practice, etc. No surface artifacts remained, with only the milling features as evidence. Excavation of a single 1 x 1 m test unit recovered no subsurface artifacts, though a single basalt flake was recovered from the surface. Westec recommended the site not significant and exempt from further review.

P-37-006081; CA-SDI-6081

This resource is a San Dieguito period lithic workshop divided into Locus A (recorded as CA-SDI-6081) and Locus B (recorded as CA-SDI-6082). Locus A is located approximately 150 m south of Locus B atop a small knoll adjacent to I-15, and was obliterated by the previous highway construction. Locus A was tested by Westec (1984) and recovered one basalt flake from the first level (0-10) with no other artifacts recovered from this unit. Westec recommended the site not significant and exempt from further review.

P-37-006082; CA-SDI-6082

This resource is a San Dieguito period lithic workshop divided into Locus B (recorded as CA-SDI-6082) and Locus A (recorded as CA-SDI-6081). Locus B is located approximately 150 m north of Locus A atop a small knoll. Locus B (CA-SDI-6082) was tested by Vonwerlhof (1979) and recovered artifacts as deep as 90 cm (Westec 1984). The recovered artifact assemblage included groundstone tools, flaked stone tools, debitage, percussing tools and bifaces. The assemblage totals 77 artifacts.

Locus B was noted as exhibiting impacts from the installation of a water tank atop the knoll. The site was noted as still containing significant sub-surface deposits. Westec (1984) maintained the previous recommendation that P-37-006082 was eligible for the CRHP.

P-37-006084; CA-SDI-6084

This resources was originally recorded in 1972 as a lithic workshop situated on an eastern slope. The site contained at least 20 artifacts of mixed materials (felsite, basalt, and quartz). Westec (1984) performed an excavation of a single one meter square test unit, and recovered a total of 76 debitage to a depth of 40 cm. Westec noted that earlier records indicated finished tools, present on the surface, however they were not able to relocate any during their testing program. The site was

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noted as being disturbed extensively by off road vehicle activity. Westec determined that the site itself appears to be intact and is therefore considered to be eligible for the CRHP.

Rincon (Hector and Wade 1986) revisited P-37-006084 and conducted excavation to mitigate impacts to the site prior to the development of the property. Rincon excavated 28 square meters of midden from P-37-006084. Rincon determined that the site was a lithic tool production site and limited habitation area. The site contained no diagnostic artifacts and could not be associated with a chronological period. The site was greatly impacted by the development of the Carmel Mountain Ranch community and intact deposits are unlikely to exist.

P-37-006085; CA-SDI-6085

This resource was originally recorded as a prehistoric milling feature and associated lithic scatter. The site was initially recorded by Ryzdyski and Parkinson (1972) and later updated by Thesken (1978) as containing six milling slicks and one imminent basin located on four bedrock features. The associated scatter consisted of 15 lithic flakes and one unifacial mano. The site was tested by Westec (1984) with a single control unit. The unit and surface reconnaissance recovered no artifacts or features. Westec recommended the site not significant and exempt from further review.

P-37-006086; CA-SDI-6086

This resource was originally recorded in 1972 as a San Dieguito II-III lithic workshop containing 30+ flakes and two scrapers. One small bedrock milling slick was also identified. The site was tested by Westec (1984) with a single 1 x 1 m control unit, from which only 2 flakes were found on the surface. No subsurface deposits were observed. Westec observed that the site was likely completely destroyed by recent access road construction, installation of a sewer main, and surface grading. Westec recommended the site not significant and exempt from further review.

2.3.2 Previous Studies

The records search revealed that 100 archaeological studies have been previously conducted within 1-mile of the APE (Confidential Appendix B). Of the 100 studies, 24 studies cover portions of the APE. Two studies contain information pertinent to the cultural sensitivity of the current project.

SD-01715

In 1984, Westec Services, Inc. conducted archaeological testing of 18 cultural resource sites previously identified within the proposed community development of Carmel Mountain Ranch (Westec 1984). Westec recommended seven sites located within the current APE as not significant and exempt from further review: P-37-006068, P-37-006069, P-37-006070, P-37-006076, P-37-006081, P-37-006085,

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and P-37-006086. Westec also recommended two resources within the current APE as significant archaeological sites deserving of further review: P-37-006082 and P-37-006084.

SD-7840

In 1986, Rincon conducted excavations at three cultural resource sites to mitigate impacts to the sites prior to the development of the Carmel Mountain Ranch community (Hector and Wade 1986). One of these sites, P-37-006084, is located in the current APE. Rincon excavated 28 square meters of midden from P-37-006084. Rincon determined that the site was a lithic tool production site and limited habitation area. The site contained no diagnostic artifacts and could not be associated with a chronological period.

2.4 NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

Dudek requested a search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File on August 13, 2019 (Appendix C). Steven Quinn, NAHC Associate Program Analyst, facilitated this search and returned the results to Dudek on September 13, 2019. The search identified no previously recorded sites within one mile of the APE. The NAHC warned that the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources within the APE and included a list of Native American contacts that have knowledge of the cultural resources within the region. Dudek sent outreach letters via Certified Mail to all representatives listed on the NAHC list on October 3, 2019.

To date, Dudek has received only one response from the NAHC outreach letters. Ray Teran, Resource Manager of the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, wrote a response letter to Dudek indicating that the “project site has cultural significance or ties to Viejas.” Mr. Teran requested that a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be on site during ground-disturbing activities and that the monitor inform Viejas of any inadvertent cultural discoveries. Mr. Teran did not indicate the presence of any known TCRs.

Under CEQA, the lead agency is required to perform formal government-to-government consultation with Native American Tribes under AB 52. The City provided formal consultation notification to Iipay Nation of Santa Isabel, Jamul Indian Village, and San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians via electronic mail on May 13, 2020 and May 15, 2020 describing the location of the project site, identifying the positive record search on the CHRIS digital database, and provided a copy of the site-specific archaeological report. The Iipay Nation of Santa Isabel and Jamul Indian Village responded within the 30-day formal notification period. The Iipay Nation of Santa Isabel and Jamul Indian Village concurred with City staff’s determination of implementing a monitoring program during ground-disturbing activities, concluding consultation on June 15, 2020 and June 17, 2020, respectively. San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians initiated consultation on June 16, 2020 and requested clarification on native American monitoring as well as avoidance of the recorded archaeological site in conjunction with the monitoring program and concluded consultation on July 31, 2020.

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3 METHODS

The purpose of this study was to compile an inventory of all resources within the project APE to determine possible impacts to cultural resources. To complete this study, a review of all known resources and the identification of all new resources were necessary. Because the proposed project APE is within a highly developed area, much of the APE has been previously inventoried and most resources have been previously identified. Additional survey was conducted to assure no previously unidentified resources are present within the proposed project APE.

3.1 Survey

The survey of the proposed project APE was conducted on September 3, 2019. The APE is located in a highly developed area and it was determined prior to field work that survey of the entire APE would be unproductive. Large portions of the APE surface are covered by engineered slopes, hills, sand pits, water conveyance, landscaped rock, sod, and some pavement, obscuring any remnants of archaeological sites. The survey team conducted a reconnaissance survey of the APE in motorized carts. This vehicle survey allowed the survey team to assess the APE and identify less developed portions of the APE where ground surface was visible and cultural resources could be identified.

Many of the level areas were completely obscured, such as the fairways of the golf course, and were not subject to pedestrian survey. Less developed portions of the APE, such as exposed soils along paved paths or natural slopes, were surveyed using transects at 15 m intervals.

An iPad Air with georeferenced project maps and GPS capabilities was used to aid surveying and site recordation. Records of sites previously identified within the APE were loaded onto the iPad for field reference. Field work was conducted by Dudek archaeologist Jessica Colston and Red Tail Environmental Native American monitor Shuluuk Linton.

Any documentation of cultural resources would have complied with the Office of Historic Preservation and Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716-44740) and the California Office of Historic Preservation Planning Bulletin Number 4(a). All sites identified during this inventory would have been recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation Form DPR 523 (Series 1/95), using the Instructions for Recording Cultural Resources (Office of Historic Preservation 1995).

Visibility throughout the proposed project APE varied greatly. Areas of high disturbance such as sand traps, engineered water features, and fairways offered no visibility to the ground surface, while some of the slopes of the south and northern portions were completely barren of vegetation and offered 100% visibility. Drainages, road cuts, and burrower tailings were examined at all opportunities.

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4 RESULTS

This section presents the results of the reconnaissance vehicle survey and intensive pedestrian survey.

4.1 Survey Results

Survey of the proposed project APE confirmed that the majority of the area is completely developed. The golf course layout was interspersed amongst residential blocks. The survey team revisited the recorded location of all previously identified cultural resources within the APE and found that all but one of the resources were completely obscured and likely destroyed by development (Appendix D). The survey team was able to relocate previously recorded site, P-37-006082/CA-SDI-6082, which is located on a hillside on the periphery of the golf course development. This site was impacted by a buried pipe below a dirt path along the western side of its boundary. The vegetation on site consisted of tall (over 3 ft) dried plants with thistle and grasses. The majority of the site occupied a south east trending slope at approximately 25° to the golfing path and water feature below. Two rock outcrops were observed and inspected for modification. None were observed. One cryptocrystalline silicate (CCS) flakes and one granitic flake was observed within the site boundary. Portions of the interior of the site were not surveyed, due to safety concerns raised by dense vegetation.

To the west of the site is the I-15 right of way, to the north is a manufactured bridge and path, on the east is a seasonal drainage and landscaped water feature, and to the south is the continuance of the golfing green.

No new archaeological resources were identified during the survey of the proposed project APE.

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5 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Resource Management

This cultural resource inventory was conducted to determine if implementation of the project has the potential to impact archaeological, historical built environment, and/or tribal cultural resources. The project APE is highly developed and the entire APE has been previously surveyed. A search of records housed at the SCIC identified nine archaeological resources located within the project APE: P-37-006068, P-37-006069, P-37-006070, P-37-006076, P-37-006081, P-37-006082, P-37-006084, P-37-006085, and P-37-006086. These resources were archaeologically evaluated and seven were recommended not significant and exempt from further review (Westec 1984): P-37-006068, P-37-006069, P-37-006070, P-37-006076, P-37-006081, P-37-006085, and P-37-006086. The remaining two site, P-37-006082 and P-37-006084 were recommended significant (Westec 1984).

Excavations were conducted at P-37-006084 to mitigate impacts to the site prior to the development of the property (Hector and Wade 1986). The site contained no diagnostic artifacts and could not be associated with a chronological period. P-37-006084 was greatly impacted by the development of the Carmel Mountain Ranch community and intact deposits are unlikely to exist.

The current cultural survey confirmed that P-37-006082 is the only previously identified resources within the project APE that has not been completely obscured or destroyed by development of Carmel Mountain Ranch. As such, Dudek recommends that this resource be avoided during project implementation (Table 2).

The presence of nine previously identified prehistoric cultural resources within the project APE suggests that there is a heightened potential that buried cultural resources will be encountered during project ground disturbance. Dudek recommends archaeological and Kumeyaay Native American monitoring of initial ground disturbance during project implementation to assure proper treatment of inadvertent cultural discoveries.

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Table 2
Cultural Resources Management Recommendation

Primary Number	Trinomial	Era	Description	CRHR/NRHP Eligibility	Impact	Recommendations/Mitigation Measure
P-37-006068	SDI-006068	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Recommended not eligible	Not Significant	MM-CUL-2
P-37-006069	SDI-006069	Prehistoric	Milling station and lithic scatter	Recommended not eligible	Not Significant	MM-CUL-2
P-37-006070	SDI-006070	Prehistoric	Milling stations	Recommended not eligible	Not Significant	MM-CUL-2
P-37-006076	SDI-006076	Prehistoric	Milling station and artifact scatter	Recommended not eligible	Not Significant	MM-CUL-2
P-37-006081	SDI-006081	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Recommended not eligible	Not Significant	MM-CUL-2
P-37-006082	SDI-006082	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Recommended eligible	Avoided	MM-CUL-1
P-37-006084	SDI-006084	Prehistoric	Milling station and lithic scatter	Recommended eligible	Not Significant	MM-CUL-2
P-37-006085	SDI-006085	Prehistoric	Milling station and lithic scatter	Recommended not eligible	Not Significant	MM-CUL-2
P-37-006086	SDI-006086	Prehistoric	Milling station and lithic scatter	Recommended not eligible	Not Significant	MM-CUL-2

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5.2 Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures (MM) would reduce the potential for impacts on cultural resources.

MM-CUL-1 Avoidance of Known Cultural Resources:

In order to avoid impacts to known cultural resources P-37-006082/CA-SDI-6082, adherence to the following requirements shall be observed during project activities:

1. If project activities are proposed within 100 ft. of the recorded boundary of P-37-006082/CA-SDI-6082, avoidance measures such as avoidance signs or exclusionary fencing shall be utilized. Work within 100 ft. of the recorded boundary of P-37-006082/CA-SDI-6082 should be closely monitored to assure work does not extend into the resource boundary.

MM-CUL-2 Construction Monitoring:

The following monitoring program shall be implemented to protect unknown archaeological or tribal cultural resources that may be encountered during construction and/or maintenance-related activities.

I. Prior to Permit Issuance

A. Entitlements Plan Check

1. Prior to issuance of any construction permits, including but not limited to, the first Grading Permit, Demolition Plans/Permits and Building Plans/Permits or a Notice to Proceed for Subdivisions, but prior to the first preconstruction meeting, whichever is applicable, the Assistant Deputy Director (ADD) Environmental designee shall verify that the requirements for Archaeological Monitoring and Native American monitoring have been noted on the applicable construction documents through the plan check process.

B. Letters of Qualification have been submitted to ADD

1. The applicant shall submit a letter of verification to Mitigation Monitoring Coordination (MMC) identifying the Principal Investigator (PI) for the project and the names of all persons involved in the archaeological monitoring program, as defined in the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG). If applicable, individuals involved in the archaeological monitoring program must have completed the 40-hour HAZWOPER training with certification documentation.
2. MMC will provide a letter to the applicant confirming the qualifications of the PI and all persons involved in the archaeological monitoring of the project meet the qualifications established in the HRG.
3. Prior to the start of work, the applicant must obtain written approval from MMC for any personnel changes associated with the monitoring program.

II. Prior to Start of Construction

A. Verification of Records Search

1. The PI shall provide verification to MMC that a site-specific records search (1/4 mile radius) has been completed. Verification includes, but is not limited to a copy of a

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confirmation letter from South Coastal Information Center, or, if the search was in-house, a letter of verification from the PI stating that the search was completed.

2. The letter shall introduce any pertinent information concerning expectations and probabilities of discovery during trenching and/or grading activities.
3. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC requesting a reduction to the ¼ mile radius.

B. PI Shall Attend Precon Meetings

1. Prior to beginning any work that requires monitoring; the Applicant shall arrange a Precon Meeting that shall include the PI, Native American consultant/monitor (where Native American resources may be impacted), Construction Manager (CM) and/or Grading Contractor, Resident Engineer (RE), Building Inspector (BI), if appropriate, and MMC. The qualified Archaeologist and Native American Monitor shall attend any grading/excavation related Precon Meetings to make comments and/or suggestions concerning the Archaeological Monitoring program with the Construction Manager and/or Grading Contractor.
 - a. If the PI is unable to attend the Precon Meeting, the Applicant shall schedule a focused Precon Meeting with MMC, the PI, RE, CM or BI, if appropriate, prior to the start of any work that requires monitoring.
2. Identify Areas to be Monitored
 - a. Prior to the start of any work that requires monitoring, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Monitoring Exhibit (AME) (with verification that the AME has been reviewed and approved by the Native American consultant/monitor when Native American resources may be impacted) based on the appropriate construction documents (reduced to 11x17) to MMC identifying the areas to be monitored including the delineation of grading/excavation limits.
 - b. The AME shall be based on the results of a site-specific records search as well as information regarding existing known soil conditions (native or formation).
3. When Monitoring Will Occur
 - a. Prior to the start of any work, the PI shall also submit a construction schedule to MMC through the RE indicating when and where monitoring will occur.
 - b. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC prior to the start of work or during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program. This request shall be based on relevant information such as review of final construction documents which indicate site conditions such as depth of excavation and/or site graded to bedrock, etc., which may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.

III. During Construction

A. Monitor(s) Shall be Present During Grading/Excavation/Trenching

1. The Archaeological Monitor shall be present full-time during all soil disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities which could result in impacts to archaeological resources as identified on the AME. The Construction Manager is responsible for notifying the RE, PI, and MMC of changes to any construction activities such as in the case of a potential safety concern within the area being monitored. In certain circumstances OSHA safety requirements may necessitate modification of the AME.
2. The Native American consultant/monitor shall determine the extent of their presence during soil disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities based on the AME and provide that information to the PI and MMC. If prehistoric resources are encountered during the Native American consultant/monitor's absence, work shall stop and the Discovery Notification Process detailed in Section III.B-C and IV.A-D shall commence.

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3. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program when a field condition such as modern disturbance post-dating the previous grading/trenching activities, presence of fossil formations, or when native soils are encountered that may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.
 4. The archaeological and Native American consultant/monitor shall document field activity via the Consultant Site Visit Record (CSVSR). The CSVSR's shall be faxed by the CM to the RE the first day of monitoring, the last day of monitoring, monthly (Notification of Monitoring Completion), and in the case of ANY discoveries. The RE shall forward copies to MMC.
- B. Discovery Notification Process**
1. In the event of a discovery, the Archaeological Monitor shall direct the contractor to temporarily divert all soil disturbing activities, including but not limited to digging, trenching, excavating or grading activities in the area of discovery and in the area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent resources and immediately notify the RE or BI, as appropriate.
 2. The Monitor shall immediately notify the PI (unless Monitor is the PI) of the discovery.
 3. The PI shall immediately notify MMC by phone of the discovery, and shall also submit written documentation to MMC within 24 hours by fax or email with photos of the resource in context, if possible.
 4. No soil shall be exported off-site until a determination can be made regarding the significance of the resource specifically if Native American resources are encountered.
- C. Determination of Significance**
1. The PI and Native American consultant/monitor, where Native American resources are discovered shall evaluate the significance of the resource. If Human Remains are involved, follow protocol in Section IV below.
 - a. The PI shall immediately notify MMC by phone to discuss significance determination and shall also submit a letter to MMC indicating whether additional mitigation is required.
 - b. If the resource is significant, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP) which has been reviewed by the Native American consultant/monitor, and obtain written approval from MMC. Impacts to significant resources must be mitigated before ground disturbing activities in the area of discovery will be allowed to resume. Note: If a unique archaeological site is also a historical resource as defined in CEQA, then the limits on the amount(s) that a project applicant may be required to pay to cover mitigation costs as indicated in CEQA Section 21083.2 shall not apply.
 - c. If the resource is not significant, the PI shall submit a letter to MMC indicating that artifacts will be collected, curated, and documented in the Final Monitoring Report. The letter shall also indicate that that no further work is required.

IV. Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area and no soil shall be exported off-site until a determination can be made regarding the provenance of the human remains; and the following procedures as set forth in CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California Public Resources Code (Sec. 5097.98) and State Health and Safety Code (Sec. 7050.5) shall be undertaken:

A. Notification

1. Archaeological Monitor shall notify the RE or BI as appropriate, MMC, and the PI, if the Monitor is not qualified as a PI. MMC will notify the appropriate Senior Planner in the

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Environmental Analysis Section (EAS) of the Development Services Department to assist with the discovery notification process.

2. The PI shall notify the Medical Examiner after consultation with the RE, either in person or via telephone.
- B. Isolate discovery site
1. Work shall be directed away from the location of the discovery and any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent human remains until a determination can be made by the Medical Examiner in consultation with the PI concerning the provenance of the remains.
 2. The Medical Examiner, in consultation with the PI, will determine the need for a field examination to determine the provenance.
 3. If a field examination is not warranted, the Medical Examiner will determine with input from the PI, if the remains are or are most likely to be of Native American origin.
- C. If Human Remains ARE determined to be Native American
1. The Medical Examiner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. By law, ONLY the Medical Examiner can make this call.
 2. NAHC will immediately identify the person or persons determined to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) and provide contact information.
 3. The MLD will contact the PI within 24 hours or sooner after the Medical Examiner has completed coordination, to begin the consultation process in accordance with CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California Public Resources and Health & Safety Codes.
 4. The MLD will have 48 hours to make recommendations to the property owner or representative, for the treatment or disposition with proper dignity, of the human remains and associated grave goods.
 5. Disposition of Native American Human Remains will be determined between the MLD and the PI, and, if:
 - a. The NAHC is unable to identify the MLD, OR the MLD failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being granted access to the site, OR;
 - b. The landowner or authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and mediation in accordance with PRC 5097.94 (k) by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, the landowner shall reinter the human remains and items associated with Native American human remains with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further and future subsurface disturbance, THEN
 - c. To protect these sites, the landowner shall do one or more of the following:
 - (1) Record the site with the NAHC;
 - (2) Record an open space or conservation easement; or
 - (3) Record a document with the County. The document shall be titled "Notice of Reinterment of Native American Remains" and shall include a legal description of the property, the name of the property owner, and the owner's acknowledged signature, in addition to any other information required by PRC 5097.98. The document shall be indexed as a notice under the name of the owner.

V. Night and/or Weekend Work

- A. If night and/or weekend work is included in the contract
1. When night and/or weekend work is included in the contract package, the extent and timing shall be presented and discussed at the precon meeting.
 2. The following procedures shall be followed.
 - a. No Discoveries

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In the event that no discoveries were encountered during night and/or weekend work, the PI shall record the information on the CSV and submit to MMC via fax by 8AM of the next business day.

- b. Discoveries
All discoveries shall be processed and documented using the existing procedures detailed in Sections III - During Construction, and IV – Discovery of Human Remains. Discovery of human remains shall always be treated as a significant discovery.
 - c. Potentially Significant Discoveries
If the PI determines that a potentially significant discovery has been made, the procedures detailed under Section III - During Construction and IV-Discovery of Human Remains shall be followed.
 - d. The PI shall immediately contact MMC, or by 8AM of the next business day to report and discuss the findings as indicated in Section III-B, unless other specific arrangements have been made.
- B. If night and/or weekend work becomes necessary during the course of construction
 - 1. The Construction Manager shall notify the RE, or BI, as appropriate, a minimum of 24 hours before the work is to begin.
 - 2. The RE, or BI, as appropriate, shall notify MMC immediately.
 - C. All other procedures described above shall apply, as appropriate.

VI. Post Construction

- A. Preparation and Submittal of Draft Monitoring Report
 - 1. The PI shall submit two copies of the Draft Monitoring Report (even if negative), prepared in accordance with the Historical Resources Guidelines (Appendix C/D) which describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program (with appropriate graphics) to MMC for review and approval within 90 days following the completion of monitoring. It should be noted that if the PI is unable to submit the Draft Monitoring Report within the allotted 90-day timeframe resulting from delays with analysis, special study results or other complex issues, a schedule shall be submitted to MMC establishing agreed due dates and the provision for submittal of monthly status reports until this measure can be met.
 - a. For significant archaeological resources encountered during monitoring, the Archaeological Data Recovery Program shall be included in the Draft Monitoring Report.
 - b. Recording Sites with State of California Department of Parks and Recreation
The PI shall be responsible for recording (on the appropriate State of California Department of Park and Recreation forms-DPR 523 A/B) any significant or potentially significant resources encountered during the Archaeological Monitoring Program in accordance with the City's Historical Resources Guidelines, and submittal of such forms to the South Coastal Information Center with the Final Monitoring Report.
 - 2. MMC shall return the Draft Monitoring Report to the PI for revision or, for preparation of the Final Report.
 - 3. The PI shall submit revised Draft Monitoring Report to MMC for approval.
 - 4. MMC shall provide written verification to the PI of the approved report.
 - 5. MMC shall notify the RE or BI, as appropriate, of receipt of all Draft Monitoring Report submittals and approvals.
- B. Handling of Artifacts
 - 1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all cultural remains collected are cleaned and catalogued

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2. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts are analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area; that faunal material is identified as to species; and that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate.
 3. The cost for curation is the responsibility of the property owner.
- C. Curation of artifacts: Accession Agreement and Acceptance Verification
1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts associated with the survey, testing and/or data recovery for this project are permanently curated with an appropriate institution. This shall be completed in consultation with MMC and the Native American representative, as applicable.
 2. The PI shall include the Acceptance Verification from the curation institution in the Final Monitoring Report submitted to the RE or BI and MMC.
 3. When applicable to the situation, the PI shall include written verification from the Native American consultant/monitor indicating that Native American resources were treated in accordance with state law and/or applicable agreements. If the resources were reinterred, verification shall be provided to show what protective measures were taken to ensure no further disturbance occurs in accordance with Section IV – Discovery of Human Remains, Subsection 5.
- D. Final Monitoring Report(s)
1. The PI shall submit one copy of the approved Final Monitoring Report to the RE or BI as appropriate, and one copy to MMC (even if negative), within 90 days after notification from MMC that the draft report has been approved.
 2. The RE shall, in no case, issue the Notice of Completion and/or release of the Performance Bond for grading until receiving a copy of the approved Final Monitoring Report from MMC which includes the Acceptance Verification from the curation institution.

5.3 Level of Significance After Mitigation

Impacts would be **less than significant** after mitigation is incorporated.

Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project

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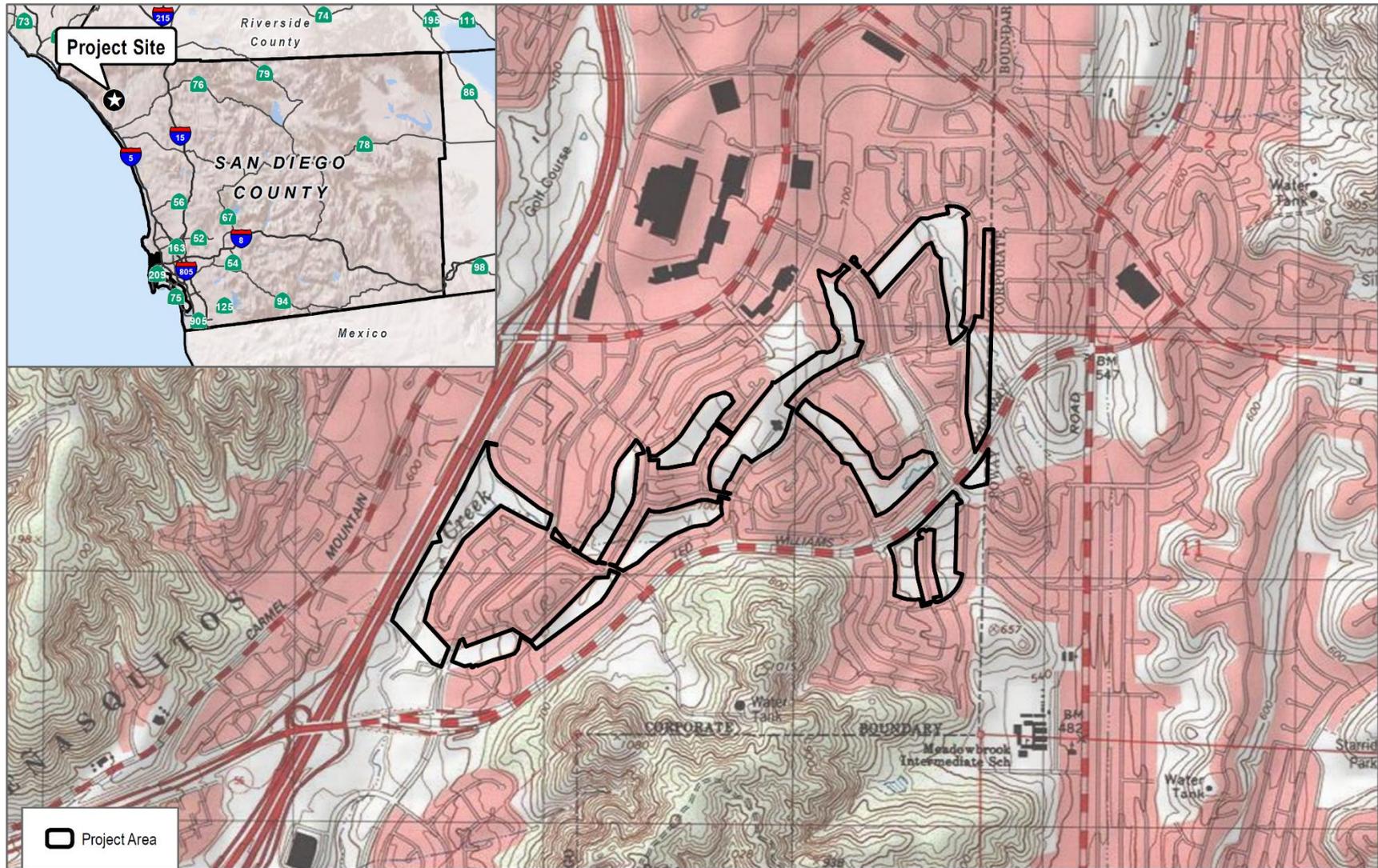
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Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Poway Quadrangle



FIGURE 1
Project Location

Carmel Mountain Ranch Golf Course

Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project

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Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project



SOURCE: SANGIS 2017



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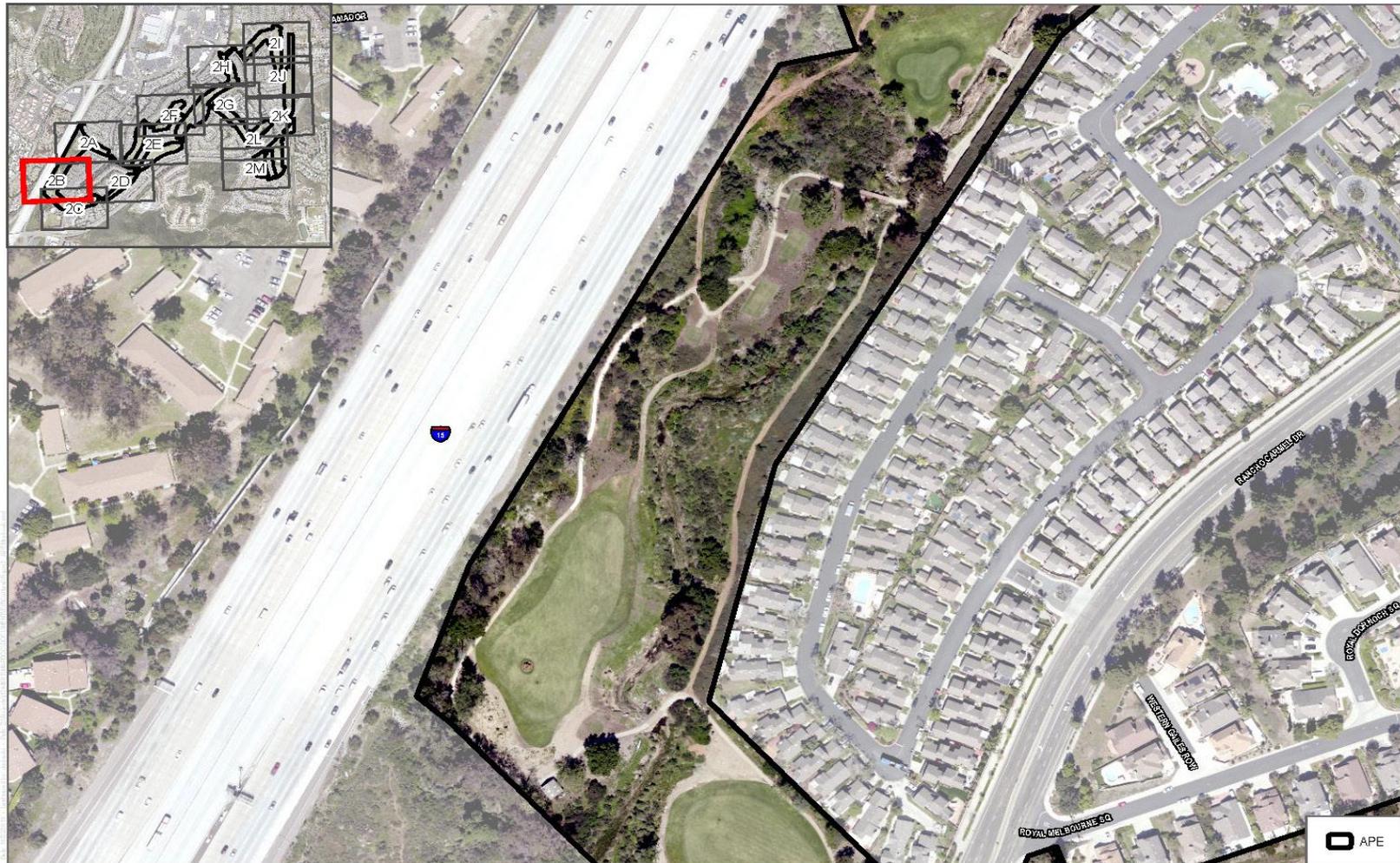
FIGURE 2A
APE Map

Carmel Mountain Ranch Golf Course

Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project

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Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project



SOURCE: SANGIS 2017



FIGURE 2B
APE Map

Carmel Mountain Ranch Golf Course

Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project

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Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project



SOURCE: SANGIS 2017



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FIGURE 2C
APE Map

Carmel Mountain Ranch Golf Course

Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project

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Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project



SOURCE: SANGIS 2017



FIGURE 2D
APE Map

Carmel Mountain Ranch Golf Course

Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project

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Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project



SOURCE: SANGIS 2017



FIGURE 2E
APE Map

Carmel Mountain Ranch Golf Course

Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project

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Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project



SOURCE: SANGIS 2017



FIGURE 2F
APE Map

Carmel Mountain Ranch Golf Course

Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project

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Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project



SOURCE: SANGIS 2017



FIGURE 2G
APE Map

Carmel Mountain Ranch Golf Course

Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project

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Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project



SOURCE: SANGIS 2017



FIGURE 2H
APE Map

Carmel Mountain Ranch Golf Course

Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project

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Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project



SOURCE: SANGIS 2017



FIGURE 21
APE Map

Carmel Mountain Ranch Golf Course

Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project

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Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project

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Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project



SOURCE: SANGIS 2017



FIGURE 2L
APE Map

Carmel Mountain Ranch Golf Course

Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project

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Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project



SOURCE: SANGIS 2017



FIGURE 2M
APE Map

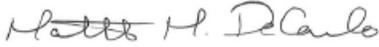
Carmel Mountain Ranch Golf Course

Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project

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Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project

7 CERTIFICATION

Preparer: Matthew DeCarlo, MA	Title: Archaeologist
Signature: 	Date: December 16, 2020

Cultural Resources Inventory for The Trails at Carmel Mountain Ranch Project

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APPENDIX A
Project Personnel Qualification

Jessica Colston

Associate Archaeologist and Paleontological Technician

Jessica Colston is an archaeological and paleontological field monitor and technician with 10 years' experience. Ms. Colston has extensive field experience that builds upon her educational background. Her specific expertise includes identification and comparative analysis of faunal assemblages, both past and present. Ms. Colston's research interests include zooarchaeology of Pacific coast hunter-gatherers, including examination of trauma and pathology, bone tool production, utilization of faunal materials beyond subsistence, morphometric analysis, taphonomic processes in coastal environments, and human impacts on local fauna.

Project Experience

Development

16970 Sunset Boulevard Cultural, Crest Real Estate, Los Angeles, California. Responsible for identification and documentation of archaeological and historical features on historic property.

235 North La Luna, Thomas and Kelly Adams, Ojai, California. Serving as archaeological technician. Responsible for excavation, documentation and collection of archaeological materials during phase II shovel testing.

Newland Sierra Project, Newland Sierra LLC, San Diego, California. Responsible for cataloging and data entry for collection previously housed with Palomar College.

Del Mar Beach Resort, Del Mar Beach Resort Investors LLC, San Diego County, California. Responsible for excavation, identification and recording of archaeological materials recovered during phase II testing on site. Vertebrate and invertebrate analysis was performed in lab.

Highland Mesa Development II, Highland Mesa Development II Corp., Escondido, California. Archaeological technician. Responsible for monitoring for cultural resources during construction development for residential use.

The Yokohl Ranch Company Environmental Impact Report, Tulare County, California. Responsible for cataloging and sorting records of artifacts and features collected by project for analysis.

Villa Storia Affordable Housing Project, Villa Storia CIC LP, City of Oceanside, California. Served as archaeological technician. Responsible for identifying and recording cultural resources in the project area, which included on-site coordination with Native American monitors and subconsultants.

Twin Oaks Valley Road Residential Project, Pacific Real Estate Services, City of San Marcos, California. Responsible for the writing/preparation of the Negative Monitoring Report.

Education

*California State University,
Los Angeles*

*MA, Anthropology (Archaeology
emphasis), 2017*

*University of California, Santa Cruz
BA, Anthropology
(Archaeology emphasis), 2009*

Certifications

CPR/First Aid

24-Hour HAZWOPER

*Archeological Technician
Certificate, Cabrillo
Community College*

*Technician Level Amateur Radio
License, Call Sign K16NTC*

Driver's License, Classes C and M1

Professional Affiliations

*Lambda Alpha National Honors
Society*

Society for American Archaeology

Society for Biological Anthropology

Society for California Archaeology

Villa Storia Monitoring, Beazer Homes Holding Corporation, City of Oceanside, California. Served as archaeological technician. Responsible for monitoring ground disturbance in native soils adjacent to the Mission San Luis Rey during construction activities. This involved identification of ceramics, faunal bone, and historic ranching artifacts and impacts. Coordination with multiple subconsultants and Native American Monitors was also required.

Discovery Village South, City of San Marcos, California. Served as archaeological technician. Responsible for identification of historic and prehistoric cultural resources during survey of undeveloped project area.

973 K Street, SimonCRE Alpha III LLC, City of San Miguel, California. Served as archaeological technician. Responsible for pre-construction survey of lot purposed for commercial development. Responsible for coordination with the Native American monitors and evaluation of surface deposits of cultural materials. Proximity to the San Miguel Mission indicated likely subsurface deposits. Responsible for the preparation of Negative Findings Letter.

Energy

LNTP PreCon Activities, Tule Wind LLC, San Diego County, California. Co-lead on-site archaeologist. Responsible for coordination of monitors for full and appropriate coverage of ground-disturbing activities. Also responsible for identification, documentation, and collection of at-risk cultural resources present within the limits of the LNTP provided for the fence line.

California Flats Fairy Shrimp Project, First Solar Electric (CA) Inc., San Luis Obispo County, California. Responsible for mapping perimeter of vernal pool habitat for fairy shrimp. Occasional on-site inspection to reaffirm perimeter is in good condition.

Infrastructure Mapping on San Bernardino National Forest, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, California. Performed LADWP field survey as an archaeological technician. Responsible for identification and documentation of cultural resources, both archaeological and historical.

Drew Solar Project, Drew Solar LLC, Imperial County, California. Performed phase I survey of proposed area for solar development. Documented and recorded historic canals and associated resources.

PP1&2 Transmission Line Conversion, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, California. Responsible for field survey and record search associated with new transmission line work.

Blythe Unite 4, NextEra Energy Resources, Riverside County, California. Responsible for ensuring multiple on-site ground-disturbing activities had appropriate archaeological and paleontological monitoring coverage, as well as scheduling and recording of archaeological and paleontological materials discovered in the course of monitoring. This also involved the orchestration and coordination with multiple subconsultants, Native American monitors, archaeological field techs, and paleo monitors. Responsible for final identification and assessment of archaeological resources.

Tule Wind Compliance Monitoring, U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), San Diego County, California. Responsible for monitoring and verifying the implementation of permit conditions in relation to cultural resources. This included detail oriented mapping, communication with on-site archaeological and cultural monitors, and documentation of incidents qualifying as violations of the established permit conditions or written agreements.

Jacumba Solar Archeological Project, BayWa Renewable Energy, San Diego County, California. As an archaeological monitor, responsibilities included identification, documentation, and collection of culturally significant artifacts and features. Monitoring was conducted in summer weather and required consistent movement to provide coverage for the ground disturbing activities.

McCoy Solar LLC Environmental Services, City of Blythe, California. Responsible for ensuring multiple on-site ground disturbing activities had appropriate archaeological and paleontological monitoring coverage as well as scheduling and recording of archaeological and paleontological materials discovered in the course of monitoring. This also involved the orchestration and coordination with multiple subconsultants, Native American monitors, archaeological field techs and paleo monitors. Responsible for final identification and assessment of archaeological as well as paleontological resources.

California Flats Project, First Solar Electric (CA) Inc., San Luis Obispo County, California. Responsible for ensuring multiple on-site ground-disturbing activities had appropriate archaeological and paleontological monitoring coverage, as well as scheduling and recording of archaeological and paleontological materials discovered in the course of monitoring. This also involved the orchestration and coordination with multiple subconsultants, Native American monitors, archaeological field techs, and paleo monitors. Responsible for final identification and assessment of archaeological and paleontological resources.

Jacumba Solar, Swinerton Builders, San Diego County, California. Served as archaeological monitor and was responsible for ensuring multiple on-site ground disturbing activities had appropriate archaeological monitoring coverage. Also responsible for the scheduling and recording of archaeological materials discovered in the course of monitoring.

BLM Monitoring, Tule Wind LLC, San Diego County, California. Served as third-party archaeological monitor. Responsible for verifying compliance of construction with BLM and County permits and Conditions of Approval.

McCoy Solar Energy Project, City of Blythe, California. Served as archaeological lead monitor and was responsible for ensuring multiple on-site ground disturbing activities had appropriate archaeological monitoring coverage as well as scheduling and recording of archaeological materials discovered in the course of monitoring. This also involved the orchestration and coordination with multiple subconsultants, Native American monitors, archaeological field technicians and paleontological monitors.

Military

Camp Wilson Infrastructure Upgrades, RQ Berg JV, City of Twentynine Palms, California. Responsible for coordinating archaeological monitoring with multiple subconsultants on an active military base. Unexploded ordnance training was a key element, as well as historic artifact identification.

Municipal

City of Yucaipa On-Call Contract, California. Responsible for field survey of proposed impact areas for watershed projects. Recorded newly discovered cultural resources and the updating of existing records.

DS 86 BESS, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, California. Record search at the South Central Coastal Information Center.

As-Needed Watershed and Resource Protection, City of San Diego, California. Wrote Barrett Lake reports.

San Diego Association of Governments Continuing Services Agreement, AECOM Technical Services Inc., San Diego County, California. Monitoring excavations in beach environment requiring railway safety training. Monitoring for this project required both paleontological and archaeological expertise. Responsibilities included identification, documentation and collection of prehistoric, historic and fossiliferous resources.

Resource Management

Double D Mine Project, Mitchell Chadwick, Blythe, California. Performed phase I Field survey around talc mine. Identification of historic and prehistoric resources was required, as well as recording and notifications.

Transportation

High Speed Rail Geotechnical, Dragados-Flatiron Joint Venture, Fresno, California. Performed excavation and identification of human osteological remains. Responsible for appropriate treatment and recording practices with sensitive remains.

Mid-Coast Corridor Projects, PGH Wong Engineering Inc., San Diego County, California. Approved as both an archaeological and paleontological monitor. Responsibilities focused on the identification, collection, and documentation of multiple ground disturbing activities during the course of the day. Railway training and strict adherence to safety protocols was vital. Prioritization of activities was required to provide appropriate coverage to various activities. Detailed documentation for both disciplines was required. Communication with multiple companies was required not only for technical documentation but also efficient use of time in the work day. Finds covered the spectrum from historic features and isolates to paleontological features.

Orange County Transportation Authority Additional Parking at Golden West Transportation Center, City of Huntington Beach, California. As archaeological technician, monitored construction and earth-moving operations for disturbances to archaeological/paleontological resources. Recorded any disturbed materials found. Workdays included working closely and safely around large construction equipment, which required good visual and verbal communication skills with construction personnel.

Water/Wastewater

Emergency Technical Support, Montecito Water District, Santa Barbara County, California. Responsible for field survey for assessment of impacts to archaeological resources during emergency efforts following the Montecito mudslides for FEMA compliance. Coordinated with emergency services for appropriate access and safety.

Hanson El Monte Pond Cultural Monitoring, Sierra Pacific West Inc., San Diego County, California. Responsible for preparation of the negative monitoring letter.

Inland Empire Brineline Reach V Rehabilitation, Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority, City of San Bernardino, California. Served as archaeological technician. Responsible for the monitoring of ground disturbing activities for archaeological resources.

North Broadway Pipeline Cultural Monitoring, Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District, San Diego County, California. Responsible for the writing/preparation of the Negative Monitoring Report.

Relevant Previous Experience

Development

Bilstein Southwest Rally Cup Series, City of Yuma, Arizona. As an archaeological liaison, advised on proposals for the expansion of current rally series routes through state, federal and privately owned lands in California and Arizona. Conducted research and performed permitting for the rally series via the appropriate owners in compliance with Section 106. (2010–Present)

Catalina Island Metropole Project, Catalina Island, California. Screened back dirt from previous excavations with emphasis on identification of grave goods and the distinction between human and faunal remains. Participated in data analysis and entry into the Microsoft Access database. This data entry involved preliminary identification quality checks as well as metadata quality assurance within the database.

Various Monitoring Projects, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California. Served as paleontological/archaeological monitor on multiple projects in Riverside and San Bernardino counties during excavation activities such as grading and trenching, for items of any historical, archaeological, or paleontological significance. Identified and prepared paleontological samples in plaster in the field for transit to lab facilities.

Sunshine Canyon Landfill Project, City of Simi Valley, California. Served as paleontological/archaeological monitor and primarily monitored for paleontological resources in canyon excavation. Daily field identification, recording, and preparation of fossiliferous or archaeological materials were required.

Education

California State University, Los Angeles (CSULA) Coastal California Archaeological Lab Comparative Faunal Collection, City of Los Angeles, California. As founder and manager, established maceration lab compliant with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations. The lab specializes in providing students and professionals with an osteological comparative collection for species endemic and introduced along the California coast. This lab is also designed as a teaching lab where students can gain experience in maceration techniques and comparative anatomy.

ANTH 424 Archaeological Research Techniques, CSULA, Point Mugu Field School, Ventura County, California. As graduate assistant/field co-coordinator, taught field school survey, mapping, and excavation techniques as well as monitored the excavation of test units.

ANTH 310 Evolutionary Perspectives on Sex and Gender, CSULA, City of Los Angeles, California. As graduate assistant, assisted the course professor in the form of data entry, grading of papers, proctoring of exams, and chaperoned on the class field trip to the Los Angeles Zoo for primate observations.

Field School, CSULA, Point Mugu State Park, California. As field school crew leader/compass skills instructor, taught undergraduates mapping and orienteering techniques using topographic maps, compass, pace measurement and GPS skills. As a crew leader Ms. Colston facilitated the excavation of a test unit and the accompanying analysis of excavated materials.

ANTH 300 Evolutionary Perspectives on Emotion, CSULA, City of Los Angeles, California. Served as graduate assistant and aided the course professor in the form of data entry, grading papers, and the proctoring of exams.

Anthropology Department Assistant, University of California, City of Santa Cruz, California. As anthropology laboratories assistant, processed modern faunal specimens for maceration to museum/archival level quality. Performed/supervised and taught the speciation of common osteological animal remains. Received extensive experience in the curation and cataloguing of incoming material from varying locations, contexts and categories. Made catalogues in both hard copy as well as digitally, with specific experience in FileMaker software. Skills in the use of scalpel blade maceration as well as dermestid beetles were extensively utilized. This position promoted a strong understanding of preservation techniques for different materials if they are to be used as an academic comparative.

Field School Cataloguing System, Cabrillo Community College, City of Aptos, California. Served as student collections analyst. During this final month of the field school learned how to utilize a cataloguing system whose input method was DOS, but also to create new cataloguing systems that were appropriate and commensurate with the scale of the project at hand. Also introduced to basic skills of field identification for historic items, appropriate references, and methods of classifying bone, stone and shell artifacts.

Presidio Field School, Cabrillo Community College, City of San Francisco, California. Served as student excavator. During this portion of the field school, Ms. Colston lived at the San Francisco Presidio and participated in the ongoing field project of excavating the area adjacent to the Officers' mess hall, but was historically the chapel. Methods learned here included using breaking bars and picks to dig through the melted adobe, as well as trowels, shovels, etc., to create pedestals and draw profiles.

Archaeological Technician Certification Course, Cabrillo Community College, Fort Hunter Liggett, Jolon, California. This was the first month of the three month course for earning the Archaeological Technician Certification. As student field surveyor, Ms. Colston was taught to use both basic and advanced methods of orienteering with topographic maps, compass, and GPS. Skills learned included utilization of latitude/longitude coordinates and Universal Transverse Mercators, township and range, and ethnographic narrative. For practical experience the team camped at Fort Hunter Liggett and performed transect surveys and shovel test pits.

Energy

NRG Power Plant Project, City of El Segundo, California. Served as paleontological/archaeological monitor and monitored for archaeological and paleontological materials in a coastal environment with excavations exceeding 20 feet below sea level. OSHA compliance and other environmental compliance regulations were emphasized.

Federal

U.S. Forest Service Crew Chief, Modoc National Forest, California. As crew chief, supervised and trained a crew of 3–4 people while conducting Section 110 compliance site recordation of both prehistoric and historic sites. Crew included 2–3 unpaid volunteers and at least one GS-03. This position required the independent completion of federal Environmental Impact Report forms. Detailed proofreading of technical reports for government use was required. The team used GPS navigation, topographic maps in latitude/longitude and Universal Transverse Mercators coordinates, in addition to compass navigation for archaeological site recognition and mapping. This position also included helping train, lead and supervise a Passport in Time (PIT) project, which introduced over 20 volunteers to the archaeological resources of Modoc National Forest. The PIT project had two sessions, which were each one week in duration.

U.S. Forest Service Field Survey, Modoc National Forest, California. Served as an archaeological technician. The majority of the job was field survey, recording new sites, monitoring known sites, and completing a federal monitoring form when visiting sites that had not been updating in 10 years or more. Responsible for detailed and accurate completion of federal site forms, positive artifact identification, material identification of artifacts (mostly lithics), ability to hike a minimum of 5 miles in extremely rocky terrain while carrying a 40 pound field pack.

Military

CA-SNI-40 Excavation Project, San Nicolas Island Naval Base, California. As archaeological field and lab assistant, assisted with excavation of CA-SNI-40, a coastal indigenous archaeological site on San Nicolas Island, off the southern coast of California. Analysis of excavated cultural material including bone from sea mammals and birds, shell, and lithics.

Phase 2 Survey Project, Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands, Fort Greely, Alaska. Served as archaeological technician. The team was completing Phase 2 surveys of probable sites while using shovel test pitting techniques to investigate subsurface deposits. Experience in using many tools for excavation depending on soil solidity, including: mattock, pickaxe, shovel, trowel, and ice pick, etc. Due to remote location of survey area, as well as working on military lands, multiple training certifications were received, including bear training, unexploded ordinance training, ARGO amphibious vehicle driving, and excavation through glacial till.

Resource Management

Sunshine Canyon Landfill Monitoring, City of Granada Hills, California. Served as air quality monitor and patrolled a neighborhood downwind of the landfill for offensive odors and recorded the findings. This job required that monitors also be on the lookout for anything unusual in the neighborhood, thus patrollers would act as unofficial members of the neighborhood watch.

Transportation

San Gabriel Mission Alameda Corridor–East Project, City of San Gabriel, California. Screened and excavated area immediately adjacent to Mission San Gabriel. The identification of human and faunal remains was invaluable.

Specialized Training

- Flint Knapping, 2012
- Society for California Archaeology (SCA) Zooarchaeology Workshop, 2011
- SCA Workshop Archaeochemistry Workshop, 2010
- Biohazard/Lab Safety, 2009
- Wilderness Bear Training, 2008
- Unexploded Ordinance Training, 2008

Conference Presentations

“A Spatial Analysis of the Distribution of Bone Tools at CA-SNI-25.” 2014. Poster presented at the Society for American Archaeology 79th Annual Meeting. Austin, Texas.

“California Spiny Lobster (*Panulirus interruptus*) in the Archaeological Record.” 2014. Presented at Society for California Archaeology 48th Annual Meeting. Visalia, California.

“Small Island, Big Connections: An Investigation into the Cultural Network Implications of the Redwood Box Cache.” 2013. Presented at Society for California Archaeology 47th Annual Meeting. Berkeley, California.

“Quilted Subsistence Patterns: A Middle Holocene Food Tradition on San Nicolas Island, California.” 2013. Presented at Society for California Archaeology 47th Annual Meeting. Berkeley, California.

“Preliminary Analysis of a Mainland Shell Midden: CA-VEN-395.” 2013. Presented at Society for California Archaeology 47th Annual Meeting. Berkeley, California.

“Analyzing the Hafted and Unhafted Bifaces from the Redwood Box Cache Feature, San Nicolas Island, California.” 2013. Presented at Society for California Archaeology 47th Annual Meeting. Berkeley, California.

“Historic Artifacts Recovered from the Redwood Box Cache on San Nicolas Island, California.” 2013. Program of the 8th California Island Symposium. Ventura, California.

“Using Cranial Morphometrics to Investigate the Domestication of Foxes on San Nicolas Island.” 2012. Program of the 46th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology. San Diego, California.

“Using Cranial Morphometrics to Investigate the Domestication of Foxes on San Nicolas Island.” 2012. Presented at Southern California Academy of Sciences. Los Angeles, California.

“Using Cranial Morphometrics to Investigate the Domestication of Foxes on San Nicolas Island.” 2012. Presented at Student Research Conference, California State University, Los Angeles. Los Angeles, California.

Awards

- Above and Beyond Volunteerism Award, Bilstein Southwest Rally Cup, 2013
- CSULA Emeriti Fellowship, 2012
- Fund to Support Graduate Students in Research, Scholarship, and Creative Activities, 2012
- CSULA Travel Support Scholarship, 2012
- Ladies Auxiliary Continuing Education Scholarship, Veterans of Foreign Wars Post #2075, Hawthorne, California, 2010
- Academic Jacket Award, Los Angeles Unified School District, California, 2005
- Advanced Placement Scholar Award, 2004

Matthew DeCarlo

Archaeologist

Matthew DeCarlo is an archaeologist with more than 8 years' professional experience leading archaeological surveys and excavations, performing lithic and faunal analyses, constructing and analyzing geographic information system (GIS) data, and producing cultural resource management reports.

As acting district archaeologist for the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Mr. DeCarlo worked intensively with federal regulations and Native American tribal representatives and from this experience, has developed the ability to work collaboratively with consulting groups on multi-phase projects. Within the private sector, Mr. DeCarlo has managed the cultural resource requirements for large-scale utility projects which required extensive cooperation with utility managers, construction efforts, and Native American tribal representatives.

Education

*California State University,
Bakersfield
M.A., Anthropology, 2018
University of California, Irvine
B.A., Anthropology, 2006*

Professional Affiliations

*San Diego Archaeological Society
Society for American Archaeology
Society for California Archaeology*

Project Experience

Cultural Resources Impact Assessment and Evaluation for the West of Devers Upgrade Project (WODUP), Southern California Edison (SCE), Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California. Served as project manager for a cultural resource impact assessment for a dual transmission line upgrade spanning from North Palm Springs to San Bernardino, California. Tasks included implementing archaeological surveys and excavations, producing a cultural resource evaluation report, and participation in construction site visits with SCE staff and construction specialists to resolve construction/resource conflicts. The WODUP preconstruction activities are nearing completion.

Construction Monitoring for Devers to Palo Verde 2 (DPV2) Transmission Line Project, SCE, Riverside County, California. Served as field director for the construction of a 500 kV transmission line spanning from Blythe to Romoland, California. Tasks included conducting archaeological surveys and excavations; managing construction monitoring teams; producing cultural resource records and reports; and consulting with SCE, construction, and Native American representatives. The final cultural resource report has been submitted and is awaiting approval.

Mountain Top Healthy Trees Project, USFS, Mount Pinos Ranger District, Santa Barbara County, California. Served as the acting district archaeologist for a proposed tree thinning project. To ensure that no previously recorded resources were impacted during the tree mastication, Mr. DeCarlo conducted a records search, delineated mastication boundaries, and monitored the mastication activities.

ARRA Wilderness Trails Restoration Project, USFS, Mount Pinos Ranger District, Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, California. Served as the acting district archaeologist. Fulfilled cultural resource requirements for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance to ensure the Mount Pinos Ranger District of the Los Padres Forest received American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) federal funds to conduct trail work within wilderness areas. This required consultation with USFS supervisors to construct a viable timetable, completion of a records search, intensive survey of trails, and collaboration with trail maintenance crew chiefs to protect threatened cultural resources.

Cultural Resources Management for the Day Fire Reforestation Project, USFS, Mount Pinos Ranger District, Ventura County, California. Served as the acting district archaeologist for the reforestation of areas burned during the 2007 Day Wildfire. Prior to the planting of pine tree saplings, Mr. DeCarlo performed a records search, conducted an archaeological inventory, and evaluated the post-fire condition of previously identified archaeological sites. A survey report and archaeological site records were submitted to the Los Padres National Forest Headquarters and tree saplings were planted in the spring of 2010.

Sierra Madre Ridge Archaeological Survey and Rock Art Recordation Project, USFS, Mount Pinos Ranger District, Santa Barbara County, California. Served as the field chief for the Sierra Madre Ridge Project, a Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) project consisting of three one-week expeditions to update site records and survey previously unrecorded portions of a known archaeological district. Tasks included leading and training volunteer teams in survey and site recordation methods, updating previously recorded archaeological sites, identification of new sites, surveying previously unrecorded land, and managing fuels near significant sites to prevent possible fire damage. A survey report, site records, and GIS mapping were completed and submitted to the Los Padres National Forest Headquarters.

NEPA Compliance for the New Chuchupate Ranger Station, USFS, Mount Pinos Ranger District, Ventura County, California. Served as the acting district archaeologist. To ensure NEPA compliance and ensure acquisition of ARRA federal funds, conducted a records search, collaborated with the Forest Tribal Liaison, updated previously recorded sites, mapped the existing Chuchupate Ranger Station, conducted an intensive survey, contracted an architectural historian, and submitted a report to the Los Padres National Forest Headquarters.

Sapaski (Painted Rock) Tribal Protection Meeting, USFS, Mount Pinos Ranger District, Ventura County, California. Served as the acting district archaeologist for the Sapaski Tribal Protection Meeting, a collaborative effort with tribal representatives and USFS supervisors to protect a significant rock art resource. Conducted a records search and suggested possible protection strategies to tribal representatives.

Archaeological Investigation for the Yellow Jacket Fire Project, USFS, Mount Pinos Ranger District, Ventura County, California. Served as the acting district archaeologist for the archaeological investigation after the Yellow Jacket Fire. Conducted a records search to identify any previously identified cultural resource within burned or staging areas, appraised sites impacted by both fire and fire-fighting measures, consulted with fire personnel to determine possible impacts, and submitted a report to the Los Padres National Forest Headquarters.

Micah Hale, PhD, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

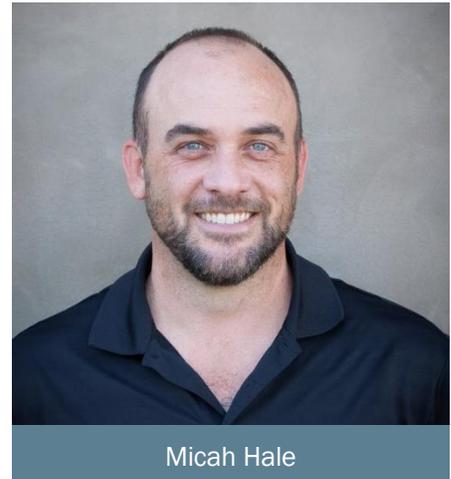
Micah Hale is Dudek's cultural resources lead principal investigator, with technical expertise as a lithic and groundstone analyst, invertebrate analyst, and in ground penetrating radar. Over the course of his 19-year career, Dr. Hale has served as a principal investigator in the public and private sector for all levels of archaeological investigation, as a public outreach coordinator and as an assistant professor at the University of California, Davis (U.C. Davis). He currently functions as a principal investigator in project oversight including proposals, research designs, fieldwork, artifact analysis, and report authorship.

Dr. Hale's experience is both academic and professional spanning California, Arizona, Nevada, and Oregon, including work for Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Southwest, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Western Area Power Administration, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California State Parks, various city and county agencies, and directly for Native American groups. Dr. Hale has supervised numerous large-scale surveys, test excavations, data recovery programs, and geoarchaeological investigations, served as a third party review consultant, and an expert witness in legal proceedings. He has authored research designs, management and treatment plans, proposals, preliminary and final reports, and technical analyses. Dr. Hale has integrated his personal research interests into projects and participated in professional symposia at local and national venues, including the Society for American Archaeology and the Society for California Archaeology. Additionally, he has conducted academic research in the Polar Arctic, Greenland. Dr. Hale's current focus is on hunter-gatherer archaeology of California and the Great Basin, applying theoretical premises of cultural evolution and human behavioral ecology.

Project Experience

Phase II Archaeological Data Recovery for the Newland Homes Sierra Project, San Diego County, California. As project manager and principal investigator, supervising data recovery investigations at two significant prehistoric archaeological sites and historic archival research of a homestead in support of the Newland Sierra Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

Phase I Archaeological Inventory and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation for the Yokohl Ranch Project, Tulare County, California. As project manager and principal investigator, supervised completion of 12,000 acre survey and archaeological evaluation of 85 prehistoric and historical archaeological sites in support of the Yokohl Ranch EIR.



Education

*University of California, Davis
PhD, Anthropology, 2009*

*California State University,
Sacramento
MA, Anthropology, 2001*

*University of California, Davis
BS, Anthropology, 1996*

Certifications

*Register of Professional
Archaeologists (RPA), 2001*

Professional Affiliations

Society for American Archaeology

Society for California Archaeology

*Antelope Valley Archaeological
Society*

San Diego Archaeological Society

Phase I Inventory and Phase II Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Star Ranch Project, RBF Consulting, San Diego County, California. As project manager and principal investigator, supervised CEQA inventory and evaluation for private development.

Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Two Prehistoric Sites, Torrey Pines Glider Port, San Diego County, California. As project manager and principal investigator, supervised CEQA evaluation of two prehistoric archaeological sites for the Torrey Pines City Park General Development Plan.

Data Recovery of One Prehistoric Site for the Rhodes Property, Sea Breeze Properties, San Diego County, California. As project manager and principal investigator, supervised CEQA compliant data recovery of a large prehistoric site for a residential development.

Archaeological Survey of the Paramount Mine Exploratory Drilling Project, Essex Environmental, Mono County, Nevada. As principal investigator and field director, conducted archaeological survey for mining exploration and prepared the technical report.

Phase I Inventory of 1,544 Acres and Phase II Evaluation of Archaeological Sites along the Western and Northwestern Boundaries, Edwards Air Force Base, Kern County, California. As field director, supervised a Phase I inventory of 1,544 acres. Recorded 30 new archaeological sites, more than a dozen "sub-modern" refuse dumps, and a variety of isolate finds. Notable sites include several early Holocene lithic scatters (Lake Mojave-, Silver Lake-, and Pinto-age deposits), a rhyolite lithic quarry, and a complex of historic dumps associated with homesteading activities around Lone Butte.

Archaeological Survey of the La Mesa Meadows Residential Development Project, Helix Environmental, San Diego County, California. As principal investigator, conducted a survey of a proposed residential development in San Diego County.

Pankey Ranch Testing, Pardee Homes, Northern San Diego County, California. As field director, supervised excavation of shovel test pits to delineate the boundaries of site CA-SDI-682, the prehistoric village of Tom-Kav. Managed field personnel, conducted excavation, and wrote portions of technical report.

Oceanside Hilton EIR, Dudek Associates, Oceanside, San Diego County, California. As principal investigator and field director, conducted a survey of the proposed Hilton Hotel at the eastern end of Buena Vista Lagoon in Carlsbad and prepared portions of technical report for an EIR.

Data Recovery of Locus O, Star Canyon Development, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, Riverside County, California. As field director, supervised field crews for data recovery mitigation of an archaeological deposit and human remains near Tahquitz Canyon. Coordinated with Native American representatives and prepared portions of the technical report.

Linda Vista Survey, City of San Marcos Planning Department, San Diego County, California. As field director, conducted a Phase I cultural resource inventory of the proposed road realignment in San Marcos. Prepared technical reports and made recommendations for additional work to be done within the project area.

Kaiser Permanente Murrieta Valley Medical Center Preliminary Environmental Impact Report (PEIR), City of Murrieta, California. Dr. Hale acted as Principal Investigator on the Kaiser Murrieta project, overseeing a Phase I cultural resources inventory and Phase II archaeological significance evaluation of one prehistoric resource. Dr. Hale assisted the City with Tribal communication and analysis of potential impacts to a viewshed considered sensitive by local Native Americans. All studies were completed to comply with CEQA guidelines in support of an EIR.

APPENDIX B (CONFIDENTIAL)

SCIC Records Search Documents

APPENDIX C

*NAHC Sacred Lands File Search and
Tribal Outreach Letters*

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95501
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: _____

County: _____

USGS Quadrangle

Name: _____

Township: _____ Range: _____ Section(s): _____

Company/Firm/Agency:

Contact Person: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Extension: _____

Fax: _____

Email: _____

Project Description:

____ Project Location Map is attached

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



September 13, 2019

Matthew DeCarlo
Dudek

VIA Email to: mdecarlo@dudek.com

RE: Carmel Mountain Ranch Project, San Diego County

Dear Mr. DeCarlo:

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify 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
9/13/2019**

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

Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians

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

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

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

Ewiiapaayp Tribe

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

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians

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

Ewiiapaayp Tribe

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

lipay 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

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

lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

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

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 Carmel Mountain Ranch Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
9/13/2019**

**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**

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

**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

**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 Carmel Mountain Ranch Project, San Diego County.

October 1, 2019

Mr. John Christman, Chairperson
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Rd.
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Information Request for the Carmel Mountain Ranch Project in the City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Christman,

A private developer has proposed the construction of a residential neighborhood in the City of San Diego, California. The project area has been previously graded and landscaped for recreational use. Construction will be located within the existing footprint of the modified landscape. The project area is located in unsectioned land within Township 14S/ Range 2W of the Poway, CA 1:24,000 USGS map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search for the project area. The results of the search were negative for cultural resources within the project area. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project. This letter does not constitute formal government-to-government consultation pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 or Senate Bill 18.

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 479-4831
Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com

October 1, 2019

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

Subject: Information Request for the Carmel Mountain Ranch Project in the City of San Diego, California

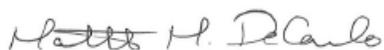
Dear Mr. Flores,

A private developer has proposed the construction of a residential neighborhood in the City of San Diego, California. The project area has been previously graded and landscaped for recreational use. Construction will be located within the existing footprint of the modified landscape. The project area is located in unsectioned land within Township 14S/ Range 2W of the Poway, CA 1:24,000 USGS map (Figure 1).

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 479-4831
Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com

October 1, 2019

Mr. Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
Ewiiapaayp Tribe
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Information Request for the Carmel Mountain Ranch Project in the City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Garcia,

A private developer has proposed the construction of a residential neighborhood in the City of San Diego, California. The project area has been previously graded and landscaped for recreational use. Construction will be located within the existing footprint of the modified landscape. The project area is located in unsectioned land within Township 14S/ Range 2W of the Poway, CA 1:24,000 USGS map (Figure 1).

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 479-4831
Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com

October 1, 2019

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

Subject: Information Request for the Carmel Mountain Ranch Project in the City of San Diego, California

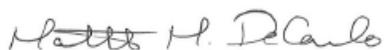
Dear Mr. Goff,

A private developer has proposed the construction of a residential neighborhood in the City of San Diego, California. The project area has been previously graded and landscaped for recreational use. Construction will be located within the existing footprint of the modified landscape. The project area is located in unsectioned land within Township 14S/ Range 2W of the Poway, CA 1:24,000 USGS map (Figure 1).

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 479-4831
Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com

October 1, 2019

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

Subject: Information Request for the Carmel Mountain Ranch Project in the City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Lawson,

A private developer has proposed the construction of a residential neighborhood in the City of San Diego, California. The project area has been previously graded and landscaped for recreational use. Construction will be located within the existing footprint of the modified landscape. The project area is located in unsectioned land within Township 14S/ Range 2W of the Poway, CA 1:24,000 USGS map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search for the project area. The results of the search were negative for cultural resources within the project area. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project. This letter does not constitute formal government-to-government consultation pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 or Senate Bill 18.

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Respectfully,



Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 479-4831
Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com

October 1, 2019

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

Subject: Information Request for the Carmel Mountain Ranch Project in the City of San Diego, California

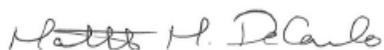
Dear Mr. Linton,

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 479-4831
Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com

October 1, 2019

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

Subject: Information Request for the Carmel Mountain Ranch Project in the City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Linton,

A private developer has proposed the construction of a residential neighborhood in the City of San Diego, California. The project area has been previously graded and landscaped for recreational use. Construction will be located within the existing footprint of the modified landscape. The project area is located in unsectioned land within Township 14S/ Range 2W of the Poway, CA 1:24,000 USGS map (Figure 1).

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Respectfully,



Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 479-4831
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October 1, 2019

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

Subject: Information Request for the Carmel Mountain Ranch Project in the City of San Diego, California

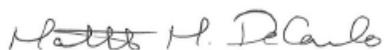
Dear Ms. Lucas,

A private developer has proposed the construction of a residential neighborhood in the City of San Diego, California. The project area has been previously graded and landscaped for recreational use. Construction will be located within the existing footprint of the modified landscape. The project area is located in unsectioned land within Township 14S/ Range 2W of the Poway, CA 1:24,000 USGS map (Figure 1).

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 479-4831
Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com

October 1, 2019

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

Subject: Information Request for the Carmel Mountain Ranch Project in the City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Martinez,

A private developer has proposed the construction of a residential neighborhood in the City of San Diego, California. The project area has been previously graded and landscaped for recreational use. Construction will be located within the existing footprint of the modified landscape. The project area is located in unsectioned land within Township 14S/ Range 2W of the Poway, CA 1:24,000 USGS map (Figure 1).

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Respectfully,



Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 479-4831
Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com

October 1, 2019

Ms. Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
8 Crestwood Rd.
Boulevard, CA 91905

Subject: Information Request for the Carmel Mountain Ranch Project in the City of San Diego, California

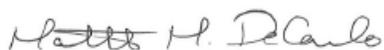
Dear Ms. Miller,

A private developer has proposed the construction of a residential neighborhood in the City of San Diego, California. The project area has been previously graded and landscaped for recreational use. Construction will be located within the existing footprint of the modified landscape. The project area is located in unsectioned land within Township 14S/ Range 2W of the Poway, CA 1:24,000 USGS map (Figure 1).

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Respectfully,



Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.
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October 1, 2019

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

Subject: Information Request for the Carmel Mountain Ranch Project in the City of San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Orosco,

A private developer has proposed the construction of a residential neighborhood in the City of San Diego, California. The project area has been previously graded and landscaped for recreational use. Construction will be located within the existing footprint of the modified landscape. The project area is located in unsectioned land within Township 14S/ Range 2W of the Poway, CA 1:24,000 USGS map (Figure 1).

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 479-4831
Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com

October 1, 2019

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

Subject: Information Request for the Carmel Mountain Ranch Project in the City of San Diego, California

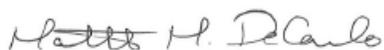
Dear Ms. Osuna,

A private developer has proposed the construction of a residential neighborhood in the City of San Diego, California. The project area has been previously graded and landscaped for recreational use. Construction will be located within the existing footprint of the modified landscape. The project area is located in unsectioned land within Township 14S/ Range 2W of the Poway, CA 1:24,000 USGS map (Figure 1).

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Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 479-4831
Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com

October 1, 2019

Ms. Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
8 Crestwood Rd.
Boulevard, CA 91905

Subject: Information Request for the Carmel Mountain Ranch Project in the City of San Diego, California

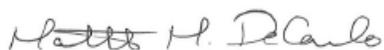
Dear Ms. Parada,

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Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.
Archaeologist
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October 1, 2019

Mr. Virgil Perez, Chairperson
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
P.O. Box 130
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Subject: Information Request for the Carmel Mountain Ranch Project in the City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Perez,

A private developer has proposed the construction of a residential neighborhood in the City of San Diego, California. The project area has been previously graded and landscaped for recreational use. Construction will be located within the existing footprint of the modified landscape. The project area is located in unsectioned land within Township 14S/ Range 2W of the Poway, CA 1:24,000 USGS map (Figure 1).

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Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: (760) 479-4831
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October 1, 2019

Mr. Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic Officer
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Rd.
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Information Request for the Carmel Mountain Ranch Project in the City of San Diego, California

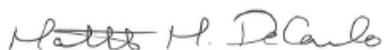
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Archaeologist
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October 1, 2019

Ms. Erica Pinto, Chairperson
Jamul Indian Village
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA 91935

Subject: Information Request for the Carmel Mountain Ranch Project in the City of San Diego, California

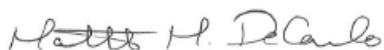
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Archaeologist
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October 1, 2019

Mr. Robert Pinto, Chairperson
Ewiaapaayp Tribe
4054 Willow Rd.
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Information Request for the Carmel Mountain Ranch Project in the City of San Diego, California

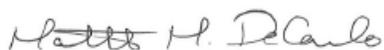
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October 1, 2019

Mr. Edwin (Thorpe) Romero, Chairperson
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

Subject: Information Request for the Carmel Mountain Ranch Project in the City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Romero,

A private developer has proposed the construction of a residential neighborhood in the City of San Diego, California. The project area has been previously graded and landscaped for recreational use. Construction will be located within the existing footprint of the modified landscape. The project area is located in unsectioned land within Township 14S/ Range 2W of the Poway, CA 1:24,000 USGS map (Figure 1).

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Archaeologist
DUDEK
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Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com

October 1, 2019

Ms. Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA 91905

Subject: Information Request for the Carmel Mountain Ranch Project in the City of San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Santos,

A private developer has proposed the construction of a residential neighborhood in the City of San Diego, California. The project area has been previously graded and landscaped for recreational use. Construction will be located within the existing footprint of the modified landscape. The project area is located in unsectioned land within Township 14S/ Range 2W of the Poway, CA 1:24,000 USGS map (Figure 1).

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VIEJAS

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

P.O. Box 908
Alpine, CA 91903
#1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Phone: 6194453810
Fax: 6194455337
viejas.com

October 9, 2019

Matthew DeCarlo
DUDEK
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA, 92024

RE: Carmel Mountain Ranch Project

Dear Mr. DeCarlo,

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 to inform us of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains.

Please call me at 619-659-2312 or Ernest Pingleton at 619-659-2314 or email, rteran@viejas-nsn.gov or epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov, for scheduling. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Ray Teran, Resource Management
VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS

APPENDIX D (CONFIDENTIAL)
Resources in APE Map

