



**Historical Resources Survey for the
College Area Sewer and AC Water
Project
San Diego, California**

WBS #B-16025.02.02

Prepared for

City of San Diego
Public Works Department
525 B Street, Suite 750, MS 908A
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Prepared by

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August 18, 2020

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Carmen Zepeda-Herman".

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

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 approximate one-acre project area. The project is located within the city of San Diego, California (Figure 1). The project is within the Mission San Diego Land Grant of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map, La Mesa quadrangle (Figure 2). The project occurs along an unnamed tributary to Alvarado Creek within the College community planning area, and is bounded by Collwood Boulevard, Montezuma Road, Adams Avenue, and College Avenue (Figure 3). Half of the project area is within the developed right-of-way in Campanile Way, Campanile Drive, Baja Drive, and 54th Street, while the other half of the project area runs west-east within an undeveloped canyon generally south of Baja Drive, west of the western terminus of Campanile Way, and east of Collwood Boulevard (Figures 4a and 4b).

The project involves replacement and abandonment of vitrified clay (VC) sewer mains and asbestos cement (AC) water mains and construction of new mains via open trench and trenchless methods, as well as construction of nine launching/receiving pits, nine new manholes, and three new vault structures (see Figures 4a and 4b). More specifically, the project proposes the following:

- Replace-in-place via open trench approximately 1,528 linear feet (0.29 mile) of existing 8-inch and 10-inch VC sewer mains with new 8-inch, 12-inch, 15-inch, and 18-inch sewer mains.
- Replace-in-place via trenchless methods approximately 178 linear feet (0.03 mile) of existing 10-inch sewer main with 15-inch sewer main.
- Construct via open trench 1,014 linear feet (0.19 mile) of new 18-inch, 15-inch, and 10-inch sewer main.
- Construct via trenchless methods 2,045 linear feet (0.39 mile) of new 18-inch sewer main.
- Abandon and slurry fill approximately 3,075 linear feet (0.58 mile) of existing 8- and 10-inch sewer main.
- Replace-in-place via open trench approximately 2,578 linear feet (0.49 mile) of the existing 4-, 6-, and 8-inch AC water mains with new 8-inch diameter water mains.
- Construct via open trench approximately 483 linear feet (0.09 mile) of new 8-inch PVC water main (dual main).
- Abandon and slurry fill approximately 118 linear feet (0.02 mile) of existing 6-inch water main.

Appurtenances and accessory structures associated with the project include nine proposed launching/receiving pits for seven trenchless construction pipeline segments. The launching pits will be approximately 20 feet by 10 feet and the receiving pits will be approximately 10 feet by 10 feet. “Temporary Construction Area(s)” of varying sizes will surround each launching/receiving pit as shown on Figures 4a and 4b. Nine new manholes will also be added and eight manholes will be abandoned. A vault structure with a depth of 26 feet will replace the existing deep manhole on 54th Street. A vault structure with a depth of 32 feet will be added on 54th Street. A vault structure with a depth of 26 feet will replace the existing deep manhole on Campanile Drive. New manhole footprint will be approximately 5 feet by 5 feet for each manhole.

Where the project occurs in the undeveloped canyon, a 10-foot-wide vehicle access path (see “Proposed Access Path” and “Existing Access Path” on Figures 4a and 4b) is proposed to be utilized by construction crews for access to launching/receiving pits. Access to the project site along 54th Street and Collwood Boulevard will be available through an existing unpaved 8-foot-wide City Public Utilities Department (PUD) maintenance access path (see “Existing Access Path” on Figures 4a and 4b). The access path east of 54th Street would follow this existing maintenance access path, which generally parallels a 12-foot-wide cement flood control channel. The “Existing Access Path” is proposed to be widened 2 feet south, which would be considered part of the “Proposed Access Path” (see Figure 4a). The “Existing Access Path” connects four of the six launching/receiving pits east of 54th Street within the canyon, while a proposed access path extension would be graded and maintained (i.e., considered a permanent impact) to connect the easternmost segment and access the remaining two receiving pits within the canyon. The access path west of 54th Street would be from a parking lot located at residential apartment complexes east of Collwood Boulevard. Vegetation trimming and grading would be required for vehicle use of the existing and proposed access paths. Equipment within vegetated areas may include excavator, loader/backhoe, drills, crane, dump trucks, utility trucks, generator, and shaker/screen. Additionally, steel plates would be used for vehicle access over the existing concrete channel. All vehicles and construction activities would remain within the limits of the access paths and temporary construction areas. The total impacts equal 0.75 acre.

II. SETTING

Natural Environment (Past and Present)

The project area is generally flat and gently slopes along the paved roads on top of the mesa and an undeveloped canyon in the west portion with a low channel down the middle. Elevations within the project area range from 454 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in the southeast portion of the residential development, and the lowest elevation is approximately 260 feet AMSL within the western portion of the unnamed tributary. One soil series, Diablo, is mapped within the project area. The majority of the project area is covered with Diablo-Urban land complex, 5 to 15 percent slopes. These soils originally supported Diablo, but have been altered through cut-and-fill operations and leveling (U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA; 1973).

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 Jolla 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 Jollan sites. Along with an economic focus on gathering plant resources, the settlement system appears to have been more sedentary. The La Jollan 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 rancherias. 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 patrilocal 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).

Between 1880 and 1910 San Diego's population tripled in size. The arrival of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe line from National City to Los Angeles via Oceanside and Fallbrook helped in the 1880s boom and connected San Diego to a transcontinental railroad in San Bernardino. Growth to outlying suburban areas was limited by the challenge of providing quick and inexpensive transportation to and from the suburban areas to downtown San Diego. Established in 1892, the San Diego Electric Railway Company ran cable-powered street cars and provided a solution to the mass transit problem. The expansion of the street car lines resulted in the development of suburban communities, including Mission Valley, Pacific Beach, and the City of East San Diego (now City Heights). Commercial developments were built along trolley track routes, while homes were built usually within walking distance of the trolley tracks (Historic Resources Group 2010). The railway system allowed people to move to suburban communities and still get to and from work in downtown San Diego; thus, making the railway system key to the expansion and development of San Diego (San Diego History Center 2012).

Normal School (present-day San Diego State University) was founded in 1897 as a training facility for teachers. By 1921 it became the San Diego State Teachers College that granted certificates and undergraduate degrees. In 1935 the degree programs were expanded beyond teacher education and it became San Diego State College, which became part of the California State College system in 1960. The community began to develop in the early 1930s with the first subdivision maps along El Cajon Boulevard, Adams Avenue at 55th Street, at 63rd and Stewart Streets, and along Cresita Drive, Lindo Paseo, and Hardy Avenue. Postwar in the 1950s the housing boom into suburban areas and completion of Interstate 8 contributed to the growth of the area (College Area Community Plan; City of San Diego 1989).

III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

The APE comprises the 0.75-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 July 10, 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 July 9, 2020, by RECON archaeologist Carmen Zepeda-Herman accompanied by Corel Taylor and Gretchen White, Native American representatives from Red Tail Environmental. The spacing between the field personnel was two 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 been three cultural resource investigations that have included the project area. Fifty-nine cultural resources occur within a one-mile radius of the project; nine prehistoric resources (three of which are isolated artifacts) and fifty historic-era resources (one of which is an isolated artifact) (Table 1). The prehistoric resources consist of a lithic scatter, a shell scatter, and bedrock milling features. The historic resources consist of commercial buildings, single- and multi-family properties, and San Diego State University buildings. No previously recorded cultural resources occur on the project property.

A response letter from the NAHC was received on July 21, 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 clear skies and warm temperatures. The project areas within Baja Drive, Campanile Drive, and Campanile Way were not surveyed because asphalt provides zero ground visibility. The abandoned water line extending from the east end of Baja Drive south to the north end of 60th Street was also not surveyed since the impacted areas remain within the asphalted roadways. Overall ground visibility along the canyon access road was less than 5 percent due to dense vegetation consisting of non-native riparian vegetation, ornamental plants, and some small areas of Diegan coastal sage scrub and disturbed Diegan coastal sage scrub (RECON 2020; Photographs 1 and 2). Slopes have been manufactured during the residential development surrounding the canyon (Photograph 3).

Historic aerial photographs indicate that the project area has been disturbed to some extent since 1953. In the 1953 aerial photograph, a dirt road ran east-west in the general area of the present-day concrete canal. By 1964 the canyon and area surrounding the canyon were graded for the housing development north and south of the canyon, with the exception of the southeastern end where no grading was noted. This photograph supports that slopes were manufactured on either side of the project area. The 1960 topographic map does not show 54th Street; however, the street does appear on the 1969 topographic map (Nationwide Environmental Title Research NETR 2020).

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resource investigations summarized herein satisfy the study and documentation requirements identified by City of San Diego Development Services Department 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 cultural resources.

The possibility of significant historical resources being present within the proposed project is considered low. The majority of the area has been impacted in the past during the housing development for the presence of potentially significant cultural resources. RECON recommends no further cultural resources work; construction monitoring is not recommended.

VII. SOURCES CONSULTED

DATE

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

VIII. CERTIFICATION

Preparer: Carmen Zepeda-Herman, M.A.	Title: Principal Investigator
Signature: <i>Carmen Zepeda Herman</i>	Date: August 18, 2020

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

Primary No.	Trinomial	Resource Type	Age	Recording Events
P-37-008667	CA-SDI-008667	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1981 (Goldberg)
P-37-009899	CA-SDI-009899	Isolate: metate	Prehistoric	1984 (Kidder & Miller)
P-37-013708	CA-SDI-013717	Stadium: Aztec Bowl	Historic	1994 (San Diego State University)
P-37-015591		Isolate: core	Prehistoric	1996 (Gallegos & Associates)
P-37-015654		Isolate: flaked tool	Prehistoric	1996 (Gallegos)
P-37-017028	CA-SDI-015067	Historic trash scatter	Historic	1999 (Mooney & Associates)
P-37-017254		Single-family house	Historic	1999 (Scott Moomjian)
P-37-018911	CA-SDI-015750	Historic trash scatter	Historic	2000 (Terra Environmental)
P-37-018964	CA-SDI-015789	Shell scatter	Prehistoric	2000 (Tierra Environmental)
P-37-019016	CA-SDI-013708	Lithic, ground stone, cobble feature	Prehistoric	1994 (Gallegos & Associates)
P-37-020926		School building	Historic	2002 (Facilities Planning. SDSU)
P-37-020927		School building	Historic	2002 (Facilities Planning. SDSU)
P-37-020928		School building	Historic	2002 (Facilities Planning. SDSU)
P-37-020929		School building	Historic	2002 (Facilities Planning. SDSU)
P-37-020930		School building	Historic	2002 (Facilities Planning. SDSU)
P-37-020931		School building	Historic	2002 (Facilities Planning. SDSU)
P-37-020932		School building	Historic	2002 (Facilities Planning. SDSU)
P-37-020933		School building	Historic	2002 (Facilities Planning. SDSU)
P-37-022042		Bungalow court units	Historic	2002 (Caltrans)
P-37-022045		Apartment building	Historic	2002 (Caltrans)
P-37-022046		Single-family house	Historic	2002 (Caltrans)
P-37-022049		Single-family house	Historic	2002 (Caltrans)
P-37-022052		Single-family house	Historic	2002 (Caltrans)
P-37-024341		Talmadge gates	Historic	2001 (Charles Kaminski, Fred J. Lindahl)
P-37-025491		Apartment building	Historic	2004 (Brian F. Smith & Associates)
P-37-025492		Single-family house	Historic	2004 (Brian F. Smith & Associates)
P-37-025751		Single-family house	Historic	2004 (Brian F. Smith & Associates); 2009 (Steve Van Wormer, ASM Affiliates)
P-37-025752		Single-family house	Historic	2004 (Brian F. Smith & Associates); 2009 (Steve Van Wormer, ASM Affiliates)
P-37-027607		Motel	Historic	2006 (Marie Burke Lia)
P-37-027710		Motel and apartments	Historic	2006 (Marie Burke Lia)
P-37-027844	CA-SDI-018104	Historic trash scatter	Historic	2006 (Brian F. Smith & Associates)
P-37-028223	CA-SDI-018326	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	2007 (Brian F. Smith & Associates)
P-37-028224	CA-SDI-018327	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	2007 (Brian F. Smith & Associates)

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

Primary No.	Trinomial	Resource Type	Age	Recording Events
P-37-028330	CA-SDI-018347	Privy	Historic	2007 (Jones & Stokes)
P-37-029023	CA-SDI-018589	Historic trash scatter	Historic	2008 (Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.)
P-37-030636		Isolate: bottle	Historic	2009 (Brian F. Smith & Associates)
P-37-032674	CA-SDI-020702	Historic trash scatter	Historic	2012 (Laguna Mountain)
P-37-033557		Highway 395	Historic	2013 (Larry Tift, ASM Affiliates, Inc.); 2015 (Kent Manchen, Matt DeCarlo, ASM Affiliates, Inc.); 2017 (Haley Chateene, PanGIS); 2017 (A. Foglia, K. Keckeisen, PanGIS, Inc.); 2018 (Sarah Stringer-Bowsher, ASM Affiliates, Inc.)
P-37-034948		Commercial building	Historic	2009 (ASM Affiliates)
P-37-034949		1- to 3-story Commercial Building	Historic	2009 (ASM Affiliates)
P-37-034950		1- to 3-story Commercial Building	Historic	2009 (ASM Affiliates)
P-37-034951		1- to 3-story Commercial Building	Historic	2009 (ASM Affiliates)
P-37-034952		1- to 3-story Commercial Building	Historic	2009 (ASM Affiliates)
P-37-034953		1- to 3-story Commercial Building	Historic	2009 (ASM Affiliates)
P-37-034954		1- to 3-story Commercial Building	Historic	2009 (ASM Affiliates)
P-37-034955		Multi-family property	Historic	2009 (ASM Affiliates)
P-37-035268		Multi-family property; Religious building	Historic	2012 (Ace Environmental)
P-37-035429		Multi-family property	Historic	2013 (S. Moomjian)
P-37-035445		Educational building	Historic	2013 (Crawford Historic Services)
P-37-035449		Educational building	Historic	2013 (Crawford Historic Services)
P-37-035560		1- to 3-story Commercial Building	Historic	2013 (Crawford Historic Services)
P-37-035594		Single-family property	Historic	2014 (A. Hazard)
P-37-035655		Single-family property	Historic	2015 (A. Hazard)
P-37-036982		Building	Historic	2015 (Ronald V. May, Kiley Wallace, Legacy 106, Inc.)
P-37-037123		Building	Historic	2016 (Rebecca McManus, IS Architecture)
P-37-037200		Building	Historic	2017 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning LLC)
P-37-037560		Building	Historic	2017 (Timothy Yates, ICF)
P-37-037795	CA-SDI-022509	Bedrock milling feature	Prehistoric	2019 (Helix Environmental Planning)
P-37-038270		Isolate - Medicine bottle	Historic	2017 (Dudek)

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. Proposed Access Path East of 54th Street, Looking West
Photograph 2. Example of Dense Vegetation Surrounding Access Path, Looking East
Photograph 3. Slope West of 54th Street, Looking West

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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Contract Number: 9114

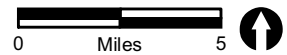
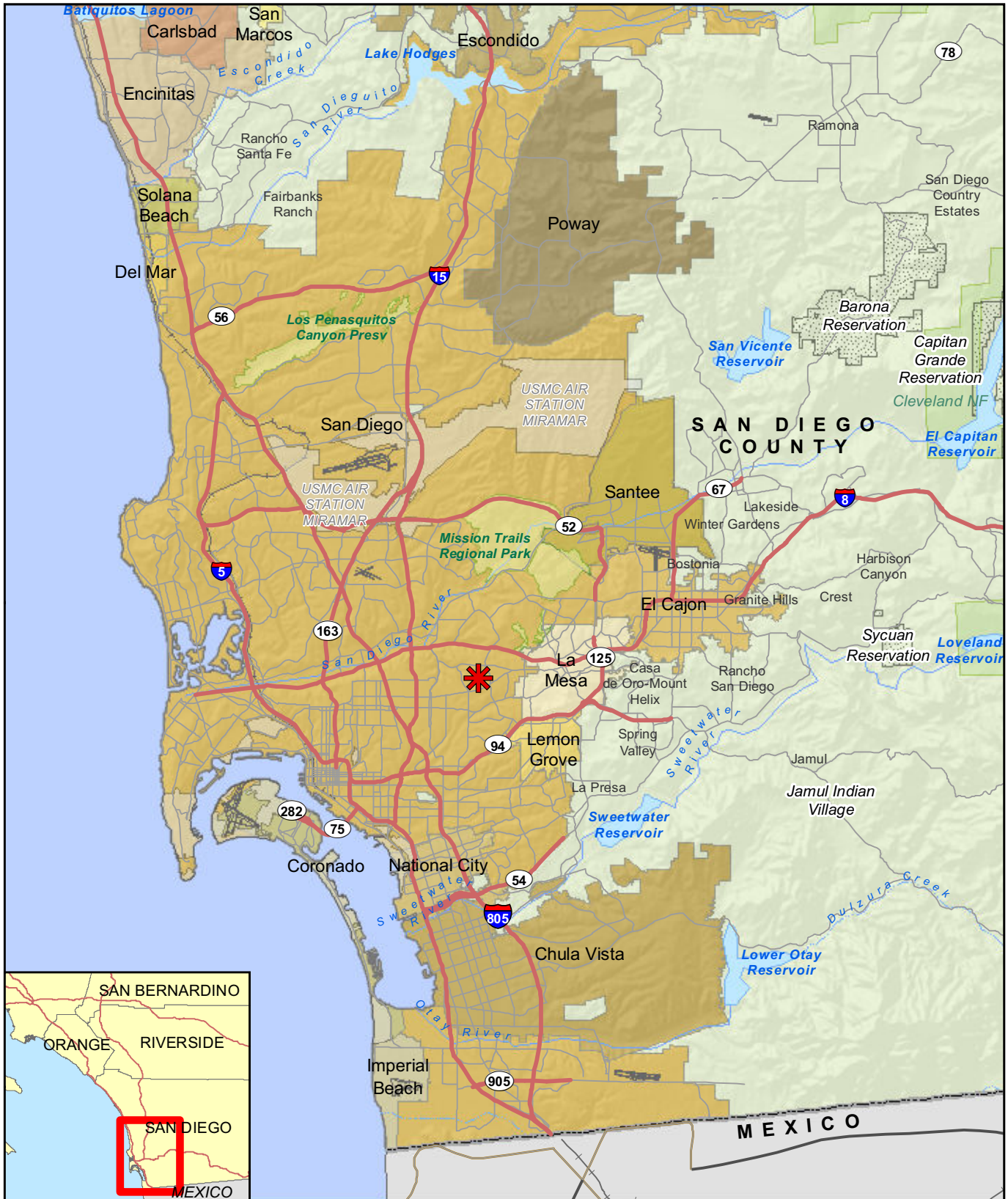
USGS Quadrangle Map: La Mesa Quadrangle

Keywords: Negative survey, College Area

ABSTRACT

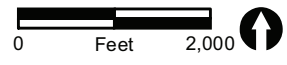
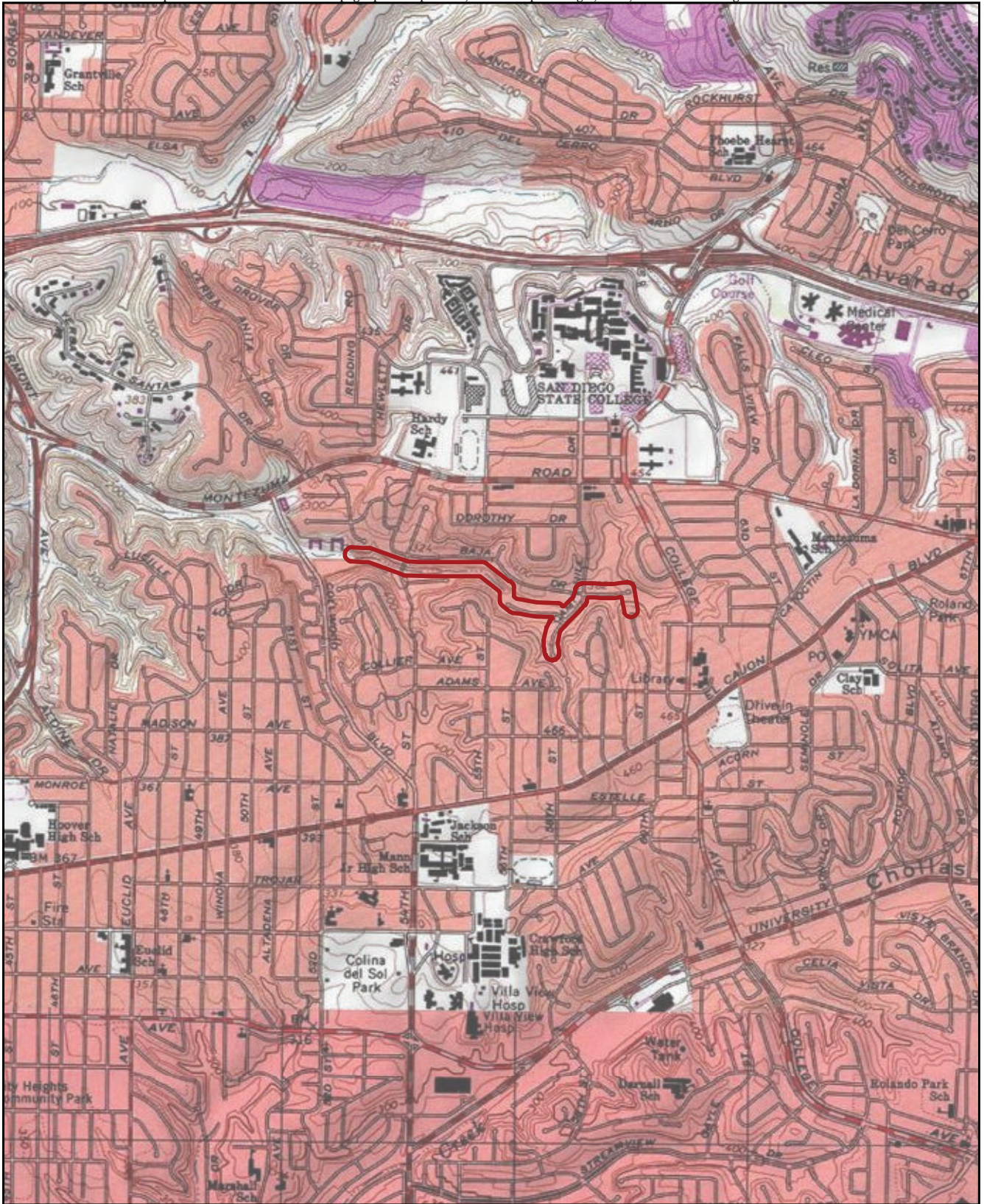
A cultural resources survey was conducted for the College Area Sewer and AC Water Project located within the College community planning area of the city of San Diego. The survey included a records search at the South Coastal Information Center and a search of the Sacred Lands Files by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The records search indicated that there have been three cultural resource investigations that have included the project area and 59 cultural resources that occur within a one-mile radius of the project. None of the resources occur within the project area. A response letter from the NAHC was received on July 21, 2020, indicating the results of the records search of the Sacred Lands File for the project area were negative.

A RECON archaeologist along with Native American monitors from Red Tail Environmental completed the field survey on July 10, 2020. The survey resulted in finding no cultural material. Ground visibility was low; however, the survey noted evidence of past disturbance including the concrete channel and manufactured slopes. The possibility of significant historical resources being present within the proposed project is considered low. RECON recommends no further cultural resources work; construction monitoring is not recommended.



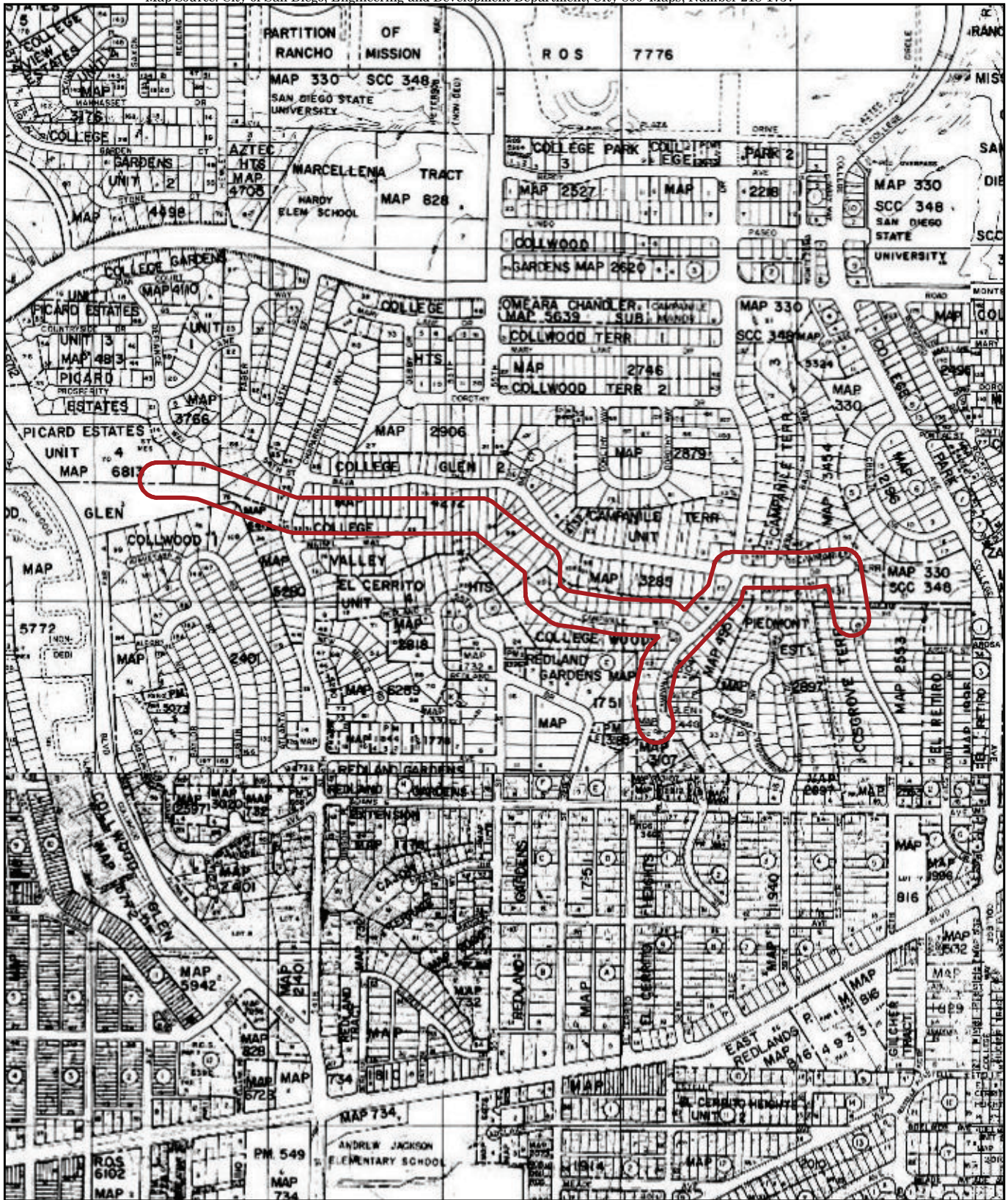
***** Project Location

FIGURE 1
Regional Location



 Project Area

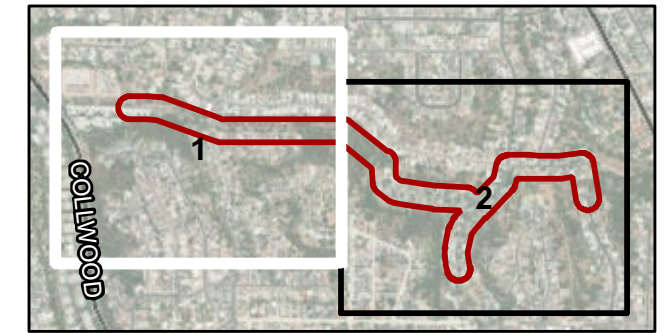
FIGURE 2
Project Location on USGS Map



 Project Area

FIGURE 3

Project Location on City 800' Map



- Project Area
- Project Features**
- Proposed Sewer Main Replacement - Trenchless
- Proposed Sewer Main Replacement
- Existing Manhole
- ⊗ Existing Manhole to be Abandoned
- Existing Access Path (8' wide)
- Permanent Impacts**
- Proposed Manhole (5'x5')
- ▲ Proposed Vault (13'x11'8")
- Proposed Access Path
- Temporary Impacts**
- Launching Pit (10'x20')
- Receiving Pit (10'x10')
- Temporary Construction Area

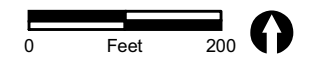
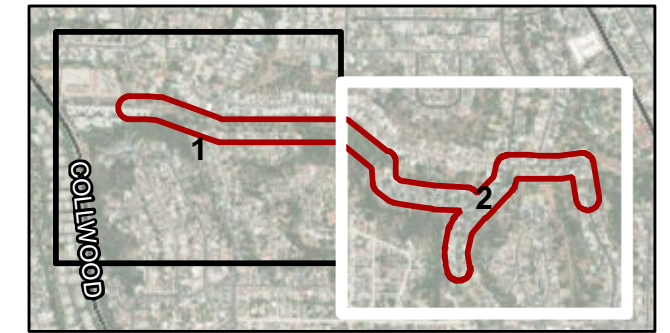


FIGURE 4a
Project Location on Aerial Photograph



- Project Area
- Project Features**
- Proposed Dual 8" Water Main
- Proposed 8" Water Main Replacement
- Water Main to be Abandoned
- Proposed Sewer Main Replacement
- Proposed Sewer Main Replacement - Trenchless
- X Existing Manhole to be Abandoned
- Existing Access Path (8' wide)
- Permanent Impacts**
- o Proposed Manhole (5'x5')
- ▲ Proposed Vault (13'x11'8")
- Proposed Access Path
- Temporary Impacts**
- Launching Pit (10'x20')
- Receiving Pit (10'x10')
- Temporary Construction Area

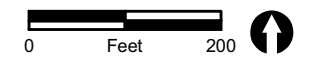
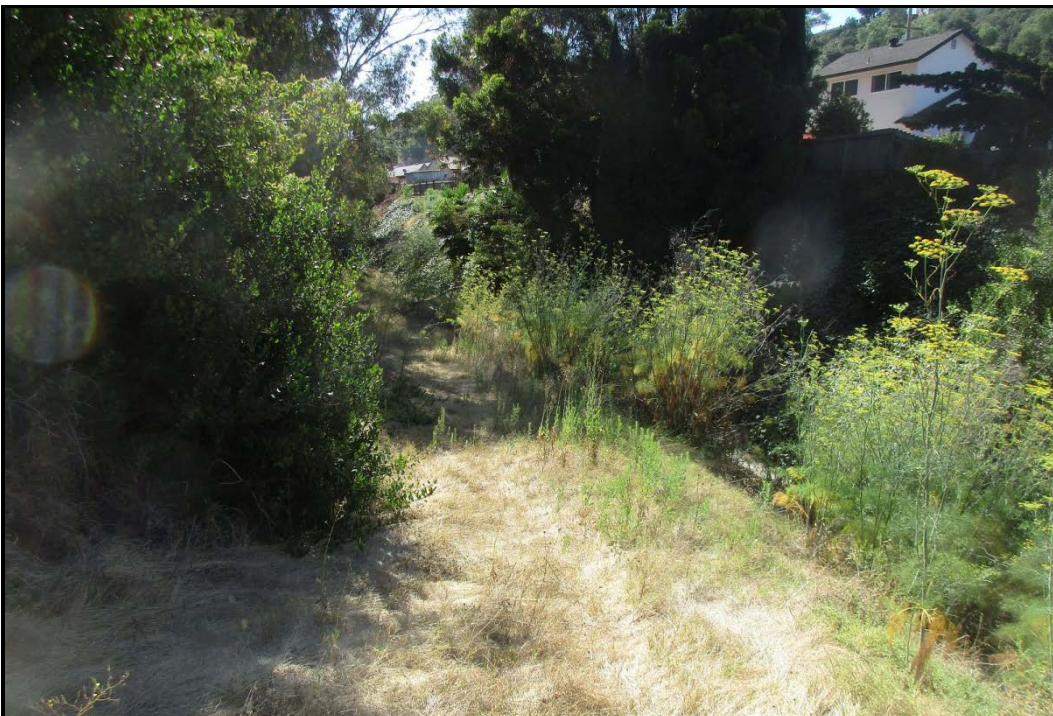


FIGURE 4b
Project Location on Aerial Photograph



PHOTOGRAPH 1
Proposed Access Path East of 54th Street, Looking West



PHOTOGRAPH 2
Example of Dense Vegetation Surrounding Access Path, Looking East



PHOTOGRAPH 3
Slope West of 54th Street, Looking West

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 21, 2020

Carmen Zepeda-Herman
RECON Environmental

Via Email to: czepeda@reconenvironmental.com

Re: College Area Sewer and AC Water 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



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Laura Miranda
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Reginald Pagaling
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SECRETARY
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[Vacant]

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
7/21/2020**

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Fax: (760) 765-0320

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Jamul Indian Village

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Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians

Carmen Lucas,
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La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

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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 College Area Sewer and AC Water Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
7/21/2020**

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay
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CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS

Are not for public review