

**PRELIMINARY DRAFT
COMMUNITY PLAN UPDATE FOR
COMMUNITY OF MIDWAY –
PREHISTORIC CULTURAL RESOURCES
CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA**

Submitted to:

City of San Diego
1200 Third Avenue, Suite 200
San Diego, California 92101
Cathy Winterrowd
619-233-5217

Prepared by:

AECOM
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500
San Diego, California 92101
619-233-1454

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY	iii
INTRODUCTION	1
Project Personnel	1
SETTING.....	3
Environmental Setting	3
Paleoenvironmental Setting	3
Existing Natural Setting	4
Prehistoric Cultural Setting.....	6
Prehistory	6
Cultural Resource Definition	16
Archaeological Resources.....	16
Traditional Cultural Resources	17
Archival Research.....	18
Previous Investigations	18
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources.....	20
Native American Contact Program.....	23
CULTURAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS	25
RECOMMENDATIONS	29
REFERENCES CITED.....	31
APPENDICES	
A Key Personnel Resumes	
B Confidential Map (<i>Bound Separately</i>)	
C Native American Contact Program	

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
1	Midway Project Location.....	5
2	Midway Project Vicinity.....	7
3	Midway Project Vicinity with ESRI Topographic Basemap.....	9
4	Community Plan Midway 1849 Survey of the Coast of the United States.....	11
5	Midway USGS Quads 1930.....	13
6	Community Plan Midway Previously Recorded Sites (Confidential).....	Appendix B
7	Community Plan Midway Cultural Sensitive Areas – Prehistoric Resources	27

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
1	Previous Investigations within the Community of Midway on File at SCIC	18
2	Cultural Resources within the Community of Midway	21

SUMMARY

The City of San Diego (the City) is preparing community updates for various communities within the City of San Diego. The City has required a constraints analysis and cultural resources sensitivity analysis for prehistoric resources in support of the community plan update for the community of Midway. The community of Midway is located in the flatlands between Point Loma and Presidio Hill and is bounded by the channelized portion of the San Diego River to the north, the community of Loma Portal to the west, the San Diego Airport and the Naval Training Center to the south, and Old Town and Interstate 5 (I-5) to the east. A small portion of the community south of Loma Portal is bounded by I-5 to the east and Pacific Highway to the west and Laurel Street to the south.

A records search was conducted by the City on September 5, 2009 at the California Historical Resources Information System South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) located at San Diego State University. An update to the records search was conducted by AECOM at the SCIC on June 22, 2011 and the San Diego Museum of Man on August 10, 2011. The archival search consisted of an archaeological and historical records and literature review. The results of the records search indicated that 18 previous investigations have been conducted and seven cultural resources have been recorded within the community of Midway. These resources consist of one prehistoric campsite, one prehistoric village site with an associated burial ground, one possible location for the ethnographic village of *Kotsi*, two historic dumps, one historic refuse deposit, and one complex of brick kilns and factory features associated with the Vitrified Products Corporation. Three additional reports located at AECOM library are within the project area and consists of one cultural resources survey, one draft mitigated negative declaration, and one archaeological monitoring report. In addition to a record search, a sacred lands file check with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) indicated that sacred lands have not been identified within the vicinity of the community of Midway. The NAHC provided AECOM with a list of local tribal entities and other interested parties, and a consultation program is in the process of being conducted in coordination with the City.

Based on the record search, the NAHC sacred lands file check, and regional environmental factors, 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 for the majority of the community of Midway is reduced to low. One section (south of Loma Portal and bounded by I-5 to the east, Pacific Highway to the west, and Laurel Street to the south) remains moderate sensitivity. This portion of the community of Midway was located along the periodic shoreline of the San Diego River and at the base of the hills. Several prehistoric campsites, as well as a possible location for the ethnographic village of *Kotsi*, have been mapped by the SCIC in this area. This area has been subject to extensive development and fill may be present, the cultural sensitivity for this section would be moderate.

Participation of local Native American tribes is crucial to the protection of cultural resources. Native American participation will be required for all levels of future investigations in the Midway community.

INTRODUCTION

The City of San Diego (the City) is preparing community updates for various communities within the City of San Diego. The City has required a constraints analysis and cultural resources sensitivity analysis for prehistoric resources in support of the community plan update for the community of Midway. The community of Midway is located in the flatlands between Point Loma and Presidio Hill and is bounded by the channelized portion of the San Diego River to the north, the community of Loma Portal to the west, the San Diego Airport and the Naval Training Center (NTC) to the south, and Old Town and Interstate 5 (I-5) to the east. A small portion of the community south of Loma Portal is bounded by I-5 to the east and Pacific Highway to the west and Laurel Street to the south.

A records search was conducted by the City at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), located at San Diego State University, for the Midway community in support of the community plan update. To ensure that recently recorded sites were included in this analysis, the City conducted and updated records search for site forms at the SCIC. Additionally, AECOM conducted a supplemental records search and literature review at 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 community of Midway.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Resumes for key project personnel are presented in Appendix A. Senior technical review was provided by Rebecca Apple, MA, RPA. Project management was provided by Stacey Jordan-Connor, Ph.D., RPA. Cheryl Bowden-Renna and Stephanie Jow prepared this technical report. The paleoenvironmental section was authored by Andrew York, MA, RPA.

SETTING

The following discussion begins with a review of past and current environmental settings and the basic framework of human occupation of coastal southern California, specifically the area surrounding the community of Midway.

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 coastal southern California. While temperatures in the Northern Hemisphere were characterized by pronounced warming in the early Holocene (West et al. 2007), local climates in 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 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. At the time of the first observed archaeological evidence of prehistoric occupation in what is now the Midway area, sea levels had been rising rapidly for several thousand years, pausing only briefly at about 11,500 years before present (B.P.) for the Younger Dryas re-glaciation and again for another global cooling event at about 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 m per century, began to stabilize by about 8,000 years ago and approached the current level by about 6000 B.P. This slowing of the transgression allowed the accumulation of sediment at the 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 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

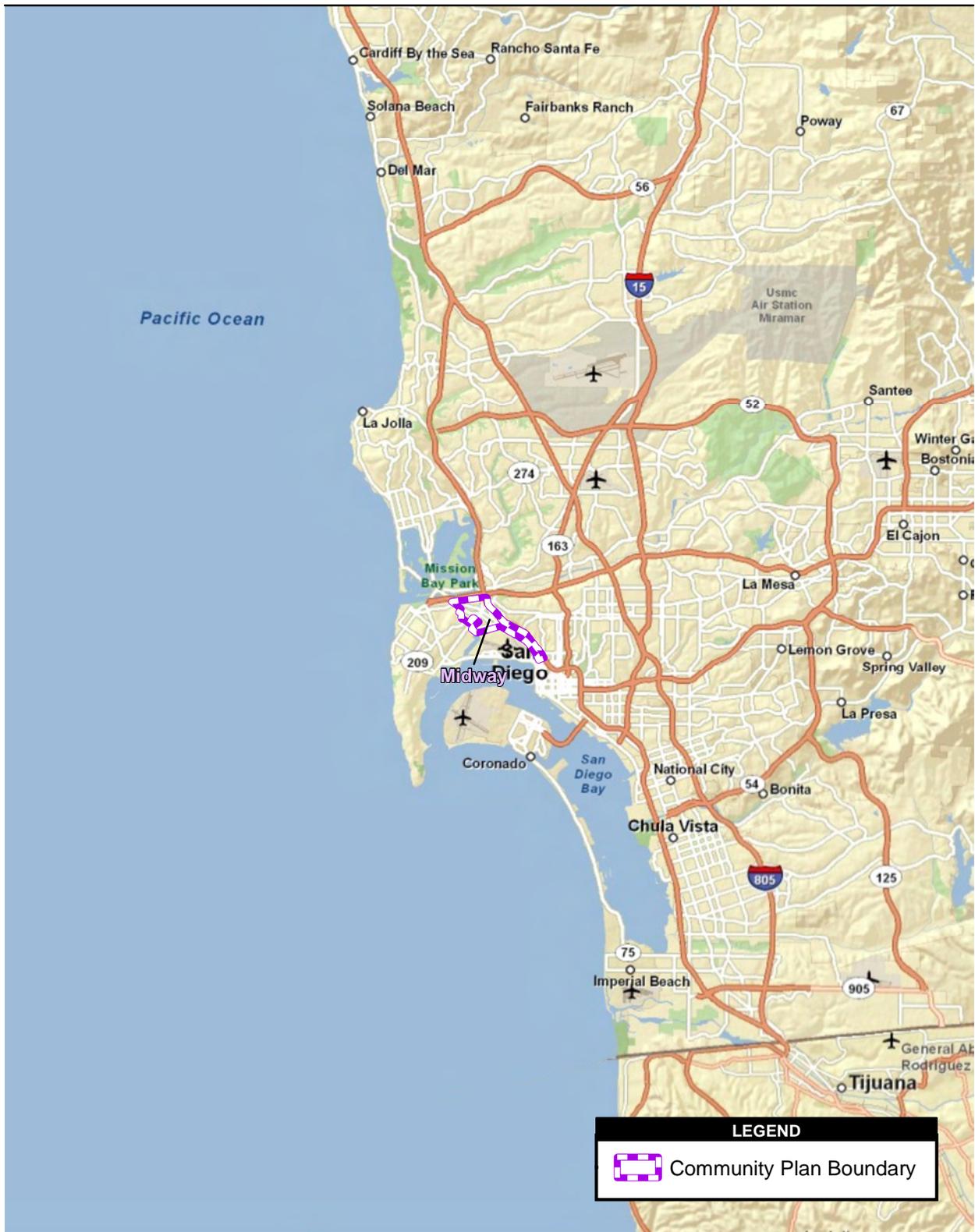
(A.D. 500 to 1000), Larson and Michaelson record relatively high variability in yearly precipitation totals. During the first 150 years of the reconstruction, approximately A.D. 500 to 650, climatic conditions were characterized by moderately low precipitation levels. This period was followed by very 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-precipitation period unmatched in the 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 both to the apparent severity of the droughts and to its 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 about A.D. 1120 and 1150.

During prehistoric occupation of the Midway community area, the area was covered in mud and salt marsh flats. Southern coastal salt marshes are a highly productive salt-tolerant plant community that forms a moderate to dense cover. Coastal salt marsh plants are distributed within distinct areas depending on such environmental factors as frequency and length of tidal inundation, salinity levels, and nutrient status (MacDonald 1977). Salt marshes are dominated by California cordgrass (*Spartina foliosa*) as well as transition from wetland to upland habitat. Plant assemblages typically consist of Pacific pickleweed (*Sarcocornia pacifica*), coastal saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*), and alkali-heath (*Frankenia salina*) (Holland 1986). Other characteristic species include saltwort (*Batis maritima*), shoregrass (*Monanthochloe littoralis*), and fleshy jaumea (*Jaumea carnosa*) (Holland 1986).

EXISTING NATURAL SETTING

The community of Midway is located on the flatlands south of the channelized portion of the San Diego River. The community of Loma Portal is located to the west, the San Diego Airport and NTC is to the south, and Old Town and I-5 are located to the east. A small portion of the community south of Loma Portal is bounded by I-5 to the east and Pacific Highway to the west and Laurel Street to the south (Figures 1, 2, and 3). Originally, a large portion of the community was estuarine (Figure 4). The community of Midway has undergone significant development since the 1920s and now consists of commercial/industrial and military use areas bounded by major transportation routes and a major airport corridor (Figure 5). No natural vegetation is present.



Source: ESRI 2011; SANGIS 2011

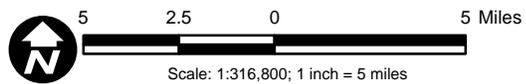


Figure 1
Midway
Project Location

PREHISTORIC CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

The prehistoric cultural sequence in San Diego County is generally thought of as 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 in southern San Diego County, known as Yuman I and Yuman II are believed to represent the ancestral Kumeyaay. The prehistoric context for the Midway area is presented along with significant research questions that may be addressed by the archaeological and Native American resources extant within the planning area.

Paleoindian Period

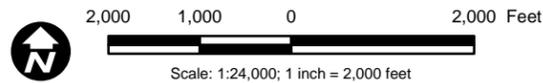
The mythology and history affirmed by local Native American groups now and at the time of earlier ethnographic research indicate both their presence here since the time of creation and, in some cases, migration from other areas. However, living Kumeyaay people trace their ancestors to the earliest cultural remains found throughout their traditional territory in San Diego County. Archaeologically, 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 over 9,000 years old (Warren 1967). Related materials, sometimes called the Lake Mojave complex, have been found in the Mojave Desert and in 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 19 miles northeast of the project area; these materials were first identified in stratigraphic context.

Archaic Period

The Archaic period (8000 to 1500 years before present [B.P.]) brings 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.



Source: SanGIS 2011; ESRI 2011; AerialExpress 2010



LEGEND

 Community Plan Boundary

Figure 2
Midway
Project Vicinity



Source: SanGIS 2011; ESRI 2011

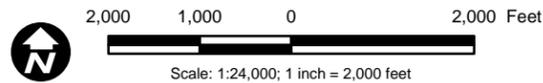
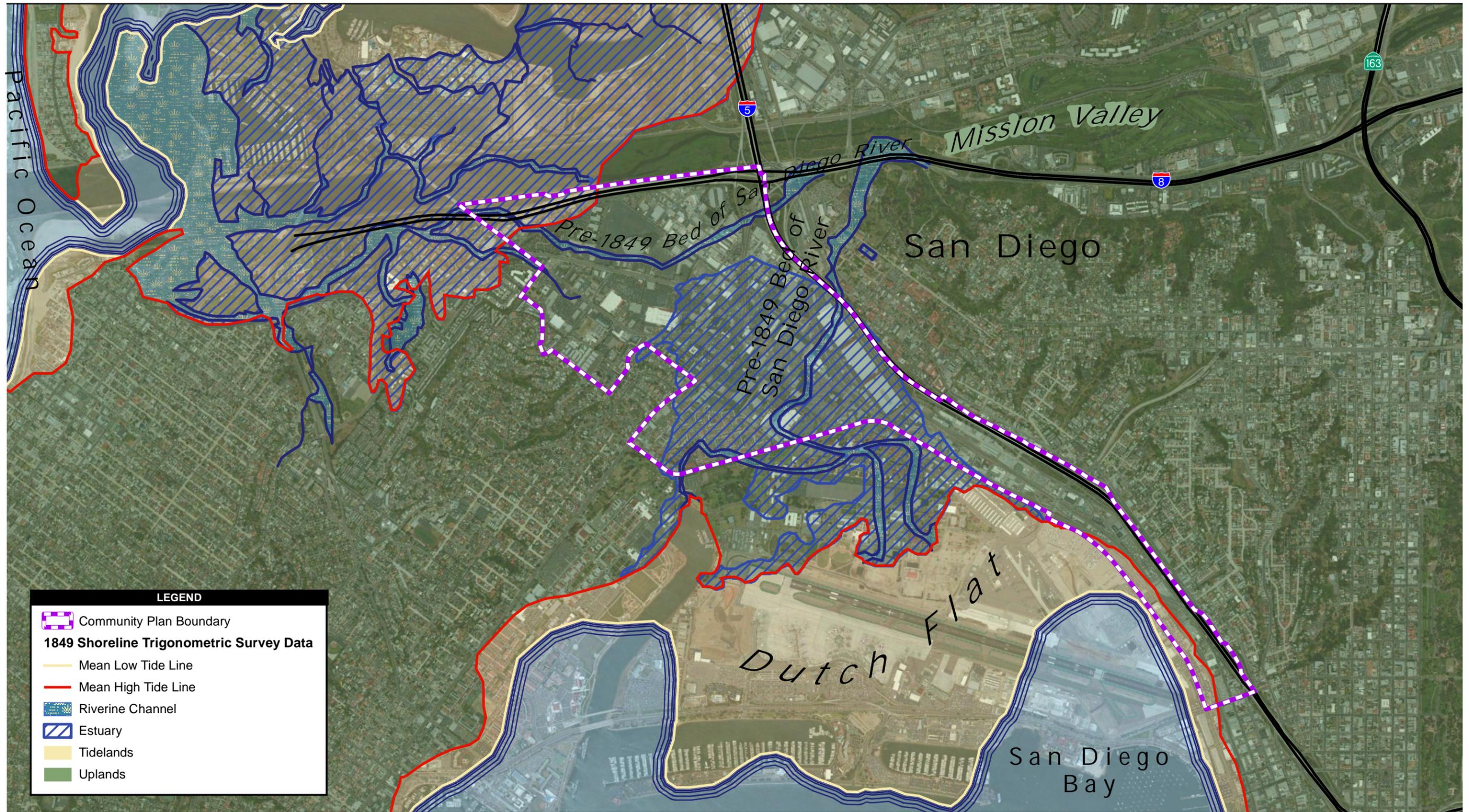


Figure 3
Midway
Project Vicinity with ESRI Topographic Basemap



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

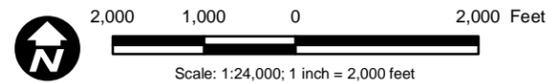
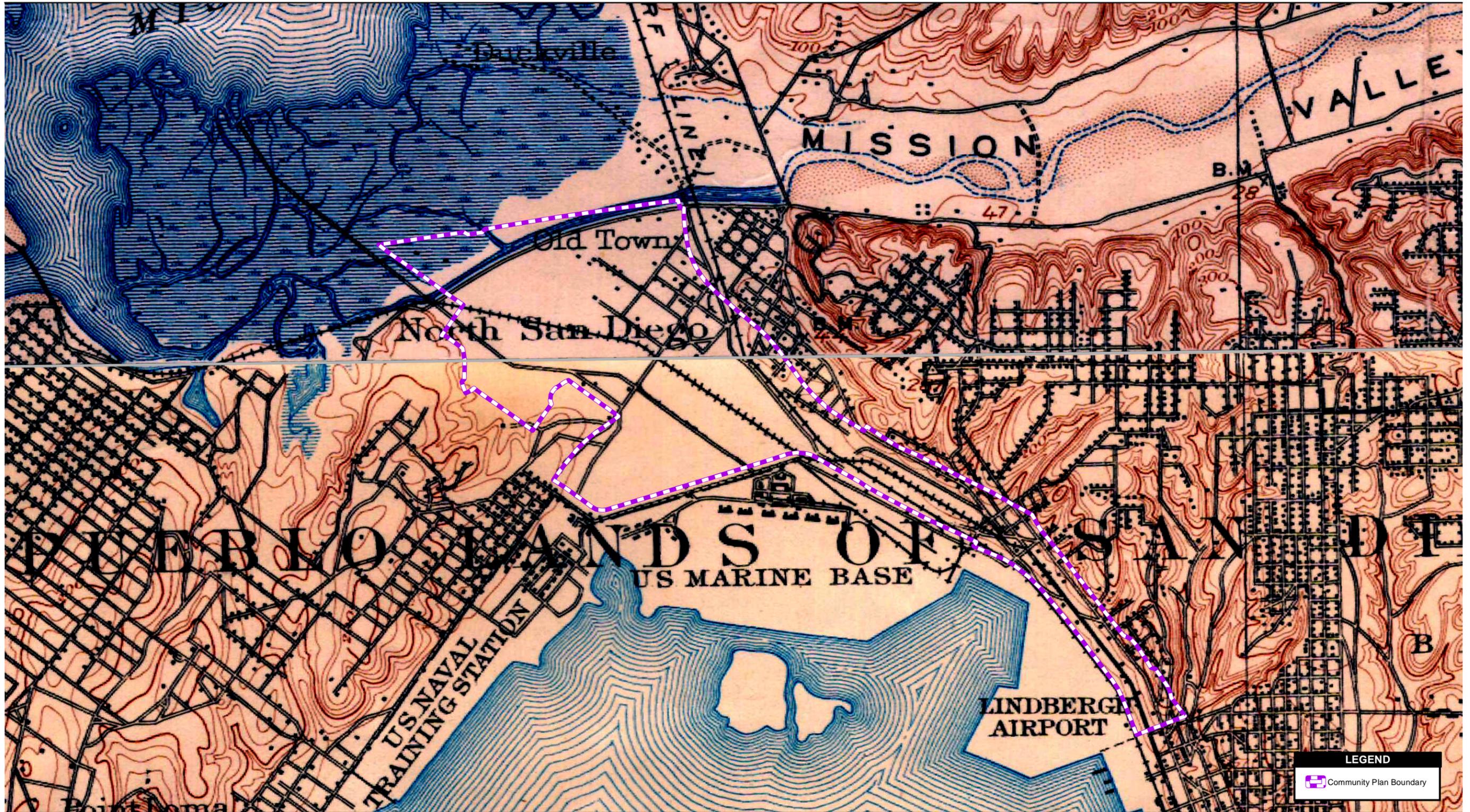
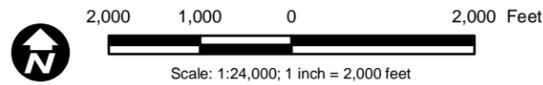


Figure 4
Community Plan Midway
1849 Survey of the Coast of the United States



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



LEGEND
 Community Plan Boundary

Figure 5
Midway
USGS Quads 1930

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 northern San Diego County. This appears at around 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 North County coastal lagoons. There appears to be no significant silting in Mission Bay, San Diego Bay, and 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.) is 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 utilized a central-based 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.

Ethnohistory

By the time Spanish colonists began to settle in Alta California in 1769, the project area 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 Kumeyaay, in the vicinity of modern-day Ensenada, are the closely related Paipai. The Kumeyaay neighbors to the north are the Takic-speaking Luiseño (Kroeber 1925).

The founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769 brought about profound changes in the lives of the Kumeyaay. The coastal Kumeyaay were quickly brought into the mission or died from introduced diseases. 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 the County.

Traditionally, the Kumeyaay had a hunting and gathering economy based primarily on various plant resources. For people in the study area, 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, taking them with lines, nets, and bows and arrows. Balsas or reed boats were used (Kroeber 1925; Luomala 1978:599-600). Shellfish and other littoral resources were important to coastal people, too. Settlements were moved seasonally to areas where wild foods 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 focused on more seasonally stable inshore and littoral resources. However, they still might travel to Torrey Pines and La Rumarosa to harvest pine nuts, for example, and to Cuyamaca and Mount Laguna for acorns (Shipek 1970:27-28).

Villages and campsites were generally placed in areas where water was readily available, preferably on a year-round basis. The San Diego River provided an important resource not only as a reliable source of water, but as a major transportation corridor through the region. The village of *Kosti* or Cosoy was described as near the mouth of the San Diego River (Kroeber 1925), Bancroft (1884) reported that a site called Cosoy by the Native Americans was in the vicinity of Presidio Hill and Old Town, located approximately 0.5 miles east of the community of Midway. Several investigations have identified possible locations for the village of Cosoy (Clement and Van Bueren 1993; Felton 1996); however, the actual site has not been found. One possible location for *Kosti* has been mapped by the SCIC as within the community of Midway, based on information listed on site forms housed at SCIC (Rogers 1912).

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 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, as well as the presence of physical cultural remains. Archaeological resources can have a surface component, or a subsurface component, or both.

Historic archaeological resources are those dating 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.

An archaeological site must consist of at least three associated artifacts within a 50 square meter area, or a single feature and must be at least 45 years of age. Archaeological sites containing only a surface component are generally considered not significant, unless demonstrated otherwise. Such site types may include isolated finds, bedrock milling stations, sparse lithic scatters, and shellfish processing stations.

All other archaeological sites are considered potentially significant. The determination of significance is based on a number of factors specific to a particular site including site size, type and integrity; presence or absence of a subsurface deposit, soil stratigraphy, features, diagnostics, and datable material; artifact and ecofact density; assemblage complexity; cultural affiliation; association with an important person or event; and ethnic importance. Research questions that can be addressed by significant archaeological resources are presented in Appendix A to the General Plan and in the Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology of Metropolitan San Diego: A Historic Properties Background Study (ASM Affiliates, Inc. 2008). Although the specific questions differ for each of the prehistoric periods, archaeological research questions generally fall into the following domains: chronology, environmental change, settlement systems, social organization, subsistence, technology, ornamentation, and social change.

A site will be considered to possess ethnic significance if it is associated with a burial or cemetery; religious social or traditional activities of a discrete ethnic population; an important person or event as defined by a discrete ethnic population; or the mythology of a discrete ethnic population. In order to determine ethnic or cultural significance of archaeological sites or landscapes to the Native American community, meaningful consultation is necessary.

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 at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) located at San Diego State University. To ensure that recently recorded sites were included in this analysis, the City conducted an updated records search for site forms at the SCIC. Additionally, AECOM conducted a supplemental literature review at SCIC and a records search at the San Diego Museum of Man. 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 National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) information for the project area. The search included the immediate vicinity of the community of Midway. This research provides a background on 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 of Midway.

Previous Investigations

The results of the records search indicated that 18 previous investigations have been conducted within the community of Midway (Table 1). These include five cultural resources surveys, three monitoring programs, two mitigated negative declarations, four historic building assessments, two historic NRHP evaluations, and two cultural resources constraint analyses. Three additional reports located in the AECOM library are within the project area and consist of one cultural resources survey, one draft mitigated negative declaration, and one archaeological monitoring report. As this report focuses on prehistoric resources, reports documenting historic resources or historic built resources are listed in Table 1, but are not summarized below. Additionally, reports with negative results are not summarized below.

Table 1. Previous Investigations within the Community of Midway on File at SCIC

Document Number (NADB)	Title	Author	Date
1122894	Mitigated Negative Declaration Replacement of Water and Sewer Pipes: La Jolla, Uptown, Mission Valley, Midway and Navajo Communities.	City of San Diego	1993
1122932	Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Proposed North Metro Interceptor Sewer Project, San Diego, California. Appendix F.	Schaefer, Jerry	1994
1122961; 1124347*	Archaeological Monitoring Report for CA-SDI-10530H, City of San Diego Dump Within the Mission Bay Intercept Project, Hancock Street and Sports Arena Boulevard.	Carrico, Richard L.	1993
1123094	Cultural Resources Survey Report for Two Proposed Locations for the Naval Engineer Facility Air Force Plant 19, San Diego and a Portion of NAS Miramar.	Mason, Roger	1994
1123461	Cultural Resource Constraint Study for the North Bay Redevelopment Project, City of San Diego, California.	Kyle, Carolyn, and Roxana L. Phillips	1998
1123985	Mission Brewery/American Agar Company.	Various	n.d.
1124000	Dutch Flats/Ryan Field.	Various	n.d.
1124591	Public Notice of Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration Mission Bay Sewer Interceptor (MBSIS), Phase II.	City of San Diego	1991

Document Number (NADB)	Title	Author	Date
1125014; 1125266; 1127703*	An Archaeological Survey and Test Trench of the Hancock Storage Project.	Smith, Brian	2001
1126899	National Register Engineering Laboratory at Hanger 19.	Widell, Cheryl	1996
1127543	Archaeological Survey and Monitoring Report for the Mission Bay Sewer Intercept System, Phase II.	Robbins-Wade, Mary	1991
1128451	Historic Resources Inventory for Middletown Area, San Diego, California.	Brandes, Ray	1961
1130134	Final Cultural Resource Constraints Analysis for the Barnett Avenue Bikeway Project, San Diego, California.	Schaefer, Jerry	2006
1130515	Request for Historical Designation for Air Force Plant 19.	U.S. Department of the Navy	2007
1131667	Cultural Resource Survey for the West City College Campus Project, San Diego, California.	Kyle, Carolyn E.	2007
1131845	A Cultural Resources Survey Using the Archaeological Resources Report Form (Appendix D) for the Veterans Village of San Diego Project, San Diego, California.	Becker, Mark S., and Arleen Garcia-Herbst	2008
1132456	Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Veterans Village of San Diego Project, San Diego, California.	Gardner, Jill, and Mark Becker	2010
1132867	San Diego Midway Processing and Distribution Facility Property Disposition.	Chiang, Christina	2010

*Report given multiple numbers by the SCIC

Document 1122961; 1124347 (Carrico 1993)

This report documents the results of monitoring efforts for site CA-SDI-10,530H in the City of San Diego Dump within the Mission Bay Interceptor Project. The report details the efforts and procedures of the monitoring program, and notes that an intact portion of the historic dump was discovered. The report also recommends that data recovery be conducted on a segment of the dump site immediately adjacent to the trench excavation area.

Document 1123094 (Mason 1994)

This report details the results of a cultural resources survey for two proposed locations for the Naval Engineering Facility Air Force Plant 19 and a portion of NAS Miramar. Archival research and survey results indicated that the Air Force Plant 19 property contained no cultural resources, and that location contained a single historic resource: the Atlas Missile testing facility. The report indicated that no impacts to cultural resources would occur.

Document 1130134 (Schaefer 2006)

This letter report documents a constraints analysis for the Barnett Avenue Bikeway Project. This consisted of a literature review and record search which identified two Pacific Coast Highway underpasses, a series of sidewalk stamps along the sidewalk opposite the Marine Corps Recruit Depot between the old main entrance and Witherby Street, and a manhole cover for a City of San Diego Sewerage manhole on the west side of Enterprise Street opposite Jessop Lane. The letter report recommended that the three resource types be protected in accordance with City of San Diego codes.

Document 1131667 (Kyle 2007)

This report details a cultural resource survey for the West City College Campus Project. While no cultural resources were identified from both the record search and the field survey, the report indicated that previous research and monitoring efforts in the area suggest the possibility that a portion of the West Point Loma Dump may run parallel and nearly adjacent to the project area.

Document 1131845 (Becker and Garcia-Herbst 2008)

This report summarizes the results of an archaeological survey for the Veterans Village of San Diego Project. One prehistoric resource was recorded in the project area, and 41 additional cultural resources recorded outside of the community of Midway. The letter report does not recommend additional archaeological work for the project.

Document 1132456 (Gardner and Becker 2010)

This report summarizes the results of an archaeological monitoring program for the Veterans Village of San Diego Project. Several historic and modern-era artifacts were observed in subsurface soils during the monitoring effort and appear to be associated with fill operations that probably occurred in 1940. No additional archaeological work was recommended.

Three additional reports are located within the community of Midway, but are not on file at the SCIC. Only one is described below, as the remainders are negative.

McGinnis and Baksh 2003

This report documents the cultural resources inventory for the Pacific Bridge Demolition project. The survey noted scattered shell in the vicinity of the northern ramp of the Pacific Highway Bridge. This may have been previously recorded location for CA-SDI-36, or CA-SDI-37 (mapped just outside of the community of Midway). This site was re-recorded and given the new site number of CA-SDI-16683.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

A total of seven cultural resources have been previously recorded within the community of Midway (Figure 6 – confidential, see Appendix B). These consist of one prehistoric campsite, one prehistoric village site with an associated burial ground, one possible location for the ethnographic village of *Kotsi*, two historic dumps, one historic refuse deposit, and one complex of brick kilns and factory features associated with the Vitrified Products Corporation (Table 2).

Table 2. Cultural Resources within the Community of Midway

Primary Number (P-37-)	Permanent Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	San Diego Museum of Man (SDI-W-)	Site Description	Date Recorded
0000052	52	4674	Old Rancheria site, prehistoric village site and burial ground	n.d.
0000053	53	2999	Prehistoric campsite	n.d.
0000054	54	3000	Historic refuse deposit	n.d.
0010530	10530H	3691	Historic West Point Loma Dumpsite	1986, 2003
0013747	13761	-	Historic Barth Foundry Dump	1994
025188	16683	291	Shell scatter; possible village site of <i>Kotsi</i> (CA-SDi-36 and CA-SDi-37 combined into CA-SDi-16883)	2003; 2005
-	-	3930	Historic Vitriified Products Corporation brick kilns and factory features	1987

CA-SDI-52 (SDI-W-4674)

This site was originally recorded by N.C. Nelson (n.d.a) as the “Old Rancheria” consisting of a possible prehistoric village site and cemetery. The site was revisited in 1990 by Collett and Wade. No visible surface features were observed due to modern development. However, the site may still contain a subsurface element under the developed areas. The site is located under Pacific Highway between Smith and Hancock Streets.

CA-SDI-53 (SDI-W-2999)

Site CA-SDI-53 was recorded by N.C. Nelson (n.d.b) as a possible prehistoric campsite located at the northern portion of San Diego Bay, near the shore of a projecting marsh tongue. No other information is available.

CA-SDI-54 (SDI-W-3000)

CA-SDI-54 was originally recorded by N.C. Nelson (n.d.c) as traces of a historic refuse heap. Nelson noted that the site was situated near the northwestern end of San Diego Bay eroding out of a bluff located between the open waters and the Santa Fe Railroad. The site’s present day location is estimated to exist under the railroad tracks between the Pacific Coast Highway and Vine Street.

CA-SDI-10530H (SDI-W-3691)

CA-SDI-10,530H consists of the West Point Loma Dump Site, which was used from 1899 to 1908. The site was discovered by Wade (1986) during archival research for the Terrace View Villas EIR Project. Although the site has not been physically located, the estimated present-day location of the site is on the south bank of the San Diego River at the intersection of Interstate 8 (I-8), West Point Loma Boulevard, and Sports Arena Boulevard.

CA-SDI-13761

This site consists of the Barth Foundry Dump, recorded by Jerry Schaefer (1994). The deposit was located south of the intersection of the Nutmeg Street and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad (AT&SF) right-of-way. The site was described as a deposit of industrial slag, furnace bricks, ash, and metal from the former operations of the Barth Foundry and Machine Works. The deposit was present 2 meters below the surface, as a portion of the site was removed during grading activities for a light rail transit development project. Sparse domestic debris was also observed. The majority of the exposed cultural material, except for several fragments of brick, was not collected. At the time of recordation, the old foundry site was occupied by a modern anodizing and electroplating facility, and was unable to be accessed for further investigation. The site was determined to be “not important” because it lacked research potential, and no additional studies were recommended.

CA-SDI-16683 (CA-SDI-36, CA-SDI-37; SDI-W-291)

Sites CA-SDI-36 and CA-SDI-37 were recorded by N.C. Nelson (n.d.d and n.d.e) as possible campsites. However, neither site record includes a location map. Both sites have been mapped by the SCIC based on the descriptions provided. CA-SDI-36 is approximately 475 feet northeast of the MCRD terminus of the bridge and CA-SDI-37 is about 315 feet south-southeast of the same point. Site CA-SDM-W-291 was recorded by Malcolm Rogers in his 1912 survey of the area as a large subsurface site that may be the remnants of the ethnohistoric village of Cosoy (*Kosti*). Rogers’ record for this site does not include a location map (Rogers 1912). However, the mapped location at the SCIC, based on Rogers’ description of the site location, places the site about 200 feet northeast of Pier 11. Construction of Pacific Highway and the Pacific Highway Bridge during World War II substantially impacted this location. In 2003, Tierra revisited the site location and noted scattered shell in the vicinity of the northern ramp of the Pacific Highway Bridge (McGinnis and Baksh 2003; Tierra 2003). Based on their observation, Tierra updated the site record and a new site number, CA-SDI-16,683, was assigned.

AECOM (as EDAW, Inc.) conducted monitoring at this site (Wiley and Bowden-Renna 2005). Several modern bottles and a fragment of Chione shell were observed during the removal of the bridge supports west of Pacific Highway and modern debris was also noted on the east side of Pacific Highway. None of these finds constitute a cultural resource.

SDI-W-3930

SDI-W-3930 is the remains of the Vitriified Products Corporation brick kilns, which were operated during the 1920s. The site was recorded in 1987 (Hector 1987) for the Archaeology of the County Mental Health Center project and was subsequently tested as part of a mitigation study (Van Wormer 1987). The site included four circular kiln features in addition to a small amount of structural debris and other factory features. The site has been destroyed as a result of modern development.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

AECOM requested a sacred lands file check of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). A response was received on August 11, 2011, indicating that sacred lands have been identified within the vicinity of the community of Midway. The NAHC recommends consultation with tribal entities and other interested parties be conducted as part of the review process and has included a list of contacts specific to San Diego County for that purpose. Documentation of correspondence with the NAHC is provided in Appendix C.

CULTURAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Cultural sensitivity levels for the Midway community area are rated low, moderate or high, based on the results of the records searches, the NAHC sacred lands file check, and regional environmental factors. Sensitivity levels may be adjusted based on amount of disturbance that has occurred that may have previously impacted cultural resources.

A low sensitivity level indicates that there are few or no previously recorded resources within the study site and the surrounding area. Resources at this level would not be expected to be complex in nature, 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 level indicates that some previously recorded resources were identified within the study site and/or the surrounding area. These are more complex resources, consisting of more site structure, diversity of feature types, and 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 record search identified several previously recorded sites within the study site and/or the surrounding area. These resources may range from moderately complex to highly complex, with more defined living areas or specialized workspace 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 record search, the NAHC sacred lands file check, and regional environmental factors, the community of Midway has two cultural sensitivity levels (Figure 7). As the majority of the community is developed and there is virtually no undeveloped land within the area, the cultural sensitivity for the majority of the community of Midway would be considered low. One section, south of Loma Portal and bounded by I-5 to the east, Pacific Highway to the west, and Laurel Street to the south, has moderate sensitivity. This portion of the community of Midway was located along the periodic shoreline of the San Diego River and at the base of the hills, making it attractive for prehistoric activities. Several prehistoric campsites, as well as a possible location for the ethnographic village of *Kotsi*, have been mapped by the SCIC in this area. While this area has been subject to extensive development and fill may be present, the cultural sensitivity for this section is considered moderate. Sensitivity levels may also be adjusted based on ongoing input from the Native American community.



Source: SanGIS 2011; ESRI 2011; AerialExpress 2010



LEGEND

-  Community Plan Boundary
-  Low Sensitivity
-  Moderate Sensitivity

Figure 7
Community Plan Midway
Cultural Sensitive Areas - Prehistoric Resources

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the record search, the NAHC sacred lands file check, regional environmental factors, and cultural sensitivity criteria outlined in the previous section, the community of Midway has a moderate cultural sensitivity level. 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 for the majority of community of Midway is reduced to low. One section, south of Loma Portal and bounded by I-5 to the east, Pacific Highway to the west, and Laurel Street to the south, remains moderate sensitivity. As stated in the prehistoric natural setting, this portion of the community of Midway was located along the periodic shoreline of the San Diego River and at the base of the hills. Several prehistoric campsites, as well as a possible location for the ethnographic village of *Kotsi*, have been mapped by the SCIC in this area.

In the event that cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate vicinity would be suspended until the discovery is assessed by a qualified archaeologist and treatment is determined. If it is determined that a site is a historic property, it should also 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. Avoidance of cultural resources is preferred. In the event that identified cultural resources cannot be avoided, a testing plan will be developed and implemented to determine CRHR eligibility, in coordination with the City. Based on the results of the testing program, an eligibility recommendation will be made. Should a resource be determined eligible for the CRHR and avoidance not be feasible, a data recovery program will be developed and implemented to mitigate impacts to less than significant levels. Monitoring by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor may also be required during project ground disturbing activities. As the Midway area has been subject to extensive development and fill is likely to be present in many areas, the determination to monitor ground-disturbing activities by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor should be considered on a project-by-project bases. Additionally, in the event human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, all work shall cease and the county coroner shall be contacted per the California Public Resources Code. Should the remains be identified as Native American, the NAHC shall be contacted within 48 hours to provide a Most Likely Descendent (MLD) to determine appropriate actions.

All phases of future investigations, including survey, testing, and monitoring activities, would require the participation of local Native American tribes. 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 ensure that cultural resources within the community of Midway are protected and properly cared for. A current list of local tribes should be obtained through the NAHC for all future projects.

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APPENDIX A
KEY PERSONNEL RESUMES

Stacey Jordan, PhD, RPA
Practice Leader, Cultural Resources Group
Senior Archaeologist

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 10 years. She has served as 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. Her specialty in historical archaeology combines the use of material culture and the archival record in anthropologically driven analyses of cultural resources. Dr. Jordan has extensive experience in archival research and historical writing, and has worked on projects spanning from early colonial contact to the recent past. 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 numerous papers that have been 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]

Iberdrola, Ogilby Solar Thermal Project, Imperial County, CA

Project manager of ongoing cultural resources services in support of an approximately 4,000-acre solar power project on Bureau of Land Management land in eastern Imperial County. This project will include records searches, intensive pedestrian Class III survey, data analysis and management, agency coordination, and a Native American contact and outreach program. [06/2011 – 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]

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/Oak Oasis/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.

Stephanie Jow

Staff Archaeologist

Education

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

Affiliations

Member, Society for California Archaeology

Awards + Honors

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

Professional History

January 2009 – Present
Design + Planning at AECOM
Staff Archaeologist
Contact: Tanya Wahoff, 619-233-1454
2007 – 2008
Collections Management Laboratory, San Diego State University
Education Outreach Coordinator
Contact: Lynn Gamble, 805-893-7341
2006 – 2007
Collections Management Laboratory, San Diego State University
Laboratory Technician
Contact: Lynn Gamble, 805-893-7341

Stephanie Jow has 5 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 also has worked closely with local Native American groups to ensure project compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966.

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. Analysis is based on careful consideration of existing demographic, economic, and social conditions using multiple methodologies, including ethnographic research, unstructured and semi-structured interviews, structured surveys, visual analysis, and geodemographic analysis.

Before joining this firm, Ms. Jow worked as the Education Outreach Coordinator and laboratory technician in the San Diego State Collections Management Lab, and conducted ethnographic research on the Native American Indians of San Diego County. Her Master's thesis focused on modern identity among the Kumeyaay.

Project Experience

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

Assistant 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/assistant cultural resource specialist/field director for various 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 assistant cultural resource specialist for the cultural resources compliance phase that includes managing temporary employees, coordinating compliance logistics, and preparing various compliance reports. [09/2010 – Ongoing]

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

Assistant field director 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 – Ongoing]

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 Juaneño and Luiseño Native American tribes. [03/2011 – Ongoing]

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]

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. [09/2009 – 07/2010]

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

Lead archaeologist 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 include co- authorship of an evaluation report. [06/2009 – 01/2010]

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. [09/2009 – 11/2010]

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

Staff 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, 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]

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.

APPENDIX B
CONFIDENTIAL MAP
(BOUND SEPARATELY)

APPENDIX C
NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

Jow, Stephanie

From: Jow, Stephanie
Sent: Wednesday, August 10, 2011 12:43 PM
To: 'Dave Singleton'
Subject: Sacred lands file check for Midway-Pacific Highway community in San Diego, CA
Attachments: CPCI_Records_Search_MIDWAY-PACIFIC HIGHWAY.pdf

Mr. Singleton,

I am contacting you to request a sacred lands file check for the community of Midway-Pacific Highway, located in San Diego, California. This is not for a proposed project, rather, AECOM is assisting the City of San Diego with various Community Plan Updates. Attached is a map showing the community boundaries on Pueblo Lands of San Diego on the La Jolla, CA 1975 and Point Loma 1994 quadrangles.

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

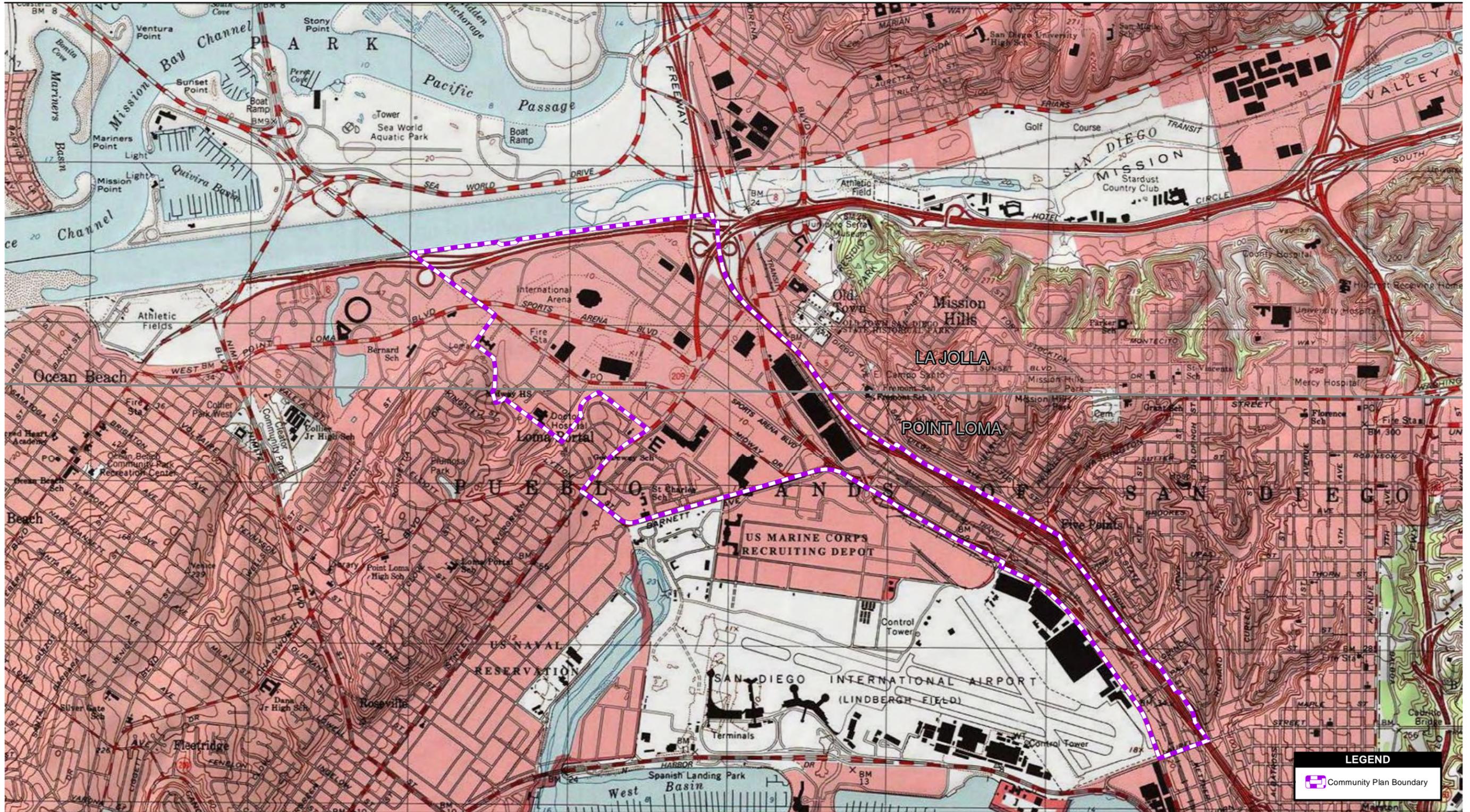
Stephanie Jow

Archaeologist
D +1 619.684.6942
stephanie.jow@aecom.com

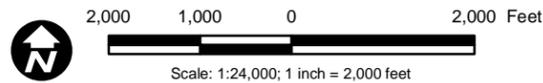
AECOM

1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500
San Diego CA 92101 USA
T +1 619.233.1454 F +1 619.233.0952
www.aecom.com

EDAW has evolved.
Our name is now AECOM, as our Design + Planning professionals work in concert with a wider range of experts to enhance and sustain the world's built, natural and social environments.



Source: USGS 7.5' Topo Quad La Jolla, CA 1975, Point Loma 1994



**Community Plan
MIDWAY-PACIFIC HIGHWAY
Records Search**

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

Path: C:\Documents and Settings\sorensen\Desktop\CPCI\GIS\Layout\CPCI_Records_Search_UPTOWN.mxd, 5/23/2011, SorensenJ

Jow, Stephanie

From: Jow, Stephanie
Sent: Thursday, August 11, 2011 12:12 PM
To: 'Dave Singleton'
Subject: RE: Sacred lands file check for Midway-Pacific Highway community in San Diego, CA

Dave,

As requested, here is the follow-up information for the Midway-Pacific Highway community.

Quads: La Jolla, CA 1975, Point Loma 1994
T16S, R3W
Within: 362100mN – 362500mN, 47900mE – 48400mE

Stephanie Jow
Archaeologist
D +1 619.684.6942
stephanie.jow@aecom.com

AECOM
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500
San Diego CA 92101 USA
T +1 619.233.1454 F +1 619.233.0952
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To: 'Dave Singleton'
Subject: Sacred lands file check for Midway-Pacific Highway community in San Diego, CA

Mr. Singleton,

I am contacting you to request a sacred lands file check for the community of Midway-Pacific Highway, located in San Diego, California. This is not for a proposed project, rather, AECOM is assisting the City of San Diego with various Community Plan Updates. Attached is a map showing the community boundaries on Pueblo Lands of San Diego on the La Jolla, CA 1975 and Point Loma 1994 quadrangles.

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Stephanie Jow
Archaeologist
D +1 619.684.6942
stephanie.jow@aecom.com

AECOM
1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500
San Diego CA 92101 USA
T +1 619.233.1454 F +1 619.233.0952
www.aecom.com

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
ds_nahc@pacbell.net



August 12, 2011

Ms. Stephanie Jow, Archaeologist

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 Midway-Pacific Highway Community Plan Update," located in the City of San Diego; San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Jow:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a Sacred Lands File search of the 'area of potential effect,' (APE) based on the USGS coordinates provided and found numerous **Native American cultural resources were not identified** in the USGS coordinates you specified. Also, please note; the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory is not exhaustive.

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.

Early consultation, even during Initial Study or First Phase surveys 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 of Native American Contacts we attach to this letter 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 2183.2 which requires documentation, data recovery of cultural resources.

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 (f)(k) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*), 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.

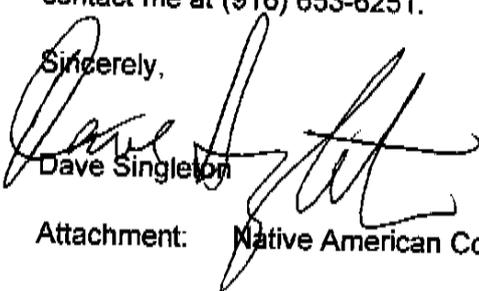
Also, California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, California Government Code §27491 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery 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 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

California Native American Contact List
San Diego County
August 12, 2011

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

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

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

lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
 Virgil Perez, Spokesman
 PO Box 130 Diegueno
 Santa Ysabel. CA 92070
 brandietaylor@yahoo.com
 (760) 765-0845
 (760) 765-0320 Fax

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
 Danny Tucker, Chairperson
 5459 Sycuan Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
 El Cajon , CA 92021
 ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov
 619 445-2613
 619 445-1927 Fax

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

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

Campo Kumeyaay Nation
 Monique LaChappa, Chairperson
 36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
 Campo , CA 91906
 (619) 478-9046
 miachappa@campo-nsn.gov
 (619) 478-5818 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 7060.5 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 Midway-Pacific Highway 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.

California Native American Contact List
San Diego County
August 12, 2011

Jamul Indian Village
 Kenneth Meza, Chairperson
 P.O. Box 612
 Jamul, CA 91935
 jamulrez@sctdv.net
 (619) 669-4785
 (619) 669-48178 - Fax

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

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

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

Diegueno

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
 Steve Banegas, Spokesperson
 1095 Barona Road
 Lakeside, CA 92040
 (619) 742-5587 - cell
 (619) 742-5587
 (619) 443-0681 FAX

Kumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation
 Paul Cuero
 36190 Church Road, Suite 5
 Campo, CA 91906
 (619) 478-9046
 (619) 478-9505
 (619) 478-5818 Fax

Diegueno/ Kumeyaay

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

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

Diegueno -

Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office
 Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
 4054 Willows Road
 Alpine, CA 91901
 michaelg@leaningrock.net
 (619) 445-6315 - voice
 (619) 445-9126 - fax

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**California Native American Contact List
San Diego County
August 12, 2011**

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

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Bernice Paipa, Vice Spokesperson
P.O. Box 1120 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA 91905
(619) 478-2113

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

Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy
M. Louis Guassac, Executive Director
P.O. Box 1992 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA 91903
guassacl@onebox.com
(619) 952-8430

Viejas Kumeyaay Indian Reservation
Frank Brown
240 Brown Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA 91901
FIREFIGHTER69TFF@AOL.
619) 884-6437

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