



Historical Resources Survey for the Villa Montana Residences Project San Diego, California

Prepared for

Alta Design Development
4445 Eastgate Mall, Suite 400
San Diego, CA 92121
Contact: Mr. Enrique Ramirez

Prepared by

RECON Environmental, Inc.
3111 Camino del Rio North, Suite 600
San Diego, CA 92108
P 619.308.9333

RECON Number 9807
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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Nathanial Yerka".

Nathanial Yerka, Project Archaeologist/Author

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Carmen Zepeda-Herman".

Carmen Zepeda-Herman, M.A., RPA,
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 Villa Montana Residences Project (project). The project area is located within the community of Torrey Pines, in the city of San Diego (Figure 1). The project is located within Township 14 South, Range 4 West, Section 13 on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Del Mar 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 1994; Figure 2). Figure 3 shows the site on the City of San Diego 800-scale map. The project entails the subdivision and subsequent development of two single-family residences on the approximately 0.3-acre parcel. The area of potential effect (APE) consists of the approximately 0.3-acre parcel (Figure 4).

II. SETTING**Natural Environment (Past and Present)**

The project area is at the edge of a coastal ridge that slopes to the east into a north-south drainageway. Vegetation consists of disturbed ground cover, disturbed southern mixed chaparral, and various ornamentals. The project elevation ranges from 375 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) to 400 feet AMSL. Carmel Valley intersects Soledad Valley approximately 1.5 miles to the south-southeast, Del Mar Heights Road is 1,040 feet to the south, Interstate 5 is 1,200 feet to the east, and the Pacific Ocean is 1.04 miles to the west.

The project area has been mapped as Loamy Alluvial land-huerhuero complex (LvF3), 9 to 50 percent slopes, severely eroded. This complex occurs on old coastal ridges that range from strongly sloping to steep and are composed of severely eroded soils and alluvial fill along drainageways. Typically, shallow rills and gullies have formed in most of the drainageways, at intervals between 5 and 25 feet. Remnants of Huerhuero loam occupy the gentler of the slopes (U.S. Department of Agriculture 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 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 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, chert, 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 Native Americans 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).

III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

The APE consists of an approximately 0.3-acre parcel.

IV. STUDY METHODS

The cultural resources survey included both an archival search and an on-site pedestrian 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. Additionally, historic aerial photographs were reviewed to assist in identifying past ground disturbances.

A letter was sent on December 29, 2020 to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting them to search their Sacred Lands File 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 December 28, 2020, by RECON archaeologist Nathaniel Yerka accompanied by Shuluuk Linton, a Native American representative from Red Tail Environmental. RECON archaeologist Carmen Zepeda-Herman served as principal investigator. Ms. Zepeda-Herman is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

The primary goal of this survey was to determine (1) if there are previously unrecorded cultural resources present, and if so, document the resources' locations and what they consist of and (2) to update conditions of previously recorded cultural resources. 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 and field notes were taken to document the environmental setting and general conditions.

V. RESULTS OF STUDY

The records search indicates 94 historical resource investigations occurred within one mile of the project, three of which included the project boundary. These investigations consisted of the

Environmental Impact Report for the San Dieguito River, a Phase I archaeological survey report along Interstate 5, and an archaeological and geospatial investigation within the Torrey Pines State Reserve (Confidential Attachment). The records search lists 124 cultural resources recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area of which 92 are prehistoric resources, 29 are historic-era resources, and 3 are multi-component resources (Table 1). Two historic addresses have also been recorded. None of these resources are recorded within the APE.

The NAHC response letter dated January 11, 2021, noted that the Sacred Lands File search was completed with negative results; however, the response provided a list of other sources of cultural resources to contact for information regarding known and recorded sites. The NAHC reply is attached.

Review of historic aerial photographs indicate that the project area has been crossed by dirt pathways or tracks accessed by the current Boquita Drive as early as 1953. The current Mira Montana Drive became a dirt road between 1964 and 1966, and later paved between 1967 and 1980. Also between 1967 and 1980, the current single-family residence adjacent to the south was developed. Between 2003 and 2005, the residence adjacent to the north was constructed (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2020).

The survey resulted in finding no cultural material. Ground visibility was less than 20 percent due to the ground being mostly covered by various ornamental trees, bushes, and ice plant, as well as seasonal non-native grasses (Photographs 1, 2, and 3). The pathways referenced in the historic aerial photographs are no longer apparent. A small amount of modern rubbish litters the parcel. Rodent burrow back dirt was inspected for cultural material. Other ground-disturbance noted included previously placed/underground utility hookups located in the southwest corner of the project area (Photograph 4) and the slope/canyon adjacent to the east exhibiting minimal north-south brow ditch installation.

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 reveal that the project will have no impact on previously recorded prehistoric cultural resources.

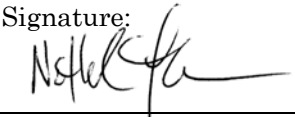

However, the possibility of significant historical resources being present within the project area is considered moderate due to the amount of previously recorded historical resources within a one-mile radius of the project area. Although the surrounding area has been built out, the project area has suffered minimal ground disturbance. RECON recommends archaeological and Native American monitors during ground-disturbing activities.

VII. SOURCES CONSULTED

DATE

National Register of Historic Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: December 2020
California Register of Historical Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: December 2020
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: December 2020
Archaeological/Historical Site Records:	
South Coastal Information Center <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: January 2021
Other Sources Consulted:	

VIII. CERTIFICATION

Preparer: Nathaniel Yerka	Title: Project Archaeologist/ Author
Signature: 	Date: January 12, 2021
Preparer: Carmen Zepeda-Herman, M.A.	Title: Principal Investigator
Signature: 	Date: January 12, 2021

IX. ATTACHMENTS

Bibliography
Attached

National Archaeological Data Base Information
Attached

Maps (include all of the following maps.)
Figure 1. Regional Location
Figure 2. Project Location on USGS Map
Figure 3. Project Location on City 800' Map
Figure 4. Project Location on Aerial Photograph

Photographs
Photograph 1. Overview of Project Area from Northeast Corner, Looking East-Southeast
Photograph 2. Overview of Project Area from Northeast Corner, Looking Southeast
Photograph 3. Overview of Project Area from Northeast Corner, Looking South
Photograph 4. Overview of Project Area from Southwest Corner, Looking Northeast

Tables
Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of Project Area

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 ATTACHMENTS (bound separately)

Record search results.
Maps from record search results from South Coastal Information Center

New or updated historical resource records
None.

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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

Author: Nathanial Yerka

Consulting Firm: RECON Environmental, Inc.
3111 Camino del Rio North, Suite 600
San Diego, CA 92108

Report Date: January 12, 2021

Report Title: Historical Resources Survey for Villa Montana Residences
Project, San Diego, California

Prepared for: Alta Design Development
4445 Eastgate Mall, Suite 400
San Diego, CA 92121
Contact: Enrique Ramirez

Contract Number: RECON Number 9807

USGS Quadrangle Map: Del Mar Quadrangle

Keywords: Negative survey

ABSTRACT

A cultural resources survey was conducted for the Villa Montana Residences Project in the city of San Diego. The survey included a records search from the South Coastal Information Center and a sacred lands search from the Native American Heritage Commission. No prehistoric resources have been recorded within the project vicinity.

A RECON archaeologist and Native American monitor from Red Tail Environmental completed the field survey on December 28, 2020. The project area has suffered mild surface ground disturbance. Ground visibility was limited to less than 20 percent due to vegetation ground cover. The possibility of significant historical resources being present within the project area is considered moderate. The project area has not been developed. RECON recommends archaeological and Native American monitors during ground-disturbing activities.

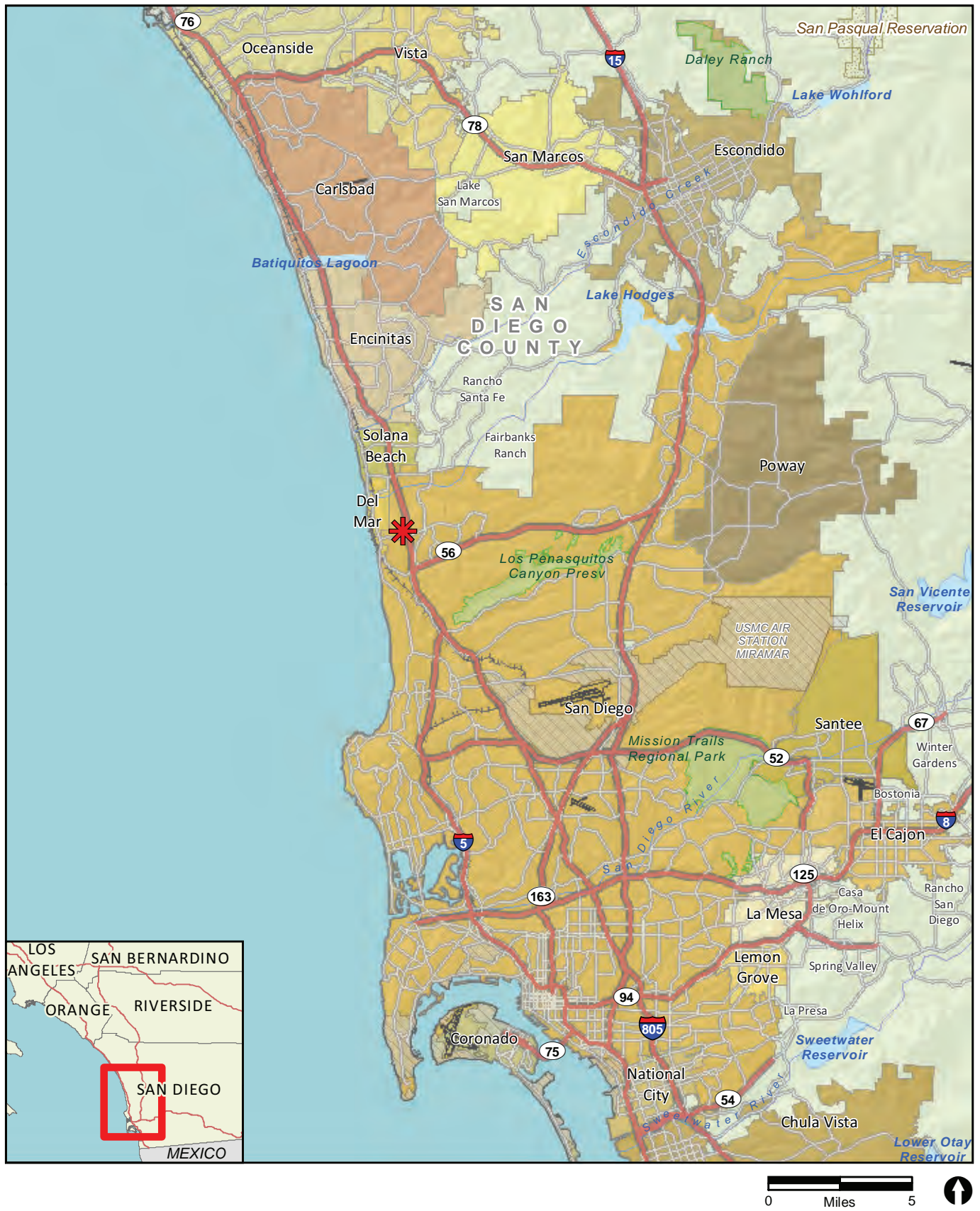
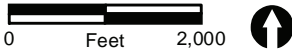


FIGURE 1
Regional Location



 Project Boundary

FIGURE 2
Project Location on USGS Map



Project Boundary

FIGURE 3

Project Location on City 800' Map




 Project Boundary

FIGURE 4
Project Location on Aerial Photograph



PHOTOGRAPH 1
Overview of Project Area from Northeast Corner,
Looking East-Southeast



PHOTOGRAPH 2
Overview of Project Area from Northeast Corner,
Looking Southeast



PHOTOGRAPH 3
Overview of Project Area from Northeast Corner,
Looking South



PHOTOGRAPH 4
Overview of Project Area from Southwest Corner,
Looking Northeast

Table 1
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of Project Area

Primary String	Trinomial String	Age	Attributes	Recording Events
P-37-000193	CA-SDI-000193	Historic	Trash scatter; Habitation debris	2013 (AECOM)
P-37-000613	CA-SDI-000613	Prehistoric	Shell scatter	1959 (M. Kowta)
P-37-005225	CA-SDI-005225	Historic	Rock art	1977 (RECON); 2005 (ASM)
P-37-005226	CA-SDI-005226	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Shell scatter	1977 (RECON)
P-37-007293	CA-SDI-007293	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Shell scatter	1979 (RECON); 1984 (RBR &Assoc.)
P-37-007296	CA-SDI-007296	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, ground stone; Shell scatter	2001, 2006, 2008 (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)
P-37-007302	CA-SDI-007302	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, ground stone; Shell scatter	1979 (RECON)
P-37-008591	CA-SDI-008591	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1980 (R.M. Apple)
P-37-009265	CA-SDI-009265	Prehistoric	Shell scatter	1979 (RECON)
P-37-009266	CA-SDI-009266	Prehistoric	Shell scatter	1979 (RECON)
P-37-009595	CA-SDI-009595	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths	1982 (B. Parkman, et. al.); 1996, 2002, 2005, 2006 (CA Dept of Parks & Rec); 2006 (SDSU Dept. Anthro.)
P-37-009596	CA-SDI-009596	Prehistoric	Shell scatter	1982 (B. Parkman, et. al.); 1996, 2015 (CA Dept of Parks & Rec)
P-37-009597	CA-SDI-009597	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1982 (B. Parkman, et. al.)
P-37-009921	CA-SDI-009921	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Shell scatter	1984, 1985 (RBR &Assoc.)
P-37-009922	CA-SDI-009922	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, ground stone; Hearths	1984, 1987 (RBR &Assoc.)
P-37-009923	CA-SDI-009923	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths	1984 (RBR &Assoc.)
P-37-010144	CA-SDI-010144	Prehistoric	Shell scatter	1984 (Caltrans); 2005 (ASM)
P-37-010283	CA-SDI-010283	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1985 (RBR &Assoc.)
P-37-010284	CA-SDI-010284	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1985 (RBR &Assoc.)
P-37-011786	CA-SDI-011786	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths; Shell scatter	1990 (Caltrans)
P-37-011787	CA-SDI-011787	Historic	Trash scatter	1990 (Caltrans)
P-37-012120	CA-SDI-012120	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, ground stone; Shell scatter	1991 (Caltrans); 2003 (ASM)
P-37-012121	CA-SDI-012121	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, ground stone; Shell scatter	1991 (Caltrans); 2006 (ASM); 2016 (AECOM)
P-37-013927	CA-SDI-013904	Historic	Trash scatter	1995 (Brian F. Smith & Associates)
P-37-014712		Prehistoric	Isolate - flake	1984 (RBR &Assoc.)
P-37-014713		Prehistoric	Isolate - core	1984 (RBR &Assoc.)
P-37-014810		Prehistoric	Isolate - flake	1985 (RBR &Assoc.)
P-37-015855	CA-SDI-014451	Prehistoric	Hearths	1997, 2005 (CA State Parks)
P-37-015857	CA-SDI-014452	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths	1996, 2005 (CA State Parks)
P-37-015859	CA-SDI-014454	Prehistoric	Hearths	1996, 2002 (CA State Parks)

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Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of Project Area

Primary String	Trinomial String	Age	Attributes	Recording Events
P-37-015861	CA-SDI-014456	Historic	Wells/ cistern	1996 (CA State Parks); 2016 (AECOM)
P-37-015862	CA-SDI-014457	Multicomponent	Trash scatter; Shell scatter	1996 (CA State Parks); 2016 (AECOM)
P-37-015863	CA-SDI-014458	Historic	Trash scatter; Habitation debris	1996, 2016 (CA State Parks); 2016 (AECOM)
P-37-015865		Prehistoric	Isolate - mano	1996 (CA State Parks)
P-37-015867	CA-SDI-014460	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Habitation debris	1996 (CA State Parks); 2016 (AECOM)
P-37-018328	CA-SDI-015557	Prehistoric	Hearths	1999, 2002, 2005 (State Parks)
P-37-024200		Historic	Wall	2001 (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)
P-37-024201		Historic	Wall	2001 (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)
P-37-024249		Historic	Wall	2001 (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)
P-37-024483	CA-SDI-016259	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling feature	2002 (RECON)
P-37-024484	CA-SDI-016236	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths	2002, 2015 (CA Dept of Parks & Rec)
P-37-024485	CA-SDI-016237	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths	2002, 2016 (CA Dept of Parks & Rec)
P-37-024486	CA-SDI-016238	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths	2002, 2005 (CA Dept of Parks & Rec)
P-37-024487	CA-SDI-016239	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, FAR	2002 (CA Dept of Parks & Rec)
P-37-024488	CA-SDI-016240	Prehistoric	Hearths	2002 (CA Dept of Parks & Rec)
P-37-024489	CA-SDI-016241	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths	2002, 2005 (CA Dept of Parks & Rec)
P-37-024490	CA-SDI-016242	Prehistoric	Hearths	2002 (CA Dept of Parks & Rec)
P-37-024491	CA-SDI-016243	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths	2002, 2005, 2015 (CA Dept of Parks & Rec)
P-37-024492	CA-SDI-016244	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths	2002, 2005 (CA Dept of Parks & Rec)
P-37-024493	CA-SDI-016245	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths	2002 (CA Dept of Parks & Rec)
P-37-024494	CA-SDI-016246	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths	2002, 2005, 2015 (CA Dept of Parks & Rec)
P-37-024495	CA-SDI-016247	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths	2002 (CA Dept of Parks & Rec)
P-37-024496	CA-SDI-016248	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths	2002 (CA Dept of Parks & Rec)
P-37-024497	CA-SDI-016249	Prehistoric	Hearths	2002 (CA Dept of Parks & Rec)
P-37-024498	CA-SDI-016250	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths	2002 (CA Dept of Parks & Rec)
P-37-024499	CA-SDI-016251	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	2002 (CA Dept of Parks & Rec)
P-37-024500	CA-SDI-016252	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	2002 (CA Dept of Parks & Rec)
P-37-024501	CA-SDI-016253	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	2002 (CA Dept of Parks & Rec)
P-37-024502	CA-SDI-016254	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	2002 (CA Dept of Parks & Rec)
P-37-024503	CA-SDI-016255	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths	2002, 2005 (CA Dept of Parks & Rec)
P-37-024504	CA-SDI-016256	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths	2002 (CA Dept of Parks & Rec)
P-37-024505	CA-SDI-016257	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths	2002, 2005 (CA Dept of Parks & Rec)

Table 1
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of Project Area

Primary String	Trinomial String	Age	Attributes	Recording Events
P-37-024506	CA-SDI-016258	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths	2002, 2005 (CA Dept of Parks & Rec)
P-37-024507		Historic	Isolate - SCA glass	2002 (CA Dept of Parks & Rec)
P-37-026492	CA-SDI-017388	Prehistoric	Hearths	2016 (AECOM)
P-37-026493	CA-SDI-017389	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths	2005 (San Diego Museum of Man)
P-37-029577		Undetermined	Cairn	2008 (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)
P-37-029944	CA-SDI-019123	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Shell scatter	2008 (San Diego Museum of Man)
P-37-029945	CA-SDI-019124	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths; Shell scatter	2008 (San Diego Museum of Man)
P-37-029946		Prehistoric	Isolate - flake	2008 (San Diego Museum of Man)
P-37-029947	CA-SDI-019125	Prehistoric	Hearths	2008 (San Diego Museum of Man)
P-37-029949		Prehistoric	Isolate - flake	1979 (RECON); 2008 (San Diego Museum of Man)
P-37-029953		Prehistoric	Isolate - mano	2008 (San Diego Museum of Man)
P-37-029954		Prehistoric	Isolate - shell	2008 (San Diego Museum of Man)
P-37-031575		Prehistoric	Isolate - cobble tool	2010 (AECOM)
P-37-031576		Prehistoric	Isolate - flake	2010 (AECOM)
P-37-033073		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	2013 (CA State Parks)
P-37-033074	CA-SDI-020825	Prehistoric	Hearths	2013 (CA State Parks)
P-37-033075	CA-SDI-020826	Historic	Wells/ cistern	2013 (CA State Parks)
P-37-033076		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	2013 (CA State Parks)
P-37-033078		Historic	Water conveyance system	2013 (CA State Parks)
P-37-033079	CA-SDI-020827	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	2013 (CA State Parks)
P-37-033080		Historic	Water conveyance system	2013 (CA State Parks)
P-37-033081	CA-SDI-020828	Prehistoric	Hearths	2013 (CA State Parks)
P-37-033082	CA-SDI-020829	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths	2013 (CA State Parks)
P-37-033083	CA-SDI-020830	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths	2013 (CA State Parks)
P-37-033084	CA-SDI-020831	Historic	Graffiti	2013 (CA State Parks)
P-37-033085	CA-SDI-020832	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	2013 (CA State Parks)
P-37-033086		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	2013 (CA State Parks)
P-37-033087		Historic	Trash scatter	2013 (CA State Parks)
P-37-033088	CA-SDI-020833	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	2013 (CA State Parks)
P-37-033089	CA-SDI-020834	Historic	Trash scatter	2013 (CA State Parks)
P-37-033090	CA-SDI-020835	Historic	Trash scatter	2013 (CA State Parks)
P-37-033091		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	2013 (CA State Parks)
P-37-033092	CA-SDI-020836	Prehistoric, Historic	Lithic scatter; Shell scatter; Trash scatter	2013 (CA State Parks)
P-37-033093	CA-SDI-020837	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths	2013 (CA State Parks)

Table 1
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of Project Area

Primary String	Trinomial String	Age	Attributes	Recording Events
P-37-033094	CA-SDI-020838	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	2013 (CA State Parks)
P-37-034567		Prehistoric	Isolate - chopper	2015 (PanGIS); 2016 (AECOM)
P-37-034712		Prehistoric	Isolate - mano	2015 (CA State Parks)
P-37-034713		Prehistoric	Isolate - flake	2015 (CA State Parks)
P-37-034714		Prehistoric	Isolate - flake	2015 (CA State Parks)
P-37-034715		Prehistoric	Isolate - FAR	2015 (CA State Parks)
P-37-034716		Prehistoric	Isolate - FAR	2015 (CA State Parks)
P-37-034717		Historic	Isolate - bottle	2015 (CA State Parks)
P-37-034956		Historic	Railroad Bridge	2009 (ASM)
P-37-035160		Historic	Engineering structure	2013 (Crawford historic Services)
P-37-035508		Historic	Street furniture - lighting	2013 (ACE Environmental, LLC)
P-37-035567		Historic	1-3 Story commercial building	2013 (Crawford historic Services)
P-37-035670	CA-SDI-021816	Prehistoric	Hearths	2015 (CA State Parks)
P-37-035672		Prehistoric	Isolate - shell	2015 (CA State Parks)
P-37-035673		Historic	Isolate - trash scatter	2015 (CA State Parks)
P-37-035674		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter; Hearths	2015 (CA State Parks)
P-37-035675		Historic	Isolate - bottle	2015 (CA State Parks)
P-37-035676		Prehistoric	Isolate - flake	2015 (CA State Parks)
P-37-035681	CA-SDI-021820	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter; Trash scatter; Unknown - foothold/ladder; Other - Graffiti	2015 (CA State Parks)
P-37-036279		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	2015 (CA State Parks)
P-37-036282		Prehistoric	Shell scatter	2014 (CA State Parks)
P-37-036412		Historic	Single family property	2016 (AECOM)
P-37-036413		Historic	Single family property	2016 (AECOM)
P-37-036415		Historic	Engineering structure	2016 (AECOM)
P-37-036420	CA-SDI-022048	Historic	Trash scatter	2016 (AECOM)
P-37-036427		Prehistoric	Isolate - flake	2016 (AECOM)
P-37-036428		Prehistoric	Isolate - flake	2016 (AECOM)
P-37-036429		Prehistoric	Isolate - FAR	2016 (AECOM)



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

January 11, 2021

Carmen Zepeda-Herman
RECON Environmental, Inc.

Via Email to: czepeda@reconenvironmental.com

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NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Re: Villa Montana Residences 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: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
1/11/2021**

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

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

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

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

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

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

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

Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians

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

Jamul Indian Village

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

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

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 Villa Montana Residences Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
1/11/2021**

***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***

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

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

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

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians***

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

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

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

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians***

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

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

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

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

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS
Are Not for Public Review