

Appendix F:

Prehistoric Cultural Resources

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**COMMUNITY PLAN UPDATE FOR THE COMMUNITIES
OF SOUTHEASTERN SAN DIEGO AND ENCANTO
PREHISTORIC CULTURAL RESOURCES
CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA**

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SUMMARY

The City of San Diego (City) is preparing community plan updates for various communities within its municipal boundaries. The City requires a constraints analysis and cultural resources sensitivity analysis for archaeological resources in support of the community plan update for the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto. The communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto are located on a mesa top with finger ridge lines and canyons leading south and east into Las Choyas Valley. The communities are bounded by State Route 94 to the north, Interstate 5 to the west, National City to the south, and Spring Valley to the east. The Greenwood Cemetery is excluded from the community plan update.

A records search was conducted by the City on September 5, 2009, and September 26, 2011, of the California Historical Resources Information System. An updated records search was conducted by AECOM at the South Coastal Information Center on November 16, 2012, and at the San Diego Museum of Man on November 30, 2012. The archival search consisted of an archaeological and historical records and literature review. The results of the records search indicated that 167 previous investigations have been conducted and 32 cultural resources have been recorded within the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto. The 13 prehistoric resources consist of two temporary camps; two shell scatters; two shell and lithic scatters; one lithic scatter; one shell, lithic, and groundstone scatter; one shell and lithic scatter with associated midden; one habitation site; the ethnographic village of *Las Choyas*; and two isolated finds. The 18 historic resources consist of 13 historic debris deposits, two historic foundations with associated features, two historic debris deposits with associated features, and one historic residence. One multi-component site is also present, consisting of two historic loci and two prehistoric loci. In addition to the records search, a Sacred Lands File check from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) indicated that no sacred lands have been identified within the vicinity of the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto. The NAHC provided AECOM with a list of local tribal entities and other interested parties, and a consultation program is being conducted in conjunction with the City.

Based on the results of the records search, the NAHC Sacred Lands File check, and regional environmental factors, the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto have two cultural sensitivity levels: moderate and high. Although the majority of the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto is developed, numerous previously recorded and newly identified sites and/or features have been observed in a buried context during ground-disturbing construction, infrastructure installation, or maintenance activities. Also, there are pockets within the communities that remain undeveloped, located primarily in canyon areas and designated parks. In addition, the ethnographic villages of *Las Choyas* and *Pu-Shuyi* have been identified archaeologically and ethnographically within the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto, and have been previously identified as an area of concern to the local Native American community. Moreover, local water courses such as the Sweetwater River, Chollas Creek, Imperial Creek, and South Chollas Creek were major transportation corridors and ecological resources used during both prehistoric and historic periods. Given these factors, these areas have a high level of cultural sensitivity. Because cultural resources have also been observed during

ground-disturbing activities throughout the communities, and because the plan area is crossed by multiple high-potential water courses, the remainder of the community plan areas is considered to have a moderate level of sensitivity for buried archaeological resources.

Participation of local Native American tribes is crucial to the protection of cultural resources. Native American participation is required for all levels of future investigations in the Southeastern San Diego and Encanto communities. Areas that have not been developed should be surveyed to determine presence or absence of historical resources, and whether additional evaluation and/or monitoring is required. In areas that have been previously developed, additional ground-disturbing activities may require further evaluation and/or monitoring.

INTRODUCTION

The City of San Diego (City) is preparing community plan updates for various communities within its municipal boundaries. The City requires a constraints analysis and cultural resources sensitivity analysis for archaeological resources in support of the community plan updates for the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto. The communities are located on a mesa top with finger ridge lines and canyons leading south and east into Las Choyas Valley. These communities are bounded by State Route (SR) 94 to the north, Interstate (I) 5 to the west, National City to the south, and Spring Valley to the east. The Greenwood Cemetery is excluded from the community plan update.

A records search was conducted by the City using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) in support of the community plan update. In addition, AECOM conducted a literature review at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and a records search at the San Diego Museum of Man. This report documents the records search and literature review results, and identifies the prehistoric cultural resources sensitivity for the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Resumes for key project personnel are presented in Appendix A. Senior technical review was provided by Rebecca Apple, MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA). Project management and primary point of contact for AECOM was provided by Stacey Jordan-Connor, PhD, RPA. Cheryl Bowden-Renna and Stephanie Jow, MA, prepared this technical report. The paleoenvironmental section was authored by Andrew York, MA, RPA.

SETTING

The following discussion offers a review of past and current environment settings and the basic framework of human occupation of what is now coastal Southern California, specifically the San Diego area, including the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Paleoenvironmental Setting

The early Holocene was a time of environmental transition, with a number of global climatic trends resulting in biotic and habitat adjustments in what is now coastal Southern California. Although temperatures in the Northern Hemisphere were characterized by pronounced warming in the early Holocene (West et al. 2007), local climates in what is now the San Diego area may have been relatively cool and wet due to the influence of coastal fog produced by upwelling and the resultant cold sea surface temperatures (Pope et al. 2004). In general, however, the early Holocene was a time of climatic warming in what is now coastal California, resulting in a number of changes to biotic communities, most prominently the retreat of coniferous forests and the expansion of oak woodland throughout most of the region.

The most significant environmental change at this time, however, was likely the stabilization of sea levels. By the time people first arrived in what is now the San Diego area, sea levels had been rising rapidly for several thousand years, pausing only briefly in approximately 11,500 years before present (B.P.) for the Younger Dryas re-glaciation and again for another global cooling event at approximately 8200 B.P. (Masters and Aiello 2007). This rapid transgression flooded coastal drainages, resulting in a series of deep embayments along the coast of what is now San Diego County during the early Holocene. Current data suggest, however, that the sea level rise, which had reached maximum rates of 2 to 4 meters (m) per century, began to stabilize by approximately 8000 B.P. and approached the current level by approximately 6000 B.P. This slowing of the transgression allowed the accumulation of sediment at lagoon margins, resulting in a complex mosaic of biotic habitats that provided prehistoric populations with a wide array of marine, riparian, and terrestrial resources.

The middle Holocene climate in what is now coastal Southern California was marked by pronounced warming and increased aridity between approximately 7800 and 5000 B.P. (Carbone 1991), which was consistent with a broader warming trend seen elsewhere during this interval. This was followed by a cool, moist interval that persisted until approximately 2,000 years ago in coastal Southern California (Davis 1992).

Due largely to their more recent occurrence, climatic changes in coastal Southern California during the past 2,000 years are much better understood. Among the clearest of these records is a 1,600-year tree-ring record reported by Larson and Michaelson (1989) for the Transverse Ranges, and the pollen record from San Joaquin Marsh. During the early portion of their

sequence (A.D. 500 to 1000), Larson and Michaelson record relatively high variability in yearly precipitation totals. During the first 150 years of their reconstruction, approximately A.D. 500 to 650, climatic conditions were characterized by moderately low precipitation levels. This period was followed by very low rainfall levels, which lasted from approximately A.D. 650 to 800. Extreme drought was experienced between approximately A.D. 750 and 770. The succeeding 200 years, approximately A.D. 800 to 1000, was a sustained high-interval period unmatched in their entire 1,600-year reconstruction.

Paleoclimatic records from a wide variety of contexts consistently indicate that the period between approximately 1,000 and 700 years ago (A.D. 1000 to 1300) was characterized by generally higher temperatures and periods of extreme drought. This event, known as the Medieval Warm Period or the Medieval Climatic Anomaly, has received considerable attention due to the apparent severity of the droughts and to the apparent coincidence with important cultural changes described throughout the prehistoric archaeological record of California (Jones et al. 1999; Raab and Larson 1998). Evidence of severe drought and increasing temperatures at this time is documented for the Sierra Nevada area by Stine (1990, 1994) and Graumlich (1993), and is documented along the Southern California coast by Larson and Michaelson (1989). Larson and Michaelson's (1989) data indicate that the interval between approximately A.D. 1100 and 1250 was one of continued drought, particularly between approximately A.D. 1120 and 1150.

During prehistoric occupation of the area, native vegetation was composed of chamise chaparral (chamise [*Adenstoma fasciculatum*]), coastal sage scrub, and mixed chaparral vegetation communities. Major constituents of chaparral are chaise, ceanothus (*Ceanothus* spp.), and scrub oak (*Quercus beberidifolia* and *Q. dumosa*). Coastal sage scrub communities are characterized by coastal sage brush (*Artemisia californica*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), white sage (*S. apiana*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), brittle bush (*Encelia californica*), and toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*).

Coastal sage scrub and chaparral may have been less extensive than today in the Southeastern San Diego and Encanto areas because of intentional burning and management by native peoples. Padre Juan Crespi noted in his journal during the Portola Expedition in 1769 (Bolton 1927) the presence of grasslands or pasture in the area, and rarely noted passing through chaparral or brush. He also made repeated reference to natives burning the grasslands. Grasslands were probably more widespread as a result (Bean and Lawton 1968, 1973; Bean and Shipek 1978:552; Lawton 1974; Lawton and Bean 1968). Native bunch grasses are thought to have been an economic staple, second only to acorns in the pre-contact economy of what is now Southern California (Bean and Lawton 1973; Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963). Grass seeds were a staple food resource second only to acorns in the Late Prehistoric native diet (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963). Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), the acorns of which were a favored food resource, were probably more plentiful on northern exposures and valleys of the area than they are today. Acorns from scrub oak were considered less desirable, but were also a food resource for Late Prehistoric populations. Mature coastal sage scrub and chaparral may have provided resources to prehistoric populations.

Major wildlife species found in this environment prehistorically were coyote (*Canis latrans*); mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*); grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*); mountain lion (*Felis concolor*); rabbit (*Sylvilagus auduboni*); jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*); and various rodents, the most notable of which were the valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), California ground squirrel (*Ostospermophilus beecheyi*), and dusky footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*) (Head 1972). Rabbits, jackrabbits, and rodents were important to the prehistoric diet; deer were somewhat less significant for food, but were an important source of leather, bone, and antlers.

Existing Natural Setting

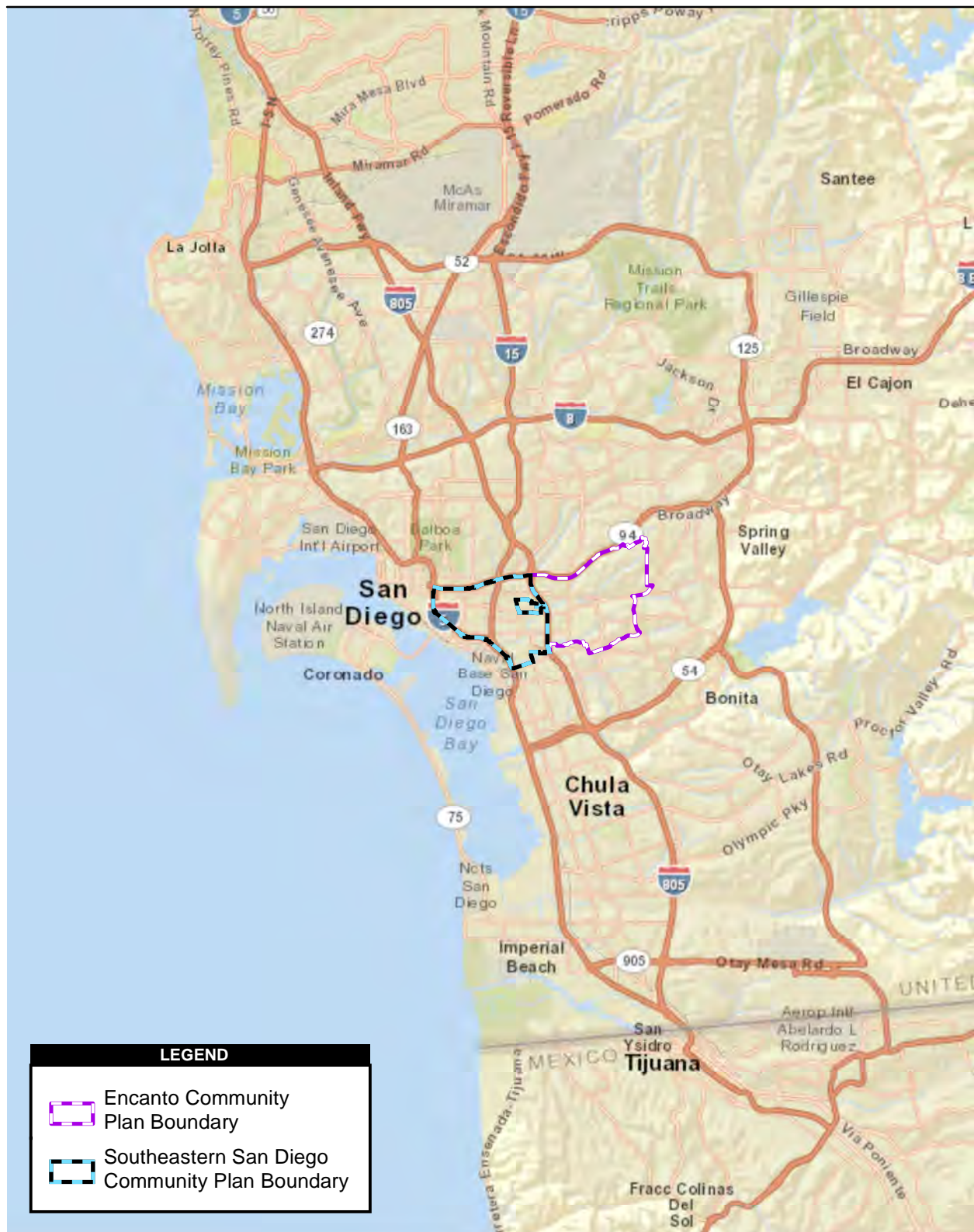
The communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto are located on the mesa tops, ridgelines, and valleys south of SR-94 and east of I-5, encompassing portions of Las Choyas Valley, Chollas Creek, Imperial Creek, and South Chollas Creek. The communities are bounded by SR-94 to the north, I-5 to the west, National City to the south, and Spring Valley to the east (Figures 1, 2, and 3). The communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto have been developed since the early 1900s with residential neighborhoods and commercial use areas along the major thoroughfares, interspersed with relatively undeveloped steep canyons to the southwest and southeast in the Las Choyas Valley and Los Chollas Creek areas (Figure 4).

Vegetation in the canyons are composed of chamise chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and mixed chaparral vegetation communities. Major constituents of chaparral are chaise, ceanothus, and scrub oak. Coastal sage scrub communities are characterized by coastal sage brush, black sage, white sage, laurel sumac, lemonade berry, California buckwheat, brittle bush, and toyon. Intrusive species, such as planted cacti and palm trees, as well as nonnative grasses, can also be found. The canyons are wildlife corridors and, prehistorically, they were likely travel routes into the valley areas, as they are today. Native bunch grasslands, which were plentiful during prehistoric times, are now essentially gone along the coastal strip due to development of the area from the Mexican period to the present, and to overgrazing, which began in the Mexican period and peaked in the late 19th century (Schoenherr 1992:538). However, bunchgrass can still sometimes be found as an understory beneath coastal sage scrub and stands of invasive mustard and wild radish.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

The prehistoric cultural sequence in San Diego County is generally thought of as having three basic periods: the Paleoindian, locally characterized by the San Dieguito complex; the Archaic, characterized by the cobble and core technology of the La Jollan and Pauma complexes; and the Late Prehistoric, marked by the appearance of ceramics, small arrow points, and cremation burial practices. Late Prehistoric materials found in southern San Diego County, known as Yuman I and Yuman II, are believed to represent the ancestral Kumeyaay.



Source: ESRI 2011; SANGIS 2011

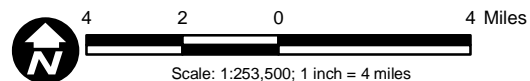
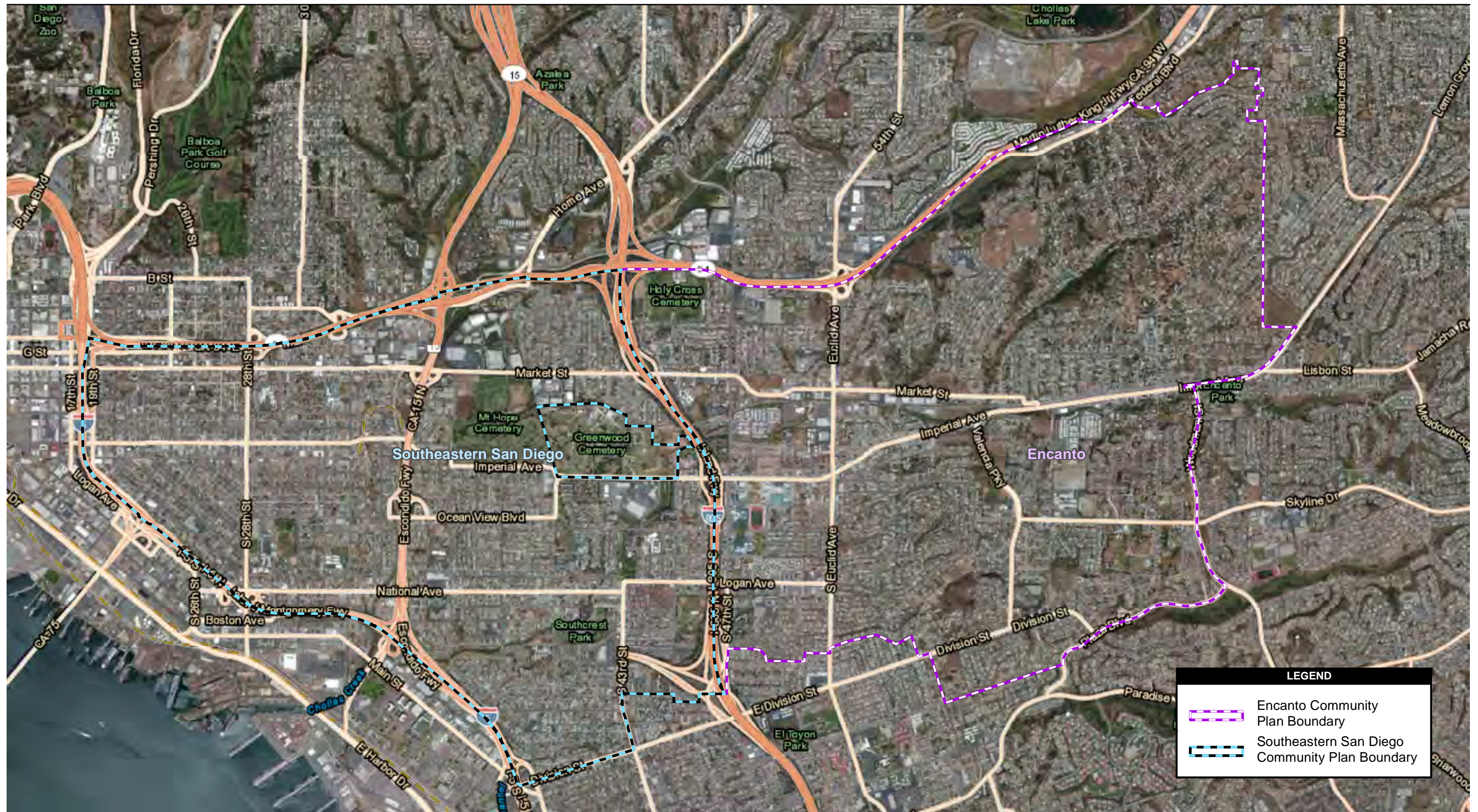
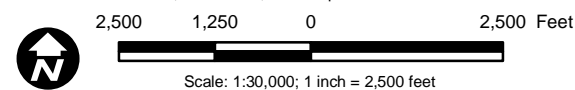


Figure 1
Southeastern San Diego and Encanto
Project Location

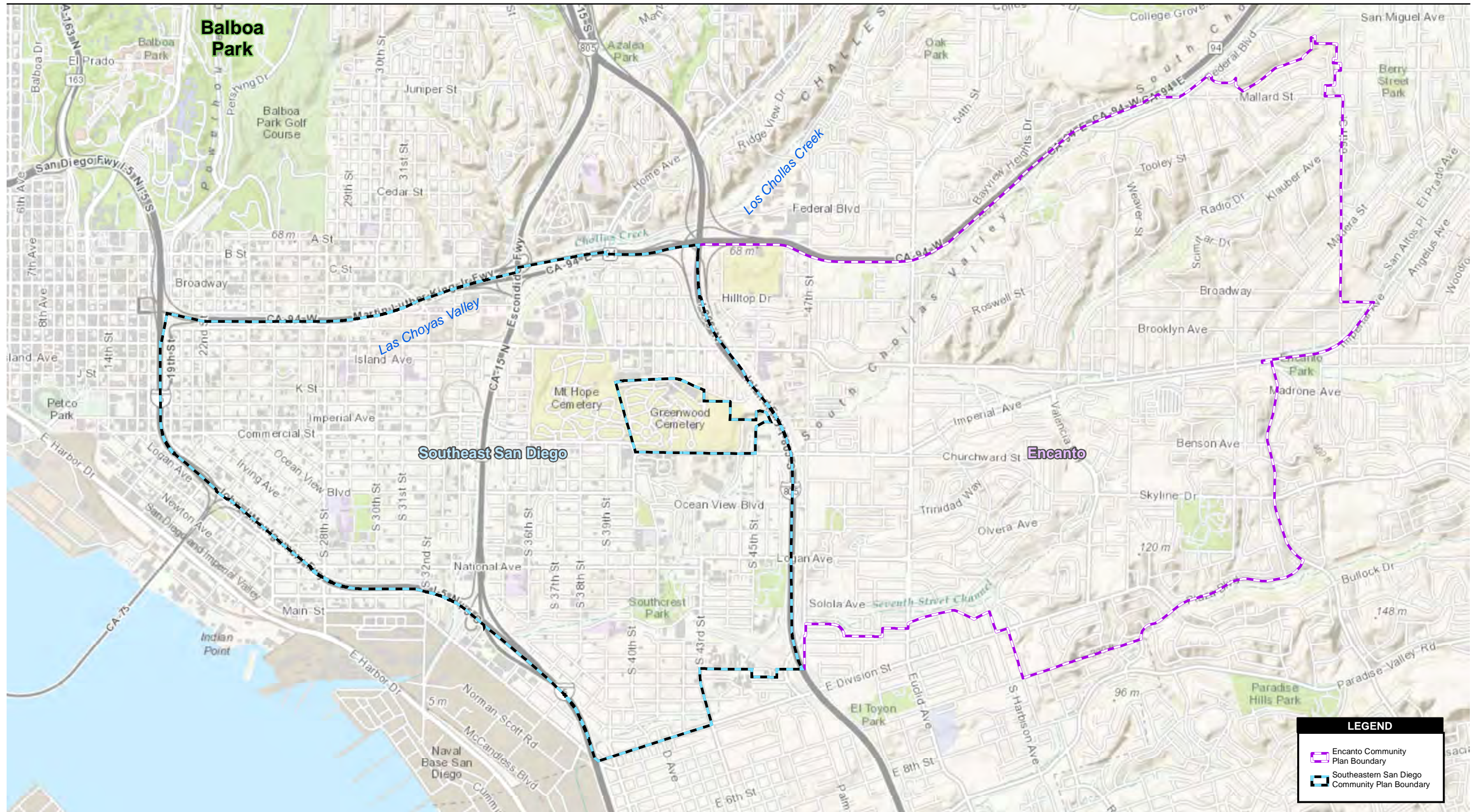


Source: SanGIS 2011; ESRI 2011; AerialExpress 2010



LEGEND	
	Encanto Community Plan Boundary
	Southeastern San Diego Community Plan Boundary

Figure 2
Southeastern San Diego and Encanto
Project Vicinity
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Source: SanGIS 2011; ESRI 2011

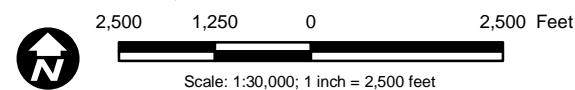
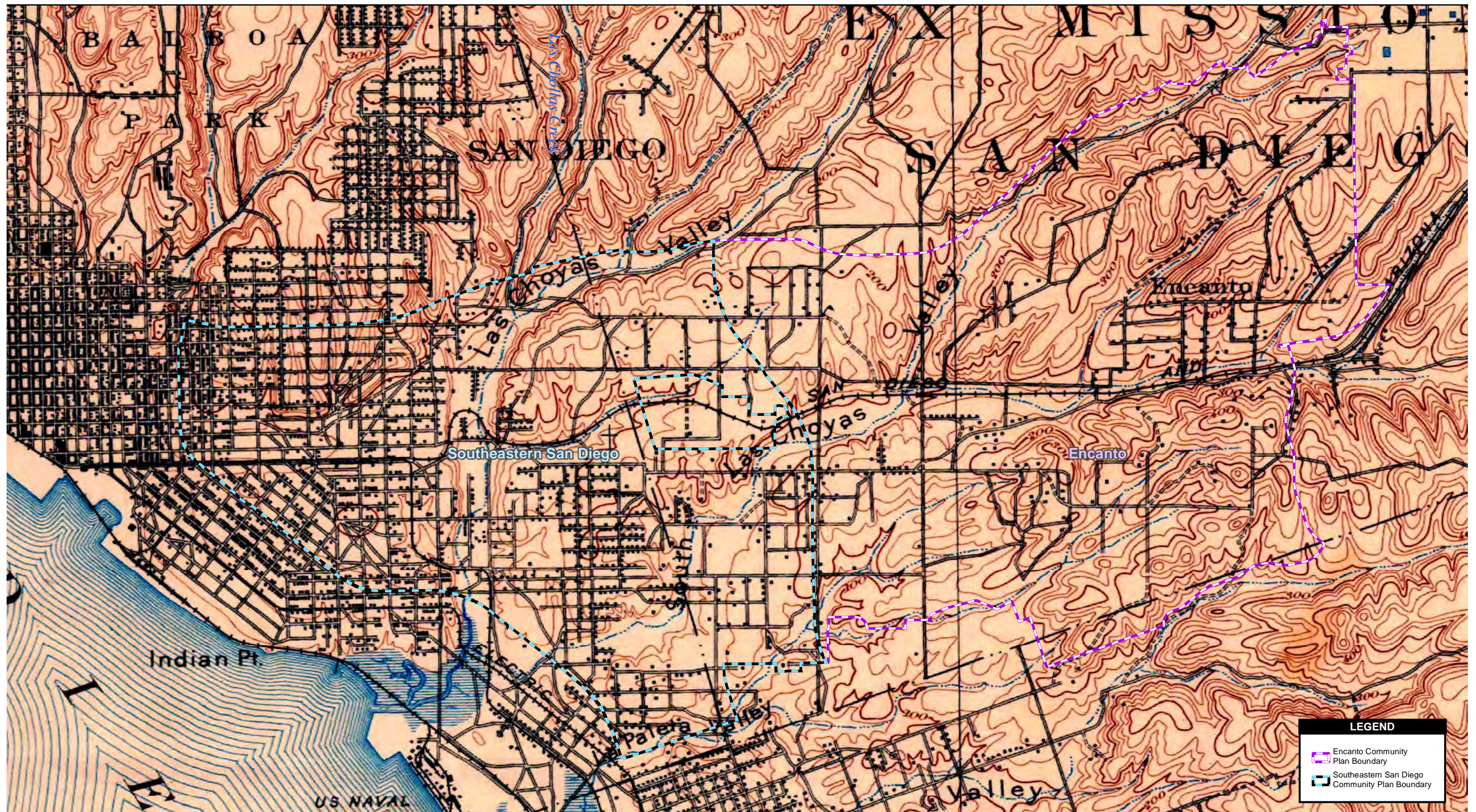


Figure 3
Southeastern San Diego and Encanto
Project Vicinity with ESRI Topographic Basemap



Source: SanGIS 2011; ESRI 2011; USGS 62500 Topo San Diego 1930

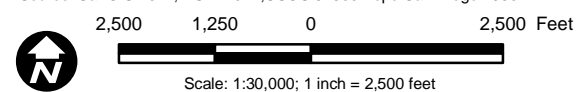


Figure 4
Southeastern San Diego and Encanto
USGS Quads 1930

Paleoindian Period

In San Diego County, the Paleoindian period is represented by the San Dieguito complex, as identified by Rogers (1929, 1939, 1945) and Warren (1966, 1968; Warren et al. 1993). The earliest well-documented sites in the San Diego area belonging to the San Dieguito complex are thought to be older than 9,000 years (Warren 1967). Related materials, sometimes called the Lake Mojave complex, have been found in the Mojave Desert and the Great Basin (e.g., Campbell et al. 1937; Warren and Ore 1978). Diagnostic artifact types and categories associated with the San Dieguito complex include scraper planes, choppers, scraping tools, crescentics, and elongated bifacial knives, as well as Silver Lake, Lake Mojave, and leaf-shaped projectile points (Rogers 1939; Warren 1967). Like the Lake Mojave complex, the San Dieguito complex is thought to represent an early emphasis on generalized hunting. There are few or no milling implements in most San Dieguito components.

In areas adjacent to the coast, many Paleoindian period sites have probably been covered by rising sea levels since the end of the Pleistocene. In more inland regions, alluvial sedimentation in valley areas may have covered these materials. The stable mesa landforms in the region, the abundance of appropriate lithic material, and soil column exposures along areas such as the San Dieguito River have made the foothills an important area for Paleoindian research. At the Harris site (CA-SDI-149), approximately 23 miles north of the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto, these materials were first identified in stratigraphic context.

Archaic Period

The Archaic period (8000 to 1500 B.P.) brought a 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 Jollan complex along the coast and the Pauma complex inland (True 1958). Pauma complex sites lack the shell that dominates many La Jollan complex site assemblages. The La Jollan tool assemblage is dominated by rough, cobble-based choppers and scrapers, as well as slab and basin metates. There has been considerable debate about whether San Dieguito and La Jollan patterns might represent the same people using different environments and subsistence techniques or whether they are separate cultural patterns (e.g., Bull 1983; Gallegos 1987; Warren et al. 1993). However, there seems to have been some reorientation in settlement from coastal sites to inland settings during the latter portion of this period in what is now northern San Diego County. This appears at approximately 4,000 years ago and is thought to relate to the final phases of Holocene sea level rise and resultant siltation of the formerly productive coastal lagoons in what is now north San Diego County. There appears to be no significant silting in Mission Bay, San Diego Bay, or the Tijuana River estuary, and no reduction in settlement along the coast south of Mission Bay (Gallegos 1987; Warren et al. 1993).

Late Prehistoric Period

The Late Prehistoric period (1500 B.P. to 200 B.P.) was characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified 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. Subsistence is thought to have focused on acorns and grass seeds,

with small game serving as a primary protein resource and big game as a secondary resource. Fish and shellfish were also secondary resources, except in areas immediately adjacent to the coast, where they assumed primary importance (Bean and Shippek 1978:552; Sparkman 1908:200). The settlement system is characterized by seasonal villages where people used a centralized collecting subsistence strategy. Artifactual material is characterized by the presence of arrow shaft straighteners, pendants, *comales* (heating stones), Tizon Brownware pottery, ceramic figurines reminiscent of Hohokam styles, ceramic “Yuman bow pipes,” ceramic rattles, miniature pottery vessels, various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, hammerstones), bone awls, manos and metates, and mortars and pestles. The arrow-point assemblage is dominated by the Desert Side-notched series, but the Cottonwood series and the Dos Cabazas Serrated type also occur. Late Prehistoric materials found in southern San Diego County, known as Yuman I and Yuman II, are believed to represent the ancestral Kumeyaay.

Ethnohistory

The Ethnohistoric period, sometimes referred to as the ethnographic present, commences with the earliest European arrival in San Diego and continued through the Spanish and Mexican periods and into the American period. The founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769 brought about profound changes in the lives of the Kumeyaay. The coastal Kumeyaay died from introduced diseases or were brought into the mission system. Earliest accounts of Native American life in San Diego were recorded as a means to salvage scientific knowledge of native lifeways. These accounts were often based on limited interviews or biased data collection techniques. Later researchers and local Native Americans began to uncover and make public significant contributions in the understanding of native culture and language. These studies have continued to the present day, and involve archaeologists and ethnographers working in conjunction with Native Americans to address the continued cultural significance of sites and landscapes across San Diego County. The Kumeyaay are the identified Most Likely Descendants for all Native American human remains found in the City.

By the time Spanish colonists began to settle in Alta California in 1769, the area that is now the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto was within the territory of the Kumeyaay people, a group of exogamous, nontotemic territorial bands with patrilineal descent (Gifford 1918:167). The Kumeyaay spoke a Yuman language of the Hokan linguistic stock. South of the present-day U.S./Mexico border to northern Ensenada were the closely related Paipai. North of the San Dieguito River Valley were the Takic-speaking Luiseño (Kroeber 1925).

The Kumeyaay had a hunting and gathering economy based primarily on plant resources. Grass seeds were probably the primary food, supplemented by various other seeds such as sage (*Salvia* spp.), sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), lamb’s quarters (*Chenopodium album*), and pine nuts (*Pinus* sp.). Small game was a major source of protein, but deer were hunted as well. Coastal bands ate a great deal of fish, catching them with lines, nets, and bows and arrows. Balsas or reed boats were used for fishing (Kroeber 1925; Luomala 1978:599–600). Shellfish and other littoral resources were also important to coastal people. Settlements moved seasonally to areas where food sources were in season. For example, inland bands might move into desert areas in the spring to gather agave (*Agave deserti*), then to higher-altitude areas in the fall to gather acorns

(Cline 1984). Coastal bands lived in more or less permanent villages and focused on more seasonally stable inshore and littoral resources. However, they often traveled to what is now Torrey Pines and La Rumarosa (in northern Baja California) to harvest pine nuts, for example, and to Cuyamaca and Mount Laguna for acorns (Shipek 1970:27–28).

Villages and campsites were generally located in areas where water was readily available, preferably on a year-round basis. The Sweetwater River, which is located approximately 3.2 miles south of the community planning area, and the San Diego River (approximately 4.3 miles north), along with creeks such as Chollas Creek, Imperial Creek, and South Chollas Creek, provided important resources and a reliable source of water, and served as major transportation corridors through the region (Figure 5). Two named Kumeyaay villages, or *rancheria*, may have been in the vicinity of the community planning area. Based on the Pantoja Map of 1782 and a sketch map of the port of San Diego in 1849, the village of *Las Choyas* was located near the mouth of Los Chollas Creek (Vargas 2000). The village of *Pu-Shuyi* was located near the foot of modern-day Market Street (Pourade 1963).

Grant Hill

In 1906, Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., purchased and named an area U.S. Grant Hill, after his father President Ulysses S. Grant. Grant's plans for the new community included a simple grid street layout (Rundle 1998). Sparsely developed before 1920, Grant Hill underwent major construction during the 1920s and 1930s, with the development of Craftsman and Spanish Colonial Revival-style residences (Rundle 1998). In 1940, at the request of community members, the City purchased the land at the top of the hill and developed a permanent park (Rundle 1998). Grant Hill transformed from a middle-class, upwardly mobile neighborhood into a working-class, lower-income urbanized area by the 1950s (Rundle 1998).

Logan Heights

Logan Heights is named after a Civil War general and was settled by European immigrants in the 1880s. By 1887, twelve residences, a school house, and a train depot were located on the Mannasse and Schiller subdivision, present-day Logan Heights. A horse-and-mule-drawn rail car line was built along present-day National Avenue in 1891; it was replaced the next year by the San Diego Electric Railway, which offered service from downtown to various Logan Avenue points.

By 1900, present-day Logan Heights was known as “East End,” and the school was renamed Logan School in 1905. By 1904, a few businesses such as feed stores, grocery stores, and lumber companies developed in the neighborhood. The ethnic makeup of old East End reflected other older San Diego neighborhoods; Mexican-Americans, African-Americans, and Asian-Americans lived alongside European ethnic groups in the first part of the 20th century.

Continued growth of the neighborhood was spurred by construction of the California Iron Works plant, San Diego Marine Construction Company, and other canneries. The military presence became permanent in 1919, when the City gave the U.S. Navy 98.2 acres of bay-front property. Around this same time, many more Mexican-Americans and African-Americans migrated to San

Diego and made Logan Heights their home. At the same time, Anglo residents left the area for neighborhoods farther from downtown (Norris 1983).

Mount Hope

In 1869, Alonzo Horton proposed the formation of a committee to establish a new public cemetery. Mount Hope Cemetery was founded that same year, and became the first official cemetery of San Diego. Because of increasing deterioration, the cemetery became a perpetual care facility in 1918 (Mallios and Caterino 2007). Near the Mount Hope Cemetery, Clover Lawn Crematory and Mausoleum was built in 1922 and renamed Cypress View Mausoleum in the late 1930s (Mallios and Caterino 2007). A number of prominent San Diegans are buried at Mount Hope, including Alonzo Horton, Kate Sessions, and Governor Robert Waterman. The famed local architect Irving Gill designed the Alpha Port Memorial Fountain there (Bissell 1982).

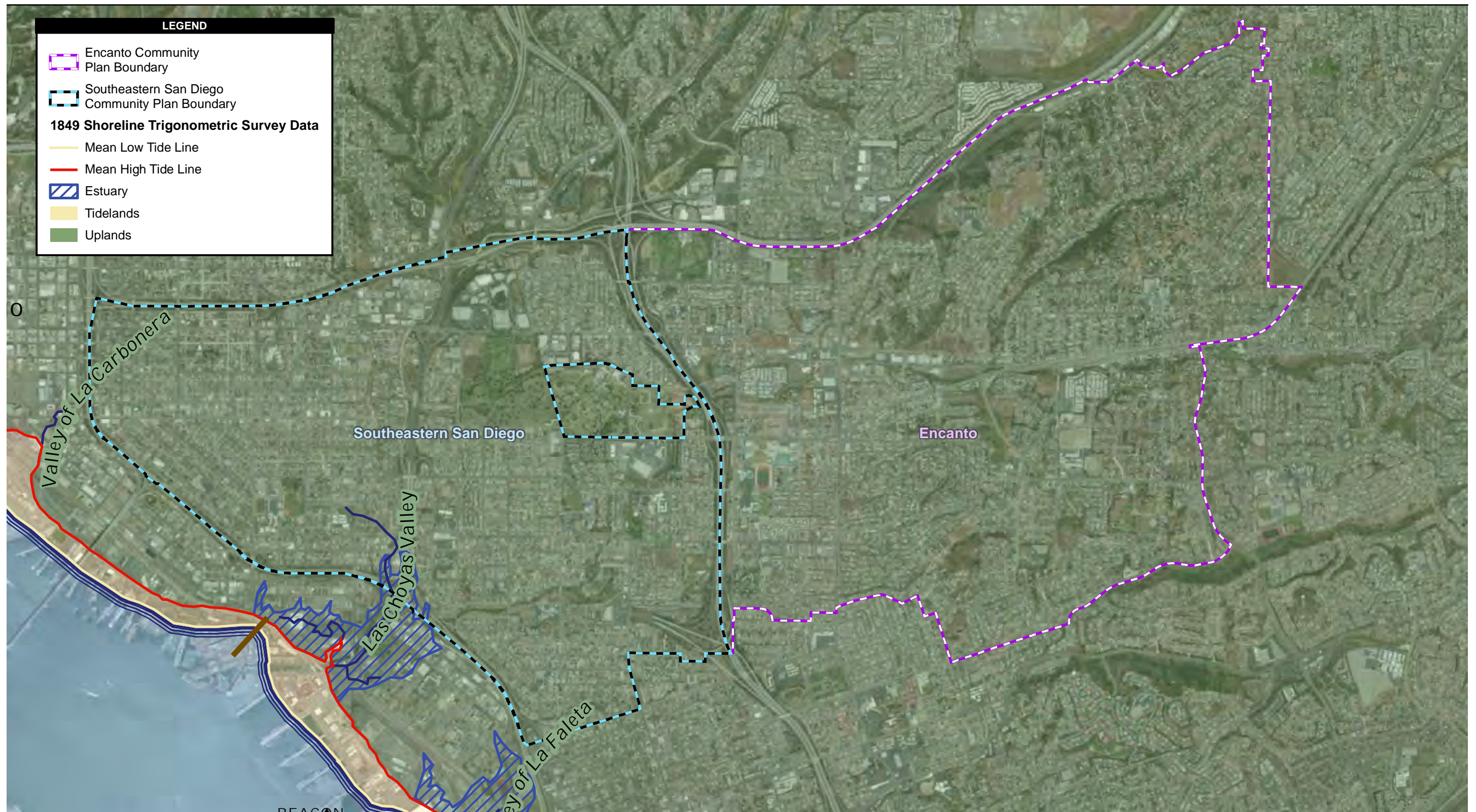
Chollas View

In 1919, the Holy Cross Cemetery was established by the Catholic diocese (Mallios and Caterino 2007:45, 93). In 1939, the Holy Cross Mausoleum, situated at the highest point of the cemetery, was constructed. Expansion of the cemetery took place in 1945 and again in 1956 (Mallios and Caterino 2007:93). When the cemetery was originally established, development around it was sparse. After World War II (WWII), the federal government undertook projects to meet the housing needs of thousands of families. One of these government projects developed the area between 44th and 45th Streets and J and G Streets, creating the neighborhood of Chollas View south of the Holy Cross Cemetery (City of San Diego 2009:246; Killroy 1993). Although originally meant for temporary housing, the neighborhood emerged with several multi-family residences in the 1950s. The majority of these units have since been converted into single-family homes (City of San Diego 2009:246).

Post World War II-Era Development

Between 1940 and 1950, the post-WWII population boom took a heavy toll on San Diego's infrastructure. According to the 1940 U.S. Census, San Diego's population reached 202,341, and, by 1950, the population had increased to 334,387. The post-war housing boom of the mid-20th century altered the landscape of these neighborhoods. San Diego's expanding military population required additional housing. City zoning changes allowed multi-family housing complexes to be built in traditionally single-family neighborhoods. Parcels were also subdivided and additional units were constructed. Development of commercial centers in previously residential areas also took place mid-century in neighborhoods such as Stockton, and low-income housing mixed with scattered industrial and commercial establishments in the area. Previously unused land around cemeteries was also developed at this time. Cemeteries were originally located on the outskirts of the City for sanitary purposes, but were soon encompassed by residential neighborhoods (Mallios and Caterino 2007).

Other neighborhoods in the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto such as Broadway Heights and Valencia developed to accommodate the post-WWII housing boom. Many of these residences were constructed in the Minimal Traditional or Ranch-style, and developed as tract homes.



Source: Survey of the Coast of the United States, 1849; ESRI 2011;

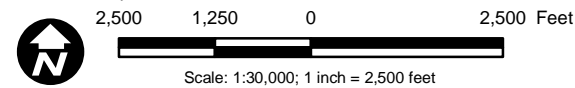


Figure 5
Southeastern San Diego and Encanto
1849 Survey of the Coast of the United States

Highway Construction

The construction of major highways through the San Diego area was an influential aspect of its development. Starting in the 1940s, San Diego was developed with an extensive network of freeways connecting various parts of the City and outlying areas; major construction continued through the 1970s. Construction of SR-94 primarily took place in the 1950s and was later modified in the 1960s and 1970s. The development of SR-15 also took place in the 1950s through the 1970s. Developed initially between 1953 and 1964, sections that included Wabash Boulevard, 40th Street, and Ward Road became SR-15 through the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto during the 1970s. Between 1971 and 1975, SR-15 replaced Route 103. During the 1970s, I-805 was developed through already populated areas of San Diego and East San Diego, including the area of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto.

CULTURAL RESOURCE DEFINITION

Cultural resources are districts, buildings, sites, structures, areas of traditional use, or objects with historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, or scientific importance. Cultural resources can be divided into three categories: archaeological resources (prehistoric and historic), architectural resources, and traditional cultural resources. Archaeological and traditional cultural resources are the main focus of this study and are further described below.

Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources include prehistoric and historic locations or sites where human actions have resulted in detectable changes to the area. This can include changes in the soil and the presence of physical cultural remains. Archaeological resources can have a surface component, a subsurface component, or both.

Historic archaeological resources are those dating to after European contact. These resources may include subsurface features such as wells, cisterns, or privies. Other historic archaeological remains include artifact concentrations, building foundations, or remnants of structures.

Traditional Cultural Resources

Traditional cultural resources are resources associated with beliefs and cultural practices of a living culture, subculture, or community. These beliefs and practices must be rooted in the group's history, and must be important in maintaining the cultural identity of the group. Archaeological sites; locations of events; sacred places; and resource areas, including hunting or gathering areas, may be traditional cultural resources.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

The City conducted a records search on September 5, 2009, and September 26, 2011, using data provided by the State of California CHRIS. Additionally, AECOM conducted a supplemental

literature review at the SCIC on November 16, 2012, and a records search at the San Diego Museum of Man on November 30, 2012. The archival searches consisted of an archaeological and historical records and literature review. The data reviewed included historic maps, the California Inventory of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and the National Register of Historic Places. The search included the immediate vicinity of the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto. This research provides a background of the types of sites that would be expected in the region. The research was also used to determine whether previous surveys had been conducted in the area and what resources had been previously recorded within the limits of the community planning boundaries.

Previous Investigations

The results of the records search indicated that 167 previous investigations have been conducted within the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto (Table 1). These include survey investigations, testing and data recovery reports, monitoring programs, historic nominations, and environmental impact reports. Below is a list of prehistoric and archaeological reports, followed by a summary of the respective documents. As this report focuses on prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, reports documenting historic built resources are listed in Table 1, but are not summarized below. Reports with negative findings are also not summarized below.

Table 1. Previous Investigations within the Communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto

Document Number (NADB)	Title	Author	Date
1120029	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Proposal to Improve Branch Connections on Highway 94 Between Route 15 and Route 805.	Dominici, Debra A., and Mary Donovan	1985
1120118	Survey of Freeway Lease Areas FLA80512A and FLA80512B, 11-SD-805, P.M.	Apple, Stephen A.	1984
1120244	A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Imperial Valley Improvement.	Bull, Charles S.	1977
1120324	Archaeological Survey of the Leona Anderson Subdivision, San Diego, California.	Carrico, Richard	1978
1120540	An Archaeological Impact Statement Concerning Route 15 Between Interstate 5 and Interstate 805 Projects: 11-SD-15 Rte. 5 to Rte. 805 11201-093031; 093041; 048131.	Cupples, Sue Ann	1973
1120781	Negative Archaeological Survey Report; First and Second Addendum for 11-SD-15 P.M. RO.6/2.2 11207-048040.	Corum, Joyce	1987
1120820	Cultural Survey Reports for 11-SD-805, 11-SD-15.	Germeshausen, Edward Jr.	1973
1120982	A Report of Cultural Impact Survey: Project: An Archaeological Survey of Valencia View.	Gross, Tim	1974
1120986	An Archaeological Survey of College Crest Townhouses Development Area.	Gross, Tim	1973
1121022	Cultural Resource Survey for the MTDB Bayside LRT Extension.	Gallegos, Dennis, Dayle Cheever, and Richard Carrico	1986
1121200	An Environmental Impact Report of a Parcel in San Diego County.	Easland, Phyllis	1974
1121218	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed MTDB Urban Transit Corridor (11812-634515-6T11232B).	Crotteau, Karen	1983

Document Number (NADB)	Title	Author	Date
1121269	A Cultural Survey of Portions of Las Chollas, South Las Chollas, Los Coches Forester, and Loma Alta Stream Basins in San Diego County, California.	Pettus, Roy E.	1979
1121573; 1121772	The Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the South Chollas Valley Trunk Sewer Project Dep. No. 88-0710.	Smith, Brian F.	1989
1122231	Results of an Archaeological Study for the Holy Cross Cemetery Project: An Archaeological and Historical Survey and Test of a 3.4-Acre Initial Study/ Conditional Use Permit Project Conducted in Accordance with CEQA and the Guidelines of the City of San Diego.	Smith, Brian F, and Larry Pierson	1991
1122232	Negative Declaration: Environmental Impact Report for Holy Cross Cemetery.	City of San Diego	1992
1122476	Cultural Resources Inventory of the San Diego Gas and Electric Company South Bay AFC Transmission Line Repower Project.	Olson, Richard V.	1993
1122529	Draft Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation of the Plaza Vista Tentative Map, San Diego.	Wade, Sue	1992
1122544	Historical Assessment Fornaca Family Bakery.	Cooper, Anne Pierce	1992
1122577	Cultural Resource Survey for the Valencia Park Library Project, San Diego.	Kyle, Carolyn, and Roxana Philips	1993
1122629	Cultural Resource Survey for the Lazzell Residence Project, San Diego, California.	Clevenger, Joyce, and Danielle Huey	1991
1122702	Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed State Route 252 in San Diego, California 11-SD-252 Proposed 11206-113011.	Carrillo, Charles	1981
1122735	Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Mallard Street Vacation Project, San Diego, California.	Wade, Sue	1993
1122901	Cultural Resource Survey for the Task 14, Highland Park Estate Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego, California.	Kyle, Carolyn, and Dennis Gallegos	1994
1123030	Results of an Archaeological Monitoring Program for the Bonita Pipeline Project (DEP. No. 89-1044), San Diego, California.	Smith, Brian, and Larry Pierson	1995
1123153	Results of an Archaeological Monitoring Program for the Bonita Pipeline Project (DEP #84-1044), San Diego, California.	Smith, Brian F., and Larry Pierson	1996
1123336	Learn Laboratories Archaeological Survey.	Robbins-Wade, Mary	1995
1123384	Cultural Resources Survey for the Sewer Group 623 Project, Three Pipeline Segments in the Southcrest District, City of San Diego, California.	Case, Robert P., and John Dietler	1998
1123408	Historic Properties Inventory for the Proposed Highland Park Estates Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California.	Glenn, Brian	1993
1123457	Archaeological Monitoring of Excavation During Construction for the Sewer and Water Group 55 Project.	Brown, Joan	1998
1123476; 1127384	Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Imperial Creek Project, City of San Diego, California.	Pigniolo, Andrew R., Michael Baksh, and Stephen R. Van Wormer	1999
1123530	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for Sewer Group Job 622, Four Sewer Pipeline Segments in the Shelltown District, San Diego, California.	Carrico, Richard, and John Dietler	1998
1123535	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Vista Verde Apartments Project, 33rd Street and Ocean View Boulevard, San Diego, California.	Pierson, Larry	1998
1123602	Historical/Architectural Evaluation of the Noto Property at 637 19th Street, San Diego, California (DEP No. 96-0068).	Phillips, Roxana L.	1996
1123789	Final: Cultural Resource Survey for the Potter Tract and Significance Test of a Portion of Site SDM-W-311, San Diego, California.	Kyle, Carolyn E., Larry Tift, and Dennis R. Gallegos	1999
1123970	Grant Hill Park Historic District.	Various Authors	n.d.
1123971	Frank Zinnel House.	Various Authors	n.d.
1123973	Newby-Whitney House.	Various Authors	n.d.

Document Number (NADB)	Title	Author	Date
1123974	Strandlund Family Residence.	Various Authors	n.d.
1123999	Edwin M. Capps Residence.	Various Authors	n.d.
1124385	Historic Properties Inventory for the Proposed Montclair Canyon Sewer Project.	Ogden Environmental and Energy Services	1993
1124419	Archaeological Survey of Helix Heights Naval Hospital Alternative Project Site.	Carrico, Richard L., and Clifford V.F. Taylor	1982
1124420	Historical Resource Evaluation Report for the San Diego-Coronado Bay Bridge [#57-857]; Chicano Park and the Chicano Park Murals, San Diego County.	Fisher, Jim	1996
1124461	Historic Property Survey Report for the Construction of Interstate 15 (Closing of Imperial Avenue Interchange and Re-alignment of 36th Street), San Diego County, California.	Dominici, Debra	1995
1124542	Cultural Resource Reports for Water Pump Station at 65th and Herrick, Group Job 476 and Group Job 486.	Alter, Ruth, and Timothy Gross	1995
1124594	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Home Avenue Trunk Sewer.	City of San Diego	1991
1124603	Public Notice of Finding of No Significance Impact/Negative Declaration and Notice to Public of Request for Release of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Funds, Sherman Heights Community Center.	City of San Diego	1992
1124680	An Archaeological Survey of the Winnett Homes Project.	Smith, Brian	1997
1124737	Historic Property Survey Reports for the San Diego–Coronado Bay Bridge Seismic Retrofit Projects 1, 2, and 3.	Caltrans	1997
1124761	Historical Resources Compliance Report – San Diego–Coronado Bay Bridge Seismic Retrofit Project 4.	Rosen, Martin	1998
1124864	Cultural Resources Survey and Historical Archaeological Testing Program, Sherman Heights Community Center Site SDI-121253, 2232, 2254, 2260 Island Avenue West ½ of Lot #11, Lot #12, and Lot #13, Block #10 of Sherman's Addition, San Diego, California.	Roth, Linda	1991
1125309	Archaeological Monitoring of Excavation During Construction of Sewer Replacement Group 628, DEP No. 91-0093, Located in the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California.	Becker, Kenneth M., and Joan C. Brown	1997
1125427	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Imperial Marketplace Project, City of San Diego, California.	Pignuolo, Andrew, John Dietler, and Michael Baksh	2000
1125506	Cultural Resources Inventory and Significant Assessment of CA-SDI-11959 for the Encanto Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California.	Robbins-Wade, Mary, and Timothy Gross	1991
1125580	Cultural Resource Survey for a Parcel Located at the Intersection of Imperial Avenue and 28th Street, The Tire Dudes Project, City of San Diego, California.	Kyle, Carolyn	2000
1125597	Mitigated Negative Declaration for Kingdom House of Jehovah's Witnesses.	City of San Diego	1992
1125647	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration 65th and Herrick Street Pump Plant.	City of San Diego	1996
1125721	Historic & Archaeological Analysis for the Village at Euclid Property, The 1925–1932 Rice Homesite.	Van Wormer, Steven, and Sue Wade	2000
1125798	Golden Hill House, 2410 E Street.	Claussen, Mark	2001
1125854	First Supplemental Historic Property Report for the Construction of Interstate 15 Along 40th Street, San Diego County, California (11-SD-15 [40th Street] P.M. M3.5/R5.6 11288-048661).	Dominici, Debra	1995
1125864	A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Imperial Avenue Improvement.	Bull, Charles S.	1977
1125907	Mitigated Negative Declaration for Highland Park Estate Trunk Sewer Phase II.	City of San Diego	1994
1125913	Mitigated Negative Declaration for Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church.	City of San Diego	1994
1126075	Mitigated Negative Declaration for Noto Residence.	City of San Diego	2001

Document Number (NADB)	Title	Author	Date
1126182	Cultural Resource Survey for the Porter Tract and Significance Test of a Portion of Site SDM-W-311, San Diego, California.	Kyle, Carolyn, Larry Tift, and Dennis Gallegos	1998
1126221	A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Vesta Telecommunications Inc. Fiber Optic Alignment, River County to San Diego County, California.	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2000
1126308	Investigation of the Reading Site (SDM-W-1504), An Early Milling Site in San Diego, California.	Norwood, Richard Hamilton	1980
1126320	Mitigated Negative Declaration: Holy Cross Mausoleum: A Conditional Use Permit Amendment and a Southeastern San Diego Development Permit Amendment #96-7710.	City of San Diego	1998
1126501	Mayberry Apartments Archaeology; P2K No. 96002428.	Robbins-Wade, Mary	1999
1126525	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for the Branch Connections on Highway 94 Between Route 15 and Route 805.	Dominici, Debra	1985
1126799	Historic Property Survey Report Negative Findings Improvements to Highway 15 from State Route 94 to Ocean View Blvd.	Corum, Joyce	1987
1126888	Historic Resources Inventory – 628 30th Street, San Diego, CA.	Galvan, Juan M.	1995
1127005	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Chicano Federation Building Renovation.	City of San Diego	2000
1127043	Public Notice of Proposed Negative Declaration Market Street Offices.	City of San Diego	1999
1127061	Addendum to a Mitigated Negative Declaration – 65th and Herrick Street Pump Plant.	City of San Diego	1999
1127084	Combined FONSI/Negative Declaration and Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds – Vista Verde Apartments.	City of San Diego	1998
1127248	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Control Area Police Station, San Diego, California.	Harris, Nina, Steve Van Wormer, and Dennis Gallegos	1999
1127364	Archaeological Resources Record Review and Field Survey for Water Pump Station at 65th and Herrick, San Diego, California, 92101.	Alter, Ruth C., and Timothy Gross	1995
1127380	Rigel Street Bridge (#57C-0415) Replacement Project, City of San Diego.	Caltrans	1999
1127424	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Valencia Palms Business Park Project, San Diego, California.	Pigniolo, Andrew, and Stephanie Murray	2002
1127477	Community Preparatory School: Cultural Resources Survey.	Wade, Sue	2001
1127551	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. SD 821-01, San Diego County, California.	Duke, Curt	2002
1127559	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. SD 675-01, San Diego County, California.	Duke, Curt	2002
1127998	Historical Nomination of the South Park Commercial Transit Historic District.	May, Ronald V.	2002
1128013	Results of Archaeological Monitoring at Sewer and Water Group Job 686, K01053C, CIP No. 44-215 20/73-8 2.6, LDR No. 40-0470, WO 174731/184091.	Pierson, Larry J.	2002
1128087	Cultural Resource Survey for the Parcel Located at the Intersection of 40th and Broadway Streets, A Habitat for Humanity.	Kyle, Carolyn	1998
1128088	Cultural Resource Survey for the San Diego Habitat for Humanity Gamma Street Project.	Kyle, Carolyn	1999
1128098	Cultural Resource Survey for the Netta Terrace Subdivision Project LDR No. 41-1058.	Kyle, Carolyn E.	2002
1128136	Mayberry and 45th Streets Sewer Emergency Cultural Resources Evaluation.	Cook, John R.	2000
1128167	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report Otay Second Pipeline Improvement Program.	City of San Diego	2003
1128169	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless, SD-808-11, Kim's Bar-B-Que, 888 South Euclid Avenue, San Diego, CA, 92113.	Lewis, Don	2002

Document Number (NADB)	Title	Author	Date
1128341	Results of Archaeological Monitoring at Mountain View Community Center, K01034C, CIP No. 29-8830, WO# 298330, LDR No. 99-0421.	Pierson, Larry	2003
1128451	Historic Resources Inventory for Middletown Area, San Diego, California.	Brandes, Ray	1981
1128809	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed Varney Drive Project, City of San Diego, California.	McGinnis, Patrick, and Michael Baksh	2003
1128891; 1129030	Cultural Resource Survey for the 252 Corridor Neighborhood Park, City of San Diego, California.	Kyle, Carolyn	2003
1129042	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD878-01, City of San Diego, California.	Kyle, Carolyn	2002
1129072	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD705-02, City of San Diego, California.	Kyle, Carolyn	2002
1129090	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD801-11, City of San Diego, California.	Kyle, Carolyn	2002
1129145	Cultural Resource Survey Report San Diego Bikeways Project, San Diego, California.	Gallegos, Dennis, and Carolyn Kyle	1991
1129502	Archaeological Resources Survey, Catana Street Residential Development, San Diego, California.	Gross, Timothy G.	2003
1129516	The Cemeteries and Gravestones of San Diego County: An Archaeological Study.	Caterino, David	2005
1129578	Cultural Resource Survey for the Champa Property.	Guerrero, Monica C., and Dennis R. Gallegos	2003
1129592	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for Sewer Group Job 744, City of San Diego, California.	McGinnis, Patrick, and Michael G. Baksh	2005
1129604	Completion of Section 106 Responsibilities and Filing of Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR).	Rosen, Martin	2005
1129627	An Archaeological Survey of the Market Street Plaza Project, a 19-Acre Parcel in the City of San Diego, California.	Schaefer, Jerry, and Jim Eighmey	2005
1129655	Cultural Resource Survey for the Educational Cultural Complex Project Located in the City of San Diego, California.	Kyle, Carolyn	2005
1129928	Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SD-808-12 (Island View Market), 5080 Logan Avenue, San Diego, San Diego County, California.	Aislin-Kay, Marnie, and Christeen Taniguchi	2004
1129995	Historical Documentation Survey of the Antiseptic Wet Wask/Snow White Laundry Company Site 3481-3493 National Avenue, San Diego, California, 92113 (PTS 2956).	Moomjian, Scott	2005
1129997	Historic Property Survey Report of Interstate 5/28th Street/National Avenue.	Dominici, Debra, and Emilio Reynon	2006
1130016	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate SD60XR004A, Neighborhood Retail Center, 51 North Highland Avenue, National City, San Diego County, California.	Aislin-Kay, Marnie	2004
1130033	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SS-051-01 (Jacobs Community Center) 510 Federal Boulevard, San Diego, San Diego County, California.	Bonner, Wayne, and Marnie Aislin-Kay	2005
1130210	Historical Property Survey Report for the California Department of Transportation Enhancement Activities (TEA) Grant to Perform Restoration of Murals in Chicano Park, Barrio Logan, City of San Diego, California.	Rosen, Martin	2004
1130245	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cricket Telecommunications Facility Candidate SAN-701 (SDGC San Diego), 334 Willie James Jones Avenue, San Diego, San Diego County, California.	Bonner, Wayne H., and Sarah A. Williams	2006

Document Number (NADB)	Title	Author	Date
1130252	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cricket Telecommunications Facility Candidate SAN-637 (Corona Furniture), 3161 National Avenue, San Diego, San Diego, San Diego County, California.	Bonner, Wayne H., and Marnie Aislin-Kay	2006
1130340	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Euclid Avenue (Trinidad Way to Manzanares Way) Undergrounding District Project, City of San Diego, California.	Pignuolo, Andrew, and Kimberly D. Lauko	2005
1130438	Results of a Cultural Resources Evaluation at Historic Farmstead Site P-37-027351 (CA-SDI-17874) 47th St. Self-Storage Project (Project No. 82503, J.O. NO. 42-5160).	Schaefer, Jerry	2006
1130439	Cultural Resource Survey of the 47th Street Self Storage Project, City of San Diego, California (Project #82503, J.O. NO. 42-5160).	Pignuolo, Andrew R., and Heather L. Kwiatkowski	2006
1130450	Historical Architectural Assessment for the Mount Hope Nextel Wireless Telecommunications Project, Cypress View Mausoleum, City of San Diego, California.	Carrico, Richard, and Stacie Wilson	2006
1130711	Multiple Reports for the Barrio Logan District.	Various Authors	n.d.
1130753	An Archaeological Survey and A Cultural Evaluation of Site W-311 at the Valencia Parkway Project.	Smith, Brian F.	1989
1130822	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Mayfair-Encanto Hills Homes Subdivision Project City.	Case, Robert P.	2006
1130829	The Gorham House.	Various Authors	n.d.
1130896	Report on the Hollington House.	Various Authors	n.d.
1130911	Andrew Jackson Chase House, 2433 "G" Street, San Diego, California, 92102.	Various Authors	n.d.
1130949	Report on the Livingston House.	Various Authors	n.d.
1131032	Our Lady of Angels Church 1906–1996 At the Corner of 24th Street and G Street in the Sherman Heights Historic District.	Livingston, Douglas E., and Kathryn Willetts	1996
1131064	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SD06808 (Island View Market), 5080 Logan Avenue, San Diego, San Diego County, California.	Bonner, Wayne H., and Marnie Aislin-Kay	2006
1131114	Arrington Move-On, 1157 Tenth Avenue to 2235 K Street, San Diego, California, Treatment Plan for Historic Queen Anne Victorian Residence.	Various Authors	n.d.
1131156	Creekside Sewer Lateral Project, An Addendum to the Naranja Apartment Project, Submitted to Mr. Erich Lathers of BRG Consulting Inc., 304 Ivy Street, San Diego, California, 92101.	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead	2006
1131182	Archaeological Resource Report Form: The Mount Pisgah Baptist Church Project, PTS 114172.	Pierson, Larry J.	2007
1131214	Cultural Resource Monitoring for the Education Cultural Complex Project Located in the City of San Diego, California.	Kyle, Carolyn	2007
1131229	Construction History of the Andrew Jackson Chase House – 2439 G Street, San Diego; APN 535-251-05.	Canada, Linda A.	2005
1131230	Historical Assessment of the Andrew Jackson Chase Cottage, 2439 G Street, San Diego, California.	Moomjian, Scott A.	2005
1131280	The Sherman-Hearne House, 633 20th Street, San Diego, California, 92101.	Various Authors	n.d.
1131333	Villa Montezuma/Jesse Sheppard House – Miscellaneous Documents, 1925 K Street, San Diego, California, 92102.	Various Authors	n.d.
1131340	Weldon-Glasson House (Chateau De Toman) 3139 Franklin Street, San Diego, California, 92113.	Various Authors	n.d.
1131393	Archaeological Resources Survey, King-Chavez Middle School, San Diego, California (Project No. 130159).	Gross, Timothy G.	2007
1131515	The Dranga House, 641 21st Street, Sherman Heights Historical District, San Diego, California.	May, Ronald V., and Dale Ballou May	2008

Document Number (NADB)	Title	Author	Date
1131599	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Facility Candidate SD06998 (Eider Street), 6410 Eider Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California.	Bonner, Wayne H., and Marnie Aislin-Kay	2008
1131708	4895 Castana Street (Project No. 146623) Cultural Resources (Affinis Job No. 2276).	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2008
1131762	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the SDG&E Grant Hill Substation Redevelopment Project, City of San Diego, California.	Case, Robert P., and Carol J. Serr	2008
1131792	Tentative Parcel Mat 0177 at 6505 MacArthur Drive, City of Lemon Grove, California.	Pignuolo, Andrew	2007
1131823	Cultural Resources Technical Report for the San Diego Vegetation Management Project.	Kick, Maureen S.	2007
1131826	Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Stormwater System Maintenance Program, San Diego, California, Project No. 42891.	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2008
1131848	Cultural Resource Study for the Chollas Creek Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California.	Hale, Micah	2008
1131897	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Facility Candidate SD06995 (Good Shepherd Baptist Church), 390 South 39th Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California.	Bonner, Wayne H., and Marnie Aislin-Kay	2008
1131984	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed Bettin Project, City of San Diego, California.	McGinnis, Patrick	2008
1132068	Historical Resource Nomination for the Old Fire Station #19.	City of San Diego	2008
1132124	Archaeological Resources Inventory: 4744 Market Street, San Diego, California.	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2009
1132135	Cultural Resource Survey for the 63rd Street Tentative Parcel Map Project (TPM 132951), Encanto, City of San Diego, California.	Pignuolo, Andrew, and Natalie Brodie	2009
1132160	Historical Assessment of the San Diego Farmers' Market Building at 50 22nd Street.	Crawford, Kathleen	2007
1132200	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (MSWSMP).	Herrmann, Myra	2009
1132269	Victorian House Relocation, 2644 Island Avenue, San Diego, California.	Robbins-Wade, Mary, and John Meriwether	2009
1132275	Archaeological Resources Inventory for Phase II Residential Project, SR 252, San Diego, California.	Robbins-Wade, Mary, and Timothy G. Gross	1998
1132373	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the 2235 K Street Project.	Stropes, Tracy A.	2009
1132400	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the KSON Tower Project.	Pierson, Larry J.	2009
1132429	Cultural Resources Survey and Test Excavation for the Sewer Group 698, San Diego, California.	Zepeda-Herman, Carmen, and Harry Price	2009
1132432	Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Relocation and Rehabilitation of Stephen B. and Fannie Marks Residence.	Umstot, David	2009
1132433	Phase I Environmental Site Assessment 2644 Island Avenue, San Diego, California.	Smith, Shannon L.	2009
1132520	Historic Building Evaluations for the Central Imperial Redevelopment Project, San Diego, California.	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead	2006
1132527	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SD06994A (Henderson Recreation Center), 1035 South 45th Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California.	Bonner, Wayne, and Sarah Williams	2008
1132639	Cultural Resources Report for the Gasoline Station Pump Bays, 4689 Market Street, San Diego, California, 92102.	Alter, Ruth	2009

Document Number (NADB)	Title	Author	Date
--	The Results of an Archaeological Study for the Valencia Park Trunk Sewer Project.	Smith, Brian F.	1991
--	Cultural Resource Survey of the Jehovah's Witnesses Church Site.	Cheever, Dayle, and James Eighmey	1992
--	Archaeological Monitoring of the South Chollas Valley Sewer Project.	Collett, Russell, and Dayle Cheever	1993
--	Historic Properties Survey Report.	Carrico, Richard, and Kathleen Crawford	1994
--	Historical/ Architectural Evaluation of the Noto Property at 637 19th Street, San Diego, California.	Phillips Research Service	1996

(NADB =National Archaeological Database)

Document 1120986 (Gross 1973)

This report documents the results of an archaeological survey investigation for the development of the College Crest Townhouses. One prehistoric isolated find consisting of a mano was located during the survey effort. Several pieces of shell and charcoal were noted but not recorded. Potential historic debris such as ceramics, glass, wood, and construction materials were noted but not recorded. No mitigation measures were recommended.

Document 1121218 (Crotteau 1983)

This archaeological survey report documents the results of a survey investigation. Two cultural resources were previously recorded within the project area, CA-SDI-5816 and SDM-W-311 (SDI-14599). Site CA-SDI-5816 (located outside of the community of Southeastern San Diego) was relocated. Two isolated artifacts consisting of a core/tool and a flaked scraper were observed and may be associated with SDM-W-311, but this site is located under fill and was not relocated during the survey effort.

Document 1121269 (Pettus 1979)

This report documents the results of a cultural survey for several stream basins within San Diego County, including Las Chollas and South Las Chollas in the community of Southeastern San Diego. Surveys for the basin of Las Chollas were not conducted due to restricted access by the military. Survey efforts within South Las Chollas Creek did not relocate site SDM-W-1617 (CA-SDI-13160), but dense vegetation was present during the survey effort.

Document 1121573:1121772 (Brian F. Smith and Associates [BFSA] 1989a)

This report documents the results of an archaeological survey and site evaluation for archaeological resources along the sewer alignment within the South Chollas Valley. One prehistoric site, CA-SDI-11165, was located during the survey effort, and a limited testing program was conducted. The site was determined to represent a Late Prehistoric period habitation area, dating from 1240 to 1380 A.D. and containing an intact midden remnant. This site was recommended significant under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Mitigation measures such as the placement of a rip-rap barrier along creek banks to reduce erosion was recommended to reduce impacts to the site. An updated to document 1121573

finalizes the work conducted at CA-SDI-11165. A testing program included hand excavation of 14 one- by one-meter test excavation units (TEUs) to define the boundaries of the site and to determine potential project impacts to the site. The results of the testing effort indicated the presence of a subsurface deposit that is a remnant of a much larger site that was disturbed by the original construction of the existing Chollas sewer line and re-channelization of South Las Chollas Creek. Based on the testing program, it was determined that the project would avoid the site. Mitigation measures, such as the placement of a rip-rap barrier along the creek banks to reduce erosion, were recommended to reduce impacts to the site.

Document 1122735 (Wade 1993)

This report documents the cultural resources survey efforts and site evaluation for SDM-W-1617 (CA-SDI-13160). This site was relocated during the survey effort. Three 1- by 1-m TEUs were hand excavated to determine the presence or absence of a subsurface deposit. Based on the testing results, this site was determined to be a surface scatter of lithic artifacts with no associated subsurface deposits. As such, this site was recommended not significant under CEQA.

Document 1123030 (Smith and Pierson 1995)

This report documents the monitoring efforts conducted for the construction of the Bonita Pipeline for the City of San Diego Water Department. Two potential historic refuse deposits were observed during the monitoring effort. Material recovered from the first deposit (Temporary Site -1) was collected and determined to represent recent modern trash. This deposit was not recorded. The second deposit was recorded as CA-SDI-14049. Artifacts collected from this site appear to represent an early 1940s to 1950s deposit. This deposit did not appear to extend beyond the exposed trench.

Document 1123153 (Smith and Pierson 1996)

This report appears to be an update to document 1123030. No additional information for site CA-SDI-14049 was added to the report.

Document 1123384 (Case and Dietler 1998)

This report documents the results of a cultural resources survey for three sewer pipeline segments. Small fragmentary marine shell was observed within the mapped location for previously recorded site CA-SDI-12092. As this site appears to be buried, monitoring during ground-disturbing activities for the project was recommended.

Document 123408 (Glenn 1993)

This historic properties inventory was conducted for a sewer line project. Two historic and two potential prehistoric resources were observed during the survey effort. The historic resources consisted of a historic structure and a historic debris deposit. The potential prehistoric resources consisted of two fire-affected rock clusters embedded in a drainage wall, between 150 and 170 centimeters (cm) below the ground surface. These were recorded as one resource, CA-SDI-13248. Testing was recommended to evaluate resource significance.

Document 1123457 (Brown 1998)

This monitoring program was conducted for sewer and water lines. Two isolated historic finds were observed during the monitoring effort. Isolate 1 consisted of one whole clear medicine bottle. Isolate 2 included one intact bottle and two bottle fragments. Fossil materials were also found and collected. Monitoring was recommended for future work in this area.

Document 1123476; 1127384 (Pignuolo et al. 1999)

This report documents the evaluation efforts for three cultural resources located along Imperial Creek: CA-SDI-14788, a prehistoric lithic scatter, and CA-SDI-14789 and CA-SDI-14790, historic refuse deposits. The evaluation program consisted of the hand excavation of 11 TEUs, 16 subsurface evaluation excavation units, and a surface collection of artifacts for all three sites. A subsurface deposit was identified at CA-SDI-14788. Artifacts recovered included lithic debitage and tools, but this site was found to be highly disturbed. Subsurface investigations at CA-SDI-14789 revealed historic building material dating to between 1930 and 1950. CA-SDI-14790 appears to be a surface scatter of historic debris. An extended testing program was conducted at CA-SD-14788. Due to the lack of integrity and low potential for further data, these sites were recommended not significant under CEQA. However, the potential for buried features was noted and monitoring was recommended.

Document 1123789 (Kyle et al. 1999)

This report documents the cultural resources survey conducted for the Potter Tract and significance testing conducted at a portion of site SDM-W-311 (CA-SDI-14599). Site SDM-W-311 was not relocated during the survey effort, but a testing program was conducted at the previously mapped location for SDM-W-311. Fourteen shovel test pits (STPs) were placed within and adjacent to the previously recorded site boundary. Recent faunal material and trash, along with four pieces of lithic debitage, were recovered during the testing program. Based on the testing results, it was determined that the portion of this site within the project area was destroyed by previous channelization of South Las Chollas Creek. Monitoring was recommended during ground-disturbing activities in the area.

Document 1124864 (Roth 1991a)

This report documents the results of a cultural resources survey and historic archaeological testing program conducted at the Sherman Heights Community Center. The testing effort consisted of excavation of exploratory trenching. During the testing effort, two historic debris deposits, a cistern, and a privy associated with the Haines family from the early 20th century were observed and recorded as site CA-SDI-12253. Based on archival research conducted and the results of the testing effort, CA-SDI-12253 was recommended not significant under CEQA. However, an interpretive display for the Haines House incorporating artifacts recovered from the testing effort was developed and is housed at the Sherman Heights Community Center.

Document 1225427 (Pignuolo 2000)

This report documents monitoring efforts conducted at three cultural resources, CA-SDI-14788, a prehistoric lithic scatter, and CA-SDI-14789 and CA-SDI-14790, historic refuse deposits, during construction of the Imperial Marketplace. Six potential hearth features were observed during the monitoring effort; all features appeared to be disturbed. Artifacts recovered included

manos, metates, and lithic debitage and tools. Several marine shell fragments were also noted. A representative sample of historic bottles was recovered from CA-SDI-14789, which appeared to be a trash pit filled with household refuse from the late 1940s to 1950s. No features or artifacts associated with CA-SDI-14790 were observed during the monitoring effort.

Document 1125506 (Robbins-Wade and Gross 1991)

This report addresses the cultural resources inventory and site significance assessment conducted for the Encanto Trunk Sewer Project. One site was relocated during the survey effort, CA-SDI-10252, consisting of a historic foundation and adobe walls with associated debris. Three new prehistoric resources, CA-SDI-11959, CA-SDI-11960, and CA-SDI-12087, and one new isolated find were identified. CA-SDI-11959 consists of a small processing camp. A testing program was conducted at this site that included two 1- by 1-m TEUs and a surface collection. Artifacts recovered included lithic debitage and tools, marine shell, faunal material, and Tizon Brownware, indicating a Late Prehistoric occupation. CA-SDI-11960 consisted of a small marine shell scatter in an area previously disturbed. CA-SDI-12087 included two pieces of marine shell and one piece of lithic debitage located in a disturbed area. One isolated prehistoric artifact and four historic ceramic sherds were also observed and collected. Based on the survey and testing efforts, CA-SDI-11959 was recommended significant under CEQA, and avoidance of the site was recommended. CA-SDI-10252 was not tested and was determined to post-date the 1940s. As the remaining sites would not be impacted by the project, a testing program to determine site significance was not conducted.

Document 1125721 (Van Wormer and Wade 2000)

This report documents the historic research, field investigation, and monitoring effort for a subdivision development. The remains of a two-story single-family residence constructed after 1900 was observed. This structure was demolished in 1939. However, several historic artifacts dating from 1906 to the 1930s were observed, indicating the possible presence of a buried deposit. A subsequent monitoring effort was conducted during grading. Historic refuse recovered was determined to be associated with the Rice family through historic research. No further work was recommended.

Document 1126182 (Kyle et al. 1998)

This report documents the results of a field investigation and significance testing conducted for a portion of CA-SDI-14599 (SDM-W-311). This site was not relocated during the survey effort, but a testing program consisting of hand excavation of 14 STPs was conducted. Limited cultural material was recovered from one STP. The results of the testing program indicated that the portion of the site within the project area had been destroyed during construction and channelization of the drainages in the area. Monitoring during construction was recommended.

Document 1126308 (Norwood 1980)

This volunteer effort documented results of a testing effort at site SDM-W-1504 (the Reading Site). The results indicated that the site was occupied during the Early Milling period or the La Jolla period, dating to 3600 +/-100 B.P. based on radiocarbon dating of charcoal from the site. As this was a volunteer effort, no further recommendations were made.

Document 1127248 (Harris et al. 1999)

This report documents the results of a monitoring program conducted for the Central Area Police Substation. Historic debris from the early to mid-1900s was observed during the monitoring effort. The majority of items observed were consumer items, household items, and personal items. No further work was recommended.

Document 1126516 (Caterino 2005)

This thesis manuscript documents the results of historic research and field investigations identifying known and unmarked cemeteries and gravestones located within San Diego County. Several of these are located within the community of Southeastern San Diego, such as Mount Hope Cemetery and Holy Cross Cemetery.

Document 1129592 (McGinnis and Baksh 2005)

This report documents the monitoring program conducted for a sewer group project. Eleven cultural resources were identified during the monitoring program. These consisted of eight historic debris deposits (CA-SDI-17202, CA-SDI-17204, CA-SDI-17248, CA-SDI-17309, CA-SDI-17430, P-37-026357, P-37-026358, and P-37-026359) and two prehistoric shell scatters (CA-SDI-17203 and CA-SDI-17429). One piece of Tizon Brownware was also observed at CA-SDI-17203. None of the resources identified were recommended significant under CEQA. However, sites CA-SDI-17202, CA-SDI-17482, and CA-SDI-17429 extended outside of the project area and may retain intact deposits outside of the area monitored.

Document 1130340 (Pignuolo and Lauko 2005)

This report documents the results of a monitoring program for the undergrounding of utilities. One historic refuse deposit, CA-SDI-17596, was observed during the monitoring effort. This appears to be a small discrete domestic refuse deposit from the 1940s. Data recovery of this feature was conducted, and it was recommended not significant under CEQA. Additional monitoring was recommended for future work in the area.

Document 1130438 (Schaefer 2006)

This report documents the testing program conducted at previously recorded site CA-SDI-17874. This site was recorded as a portion of a foundation with associated artifact scatters. A series of backhoe trenches were excavated in an effort to locate subsurface deposits. No subsurface deposits were identified. As such, this site was not recommended for landmark designation and no further work was recommended.

Document 1130439 (Pignuolo and Kwiatkowski 2006)

This report documents the survey investigation for a proposed self-storage facility. One new cultural resource was identified during the survey effort, CA-SDI-17874. This site was recorded as a portion of a foundation with associated artifact scatters. Construction monitoring was recommended.

Document 1130753 (BFSA 1989b)

This archaeological study documents the results of a field reconnaissance and evaluation program for CA-SDI-14599 (SDM-W-311) for proposed road construction for the extension of

Valencia Parkway. At the time of the field investigation, CA-SDI-14599 appeared to be capped by an asphalt parking lot. Trenching was conducted to determine if intact portions of CA-SDI-14599 remained under the asphalt. No evidence of this site was observed during the trenching effort. As such, it was determined that the project would not adversely impact cultural resources, and no additional work was recommended.

Document 1130822 (Case 2006)

This report documents the results of an archaeological survey conducted for a proposed subdivision. Two new cultural resources were observed during the survey effort. One consisted of an isolated prehistoric core and the other consisted of a historic refuse deposit and associated landscaping (no assigned trinomials or primary numbers are associated with the report). As these sites have not been evaluated, monitoring was recommended for construction work.

Document 1131708 (Robbins-Wade 2008)

This report documents the results of a cultural resources survey for a private parcel. One previously record site, CA-SDI-11960, was relocated during the survey effort. A sparse scatter of marine shell with no associated artifactual material was observed in a highly disturbed area. This site was determined to be a secondary deposit within fill. No further work was recommended.

Document 1131762 (Case and Serr 2008)

This monitoring program was conducted for the redevelopment of the Grant Hill Substation. One historic resource, CA-SDI-18580, was observed. This site consists of a series of historic deposits that range in age from the 1930s to the early 1950s. A data recovery program was recommended to be developed and implemented.

Document 1132275 (Robbins-Wade and Gross 1998)

This archaeological inventory was conducted for a residential redevelopment project. One previously recorded cultural resource, CA-SDI-12087, was relocated during the project. A light density of marine shell was observed with no associated artifactual material in an area of imported fill. The site was determined to be a secondary deposit and no additional work was recommended.

Document 1132429 (Zepeda-Herman and Price 2009)

This report documents the results of a survey investigation and testing program conducted for a sewer group project. One previously recorded site, CA-SDI-17293, was observed within the project area during the survey effort. A testing program was conducted and consisted of the hand excavation of 19 STPs and two TEUs. Marine shell, Tizon Brownware sherds, groundstone fragments, lithic debitage, and non-human faunal remains were recovered. One hearth feature was also observed. The margins of the site appeared to lack integrity, but an intact portion of the site remained, representing one of the few coastal habitation areas within the City that has not been destroyed by development. As such, this site was recommended significant under CEQA criterion 4. Avoidance of this site was recommended. If avoidance is not possible, a data recovery would be developed and implemented, and construction monitoring would be conducted by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

A total of 32 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto (Figure 6 – confidential figure, see Appendix B). Of these, 13 are prehistoric resources, 18 are historic resources, and one is a multi-component site (Table 2). The 13 prehistoric resources consist of two temporary camps, two shell scatters, two shell and two lithic scatters with associated midden, one habitation site, one ethnographic village of *Las Choyas*, and two isolated finds. The 18 historic resources include 13 historic debris deposits, two historic foundations with associated features, two historic debris deposits with associated features, and one remnant of a historic residence. The single multi-component site consists of two historic loci and two prehistoric loci.

CA-SDI-10252 (SDM-W-4591)

This site, consisting of a historic foundation and adobe brick walls, was originally recorded as a potentially lost mission or rancho (Stein 1985). The site was relocated in 1990 on a vacant lot near the intersection of 45th Street and Imperial Avenue (Gross and Robbins-Wade 1990a) with an associated scatter of marine shell. It was determined that the walls and foundations may post-date 1952, and that the shell may be associated with fill brought to the area.

CA-SDI-11165 (SDM-W-1616)

CA-SDI-11165 was originally recorded by J. Reading in 1978 (BFSA 1989c) as a lithic scatter with shell midden located along the entire length of Chollas Creek. A testing program was conducted in 1989 by Brian F. Smith and Associates. The testing observed an intact deposit measuring approximately 15 m by 35 m, with a widespread scatter of materials east of the midden in disturbed soils. The artifact assemblage included Late Prehistoric materials, including ceramic sherds, small triangular projectile points, scrapers, flakes, manos, cores, marine shell, and faunal materials. A hearth feature was also observed within the side wall where a drainage cuts through the site.

CA-SDI-11959 (SDM-W-4580)

This site was originally recorded as a lithic and shell scatter located on a bench north of and above South Chollas Creek (Gross and Robbins-Wade 1990b). The site measures 50 m in diameter. Artifactual material included *Chione* and *Argopectin* shell fragments and approximately 10 pieces of debitage consisting of metavolcanic and quartz lithic material.

CA-SDI-11960 (SDM-W-4590)

CA-SDI-11960 is located on a small terrace south of SR-94 and east of I-805 along the south side of South Chollas Creek. The site was originally recorded as a small shell scatter within disturbed soils that may be in secondary depositional context (Gross and Robbins-Wade 1990c). The site was relocated by Affinis in 2008 (Gilletti 2008). The site was observed in very disturbed context and was confirmed to be a secondary deposit (Gilletti 2008).

Table 2. Cultural Resources within the Communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto

Primary Number (P-37-)	Permanent Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	San Diego Museum of Man (SDM-W-)	Site Description	Date Recorded
010252	10252	4591	Historic foundation and adobe brick	1990; 1985
011165	11165	1616	Temporary camp	1989; 1978
011959	11959	4580	Shell and lithic scatter	1990
011960	11960	4590	Shell scatter	2008; 1990
012087	12087	4660	Shell and lithic scatter	1998; 1990
012091	12091	193	Temporary camp	1991; 1960; 1930s
012253	12253	5380	Historic debris deposits, cisterns; Haines privy	1991
13160	13160	1617	Shell, lithic, and groundstone scatter	1993; 1978
--	13248	5499	Multi-component site	1993
014217	14049	--	Historic debris deposit	1995
--	14599	311	Habitation site	1997
016296	14788	7168	Lithic scatter	1997
016297	14789	7169	Historic debris scatter	1998
016298	14790	7170	Historic debris scatter	1998
017308	15144	--	Historic debris deposit	1999
018965	15790	--	Historic debris deposit	2000
024805	16436	--	Historic debris deposit	2002
025022	16644	--	Historic debris deposit	2003
025123	16645	--	Historic debris deposit	2003
025706	17099	--	Shell scatter	2004
025852	17202	--	Historic debris deposit	2004
025853	17203	193; 194; 4670	Village of <i>Las Choyas</i>	2009; 2006; 1962; 1930s
025854	17204	--	Historic debris deposit	2004
025854	17283	--	Historic debris deposit	2004
026909	17596	--	Historic debris deposit	2005
--	17874	--	Historic debris scatter, foundations, and landscape remnants	2006
028954	18580	--	Historic debris deposit	2008; 2006
--	--	1196	Isolate – metate	1976
--	--	1504	Lithic and shell scatter	1978
--	--	4589	Isolate – core	1990
--	--	6878	Historic residence	1987
--	--	7532	Historic debris deposit with associated foundations	2000

CA-SDI-12087 (SDM-W-4660)

This site was originally recorded by Affinis (Gross 1990). The site consists of a light scatter of marine shell with small concentrations of denser material and one piece of lithic debitage; it was considered potentially a secondary deposit within artificial fill. The site was relocated in 1998 (Gross and Robbins-Wade 1998). A testing program and evaluation effort was not conducted at this site, as the site was avoided through project redesign. However, it was determined that the marine shell observed here is a component of the artificial fill and not a cultural deposit.

CA-SDI-12091(SDM-193)

CA-SDI-12091 is located along the banks of Chollas Creek just south and below the National Avenue crossing with I-5 to the north and Main Street to the south and west. The site was originally recorded by C.L. Hubbs et al. in 1962 as part of studies of radiocarbon measurements in the area. Hubbs and colleagues also indicated that the site may also contain the remaining portion of W-193, recorded by Malcolm Rogers in the 1930s. The site record was updated in 1991, describing the site as a temporary camp or occupational site with artifacts and shell observed within three separate strata (Pigniolo 1991).

CA-SDI-12253 (SDM-W-5380)

This site was recorded as a historic archaeological resource with four features consisting of two trash deposits, a cistern, and a privy associated with the Haines residence between 1908 and 1920 (Roth 1991b). The privy had previously been emptied. The site was destroyed during construction trenching and excavation.

CA-SDI-13160 (SDM-W-1617)

CA-SDI-13160 was originally recorded by J. Reading in 1978 (Wade and Collett 1993) as a light shell scatter with associated lithics and groundstone. A testing program was conducted in 1993 (Wade and Collett 1993). Based on the testing program, the site appears to be a surface scatter measuring approximately 40 m by 20 m, with an archaeological artifact assemblage consisting of two mano fragments, a unifacial core, and two marine shell fragments. The site area appears to have been previously disturbed by development upslope and grading by the property owner.

CA-SDI-13248 (SDM-W-5499)

Site CA-SDI-13248 was recorded as a multi-component site with two historic loci and two potential prehistoric loci (Glenn and Briggs 1993). The historic loci consist of a historic structure and a historic debris deposit. The prehistoric loci consist of two fire-affected rock clusters embedded in a drainage wall between 150 and 170 cm below the ground surface.

CA-SDI-14049

This site was recorded as a 1950s historic trash lens. It was located during pipeline trenching activities at the head of an unnamed drainage located on Euclid Avenue between Logan and Coban Streets (BFSA 1995). Artifactual material observed consisted primarily of household/domestic use items, and included household glass containers, liquor bottles, medicinal bottles, cosmetic bottles, Fiesta Ware and stoneware ceramic sherds, garments for toys, a shell button, and a small medal padlock.

CA-SDI-14599 (SDM-W-311)

CA-SDI-14599 was originally recorded as a prehistoric occupation site, based on field notes located at the San Diego Museum of Man (Tift 1997). These notes indicate that two seasons of excavation were conducted in 1949 and 1950. A series of 5-foot by 5-foot grids encompassing an area of 55 feet by 15 feet was excavated to a depth of 30 inches. At least 30 pieces of lithic debitage and groundstone were recovered from this effort. The site was relocated in 1997, and a testing program was conducted (Tift 1997). Modern trash debris consisting of glass and ceramic sherds and four pieces of lithic debitage were recovered from 14 STPs. Based on this testing program, it was determined that the site had been destroyed during construction of Imperial Avenue and associated structures south of Imperial Avenue.

CA-SDI-14788 (SDM-W-7168)

This site was recorded as a lithic scatter located on a finger ridge north of Imperial Creek, with a large concentration sloping toward the creek (O’Neil and Pignuolo 1997). The site measures approximately 70 m by 130 m and consists of between 200 and 300 pieces of lithic debitage. Lithic material consists primarily of fine-grained green metavolcanics.

CA-SDI-14789 (SDM-W-7169)

CA-SDI-14789 was recorded as historic trash scatters within primary context and secondary deposits of push piles incorporating burnt remains of a structure and associated trash (Pignuolo 1998a). Artifactual material observed includes a circular feature, fragmentary sun-purple glass, whole bottles, metal cans, cut bone, metal objects, burnt wood, and concrete. A structure appears on the 1902 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle at this location and on a 1928 aerial of the area.

CA-SDI-14790 (SDM-W-7170)

CA-SDI-14790 was recorded as a historic trash scatter sparsely distributed on an alluvial terrace north of Imperial Creek (Pignuolo 1998b). A structure appears in this location on a 1928 aerial of this area, and the historic trash scatter may be associated with this structure. Artifactual material observed included three sun-purple glass fragments and two ceramic sherds in a 20-m by 30-m area.

CA-SDI-15144

This site was recorded as a historic trash deposit identified during construction monitoring for a new police substation and associated parking lot (Tift and Harris 1999). The deposit consists of a “smear” of materials, including glass, ceramics, metal, wood, and other materials located 5 feet below surface, with a concentration of artifactual material that may represent the remains of a privy.

CA-SDI-15790

CA-SDI-15790 was recorded as a buried historic debris deposit, observed during sewer trenching monitoring (Pierson 2000). Residential refuse from the late 19th to early 20th century was found in a thin, possibly disturbed, deposit between 3 feet to 4 feet below street surface for approximately 17 feet within the trench line; the deposit may extend laterally under the pavement. Artifactual material included building materials; household items such as glass bottle fragments, ceramics sherds, and cosmetic jars; food items such as cut bone and marine shell; and shoe fragments.

CA-SDI-16436

This site was recorded as a buried historic deposit observed during construction monitoring (Walker 2002). The site measures 200 feet by 100 feet and consists of two concentrations, one of which appears intact. Artifactual material observed consisted of building materials such as concrete, ceramic insulators, nails, and wire; residential refuse such as medicine bottles, liquor bottles, and consumer bottles; ceramic sherds; and personal items such as a ladies shoe, bisque doll fragments, and a metal decorative brooch. Sidewalk stamps located adjacent to the location of the deposit indicate that the deposit pre-dates 1928.

CA-SDI-16644

CA-SDI-16644 was recorded as a buried historic deposit observed during construction monitoring (BFSA 2003a). A limited testing program consisting of one 1-m by 1-m TEU was conducted. Artifactual material recovered included domestic materials consisting of whole and fragmented glass bottles and ceramic items from circa 1948 to 1951. The entire deposit was removed during the monitoring and testing effort.

CA-SDI-16645

This site was recorded as a buried historic deposit observed during construction monitoring (BFSA 2003b). A limited testing program consisting of one 1-m by 1-m TEU was conducted. Artifactual material recovered included domestic materials consisting of whole and fragmented glass bottles and ceramic items from circa 1925. The entire deposit was removed during the monitoring and testing effort.

CA-SDI-17099

CA-SDI-17099 was recorded as a light shell scatter with a possible buried midden component (Hector and Zelanka 2002). The site is located on the south bank of South Chollas Creek within an open lot that has been previously disturbed. No other artifactual material was observed.

CA-SDI-17202

This site was recorded as a buried historic refuse deposit observed during construction monitoring (McGinnis 2004a). Artifactual material observed included consumer goods consisting mainly of whole and fragments of glass bottles and jars. Household items also observed included flatware, ceramic sherds, and hardware.

CA-SDI-17203 (SDM-193, -194, and -4670)

CA-SDI-17203 was originally recorded by Malcolm Rogers in the 1930s (SDM-W-193) as the ethnographic village of *Las Choyas* (Rogers n.d.), located near the mouth of Las Chollas Creek and the surrounding area. The site contained hearth features and a shell midden. Since then, several cultural resource investigations have been conducted at CA-SDI-17203. Shell samples were collected for research on paleoclimate studies in the area by Carl L. Hubbs in 1962 (Hubbs et al. 1962). Radiocarbon dates from the shell samples ranged from 2100 to 950 +/-220 B.P., indicating a Late Prehistoric occupation of the site. The site was revisited by Tierra Environmental personnel in 2005, who observed intact shell midden at a depth of 7 feet in trenches within Main Street, west of 32nd Street (McGinnis and Baksh 2005). Associated wood, charcoal, and fire-affected rock were also observed. An archaeological survey of the area was

conducted by Laguna Mountain Environmental, which resulted in expanding the site boundaries and incorporating previously recorded sites CA-SDI-12092, CA-SDI-12090, CA-SDI-17202, CA-SDI-17204, and CA-SDI-17283 into the village complex of *Las Choyas* (Kwiatkowski 2006). An archaeological testing and evaluation program was conducted by RECON in 2009 along Greeley Avenue in an effort to establish site boundaries, identify areas that may contain intact buried deposits, and evaluate the site's eligibility for the CRHR. Based on the testing results, it was determined that the site is eligible for the CRHR under criterion D (Zepeda-Herman and Price 2009).

Currently, separate data recovery efforts led by LSA and testing/monitoring efforts led by Laguna Mountain Environmental are being conducted at portions of site CA-SDI-17203. Additionally, testing, data recovery, and monitoring efforts led by AECOM were conducted at a portion of CA-SDI-17203 for a San Diego Gas & Electric gas line relocation project as part of a larger infrastructure project conducted by the City for Sewer Group 698 (Bowden-Renna and Jordan-Connor, 2012).

CA-SDI-17204

This site was recorded as a trash deposit observed during construction monitoring (McGinnis 2004b). Artifactual material consists of several bottle fragments and ceramic sherds. It appears that these items were thrown into a sewer line trench originally excavated in the early 19th century.

CA-SDI-17283

CA-SDI-17293 was recorded as a historic trash scatter (Case 2004). This site consists of glass bottles, household ceramic sherds, and bricks.

CA-SDI-17596

This site was recorded as a buried trash deposit observed during construction monitoring (Lauko and Pignuolo 2005). The deposit was observed from 12 cm below the street surface to approximately 38 cm below the street surface and 180 cm within the trench. The deposit was observed to continue into the north sidewall, and boundaries were not defined. Artifactual material observed was dominated by glass fragments and metal. Ceramic sherds, glass and plastic buttons, shoe parts, milled wood, unidentified metal, plastic and rubber pieces, and faunal material were also observed.

CA-SDI-17874

CA-SDI-17874 was recorded as a historic refuse scatter with associated foundation and landscaping (Pignuolo 2006). Artifactual material observed consisted of a medicine bottle, glass fragments, ceramic sherds, burnt and cut faunal material, and concrete rubble. Several buildings, a possible house, and several outbuildings are located on the 1904 USGS quadrangle, revised in 1930, and on a 1928 aerial of the area. Two olive tree stumps and a eucalyptus tree are also present, possibly associated with the historic structures. A testing program was conducted by Drew Pallette and Jerry Schaefer in 2006 (Schaefer 2006). A series of trenches were excavated over the northern portion of the site. No cultural material was observed subsurface.

CA-SDI-18580

This site was originally recorded as a historic trash deposit consisting of five discreet loci of construction and residential refuse from the 1940s and 1950s (Craft 2006). Some of the construction material may be associated with a single-family residence dating to the 1920s that was demolished for the construction of the Grant Hill Substation. A testing and evaluation program was conducted by Jones & Stokes (Jordan 2005), and the five loci were subsequently combined into two: Locus A and Locus B. Locus A consisted of intermittent trash deposits and included construction and residential debris. Locus B consisted of numerous 1940s and 1950s historic soda bottles. Monitoring was conducted at this site during the construction of the Grant Hill Substation, and the site was subsequently removed (Case and Serr 2008).

SDM-W-1196

This site was recorded as an isolate find consisting of a sandstone metate uncovered during grading for construction. No locational information was included in the report (Carter 1976).

SDM-W-1504

SDM-W-1504 was recorded as a dense lithic and shell scatter overlooking South Chollas Creek to the north (Reading 1978). Dark midden soil was also observed. A small modern constructed reservoir with two partially destroyed concrete structures was observed along the southern perimeter of the site.

SDM-W-4589

This site was recorded as an isolated unifacially flaked cobble-base core (Gross and Robbins-Wade 1990d).

SDM-W-6878

SDM-W-6878 was recorded as a historic single-family, two-story residence built in 1895 by Edward Rogers (Braun and McPherson 1987). The home appears to have been constructed as a rental or spec house. Historic debris deposits may be present in the area.

SDM-W-7532

This site consists of a historic debris deposit with associated house foundations located on a knoll west of Euclid Street (Wade 2000). The original house on this site appears to have been a two-story home with associated outbuildings that appear to have been demolished in 1939.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

AECOM requested a Sacred Lands File check from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). A response was received on November 16, 2012, indicating that no sacred lands have been identified within the vicinity of the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto. The NAHC recommended consultation with tribal entities and other interested parties be conducted as part of the review process, and provided a list of contacts specific to San Diego County for that purpose. Following development of the preliminary draft of this document, the NAHC was contacted again on October 1, 2014 for updated tribal representative contact

information and a response received on October 14, 2015. The preliminary draft of this document was distributed to the identified tribal representatives by mail on October 15, 2014, accompanied by a letter from City of San Diego Senior Environmental Planner Myra Herrmann describing the community plan update process for the communities of Golden Hill, Midway-Pacific Highway, North Park, Old Town, San Ysidro, Southeastern San Diego, Encanto and Uptown. This letter formally invited tribal representatives to consult on these General Plan amendments in accordance with Senate Bill 18 (SB18) and attend a group meeting at the Mission Trails Regional Park Visitors Center on November 13, 2014 to address any issues or concerns related to the review of the archaeological reports for the associated community plan updates. As no responses had been received, each tribal representative also received a follow-up email (or telephone call in cases where no email address was available) on November 10 and 11, 2014; no tribal representatives were present at the November 13 meeting. During the November 10th telephone call, Carmen Lucas of the Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians requested that qualified archaeologists be retained by the city for survey and monitoring efforts. Documentation of correspondence with the NAHC and identified tribal representatives is provided in Appendix C.

CULTURAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

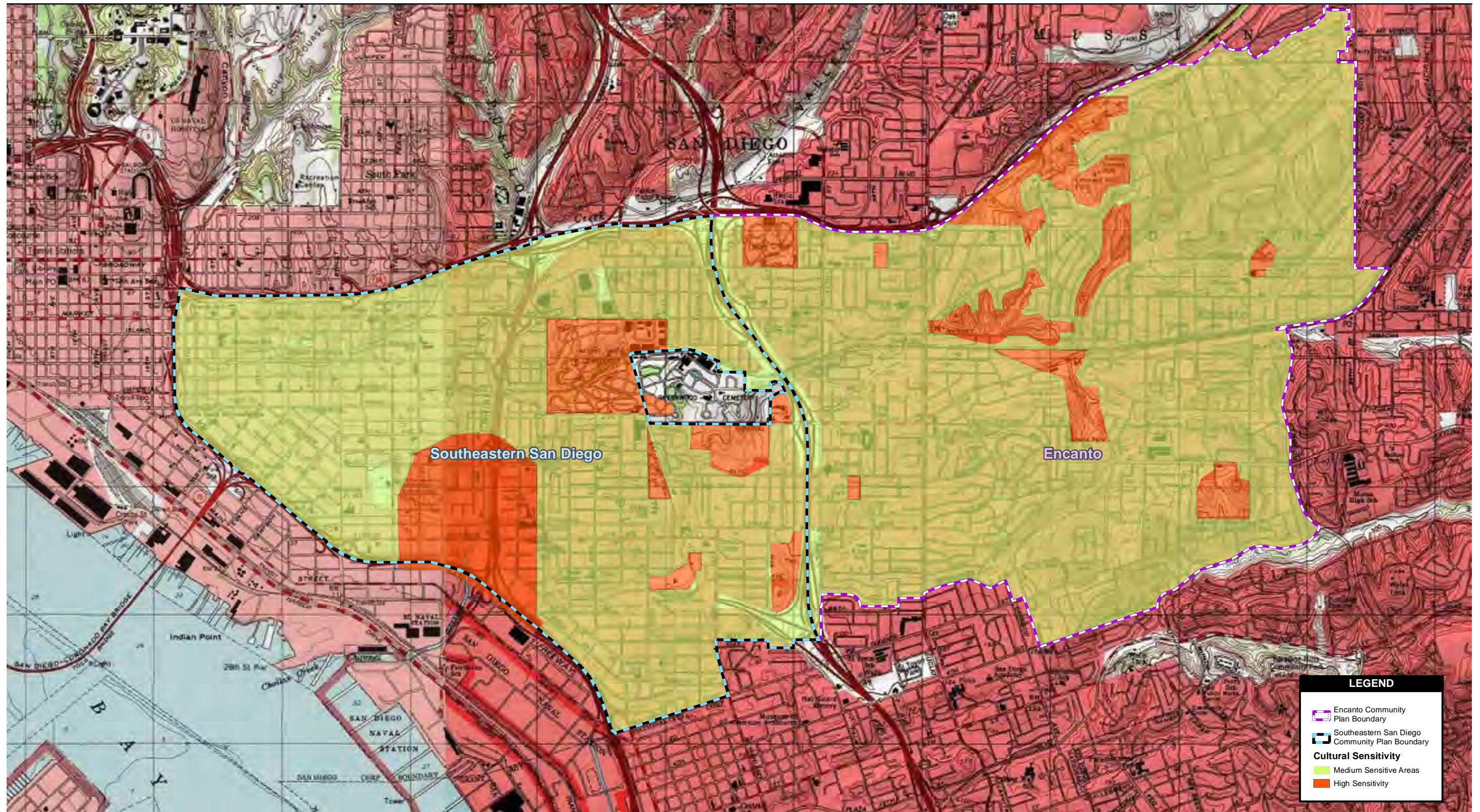
Cultural sensitivity levels are rated low, moderate, or high based on the results of the records searches, NAHC Sacred Lands File check, and regional environmental factors.

A low sensitivity rating indicates that there are few or no previously recorded resources within the study area. Resources at this level would not be expected to be complex, with little to no site structure or artifact diversity. The potential for the identification of additional resources in such areas would be low.

A moderate sensitivity rating indicates that some previously recorded resources were identified within the study area. These are more complex resources consisting of more site structure, diversity of feature types, and diversity of artifact types. The potential for the presence of additional resources in such areas would be moderate.

Areas identified as high sensitivity would indicate that the records search identified several previously recorded sites within the study area. These resources may range from moderately complex to highly complex, with more defined living areas or specialized work space areas, and a large breadth of features and artifact assemblages. The potential for the identification of additional resources in such areas would be high.

Based on the results of the records search, the NAHC Sacred Lands File check, and regional environmental factors, the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto have two cultural sensitivity levels: moderate and high. Although the majority of the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto is developed, numerous previously recorded and newly identified sites and/or features have been observed in a buried context during ground-disturbing construction and infrastructure installation or maintenance activities. In addition, pockets within the communities remain undeveloped, located primarily in canyon areas and designated parks. In addition, the ethnographic villages of *Las Choyas* and *Pu-Shuyi* have been identified archaeologically and ethnographically within the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto, and have been previously identified as an area of concern to the local Native American community. Moreover, water courses such as the Sweetwater River, Chollas Creek, Imperial Creek, and South Chollas Creek were major transportation corridors and ecological resources used during both prehistoric and historic periods. Given these factors, these areas have a high level of cultural sensitivity. Because cultural resources have also been observed during ground-disturbing activities throughout the communities, and because the plan areas are crossed by multiple high-potential water courses, the remainder of the Southeastern San Diego and Encanto community planning areas are considered to have a moderate level of sensitivity for buried archaeological resources (Figure 7).



Source: SanGIS 2011; ESRI 2011; AerialExpress 2010

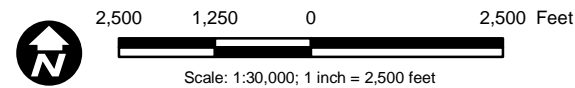


Figure 7
Southeastern San Diego and Encanto
Cultural Sensitivity Areas - Prehistoric Resources

RECOMMENDATIONS

Future discretionary projects located in high sensitivity areas that have not been developed should be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist following the mitigation framework detailed below to determine the potential for the presence or absence of buried archaeological resources. If it is determined that a resource is historically significant, it should be referred to the City's Historical Resources Board for possible designation. Mitigation measures should be initiated for all significant sites, either through avoidance or data recovery.

Native American consultation efforts for all phases of future investigations, including survey, testing, and monitoring activities, will be consistent with the Historic Preservation Element of the City's General Plan. Early consultation is an effective way to avoid unanticipated discoveries, and local tribes may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of resources in the area. In addition, Native American participation would help to ensure that cultural resources within the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto are protected and properly cared for. A current list of local tribes should be obtained through the NAHC for all future projects.

Mitigation Framework

The following mitigation framework is from the City's Historical Resources Guidelines, located in the City's Land Development Manual (City of San Diego 2001).

HIST-1: Prior to issuance of any permit for a future development project implemented in accordance with the Community Plan Update (CPU) area that could directly affect an archaeological resource, the City shall require the following steps be taken to determine (1) the presence of archaeological resources and (2) the appropriate mitigation for any significant resources that may be impacted by a development activity. Sites may include residential and commercial properties, privies, trash pits, building foundations, and industrial features representing the contributions of people from diverse socio-economic and ethnic backgrounds. Sites may also include resources associated with pre-historic Native American activities.

INITIAL DETERMINATION

The environmental analyst will determine the likelihood for a project site to contain historical resources by reviewing site photographs and existing historic information (e.g., Archaeological Sensitivity Maps; the Archaeological Map Book; and the City's "Historical Inventory of Important Architects, Structures, and People in San Diego"), and conducting a site visit. If there is any evidence that the site contains archaeological resources, then a historic evaluation consistent with the City Guidelines would be required. All individuals conducting any phase of the archaeological evaluation program must meet professional qualifications in accordance with the City Guidelines.

STEP 1:

Based on the results of the Initial Determination, if there is evidence that the site contains historical resources, preparation of a historic evaluation is required. The evaluation report would generally include background research, field survey, archaeological testing, and analysis. Before actual field reconnaissance would occur, background research is required, which includes a records search at the SCIC at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man. A review of the Sacred Lands File maintained by the NAHC must also be conducted at this time. Information about existing archaeological collections should also be obtained from the San Diego Archaeological Center and any tribal repositories or museums.

In addition to the records searches mentioned above, background information may include examining primary sources of historical information (e.g., deeds and wills), secondary sources (e.g., local histories and genealogies), Sanborn Fire Maps, and historic cartographic and aerial photograph sources; reviewing previous archaeological research in similar areas, models that predict site distribution, and archaeological, architectural, and historical site inventory files; and conducting informant interviews. The results of the background information would be included in the evaluation report.

Once the background research is complete, a field reconnaissance must be conducted by individuals whose qualifications meet the standards outlined in the City Guidelines. Consultants are encouraged to employ innovative survey techniques when conducting enhanced reconnaissance, including remote sensing, ground-penetrating radar, and other soil resistivity techniques as determined on a case-by-case basis. Native American participation is required for field surveys when there is likelihood that the project site contains prehistoric archaeological resources or traditional cultural properties. If, through background research and field surveys, historical resources are identified, then an evaluation of significance must be performed by a qualified archaeologist.

STEP 2:

Once a historical resource has been identified, a significance determination must be made. It should be noted that tribal representatives and/or Native American monitors will be involved in making recommendations regarding the significance of prehistoric archaeological sites during this phase of the process. The testing program may require reevaluation of the proposed project in consultation with the Native American representative, which could result in a combination of project redesign to avoid and/or preserve significant resources and mitigation in the form of data recovery and monitoring (as recommended by the qualified archaeologist and Native American representative). An archaeological testing program will be required that includes evaluating the horizontal and vertical dimensions of a site; the chronological placement, site function, artifact/ecofact density and variability, and presence/absence of subsurface features; and research potential. A thorough discussion of testing methodologies, including surface and subsurface investigations, can be found in the City Guidelines.

The results from the testing program will be evaluated against the Significance Thresholds found in the City Guidelines. If significant historical resources are identified within the Area of Potential Effect, the site may be eligible for local designation. At this time, the final testing

report must be submitted to Historical Resources Board staff for eligibility determination and possible designation. An agreement on the appropriate form of mitigation is required prior to distribution of a draft environmental document. If no significant resources are found, and site conditions are such that there is no potential for further discoveries, then no further action is required. Resources found to be non-significant as a result of a survey and/or assessment will require no further work beyond documentation of the resources on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site forms, and inclusion of results in the survey and/or assessment report. If no significant resources are found, but results of the initial evaluation and testing phase indicates there is still a potential for resources to be present in portions of the property that could not be tested, then mitigation monitoring is required.

STEP 3:

Preferred mitigation for historical resources is to avoid the resource through project redesign. If the resource cannot be entirely avoided, all prudent and feasible measures to minimize harm shall be taken. For archaeological resources where preservation is not an option, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program is required, which includes a Collections Management Plan for review and approval. The data recovery program shall be based on a written research design and is subject to the provisions as outlined in CEQA Section 21083.2. The data recovery program must be reviewed and approved by the City's Environmental Analyst prior to draft CEQA document distribution. Archaeological monitoring may be required during building demolition and/or construction grading when significant resources are known or suspected to be present on a site, but cannot be recovered prior to grading due to obstructions such as existing development or dense vegetation.

A Native American observer must be retained for all subsurface investigations, including geotechnical testing and other ground-disturbing activities, whenever a Native American Traditional Cultural Property or any archaeological site located on City property or within the Area of Potential Effect of a City project would be impacted. In the event that human remains are encountered during data recovery and/or a monitoring program, the provisions of Public Resources Code Section 5097 must be followed. These provisions are outlined in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) included in the environmental document. The Native American monitor shall be consulted during the preparation of the written report, at which time he/she may express concerns about the treatment of sensitive resources. If the Native American community requests participation of an observer for subsurface investigations on private property, the request shall be honored.

STEP 4:

Archaeological Resource Management reports shall be prepared by qualified professionals as determined by the criteria set forth in Appendix B of the City Guidelines. The discipline shall be tailored to the resource under evaluation. In cases involving complex resources, such as traditional cultural properties, rural landscape districts, sites involving a combination of prehistoric and historic archaeology, or historic districts, a team of experts will be necessary for a complete evaluation.

Specific types of historical resource reports are required to document the methods (see Section III of the City Guidelines) used to determine the presence or absence of historical resources; to

identify the potential impacts from proposed development and evaluate the significance of any identified historical resources; to document the appropriate curation of archaeological collections (e.g., collected materials and the associated records); in the case of potentially significant impacts to historical resources, to recommend appropriate mitigation measures that would reduce the impacts to below a level of significance; and to document the results of mitigation and monitoring programs, if required.

Archaeological Resource Management reports shall be prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format (see Appendix C of the City Guidelines), which will be used by Environmental Analysis Section staff in the review of archaeological resource reports. Consultants must ensure that archaeological resource reports are prepared consistent with this checklist. This requirement will standardize the content and format of all archaeological technical reports submitted to the City. A confidential appendix must be submitted (under separate cover) with historical resources reports for archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties containing the confidential resource maps and records search information gathered during the background study. In addition, a Collections Management Plan shall be prepared for projects that result in a substantial collection of artifacts, and must address the management and research goals of the project and the types of materials to be collected and curated based on a sampling strategy that is acceptable to the City. Appendix D of the City Guidelines (Historical Resources Report Form) may be used when no archaeological resources were identified within the project boundaries.

STEP 5:

For Archaeological Resources: All cultural materials, including original maps, field notes, non-burial-related artifacts, catalog information, and final reports recovered during public and/or private development projects, must be permanently curated with an appropriate institution, one that has the proper facilities and staffing for ensuring research access to the collections consistent with state and federal standards. In the event that a prehistoric and/or historic deposit is encountered during construction monitoring, a Collections Management Plan would be required in accordance with the project MMRP. The disposition of human remains and burial-related artifacts that cannot be avoided or are inadvertently discovered is governed by state (i.e., Assembly Bill 2641 and California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 2001) and federal (i.e., Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act) law, and must be treated in a dignified and culturally appropriate manner with respect for the deceased individual(s) and their descendants. Any human bones and associated grave goods of Native American origin shall be turned over to the appropriate Native American group for repatriation.

Arrangements for long-term curation must be established between the applicant/property owner and the consultant prior to the initiation of the field reconnaissance, and must be included in the archaeological survey, testing, and/or data recovery report submitted to the City for review and approval. Curation must be accomplished in accordance with the California State Historic Resources Commission's Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collection (dated May 7, 1993) and, if federal funding is involved, 36 Code of Federal Regulations 79 of the Federal Register. Additional information regarding curation is provided in Section II of the City Guidelines.

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1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by Cynthia Irwin-Williams. Eastern New Mexico Contributions in Anthropology Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 1–14.

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2009 Cultural Resources Survey and Test Excavation for the Sewer Group 698, San Diego, California. Unpublished Report on File at the South Coastal Information Center.

APPENDIX A
KEY PERSONNEL RESUMES

Rebecca Apple, RPA
Principal/Practice Leader,
Cultural Resources Group/
Senior Archaeologist

Education

MA, Anthropology, San Diego State University
BA, Anthropology, San Diego State University

Professional Registrations

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Accreditation

Certified Archaeology Consultant, County of San Diego

Professional Affiliations

Member, Society for American Archaeology
Member, Society for California Archaeology

Awards + Honors

Phi Kappa Phi
Phi Beta Kappa
University Scholar

Publications + Technical Papers

Introduction to Recent Archeological Investigations at the Salton Sea Test Base, Imperial County California. Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology, Volume 12. Fresno, California (1999).

Recent Archaeological Investigations in the North Las Vegas Valley (with J.H. Cleland and M.S. Kelly). In Crossing the Borders: Quaternary Studies in Eastern California and Southwestern Nevada. San Bernardino County Museum Association Special Publication (1991).

Presentations

Ancient Trails and Rock Features. Paper presented at the 46th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, San Diego, California (2012)

Setting the Scene: Interpretive Planning and Implementation in Old Town Historic State Park. Paper presented at the 42nd Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Burbank, California (2008).

Mapping and Managing Pathways to the Past. Paper presented at the 22nd Annual ESRI International User Conference, San Diego, California (2002).

Introduction to Recent Archaeological Investigations at Salton Sea Test Base, Imperial County, California. Paper presented at the 32nd Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, San Diego (1998).

A Lake Mojave Period Site Near Silver Lake, California (with A. York). Presented at the 26th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Pasadena (1992).

Preliminary Project Results of the San Diego County Studies for the Southwest Powerlink Transmission Project. Presented at the 17th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, San Diego (1983).

Rebecca Apple has more than 25 years of experience in cultural resource management and serves as senior archaeologist for AECOM. Her experience includes managing cultural resources compliance efforts for large complex projects. She is knowledgeable in the procedures and guidelines associated with implementation of NHPA and CEQA. She has managed numerous cultural resource projects, including prehistoric, historic, and ethnographic studies. She has directed inventories, evaluations, data recovery efforts, and monitoring programs. She has also prepared management plans and conducted feasibility studies. Her work frequently includes consultation with municipal, state, and federal agencies, as well as Native American representatives and the public. As part of interdisciplinary teams, she has managed cultural resources investigations and authored cultural resource sections for ISS, EAs, EIRs, and EISs. Her experience includes cultural resource investigations for power plants, transmission lines, pipelines, highways, landfills, water resource facilities, military installations, and commercial and residential development.

Project Experience**Energy and Transmission Projects**

**Stateline Solar Farm Environmental Impact Report/
Environmental Impact Statement,
San Bernardino County, CA**

Cultural resources manager for preparation of EIR/EIS for photovoltaic (PV) energy generation facility. The project will involve construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning an approximately 2,150 acre, 300-megawatt alternating current solar PV energy generation facility. The proposed action would include the PV facility, the 220-kilovolt generation interconnection (gen-tie) transmission line, operations and maintenance facilities, and an access road. All proposed facilities would be located on federal lands managed by the BLM Needles Field Office. Impact analysis was conducted for the 58 cultural resource sites identified within the project's area of potential effects. [2012]

Calnev Pipeline Expansion Project Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement, San Bernardino County, CA to Clark County, NV

Cultural resources manager for preparation of EIR/EIS for 233-mile 16-inch-diameter refined petroleum products pipeline from the Colton Terminal and Pump Station in Colton, California, to the Bracken Junction near the McCarran International Airport in Las Vegas, Nevada. The new 16-inch diameter pipeline would augment the existing subsurface petroleum pipelines, and slightly extend the system to service additional locations. Of the 211 cultural resources identified during the BLM Class III cultural resources surveys within the California APE, 150 were archaeological resources (21 isolated finds, 1 district, and 128 sites). Sidewinder Archaeological District is comprised of multiple sites and loci based on lithic reduction, as well as a network of trails. The 128 sites include historic period debris scatters, trails, lithic scatters, lithic reduction areas, petroglyphs, and habitation areas. A total of 38 cultural resources were identified in the Nevada APE. Thirty-seven (37) of these resources were archaeological and linear resources; one architectural resource was identified in Nevada. Worked closely with the BLM and USFS cultural resources staff. [2011]

Solar Millennium, Power Projects, Riverside County, CA

Cultural Resources Principal in Charge for three proposed solar projects encompassing over 17,000 acres of survey in eastern California. Responsible for oversight of archaeological and architectural surveys, technical reports, agency coordination (including Bureau of and Management and

California Energy Commission), and Section 106 compliance efforts. Six sites have been subject to evaluation for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. [2009 – 2011]

Beacon Solar Energy Project, Kern County, CA

Principal Investigator responsible for oversight of archaeological and architectural surveys, technical reports, coordination with CEC staff and preparation of AFC sections for a 2,000-acre solar project. [2006 – 2010]

Imperial Valley Solar Project, Imperial County, CA

Principal Investigator responsible for oversight of cultural resources compliance efforts, including participating in preparation of a Programmatic Agreement and testifying at a CEC Evidentiary hearing. [2009 – 2011]

Abengoa Solar Power Project, San Bernardino County, CA

Principal Investigator for approximately 2,000-acre solar project plant site near Harper Lake in the Mojave Desert. Investigations included archaeological and architectural survey and archaeological testing. [2009 – 2010]

North Baja LLC (TransCanada) Yuma Lateral Pipeline Project, Yuma, AZ

Principal Investigator responsible for cultural services, conducting records searches, archival research, Native American consultation, and survey of the preferred alignment. Identified resources included the Yuma Valley Railroad, a National Register-eligible property. [2007 – 2008]

Harper Lake Cultural Resources Constraints Study, San Bernardino County, CA

Project manager responsible for field reconnaissance and constraints analysis for a proposed 3,300-acre specific plan area. Potential development included a diary and energy park. [2006]

North Baja Pipeline Project, Ehrenberg, AZ to Mexican Border

Project manager responsible for cultural services, conducting records searches, archival research, Native American consultation, survey of the preferred alignment and alternatives, site evaluation, and data recovery. [2000 – 2003]

DeAnza Pipeline Constraints and Permitting Analysis, Ehrenberg, AZ to Calexico, CA

Project manager responsible for cultural services, providing information on distribution of natural and cultural resources along the proposed pipeline corridor in report format, with

accompanying maps showing these resources and other constraints. [2000]

Sempre Utilities, On-call Cultural Services, CA

Principal in charge resource manager for cultural resource task orders. Most recent task order dealt with artifact curation for a city project. [2009]

Imperial Irrigation District, Cultural Survey, Imperial County, CA

Project manager responsible for cultural resources component of two transmission line studies. Survey and testing were conducted in conjunction with pole replacement along the R and L transmission lines. [1998 – 1999]

Los Angeles Department of Water & Power, Mead-Adelanto Transmission Line, Clark County, NV, and San Bernardino County, CA

Project manager for a cultural resource survey for proposed 500-kV transmission line in the Mojave Desert. [1992 – 1993]

San Diego Gas & Electric, Sycamore Canyon Substation to Rancho Carmel Substation 69-kV Transmission Line Project, San Diego County, CA

Project manager responsible for cultural resources component of a PEA document for submittal to the CPUC that evaluated the potential environmental impacts of a proposed 69-kV transmission line. [1993]

Los Angeles Department of Water & Power, Coso Known Geothermal Resource Area, Inyo County, CA

Project manager responsible for data recovery investigations at two geothermal well-pads located in the Sugarloaf Mountain Obsidian Source National Register District. [1987 – 1990]

Exxon Corporation, Santa Ynez Unit Development, Santa Barbara County, CA

Field director who supervised data recovery excavations of a prehistoric coastal site. [1988 – 1989]

Southern Californian Edison, Big Creek Expansion Project Transmission Line, South Central, CA

Responsible for cultural resource impact assessment of alternative routes for a proposed transmission line from the Big Creek Hydroelectric Project in the Sierras to the Los Angeles Basin. [1986]

Kern River Gas Transmission Project, WY, UT, NV, and CA

Project manager who directed inventory, evaluation, data recovery, and construction monitoring for 80-mile-long California portion of the project. Conducted records search for four states for the Class I overview. [1985 – 1986]

Argus Cogeneration Expansion, San Bernardino and Inyo Counties, CA

Archaeologist who supervised cultural resource survey and documentation for a water pipeline for Kerr McGee. [1985 – 1986]

Sacramento Municipal Utility District Geothermal Public Power Line Project, North Central CA

Field director responsible for cultural resource surveys for a proposed transmission line from the Geysers Geothermal Area to Sacramento. [1983 – 1986]

San Diego Gas & Electric, Southwest Powerlink 500-kV Transmission Line EIR/EIS, Imperial and San Diego Counties, CA

Archaeologist who participated in Section 106 compliance activities, including data recovery, analysis, and report preparation. [1981 – 1986]

Military Projects

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Yuma, Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, San Clemente Island Southern California Range Complex, Los Angeles County, CA

Project manager for preparing an ICRMP for San Clemente Island Range Complex to guide cultural resources compliance efforts to facilitate Range Complex mission. ICRMP summarizes the existing inventory and provide a process to streamline the inventory and evaluation process. [2005 – 2010]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Yuma, Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range, Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, Riverside and Imperial Counties, CA

Project manager for preparing an ICRMP for CMAGR to guide cultural resources compliance efforts to facilitate CMAGR mission. ICRMP summarizes existing inventory and provide a process to streamline the inventory and evaluation process. Components of the ICRMP are a Regional Archaeological Research Design and a Cultural Affiliation Study. [2006 – 2010]

NAVFAC Southwest and Navy Region Southwest, Archaeological Evaluation of Sites on San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, CA

Principal in charge responsible for National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of nine archaeological sites on the northern portion of San Clemente Island in SWAT 1/TAR 4. [2006 – 2010]

NAVFAC Southwest and Navy Region Southwest, Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for Spring Hill and Associated Access Roads, Riverside County, CA

Principal in charge who directed archaeological resource survey of proposed facility to improve communications for aircraft and vehicles with the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR). Two sites were evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. One site appeared to contain very limited information potential and did not qualify for the NRHP. Site CA-RIV-8236 appeared to possess information relevant to addressing regional research issues and was recommended eligible for the NRHP. [2006 – 2007]

US Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command and Naval Base Point Loma, Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, CA

Principal in charge for preparing an ICRMP for CMAGR to guide cultural resources compliance efforts to facilitate CMAGR mission. ICRMP will summarize existing inventory and provide a process to streamline the inventory and evaluation process. Components of the ICRMP are a Regional Archaeological Research Design and a Cultural Affiliation Study. [2005 – 2010]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Yuma, Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range: Cultural Resources Survey of 12 Targets and Monitoring of 14 Archaeological Sites, Riverside and Imperial Counties, CA

Project manager who directed cultural resource survey of 1,523 acres and site monitoring program on CMAGR. Inventoried site types were lithic scatters, trail segments, pot drops, rock features, and a mining area. Monitoring program included lithic scatters, rock art, cleared circles, mining complexes, and a segment of historic road. [2004 – 2005]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Yuma, Archaeological Survey for the Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery

Range Central Training Area, Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, Imperial, CA

Responsible for cultural resource survey of proposed central training area on CMAGR. The 1,580-acre survey identified four sites on R-2507S and four on R-2507 N. One of the sites on the South Range (the remains of a ranch complex) and three of the sites on the North Range (rock art, ceramics scatter, and a rock ring) were identified as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Project Archaeologist [2002 – 2003]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Yuma Cultural Resources Survey of Six Areas on the Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial County, CA

Directed cultural resource survey of proposed Forward Air Reporting Position, range access, and target areas. Principal Investigator [2001 – 2002]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Yuma Evaluation of 24 Sites at the Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial County, CA

Responsible for National Register of Historic Places evaluation of 24 sites in the Chocolate Mountains. Principal Investigator [2000 – 2001]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Yuma Evaluation of Two Sites, MCAS Yuma, AZ

Evaluation of two archaeological sites near the MCAS Yuma airfield. Principal Investigator [1999 – 2002]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Yuma San Clemente Island Operations Management Plan EIS, Naval Auxiliary Air Field, San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, CA

Assessed current cultural resource inventory and supplemented in specific areas. Project involved preparation of technical report documenting inventory efforts, including shipwreck study. Impact analysis conducted for existing and proposed military operations on San Clemente Island. Principal Investigator [1998 – 2006]

NAVFAC Southwest Indefinite Quantity Contract for Cultural Resource Services, CA and AZ

Contract manager for multiple task orders on a variety of projects involving archaeological surveys and archaeological evaluations throughout California and Arizona. Tasks include managing budget, overseeing staff, acting as point of contact, and preparation of final reports. Contract Manager/Principal Investigator [1998 – 2010]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Yuma Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection Plan, Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial and Riverside Counties, CA

Directed archival archaeological research and field visit for the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range. Prepared HARP Plan for the installation. Project Manager [1997 – 2001]

NAVFAC Southwest Archaeological Support for Environmental Assessment of Wind Farm Project, Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, CA

As Resource Manager, prepared cultural resource portion of the EA and placed protective signs at nine archaeological sites near or adjacent to the Wind Farm construction area. [1995 – 1997]

NAVFAC Southwest Special Warfare Training and Range Survey, Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, CA

As Senior Archaeologist, performed cultural resource survey of proposed training ranges on San Clemente Island. Prepared technical report in support of an EA. [1997]

U.S. Navy, North Island Evaluation of Six Sites near the Missile Impact Range, Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, CA

As Project Manager, provided technical assistance for the NRHP evaluation of six archaeological sites on the Central Plateau of San Clemente Island. [1997]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Yuma Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection Plan, MCAS Yuma, AZ

As Project Manager, directed archival archaeological research and building inventory for MCAS Yuma. Lead author on Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plan for the installation. [1996 – 1997]

NAVFAC Southwest Pumped-Hydro Storage Wind/Energy System, Naval Auxiliary Air Field, San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, CA

As Resource Manager, relocated and recorded 76 archaeological sites in proposed water storage and wind/energy development area. Prepared existing conditions report. Project Archaeologist [1995 – 1996]

NAVFAC Southwest Tactical Aircrew Combat Training System Range Upgrade, MCAS Yuma, AZ

As Project Manager, performed cultural resource survey of proposed transmission line and 17 threat emitter stations. Prepared testing plan and participated in implementation of testing program. [1995 – 1997]

NAVFAC Southwest Cultural Resource Inventory Survey at Salton Sea Test Base, Imperial County, CA

As Project Archaeologist, conducted intensive cultural resource survey for approximately 6,000 acres and evaluation program for 170 sites. Survey and test excavations were conducted in compliance with the NHPA, NAGPRA, and other federal regulations. [1994 – 1998]

NAVFAC Southwest Historic and Archeological Resources Protection Plans, Los Angeles, Imperial, and San Diego Counties, CA

As Resource Manager, prepared HARP Plans for the following six Naval installations: Morris Dam Test Facility, Azusa; Naval Air Facility, El Centro; Naval Shipyard, Long Beach; Point Loma Complex, San Diego; Naval Station, San Diego; and the Naval Radio Receiving Facility, Imperial Beach. [1994 – 1996]

NAVFAC Southwest Cultural Resources Technical Studies, MCAS Yuma, Yuma Training Range Complex, AZ and CA

As Project Archaeologist, directed cultural resource sample survey in the Chocolate Mountains Gunnery Range. [1993]

U.S. Marine Corps Archeological Survey of Sierra I Impact Area, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

As Resource Manager, performed cultural resource survey of approximately 2,500 acres on the northern portion of MCB Camp Pendleton. [1993 – 1994]

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Mission Trails Regional Park Explosive Ordnance Demolition Environmental Assessment, San Diego County, CA

As Project Manager, directed cultural resource survey in support of an environmental assessment addressing the removal of ordnance from the former location of Camp Elliott. [1990 – 1991]

Water Projects

San Diego County Water Authority Emergency Water Storage Project, San Diego County, CA

Resource Manager responsible for the Cultural Resources Evaluation Program and Treatment Program. Assisted SDCWA with Native American consultation, implementation of a programmatic agreement, and coordination with ACOE. Project involved evaluation of over 20 cultural resources including San Vicente Dam. Under a Historic Properties Treatment Plan prepared by AECOM, research designs were prepared and carried out for prehistoric and historic period resources. Treatment measures included data recovery, site stabilization, and preparation of Historic American Engineering Record documentation for San Vicente Dam. Prepared Public Interpretive Plan. [1998 – 2010]

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Freeman Junction, Kern County, CA

Resource Manager responsible for the survey of portions of 1st Los Angeles Aqueduct for cap strengthening project. [2000]

City of San Diego Water Department North City Water Treatment Plant, San Diego, CA

As Resource Manager, managed cultural resource component of the North City (Black Mountain) Water Treatment Plant EIR. Project included survey and limited testing. [1999]

City of San Diego Balboa Park Wastewater Treatment, San Diego County, CA

As Archaeologist, participated in cultural resource documentation for a facility siting study. [1991]

City of San Diego Mission Valley Water Reclamation Plant, San Diego County, CA

Resource Manager responsible for archaeological testing and monitoring program in an area of potential archaeological sensitivity. [1991]

City of San Diego North Metro Interceptor Sewer, San Diego County, CA

Resource Manager responsible for cultural resource investigations for constraints analysis of proposed sewer alignments. [1990 – 1991]

Southern California Edison Eastern Sierra Hydroelectric Relicensing, Mono and Inyo Counties, CA

As Field Director, participated in assessment of 22 sites within three hydroelectric project areas. [1989]

Pacific Gas and Electric Company Pit 3, 4, and 5 Hydroelectric Relicensing Project, Shasta County, CA

As Project Archaeologist, directed limited data recovery efforts at six archaeological sites threatened by shoreline erosion prior to stabilization. [1989;1994]

City of San Diego Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer EIR, San Diego County, CA

As Archaeologist, conducted windshield reconnaissance and records search and prepared overview for proposed sewer. [1989]

San Diego County Water Authority Pamo Dam and Reservoir, San Diego County, CA

As Archaeologist, assisted in preparation of research design and conducted archaeological monitoring of geotechnical investigations. [1985]

Otay Water District Reservoir 657-2, San Diego County, CA

As Archaeologist, supervised survey and report preparation of proposed covered reservoir site in Spring Valley. [1985]

Pacific Gas and Electric Company Mokelumne River Hydroelectric Relicensing, Alpine, Amador, and Calaveras Counties, CA

As Crew Chief, participated in archaeological test excavations and NRHP evaluations. [1983]

Transportation Projects

California High Speed Train, Merced, Madera, and Fresno Counties, CA

Co-Principal Investigator for 60-mile segment of a proposed high speed train route between Merced and Fresno. Project involved surveys and preparing documents: Archaeological Survey Report, Historic Architectural Survey Report, and Historic Properties Survey Report under a Programmatic Agreement between the Federal Railroad Administration, California High Speed Rail Authority, State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. [2011]

VHB and Clark County Department of Aviation Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport EIS, Clark County, NV

Co-Principal Investigator responsible for cultural resource inventory of over 17,000 acres for a BLM and transfer. Class III survey also included Radar and Navaid facilities and retention basins. Class I studies for multiple alternatives. Project involved consultation with BLM, USFS, FAA, SHPO, Native American groups, and 106 other interested parties. [2006 – 2010]

Caltrans and SANDAG SR-76 East, San Diego County, CA

Principal Investigator responsible for the cultural resource inventory and evaluation program for the SR-76 East widening project. Oversaw the survey of three alternative routes for archaeological and architectural resources, along with Extend Phase I excavations, ASR, HRER, and HPSR. [2006 – 2009]

City of San Diego SR-56, San Diego County, CA

Resource Manager responsible for the cultural resource evaluation program for the SR-56 EIR. Evaluated 16 sites along two alternative freeway alignments. [1996 – 1998]

County of San Diego SA 680/SF 728 Roadway Project Environmental Studies/EIR, San Diego County, CA

As Project Archaeologist, directed the test excavation and NRHP evaluation of four sites on the proposed project alignment. These investigations addressed the potential association of the sites with the Harris Site Complex. [1996 – 1997]

Caltrans La Costa Avenue/I-5 Interchange, San Diego County, CA

As Project Archaeologist, directed an archaeological survey of proposed interchange improvements in the City of Carlsbad. The project requires close coordination with City and Caltrans staff. [1994]

Riverside County Transportation Commission SR-79, Riverside County, CA

Resource Manager responsible for cultural resource investigations for widening and realigning two highway segments. Prepared cultural resource sections for ISs and coordinated archaeological survey reports, historic architectural survey reports, and historic study report. [1992]

City of Victorville La Mesa/Nisqually Road Overpass, San Bernardino County, CA

As Project Archaeologist, supervised survey and prepared positive archaeological survey report and historic property survey report. [1991]

Landfill and Waste-Related Projects

Elsmere Corporation Canyon Landfill, Los Angeles County, CA

As Project Archaeologist, directed cultural resource assessment for the EIR/EIS. [1991 – 1993]

County of San Diego Southwest San Diego Landfill Siting Study, San Diego County, CA

Resource Manager responsible for cultural resource assessments of potential landfill sites throughout the southwestern quadrant of San Diego County. Ranked the relative sensitivity of each potential site. [1987 – 1988]

Land Development Projects

State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Heber Dunes Off-Highway Vehicle Park, Imperial County, CA

State Parks recently acquired Heber Dunes and is in the process of preparing a General Plan and EIR for the Park. As part of these efforts approximately 350 acres were inventoried for cultural resources. Cultural Resources Principal in Charge [2008 – 2009]

State of California Department of Parks and Recreation and Riverside County Economic Development Authority Laborde Canyon Off-Highway Vehicle Park, Riverside County, CA

The areas of the SVRA that would be open to some level of OHV use would cover approximately 1,480 acres within the 2,640-acre Laborde Canyon site. We were contracted to conduct environmental studies for the Laborde Canyon site, including a cultural resource records search and an intensive cultural resources pedestrian survey of the proposed OHV park. Two prehistoric sites and the Lockheed Facility (Beaumont Site No. 2) were recorded within the study area during the survey. A preliminary assessment of the complex at Beaumont Site No. 2 was made to determine eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources. Ms. Apple served as the Cultural Resources Project Manager. 2003 – 2005

**State of California Department of Parks and Recreation
Data Recovery for Goat Canyon Retention Basin Border
Field State Park, San Diego County, CA**

As Cultural Resources Project Manager, conducted data recovery under stringent time constraints based on wildlife issues and construction schedule. Excavation of 50 units at CA-SDI-16,047 Locus B indicated that the site was a buried temporary camp whose occupants exploited littoral, near-shore, and terrestrial subsistence resources. Data recovery investigations successfully collected data important in local and regional prehistory. The identification of a single component locus dating to the Archaic-Late transition is an important contribution. [2003 – 2004]

**Del Mar Land Management Company Fairbanks Country
Villas, San Diego, CA**

As Project Manager, prepared testing plan and implemented testing program for proposed residential development. [1994]

**County of San Diego Inmate Reception Center,
San Diego County, CA**

Project Manager responsible for testing and data recovery of half a city block in downtown San Diego. [1994 – 1996]

**Gerald D. Hines Interests 343 Sansome Street,
San Francisco County, CA**

As Project Archaeologist, participated in archaeological data recovery excavations at a Gold Rush-period site in downtown San Francisco. [1989]

City of North Las Vegas Land Transfer, Clark County, NV

As Project Archaeologist, directed cultural resource survey of 4,000-acre land transfer from the BLM to the City of North Las Vegas. [1989 – 1991]

Kerr-McGee Apex Industrial Park, Clark County, NV

As Project Archaeologist, conducted archaeological survey and NRHP evaluations for BLM land transfer. [1989]

**Fargo Industries Walnut Hills Subdivision,
San Diego County, CA**

As Archaeological Monitor, conducted archaeological monitoring of site preparation and grading in San Marcos. [1987 – 1988]

**Fellowship Center, Inc. Alcoholism Service Center,
San Diego County, CA**

As Project Archaeologist, conducted archaeological survey of proposed rehabilitation center adjacent to Mission San Luis Rey in Oceanside. [1985]

Other Projects

Glamis Imperial Corporation Project, Imperial County, CA

As Archaeologist, conducted cultural resource survey for proposed gold mine. [1997]

**Fort Cady Minerals Corporation Boric Acid Mining and
Processing Facility, San Bernardino County, CA**

As Project Archaeologist, directed survey, testing, and evaluation of 24 sites in Newberry Springs. [1991 – 1993]

**U.S. Sprint Rialto-to-El Paso Fiber Optics Cable,
San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, CA**

As Archaeologist, conducted cultural resource survey along western extent of project. [1986]

**County of San Diego Peñasquitos Park,
San Diego County, CA**

As Archaeologist, participated in survey, including documentation of three adobes. [1979]

**California Department of Parks and Recreation/FIR,
Old Town State Historic Park, San Diego County, CA**

As Archaeologist, participated in excavation before placement of underground utilities in San Diego. [1979]

**County of San Diego Rancho Guajome Adobe,
San Diego County, CA**

As Archaeologist, participated in excavation, cataloging, and analysis for work conducted before building stabilization efforts. [1978]

**California Department of Parks and Recreation
Anza Borrego Desert State Park, Riverside County, CA**

As Archaeologist, participated in resource inventory survey. [1977]

Selected Reports

Supplemental Survey: Peak to Playa: Class III Survey Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport Project Clark County Nevada. (with James Cleland and Christy Dolan). Prepared for Bureau of Land Management, Las Vegas District Office, Federal

Aviation Administration, and Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc. (2010)

A View Across the Cultural Landscape of the Lower Colorado Desert: Cultural Resource Investigations for the North Baja Pipeline Project (with Jamie Cleland). Prepared for TetraTech and North Baja, LLC. EDAW, Inc., San Diego (2003).

Cultural Resources Evaluation for the North Baja Gas Pipeline (with C. Dolan, J. Underwood, and J.H. Cleland). Prepared for Foster Wheeler Environmental, Inc. EDAW, Inc., San Diego (2001).

Historical and Archeological Resources Protection Plan (HARP) for the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial County, California (with J.H. Cleland). Prepared for U.S. Navy Southwest Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command. EDAW, Inc., San Diego (2001).

Archaeological Resources Evaluation Report State Route 56 Between Coast and Foothill, City of San Diego, California (with J.H. Cleland, A. York, T. Wahoff, and D. James). Prepared for the City of San Diego. KEA Environmental, Inc., San Diego (1997).

Archeological Survey and Evaluation Program for the Salton Sea Test Base, Imperial County, California (with A. York, A. Pignolo, J.H. Cleland, and S. Van Wormer). Prepared for U.S. Navy, Southwest Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command. KEA Environmental, Inc., San Diego (1997).

Two Sides of the River: Cultural Resources Technical Studies Undertaken as Part of Environmental Documentation for Military Use of the MCAS Yuma Training Range Complex in Arizona and California (with G. Woodall, L. Peterson, and J.S. Bruder). Prepared for the Southwest Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command and MCAS Yuma. Dames & Moore Intermountain Cultural Resource Services Research Paper No. 5, San Diego (1993).

Bank Stabilization at Lake Britton: Limited Data Recovery (with A. MacDougall). Prepared for Pacific Gas and Electric. Dames & Moore, San Diego (1990).

Kern River Pipeline Cultural Resource Survey Report (with J.H. Cleland, A.L. York, and P. Friedman). Submitted to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Dames & Moore, San Diego (1990).

Sugarloaf Mountain in Prehistory: Archaeological Testing and Data Recovery for the Exploratory Drilling Program II and the Unit No. 1 Project (with J.H. Cleland and E. Nilsson). Prepared for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. Dames & Moore, San Diego (1990).

An Archaeological Research Design for the Evaluation of Cultural Resources in Pamo Valley, San Diego, California (with J.H. Cleland, J.R. Cook, and J. Schaefer). Wirth Environmental Services, a Division of Dames & Moore, San Diego (1985).

Stacey Jordan, PhD, RPA
Practice Leader, Cultural Resources Group
Principal

Education

PhD, Anthropology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, 2000
MPhil, Anthropology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, 1995
MA, Anthropology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, 1994
BA with High Distinction, Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, 1991

Professional Affiliations

Member, Society for American Archaeology
Member, Register of Professional Archaeologists

Certifications + Approvals

County of San Diego Approved Consultant List for Archaeological Resources
County of San Diego Approved Consultant List for Historic Resources
County of Riverside Approved Cultural Resources Consultant (No. 222)

Awards

2009 – San Diego Archaeological Center Excellence in Archaeology Award, Excellence in Cultural Heritage, Archaeological Data Recovery at CA-SDI-10,920 and Site Stabilization at Sites CA-SDI-586 and CA-SDI-10,920 Along the Southern Shore of Lake Hodges
2008 – San Diego AEP Outstanding Environmental Resource Document Honorable Mention, Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve
2008 – Riverside County Planning Department, Certificate of Appreciation for the Cultural Resources Working Group
2005 – California Preservation Foundation Preservation Design Award, CCDC Downtown San Diego African-American Heritage Study

Grants + Fellowships

2003, Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research Individual Research Grant Team Member: "Analysis and Interpretation of Archaeological Residues from Excavations at the Castle of Good Hope, Cape, South Africa"
1996–1997, Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, Predoctoral Research Grant #6021
1994–1995, Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, Predoctoral Research Grant #5739
1992–1996, Rutgers University Excellence Fellowship

Publications

Jordan, Stacey. 2002. Classification and Typologies. In: *Encyclopedia of Historical Archaeology*, Charles E. Orser, Jr. (ed.). Routledge. London.
Jordan, Stacey, and Carmel Schrire. 2002. Material Culture and the Roots of Colonial Society at the South African Cape of Good Hope. In: *The Archaeology of Colonialism*, Claire Lyons and John Papadopoulos (eds.). Getty Research Institute. Los Angeles.
Jordan, Stacey C. 2000. Coarse Earthenware at the Dutch Colonial Cape of Good Hope, South Africa: A History of Local Production and Typology of Products. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology*, Vol. 4, No. 2.
Jordan, Stacey, Duncan Miller, and Carmel Schrire. 1999. Petrographic Characterization of Locally Produced Pottery from the Dutch Colonial Cape of Good Hope, South Africa. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, Vol. 26.

Stacey Jordan has been professionally involved in the fields of archaeology and history for more than 15 years. She has served as project director and principal investigator on numerous cultural resources management survey and inventory projects on both public and private land, and regularly works in coordination with project stakeholders; municipal historical resources boards; Native American tribal representatives; and local, state, and federal agencies such as county governments, the California Energy Commission, Bureau of Land Management, US Army Corps of Engineers, State Historic Preservation Office, and US Forest Service. Dr. Jordan has the knowledge of and experience with applicable regulatory frameworks and requirements to facilitate the successful and efficient completion of cultural resources services. Dr. Jordan's experience in utility and renewable energy permitting and compliance projects throughout Southern California has given her an understanding of appropriate ways of approaching resource preservation and impact mitigation within diverse utility project and regulatory contexts, including County of San Diego Cultural Resources Guidelines, CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106. Dr. Jordan was the recipient of the Excellence Fellowship at Rutgers University, as well as multiple research grants from the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research. She is the author of various publications and papers presented at national and international conferences. In addition, Dr. Jordan has served on a variety of prehistoric and historic excavations in the United States and abroad.

Project Experience

NextEra, Genesis Solar Energy Project, Blythe, CA

Project director and California Energy Commission Cultural Resources Specialist for ongoing cultural resources and biological compliance services for an approximately 2,000-acre solar power project on Bureau of Land Management land in the western Mojave Desert. Cultural resources support for this project includes extensive data management, multi-agency coordination, archaeological monitoring, supplemental surveys, and data recovery efforts. [06/2011 – Ongoing]

NextEra, McCoy Solar Energy Project, Blythe, CA

Project manager for ongoing cultural resources services, including Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Class III intensive pedestrian survey and resource documentation efforts for an approximately 5,000-acre solar power project on BLM land in the western Mojave Desert under a fast-track American Recovery & Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding schedule. This project includes extensive records searches and data management, multi-agency coordination and consultation involving BLM and Riverside County, and an ongoing Native American contact and outreach program. [01/2011 – Ongoing]

NextEra, Blythe Solar Power Project, Blythe, CA

Project manager for cultural resources repermitting services, for an approximately 4,000-acre photovoltaic solar power project on BLM land in the western Mojave Desert. This effort includes data management, impact assessment, and development of a Petition to Amend for the California Energy Commission and Revised Plan of Development for the BLM. [12/2012 – Ongoing]

Solar Millennium, Blythe Solar Power Project, Blythe, CA

Project manager and California Energy Commission (CEC) Cultural Resources Specialist of ongoing Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Class III intensive pedestrian survey, resource documentation, and site evaluation and data recovery efforts for an approximately 7,000-acre solar power project on BLM land in the western Mojave Desert under a fast-track American Recovery & Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding schedule. This project includes extensive records searches and data management, multi-agency coordination and consultation involving BLM and CEC, and an ongoing Native American contact and outreach program. [01/2009 – Ongoing]

Solar Millennium, Palen Solar Power Project, Palen, CA

Project manager of ongoing cultural resources services, including Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Class III intensive pedestrian survey, resource documentation, and site evaluation efforts, for an approximately 5,000-acre solar power project on BLM land in the western Mojave Desert under a fast-track American Recovery & Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding schedule. This project includes extensive records searches and data management, multi-agency coordination and consultation involving BLM and the California Energy Commission, and an ongoing Native American contact and outreach program. [01/2009 – Ongoing]

Solar Millennium, Ridgecrest Solar Power Project, Ridgecrest, CA

Project manager of cultural resources services, including Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Class III intensive pedestrian survey and resource documentation efforts, for an approximately 2,000-acre solar power project on BLM land in the western Mojave Desert under a fast-track American Recovery & Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding schedule. This project includes extensive records searches and data management, multi-agency coordination and consultation involving BLM and the California Energy Commission, and an ongoing Native American contact and outreach program. [01/2009 – 01/2011]

Southern California Edison, As-Needed Archaeological Services, CA

Senior Quality Control and Third-Party Reviewer for reporting documents related to on-call survey, resource identification, documentation, testing, and evaluation efforts related to Southern California Edison infrastructure replacements and development throughout California on both private and public lands, including Bureau of Land Management, US Army Corps of Engineers, and US Forest Service land. Project involves completion of State of California Department of Parks and Recreation forms, assessment of resource significance according to National Register of Historic Places eligibility and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) significance criteria, and management recommendations. [11/2011 – ongoing]

Bureau of Land Management, National Historic Trails Cultural and Visual Inventory, Multiple States

Cultural resources task manager for ongoing archival research and Phase I cultural resources inventories of National Historic Trails and trail-associated resources on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands in New Mexico,

Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Nevada, and Wyoming. Inventories include pedestrian survey for the identification of trail traces of the Old Spanish, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, California, Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, and Pony Express National Historic Trails; documentation of sites and features associated with the trails during their period of significance; and conditions assessments of observable trail traces. Results of the inventory will be combined with visual and cultural landscape analysis to support BLM's management and protection of high potential route segments and historic sites. [05/2010 – Ongoing]

San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E), On-Call Cultural Services, San Diego and Imperial Counties, CA

Director of on-call inventory, survey, monitoring, and reporting work as part of SDG&E's infrastructure operations and maintenance activities on both private and public lands. Tasks include records searches, construction monitoring, archaeological survey and documentation, completion of State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms, and management recommendations. [01/2010 – Ongoing]

Southern California Edison, As-Needed Archaeological Services, CA

Director of on-call survey, resource identification, documentation, testing, and evaluation efforts related to Southern California Edison infrastructure replacements and development throughout California on both private and public lands, including Bureau of Land Management, US Army Corps of Engineers, and US Forest Service land. Project involves completion of State of California Department of Parks and Recreation forms, assessment of resource significance according to National Register of Historic Places eligibility and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) significance criteria, and management recommendations. [Prior to AECOM]

City of San Diego, City Planning and Community Investment As-Needed Archaeological Services, City of San Diego, CA

Project manager of ongoing cultural resources consulting services in support of community plan updates under the newly adopted City of San Diego General Plan. Services include records searches, Native American contact programs, background information syntheses, and assessments of archaeological potential as part of the community plan update Historic Preservation Elements. [07/2010 – Ongoing]

Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Southwest, San Nicolas Island Archaeological Evaluations, Ventura County, CA

Project manager for archaeological evaluation of prehistoric sites CA-SNI-316, 361, and 550 on San Nicolas Island in the Channel Islands of the California Bight. This project involved the significance testing and analysis of Middle and Late Holocene sites and synthesis of results with existing island-wide archaeological data. [11/2008 – 08/2010]

NAVFAC Southwest, San Nicolas Island Wind Environmental Assessment Cultural Studies, Ventura County, CA

Cultural resources task manager for cultural resources inventory on San Nicolas Island in the Channel Islands of the California Bight. This project involved Phase I pedestrian surveys, resource documentation, Section 106 resource evaluation, findings of effect, and management recommendations in support of an Environmental Assessment for proposed wind energy development. [10/2009 – 09/2010]

County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation, Sage Hill Preserve Cultural Surveys, San Diego County, CA

Cultural resources task manager for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventories of the Sage Hill Preserve in unincorporated northern San Diego County. This project involved the identification and documentation of prehistoric and historic resources, built environment features, and existing infrastructure to assist the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) in resource management through development of a Resource Management Plan, including Area Specific Management Directives. Extensive archival and background research, including a contact program with local historic societies, was conducted to develop a historical context for the property. Methods and results of the intensive pedestrian survey were reported in a County of San Diego format technical report, which included extensive cultural histories, a descriptive inventory of identified sites, and management guidelines for potentially significant cultural resources. All resources were documented on DPR 523 forms, and field work was conducted in coordination with a Native American monitor. [05/2009 – 02/2010]

San Diego County Water Authority, Emergency Storage Project Cultural Resources, Lake Hodges, San Diego County, CA

Senior archaeologist and report co-author for data recovery project at site CA-SDI-10,920 along Lake Hodges. The project involved integration of regional data to provide context for

the analysis of CA-SDI-10,920 and examination of the Late Prehistoric occupation of the San Dieguito River Valley around present-day Lake Hodges. [10/2008 – 03/2009]

National Park Service, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Environmental Impact Study, St. Louis, MO

Co-author for prehistoric and historical archaeology background and impact analysis sections related to the proposed expansion of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial (Gateway Arch) in St. Louis, Missouri, and East St. Louis, Illinois. [10/2008 – 12/2008]

California Department of Parks and Recreation, Old Town State Historic Park Jolly Boy Project, San Diego, CA

Contributor to the archaeological data recovery report for the Jolly Boy Saloon site in Old Town San Diego State Historic Park. Contributions to this project involve the synthesis of existing data on Old Town San Diego and development of an archaeological and historic context for the analysis and interpretation of recovered material. [10/2008 – 05/2009]

Energia Sierra Juarez, ESJ Gen-Tie Project, Imperial County, CA

Cultural resources task manager for cultural resources inventory for proposed electrical generation intertie facilities. This project involves Phase I pedestrian surveys, resource documentation and resource evaluation under CEQA and the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance, and management recommendations. The work is being conducted according to the County of San Diego's Significance Guidelines and Report Content and Format Guidelines. [01/2009 – Ongoing]

California Department of Parks and Recreation, Ocotillo Wells SVRA General Plan & Environmental Impact Report Cultural Resources, Imperial County, CA

Led cultural resources analyses of Ocotillo Wells State Vehicular Recreation Area (SVRA). Involved the analysis of existing cultural resources conditions and recommendations for the treatment of cultural resources. [01/2010 – 11/2010]

County Department of Public Works, Bear Valley Parkway Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment, San Diego County, CA

Task manager for the survey, documentation, and evaluation of archaeological and historical resources related to the expansion of Bear Valley Parkway in unincorporated San Diego County. Project conducted for the County

Department of Public Works according to County of San Diego guidelines. [03/2009 – 08/2009]

Metcalf & Eddy, Banning State Water Transmission Line, Riverside County, CA

Task manager for cultural resources sensitivity analysis for the construction of an approximately 2.4-mile-long pipeline within the rights-of-way of paved streets within the unincorporated area of the county. As part of this analysis, a records search of the Eastern Information Center was conducted to identify cultural resources studies and identified resources within a 1-mile radius of the proposed alignment. A sacred lands file search was also requested from the Native American Heritage Commission. [11/2008 – 01/2009]

California Department of Parks and Recreation, Heber Dunes SVRA General Plan & Environmental Impact Report, Imperial County, CA

Ongoing Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory of Heber Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area (SVRA). Helped to perform analysis of existing cultural resources conditions, assessment of proposed facilities maintenance and development impacts, and recommendations for the treatment of cultural resources. [01/2009 – 05/2009]

Bureau of Land Management, Santa Rosa San Jacinto Mountains National Monument Trails Inventory, Riverside County, CA

As project director, directed cultural resources inventory of trail systems within the Santa Rosa San Jacinto Mountains National Monument, including documentation of prehistoric and historic routes and associated resources within trail corridors. Completed cultural resources inventory report for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), including BLM-format GIS database. [Prior to AECOM]

City of San Diego, El Camino Real Bridge Historical Evaluation, City of San Diego, CA

Senior archaeologist and historian for a historical resources assessment of a bridge over the San Dieguito River in accordance with CEQA and City of San Diego significance guidelines. Conducted archival research on the bridge's construction history and alterations using historic photographs and original engineering drawings. [Prior to AECOM]

Tierra Environmental Services, El Camino Real Historic Properties Survey and Evaluation Reports, City of San Diego, CA

Senior archaeologist and historian for archival and archaeological investigations along a segment of El Camino Real. Prepared California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)-format Historic Properties Survey Report and Historic Resources Evaluation Report for a segment of the historic El Camino Real through the San Dieguito River Valley, as well as a turn-of-the-century bungalow and an early-20th century Craftsman residence. Conducted extensive research on the San Dieguito River Valley's land use and occupational history. [Prior to AECOM]

San Diego Gas & Electric, SWPL 500-kilovolt Line Studies, San Diego County, CA

Project director for Phase I pedestrian surveys, resource documentation, Section 106 resource evaluation, findings of effect and management recommendations in support of US Army Corps of Engineers wetland permitting associated with proposed jurisdictional water crossing improvement projects in southern San Diego County. [Prior to AECOM]

County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation, Boulder Oaks, Sycamore/Goodan, El Capitan/Oakosasis/

El Monte/Steltzer Open Space Preserve and Regional Park Cultural Resources Inventories, San Diego County, CA

Project director for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventories of open space preserves and regional parks in unincorporated central San Diego County. The projects involved the identification and documentation of prehistoric and historic resources, built environment features, and existing infrastructure to assist the Department of Parks and Recreation in resource management. Inventory reports included extensive archival research and historical narrative, an inventory of identified sites, and management guidelines for potentially significant cultural resources developed in consultation with Native Americans, where appropriate. [Prior to AECOM]

Caltrans, State Route 94 Operational Improvements Inventory and Evaluation, San Diego County, CA

Director of cultural resources efforts and California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) coordination for survey, documentation, and evaluation related to proposed operational improvements along an 18-mile-long stretch of State Route 94 in San Diego County. Development of Caltrans-format documentation for archaeological and built environment resources. [Prior to AECOM]

ESA, High Winds Wind Farm Project, Solano County, CA

Conducted archival and historical research on the settlement and development of southern Solano County. Evaluated nine historic resources and surrounding landscape significance according to CEQA criteria. Completed historical background and assessment report, photographically documented resources and landscape, and updated state Department of Parks and Recreation forms for previously identified resources. [Prior to AECOM]

US Fish and Wildlife Service, Hercules Gunpowder Point Historical Resources Evaluation, Chula Vista, CA

Project director for the historical evaluation of the Hercules Powder Company Gunpowder Point facility. Supervised archival and historical research, directed field survey and documentation efforts, and provided National Register eligibility evaluation for the site. [Prior to AECOM]

Centre City Development Corps, Downtown San Diego African-American Heritage Study, San Diego, CA

As senior historian, documented the development and growth of the African-American community in downtown San Diego through the 19th and 20th centuries. Archival information, oral histories, architectural evaluations, and recognition of potential archaeological sites were used to document the African-American community's economic, social, and political history in the downtown area, and to identify an African-American Thematic Historic District. [Prior to AECOM]

City of San Diego, Mannasse's Corral/Presidio Hills Golf Course, San Diego, CA

Directed and managed archaeological excavation and interpretation of historic refuse and features related to Old Town San Diego located within the city-owned Presidio Hills Golf Course property. Conducted analysis of excavated material, researched and interpreted site history and use, and assessed resource significance, broadening the understanding of Old Town's archaeological signature and historic lifeways. [Prior to AECOM]

California State Parks, Old Town San Diego State Historic Park Archaeological Excavations, San Diego, CA

Managed excavation and analysis of 19th-century deposits recovered from two locations within Old Town State Historic Park representing roadbed flood wash and tavern refuse. Oversaw ceramic and glass cataloguing, and conducted historical research and interpretation on specific site uses and depositional processes. Prepared California Department of Parks and Recreation forms, and assessed resource

significance according to National Register eligibility criteria. [Prior to AECOM]

City of El Centro, Cole Road and Dogwood Road Widening Projects, Imperial County, CA

Project management of field survey and documentation efforts related to the widening of Dogwood Road and Cole Road in unincorporated Imperial County. Produced CEQA and Caltrans-format documentation related to identified resources and proposed project impacts. [Prior to AECOM]

Blackwater West, Cultural Resources Phase I and Phase II Studies, Potrero, CA

Project director overseeing the survey of an approximately 850-acre area in eastern San Diego County and test excavation of identified prehistoric sites. Directed archaeological and built environment documentation, Extended Phase I testing, and Phase II testing efforts under the new County of San Diego Guidelines implemented September 2006. [Prior to AECOM]

Wakeland Housing and Development Corporation, Vine/Carter Hotel Historical Assessment, San Diego, CA

As project manager, conducted extensive archival research and historical assessment of the African-American-owned Vine/Carter Hotel building in San Diego's East Village. Conducted historical research on the building's ownership history and development; its historical uses, managers, and residents; and its place in San Diego's historical African-American community. Photographed and documented the building according to Office of Historic Preservation guidelines, prepared California Department of Parks and Recreation forms, and assessed the building's significance according to local, state, and federal significance criteria. As a result of the project, the Vine/Carter Hotel was nominated as a significant historical resource by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board. [Prior to AECOM]

Alameda Corridor East Construction Authority, Mission San Gabriel Gardens Excavation, Jump Start Project, San Gabriel, CA

As project manager, conducted monitoring and excavation of Spanish colonial and American-era deposits associated with the construction of the original Mission San Gabriel and later 19th-century occupations. Documented the sites according to State Office of Historic Preservation guidelines, and assessed the resources according to National Register and CEQA significance criteria. [Prior to AECOM]

Wakeland Housing and Development Corporation, Lillian Grant Property Public Art Project, San Diego, CA

As project manager, provided historical research services and written text incorporated into the public art commissioned for the redevelopment of the historical Lillian Grant Property in the East Village of San Diego. The public art, located at 14th and J streets at the Lillian Place affordable housing complex, commemorates the histories, experiences, and contributions of African-Americans to the development of San Diego and the East Village area, in particular. [Prior to AECOM]

Wakeland Housing and Development Corporation, Lillian Grant Property Historic American Building Survey (HABS), San Diego, CA

As project manager, supervised the HABS of the Lillian Grant properties in the East Village community of San Diego, submitted to the City of San Diego. Oversaw archival-quality photographic documentation and architectural line and plan drawings, as well as completed required HABS historical narrative on the subject buildings. [Prior to AECOM]

Alameda Corridor East Construction Authority, San Gabriel Mission Trench Excavation, San Gabriel, CA

As senior archaeologist, conducted historical and archival research on the prehistory and history of the San Gabriel Mission and surrounding areas to assess potential impacts of a proposed below-grade railway trench. Compiled historical narrative, identified potential subsurface features, and recommended appropriate mitigation strategies. [Prior to AECOM]

Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation, Camp Seely National Register Evaluation, San Bernardino National Forest, San Bernardino County, CA

As senior historian, conducted National Register evaluation of the early 20th-century Camp Seely recreational camp facility leased by the City of Los Angeles in the San Bernardino National Forest. Conducted historical and archival research on the camp's history and development, its individual buildings, and its architects, including Sumner P. Hunt and Silas R. Burns. Photographed and documented the building according to Office of Historic Preservation guidelines, prepared state Department of Parks and Recreation forms, and assessed resource significance according to National Register eligibility criteria. [Prior to AECOM]

Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation, Camp Radford National Register Evaluation, San Bernardino National Forest, San Bernardino County, CA

As senior historian, conducted National Register evaluation of the early 20th-century Camp Radford recreational camp facility leased by the City of Los Angeles in the San Bernardino National Forest. Conducted historical and archival research on the camp's history and development, its individual buildings, and its architects, Sumner P. Hunt and Silas R. Burns. Photographed and documented the building according to Office of Historic Preservation guidelines, prepared state Department of Parks and Recreation forms, and assessed resource significance according to National Register eligibility criteria. [Prior to AECOM]

Papers and Presentations

The Development of Colonial Culture at the South African Cape of Good Hope: Examining the many "functions" of utilitarian ceramics. Presented at the Archaeology of Colonialism Symposium, Archaeological Institute of America Annual Meetings, January 2001.

Urban Archaeology and the Focus of Memory: A Study in the History and Narrative of South Central Los Angeles. Presented at the Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting, March 2002.

Historical Archaeology as Anthropology: Artifacts, Identities, and Interpretations in the Study of the Recent Past. Presented at the World Archaeological Congress, January 2003.

Old Town Made New Again: The Archaeology of San Diego's First Settlement. Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, April 2005.

Past as Present: Tourism and Archaeology in Old Town San Diego. Presented at the Society for Applied Anthropology Annual Meeting, April 2005.

The Face of Mercantilism at the South African Cape of Good Hope: Ceramics and the Hesitant Empire. Presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Meeting, January 2006.

A Patchwork History: Interweaving Archaeology, Narrative and Tourism in Old Town San Diego. Presented at the Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting, March 2007.

Mannasse's Corral: The Life History of a Piece of Old Town. Presented to the San Diego Presidio Council, January 2008.

Making the Past Present: Archaeology, Heritage and Tourism in Old Town San Diego. Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, April 2008.

Session organizer and presenter, *Paths of Inquiry: Perspectives on the Study and Management of Trails in the Western United States.* Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting, March 2011.

Session organizer and presenter, *The ARRA-Funded Historic Trails Inventory Program.* Old Spanish Trail Association Annual Conference, June 2011.

CEQA and Historical Resources. Guest Lecturer, California Environmental Quality Act, UCSD Extension Course, 2008–2011, 2013.

Cheryl Bowden-Renna
Archaeologist/Associate
Assistant Laboratory Director

Education

BA, Anthropology, San Diego State University, 1987
Square supervisor and Field School Instructor, at Tel Dor, Israel, U.C. Berkeley

Affiliations

Member, Society for California Archaeology

Certifications

40-Hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
(HAZWOPER Course maintained since 1996)

Lectures + Instruction

Sandstone Features Adjacent to Lake Cahuilla (with S. Rose), Volume 12,
Society of California Archaeology, 1999
The Cultural Resources of the Chocolate Mountains (with R. Apple), Society of
California Archaeology, 2004

Cheryl Bowden-Renna has served as archaeologist and assistant laboratory director for several cultural resource firms in San Diego. With 15 years of archaeological experience, Ms. Bowden-Renna has worked at sites throughout the southwestern United States. She also has a background in accounting, database management, and has developed solid management and supervisory skills.

Ms. Bowden-Renna has extensive archaeological monitoring experience of ordnance removal at the Salton Sea Test Base in Imperial County. She has also served as archaeological monitor of the test excavation for the Inmate Reception Center in downtown San Diego. In that role, she was responsible for monitoring excavations, including the use of backhoes, during the data recovery of features from an urban historic site.

Project Experience**Department of General Services Federal Services Caltrans District 11 New Headquarters, San Diego, CA**

Performed cultural monitoring for historic and prehistoric resources during preconstruction and construction for Caltrans 11 new headquarters building.

County of San Diego Camp Lockett Monitoring, Campo, CA

Performed monitoring during construction of a sewage treatment facility in Campo, San Diego County.

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Miramar East Miramar Housing Alternative, San Diego, CA

As Project Archaeologist, conducted cultural resources survey, excavation, and evaluation of several sites located on MCB Miramar.

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Miramar Jet Fuel Line, San Diego, CA

As Crew Chief, conducted cultural resources survey for proposed fuel line for the Marine Corps, San Diego County.

Riverside County Economic Development Authority OHV Project, Riverside County, CA

As Crew Chief, conducted cultural resources survey of over 1,000 acres in Riverside County, California.

Sempra Utilities Coronado Monitoring Project, Coronado, CA

Monitoring of powerline trenching on Coronado Island, California.

City of Santa Clarita and Caltrans District 7 Cross Valley Survey, Los Angeles County, CA

As Crew Chief, conducted cultural resources survey in Los Angeles County, California.

City of San Diego McAuliffe (Winterwood) Community Park, San Diego, CA

Crew Chief for cultural resources survey of a proposed park.

NAVFAC Southwest and MCAS Yuma Two Crash Sites on The Barry M. Goldwater Range, Yuma, AZ

Crew Chief for cultural resources survey of two helicopter crash sites.

NAVFAC Southwest Cultural Resources Inventory For the Infantry Squad Battle Course (P-633), Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA

Crew Chief for cultural resources survey and site recordation.

San Diego County Water Authority Emergency Storage Project, San Diego County, CA

As Project Archaeologist, Crew Chief, Field Technician and Laboratory Analysis, conducted cultural resources survey, testing and evaluation of several large project sites within San Diego County.

San Diego Gas & Electric Valley Rainbow Transmission Line Project, Riverside and San Diego Counties, CA

Crew Chief for cultural resources survey and site recordation for major portions of a large transmission line project.

LMXU Village Center

Crew chief for cultural resources excavation and water screening.

Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation Plum Canyon Park Project, Los Angeles County, CA

As Crew Chief, conducted cultural resources survey for a community park in Saugus, Los Angeles County, California.

City of Escondido Tract 207A

As Project Archaeologist, conducted cultural resources survey of 1.13 acres in the City of Escondido.

Tactical Aircrew Combat Training System Range Upgrade, MCAS Yuma, Yuma County, AZ

Phase I cultural resource survey of proposed transmission line and 17 threat emitter stations.

North Baja Gas Pipeline Project, Riverside and Imperial Counties, CA

Conducted cultural resources survey and monitoring for large pipeline project in Riverside and Imperial counties, California.

Archaeological Testing and National Register Evaluation of Site CA SDI-16,002 Near Range 210 Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA

Field Director for test excavation of CA-SDI-16,002.

Ballpark Infrastructure, San Diego, CA

As Field Monitor, performed historic monitoring and testing of downtown east village area for the proposed Ballpark.

Ballpark Remediation, San Diego, CA

As Field Monitor, performed historic monitoring and testing of downtown east village area for the proposed Ballpark. Required hazardous materials certification.

Nobel Drive, San Diego County, CA

As Field Monitor, performed prehistoric monitoring of road extension to I-805 interchange.

Sempra Utilities On-call Cultural Services, San Diego, CA

As Field Monitor, historic monitoring and testing of downtown east village area for the proposed Ballpark. Required hazardous materials certification.

County of San Diego Inmate Reception Center Project, San Diego County, CA

As Laboratory Supervisor, conducted field monitoring of large machinery, including backhoes, during the data recovery of features from an urban historic site in downtown San Diego. Catalog and database management for project.

NAVFAC Southwest Levee Bridge, San Diego County, CA

As Crew Chief/Laboratory Supervisor, was responsible for catalog, database management, table creation for CA-SDI-10,156, and discovery sites.

U.S. Navy Salton Sea Test Base Project, Imperial County, CA

As Crew Chief, was responsible for site recordation, test excavation, and monitoring of 130 prehistoric sites in the County.

City of San Diego and Caltrans SR-56 EIR, Cultural Investigations, San Diego County, CA

As Laboratory Technician, cataloged 12 prehistoric sites during preparation of EIR.

City of San Diego and Caltrans SR-56 Cultural Resources Testing, San Diego County, CA

As Crew Chief, performed testing at 12 prehistoric sites.

P-527 Santa Margarita/San Onofre Cultural Resources Testing and Monitoring, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Performed monitoring of water treatment pond and pipeline construction in the County.

NAVFAC Southwest San Clemente Island Existing Conditions Study for Pumped Hydrostorage/Wind Farm Project, Los Angeles County, CA

As Field Technician, responsible for recording 80 sites on San Clemente Island.

NAVFAC Southwest Tactical Aircrew Combat Training System Range Upgrade, MCAS Yuma, Yuma County, AZ

As Field Technician, responsible for Phase I cultural resource survey of proposed transmission line and 17 threat emitter stations.

Boulder Valley Project, San Diego County, CA

Cultural resource survey of proposed reservoir and pipeline tunnels in the County.

Kern River Project, San Bernardino County, CA, Beaver, Miller, and Utah Counties, UT, and Clark County, NV

Excavated, surveyed, and monitored along pipeline right-of-way. Analyzed artifacts from all phases of project in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Pacific Rim Laboratory Analysis, San Diego County, CA

As Field Technician, analyzed CA-SDI-691, a prehistoric site on Batiquitos Lagoon.

County of San Diego Cal Terraces Laboratory Analysis, San Diego County, CA

As Laboratory Technician, analyzed one prehistoric site, and reanalyzed two prehistoric sites, in Otay Mesa.

Elsmere Corporation Cultural Resource Survey, Los Angeles County, CA

As Field Technician, conducted cultural resource survey of 2,200 acres in the San Gabriel Mountains.

Caltrans Coursegold Excavation, Madera County, CA

As Field Technician, excavated site for Caltrans road widening.

U.S. Navy Vandenberg Laboratory Analysis, Santa Barbara County, CA

As Laboratory Technician, sorted artifacts and wet-screened column samples.

Camelot Cultural Resource Survey, Kern County, CA

As Crew Chief, conducted a cultural resource survey of a 200-acre lot split in the Mojave Desert.

Caltrans SR-86 Cultural Resource Survey, Imperial County, CA

As Crew Chief, conducted a cultural resource survey of SR-86 road widening in the County.

Black Mountain Ranch Excavation, San Diego County, CA

As Laboratory Supervisor, excavated and analyzed 15 prehistoric sites in the La Jolla Valley.

City of Carlsbad Cannon Ranch Reaches 3 and 4, San Diego County, CA

As Crew Chief, excavated and analyzed two prehistoric sites in Carlsbad.

San Diego Gas & Electric Rancho San Miguel Project, San Diego County, CA

As Field Technician/laboratory Supervisor, excavated and analyzed nine sites and conducted extensive surface collections in the County.

Cottonwood Canyon Laboratory Analysis, Riverside County, CA

As Laboratory Supervisor, analyzed two prehistoric sites in the County.

Rancho del Rey (Spa III) Excavation, San Diego County, CA

As Field Technician/laboratory Supervisor, excavated and analyzed a prehistoric site in Chula Vista.

Stallions Crossing Laboratory Analysis, San Diego County, CA

As Laboratory Supervisor, analyzed five prehistoric sites in Del Mar.

Valley Ranch Cultural Resource Survey, Palmdale, CA

Conducted cultural resource survey of 350 acres in Palmdale.

Fairbanks Highland Cultural Resource Survey, San Diego County, CA

Conducted cultural resource survey, excavation, and analysis.

Eagle Mountain Cultural Resource Survey, Riverside County, CA

Conducted cultural resource survey of the Eagle Mountain mine and railroad to Salton Sea.

Santa Margarita River Cultural Resource Survey, San Diego and Riverside Counties, CA

Conducted cultural resource survey of Santa Margarita River from Temecula to the Pacific Ocean.

Scripps Ranch North Excavation, San Diego County, CA

Excavated and analyzed two prehistoric sites and one historic site in Poway.

Sycamore Canyon Excavation, San Diego County, CA

Excavated and analyzed two prehistoric sites east of Poway.

Los Campanos Excavation, San Diego County, CA

Excavated and analyzed four prehistoric sites and one historic site in Valley Center.

American Girl Mine Cultural Resource Survey, Imperial County, CA

Conducted cultural resource survey, excavation, and analysis of historic artifacts from a historic gold mining town in the Cargo Muchacho Mountains.

Railroad Canyon Cultural Resource Survey, Riverside County, CA

Conducted cultural resource survey, excavation, and analysis of a road realignment in Temecula.

U.S. Air Force Edwards Air Force Base Cultural Resource Survey, Excavation, and Analysis, Kern County, CA

As Field Technician/Laboratory Technician, conducted cultural resource survey, excavation, and analysis of 1,000-acre area on Edwards Air Force Base.

County of San Diego Parks and Recreation Department Johnson-Taylor Adobe Excavation, San Diego County, CA

As Field Technician/Laboratory Technician, excavated and analyzed the area around the Johnson-Taylor Adobe and C wing.

Pacific Rim Laboratory Analysis, San Diego County, CA

As Field Technician/Laboratory Technician, conducted extensive shell and lithic analysis of prehistoric sites on Batiquitos Lagoon.

Stephanie Jow

Senior Archaeologist

Education

MA, Anthropology, San Diego State University, 2009
BA, Physical Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, 2004

Affiliations

Member, Society for California Archaeology
Member, Society for Applied Anthropology

Awards + Honors

Norton Allen Scholarship, San Diego State University Department of Anthropology, Fall 2009

Technical Papers & Presentations

Native American Monitor Training Forum, Society for California Archaeology, San Diego, 2012

Professional History

August 2008 – Present
Design + Planning at AECOM
Staff Archaeologist
Contact: Stacey Jordan, 619-233-1454

2007 – 2008
Collections Management Laboratory, San Diego State University
Education Outreach Coordinator
Contact: Lynn Gamble, 805-893-7341

2006
Collections Management Laboratory, San Diego State University
Laboratory Technician
Contact: Lynn Gamble, 805-893-7341

Stephanie Jow has 7 years of archaeological and ethnographic experience in Southern California. Her experience includes archaeological testing, data recovery, survey, laboratory analyses, document research, and report production for private, city, county, state, and federal clients. She regularly works in coordination with project stakeholders; Native American tribal representatives; and various agencies such as county governments, the California Energy Commission, California Public Utility Company, Bureau of Land Management, US Army Corps of Engineers, US Fish and Wildlife Services, and the State Historic Preservation Office.

Ms. Jow has also contributed to social science projects for federal, state, and local clients. The resulting documents have included specialized technical studies on social and cultural issues, including community baseline reports, as well as more generalized socioeconomic analysis for NEPA- and CEQA-compliant documents.

Over the past four years, Ms. Jow has served as an archaeologist, cultural lead, field director, and/or project manager on several renewable energy permitting and compliance projects in the Mojave and Colorado Deserts. She also works closely with Southern California Native American groups to assist in project compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966.

Project Experience

Los Angeles Department of Water & Power, Beacon Photovoltaic Project, Kern County, CA

Cultural Resources Specialist for environmental compliance services for the Beacon Photovoltaic Project. Duties include the preparation and implementation of a Worker Environmental Awareness Program and Cultural Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan, management and oversight of archaeological and Native American monitors during construction activities for LADWP's joint facilities, and the preparation of a final monitoring report. The project also

includes the evaluation and treatment of inadvertent discoveries when identified in the field. [09/2013 – Ongoing]

RE Barren Ridge 1 LLC, RE Cinco Project, Kern County, CA

Cultural Resource Specialist for the archaeological survey of the proposed RE Cinco solar facility and associated gen-tie transmission line. Duties include the recordation of historic and prehistoric archaeological sites, and the preparation of cultural resources Class I and Class III level reports. Duties also include coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and local Native American Tribes; as well as client interaction and consultation. [11/2013 – Ongoing]

San Diego Gas & Electric Company, Salt Creek Substation, San Diego County, CA

Cultural Lead for the cultural resources investigations and environmental compliance services for the proposed Salt Creek substation and associated gen-ties lines. Duties include responding to CPUC PEA comments and data requests, the development and preparation of a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan, and management and oversight of archaeological monitors during construction phase. [11/2013 – On-going]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCB Camp Pendleton, Public Outreach Program, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Project Manager for the development of a public outreach plan as part of the cultural resources program on MCB Camp Pendleton. The project includes the production of cultural resources themed posters, brochures, and a web page, as well as consultation with public interest groups and local Native American groups. [09/2012 – Ongoing]

City of San Diego, City Planning and Community Investment Department, As-Needed Archaeological Services, San Diego, CA

Project manager for archaeological studies to supplement city community plan updates for six communities throughout San Diego County. Duties include record and archival research, Native American consultation efforts, and the production of six individual studies. [08/2010 – Ongoing]

Abengoa Solar, Mojave Solar Power Plant Project, San Bernardino County, CA

Project Manager/Cultural Resource Specialist/Field Director for various project-related tasks. Field director for the archaeological survey of the Lockhart Substation Connection and Communication Facilities portion that included the recordation of historic and prehistoric archaeological sites, and contributions to the preparation of a cultural resources Class III report. Project Manager and Cultural Resource

Specialist for the compliance phase during the construction of the 250 mega-watt solar facility. Duties included overseeing Cultural Resources and Native American Monitors, coordination with the California Energy Commission, Bureau of Land Management Barstow Field Office, and local Native American Tribes; client interaction and consultation; and preparing various compliance reports. The project also included the identification, evaluation, and treatment of unanticipated discoveries encountered during construction monitoring. [08/2010 – 05/2013]

California High-Speed Rail Authority, Merced to Fresno High-Speed Train System Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement, Central Valley, CA

Assistant field director and crew chief for the archaeological survey of the Merced to Fresno section of the proposed high-speed train. Duties include coordination of pre-field logistics, organization of field data, and assisting with the management of field efforts. Additional duties include architectural survey support, archival research, and report contributions. [01/2011 – 04/2013]

City of Escondido, Regional General Applications Project, Phase II, Escondido, CA.

Cultural Lead for the cultural resources investigations in support of a Programmatic Agreement to conduct routine maintenance activities for City channels, basins, inlets and outlets. The project included a record search, an archaeological survey of 27 channels/basins/inlets/outlets, and the completion of an Archaeological Survey Report. [08/2012 – 09/2012]

Naval Engineering Facilities Command (NAVFAC) Southwest and Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton, Basewide Water Infrastructure Project, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Section 106 consultant for the basewide water infrastructure improvements on MCB Camp Pendleton. Duties include Native American consultation support with local Luiseño and Luiseño Native American tribes. [03/2011 – 09/2012]

NAVFAC Southwest and Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma, Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial and Riverside Counties, CA

Archaeologist for the survey of a supplemental magazine and a National Register Evaluation of a prehistoric trail. Additional duties included the coordination of the Native American consultation program and Native American monitor, and contributing to the evaluation report. [2010]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCB Camp Pendleton, Basewide Utilities Infrastructure Project, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Section 106 consultant/archaeologist/lab technician for basewide utilities infrastructure improvements. Duties included survey and testing of more than 50 archaeological sites, laboratory analysis and cataloging of project artifacts, and report contributions. Additional duties included seven months of Section 106 Native American consultation work with local Juaneño and Luiseño Native American tribes. [09/2009 – 07/2010]

Archaeologist for the P-1043 excavation, testing and evaluation of site CA-SDI-1313/14791, as part of the basewide utility infrastructure project. [08/2013 – 10/2013]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCB Camp Pendleton, Grow the Force Permanent Bed-down Facilities Project, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Section 106 consultant/archaeologist/lab technician. Duties included survey and testing of several archaeological sites, laboratory analysis and cataloging of project artifacts, and report contributions. Additional duties included 7 months of Section 106 Native American consultation work with local Juaneño and Luiseño Native American tribes. [07/2009 – 07/2010]

Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport EIS DO 5, Jean, NV

Assistant Project Manager/Field Crew Chief for a cultural resources evaluation of a proposed airport. Duties included leading a crew for the survey and recordation of approximately 230 prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in the Ivanpah Valley region of southern Nevada. Additional duties included contributing to the authorship of a Class III evaluation report. [05/2009 – 11/2010]

Solar Millennium, Blythe Solar Power Project, Riverside County, CA

Archaeologist for a proposed 7,000-acre solar project under review by the BLM and CEC. The project included an archaeological survey of the project site and buffer zones, the recordation of historic and prehistoric archaeological sites, and the preparation of several cultural resources survey, evaluation, and data recovery reports. Duties included field surveys, site recordation, data recovery, and contributions to the various technical reports. [March 2010-December 2011]

City of Fullerton, Engineering Department, Raymond Avenue Grade Separation Project, Orange County, CA

Cultural Lead for a cultural resources evaluation of a proposed grade separation project. Duties included record and archival research, archaeological survey, and consultation with local historic societies and Native American groups. Additional duties included the co-authorship of an evaluation report. [06/2009 – 01/2010]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCB Camp Pendleton, Piedra de Lumbres (PDL) Quarry Evaluation Project, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Lab technician for the evaluation of the prehistoric Piedra de Lumbre chert quarry site (CA-SDI-10,008/10,708) on MCB Camp Pendleton. Duties included analysis and cataloging of project artifacts. [2009]

NAVFAC Southwest and MCB Camp Pendleton, Tertiary Treatment Plant Project, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Lab technician for the evaluation of the prehistoric site CA-SDI-14,170 and testing of four additional previously identified prehistoric sites and two discovery sites for a reclaimed water pipeline. Duties included analysis and cataloging of project artifacts. [2009]

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), State Route 76 Mission to Interstate 15 CEQA and NEPA Studies, San Diego, CA

Archaeologist and lab technician for a cultural resources study of two proposed alternatives for the expansion of State Route 76. Duties included archaeological testing of various sites within the project area and the analysis and cataloging of project artifacts. [2009]

Los Angeles Department of Water & Power (LADWP)/County of Imperial, Niland Solar Cultural Resources Evaluation, Niland, CA

Archaeologist for cultural resources evaluation of approximately 1,000 acres. Duties included archaeological surveys of the project area. [2009]

San Diego Department of Parks & Recreation, Jolly Boy, Old Town San Diego State Historic Park, San Diego, CA

Lab technician for the data management of the renovations to an existing building on the site of the former Aguilar Serrano adobe in Old Town San Diego. Duties included analysis and cataloging of project artifacts. [2009]

NAVFAC Southwest, Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR) Cultural Affiliation Studies, Riverside and Imperial Counties, CA

Native American consultant for a Cultural Affiliation Study in the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range. Duties included Native American consultation associated with various local tribes. [2009]

Bureau of Land Management, CalNev Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), CA and NV

Socioeconomic analyst for an EIS related to a proposed natural gas pipeline. The project involves the construction,

operation, and maintenance of 233 miles of new 16-inch-diameter pipeline from Colton, California, to Las Vegas, Nevada. Duties included providing demographic and socioeconomic research for the EIS. [2009]

**NAVFAC Southwest, Naval Air Station (NAS) Alameda
Environmental Assessment, Alameda, CA**

Socioeconomic analyst for an EIS related to a proposed housing disposal and reuse plan. The proposed project would involve additional disposal and reuse of the approximately 42 acres (15 hectares) within the North Housing Area. Duties included collecting demographic and socioeconomic research for the EIS. [2009]

APPENDIX B
CONFIDENTIAL MAP
(BOUND SEPARATELY)

APPENDIX C
NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

EDAW Inc
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500, San Diego, California 92101
T 619.233.1454 F 619.233.0952 www.edaw.com

Facsimile

Please deliver to

Name Dave Singleton
Firm Native American Heritage
Commission
Fax number 916-657-5390
Phone number
Subject CPCI – Southeast San Diego
Project number 60216842 Task 007

From

Name Cheryl Bowden-Renna
Direct line 619-233-1454 x 6815
Date transmitted 11/9/129/19/2014
Total pages 4

We are contacting you to request a sacred lands file check for the Community Plan Update proposed for Southeast San Diego. Attached is a map showing this area, located on the following quadrangles:

Point Loma	T17S R2W	Unsectioned Lands
National City	T17S R2W	Unsectioned Lands

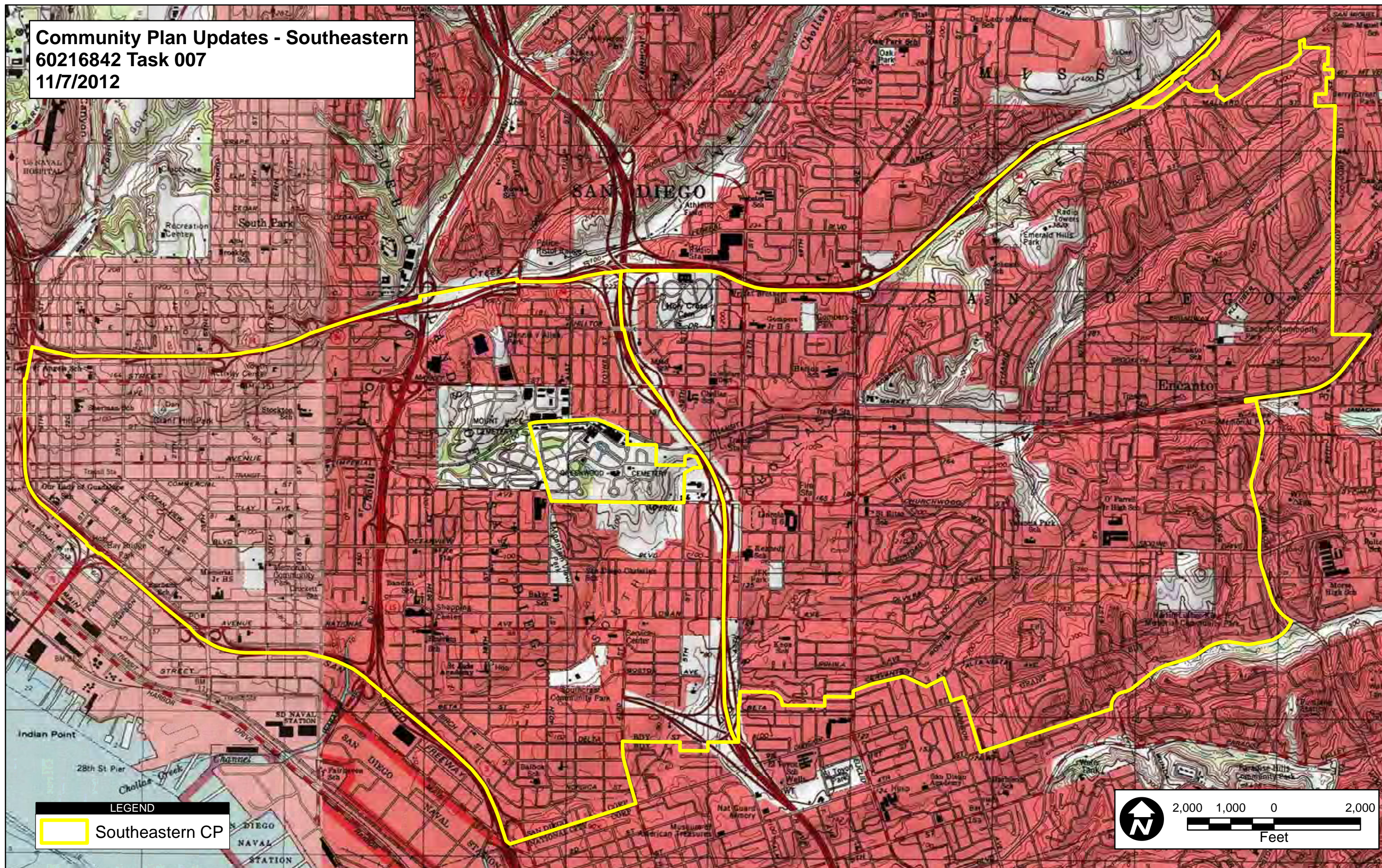
If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (619) 233-1454.

Sincerely,

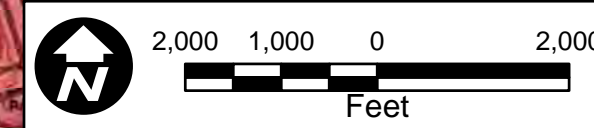


Cheryl Bowden-Renna
Archaeologist/Associate

Community Plan Updates - Southeastern
60216842 Task 007
11/7/2012



LEGEND
Southeastern CP



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
de_nahc@pacbell.net



November 16, 2012

Ms. Cherly Bowden-Renna, Archaeologist

EDAW | AECOM

1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500
San Diego, CA 92101

Sent by FAX to: 619-233-0952
No. of Pages: 5

Re: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the proposed
Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the proposed
**"CPCI – Southeast San Diego Community Plan Update (KProject No. 60216042, Task
07)";** located in the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Bowden-Renna:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American traditional cultural places or cultural landscapes in any APE. While in this case, a search of the NAHC *Sacred Lands File* did not indicate the presence of any sites within the APE you provided. Also, a Native American tribe or individual may be the only source for the presence of traditional cultural places. For that reason, enclosed is a list of Native American individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of traditional cultural places in your project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating any areas of potential adverse impact. Also, there are Native American Cultural resources in nearby USGS Sections to the APE.

California Public Resources Code §§5097.94 (a) and 5097.96 authorize the NAHC to establish a Sacred Land Inventory to record Native American sacred sites and burial sites. These records are exempt from the provisions of the California Public Records Act pursuant to California Government Code §6254 (r). The purpose of this code is to protect such sites from vandalism, theft and destruction.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3rd 604), the court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources, impacted by proposed projects including archaeological, places of religious significance to Native Americans and burial sites

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA – CA Public Resources Code §§ 21000-21177, amendments effective 3/18/2010) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment

as 'a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ...objects of historic or aesthetic significance.' In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE)', and if so, to mitigate that effect. CA Government Code §65040.12(e) defines "environmental justice" provisions and is applicable to the environmental review processes. The NAHC recommends *avoidance* as defined by CEQA Guidelines §15370(a) to pursuing a project that would damage or destroy Native American cultural resources and California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (Archaeological Resources) that requires documentation, data recovery of cultural resources, construction to avoid sites and the possible use of covenant easements to protect sites.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Local Native Americans may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties of the proposed project for the area (e.g. APE). Consultation with Native American communities is also a matter of environmental justice as defined by California Government Code §65040.12(e). We urge consultation with those tribes and interested Native Americans on the list that the NAHC has provided in order to see if your proposed project might impact Native American cultural resources. Lead agencies should consider *avoidance* as defined in §15370 of the CEQA Guidelines when significant cultural resources as defined by the CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 (b)(c)(f) may be affected by a proposed project. If so, Section 15382 of the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "substantial," and Section 21083.2 which requires documentation, data recovery of cultural resources.

The NAHC makes no recommendation or preference of any single individual, or group over another. All of those on the list should be contacted, 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 or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation. The aforementioned Secretary of the Interior's *Standards* include recommendations for all 'lead agencies' to consider the historic context of proposed projects and to "research" the cultural landscape that might include the 'area of potential effect.'

Partnering with local tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321-43351) and Section 106 4(f), Section 110 and (k) of the federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq*), Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (23 CFR 774); 36 CFR Part 800.3 (f) (2) & .5, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CSQ, 42 U.S.C. 4371 *et seq.* and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) as appropriate. The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural

environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation. The NAHC remains concerned about the limitations and methods employed for NHPA Section 106 Consultation.

Also, California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, California Government Code §27491 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery', another important reason to have Native American Monitors on board with the project.

To be effective, consultation on specific projects must be the result of an ongoing relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. An excellent way to reinforce the relationship between a project and local tribes is to employ Native American Monitors in all phases of proposed projects including the planning phases.

Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of the NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,



Dave Singleton

Attachment: Native American Contact List

PS: If you e-mail your requests directly to ds_nahc@pacbell.net, you will receive more expeditious service.

**Native American Contacts
San Diego County
November 16, 2012**

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Edwin Romero, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside , CA 92040
sue@barona-nsn.gov
(619) 443-6612
619-443-0681

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Anthony R. Pico, Chairperson
PO Box 908 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91903
jrothau@viejas-nsn.gov
(619) 445-3810
(619) 445-5337 Fax

La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
PO Box 1120 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Boulevard , CA 91905
gparada@lapostacasino.
(619) 478-2113
619-478-2125

Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
Ron Christman
56 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 92001
(619) 445-0385

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
PO Box 365 Diegueno
Valley Center, CA 92082
allenl@sanpasqualband.com
(760) 749-3200
(760) 749-3876 Fax

Campo Band of Mission Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Campo , CA 91906
chairgoff@aol.com
(619) 478-9046
(619) 478-5818 Fax

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Daniel Tucker, Chairperson
5459 Sycuan Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
El Cajon , CA 92019
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov
619 445-2613
619 445-1927 Fax

Jamul Indian Village
Raymond Hunter, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Jamul , CA 91935
jamulrez@sctdv.net
(619) 669-4785
(619) 669-48178 - Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed ICPCI-Southeast San Diego Community Plan Update; located in the City of San Diego; San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and native American Contacts list were requested.

**Native American Contacts
San Diego County
November 16, 2012**

Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Mark Romero, Chairperson
P.O Box 270 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
mesagrandeband@msn.com
(760) 782-3818
(760) 782-9092 Fax

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
Will Micklin, Executive Director
4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA 91901
wmicklin@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315 - voice
(619) 445-9126 - fax

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas
P.O. Box 775 Diegueno -
Pine Valley, CA 91962
(619) 709-4207

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

Inaja Band of Mission Indians
Rebecca Osuna, Chairman
2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Diegueno
Escondido, CA 92025
(760) 737-7628
(760) 747-8568 Fax

Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Leroy J. Elliott, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA 91905
ljbirdsinger@aol.com
(619) 766-4930
(619) 766-4957 - FAX

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Steve Banegas, Spokesperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Lakeside, CA 92040
sbenegas50@gmail.com
(619) 742-5587
(619) 443-0681 FAX

Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy
Mr. Kim Bactad, Executive Director
2 Kwaaypaay Court Diegueno/Kumeyaay
El Cajon, CA 91919
guassacl@onebox.com
(619) 445-0238 - FAX
(619) 659-1008 - Office
kimbactad@gmail.com

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**Native American Contacts
San Diego County
November 16, 2012**

Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Council
Frank Brown, Coordinator
240 Brown Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA 91901
frankbrown6928@gmail.com
(619) 884-6437

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Bernice Paipa, Vice Spokesperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Lakeside, CA 92040
(619) 478-2113
(KCRC is a Colation of 12
Kumeyaay Governments

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

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This list is applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed
ICPCI-Southeast San Diego Community Plan Update; located in the City of San Diego; San Diego County, California for which a Sacred
Lands File search and native American Contacts list were requested.

Droessler, Rachel

From: Droessler, Rachel
Sent: Wednesday, October 01, 2014 11:36 AM
To: 'katy.sanchez@nahc.ca.gov'
Subject: Contact list for Consultation for Community Plans Update Projects
Attachments: Uptown.pdf; Midway.pdf; NP.pdf; OldTown.pdf; SanYsidro.pdf; SESD.pdf; GoldenHill.pdf

Dear Katy Sanchez,

AECOM is requesting a current contact list of local tribes for consultation purposes for the Community Plans Update projects. We had previously requested a full NAHC request in 2011 and now need just an updated contact list of tribes for consultation purposes. Attached are maps of the project areas. These areas are located on the following quadrangles:

Southeast San Diego-

Point Loma T17S R2W Unsectioned Lands
National City T17S R2W Unsectioned Lands

San Ysidro-

Imperial (1975) T18S R2W Sections 34, 35, 36
T19S R2W Sections 1, 2
T19S R1W Section 6

Old Town-

Unsectioned Pueblo Lands of San Diego
Quads La Jolla, Pt. Loma
T16S, R3W

Midway/Pacific Highway-

Unsectioned Pueblo Lands of San Diego
Quads: La Jolla, CA 1975, Point Loma 1994
T16S, R3W

Uptown-

Unsectioned land on the La Jolla, CA (1975) and Point Loma (1994) quadrangles.
T16S, R3W

North Park-

Unsectioned Pueblo Lands of San Diego
Quads: La Mesa, CA 1975; La Jolla, CA 1975; National City, CA 1975; Point Loma, CA 1994
T16S/17S, R2W/3W

Golden Hill-

Unsectioned Pueblo Lands of San Diego Quads: Point Loma 1994, National City, CA 1974
T17S, R2W

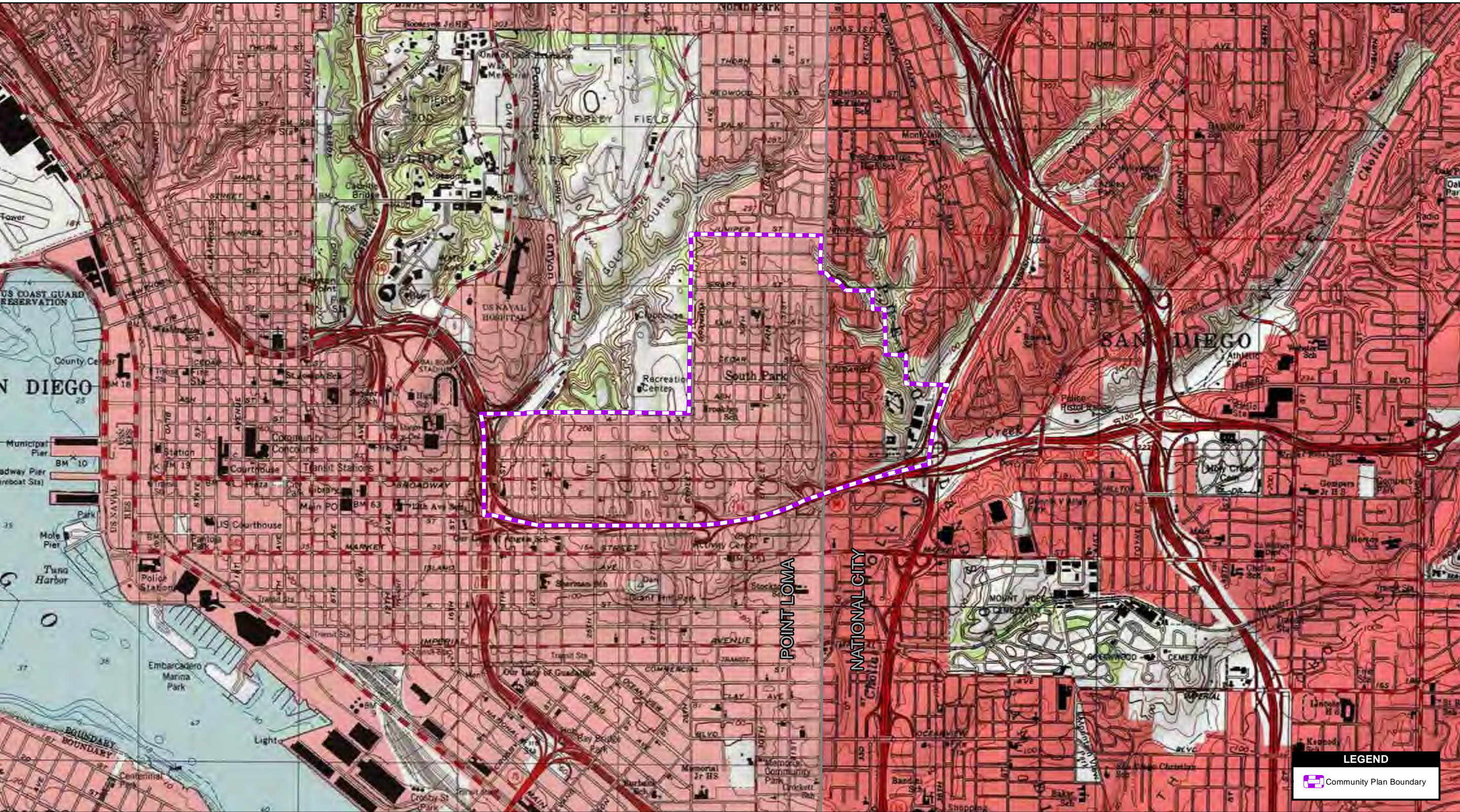
Please let me know if you have any questions.

Rachel Droessler

Archaeologist
D +1 619.764.6823
rachel.droessler@aecom.com

AECOM

1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500

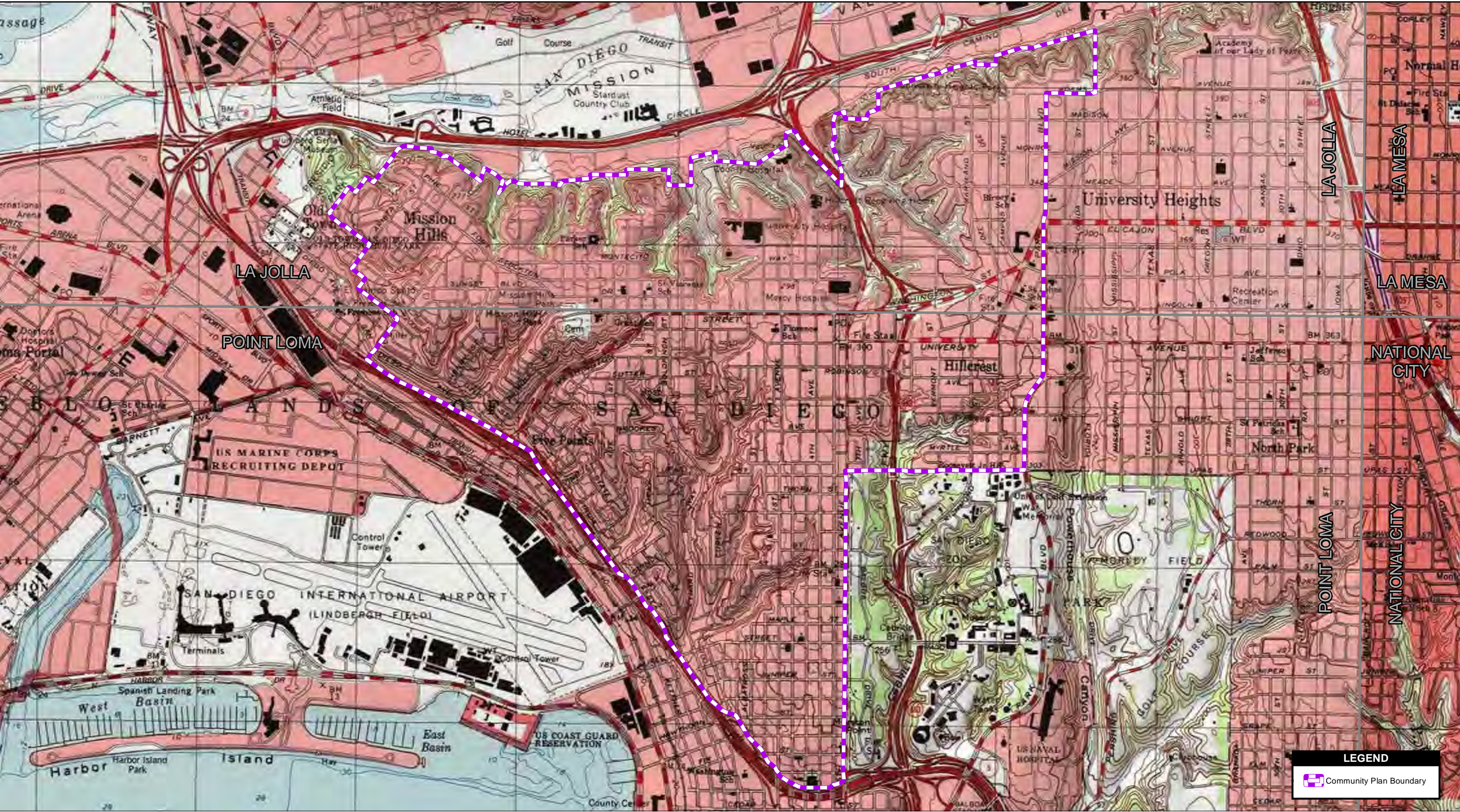


Source: USGS 7.5' Topo Quad National City, CA 1975, Point Loma 1994

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Scale: 1:24,000; 1 inch = 2,000 feet

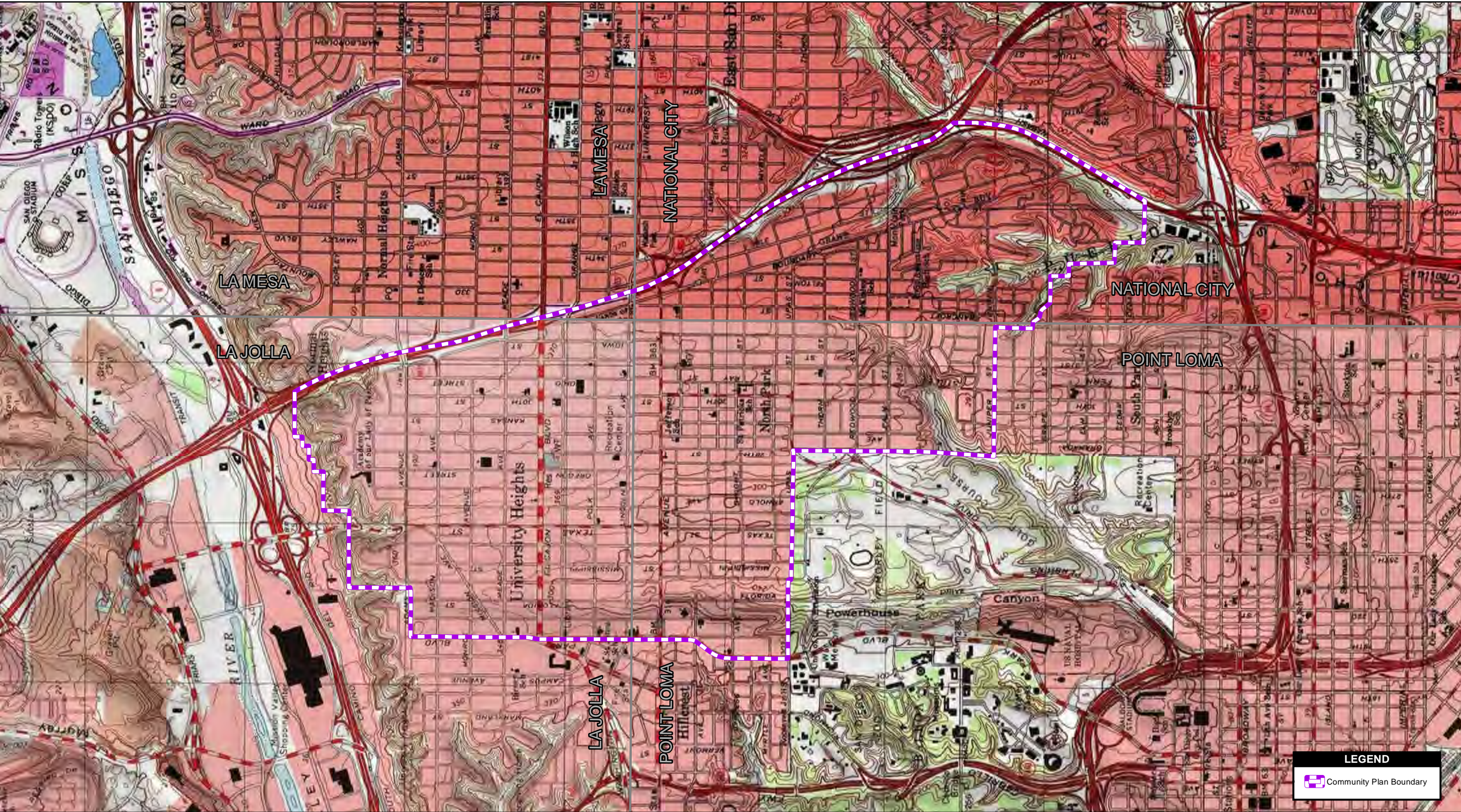
Community Plan
GREATER GOLDEN HILL
Records Search



Source:
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Scale: 1:24,000; 1 inch = 2,000 feet

Community Plan

Records Search

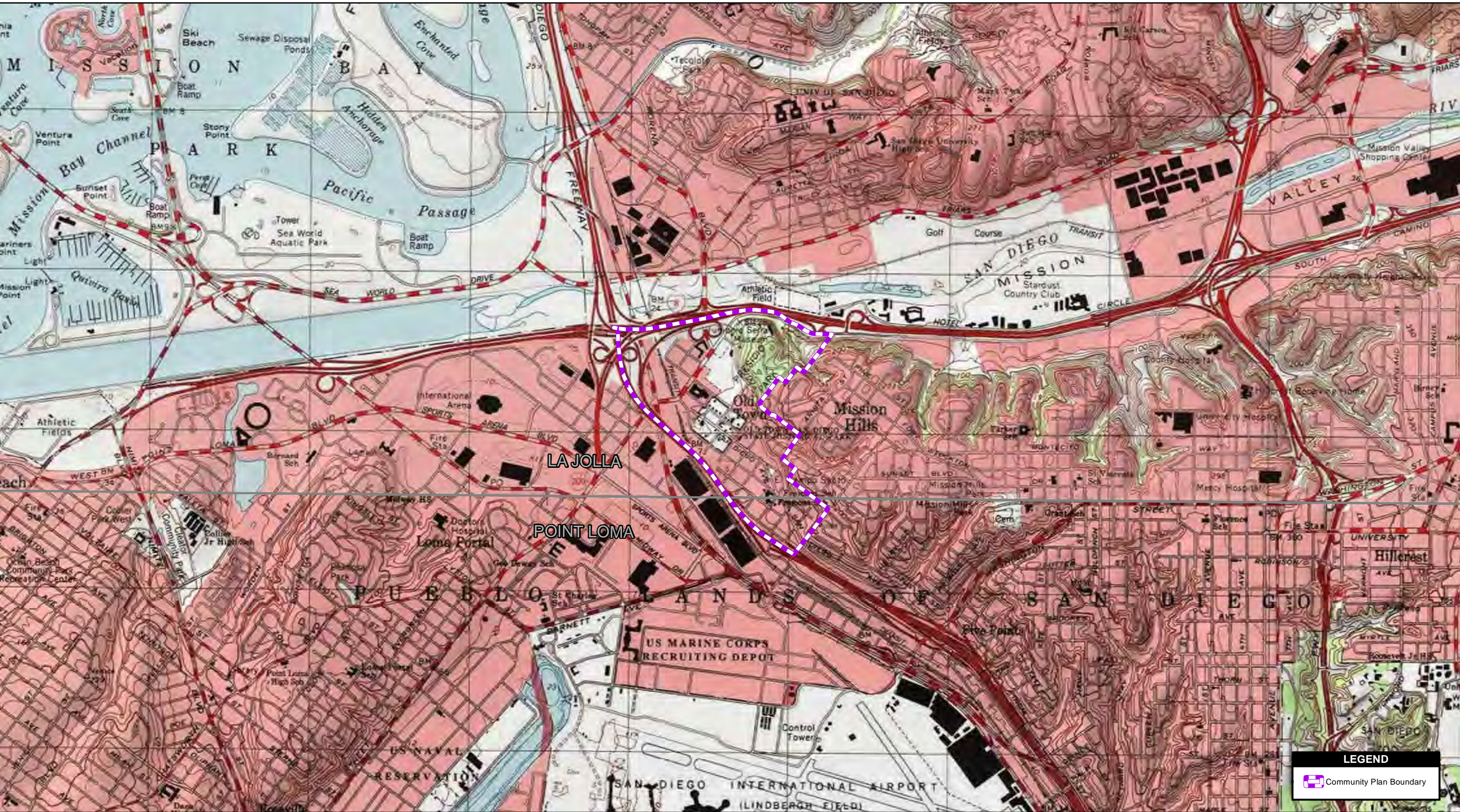


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Community Plan
GREATER NORTH PARK
Records Search

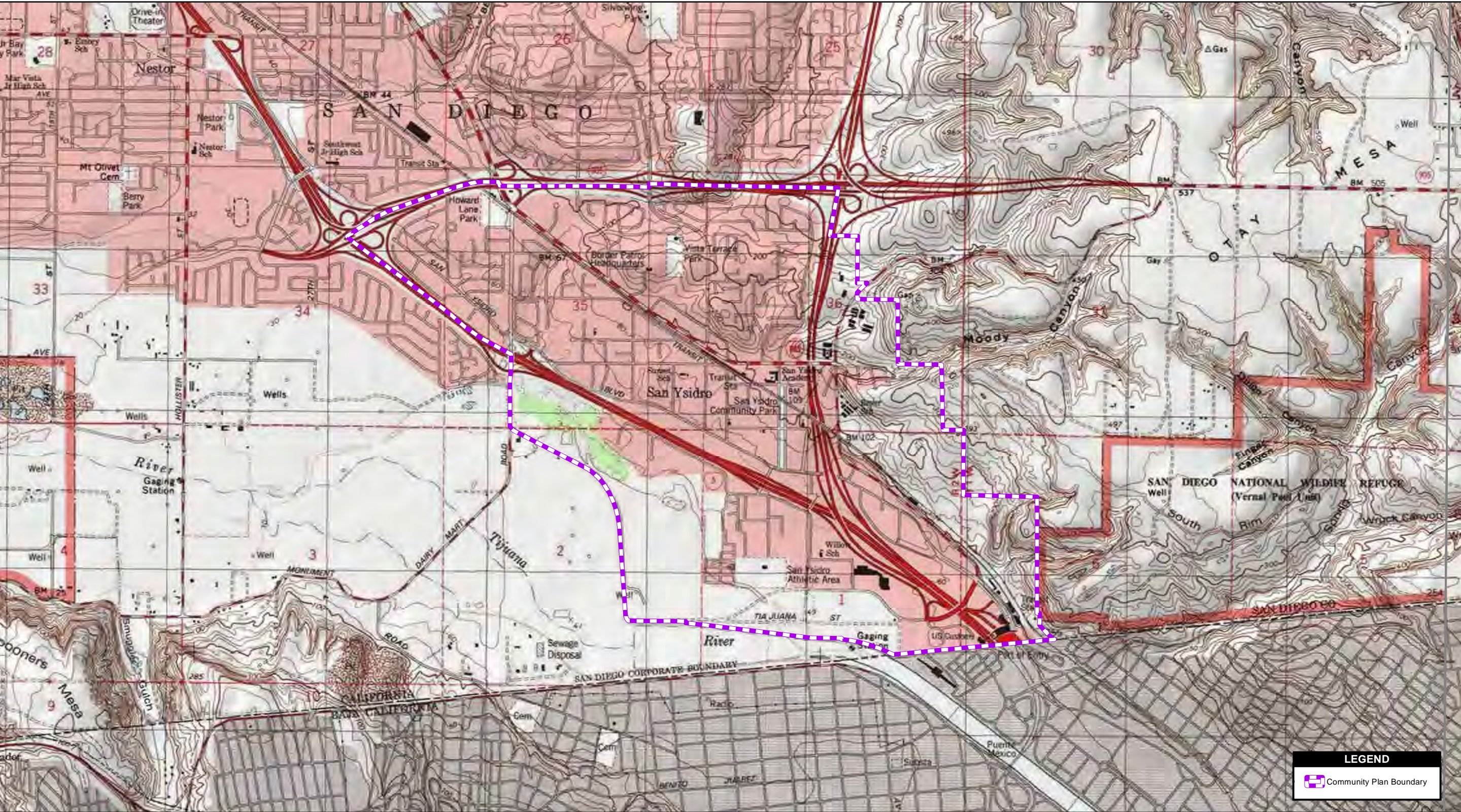
USGS 7.5' Topo Quad La Mesa, CA 1975, La Jolla, CA 1975, National City, CA 1975, Point Loma, CA 1994

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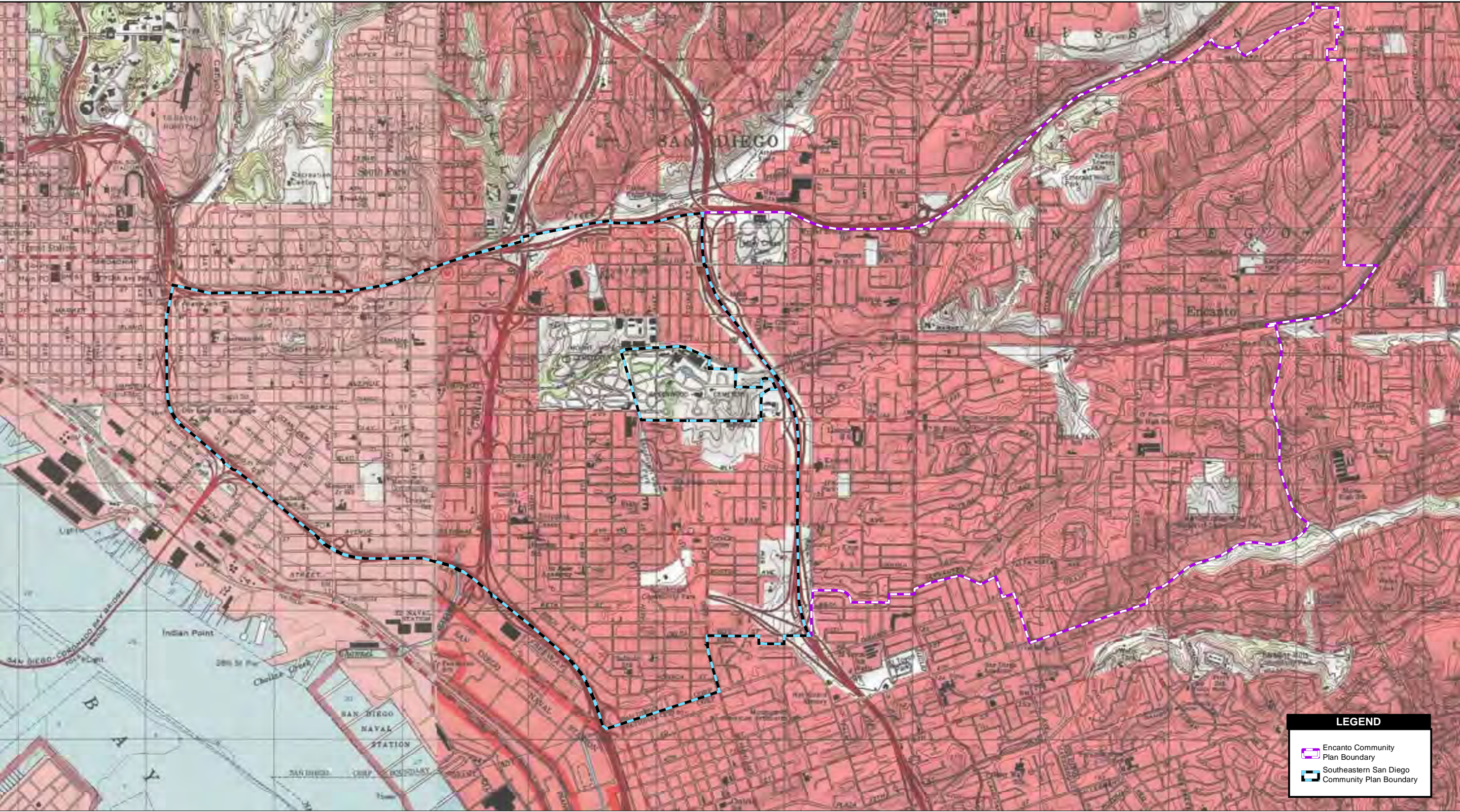


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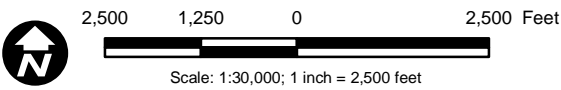
Community Plan
OLD SAN DIEGO
Records Search



Community Plan
SAN YSIDRO
Records Search



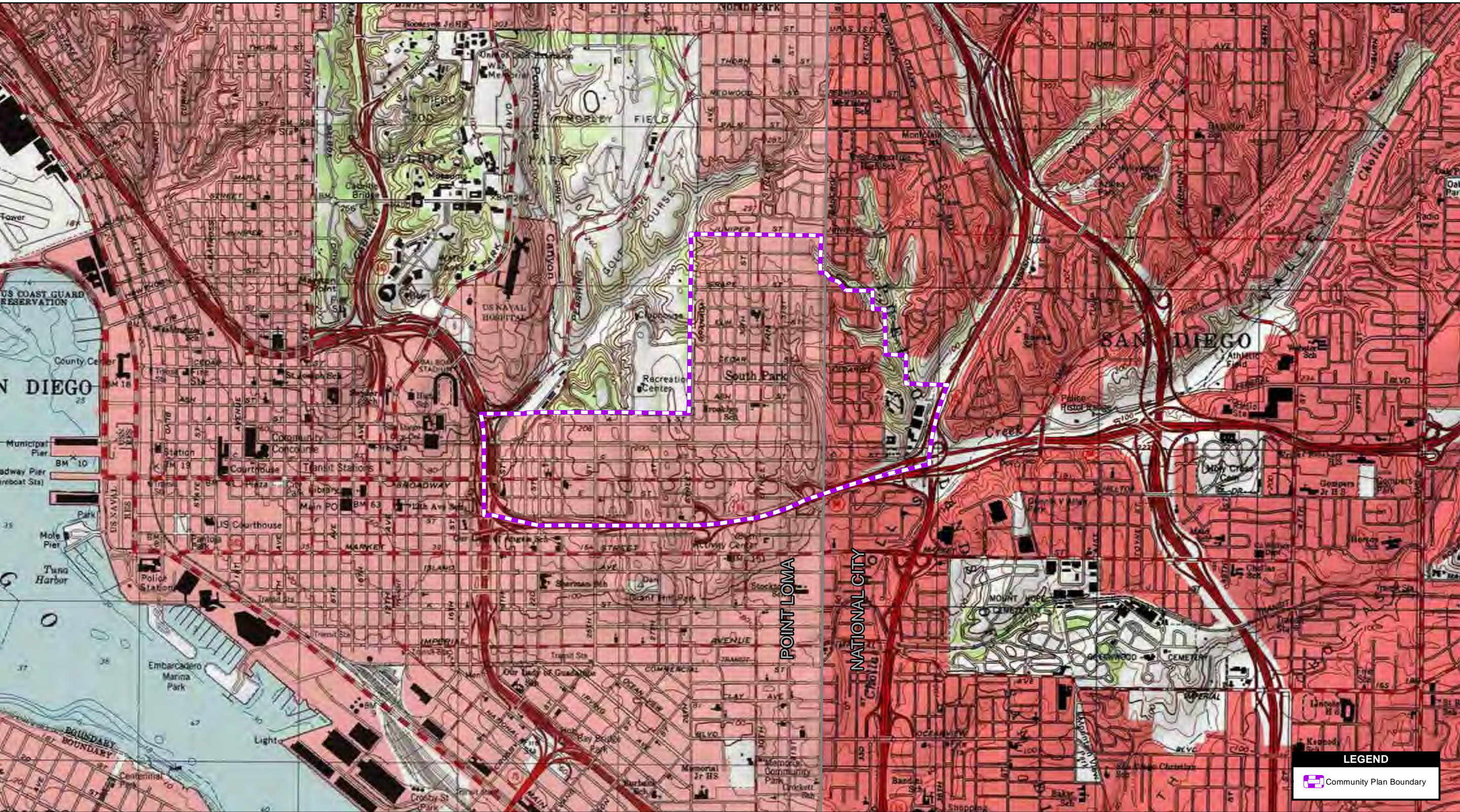
Source: SanGIS 2011; ESRI 2011; AerialExpress 2010



Community Plan Southeastern San Diego and Encanto
Recors Search

Community Plan Update - Southeastern San Diego and Encanto

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Source: USGS 7.5' Topo Quad National City, CA 1975, Point Loma 1994

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Scale: 1:24,000; 1 inch = 2,000 feet

Community Plan
GREATER GOLDEN HILL
Records Search

STATE OF CALIFORNIAEdmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



October 14, 2014

Rachel Droessler
AECOM
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500
San Diego, CA 92101

Sent by Fax: (619) 233-0952
Number of Pages: 3

Re: Community Plans Update Projects, San Diego County.

Dear Ms. Droessler,

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file 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.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. 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 or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez
Associate Government Program Analyst

**Native American Contacts
San Diego County
October 13, 2014**

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
Robert Pinto Sr., Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA 91901
wmicklin@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315
(619) 445-9126 Fax

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas
P.O. Box 775 Diegueno-Kwaaymii
Pine Valley, CA 91962
(619) 709-4207

La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA 91905
gparada@lapostacasino.
(619) 478-2113
(619) 478-2125

La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Javaughn Miller
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno
Boulevard, CA 91905
jmiller@Lapostatiribe.net
(619) 478-2113
(619) 478-2125- Fax

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Leroy J. Elliott, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA 91905
ljbirdsinger@aol.com
(619) 766-4930
(619) 766-4957 Fax

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
Will Micklin, Executive Director
4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA 91901
wmicklin@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315
(619) 445-9126 Fax

Campo Band of Mission Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Campo, CA 91906
chairgoff@aol.com
(619) 478-9046
(619) 478-5818 Fax

Manzanita Band of Mission Indians
ATTN: Keith Adkins, EPA Director
P.O. Box 1302 Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA 91905
(619) 766-4930
(619) 766-4957 Fax

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Consultation for Community Plans Update, San Diego County.

Native American Contact List

San Diego County

August 29, 2014

Ewilaapaay Tribal Office
Will Micklin, Executive Director
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901
wmicklin@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315
(619) 445-9126 Fax

Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy
Mr. Kim Bactad, Executive Director
Diegueno/Kumeyaay 2 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA 91919
kimbactad@gmail.com
(619) 659-1008 Office
(619) 445-0238 Fax

Manzanita Band of Mission Indians
ATTN: Keith Adkins, EPA Director
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA 91905
(619) 766-4930
(619) 766-4957 Fax

Kumeyaay

Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Council
Frank Brown, Coordinator
240 Brown Road
Alpine, CA 91901
frbrown@viejas-nsn.gov
(619) 884-6437

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
clinton73@aol.com
(760) 803-5694

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Bernice Paipa, Vice Spokesperson
P.O. 937
Boulevard, CA 91905
bernicepaipa@gmail.com

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Sydney Morris, Environmental Coordinator
5459 Sycuan Road
El Cajon, CA 92019
smorris@sycuan-nsn.gov
(619) 445-2613
(619) 445-1927 Fax

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Virgil Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 130
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
(760) 765-0845
(760) 765-0320

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources Coordinator
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA 91905
nickmepa@yahoo.com
(619) 766-4930
(619) 925-0952 Cell
(919) 766-4957 Fax

Kumeyaay

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Tijuana River Valley Regional Park (TRVRP), Trails and Habitat Enhancement Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Contacts
San Diego County
October 13, 2014**

Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources Coordinator
P.O. Box 1302 Kumeyaay
Boulevard , CA 91905
nickmepa@yahoo.com
(619) 766-4930
(619) 925-0952 Cell
(919) 766-4957 Fax

Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Council
Frank Brown, Coordinator
240 Brown Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91901
frbrown@viejas-nsn.gov
(619) 884-6437

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Bernice Paipa, Vice Spokesperson
P.O. Box 937 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Boulevard , CA 91905
bernicepaipa@gmail.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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Consultation for Community Plans Update, San Diego County.

Contacts listed under the “2014 Contact Letter” column received a contact letter on October 15, an email on November 11 informing contacts about a meeting to address concerns and issues, and a follow up phone call on November 11 to make sure the contacts were informed about the meeting.

Tribe/Contact Organization	2010 Contact Letter	2014 Contact Letter,	Email Address
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande	Edwin Romero, Chairperson Barona Group of the Capitan Grande 1095 Barona Road Lakeside, CA 92040	Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson Barona Group of the Capitan Grande 1095 Barona Road Lakeside, CA 92040	sue@barona-nsn.gov
Campo Kumeyaay Nation	Monique LaChappa, Chairperson Campo Kumeyaay Nation 36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, CA 91906	Ralph Goff, Chairperson Campo Band of Mission Indians 36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, CA. 91906	chairgoff@aol.com
Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office	Will Micklin, Executive Director Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office 4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA 91901	Will Micklin, Executive Director Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office 4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA 91901	wmicklin@leaningrock.net
	Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office 4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA 91901	Robert Pinto Sr. Chairperson Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office 4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA. 91901	wmicklin@leaningrock.net
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Virgil Perez, Spokesman Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Virgil Perez, Chairperson Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	n/a

	PO Box 130 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070	PO Box 130 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070	
Inaja Band of Mission Indians	Rebeca Osuna, Spokesperson Inaja Band of Mission Indians 2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Escondido, CA 92025	Rebeca Osuna, Chairman Inaja Band of Mission Indians 2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Escondido, CA 92025	n/a
Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Council		Frank Brown, Co-ordinator Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Council 240 Brown Road Alpine, CA 91901	frbrown@viejas-nsn.gov
Ipai Nation of Santa Ysabel	Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources Ipai Nation of Santa Ysabel PO Box 507 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070	Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel PO Box 507 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070	cjlinton73@aol.com
Jamul Indian Village	Kenneth Meza, Chairperson Jamul Indian Village PO Box 612 Jamul, CA 91935	Raymond Hunter, Chairperson Jamul Indian Village P.O. Box 612 Jamul, CA. 91935	jamulrez@sctdv.net
Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee	Ron Christman, Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee 56 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, CA 92001	Ron Christman Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee 56 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, CA. 92001	n/a
Kumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation	Paul Cuero, Kumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation 36190 Church Road, Suite	Paul Cuero, Kumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation 36190 Church Road, Suite	n/a

	5 Campo, CA 91906	5 Campo, CA 91906	
Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee	Steve Banegas, Spokesperson Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee 1095 Barona Road Lakeside, CA 92040	Steve Banegas, Spokesperson Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee 1095 Barona Road Lakeside, CA. 92040	sbanegas50@gmail.com
	Bernice Paipa, Vice Spokesperson Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee PO Box 1120 Boulevard, CA 91905	Bernice Paipa, Vice Spokesperson Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee PO Box 937 Boulevard, CA 91905	bernicepaipa@gmail.com
Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy	Louis Guassac, Executive Director Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy PO Box 1992 Alpine, CA 91903	Mr. Kim Bactad, Executive Director Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy 2 Kwaaypaay Court El Cajon, CA 91919	kimbactad@gmail.com
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians	Carmen Lucas, Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians PO Box 775 Pine Valley, CA 91962	Carmen Lucas, Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians PO Box 775 Pine Valley, CA 91962	n/a
La Posta Band of Mission Indians	Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson La Posta Band of Mission Indians PO Box 1120 Boulevard, CA 91905	Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson La Posta Band of Mission Indians 8 Crestwood Road Boulevard, CA. 91905	gparada@lapostacasino.xxx (from secretary, 11/10/14; lp13boots@aol.com

		Javaughn Miller, La Posta Band of Mission Indians 8 Crestwood Road Boulevard, CA. 91905	jmillier@Lapostatribes.net
Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	Leroy Elliott, Chairperson Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation PO Box 1302 Boulevard, CA 91905	Leroy J. Elliott, Chairperson Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA. 91905	ljbirdsinger@aol.com
		ATTN: Keith Adkins, EPA Director Manzanita Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA. 91905	n/a
		Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources Coordinator Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA 91905	nickmepa@yahoo.com
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians	Mark Romero, Chairperson Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians PO Box 270 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070	Mark Romero, Chairperson Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians PO Box 270 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070	mesagrandeband@msn.com
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	Allen Lawson, Chairperson San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians PO Box 365 Valley Center, CA 92082	Kristie Orosco, Environmental Coordinator San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians PO Box 365 Valley Center, CA 92082	council@sanpasqualtribe.org

Sycuan Band of Kumeyaay Nation	Danny Tucker, Chairperson Sycuan Band of Kumeyaay Nation 5459 Sycuan Road El Cajon, CA 92021	Daniel Tucker, Chairperson Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation 1 Kwaaypaay Court El Cajon, CA 92019	ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov
		Lisa Haws, Cultural Resource Manager Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation 2 Kwaaypaay Court El Cajon, CA 92019	lhaws@sycuan-nsn.gov
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Anthony Pico, Chairperson Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians PO Box 908 Alpine, CA 91903	Anthony R. Pico, Chairperson Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians P.O. Box 908 Alpine, CA. 91903	jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
		Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians ATTN: Julie Hagen, Cultural Resources P.O. Box 908 Alpine, CA. 91903	jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
Viejas Kumeyaay Indian Reservation	Frank Brown, Viejas Kumeyaay Indian Reservation 240 Brown Road Alpine, CA 91901	n/a	n/a



THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

October 15, 2014

Dear _____,

SUBJECT: Constraints Analysis and Cultural Resources Sensitivity Analysis for Prehistoric Resources in various City of San Diego Communities.

The City of San Diego (the City) is preparing community plan updates for the communities of Golden Hill, Midway, North Park, Old Town, San Ysidro, Southeastern San Diego, Encanto and Uptown. These updates constitute amendments to the City's General Plan and are subject to Tribal Consultation in accordance with Senate Bill 18 (SB18). AECOM has been retained by the City of San Diego to assist in the consultation process as well as conduct necessary cultural resource studies which include constraints analysis and cultural resources sensitivity analysis for prehistoric resources for each community planning area noted above. AECOM has already conducted archival research at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and the San Diego Museum of Man (SDMOM) and prepared an assessment of cultural resources sensitivity for each community. The archival research included both written and oral history in order to produce a detailed overview of the prehistory and history of each community planning area. Any oral history, Native American values or cultural beliefs that you might be able to share about these study areas would greatly enhance the overview and would be most appreciated. Any additional information regarding cultural resources and Traditional Cultural Properties will be further synthesized into each report and appropriate measures identified to ensure that any resources identified within each community planning area will not be adversely impacted in accordance with the goals and recommendations included in General Plan, Historic Preservation Element and with future community plan implementation.

The results of the initial analyses are further detailed in separate draft reports and briefly summarized below; a copy of each draft report is included with this letter.

Golden Hill

The records search indicated that 11 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Golden Hill community including, one prehistoric lithic and shell scatter, one prehistoric habitation area, and nine historic refuse disposals. Based on the results of the records search, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) sacred lands file, and regional environmental factors, the community has two cultural resources sensitivity levels. As the majority of the area has been developed, the cultural sensitivity for these areas is low. However, the community

Planning Department

1222 First Avenue, MS 501 • San Diego, CA 92101-4155
Tel (619) 235-5200

contains previously recorded sites, and sections of undeveloped land that have not been surveyed, thus the cultural sensitivity in these areas are high. It is therefore recommended that undeveloped areas be surveyed prior to any ground disturbing activities, and in areas that have been developed, ground disturbing activities be monitored. Both of these activities are required to be conducted by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor.

Midway-Pacific Highway

The record searches indicated that seven previously recorded cultural resources are located within the community of Midway-Pacific Highway: one prehistoric campsite, one prehistoric village with associated burial ground, one possible location for the ethnographic village of *Kotsi*, two historic refuse dumps, one historic refuse deposit, and one complex of brick kilns and factory features associated with the Vitrified Products Corporation. A search of the NAHC sacred lands file also indicated that this area contains sacred lands. The presence of these resources combined with regional environmental factors, indicate that the community of Midway has a moderate cultural sensitivity level for prehistoric resources. However, based on the original natural setting of mud and salt marshes, and the fact that the majority of the area has been developed, the cultural sensitivity is reduced to low. Several prehistoric campsites and the possible location of the ethnographic village of *Kotsi* have been mapped in the area located along the periodic shoreline of the San Diego River and at the base of the hills. This area remains moderately sensitive for prehistoric cultural resources. Since this area has been subject to extensive development, the determination to monitor ground disturbing activities by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor should be considered on a project-by-project basis.

North Park

One prehistoric lithic scatter, two prehistoric isolated finds, and four historic refuse deposits have been previously recorded within the North Park Community. In addition, a sacred lands file check with the NAHC, indicated that sacred lands have been identified within the vicinity of the community. For the reasons described above, combined with regional environmental factors, the North Park community has two cultural sensitivity levels. The cultural sensitivity for developed areas is low. In areas where land is undeveloped and has not been surveyed, or in the locations of the previously recorded resources, the cultural sensitivity is high. It is recommended that undeveloped areas be surveyed prior to any ground disturbing activities, and developed areas monitored by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor.

Old Town

A total of 39 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the community of Old Town of these, two are prehistoric, 35 are historic, and two are multi-component resources . The prehistoric resources include one lithic and shell scatter and one prehistoric village site. The historic resources include 17 historic buildings or residences, 11 refuse deposits, and two historic foundations or walls. The multi-component sites consist of a historic residence with a prehistoric

temporary camp and a historic refuse deposit with a possible prehistoric shell scatter. Sacred lands were also reported in the area by the NAHC sacred lands file check. Based on the original natural setting of the community alongside the periodic shoreline of the San Diego River and that the possible locations of several prehistoric campsites and the ethnographic village of *Kotsi* have been mapped in the area located along the base of the hills, the cultural sensitivity for prehistoric cultural resources is high. It is recommended that all project sites are surveyed and/or further evaluated as applicable in accordance with the Historical Resources Guidelines, prior to any ground disturbing activities and monitored by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor.

San Ysidro

Within the community of San Ysidro, there are a total of nine previously recorded sites. These resources include three prehistoric lithic scatters, three prehistoric quarry areas, a prehistoric temporary camp, one historic refuse deposit, and one historic cattle feed lot with walls, foundations, and associated debris. Sacred lands were also reported in the area from the NAHC sacred lands file. Despite the fact that most of the community is developed, the area is within the floodplain for both the Tijuana and Otay Rivers, and buried deposits are possible. Therefore, cultural sensitivity for the entire community is moderate. There are three areas within the community that contain several previously recorded sites or contain undeveloped land that has not been surveyed. Cultural sensitivity for these areas is considered high and it is recommended that they be surveyed prior to ground disturbing activities. In areas that have been developed, ground disturbing activities should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor.

Uptown

The NAHC sacred lands file check and SCIC and SDMOM record searches indicate that 15 previously recorded cultural resources and sacred lands are present within the Uptown community. Most of the community is developed and has a low level of sensitivity for archaeological and Native American resources. One area within the community contains several previously recorded sites, or contains undeveloped land that has not yet been surveyed, thus the level of sensitivity for archaeological and Native American resources in this area is high. It is recommended that areas of high sensitivity are surveyed prior to ground disturbing activities, and areas of low sensitivity are monitored during ground disturbing activities by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor.

Southeastern San Diego and Encanto

A total of 32 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto, 13 of which are prehistoric, 18 are historic, and one is a multi-component site. The NAHC sacred lands file check did not identify any sacred lands within Southeastern San Diego. Based on the results of the record search and regional

environmental factors, the communities of Southeastern San Diego and Encanto have two cultural sensitivity levels – high and medium. The ethnographic village of *Las Choyas* has been identified archaeologically and ethnographically within the community of Southeastern San Diego and has been previously identified as an area of concern to the local Native American community. Moreover, water courses such as Chollas Creek, Imperial Creek, and South Chollas Creek were major transportation corridors and ecological resources used during both prehistoric and historic periods. Given these factors, these areas have a high level of cultural sensitivity. Because cultural resources have also been observed during ground-disturbing activities throughout the community and the plan area is crossed by multiple high potential water courses, the remainder of the community plan areas are considered to have a moderate level of sensitivity for buried archaeological resources. As such, it is recommended that areas that have not been developed should be surveyed prior to any ground disturbing activities, and in areas that have been developed, ground disturbing activities should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor.

Summary

The City believes that the participation of local Native American tribes and individuals is crucial to the protection of San Diego's cultural resources. Local tribes may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of resources within these communities and early consultation is an effective way to avoid unanticipated discoveries. The purpose of this letter is to notify you of these studies and to solicit your input and knowledge regarding cultural resources and/or traditional land use practices within the community boundaries.

The City is committed to the consultation process and invites you or your designated representative to participate in all phases of the project. You can be assured that all site data and other culturally sensitive information will not be released to the general public but instead will be compiled in a confidential volume that has restricted distribution. We welcome any recommendations you might have and look forward to a mutually beneficial collaboration.

Enclosed for your review is a draft report including a sensitivity map for each community. A reply form, and self-addressed stamped envelope have also been included for your convenience. Please provide your comments to the City within 30-days of receipt of this letter. We would like to incorporate your knowledge and input prior to completing these reports, and ultimately in the Community Plan updates for the Golden Hill, Midway-Pacific Highway, North Park, Old Town, San Ysidro, Southeastern San Diego, Encanto and Uptown communities. The City will also be holding a group meeting at Mission Trails Regional Park – Visitors Center located at One Father Junipero Serra Trail (north of Mission Gorge Road) on November 13, 2014 from 2:00pm – 4:00 pm to address any issues or concerns related to the your review of the archaeological reports for the associated community plan updates.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please feel free to contact me at your earliest convenience. I can be reached at 619-446-5372, or via email at mherrmann@sandiego.gov.

Sincerely,



Myra Herrmann
Senior Environmental Planner/Archaeology
Development Services Department/Planning

Cc: Tom Tomlinson, Interim Director - Planning Department
Stacey LoMedico, Assistant Chief Operating Officer – Office of the Mayor
Cathy Winterrowd, Deputy Director – Planning Department
Nancy Bragado, Deputy Director – Planning Department
Lara Gates, Community Development Specialist – Planning Department
Sara Osborn, Senior Planner – Planning Department
Karen Bucey, Associate Planner – Planning Department
Bernie Turgeon, Senior Planner – Planning Department
Marlon Pangilinan, Senior Planner – Planning Department
Tait Galloway, Senior Planner – Planning Department
Project Files

Enclosures: CD containing seven (7) draft reports for the Golden Hill, Midway-Pacific Highway, North Park, Old Town, San Ysidro, Southeastern San Diego/Encanto and Uptown communities

Response form

Stamped reply envelope

Droessler, Rachel

From: Wilson, Stacie
Sent: Tuesday, November 11, 2014 12:05 PM
To: sbanegas50@gmail.com
Cc: Herrmann, Myra
Subject: City of San Diego Communities Cultural Resources Sensitivity Analysis Meeting - Thursday, 11/13
Attachments: Banegas_20141015.pdf

CONTACT NAME,

Please see the attached letter regarding the community plan updates for the communities of Golden Hill, Midway, North Park, Old Town, San Ysidro, Southeastern San Diego, Encanto and Uptown. These updates constitute amendments to the City's General Plan and are subject to Tribal Consultation in accordance with Senate Bill 18 (SB18). AECOM has been retained by the City of San Diego to assist in the consultation process. This letter was originally mailed to you on October 15th containing a CD with copies of the draft report including a sensitivity map for each community for your review.

The City will be holding a group meeting at Mission Trails Regional Park – Visitors Center located at One Father Junipero Serra Trail (north of Mission Gorge Road) this **Thursday (on November 13, 2014) from 2:00pm – 4:00 pm** to address any issues or concerns related to the your review of the archaeological reports for the associated community plan updates.

Please notify City staff if you plan to attend the meeting.

Myra Herrmann
Senior Environmental Planner/Archaeology
619-446-5372, or via email at mherrmann@sanidiego.gov.

Thank you! Stacie

Stacie L. Wilson, M.S., RPA
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Design + Planning
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