



August 2, 2022

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DUDEK  
605 Third Street  
Encinitas, CA 92024

**Re: Archaeological Resources Report Form for the Task No. 4, Encanto Improvements 1 – Design Support Project, San Diego, California**

Dear Ms. Pham,

This Archaeological Resources Report Form presents the negative results of a cultural resources study conducted by Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) for the Task No. 4, Encanto Improvements 1 – Design Support Project (Project) located within the Encanto community of the City of San Diego. The City of San Diego (City) is the lead agency for the Project. This study was performed in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines of the Land Development Manual to determine the presence or absence of potentially significant archaeological resources within the Project site.

The study conducted a record search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) held by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) held by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), a literature review, and a review of historic maps and aerial photographs. The study was negative for archaeological resources within the Project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Therefore, there are no historical resources within the Project area in accordance with CEQA.

As no resources have been identified or previously recorded within the Project area the City's Archaeological Resource Report Form is being used to present the results of the study.

Due to the lack of ground surface visibility, the unknown level of disturbance within the APE, and proximity of cultural resources previously recorded near the APE, construction monitoring by an archaeologist and Native American monitor is recommended for new ground disturbance. Monitoring is not recommended for the replace-in-place portions of the Project which will remain solely in previously excavated trenches, but is recommended for new trenching and for the horizontal or vertical expansion of previously excavated trenches.

## **I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

The Project APE is located within the Encanto community of the City of San Diego. The majority of the Project area is currently developed and located within paved streets. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5' *National City*, California topographic quadrangle map within Township 17 South, Range 2 West, within unsectioned portions of the Mission San Diego land grant. (Figures 1-4). The Project APE encompasses approximately 16.51 acres.

The Project proposes the following activities.

**Sewer Improvements:**

The Project proposes to replace-in-place approximately 12,326 linear feet (2.33 miles) and realign approximately 1,101 linear feet (0.21 miles) of existing vitrified clay (VC) sewer mains (ranging from approximately 6 to 12 inches in diameter) with new polyvinyl chloride (PVC) sewer mains (ranging from approximately 8 to 12 inches in diameter). Existing sewer mains would be replaced via open trench within the same trench alignment at the same depth or shallower than existing utilities, within the same trench alignment at deeper depth than existing utilities, and within new trenches, which would range from approximately 5 to 20 feet deep. Realigned sewer main depths range between 5 to 12 feet. New sewer main depths range between 5 to 22 feet. The proposed width for trenching would be approximately 3 feet. Additional sewer improvements include the installation of associated laterals, the installation of approximately 27 new manholes, the replacement of approximately 44 manholes, manhole abandonment, 2,260 linear feet of sewer main abandonment, replacement of cleanouts, and other appurtenances.

**Water Improvements:**

The proposed Project would construct approximately 3,776 linear feet (0.72 miles) of new PVC water mains (8 inches in diameter). New water mains would be installed via open trench at depths ranging from 3 to 5 feet. The proposed width for trenching would be approximately 3 feet. The project would replace-in-place 11,095 linear feet (2.10 miles) and realign approximately 6,694 linear feet (1.27 miles) of existing asbestos cement (AC) water mains (ranging from approximately 6 to 12 inches in diameter) with new PVC water mains (ranging from approximately 8 to 12 inches in diameter), including associated water services, fire hydrants, valves, water meters, and other appurtenances. Existing water mains would be replaced via open trench within the same trench alignment and at the same or shallower depths as the existing mains and within new trenches, which would range from approximately 3 feet to 8 feet deep. Realigned water main depths range between 3 feet to 5 feet. The proposed width for trenching would be approximately 3 feet. Approximately 3,572 linear feet of water main will be abandoned within City Right-of-Way and an existing easement. Furthermore, existing water main between Brooklyn Avenue and 64<sup>th</sup> Street was converted from open trench replacement to abandonment to reduce impacts to sensitive biological resources.

**Other Roadway Improvements:**

The proposed Project would also include replacement and/or improved curb ramps in various locations in the project area, sidewalk panel replacement, concrete street replacement, resurfacing and additional overlay for approximately 29,420 linear feet of roadway to improve the OCI rating from poor, potholing, replacement of approximately 42,831 square feet of existing landscaping depending on extent of construction impacts, traffic control, temporary construction storm water best management practice (BMP) installation, and permanent BMP installation.

**Construction Staging:**

The proposed Project would include replacement and/or improved curb ramps in various locations in the Project area, sidewalk panel replacement, concrete street replacements, and street resurfacing. The project would also include permanent BMP installation. Up to 4,000 square feet of landscaping will be replaced.

**Total Disturbance:**

The project would include 2.4 acres (104,504 square feet) of total excavation with depths ranging from 3 feet to 22 feet below existing surface.

**Open Trenching:**

The open trench method of construction will be used to complete portions of the Project. Trenches are typically 3 feet wide and are dug using excavators and similar large construction equipment.

**Abandonment:**

Pipeline abandonment activities will have minimum surface/subsurface disturbance at both ends of the mains. Disturbance would be limited to removal of manholes and exposed pipe sections. Utility abandonment work activity would occur within the public right-of-way and within City easements.

**Geotech and Potholing:**

No geotechnical investigation is required. Potholes will be required to locate existing utilities and determine if there are any utility conflicts.

## **II. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

### **A. CEQA and California Register of Historical Resources**

CEQA requires that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated against the potential for environmental damage, including effects to historical resources. Historical resources are recognized as part of the environment under CEQA. The act defines historical resources as “any object, building, structure, site, area, or place that is historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (Division I, Public Resources Code, Section 5021.1[b]).

Lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate historical resources against the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project’s impacts to historical resources. Mitigation of adverse impacts is required if the proposed project will cause substantial adverse change. Substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired. While demolition and destruction are obvious significant impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation crosses the threshold of substantial adverse change. The CEQA Guidelines provide that a project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) is considered to materially impair the resource’s significance. The CRHR is used in the consideration of historical resources relative to significance for purposes of CEQA. The CRHR includes resources listed in, or formally determined eligible for listing in, the NRHP and some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts), or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory, may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise.

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852), which consist of the following:

- Criteria 1: it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
- Criteria 2: it is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
- Criteria 3: it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or
- Criteria 4: it has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

## **B. California State Assembly Bill 52**

California State Assembly Bill No. 52 (AB 52) amends CEQA by creating a new category of cultural resources, Tribal Cultural Resources, and new requirements for consultation with Native American Tribes. AB 52 came into effect July 1, 2015. Lead agencies are required to offer Native American tribes with an interest in tribal cultural resources located within its jurisdiction the opportunity to consult on CEQA documents. The procedures under AB 52 offer the tribes an opportunity to take an active role in the CEQA process in order to protect tribal cultural resources. If the tribe requests consultation within 30 days upon receipt of the notice, the lead agency must consult with the tribe.

A Tribal Cultural Resource is defined as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and may be considered significant if it is (1) listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources; or (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 Public Resources Code §5024.1.

## **C. California Public Resource Code Section 5097.98**

In the fall of 2006, AB 2641 was signed into law by Governor Schwarzenegger. This bill amended PRC 5097.98 to revise the process for the discovery of Native American remains during land development. The purposes of the revisions are to encourage culturally sensitive treatment of Native American remains and to require meaningful discussions and agreements concerning treatment of the remains at the earliest possible time. The intent is to foster the preservation and avoidance of human remains during development. The law now requires that the following process be followed if human remains are discovered.

- i. Whenever the Native American Heritage Commission receives notification of a discovery of Native American human remains from a county coroner pursuant to

subdivision (c) of Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, it shall immediately notify those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants may, with the permission of the owner of the land, or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and may recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods. The descendants shall complete their inspection and make their recommendation within 48 hours of their notification by the Native American Heritage Commission. The recommendation may include the scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

- ii. Upon the discovery of the Native American remains, the landowner shall ensure that the immediate vicinity, according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, where the Native American human remains are located, is not damaged or disturbed by further development activity until the landowner has discussed and conferred, as prescribed in this section, with the most likely descendants regarding their recommendations, if applicable, taking into account the possibility of multiple human remains. The landowner shall discuss and confer with the descendants all reasonable options regarding the descendants' preferences for treatment.
  1. The descendant's preferences for treatment may include the following:
    - a. The nondestructive removal and analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American human remains.
    - b. Preservation of Native American human remains and associated items in place.
    - c. Relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment.
    - d. Other culturally appropriate treatment.
  2. The parties may also mutually agree to extend discussions, taking into account the possibility that additional or multiple Native American human remains, as defined in this section, are located in the project area providing a basis for additional treatment measures.
- iii. For the purposes of this section, "conferral" or "discuss and confer" means the meaningful and timely discussion and careful consideration of the views of each party, in a manner that is cognizant of all parties' cultural values, and where feasible, seeking agreement. Each party shall recognize the other's needs and concerns for confidentiality of information provided to the other.
- iv.
  1. Human remains of a Native American may be an inhumation or cremation, and in any state of decomposition or skeletal completeness.
  2. Any items associated with human remains that are placed or buried with Native American human remains are to be treated in the same manner as the remains, but do not by themselves constitute human remains.
- v. Whenever the commission is unable to identify a descendant, or the descendants identified fail to make a recommendation, or the landowner or his or her authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendants and the mediation provided for in subdivision (k) of section 5097.94. if invoked, fails to provide

measures acceptable to the landowner, the landowner or his or her authorized representative shall inter 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. To protect these sites, that landowner shall do one or more of the following:

1. Record the site with the commission or the appropriate Information Center.
  2. Utilize an open-space or conservation zoning designation or easement.
  3. Record a document with the county in which the property is located.
- vi. Upon the discovery of multiple Native American human remains during a ground disturbing land development activity, the landowner may agree that additional conferral with descendants is necessary to consider culturally appropriate treatment of multiple Native American human remains. Culturally appropriate treatment of such a discovery may be ascertained from review of the site utilizing cultural and archaeological standards. Where the parties are unable to agree on the appropriate treatment measures the human remains and buried with Native American human remains shall be reinterred with appropriate dignity, pursuant to subdivision (e).
- vii. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 5097.9, this section, including those actions taken by the landowner or his or her authorized representative to implement this section and any action taken to implement an agreement developed pursuant to subdivision (1) of Section 5097.94 shall be exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000)).
- viii. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 30244, this section, includes those actions taken by the landowner or his or her authorized representative to implement this section, and any action taken to implement an agreement developed pursuant to subdivision (1) of Section 5097.94 shall be exempt from the requirements of the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000)).

## **D. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5**

California Health and Safety Code §7050.5 states that, in the event of the discovery of human remains outside of a dedicated cemetery, all ground disturbance must cease and the county coroner must be notified. If the remains are found to be Native American then the County Coroner must contact the Native American Heritage Commission within 24-hours.

## **E. City of San Diego Historic Resource Guidelines**

The City of San Diego General Plan Programmatic Environmental Impact Report states the following (City of San Diego 2007):

“Chapters 11, 12 and 14 of the City of San Diego Municipal Code establish the Historical Resources Board (HRB) authority, appointment and terms, meeting conduct, and powers and duties; the designation process including the nomination process, noticing and report requirements, appeals, recordation, amendments or decision, and nomination of historical resources to state and national registers; and development regulations for historical resources. The purpose of these regulations is to protect, preserve, and, where damaged, restore the historical resources of San

Diego. The historical resources regulations require that designated historical 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 historical 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 historical resources located within the City's jurisdiction. These guidelines are designed to implement the historical 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 historical resources located in the City.

Any improvement, building, structure, sign, interior element and fixture, feature, site, place, district, area, or object may be designated a historical resource by the City's HRB (Local Register) if it meets one or more of the following designation criteria:

- a. exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's, a community's, or a neighborhood's, historical, archaeological, cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, landscaping or architectural development;
- b. is identified with persons or events significant in local, state or national history;
- c. embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
- d. is representative of the notable work or a master builder, designer, architect, engineer, landscape architect, interior designer, artist, or craftsman;
- e. is listed or has been determined eligible by the National Park Service for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or is listed or has been determined eligible by the State Historical Preservation Office for listing on the State Register of Historical Resources; or
- f. is a finite group of resources related to one another in a clearly distinguishable way or is a geographically definable area or neighborhood containing improvements which have a special character, historical interest or aesthetic value or which represent one or more architectural periods or styles in the history and development of the City."

According to the City's Significance Determination Thresholds (City of San Diego 2016), impacts to historical resources would be significant if the project would:

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

In general, the City's historic resource guidelines 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. Essentially, the City's historic resource guidelines localize cultural resources laws providing local perspective on significance criteria. In order to apply the criteria and determine the significance of potential project impacts to a cultural resource, the Area of Potential Effects (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 viewshed related to a historic building or structure.

### **III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)**

A Project APE is "the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may cause changes to the cultural resources, as well as in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist" (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800.2(c)). The Project's APE was delineated to ensure the identification of significant cultural resources and historic properties that may be affected by the Project and that are listed in or eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources Places (CRHR). The Project's APE encompasses the maximum limits associated with the Project that will be altered by the Project, with a total area of approximately 16.51 acres (Figure 3). Trenches for the water and sewer improvements will be three feet in width making up the horizontal APE and will range in depth from 3 to 20 feet deep making up the vertical APE.

As the project consists of water, sewer, and roadway improvements and construction staging, there are no anticipated indirect or cumulative impacts that would necessitate a larger APE outside of the direct Project area.

### **IV. SETTING**

#### **A. Natural Environment (Present)**

The Project area is located approximately 300 to 400 feet above mean sea level. Several seasonal drainages and canyons are in the vicinity of the Project area. The Project area is primarily developed and only small sections contained visible ground surface. Steeply sloping areas outside the development area are vegetated in a combination of native and ornamental plant species.

#### **B. Natural Environment (Past)**

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



## **Early Man Period (Before 8500 BC)**

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

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

## **Paleo-Indian Period (8500-6000 BC)**

The earliest generally-accepted archaeological culture of present-day San Diego County is the Paleo-Indian culture of the San Dieguito Complex. This complex is usually assigned to the Paleo-Indian Stage and dated to about 10,500 years ago. It would therefore appear to be contemporary with the better-known Fluted Point Tradition of the High Plains and elsewhere and the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition of the Desert West. The San Dieguito Complex, is believed to represent a nomadic hunting culture by some investigators of the complex (Davis et al. 1969; Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1929, 1966; Warren 1966, 1967) characterized by the use of a variety of scrapers, choppers, bifaces, large projectile points and crescentics, a scarcity or absence of milling implements, and a preference for fine-grained volcanic rock over metaquartzite.

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

## **Early Archaic Period (6000 BC-AD 0)**

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

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

## **Late Prehistoric Period (AD 0-1769)**

The Late Prehistoric Period in San Diego County is represented by two distinct cultural patterns, the Yuman Tradition from the Colorado Desert region and the Shoshonean Tradition from the north. These cultural patterns are represented locally by the Cuyamaca Complex from the mountains of southern San Diego County and the San Luis Rey Complex of northern San Diego County. The people of the Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes are ancestral to the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay (Diegueño) and Luiseño, respectively. Prehistorically, the Kumeyaay were a hunting and gathering culture that adapted to a wide range of ecological zones from the coast to the Peninsular Range. A shift in grinding technology reflected by the addition of the pestle and mortar to the mano and metate, signifying an increased emphasis on acorns as a primary food staple, as well as the introduction of the bow and arrow (i.e., small Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-notched projectile points), obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source in Imperial County and human cremation serve to differentiate Late Prehistoric populations from earlier peoples. Pottery is also characteristic of the Cuyamaca Complex but is absent from the San Luis Rey Complex until relatively late (post AD 1500).

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

areas existed within Late Prehistoric sites, and furthermore that tools made during this period served a variety of functions.

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

## **Ethnohistoric Period**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Kumeyaay practiced many forms of spiritualism with the assistance of shamans and *cimuL* leaders. Spiritual leaders were neither elected to, nor inherited their position, but achieved status because they knew all the songs involved in ceremonies (Shipek 1991) and had an inclination toward the supernatural. This could include visions, unusual powers or other signs of communication with the worlds beyond. Important Kumeyaay ceremonies included male and female puberty rites, the fire ceremony, the whirling dance, the eclipse ceremony, the eagle dance, the cremation ceremony and the yearly mourning ceremony (Spier 1923:311-326).

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

## **Historic Periods**

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

### **Spanish Period (AD 1769-1822)**

In spite of Juan Cabrillo's earlier landfall on Point Loma in 1542, the Spanish colonization of Alta California did not begin until 1769. Concerns over Russian and English interests in California motivated the Spanish government to send an expedition of soldiers, settlers and missionaries to occupy and secure the northwestern borderlands of New Spain. This was to be accomplished through the establishment and cooperative inter- relationship of three institutions: the Presidio,

Mission and Pueblo. In 1769 a land expedition led by Gaspar de Portola reached San Diego Bay, where they met those who had survived the trip by sea on the San Antonio and the San Carlos. Initially camp was made on the shore of the bay in the area that is now downtown San Diego.

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

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

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

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

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

Significant research topics for the Spanish Period involve the chronology and ecological impact caused by the introduction of Old World plants and the spread of New World domesticates in southern California; the differences and similarities in the lifeways, access to resources and

responses to change between different Spanish institutions; the effect of Spanish colonization on the Kumeyaay population; and the effect of changing colonial economic policies and the frontier economic system on patterns of purchase, consumption and discard.

## **Mexican Period (Ad 1822-1846)**

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

Another change in Mexican San Diego was the decline of the presidio and the rise of the civilian pueblo. The establishment of Pueblos in California under the Spanish government met with only moderate success and none of the missions obtained their ultimate goal, which was to convert to a Pueblo. Pueblos did, however, begin to form, somewhat spontaneously, near the California Presidios. As early as 1791, presidio commandants in California were given the authority to grant small house lots and garden plots to soldiers and their families (Richman 1911:346). Some time after 1800, soldiers from the San Diego Presidio began to move themselves and their families from the presidio buildings to the tableland down the hill near the San Diego River. Historian William Smythe noted that Don Blas Aguilar, who was born in 1811, remembered at least 15 such grants below Presidio Hill by 1821 (Smythe 1908:99). Of these 15 grants only five within the boundaries of what would become Old Town had houses in 1821. These included the retired commandant Francisco Ruiz adobe (now known as the Carrillo Adobe), another building later owned by Henry Fitch on Calhoun Street, the Ybanes and Serrano houses on Juan Street near Washington Street, and a small adobe house on the main plaza owned by Juan Jose Maria Marron (San Diego Union 6-15-1873:3). By 1827, as many as 30 homes existed around the central plaza and in 1835, Mexico granted San Diego official pueblo (town) status. At this time the town had a population of nearly 500 residents, later reaching a peak of roughly 600 (Killea 1966:9-35). By 1835 the presidio, once the center of life in Spanish San Diego, had been abandoned and lay in ruins. Mission San Diego de Alcalá fared little better. In 1842, 100 Indians lived under the care of the friars and only a few main buildings were habitable (Pourade 1963:11-12, 17-18). The town and the ship landing area (La Playa) were now the centers of activity in Mexican San Diego.

Adobe bricks were used as the primary building material of houses during the Mexican Period because wood was scarce and dirt and labor were plentiful. The technique had been brought to the New World from Spain, where it had been introduced by the Moors in the Eighth Century. Adobe bricks were made of a mixture of clay, watersticks, weeds, small rocks and sand. The sticks, weeds and small rocks held the bricks together and the sand gave the clay something to stick to. The

mixture was poured into a wooden form measuring about 4 inches by 11 inches by 22 inches and allowed to dry. A one-room, single-story adobe required between 2,500 and 5,000 bricks. Walls were laid on the ground or built over foundations of cobblestone from the riverbed. To make walls the adobe bricks were stacked and held together with a thick layer of mortar (mud mixed with sand). Walls were usually three feet thick and provided excellent insulation from the winter cold and summer heat. To protect the adobe bricks from washing away in the rain, a white lime plaster or mud slurry was applied to the walls by hand and smoothed with a rock plaster smoother. The lime for the lime plaster was made by burning seashells in a fire. The lime was then mixed with sand and water. Once the plaster had dried, it formed a hard shell that protected the adobe bricks. The roof was usually made of carrizo cane bound with rawhide strips. Floors were usually of hard packed dirt, although tile was also used.

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

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

### **American Period (Ad 1846-Present)**

When United States military forces occupied San Diego in July 1846, the town's residents split on their course of action. Many of the town's leaders sided with the Americans, while other prominent families opposed the United States invasion. A group of Californios under Andres Pico, the brother of the Governor Pio Pico, harassed the occupying forces in Los Angeles and San Diego during 1846. In December 1846, Pico's Californios engaged U.S. Army forces under General Stephen Kearney at the Battle of San Pasqual and inflicted many casualties. However, the Californio resistance was defeated in two small battles near Los Angeles and effectively ended by January 1847 (Harlow 1982; Pourade 1963).

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

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

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

American Period resources can be categorized into remains of the frontier era, rural farmsteads and urban environments, with different research questions applicable to each category. Important research topics for the frontier era include studying the changing function of former Mexican ranchos between 1850 and 1940 and investigating the effect on lifestyles of the change from Hispanic to Anglo-American domination of the pueblo of San Diego. Research domains for rural farmsteads include the definition of a common rural culture, comparing the definition of wealth and consumer preferences of successful rural farm families versus middle and upper- middle class urban dwellers, definition of the evolution and adaptation of rural vernacular architecture, and identification of the functions of external areas on farmsteads. Research questions for urban environments include definition of an urban subsistence pattern; definition of ethnic group maintenance and patterns of assimilation for identifiable ethnic groups; identification of specific adaptations to boom and bust cycles; definition of a common culture for working, middle and upper-middle class urban residents; identification of adaptations to building techniques, architectural styles, technological change and market fluctuations through analysis of industrial sites; and investigation of military sites to relate changes in armament technology and fortification expansion or reduction to changing priorities of national defense.

## **V. STUDY METHODS**

Methods used to assess the presence or absence of cultural resources within the property included a search of existing records, background research, and a pedestrian archaeological survey. The records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) held by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) was conducted on June 8, 2021. The search included the APE and a radius of one-mile (mi.) around it. Historic aerial photographs and historic USGS topographic maps of the APE were consulted from [historicaerials.com](http://historicaerials.com) and the USGS Historic Topographic Map Explorer, respectively. The record search confirmation is included in Appendix A.

A record search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) held by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was requested by Red Tail on June 2, 2021. On June 11, 2021 the NAHC responded that



the search of the SLF was negative. The NAHC also provided a list of 20 Native American organizations and individuals which may have further information on the Project Area. Red Tail sent information request letters to the contacts provided by the NAHC on June 30, 2021. All correspondence with the NAHC is included in Appendix B.

The field survey was conducted on June 14, 2021, by Red Tail Archaeologist Spencer Bietz and Native American Monitor Alyssa Soto, on July 20, 2021, by Red Tail Archaeologist Shelby Castells and Native American Monitor Alisa Contreras, and on July 8, 2022, by Red Tail Archaeologist Thomas Stanley and Native American Monitor Corel Taylor in transects spaced at 10-m intervals. The ground surface visibility was poor as the majority of the Project area was obscured by non-native vegetation, mostly consisting of *Carpobrotus edulis* (Ice Plant). The Project area was located primarily within paved streets in a residential neighborhood. All exposed soil was examined for cultural resources. Current site overview photographs were taken from various angles.

## VI. STUDY RESULTS

### A. Background Research

#### SCIC Record Search Results

One hundred and nine previous reports have addressed cultural resources studies within a one-mile radius of the Project. Twelve of the studies intersected the APE. Descriptions of the cultural resource studies within the records search radius are provided in Table 1.

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

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to APE
SD-08167	2003	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT OTAY SECOND PIPELINE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	INTERSECT
SD-11599	2008	BONNER, WAYNEH. AND MARNIE AISLIN-KAY	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR T-MOBILE FACILITY CANDIDATE SD06998 (EIDER STREET), 6410 EIDER STREET, SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	INTERSECT
SD-11826	2008	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ANALYSIS FOR THE MASTER STORMWATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA PROJECT. NO. 42891	INTERSECT
SD-12200	2009	-	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE MASTER STORM WATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM (MSWSMP)	INTERSECT
SD-12520	2006	NI GHABHLAIN, SINEAD	HISTORIC BUILDING EVALUATIONS FOR THE CENTRAL IMPERIAL REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	INTERSECT
SD-13006	2011	-	MASTER STORM WATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM - DRAFT RECIRCULATED PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT	INTERSECT
SD-14154	2012	SMITH, BRIAN F.	CULTURAL RESOURCE MONITORING REPORT FOR THE SEWER AND WATER GROUP 792 PROJECT	INTERSECT
SD-14395	2013	FULTON, PHIL AND JUDITH MARVIN	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT CLASS III INVENTORY VERIZON WIRELESS SERVICES ENCANTO FACILITY CITY OF SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	INTERSECT
SD-15977	2015	BOWDEN-RENN, CHERYL, STEPHANIE JOW, AND ANDREW YORK	COMMUNITY PLAN UPDATE FOR THE COMMUNITIES OF SOUTHEASTERN SAN DIEGO AND ENCANTO PREHISTORIC CULTURAL RESOURCES, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	INTERSECT
SD-16001	2015	DYETT & BHATIA	SOUTHEASTERN SAN DIEGO AND ENCANTO NEIGHBORHOODS COMMUNITY PLAN UPDATES PROJECT FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT	INTERSECT

Report Number	Year	Authors	Report Title	Relation to APE
SD-16418	2015	WILLS, CARRIE D.	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR T-MOBILE WEST, LLC CANDIDATE SD06998A (EIDER STREET) EIDER STREET, SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	INTERSECT
SD-17399	2018	GARCIA-HERBST, ARLEEN	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY REPORT FOR TWO IRWN GRANT PROJECTS, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	INTERSECT

The SCIC record search indicated that no previously recorded cultural resources are located within the Project APE (Table 2). Thirty-eight cultural resources have been recorded within the one-mile record search radius, which includes archaeological sites, historic addresses, and isolates. The majority of the previously recorded resources are built environment resources.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the One-Mile Records Search Radius

Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder, Date	Relation to APE
P-37-005580	CA-SDI-005580	HISTORIC	AH4. TRASH SCATTER	PIGNIOLO ET AL., 1996	OUTSIDE
P-37-011165	CA-SDI-011165	PREHISTORIC	AP15. HABITATION DEBRIS	SMITH, 1998	OUTSIDE
P-37-011959	CA-SDI-011959	PREHISTORIC	AP2. LITHIC SCATTER, AP16. SHELL SCATTER	GROSS ET AL., 1990	OUTSIDE
P-37-011960	CA-SDI-011960	PREHISTORIC	AP16. SHELL SCATTER	GROSS ET AL., 1990	OUTSIDE
P-37-012935	CA-SDI-012935	HISTORIC	AH4. TRASH SCATTER	MANLEY AND WADE, 1992	OUTSIDE
P-37-013160	CA-SDI-013160	PREHISTORIC	AP2. LITHIC SCATTER, AP16. SHELL SCATTER	WADE AND COLLETT, 1993	OUTSIDE
P-37-014495	CA-SDI-014163	HISTORIC	AH4. TRASH SCATTER	PIGNIOLO ET AL., 1996	OUTSIDE
P-37-014496	CA-SDI-014164	HISTORIC	AH4. TRASH SCATTER	PIGNIOLO ET AL., 1996	OUTSIDE
P-37-014497	CA-SDI-014165	HISTORIC	AH4. TRASH SCATTER	PIGNIOLO AND BECK, 1996	OUTSIDE
P-37-015572	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16. PREHISTORIC ISOLATE	APPLE AND ZANELLI, 1996	OUTSIDE
P-37-015573	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16. PREHISTORIC ISOLATE	APPLE AND ZANELLI, 1996	OUTSIDE
P-37-015989	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16. PREHISTORIC ISOLATE	APPLE AND ROSE, 1997	OUTSIDE
P-37-016029	CA-SDI-014599	PREHISTORIC	AP2. LITHIC SCATTER, AP15. HABITATION DEBRIS	TIFT, 1997	OUTSIDE
P-37-016319	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16. PREHISTORIC ISOLATE	WAHOFF ET AL., 1998	OUTSIDE
P-37-016320	CA-SDI-014793	HISTORIC	AH2. FOUNDATIONS, AH7. ROADS	WAHOFF ET AL., 1998	OUTSIDE
P-37-016321	CA-SDI-014794	HISTORIC	AH2. FOUNDATIONS	WAHOFF ET AL., 1998	OUTSIDE
P-37-018965	CA-SDI-015790	HISTORIC	AH4. TRASH SCATTER	PIERSON, 2000	OUTSIDE
P-37-020162	-	HISTORIC	HP6. 1-STORY COMMERCIAL BUILDING	SNYDER, 1983	OUTSIDE
P-37-022031	-	HISTORIC	HP2. SINGLE FAMILY PROPERTY	SNYDER, 1983	OUTSIDE
P-37-023927	-	HISTORIC	HP2. SINGLE FAMILY PROPERTY	N/A, 2000	OUTSIDE
P-37-026909	CA-SDI-017596	HISTORIC	AH4. TRASH SCATTER	LAUKO AND PIGNIOLO, 2005	OUTSIDE
P-37-028438	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16. PREHISTORIC ISOLATE	CRAFT AND TSUNODA, 2006	OUTSIDE
P-37-028439	-	HISTORIC	AH3. LANDSCAPING, AH4. TRASH SCATTER	CRAFT AND TSUNODA, 2006	OUTSIDE

Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Contents	Recorder, Date	Relation to APE
P-37-028964	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16. PREHISTORIC ISOLATE	ASM AFFILIATES, 2007	OUTSIDE
P-37-031522	CA-SDI-020018	PREHISTORIC	AP2. LITHIC SCATTER	KRAFT, 2010	OUTSIDE
P-37-031588	-	HISTORIC	AH4. TRASH SCATTER	KRAFT, 2010	OUTSIDE
P-37-031589	CA-SDI-020038	PREHISTORIC	AP16. SHELL SCATTER	KRAFT, 2010	OUTSIDE
P-37-032678	CA-SDI-020704	HISTORIC	AH4. TRASH SCATTER	HOFF, 2011	OUTSIDE
P-37-032840	CA-SDI-020759	HISTORIC	AH4. TRASH SCATTER	BRIAN F. SMITH & ASSOCIATES, 2012	OUTSIDE
P-37-032916	-	HISTORIC	HP15. EDUCATIONAL BUILDING	YATES, 2012	OUTSIDE
P-37-033102	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16. PREHISTORIC ISOLATE	GILETTI, 2013	OUTSIDE
P-37-033124	-	HISTORIC	HP11. ENGINEERING STRUCTURE	FULTON, 2013	OUTSIDE
P-37-034146	CA-SDI-021356	PREHISTORIC	AP15. HABITATION DEBRIS	TIFT AND HENNESSEY, 2013	OUTSIDE
P-37-035527	-	HISTORIC	AH2. FOUNDATION	LOFTUS, 2013	OUTSIDE
P-37-037016	-	HISTORIC	HP2. SINGLE FAMILY PROPERTY	SMITH AND KRAFT, 2016	OUTSIDE
P-37-037249	-	PREHISTORIC	AP16. PREHISTORIC ISOLATE	PHAM, 2016	OUTSIDE
P-37-037590	CA-SDI-022444	HISTORIC	AH4. TRASH SCATTER	LOVELESS, 2017	OUTSIDE
P-37-039342	CA-SDI-023036	HISTORIC	AH2. FOUNDATION	PIGNIOLLO, 2021	OUTSIDE

No historic addresses have been previously recorded within the one-mile record search radius.

## Historical Research Results

The 1904 USGS topographic map shows little development in the Project APE. The San Diego, Cuyamaca and Eastern Railroad Line and a roadway is present along the southern end of the APE and there is a roadway within the vicinity of the northern end of the APE. Several seasonal drainages bisect the area. The 1908, 1911, 1915, 1920, 1928, and 1932 USGS topographic maps so no changes within the APE. The 1941 topographic map show the area labeled as “Encanto” and multiple roads and buildings are present in the vicinity of the APE. The 1944 topographic map shows the majority of the roads within the vicinity in their current alignment and additional buildings. Topographic maps from 1955, 1960, 1963, 1970, and 1978 show additional development within the area (historicaerials.com 2021).

The earliest aerial imagery available is from 1953 which shows the vicinity of the APE as partially developed. Several of the streets, including Winnett Street, Tooley Street, Paradise Street, Eider Street, Wren Street, Broadway, Brooklyn Avenue, 66<sup>th</sup> Street, 64<sup>th</sup> Street, and 69<sup>th</sup> Street are in their current alignment. The 1964 and 1966 aerial photographs show all of the streets within the APE in their current alignment. The surrounding area continues to be developed with additional residences, and many open lots remain. The remaining aerial photographs from the 1970 through 2000s showed the continued development of the area surrounding the APE.

The only undeveloped portion of the APE, along Radio Drive, is shown on the 1953 aerial photograph as being partially developed, and Radio Drive is present as a street, with limited

vegetation within the drainage. The aerial photographs from 1965, 1966, 1968, 1971, 1978 and the 1980s and 1990s show varying levels of vegetation in the drainage and that Radio Drive has been maintained as a dirt road.

## **NAHC Results**

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was requested on June 2, 2021. On June 11, 2011 the NAHC responded that the search of the SLF was negative. The NAHC recommended contacting 20 Native American organizations and individuals for more information. Red Tail sent letters to each of the contacts on June 30, 2021 to request additional information about the Project Area. On July 2, 2021, Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and Cultural Resources Manager, Jamul Indian Village of California, responded that their records indicated that some parts of the Project are located in or close to areas of prehistoric cultural sensitivity (Appendix B).

To date no additional responses have been received. Any additional responses will be forwarded to the City upon receipt. All correspondence with the NAHC is include in Appendix B.

## **Survey Results**

No cultural resources were identified during the pedestrian field survey. Ground surface visibility was poor across the entire APE as the majority of the APE was paved. Only one section of the APE was not paved, located between the northern end of the cul-de-sac at 64<sup>th</sup> Street and Brooklyn Avenue to the north. This area had less than 25% ground surface visibility and contained extensive non-native vegetation.

## **VII. CONCLUSIONS RECOMMENDATIONS**

A review of the record searches, background research, and pedestrian archaeological survey shows that the APE is primarily developed. No cultural resources have been identified within or adjacent to the APE. Therefore, there are no historical resources within the APE in accordance with CEQA.

Although no resources were identified within or adjacent to the APE through background research and the pedestrian survey, Ms. Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Jamul Indian Village of California, indicated that project components may be located in or close to areas of prehistoric cultural sensitivity. Additionally, the entire APE exhibited poor ground surface visibility and, due to being paved, the level of current disturbance is unknown. Therefore, due to the lack of ground surface visibility, the unknown level of disturbance within the APE, and input from local tribal organizations, construction monitoring by an archaeologist and Native American monitor is recommended for a new ground disturbance. Monitoring is not recommended for the replace-in-place portions of the Project which will remain solely in previously excavated trenches but is recommended for new trenching and during the horizontal or vertical expansion of previously excavated trenches.

## VIII. SOURCES CONSULTED

Source	Date
National Register of Historic Places	June 8, 2021
California Register of Historical Resources	June 8, 2021
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register	June 8, 2021
South Coastal Information Center	June 8, 2021
Historicaerials.com	June 8, 2021
USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer	June 8, 2021
Native American Heritage Commission	June 11, 2021

## IX. CERTIFICATION

Preparer: Shelby G. Castells, M.A., RPA	Title: Director of Archaeology
Signature: <i>Shelby G. Castells</i>	Date: August 2, 2021

## X. ATTACHMENTS

### A. National Archaeological Database Information

Author: Shelby Castells  
Firm: Red Tail Environmental  
Client/Project Proponent: Dudek / City of San Diego  
Report Date: July 2022  
Report Title: Archaeological Resources Report Form for the Task No. 4, Encanto Improvements 1 – Design Support Project, San Diego, California  
Type of Study: Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey  
New Sites: None  
Updated Sites: None  
USGS Quad: National City 7.5-minute  
Acreage: 38,186 linear feet  
Keywords: National City 7.5-minute quad, Encanto

### B. Figures

Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map.  
Figure 2. Project Location Map.  
Figure 3a-l. Area of Potential Effects Map.



Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map



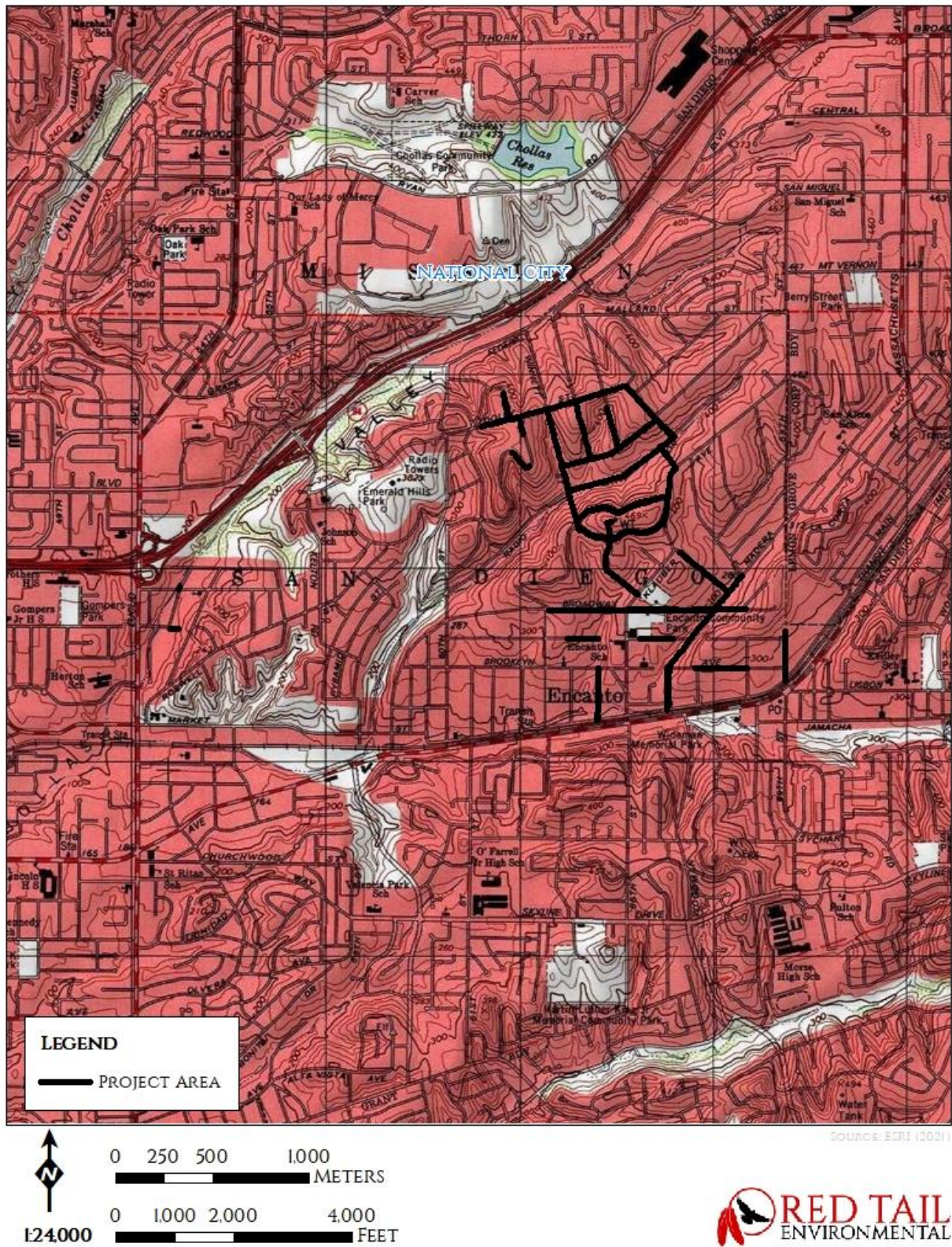


Figure 2. Project Location





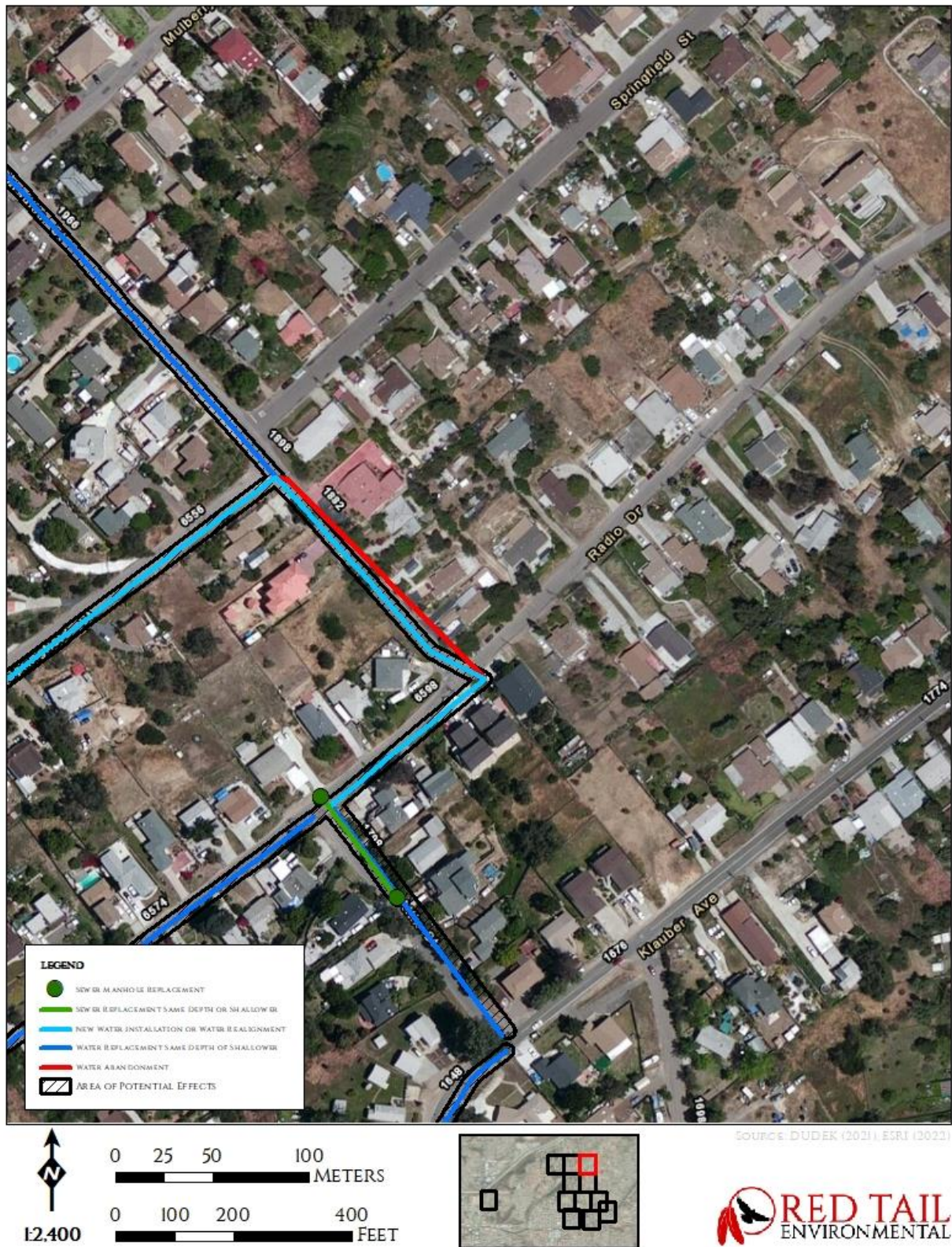
Figure 3a. Area of Potential Effects Map.





Figure 3b. Area of Potential Effects Map.







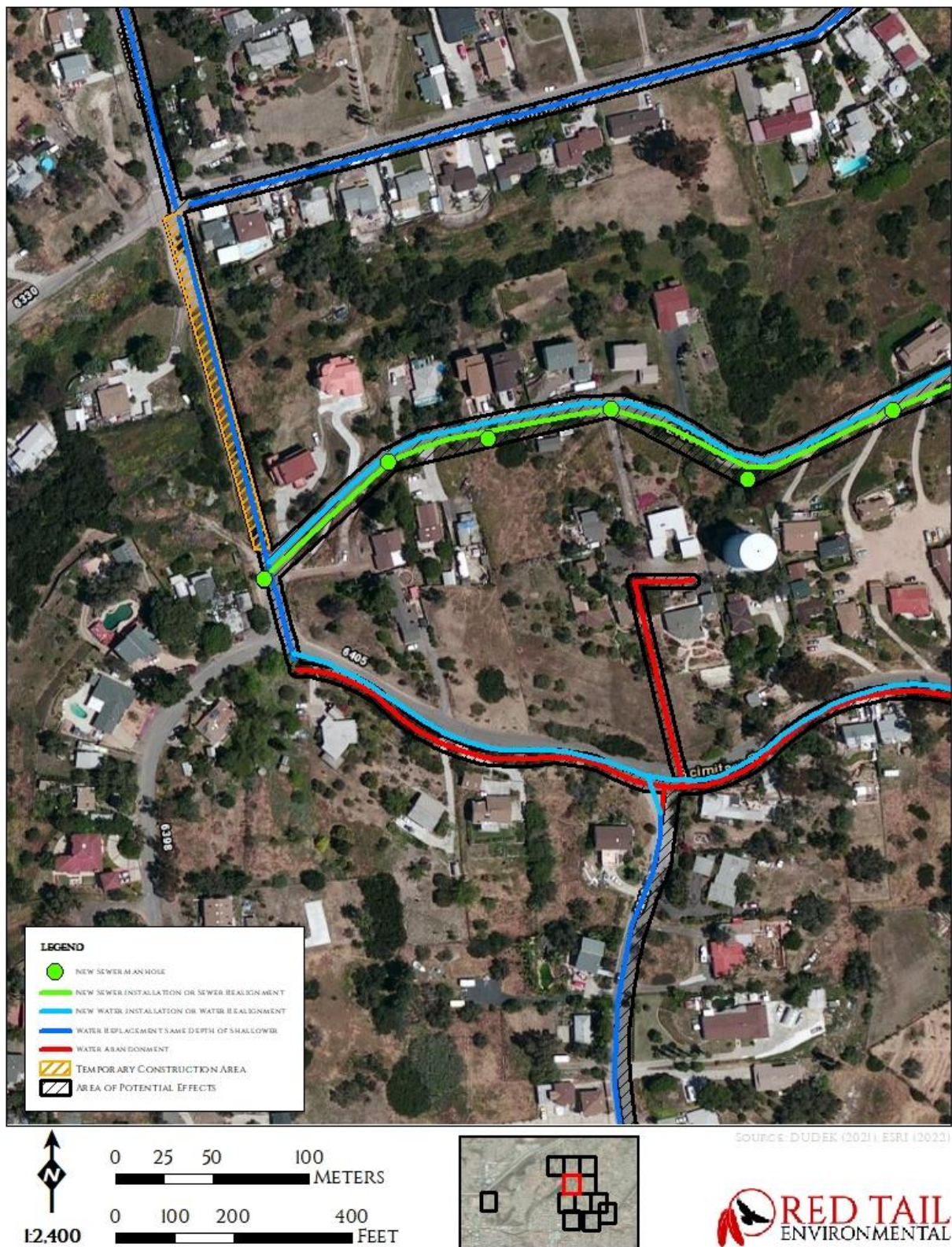


Figure 3d. Area of Potential Effects Map.





Figure 3e. Area of Potential Effects Map.





Figure 3f. Area of Potential Effects Map.





Figure 3g. Area of Potential Effects Map.





Figure 3h. Area of Potential Effects Map.





Figure 3i. Area of Potential Effects Map.





Figure 3j. Area of Potential Effects Map.





Figure 3k. Area of Potential Effects Map.





Figure 31. Area of Potential Effects Map.

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## **XII. APPENDICES**

### **APPENDIX A: SCIC RECORD SEARCH CONFIRMATION**





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

## CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

**Company:** Red Tail Environmental

**Company Representative:** Spencer Bietz

**Date:** 6/2/2021

**Project Identification:** Encanto Sewer and Water Improvements Project

**Search Radius:** 1 mile

**Historical Resources:** SELF

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

**Previous Survey Report Boundaries:** SELF

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

**Historic Addresses:** N/A

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

**Historic Maps:** N/A

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

**Copies:** 168

**Hours:** 3 - JL +136 database rows

## **APPENDIX B: NAHC CORRESPONDENCE**

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 11, 2021

Shelby Castells  
Red Tail EnvironmentalVia Email to: [Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com](mailto:Shelby@redtailenvironmental.com)**Re: Encanto Improvements 1 Project, San Diego County**

Dear Ms. Castells:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
ChumashSECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
LuiseñoPARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
KarukCOMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
Paiute/White Mountain  
ApacheCOMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
ChumashCOMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Christina Snider**  
Pomo**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
6/11/2021**

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

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

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

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

***Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians***

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

***Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians***

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

***Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel***

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

***Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel***

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

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

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

***Jamul Indian Village***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Encanto Improvements 1 Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
6/11/2021**

***Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay  
Nation***

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

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

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

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

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

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians***

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

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

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

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians***

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

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

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

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

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

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 Encanto Improvements 1 Project, San Diego County.



June 29, 2021

Ms. Angela Elliott Santos  
Chairperson  
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation  
PO Box 1302, Boulevard, CA, 91905  
619-766-4930

Re: Encanto Improvements 1 Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Elliott Santos,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the proposed Encanto Improvements 1 Project (project), located within the community of Encanto in the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *National City, California* topographic quadrangle map within Township 17 South, Range 2 West, within unsectioned portions of the Mission San Diego Land Grant. The proposed project intends to install approximately 15,627 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch sewer mains to replace existing 6-inch and 8-inch sewer mains in addition to installing approximately 23,708 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch water mains to replace existing 6-inch, 8-inch, and 12-inch water mains. Additional associated work will include sewer and water abandonment and realignment, curb ramp installation, and fire hydrant installation. The City of San Diego is overseeing the project as lead agency.

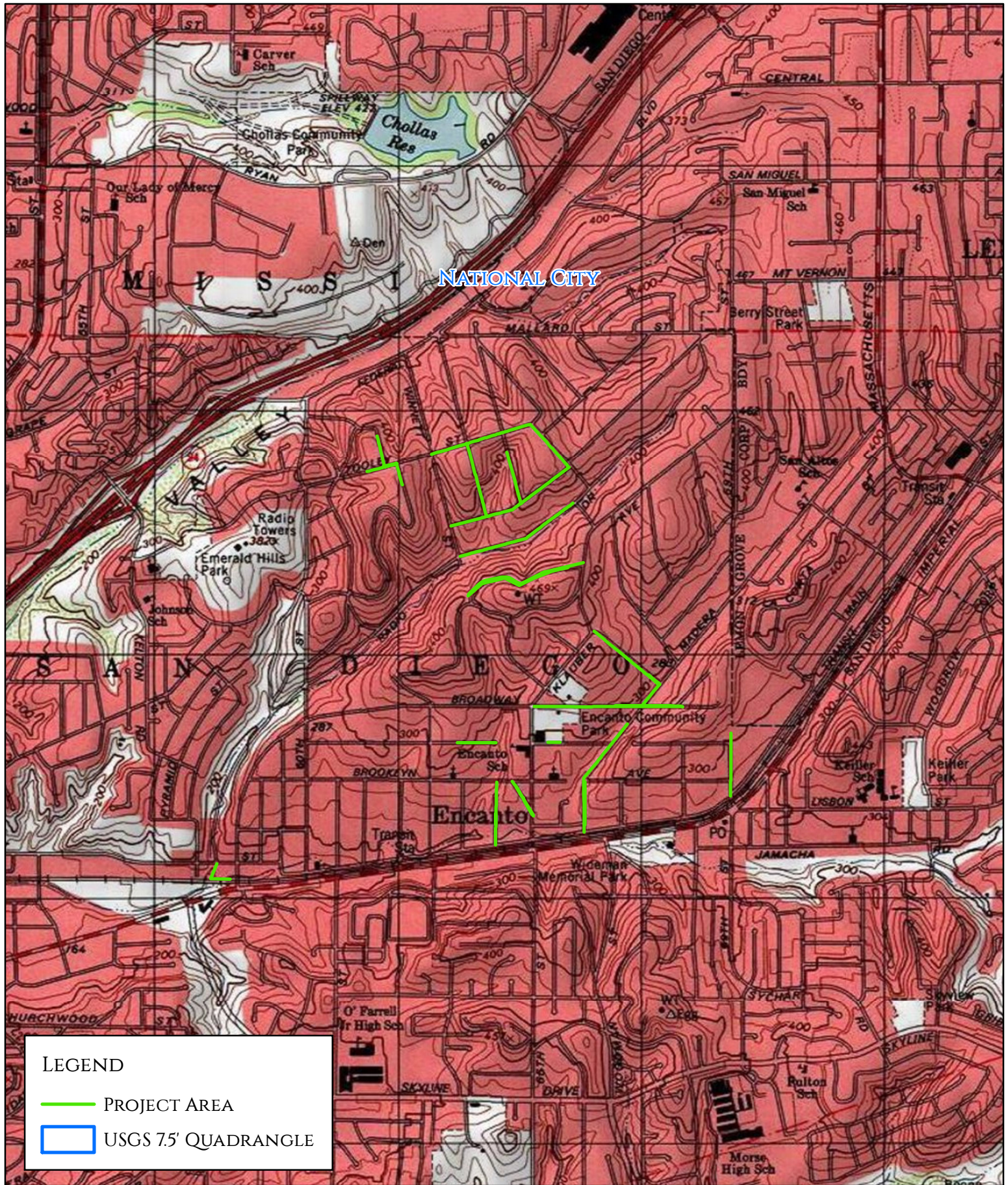
A record search of the Sacred Lands File with the California Native American Heritage Commission was negative. Red Tail also conducted a record search at the South Coastal Information Center.

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

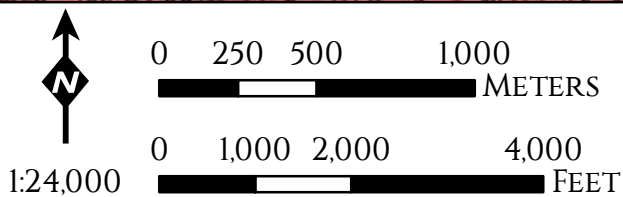
Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Project Area Map





SOURCE: ESRI (2021)







June 29, 2021

Mr. Allen Lawson  
Chairperson  
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians  
PO Box 365, Valley Center, CA, 92082  
760-749-3200  
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

Re: Encanto Improvements 1 Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Lawson,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the proposed Encanto Improvements 1 Project (project), located within the community of Encanto in the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *National City, California* topographic quadrangle map within Township 17 South, Range 2 West, within unsectioned portions of the Mission San Diego Land Grant. The proposed project intends to install approximately 15,627 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch sewer mains to replace existing 6-inch and 8-inch sewer mains in addition to installing approximately 23,708 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch water mains to replace existing 6-inch, 8-inch, and 12-inch water mains. Additional associated work will include sewer and water abandonment and realignment, curb ramp installation, and fire hydrant installation. The City of San Diego is overseeing the project as lead agency.

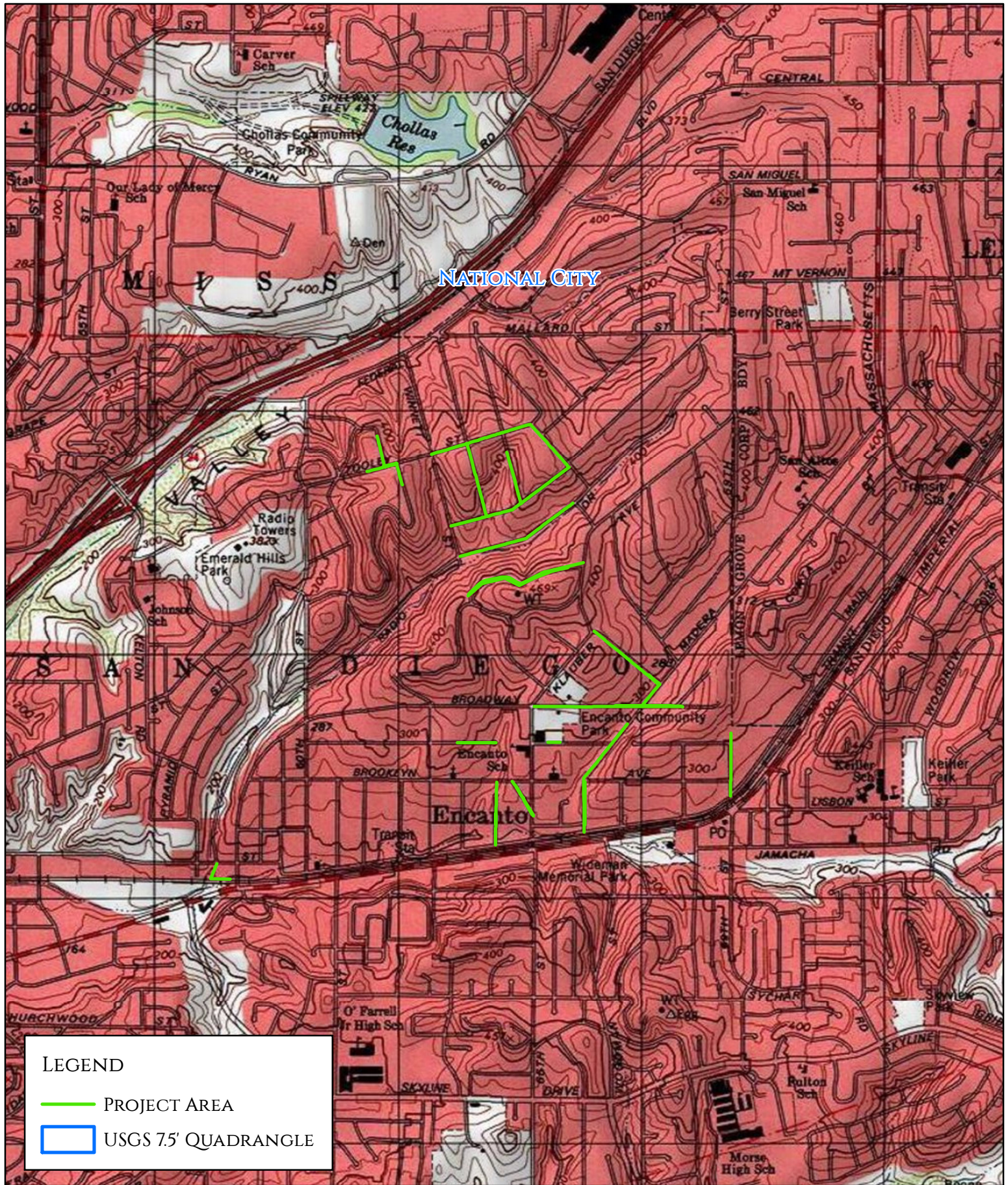
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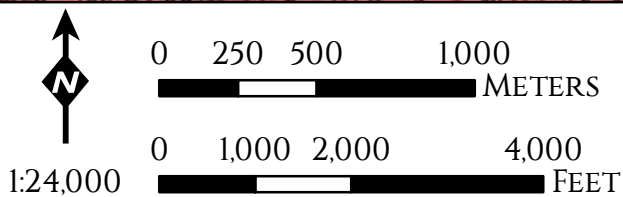
Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Project Area Map





SOURCE: ESRI (2021)







June 29, 2021

Mr. Clint Linton  
Director of Cultural Resources  
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel  
PO Box 507, Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070  
760-803-5694  
cjlinton73@aol.com

Re: Encanto Improvements 1 Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Linton,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the proposed Encanto Improvements 1 Project (project), located within the community of Encanto in the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *National City, California* topographic quadrangle map within Township 17 South, Range 2 West, within unsectioned portions of the Mission San Diego Land Grant. The proposed project intends to install approximately 15,627 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch sewer mains to replace existing 6-inch and 8-inch sewer mains in addition to installing approximately 23,708 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch water mains to replace existing 6-inch, 8-inch, and 12-inch water mains. Additional associated work will include sewer and water abandonment and realignment, curb ramp installation, and fire hydrant installation. The City of San Diego is overseeing the project as lead agency.

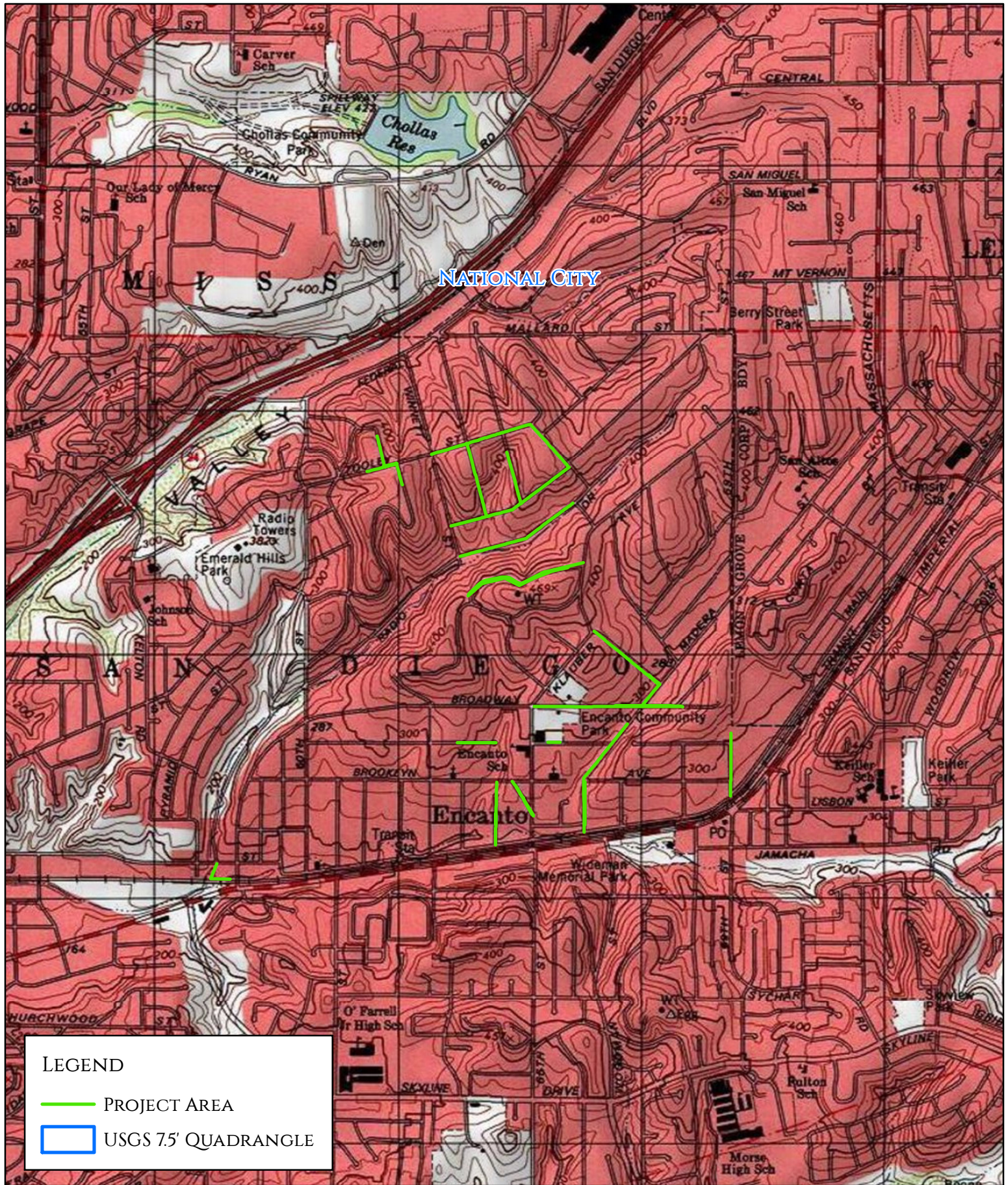
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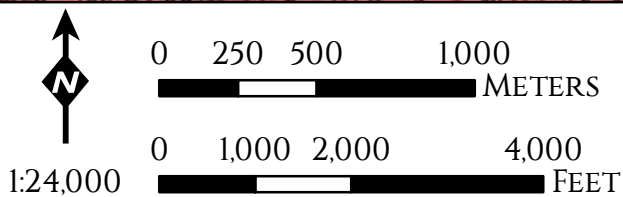
Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Project Area Map





SOURCE: ESRI (2021)







June 29, 2021

Ms. Carmen Lucas  
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians  
PO Box 775, Pine Valley, CA, 91962  
619-709-4207

Re: Encanto Improvements 1 Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Lucas,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the proposed Encanto Improvements 1 Project (project), located within the community of Encanto in the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *National City, California* topographic quadrangle map within Township 17 South, Range 2 West, within unsectioned portions of the Mission San Diego Land Grant. The proposed project intends to install approximately 15,627 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch sewer mains to replace existing 6-inch and 8-inch sewer mains in addition to installing approximately 23,708 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch water mains to replace existing 6-inch, 8-inch, and 12-inch water mains. Additional associated work will include sewer and water abandonment and realignment, curb ramp installation, and fire hydrant installation. The City of San Diego is overseeing the project as lead agency.

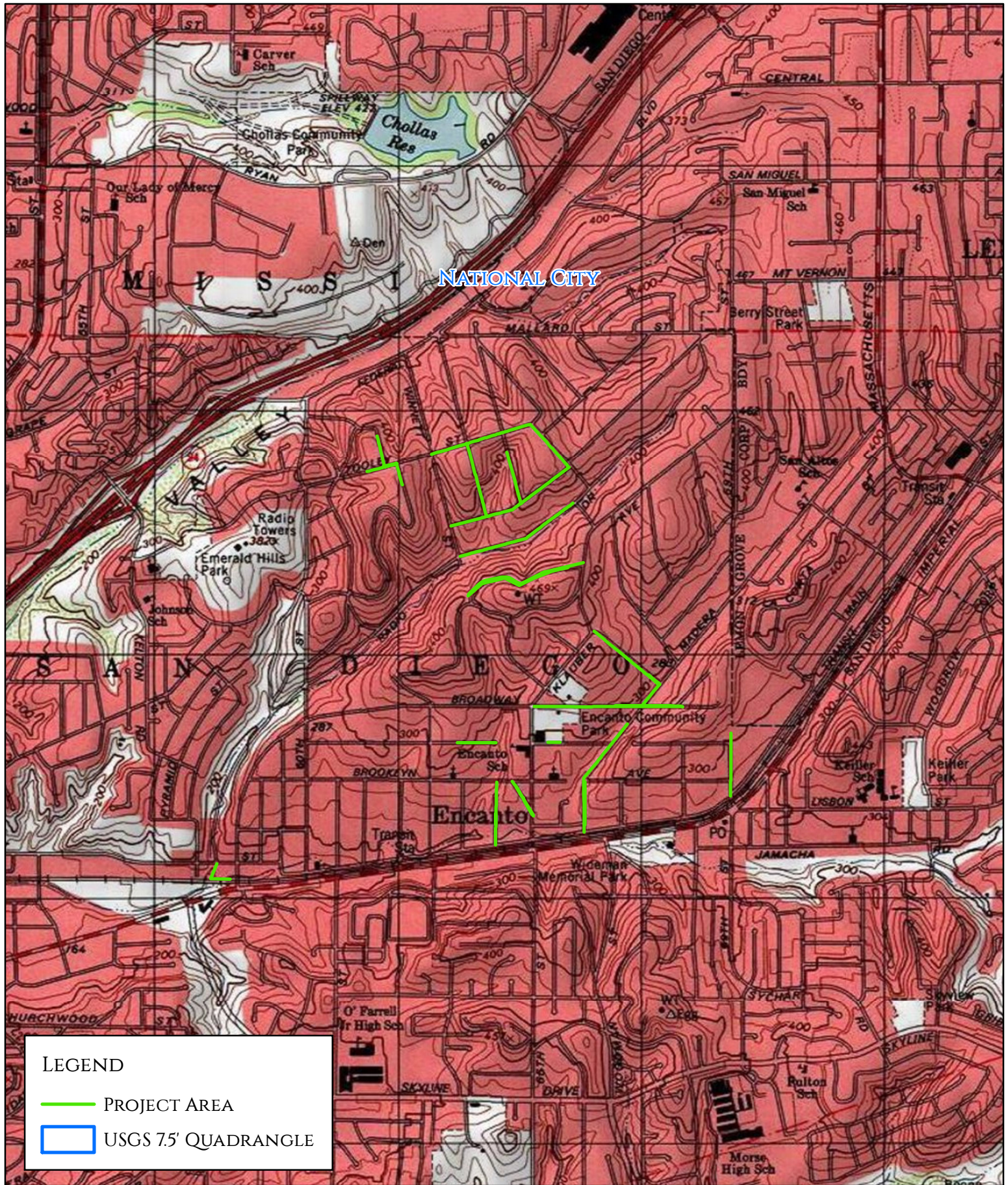
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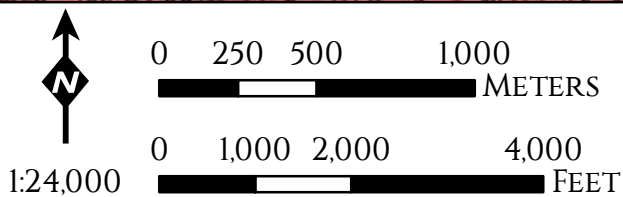
Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Project Area Map





SOURCE: ESRI (2021)







June 29, 2021

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

Re: Encanto Improvements 1 Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Martinez,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the proposed Encanto Improvements 1 Project (project), located within the community of Encanto in the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *National City, California* topographic quadrangle map within Township 17 South, Range 2 West, within unsectioned portions of the Mission San Diego Land Grant. The proposed project intends to install approximately 15,627 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch sewer mains to replace existing 6-inch and 8-inch sewer mains in addition to installing approximately 23,708 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch water mains to replace existing 6-inch, 8-inch, and 12-inch water mains. Additional associated work will include sewer and water abandonment and realignment, curb ramp installation, and fire hydrant installation. The City of San Diego is overseeing the project as lead agency.

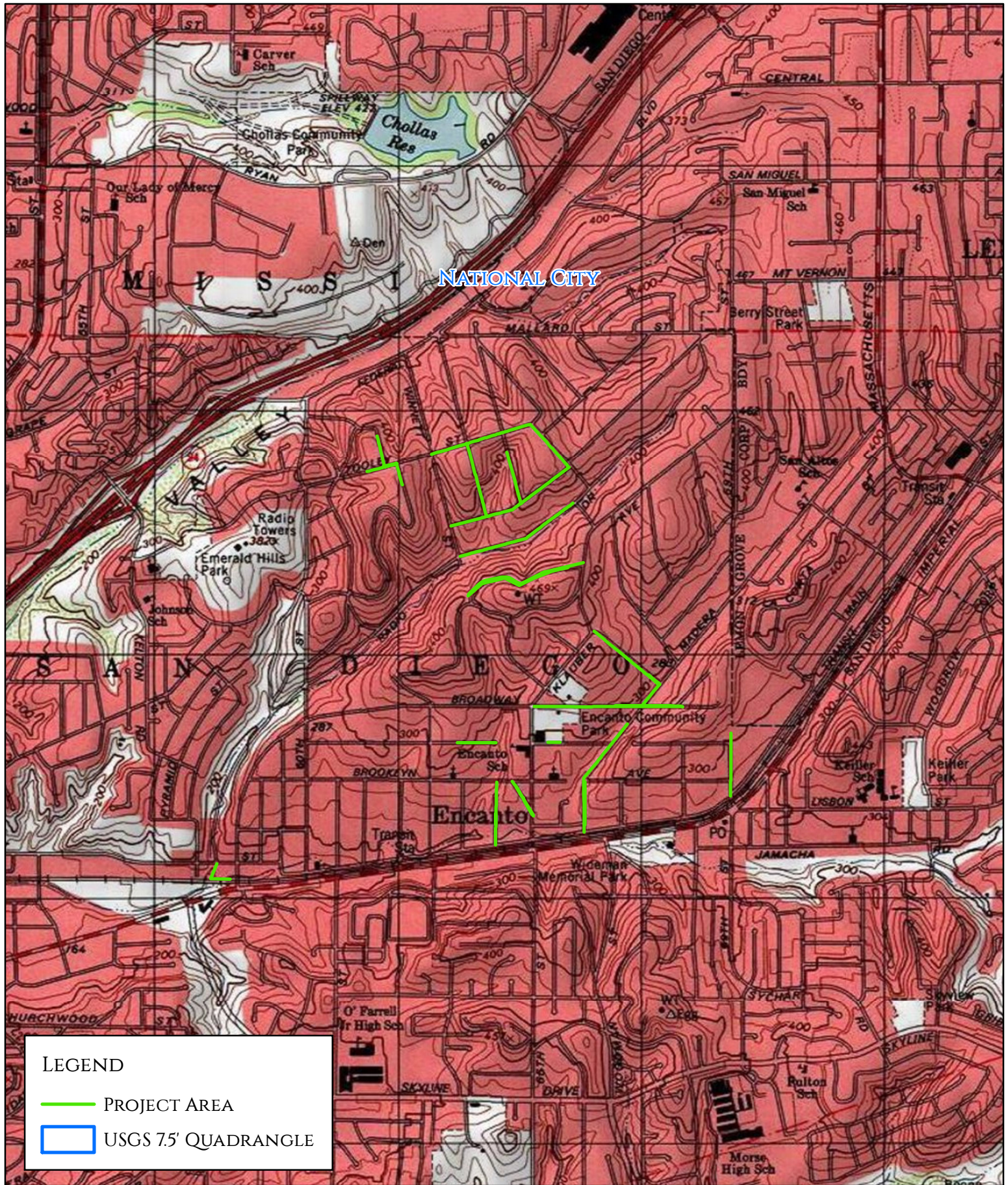
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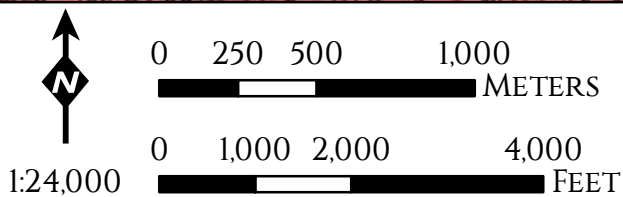
Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Project Area Map





SOURCE: ESRI (2021)







June 29, 2021

Mr. Ernest Pingleton  
Tribal Historic Officer, Resource Management  
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians  
1 Viejas Grade Road, Alpine, CA, 91901  
619-659-2314  
epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov

Re: Encanto Improvements 1 Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Pingleton,

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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Project Area Map

1529 Simpson Way, Escondido, CA 92029 • 760-294-3100  
[www.redtailenvironmental.com](http://www.redtailenvironmental.com)









June 29, 2021

Ms. Erica Pinto  
Chairperson  
Jamul Indian Village  
PO Box 612, Jamul, CA, 91935  
619-669-4785  
epinto@jiv-nsn.gov

Re: Encanto Improvements 1 Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Pinto,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the proposed Encanto Improvements 1 Project (project), located within the community of Encanto in the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *National City, California* topographic quadrangle map within Township 17 South, Range 2 West, within unsectioned portions of the Mission San Diego Land Grant. The proposed project intends to install approximately 15,627 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch sewer mains to replace existing 6-inch and 8-inch sewer mains in addition to installing approximately 23,708 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch water mains to replace existing 6-inch, 8-inch, and 12-inch water mains. Additional associated work will include sewer and water abandonment and realignment, curb ramp installation, and fire hydrant installation. The City of San Diego is overseeing the project as lead agency.

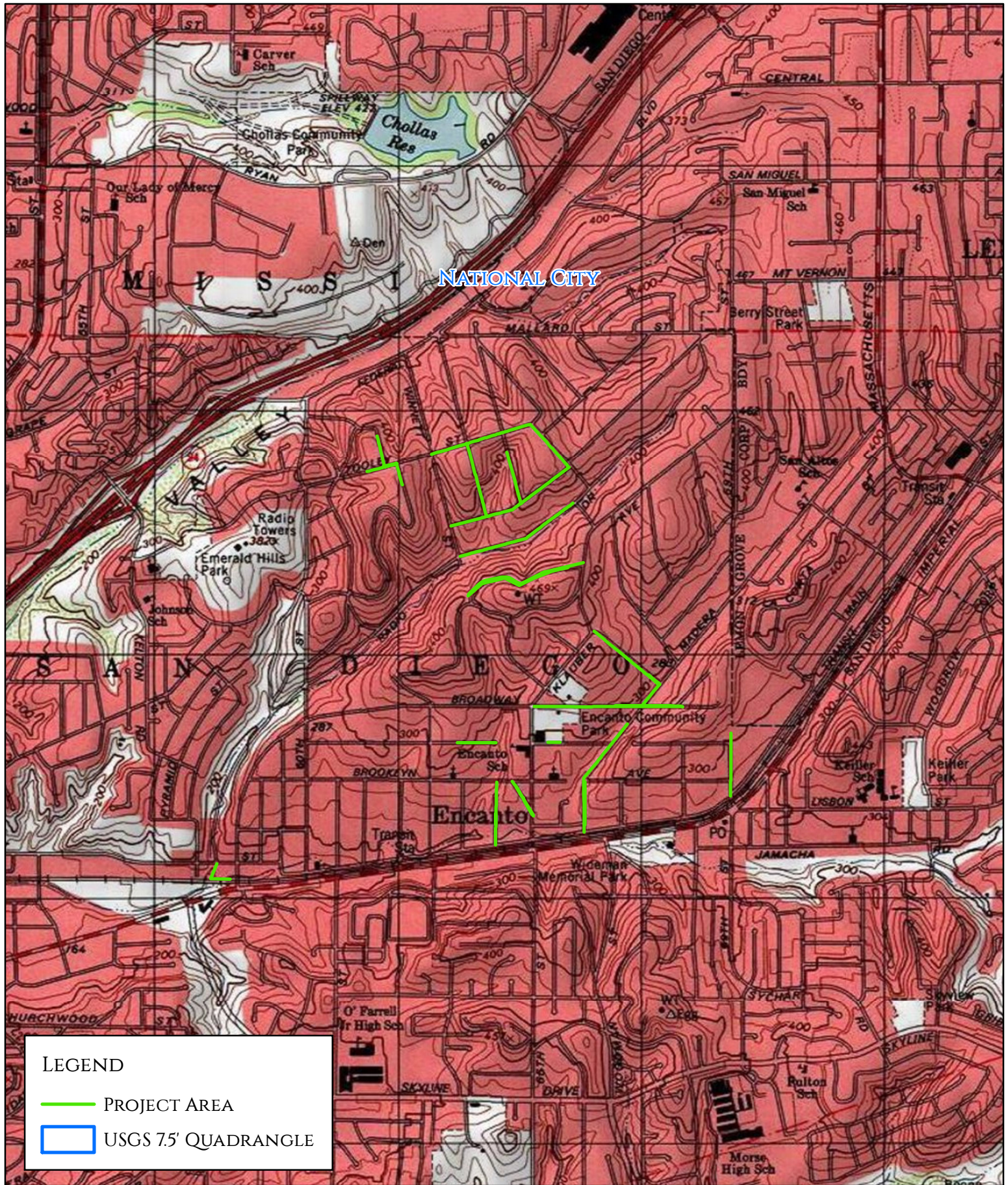
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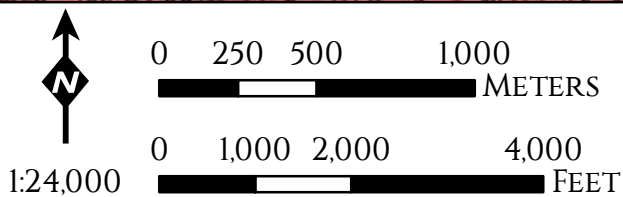
Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Project Area Map





SOURCE: ESRI (2021)







June 29, 2021

Mr. Edwin Romero  
Chairperson  
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande  
1095 Barona Road, Lakeside, CA, 92040  
619-443-6612  
cloyd@barona-nsn.gov

Re: Encanto Improvements 1 Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Romero,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the proposed Encanto Improvements 1 Project (project), located within the community of Encanto in the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *National City, California* topographic quadrangle map within Township 17 South, Range 2 West, within unsectioned portions of the Mission San Diego Land Grant. The proposed project intends to install approximately 15,627 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch sewer mains to replace existing 6-inch and 8-inch sewer mains in addition to installing approximately 23,708 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch water mains to replace existing 6-inch, 8-inch, and 12-inch water mains. Additional associated work will include sewer and water abandonment and realignment, curb ramp installation, and fire hydrant installation. The City of San Diego is overseeing the project as lead agency.

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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Project Area Map









June 29, 2021

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

Re: Encanto Improvements 1 Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Parada,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the proposed Encanto Improvements 1 Project (project), located within the community of Encanto in the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *National City, California* topographic quadrangle map within Township 17 South, Range 2 West, within unsectioned portions of the Mission San Diego Land Grant. The proposed project intends to install approximately 15,627 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch sewer mains to replace existing 6-inch and 8-inch sewer mains in addition to installing approximately 23,708 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch water mains to replace existing 6-inch, 8-inch, and 12-inch water mains. Additional associated work will include sewer and water abandonment and realignment, curb ramp installation, and fire hydrant installation. The City of San Diego is overseeing the project as lead agency.

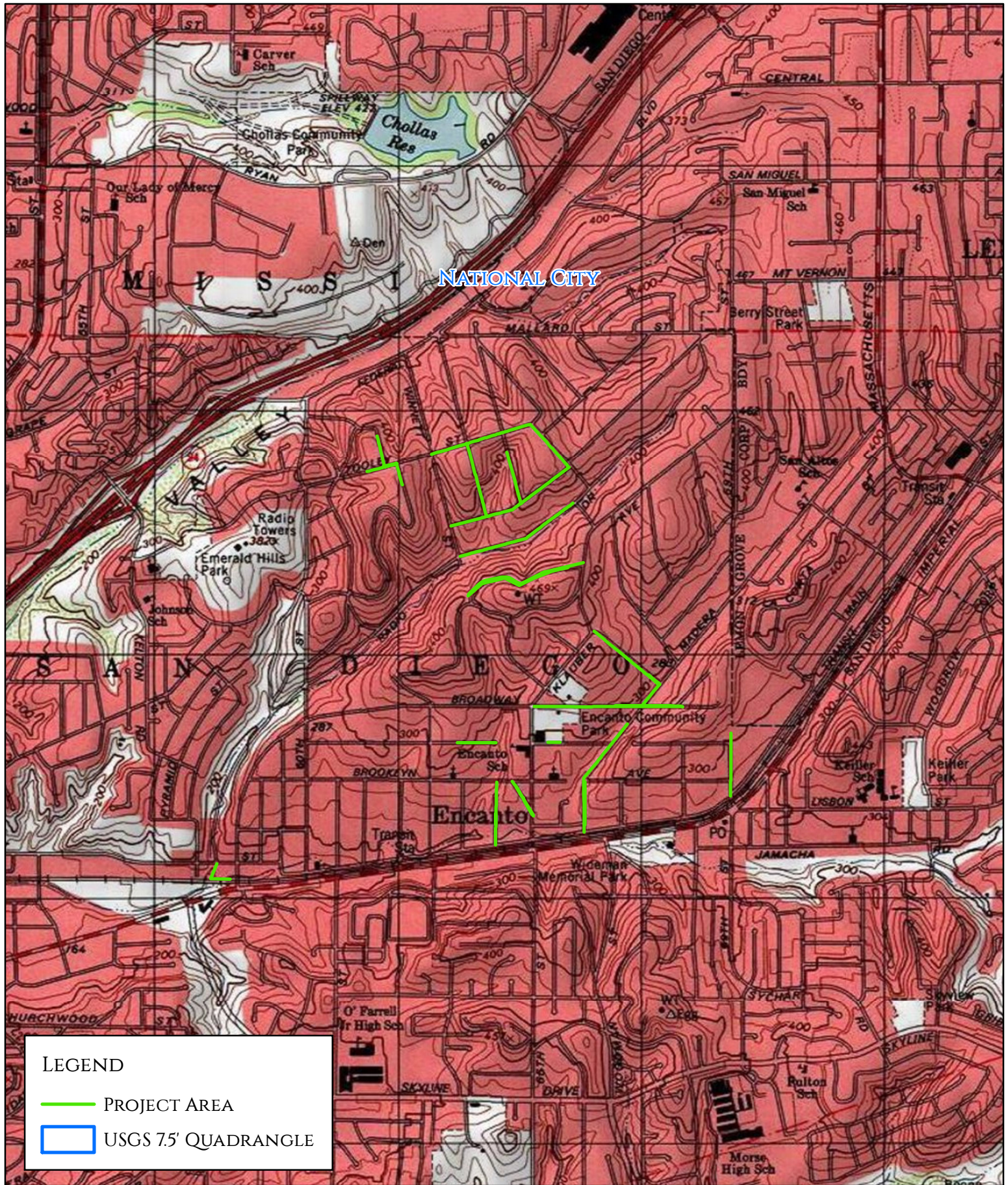
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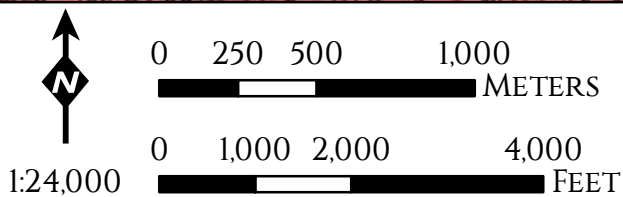
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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Project Area Map





SOURCE: ESRI (2021)







June 29, 2021

Mr. John Christman  
Chairperson  
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians  
1 Viejas Grade Road, Alpine, CA, 91901  
619-445-3810

Re: Encanto Improvements 1 Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Christman,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the proposed Encanto Improvements 1 Project (project), located within the community of Encanto in the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *National City, California* topographic quadrangle map within Township 17 South, Range 2 West, within unsectioned portions of the Mission San Diego Land Grant. The proposed project intends to install approximately 15,627 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch sewer mains to replace existing 6-inch and 8-inch sewer mains in addition to installing approximately 23,708 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch water mains to replace existing 6-inch, 8-inch, and 12-inch water mains. Additional associated work will include sewer and water abandonment and realignment, curb ramp installation, and fire hydrant installation. The City of San Diego is overseeing the project as lead agency.

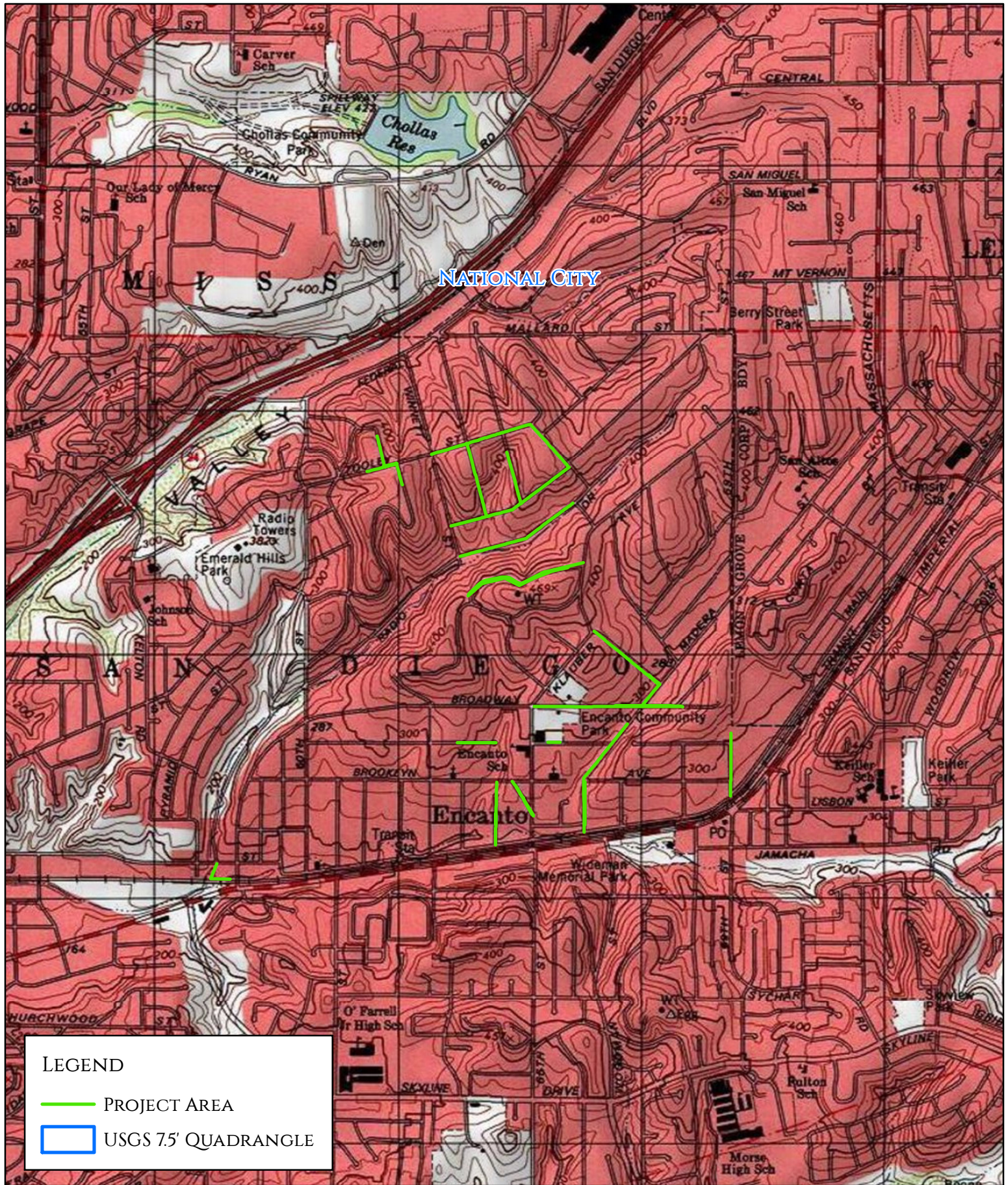
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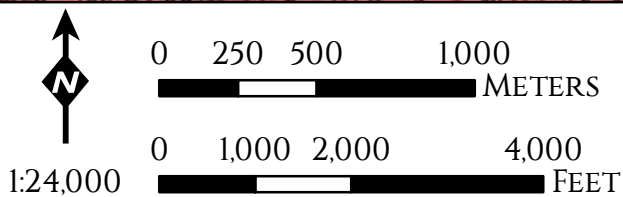
Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
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SOURCE: ESRI (2021)







June 29, 2021

Mr. John Flores  
Environmental Coordinator  
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians  
PO Box 365, Valley Center, CA, 92082  
760-749-3200  
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org

Re: Encanto Improvements 1 Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Flores,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the proposed Encanto Improvements 1 Project (project), located within the community of Encanto in the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *National City, California* topographic quadrangle map within Township 17 South, Range 2 West, within unsectioned portions of the Mission San Diego Land Grant. The proposed project intends to install approximately 15,627 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch sewer mains to replace existing 6-inch and 8-inch sewer mains in addition to installing approximately 23,708 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch water mains to replace existing 6-inch, 8-inch, and 12-inch water mains. Additional associated work will include sewer and water abandonment and realignment, curb ramp installation, and fire hydrant installation. The City of San Diego is overseeing the project as lead agency.

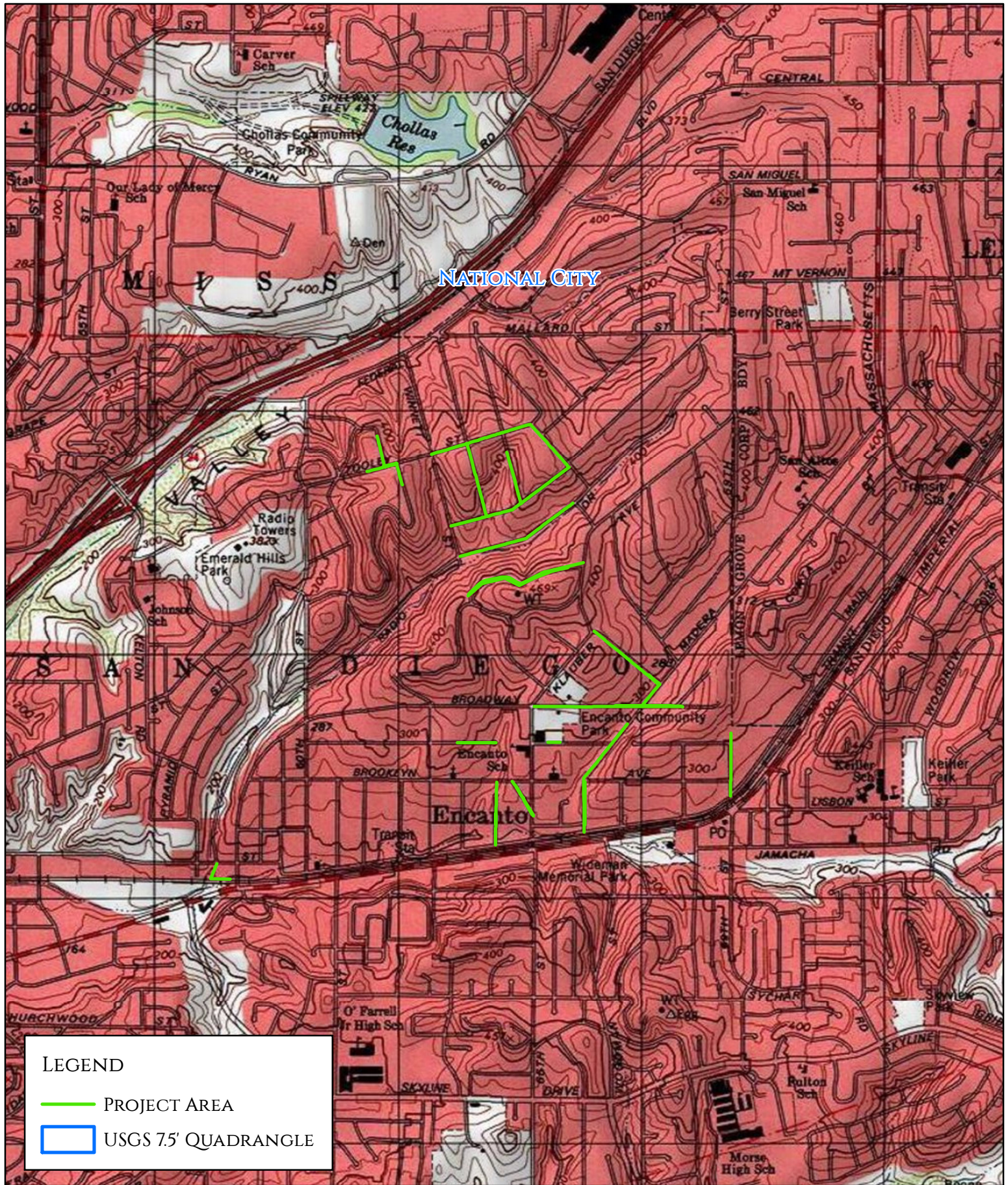
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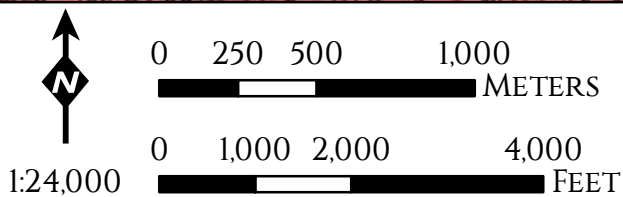
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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
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SOURCE: ESRI (2021)







June 29, 2021

Mr. Javaughn Miller  
Tribal Administrator  
La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians  
8 Crestwood Road, Boulevard, CA, 91905  
619-478-2113  
jmiller@Lptribe.net

Re: Encanto Improvements 1 Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Miller,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the proposed Encanto Improvements 1 Project (project), located within the community of Encanto in the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *National City, California* topographic quadrangle map within Township 17 South, Range 2 West, within unsectioned portions of the Mission San Diego Land Grant. The proposed project intends to install approximately 15,627 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch sewer mains to replace existing 6-inch and 8-inch sewer mains in addition to installing approximately 23,708 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch water mains to replace existing 6-inch, 8-inch, and 12-inch water mains. Additional associated work will include sewer and water abandonment and realignment, curb ramp installation, and fire hydrant installation. The City of San Diego is overseeing the project as lead agency.

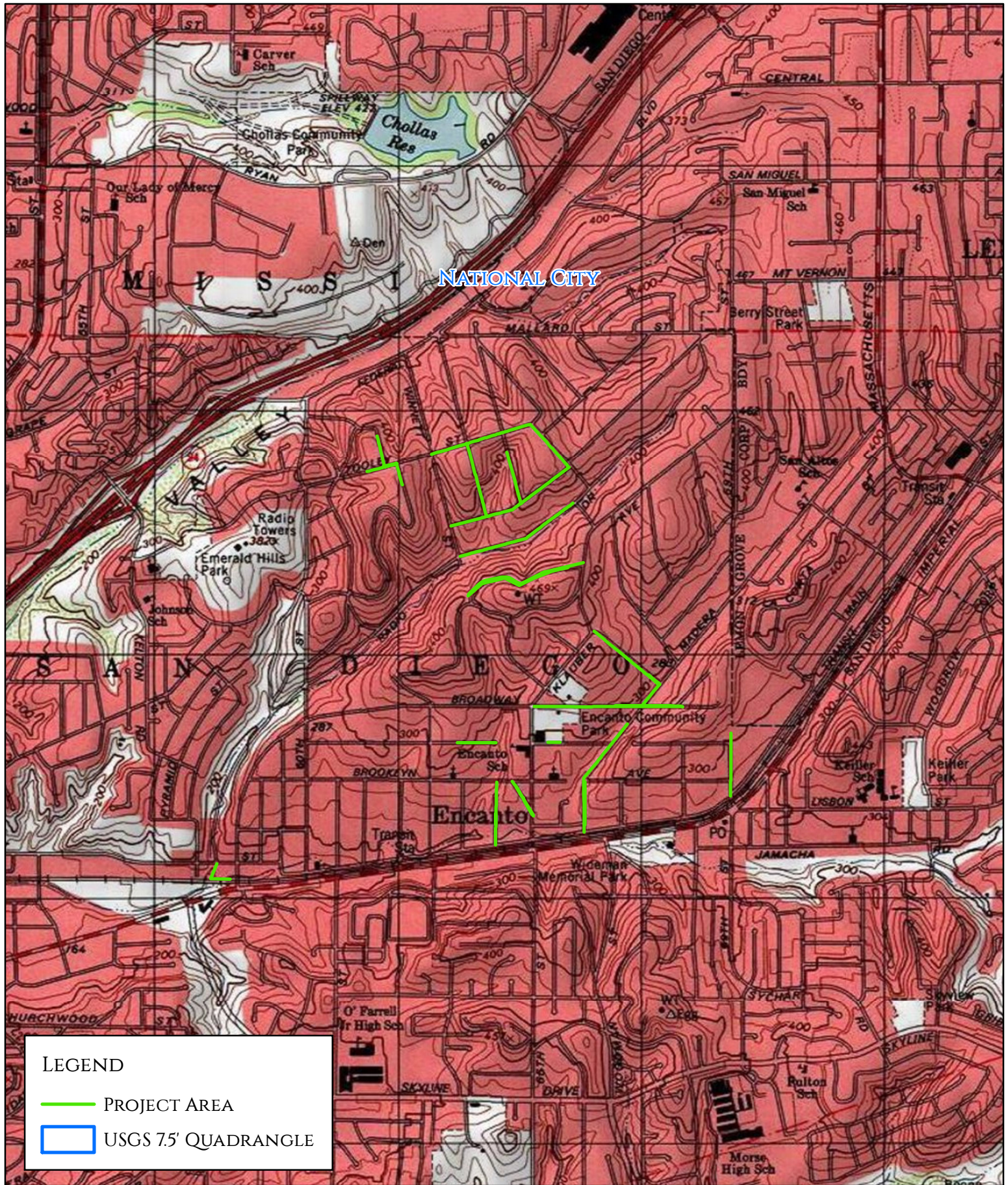
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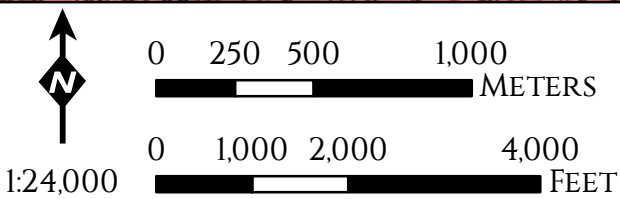




LEGEND

— PROJECT AREA

— USGS 7.5' QUADRANGLE



SOURCE: ESRI (2021)







June 29, 2021

Ms. Kristie Orosco  
Kumeyaay Resource Specialist  
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation  
1 Kwaaypaay Court, El Cajon, CA, 92019  
619-445-6917

Re: Encanto Improvements 1 Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Orosco,

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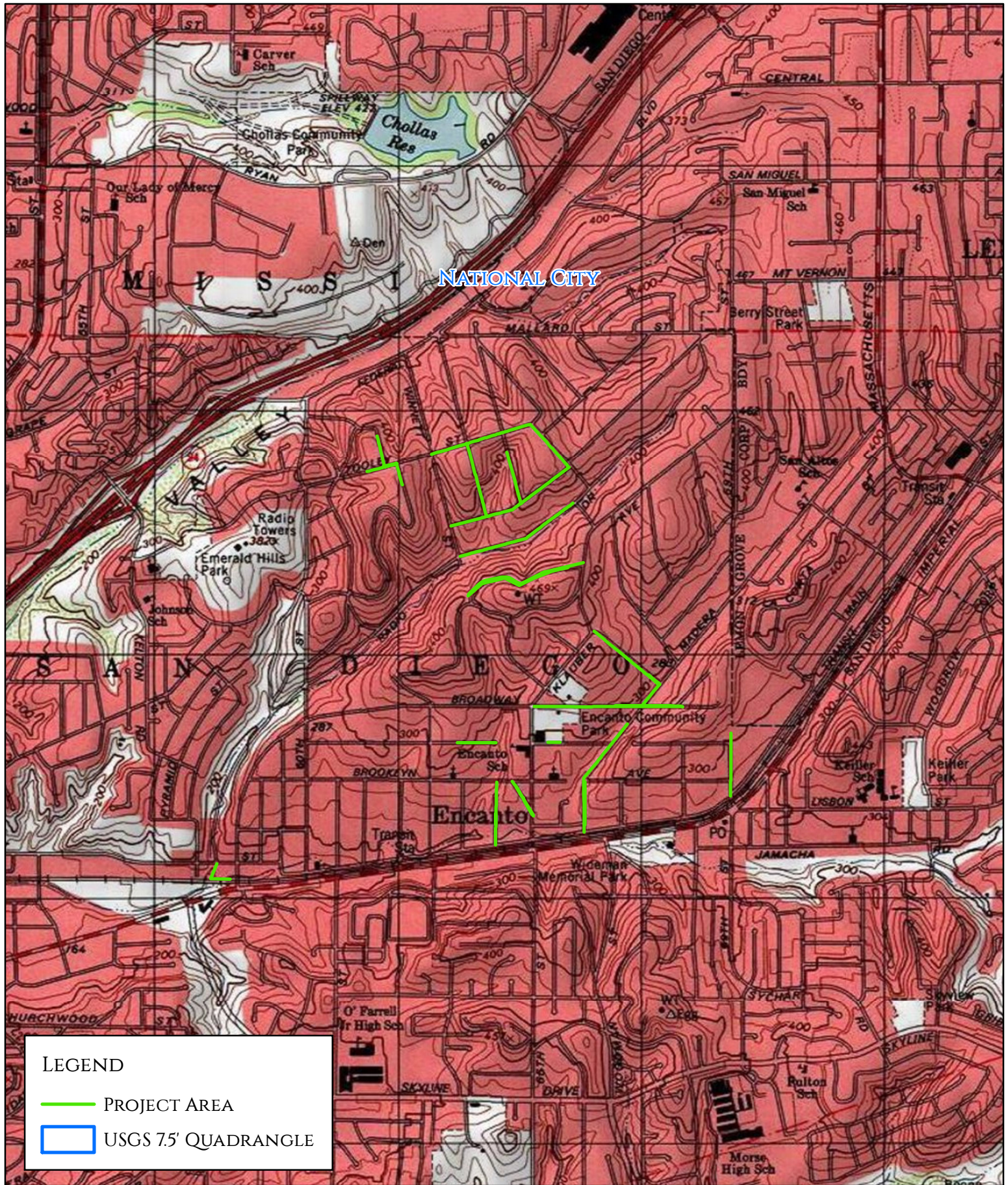
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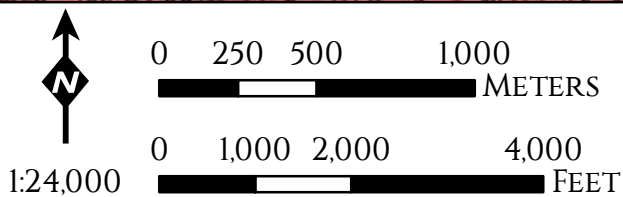
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Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Project Area Map





SOURCE: ESRI (2021)







June 29, 2021

Ms. Lisa Cumper  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Jamul Indian Village  
PO Box 612, Jamul, CA, 91935  
619-669-4855  
lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov

Re: Encanto Improvements 1 Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Cumper,

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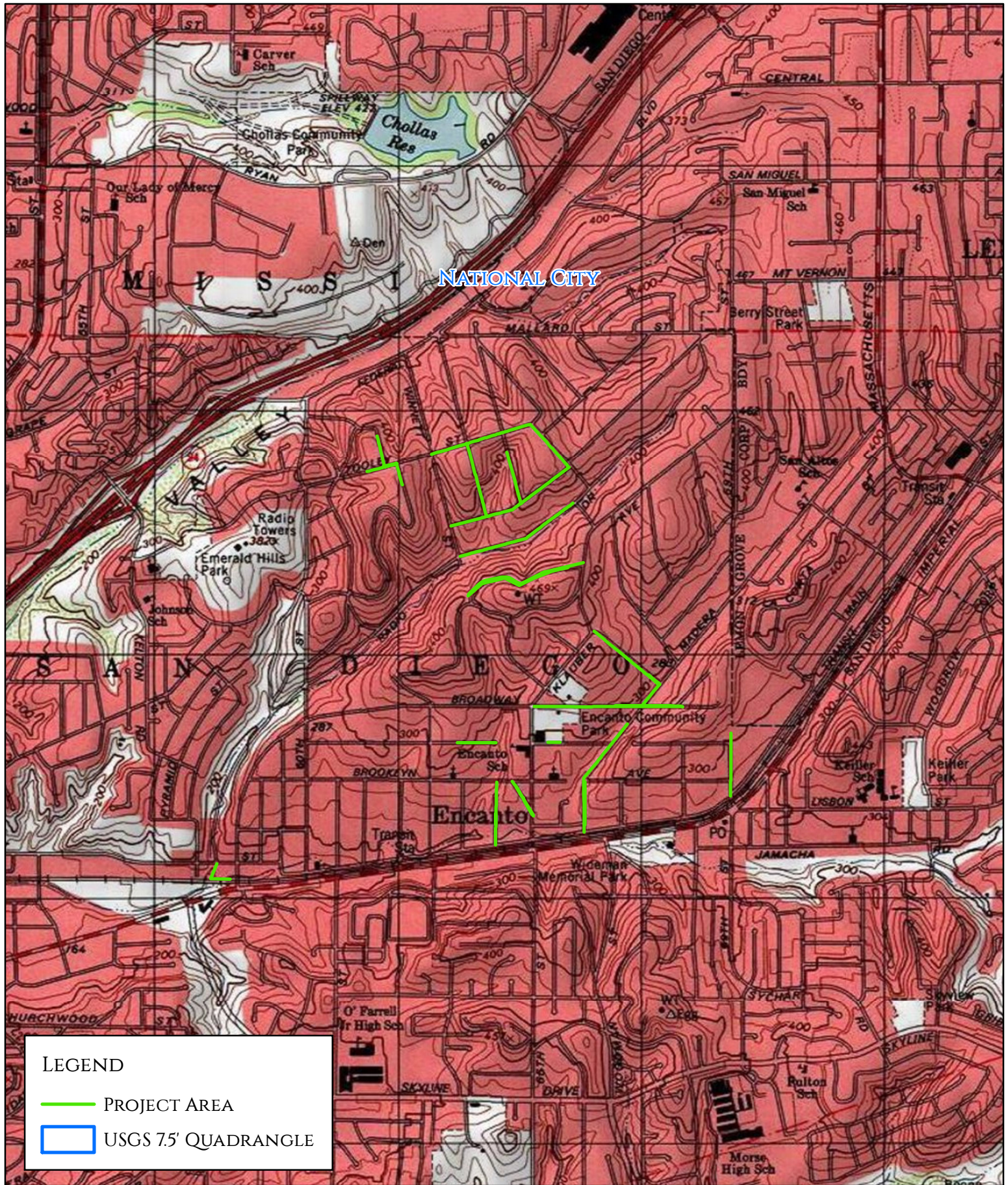
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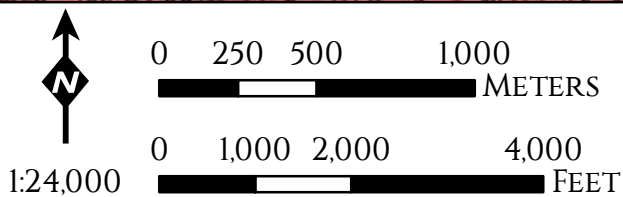
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Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Project Area Map





SOURCE: ESRI (2021)







Shelby Castells &lt;shelby@redtailenvironmental.com&gt;

---

## Encanto Improvements 1 Project Information Request Letter

---

**Lisa Cumper** <lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov>

Fri, Jul 2, 2021 at 10:23 AM

To: Shelby Castells &lt;shelby@redtailenvironmental.com&gt;

Cc: Carlene Chamberlain &lt;cchamberlain@jiv-nsn.gov&gt;

Hi Shelby,

Thanks for the informational letter in regards to this project, our records indicate that some parts of the project are located in or close to areas of prehistoric cultural sensitivity.

Thanks,  
Lisa

*Kindest Regards,*



Lisa K. Cumper, THPO  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Cultural Resources Manager,  
The Jamul Indian Village of California  
Secretary, Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee  
KCRC, Kumeyaay Nation

P.O. Box 612, Jamul CA 91935

desk: 619.669.4855

cell: 619.928.8689

fax: 619.669.4817

email: [lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov](mailto:lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov)

web: [www.jamulindianvillage.com](http://www.jamulindianvillage.com)

The ground on which we stand is sacred ground, it is the blood of our ancestors. Chief Plenty Coups, Crow.



June 29, 2021

Mr. Michael Garcia  
Vice Chairperson  
Ewiiapaayp Tribe of Kumeyaay Indians  
4054 Willows Road, Alpine, CA, 91901  
619-445-6315  
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Re: Encanto Improvements 1 Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Garcia,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the proposed Encanto Improvements 1 Project (project), located within the community of Encanto in the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *National City, California* topographic quadrangle map within Township 17 South, Range 2 West, within unsectioned portions of the Mission San Diego Land Grant. The proposed project intends to install approximately 15,627 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch sewer mains to replace existing 6-inch and 8-inch sewer mains in addition to installing approximately 23,708 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch water mains to replace existing 6-inch, 8-inch, and 12-inch water mains. Additional associated work will include sewer and water abandonment and realignment, curb ramp installation, and fire hydrant installation. The City of San Diego is overseeing the project as lead agency.

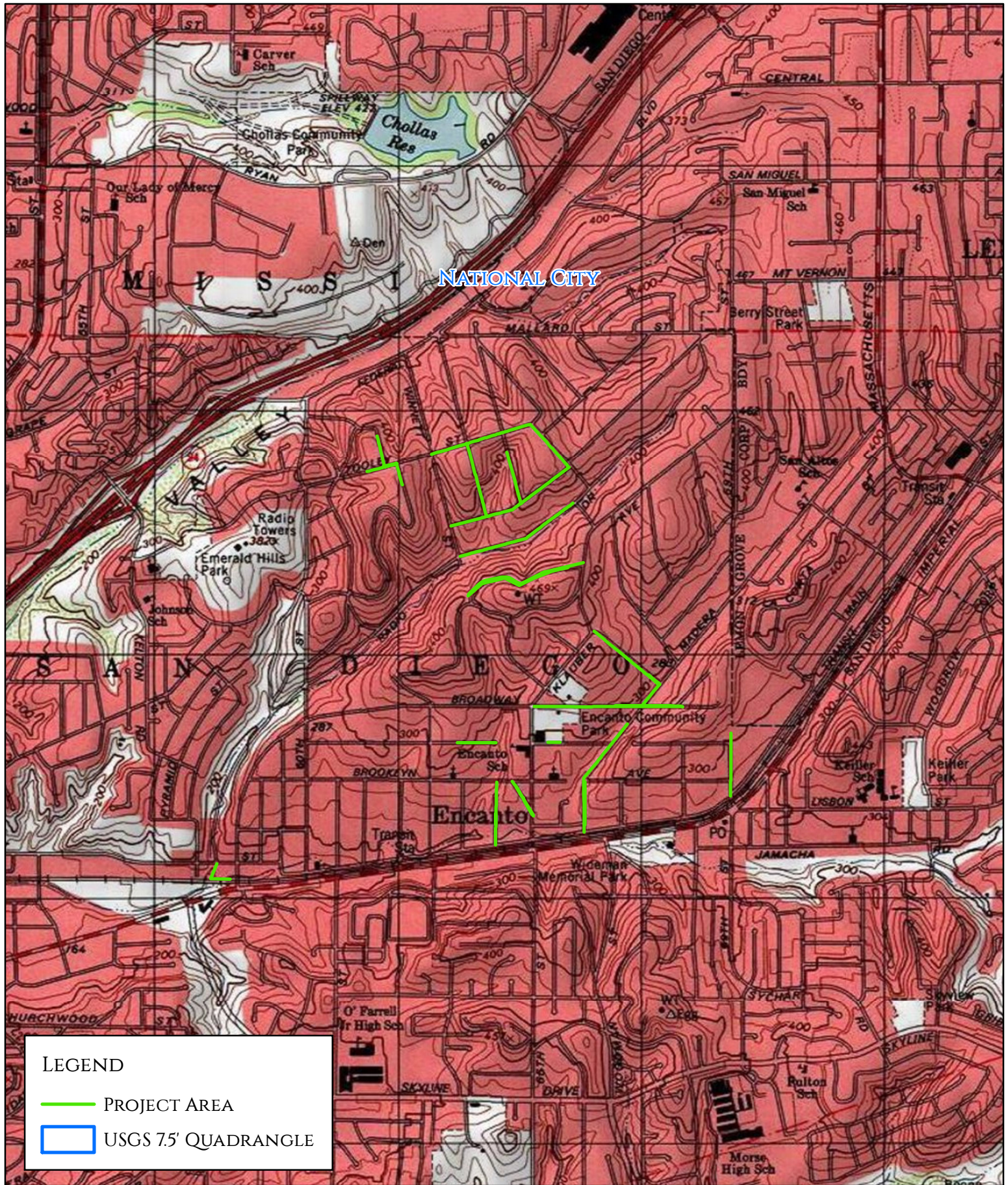
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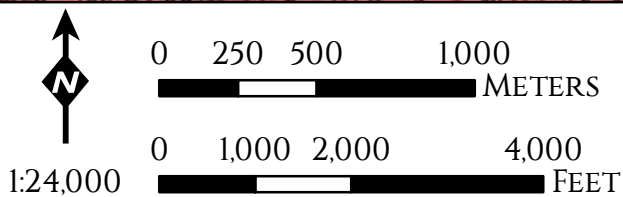
Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Project Area Map





SOURCE: ESRI (2021)







June 29, 2021

Mr. Michael Linton  
Chairperson  
Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians  
PO Box 270, Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070  
760-782-3818  
mesagrandeband@msn.com

Re: Encanto Improvements 1 Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Linton,

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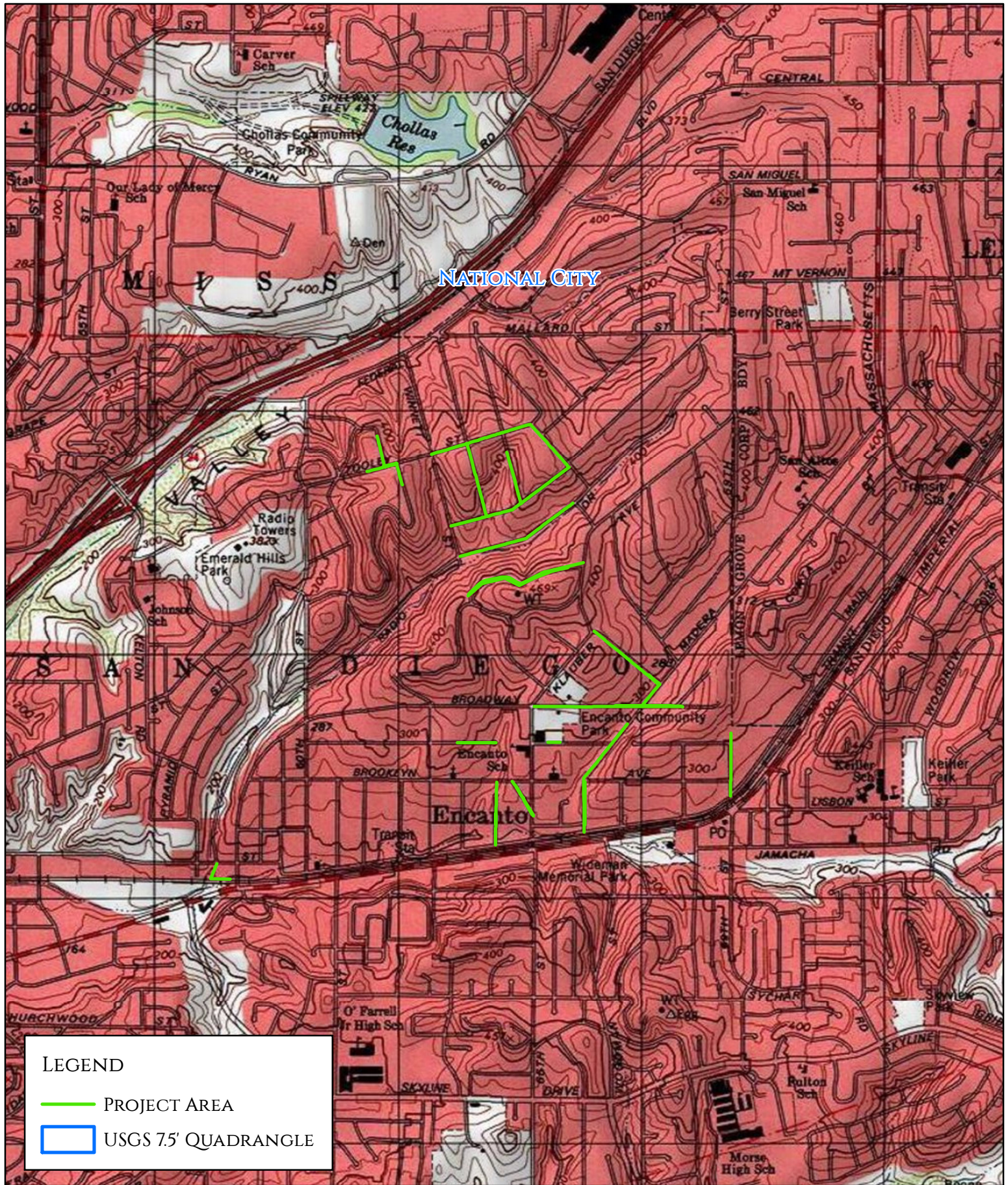
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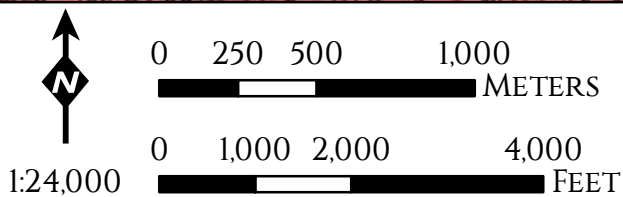
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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Project Area Map





SOURCE: ESRI (2021)







June 29, 2021

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

Re: Encanto Improvements 1 Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Goff,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the proposed Encanto Improvements 1 Project (project), located within the community of Encanto in the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *National City, California* topographic quadrangle map within Township 17 South, Range 2 West, within unsectioned portions of the Mission San Diego Land Grant. The proposed project intends to install approximately 15,627 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch sewer mains to replace existing 6-inch and 8-inch sewer mains in addition to installing approximately 23,708 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch water mains to replace existing 6-inch, 8-inch, and 12-inch water mains. Additional associated work will include sewer and water abandonment and realignment, curb ramp installation, and fire hydrant installation. The City of San Diego is overseeing the project as lead agency.

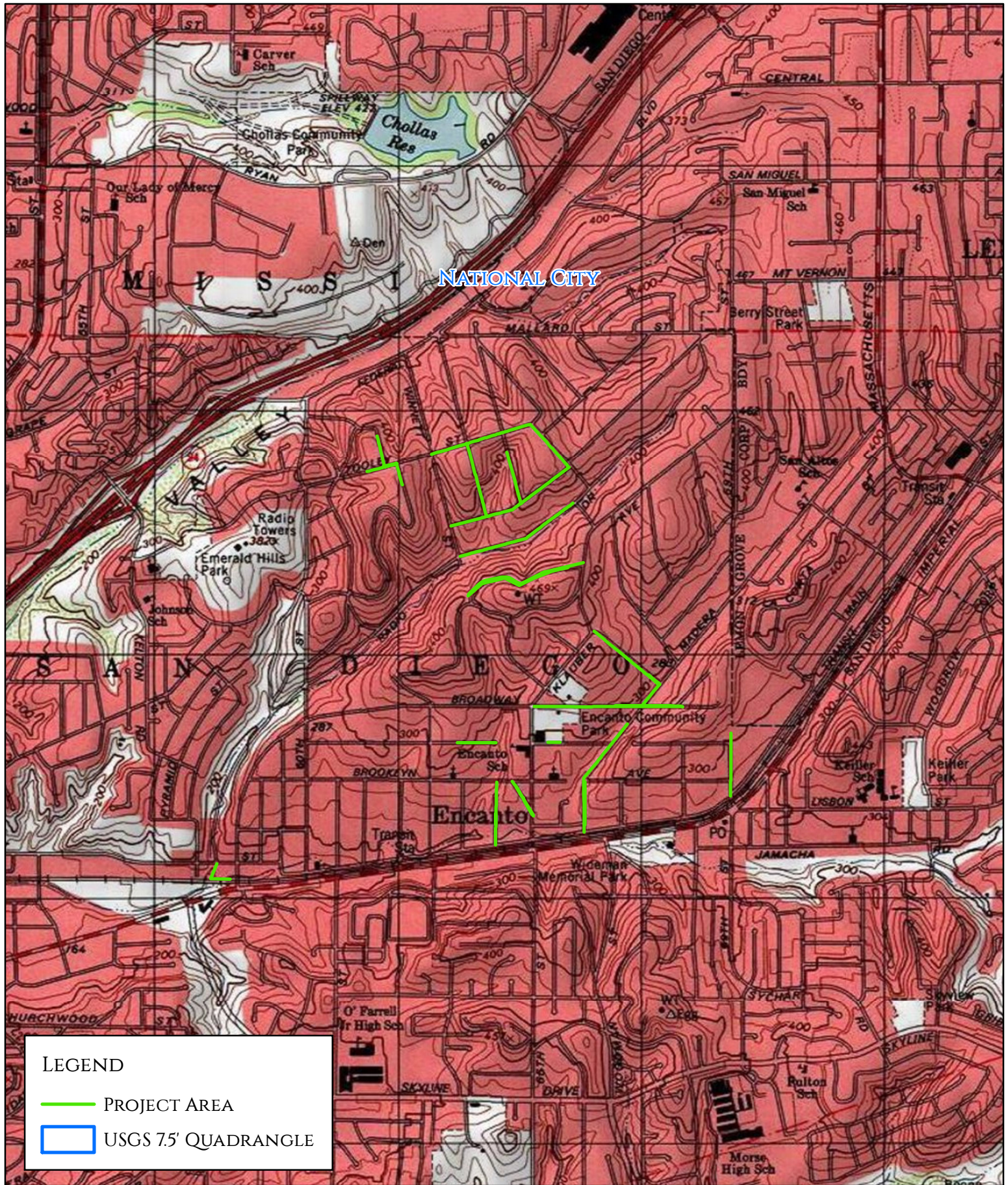
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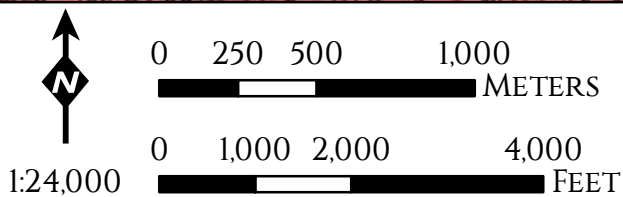
Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Project Area Map





SOURCE: ESRI (2021)







June 29, 2021

Ms. Rebecca Osuna  
Chairperson  
Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians  
2005 S. Escondido Blvd., Escondido, CA, 92025  
760-737-7628

Re: Encanto Improvements 1 Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Osuna,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the proposed Encanto Improvements 1 Project (project), located within the community of Encanto in the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *National City, California* topographic quadrangle map within Township 17 South, Range 2 West, within unsectioned portions of the Mission San Diego Land Grant. The proposed project intends to install approximately 15,627 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch sewer mains to replace existing 6-inch and 8-inch sewer mains in addition to installing approximately 23,708 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch water mains to replace existing 6-inch, 8-inch, and 12-inch water mains. Additional associated work will include sewer and water abandonment and realignment, curb ramp installation, and fire hydrant installation. The City of San Diego is overseeing the project as lead agency.

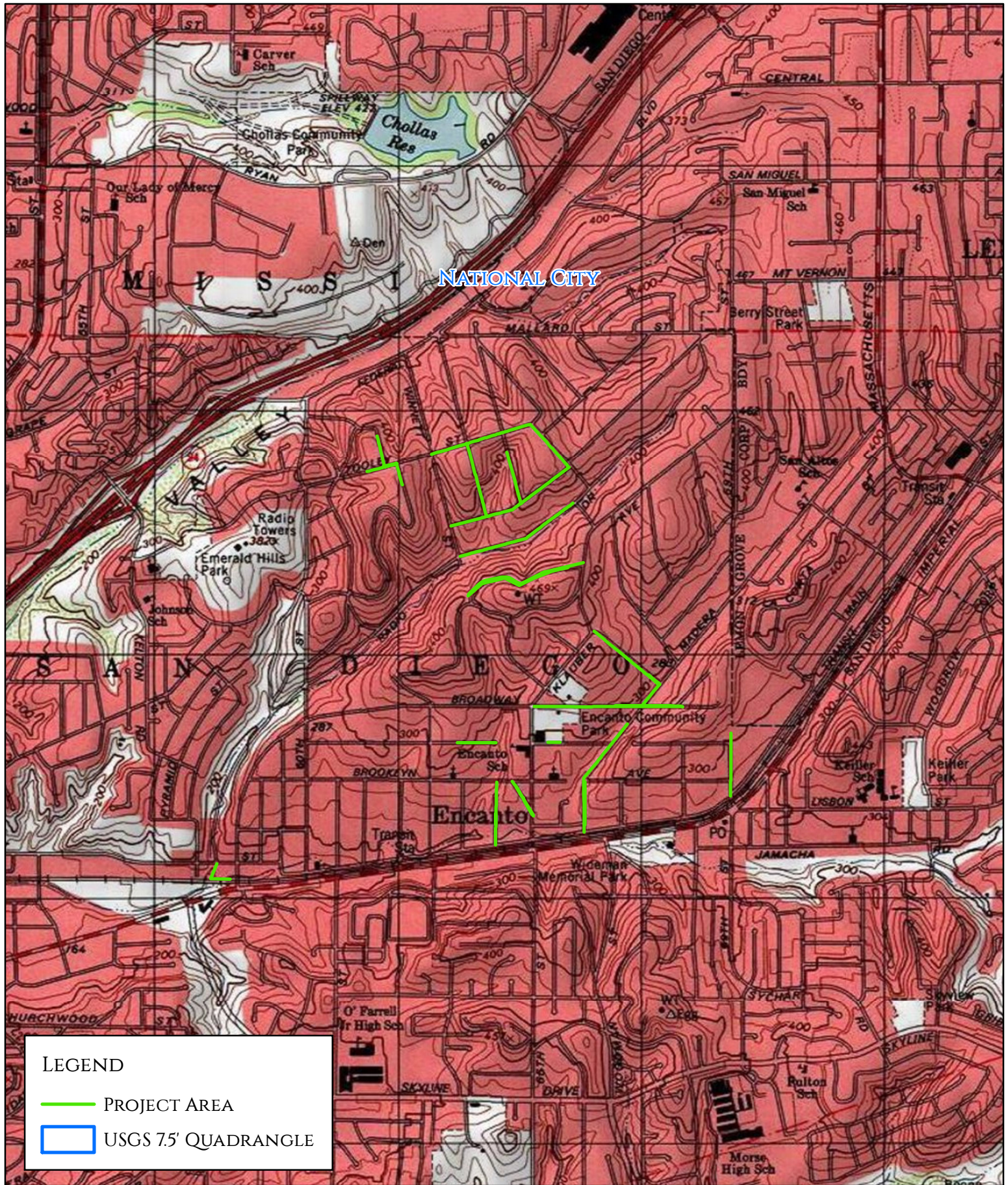
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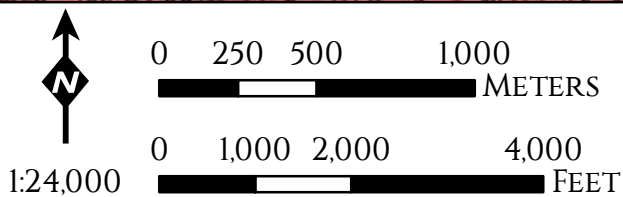
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Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Project Area Map





SOURCE: ESRI (2021)







June 29, 2021

Mr. Robert Pinto  
Chairperson  
Ewiiapaayp Tribe of Kumeyaay Indians  
4054 Willows Road, Alpine, CA, 91901  
619-445-6315  
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

Re: Encanto Improvements 1 Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Pinto,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the proposed Encanto Improvements 1 Project (project), located within the community of Encanto in the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *National City, California* topographic quadrangle map within Township 17 South, Range 2 West, within unsectioned portions of the Mission San Diego Land Grant. The proposed project intends to install approximately 15,627 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch sewer mains to replace existing 6-inch and 8-inch sewer mains in addition to installing approximately 23,708 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch water mains to replace existing 6-inch, 8-inch, and 12-inch water mains. Additional associated work will include sewer and water abandonment and realignment, curb ramp installation, and fire hydrant installation. The City of San Diego is overseeing the project as lead agency.

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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Project Area Map









June 29, 2021

Mr. Virgil Perez  
Chairperson  
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel  
PO Box 130, Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070  
760-765-0845

Re: Encanto Improvements 1 Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Perez,

Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) is conducting an archaeological study for the proposed Encanto Improvements 1 Project (project), located within the community of Encanto in the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' *National City, California* topographic quadrangle map within Township 17 South, Range 2 West, within unsectioned portions of the Mission San Diego Land Grant. The proposed project intends to install approximately 15,627 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch sewer mains to replace existing 6-inch and 8-inch sewer mains in addition to installing approximately 23,708 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch water mains to replace existing 6-inch, 8-inch, and 12-inch water mains. Additional associated work will include sewer and water abandonment and realignment, curb ramp installation, and fire hydrant installation. The City of San Diego is overseeing the project as lead agency.

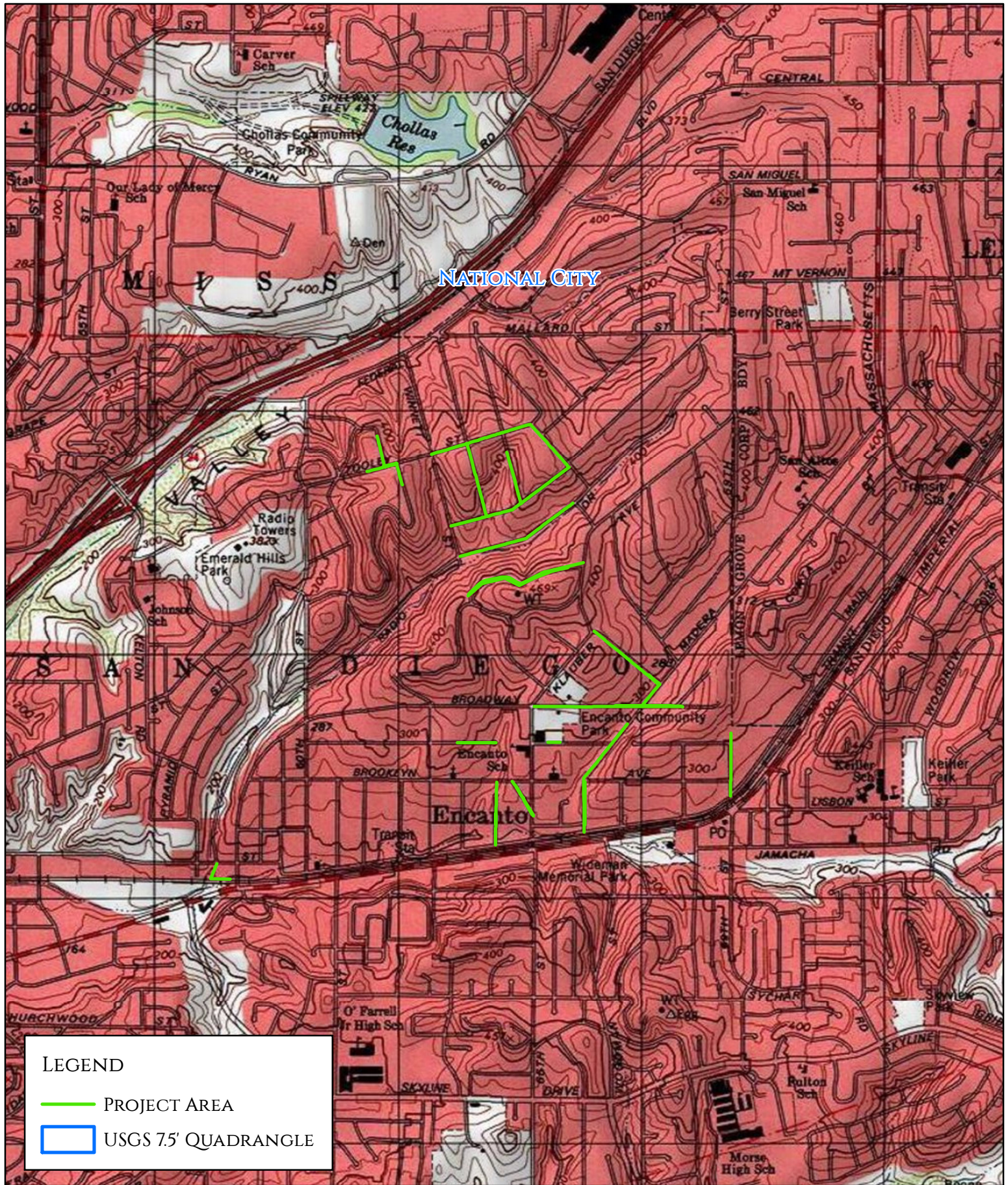
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Sincerely,

Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Attachments: Project Area Map





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