



**Historical Resources Survey for the
Airway Road Industrial Project
San Diego, California**

Prepared for
Badiee Development
1261 Prospect Street, Suite 9
La Jolla, CA 92037

Prepared by
RECON Environmental, Inc.
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RECON Number 9673
July 10, 2020

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Carmen Zepeda-Herman".

Carmen Zepeda-Herman, M.A., Principal Investigator

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Nathaniel Yerka".

Nathaniel Yerka, Project Archaeologist

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE REPORT FORM

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

This report summarizes the background information, methods, and results of the historical resources survey of the 12.83-acre Airway Road Industrial Project (project). The project is located on assessor parcel number 646-110-28, immediately south of Airway Road, in the Otay Mesa Community Plan area, in the city of San Diego, California (Figure 1). The project site is found on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographical map series, Otay Mesa quadrangle (Figure 2) and City of San Diego, Engineering and Development, City 800' scale map, Number 138-1773 (Figure 3).

The project would construct a 247,480-square-foot multi-tenant industrial distribution building that would include 235,480 square feet of warehouse space and 12,000 square feet of associated office space. The project would include 66 dock doors, and 276 parking spaces.

II. SETTING

Natural Environment (Past and Present)

The project area is generally flat and gently slopes to the southeast (Figure 4). Elevations within the project area range from 485 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in the southeast corner to 500 feet AMSL in the northwest corner. Two soil types, Huerhuero loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes and Stockpen gravelly loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, as mapped by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA; 1973), occur within the project area.

The Huerhuero loam series are moderately well drained loams with a clay subsoil, that develop in sandy marine sediments. The upper level is an acidic loam approximately 12 inches deep, with a clay and clay loam subsoil (USDA 1973). Huerhuero soil, 2 to 5 percent slopes, occurs throughout the majority of the project area with the exception of portions of the extreme eastern border.

The Stockpen series soils consist of moderately well-drained moderately deep, gravelly clay loams. They form in alluvium and occur on marine terraces. In a representative profile the surface soil is light grey, slightly acid gravelly clay loam about 3 inches thick. Subsoil is a grey, mildly to moderately alkaline and calcareous gravelly clays and clays about 30 inches thick. Substrate is olive-grey moderately alkaline clay (USDA 1973). Stockpen gravelly clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, occurs in portions along the eastern border of the project site.

Ethnography/History

The prehistoric cultural sequence in San Diego County is generally conceived as comprising three basic periods: the Paleoindian, dated between about 11,500 and 8,500 years ago and manifested by the artifacts of the San Dieguito Complex; the Archaic, lasting from about 8,500 to 1,500 years ago (A.D. 500) and manifested by the cobble and core technology of the La Jollan Complex; and the Late Prehistoric, lasting from about 1,500 years ago to historic contact (i.e., A.D. 500 to 1769) and represented by the Cuyamaca Complex. This latest complex is marked by the appearance of ceramics, small arrow points, and cremation burial practices.

The Paleoindian Period in San Diego County is most closely associated with the San Dieguito Complex, as identified by Rogers (1938, 1939, 1945). The San Dieguito assemblage consists of well-made scraper planes, choppers, scraping tools, crescentics, elongated bifacial knives, and leaf-shaped points. The San Dieguito Complex is thought to represent an early emphasis on hunting (Warren et al. 1993:III-33).

The Archaic Period in coastal San Diego County is represented by the La Jolla Complex, a local manifestation of the widespread Millingstone Horizon. This period brings an apparent shift toward a more generalized economy and an increased emphasis on seed resources, small game, and shellfish. The local cultural manifestations of the Archaic Period are called the La Jolla Complex along the coast and the Pauma Complex inland. Pauma Complex sites lack the shell that dominates many La Jolla sites. Along with an economic focus on gathering plant resources, the settlement system appears to have been more sedentary. The La Jolla assemblage is dominated by rough, cobble-based choppers and scrapers, and slab and basin metates. Elko series projectile points appeared by about 3,500 years ago. Large deposits of marine shell at coastal sites argue for the importance of shellfish gathering to the coastal Archaic economy.

Near the coast and in the Peninsular Mountains beginning approximately 1,500 years ago, patterns began to emerge that suggest the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay. The Late Prehistoric Period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversify and intensify during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive but effective technological innovations. The late prehistoric archaeology of the San Diego coast and foothills is characterized by the Cuyamaca Complex. It is primarily known from the work of D. L. True at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park (True 1970). The Cuyamaca Complex is characterized by the presence of steatite arrowshaft straighteners, steatite pendants, steatite comales (heating stones), Tizon Brownware pottery, ceramic figurines reminiscent of Hohokam styles, ceramic "Yuman bow pipes," ceramic rattles, miniature pottery various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, hammerstones), bone awls, manos and metates, mortars and pestles, and Desert Side-Notched (more common) and Cottonwood Series projectile points.

Ethnohistory

The Kumeyaay (also known as Kamia, Ipai, Tipai, and Diegueño) occupied the southern two-thirds of San Diego County. The Kumeyaay lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherías. Settlement system typically consisted of two or more seasonal villages with temporary camps radiating away from these central places (Cline 1984a and 1984b). Their economic system consisted of hunting and gathering, with a focus on small game, acorns, grass seeds, and other plant resources. The most basic social and economic unit was the patrilineal extended family. A wide range of tools was made of locally available and imported materials. A simple shoulder-height bow was utilized for hunting. Numerous other flaked stone tools were made including scrapers, choppers, flake-based cutting tools, and biface knives. Preferred stone types were locally available metavolcanics, cherts, and quartz. Obsidian was imported from the deserts to the north and east. Ground stone objects include mortars, manos, metates, and pestles typically made of locally available, fine-grained granite. Both portable and bedrock types are known. The Kumeyaay made fine baskets using either coiled or twined construction. The Kumeyaay also made pottery, utilizing the paddle-and-anvil technique. Most were a plain brown utility ware called Tizon Brownware, but some were decorated (Meighan 1954; May 1976, 1978).

Spanish/Mexican/American Periods

The Spanish Period (1769–1821) represents a time of European exploration and settlement. Military and naval forces along with a religious contingent founded the San Diego Presidio, the pueblo of San Diego, and the San Diego Mission in 1769 (Rolle 1998). The mission system used forced Native American labor and introduced horses, cattle, other agricultural goods, and implements. Native American culture in the coastal strip of California rapidly deteriorated despite repeated attempts to revolt against the Spanish invaders (Cook 1976). One of the hallmarks of the Spanish colonial scheme was the rancho system. In an attempt to encourage settlement and development of the colonies, large land grants were made to meritorious or well-connected individuals.

In 1821, Mexico declared its independence from Spain. During the Mexican Period (1822–1848), the mission system was secularized by the Mexican government and these lands allowed for the dramatic expansion of the rancho system. The southern California economy became increasingly based on cattle ranching.

The Mexican Period ended when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, concluding the Mexican-American War (1846–1848; Rolle 1998). Just prior to the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, gold was discovered in the northern California Sierra-Nevada foothills, the news was published on March 15, 1848, and the California Gold Rush began. The great influx of Americans and Europeans eliminated many remaining vestiges of Native American culture. California became a state in 1850.

The American homestead system encouraged settlement beyond the coastal plain into areas where Indians had retreated to avoid the worst of Spanish and Mexican influences (Carrico 1987; Cook 1976). A rural community cultural pattern existed in San Diego County from approximately 1870 to 1930. These communities were composed of an aggregate of people who lived on scattered farmsteads tied together through a common school district, church, post office, and country store (Hector and Van Wormer 1986; Pourade 1963). Otay Mesa followed a particular rural community cultural pattern that developed in San Diego County from approximately 1870 to 1930. Otay Mesa developed slowly until the 1870s. In 1869, a stage route to Yuma was opened that ran across the mesa. Farming developed through the 1870s, and by 1879 most of the mesa was under intensive agriculture. The most widely grown crops on the mesa were wheat, barley, corn, tomatoes, and beans. Water for crops was obtained from nearby streams and the Otay River; and by the early 1900s, an extensive system of dams had developed (Pryde 1992).

The Otay Mesa School District was started in 1914, and the Alta schoolhouse was constructed at that time. The schoolhouse, originally just east of Brown Field, was moved east to preserve it. By 1890, Otay Mesa also had a store, post office, blacksmith shop, and a Lutheran church. The population of Otay Mesa fluctuated over the early 1900s due to drought and in the 1930s due to the Great Depression.

Ranching and farming continued to be the main occupation of residents in and around the project area through most of the twentieth century. Over the past decades, large tracts of this formerly open land have been developed for light industrial and, more recently, residential projects. The result has been a dramatic change of the region from a sparsely populated rural area to expansive suburb.

III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

The APE comprises the 12.83-acre project site.

IV. STUDY METHODS

The cultural resources survey included both an archival search and an on-site foot survey of the project area. A records search with a one-mile radius buffer was requested from the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University in order to determine if previously recorded prehistoric or historic cultural resources occur on the project area. Historic aerial photographs were reviewed to determine changes in the survey area over time.

A letter was sent on May 8, 2020, to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting them to search their Sacred Lands File (SLF) to identify spiritually significant and/or sacred sites or traditional use areas in the project vicinity. The NAHC was also asked to provide a list of local Native American tribes, bands, or individuals who may have concerns or interests in the cultural resources of the project.

The field survey was conducted on May 6, 2020, by RECON archaeologist Harry Price accompanied by Gabe Kitchen, a Native American representative from Red Tail Environmental. The spacing between the field personnel was 5 meters. The survey area was inspected for evidence of archaeological materials such as flaked and ground stone tools, ceramics, milling features, and historic features. Photographs were taken to document the environmental setting and general conditions.

V. RESULTS OF STUDY

The records search indicated that there have not been any cultural resource investigations that have included the project area; however, 110 such investigations occur within a one-mile radius. Forty-three cultural resources occur with a one-mile radius of the project; 37 prehistoric resources (18 of which are isolated artifacts), 4 historic resources, and 2 multi-component resources (Table 1). The prehistoric resources consist of lithic scatters, lithic scatters and shell scatters, and shell scatters. The historic resources consist of a military runway, a roadway, a church with associated cemetery, and a farmstead. The two multicomponent sites are lithic and shell scatters that also exhibit historic foundations and trash scatters. No previously recorded cultural resources occur on the project property.

P-37-007208, a prehistoric lithic scatter that presently incorporates 725 acres, is located adjacent to the project on the west and north sides. The initial recording of P-37-007208 in 1979 covered 80 acres; however, the site has since been updated seven times and has expanded in all cardinal directions. The P-37-007208 artifact assemblage has been consistent across all updates consisting of lithic debitage and tools, with a light to medium scatter density. Portions of P-37-007208 have been tested and have been identified as not significant (Wilson 2013).

A response letter from the NAHC was received on May 18, 2020, indicating the results of the records search of the Sacred Lands File for the project area were negative (see attached correspondence).

The survey resulted in finding no cultural material. The survey took place under mostly clear skies and warm temperatures. Overall ground visibility was approximately less than 10 percent due to dense vegetation consisting of non-native grasses and annual ground cover (Photograph 1). An area of mostly bare dirt occurs in the northeastern quarter. An approximately 8-meter-wide drainage ditch occurs along the west edge where a parallel footpath presented approximately 20 percent ground visibility (Photograph 2). The ditch also exhibited the dumping or placement of discarded cut brush. A review of historic aerials demonstrates that the entire parcel has suffered disturbance owed to agriculture. In addition to the drainage cut along the western boundary and the redistribution of spoil soils to the immediate area, other past disturbances on the project property are a berm constructed along the southern boundary and a northwest/southeast dirt road bisecting the northern half of the property. A 2009 aerial exhibits the start of automobiles and other items being stored or staged in the northeastern quarter of the property. Subsequent aerials exhibit materials storage or dumping in this area as well as associated north/south access dirt roads. These items and materials have since been fully removed and were not noted on the current survey (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2020).

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resource investigations summarized herein satisfy the study and documentation requirements identified by City of San Diego Development Services staff and are consistent with the goals and policies of the City of San Diego as published in the Land Development Manual. As such, the efforts to identify and document historical resources in the APE for the project determined that the project would have no impact on previously recorded prehistoric cultural resources.

Though the current survey resulted in finding no cultural material, the majority of the project area was covered in dense vegetation which hindered the possible observance of surface cultural material. The proximate location of P-37-007208 suggests a high possibility of the presence of surface cultural resources occurring on the project. RECON recommends construction monitoring for all ground-disturbing activities given that direct impacts may occur to unknown significant subsurface archaeological deposits due to the proximate location of P-37-007208 and the presence of archaeological resources within the one-mile radius.

VII. SOURCES CONSULTED	DATE
National Register of Historic Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: May 2020
California Register of Historical Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: May 2020
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: May 2020
Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: May 2020
Other Sources Consulted:	

VIII. CERTIFICATION



Preparer: Carmen Zepeda-Herman, M.A.	Title: Principal Investigator
Signature: 	Date: July 10, 2020
Preparer: Nathaniel Yerka	Title: Project Archaeologist
Signature: 	Date: July 10, 2020

Table 1
Cultural Resources within One-Mile of the Project Area

PNumber	Trinomial	Site Type	Period	Date Recorded	Notes
P-37-007208	CA-SDI-007208	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1979 (Ferguson); 2013 (AECOM) and various in between	
P-37-007857	CA-SDI-007857	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1995 (Kyle and Tift)	
P-37-008053	CA-SDI-008053	Isolate: scraper	Prehistoric	1980 (Talley)	
P-37-008054	CA-SDI-008054	Isolate: flake	Prehistoric	1980 (Talley)	
P-37-008055	CA-SDI-008055	Isolate: core	Prehistoric	1980 (Talley)	
P-37-008056	CA-SDI-008056	Isolate: core	Prehistoric	1980 (Talley)	
P-37-008057	CA-SDI-008057	Isolate: scraper	Prehistoric	1980 (Talley)	
P-37-008058	CA-SDI-008058	Isolate: core	Prehistoric	1980 (Talley)	
P-37-008059	CA-SDI-008059	Isolate: core	Prehistoric	1980 (Talley)	
P-37-008060	CA-SDI-008060	Isolate: flake	Prehistoric	1980 (Talley)	
P-37-008061	CA-SDI-008061	Isolate: core	Prehistoric	1980 (Talley)	
P-37-008062	CA-SDI-008062	Isolate: hammerstone	Prehistoric	1980 (Talley)	
P-37-008063	CA-SDI-008063	Isolate: flake	Prehistoric	1980 (Talley)	
P-37-008064	CA-SDI-008064	Isolate: cores	Prehistoric	1980 (Talley)	
P-37-010245	CA-SDI-010245	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1985 (Hector)	
P-37-010608	CA-SDI-010608	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1986 (Hector and Van Wormer); 1996 (Kyle et al.)	
P-37-010628	CA-SDI-010628	Lithic scatter; foundations, cistern, trash scatter	Multicomponent	1986 (Hector and Van Wormer); 1996 (Kyle et al.)	Alta School
P-37-010734	CA-SDI-010734	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1985 (Seneca)	
P-37-010735	CA-SDI-010735	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1987 (Cook and Elling)	
P-37-010748	CA-SDI-010748	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1987 (Wade)	
P-37-010963	CA-SDI-010963	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1988 (Roth); 2018 (Foote), and various in between	
P-37-011065	CA-SDI-011065	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1986 (Cook)	
P-37-011424	CA-SDI-011424	Lithic, shell scatter	Prehistoric	1989 (Cook)	
P-37-011821	CA-SDI-011821	Lithic, shell scatter, foundations, trash scatter	Multicomponent	1989 (Gross and Robbins-Wade); 1995 (Kyle et al.)	Piper Ranch complex
P-37-012257	CA-SDI-012257	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1989 (Shilz); 2013 (AECOM)	
P-37-012258	CA-SDI-012258	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1989 (Shilz); 2000 (Brian F Smith); 2013 (AECOM)	

**Table 1
Cultural Resources within One-Mile of the Project Area**

PNumber	Trinomial	Site Type	Period	Date Recorded	Notes
P-37-012259	CA-SDI-012259	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1989 (Shilz); 2013 (AECOM)	
P-37-012337	CA-SDI-012337	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric		
P-37-014282	CA-SDI-014081	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1995 (Gallegos & Associates)	Other - SR-S-1
P-37-014283	CA-SDI-014082	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1995 (Gallegos & Associates)	Other - SR-S-2
P-37-014298		Isolate: flake	Prehistoric	1995 (Gallegos & Associates)	Other - SR-S-9
P-37-015023		Isolate: core	Prehistoric	1991 (Woodward-Clyde Consultants)	OMR-2
P-37-015983		Farm/ranch	Historic	1997 (Affinis)	
P-37-015988		Religious building; Cemetery	Historic	1997 (Gallegos)	
P-37-016524		Isolate: core	Prehistoric	1998 (Heritage Resources)	Other - Sunroad Isolate 1
P-37-016525		Isolate: flake	Prehistoric	1998 (Heritage Resources)	Other - Sunroad Isolate 2
P-37-016526		Isolate: core	Prehistoric	1998 (Heritage Resources)	Other - Sunroad Isolate 3
P-37-031491		Roadway	Historic	2010 (Affinis environmental services)	Other - Historic Otay Mesa Road
P-37-031951	CA-SDI-020229	Shell scatter	Prehistoric	2011 (ESA)	Other - MAP-05
P-37-031952	CA-SDI-020230	Shell scatter	Prehistoric	2011 (ESA)	Other - MAP-11
P-37-031953	CA-SDI-020231	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	2011 (ESA)	Other - MAP-13
P-37-031954		Military runway	Historic	2011 (ESA)	1943 WWII era Naval Auxiliary Air Station
P-37-038735		Isolate: scraper	Prehistoric	2019 (Helix)	IC Informal - RNID-4335

IX. ATTACHMENTS

Bibliography
Attached

National Archaeological Data Base Information
Attached

Maps (include all of the following maps.)
Figure 1. Project Location
Figure 2. USGS Quadrangle
Figure 3. City of San Diego 800' scale
Figure 4. Aerial Photograph of Project Location

Photographs
Photograph 1. Overview of Project Site, Looking Northeast
Photograph 2. Overview of Project Site, Looking Southeast

Native American Heritage Commission Correspondence

Personnel Qualifications (Include resumes if not already on file with the City.)
Resumes are already on file with the City.

X. CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES (bound separately)

Record search results.
Maps from record search results from South Coastal Information Center
(Under separate cover).

New or updated historical resource records
None

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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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Nathanial Yerka

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Report Date: July 10, 2020

Report Title: Historical Resources Survey for the Airway Road Industrial Project,
San Diego, California

Prepared for: Badiee Development
1261 Prospect Street, Suite 9
La Jolla, CA 92037
Attn: Scott Merry

Contract Number: 9673

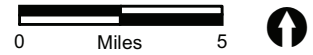
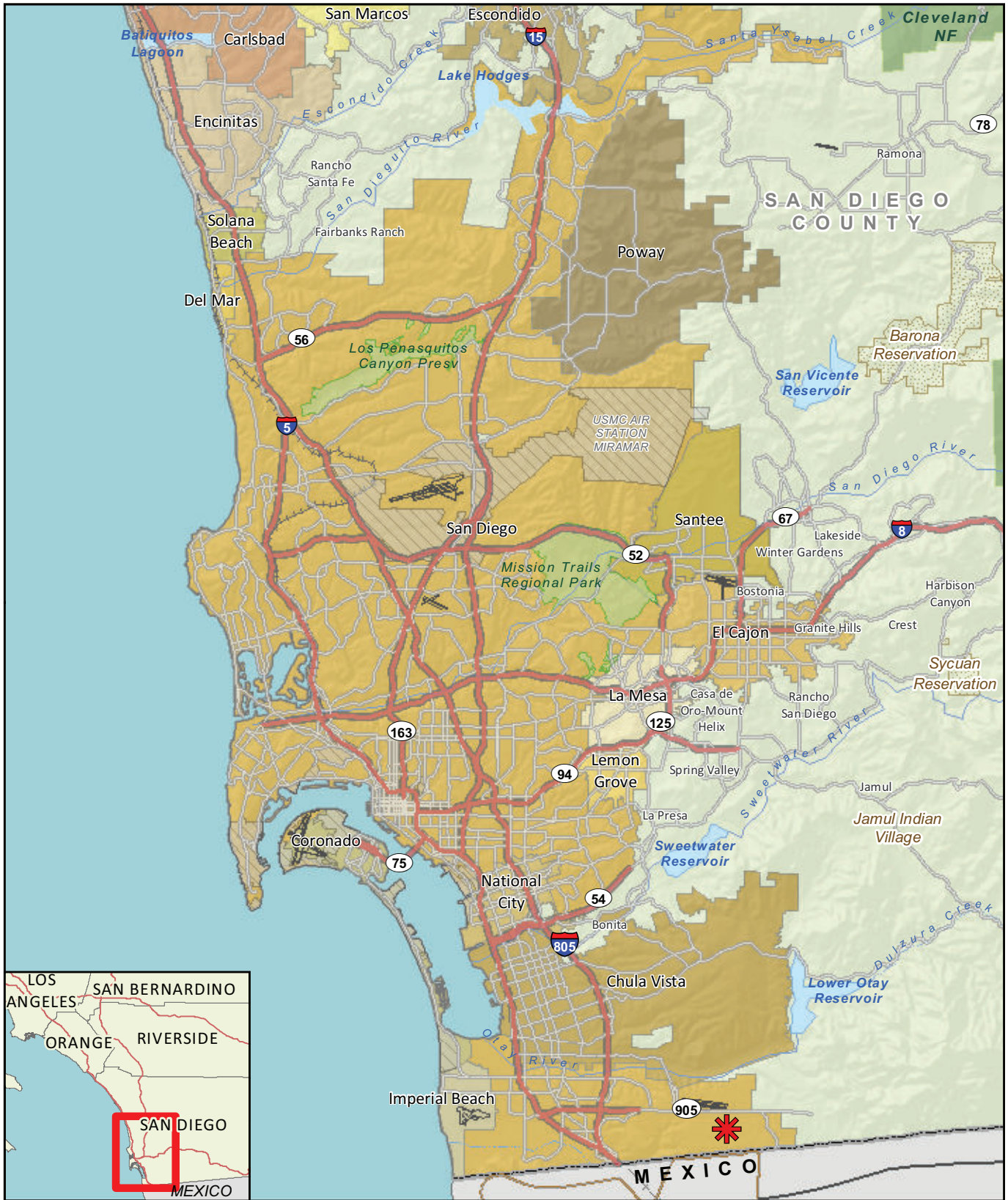
USGS Quadrangle Map: Otay Mesa Quadrangle

Keywords: Negative survey, Otay Mesa

ABSTRACT

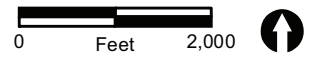
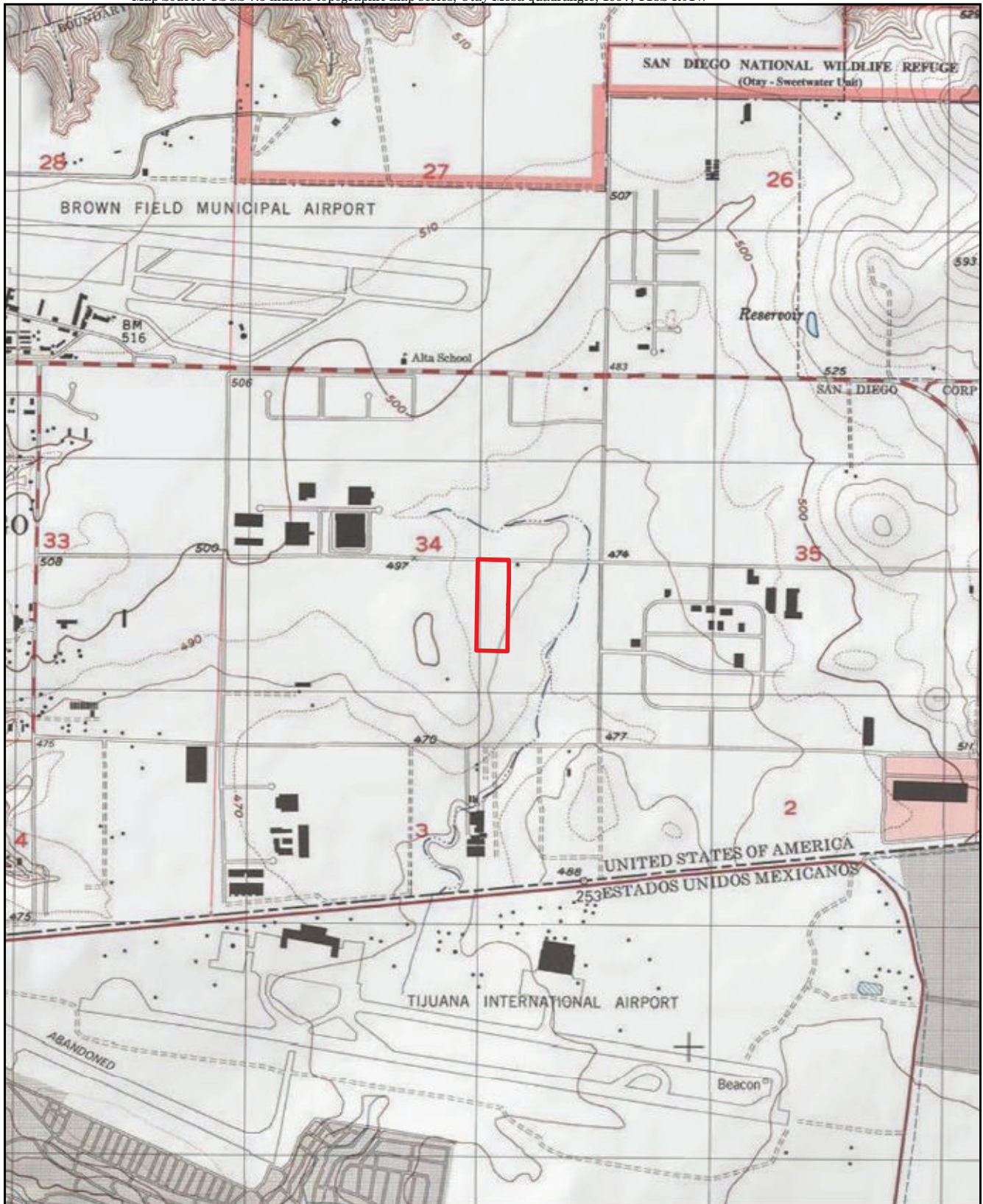
A cultural resources survey was conducted for the Airway Road Industrial Project located in southern San Diego County. The survey included a records search at the South Coastal Information Center and a search of the Sacred Lands Files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The records search indicated that there have not been any cultural resource investigations that have included the project area; however, 110 such investigations and 43 cultural resources occur within a one-mile radius of the project. P-37-007208, a prehistoric lithic scatter that presently incorporates 725 acres, is located adjacent to the project on the west and north sides. The initial recording of P-37-007208 in 1979 covered 80 acres; however, the site has since been updated seven times and has expanded in all cardinal directions. P-37-007208 artifact assemblage has been consistent across all updates consisting of lithic debitage and tools, with a light to medium scatter density. Portions of P-37-007208 have been tested and have been identified as not significant. A response letter from the NAHC was received on May 18, 2020, indicating the results of the records search of the Sacred Lands File for the project area were negative.

A RECON archaeologist and Native American monitor from Red Tail Environmental completed the field survey on May 6, 2020. The survey resulted in finding no cultural material. The survey noted evidence of past disturbance such as agriculture, construction of drainages and berms, redistribution of soils, several dirt roads, and areas used for the storage and staging of building materials and automobiles. Though the current survey resulted in finding no cultural material, the majority of the project area was covered in dense vegetation which hindered the possible observance of surface cultural material. The proximate location of P-37-007208 suggests a high possibility of the presence of surface cultural resources occurring on the project. RECON recommends construction monitoring for all ground-disturbing activities on the project given that direct impacts may occur to unknown significant subsurface archaeological deposits during the construction of the project due to the proximate location of P-37-007208 and the presence of archaeological resources within the one-mile radius.



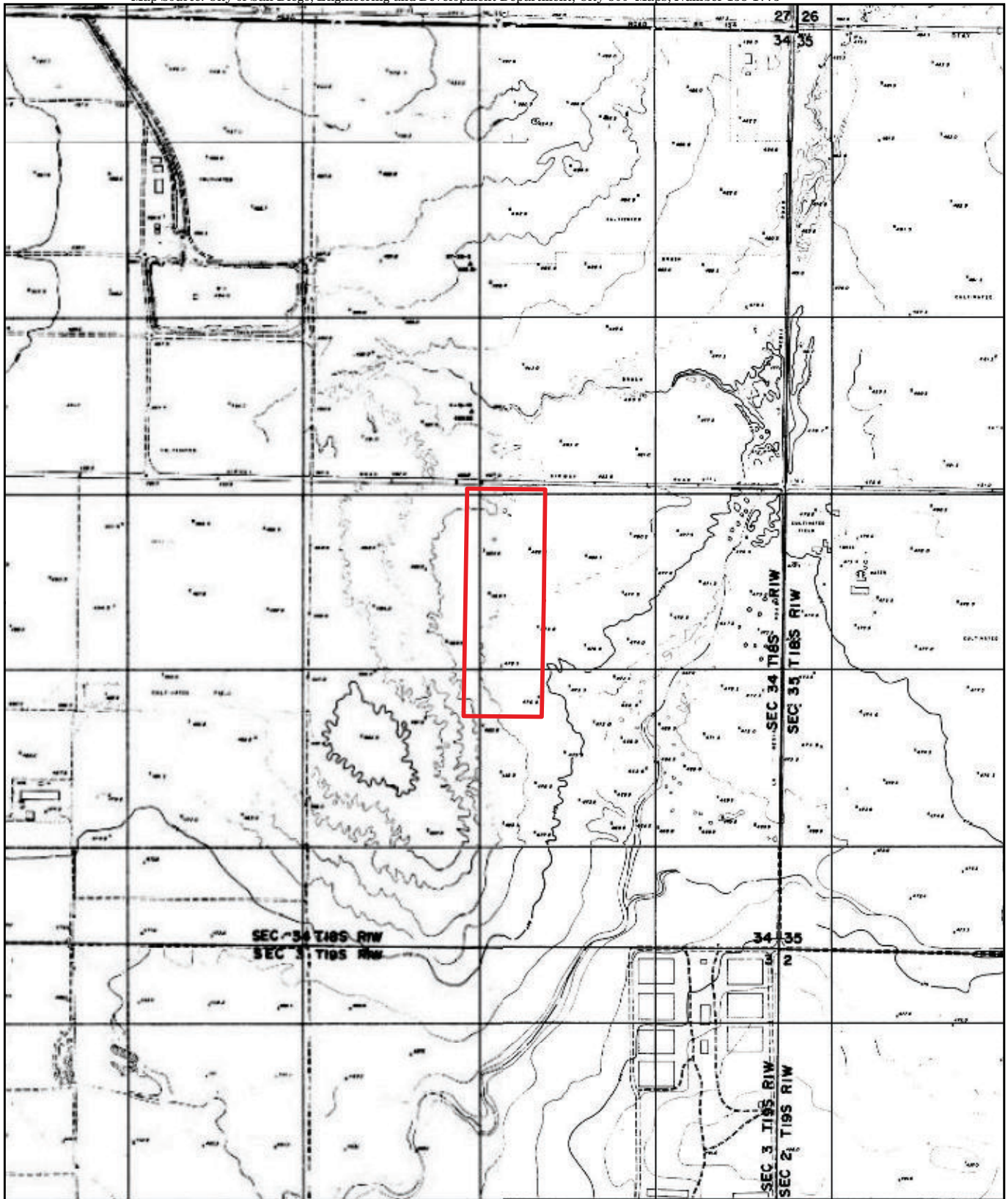
***** Project Location

FIGURE 1
Regional Location



 Project Boundary

FIGURE 2
Project Location on USGS Map



 Project Boundary

FIGURE 3
Project Location on City 800' Map



0 Feet 300



 Project Boundary

FIGURE 4
Project Location on Aerial Photograph



PHOTOGRAPH 1
Overview of Project Site, Looking Northeast



PHOTOGRAPH 2
Overview of Project Site, Looking Southeast

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364

Sacramento, CA 95814

(916) 653-4082

(916) 657-5390 – Fax

nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Airway Road Industrial Project RECON #9673

County: San Diego County

USGS Quadrangle

Name: Otay Mesa, 1997

Township: 18S

Range: 1W

Section(s): 34

Contact Information

Company/Firm/Agency: RECON Environmental, Inc.

Contact: Carmen Zepeda-Herman

Street Address: 1927 Fifth Avenue

City: San Diego

ZIP: 92101

Phone: 619-308-9333

Fax: 619-308-9334

Email: czepeda@reconenvironmental.com

Project Description:

The proposed project would construct a 247,480 square foot multi-tenant industrial distribution building on a currently undeveloped 12.83-acre site. The building would include 235,480 square feet of warehouse space and 12,000 square feet of associated office space. The project would include 66 dock doors, and 276 parking spaces.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

May 18, 2020

Carmen Zepeda-Herman
RECON Environmental

Via Email to: czepeda@reconenvironmental.com

Re: Airway Road Industrial Project, San Diego County

Dear Ms. Zepeda-Herman:

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: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Steven Quinn
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
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San Diego County
5/18/2020**

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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 Airway Road Industrial Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
5/18/2020**

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CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS

Are not for public review