

Appendix E
Prehistoric Cultural Resources Report

**COMMUNITY PLAN UPDATE FOR
THE COMMUNITY OF OLD TOWN
PREHISTORIC CULTURAL RESOURCES
CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA**

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SUMMARY

The City of San Diego (City) is preparing community plan updates for various communities within its jurisdiction. The City requires a constraints analysis and archaeological cultural resources sensitivity analysis for archaeological resources in support of the community plan update for the community of Old Town. The community of Old Town encompasses Presidio Hill and slopes west to Interstate (I) 5, and is bounded by the San Diego River and I-8 to the north, the community of Uptown to the east, and I-5 to the south. This study addresses City lands within the Old Town community, and does not include lands comprising Old Town State Historic Park, which is in the land use jurisdiction of the State of California.

A records search was conducted by the City on September 5, 2009, using the California Historical Resources Information System. A literature review was conducted by AECOM at the South Coastal Information Center on June 22, 2011, and a records search was conducted at 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 56 previous investigations have been conducted and 50 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the community of Old Town. Of these, two are prehistoric, three are multi-component resources, 28 are historic archaeological resources, and 17 are built historic resources.

The prehistoric resources include one lithic and shell scatter and one prehistoric village site. The multi-component sites consist of the “Old Spanish Fort” with associated prehistoric artifacts, a historic residence with a prehistoric temporary camp, and a historic refuse deposit with a prehistoric lithic scatter and possible prehistoric shell scatter. The historic resources include 17 refuse deposits; six foundations with either associated walls, wells, or refuse deposits; three wells or privies with refuse deposits; one well; one brick rubble pile with associated metal pipes; and one tile floor. In addition, several key areas have been identified that may be of high level of interest to local Native American communities. Many of these are listed on registers for the City’s Historical Resources Board, the California Historic Landmarks, and the National Historic Landmarks, or have not been formally recognized. These include the prehistoric Rancheria of *Kosaii/Kosa’aay/Cosoy*; the Presidio de San Diego; El Campo Santo; the Protestant Cemetery; Palm Canyon Waterworks; Crosthwaite Well Feature; Spanish/Mexican period tiles and trash deposits; Presidio Hills Golf Course; railroad lines; the Derby Dike; El Camino Real; La Playa Trail and Road; Old Highway 101 and Pacific Coast Highway; and unidentified privies, wells, and trash deposits.

A Sacred Lands File check from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was conducted, which indicated that no sacred lands have been identified within the vicinity of the community of Old Town. The NAHC provided AECOM with a list of local tribal entities and other interested parties, and a consultation program is being conducted as part of the review process.

Based on the results of the records search, the NAHC Sacred Lands File check, and known regional environmental factors, the community of Old Town has a high cultural sensitivity level for the presence of archaeological resources, primarily of the historic period. Beginning with early Spanish establishment of the Presidio, the area has played a pivotal role in the historic development of the San Diego region. Prior to the arrival of the Spanish, the area was extensively occupied and exploited by Native Americans, further contributing to the community's rich cultural heritage and sensitivity for archaeological resources. As such, the archaeological sensitivity level for the community of Old Town is high, which should be a primary consideration during the community plan update process.

Participation of the local Native American community is crucial to the effective identification and protection of cultural resources within the community of Old Town in accordance with the City's Historical Resources Guidelines (City of San Diego 2001). Native American participation is required for all levels of future investigations in the community of Old Town, including those areas that have been previously developed, unless additional information can be provided to demonstrate that the property has been graded to a point where no resources could be impacted. Areas that have not been previously developed should be surveyed to determine potential for historical resources to be encountered, and whether additional evaluation is required. In areas that have been previously developed, additional ground-disturbing activities may require further evaluation and/or monitoring.

INTRODUCTION

The City of San Diego (City) is preparing community plan updates for various communities within its jurisdiction. The City requires a constraints analysis and cultural sensitivity analysis for archaeological resources in support of the community plan update for the community of Old Town. The community of Old Town encompasses Presidio Hill and the slopes west to Interstate (I) 5, and is bounded by the San Diego River and I-8 to the north, the community of Uptown to the east, and I-5 to the south. This study addresses archaeological sensitivity within the Old Town community planning area, excluding lands comprising Old Town State Historic Park, which are in the land use jurisdiction of the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation.

A records search was conducted by the City using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) in support of the community plan update. AECOM conducted a literature review update at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and a records search at the San Diego Museum of Man in June 2011. This report documents the relevant records search and literature review results, and identifies the archaeological resources sensitivity for the community of Old Town.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Resumes for key project personnel are presented in Appendix A. Senior technical review, project management, and primary point of contact for AECOM was provided by Stacey Jordan-Connor, PhD, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA). Cheryl Bowden-Renna and Stephanie Jow, MA, RPA, prepared this technical report. The paleoenvironmental section was authored by Andrew York, MA, RPA. Portions of the prehistoric and historic context for the community of Old Town were authored by Richard Carrico, MA, RPA, and Christy Dolan, 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 San Diego area, including the community of Old Town.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Paleoenvironmental Setting

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

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

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

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

their sequence (A.D. 500 to 1000), Larson and Michaelson record relatively high variability in yearly precipitation totals. During the first 150 years of their reconstruction, approximately A.D. 500 to 650, climatic conditions were characterized by moderately low precipitation levels. This period was followed by very low rainfall levels, which lasted from approximately A.D. 650 to 800. Extreme drought was experienced between approximately A.D. 750 and 770. The succeeding 200 years, approximately A.D. 800 to 1000, was a sustained high-interval period unmatched in 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 approximately A.D. 1120 and 1150.

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

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

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

Existing Natural Setting

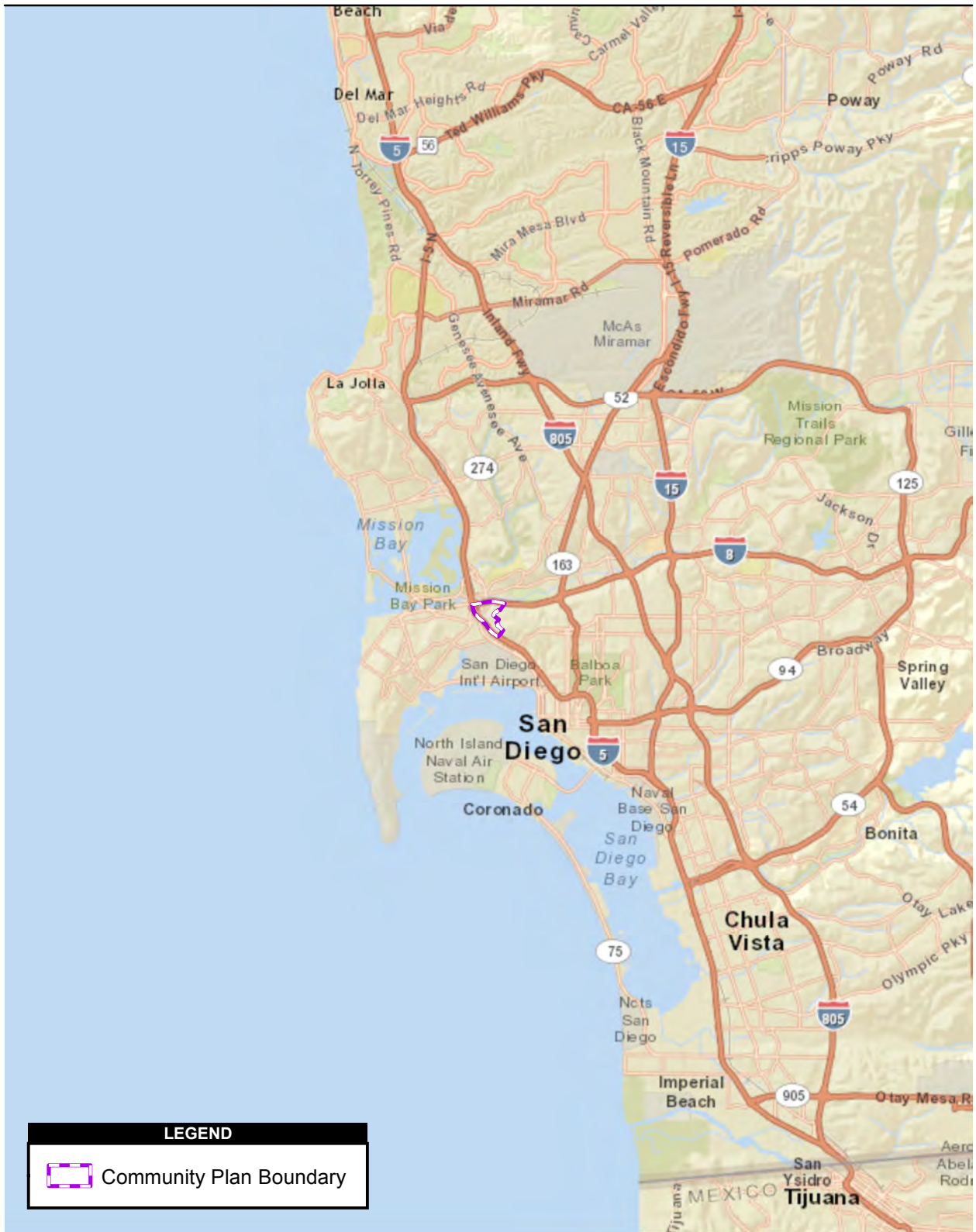
The community of Old Town is located on the sloping hillsides and mesa just above the San Diego River. The area is predominantly developed but features a few small concentrations of natural vegetation in steep canyons amidst residential areas, as well as grassy park areas. The community of Old Town encompasses Presidio Hill and slopes west to I-5, and is bounded by the San Diego River and I-8 toward the north, the community of Uptown to the east, and I-5 to the south (Figures 1, 2, and 3). Originally, the community was bisected by the San Diego River and bordered estuary lands (Figure 4). The community of Old Town has undergone spurts of development since the late 1700s (Figure 5). Today, the community includes Old Town State Historic Park, under the jurisdiction of the California Department of Parks and Recreation. Residential neighborhoods with commercial use areas along major thoroughfares and Presidio Park are under the jurisdiction of the City.

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


CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

The prehistoric cultural sequence in San Diego County is generally thought of in 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



LEGEND

 Community Plan Boundary

Source: ESRI 2011; SANGIS 2011

 4 2 0 4 Miles

Scale: 1:253,500; 1 inch = 4 miles

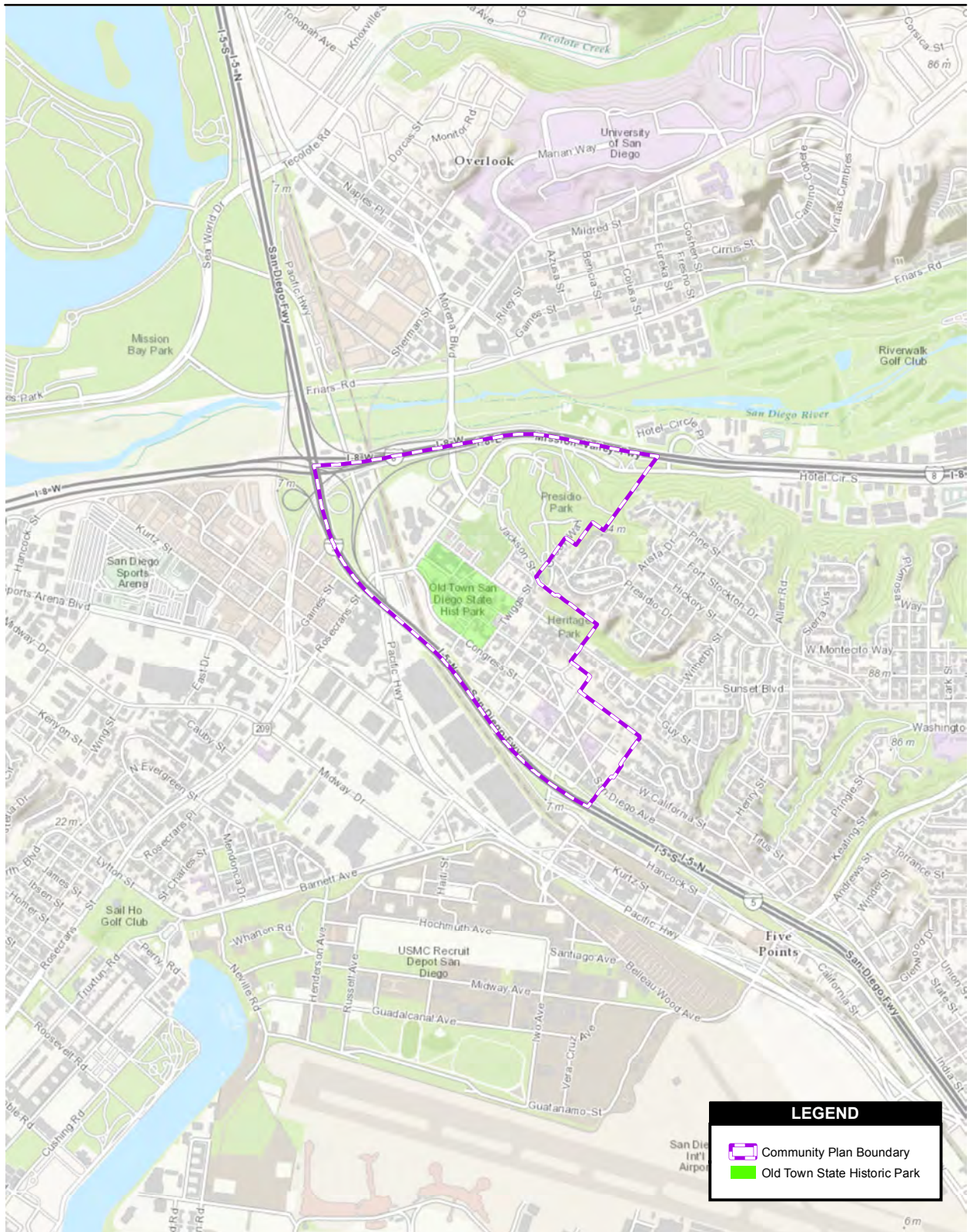
Figure 1
Old Town San Diego
Project Location



Source: SanGIS 2011; ESRI 2011; AerialExpress 2010



Figure 2
Old Town San Diego
Project Vicinity



Source: SanGIS 2011; ESRI 2011

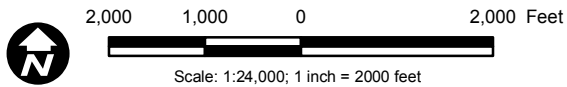
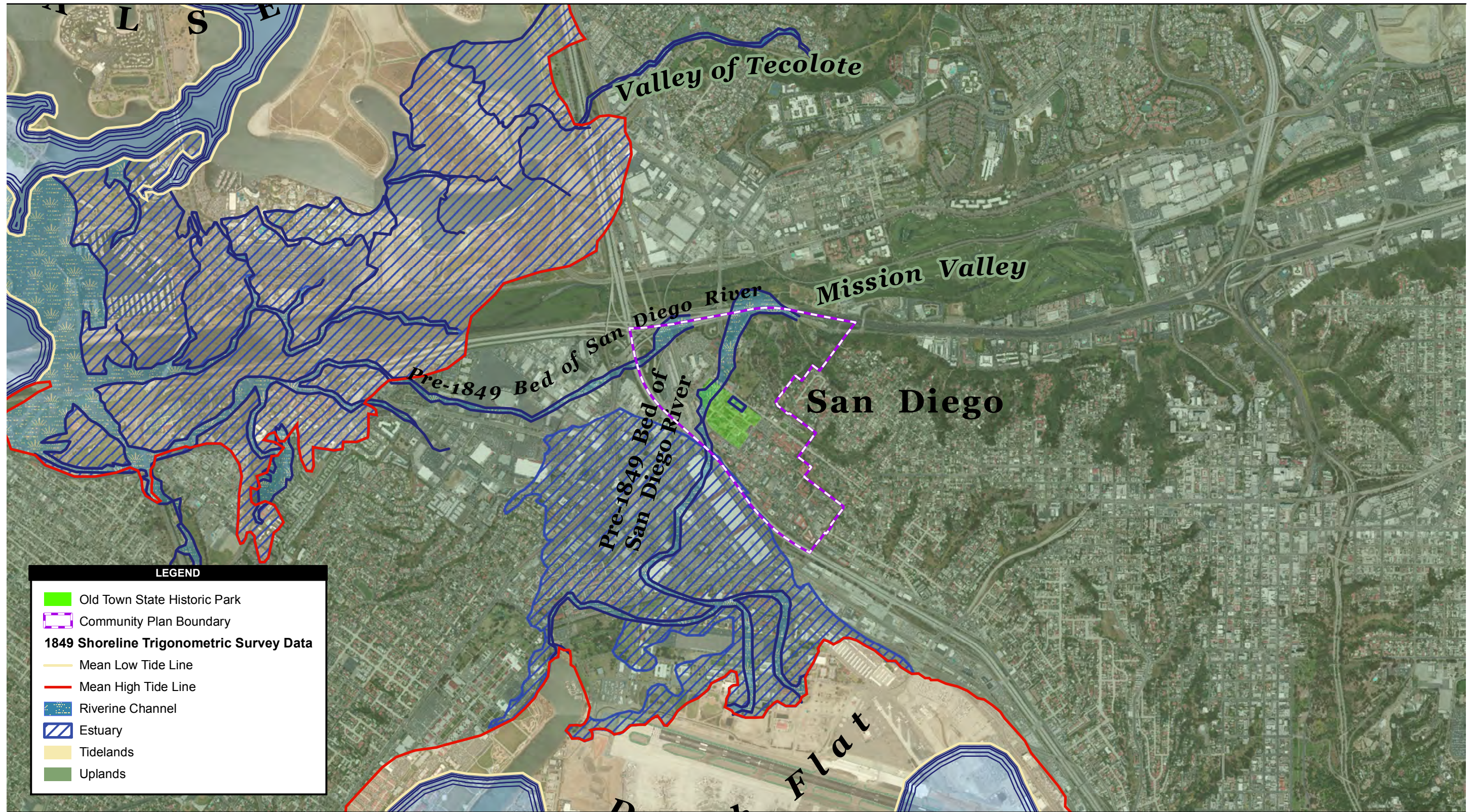


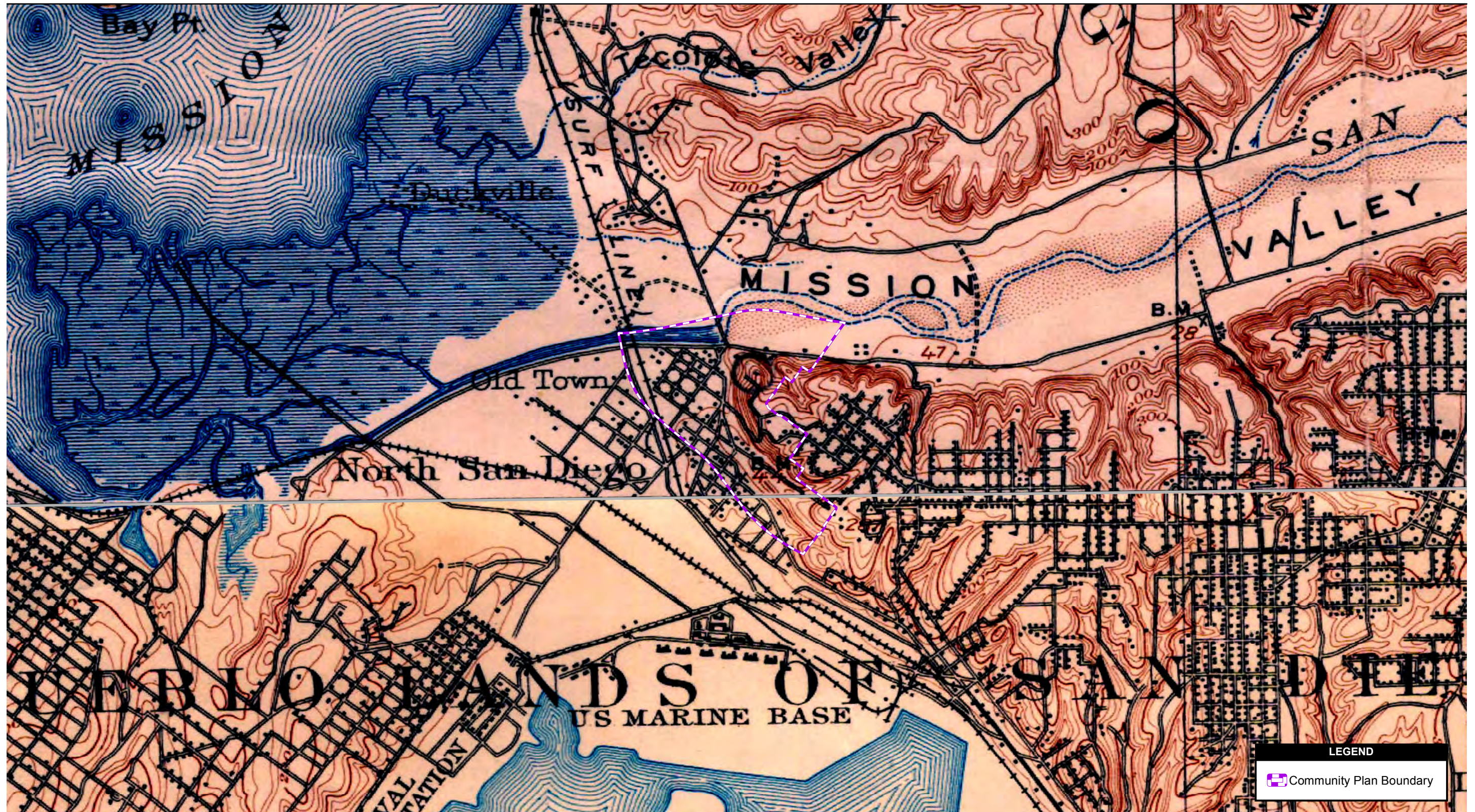
Figure 3
Old Town San Diego
Project Vicinity with ESRI Topographic Basemap



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



Figure 4
Old Town San Diego
1849 Survey of the Coast of the United States



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

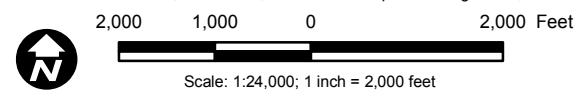


Figure 5
Old Town San Diego
USGS Quads 1930

practices. Late Prehistoric materials found in southern San Diego County, known as Yuman I and Yuman II, are believed to represent the ancestral Kumeyaay.

Paleoindian Period

In San Diego County, the Paleoindian period is represented by the San Dieguito complex, as identified by Rogers (1929, 1939, 1945) and Warren (1966, 1968; Warren et al. 1993). The earliest well-documented sites in the San Diego area belonging to the San Dieguito complex are thought to be older than 9,000 years (Warren 1967). Related materials, sometimes called the Lake Mojave complex, have been found in the Mojave Desert and 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 20 miles north of the community of Old Town, these materials were first identified in stratigraphic context.

Archaic Period

The Archaic period (8000 to 1500 B.P.) brought a shift toward a more generalized economy and an increased emphasis on seed resources, small game, and shellfish. The local cultural manifestations of the Archaic period are called the La Jollan complex along the coast and the Pauma complex inland (True 1958). Pauma complex sites lack the shell that dominates many La Jollan complex site assemblages. The La Jollan tool assemblage is dominated by rough, cobble-based choppers and scrapers, as well as slab and basin metates. There has been considerable debate about whether San Dieguito and La Jollan patterns might represent the same people using different environments and subsistence techniques, or whether they are separate cultural patterns (e.g., Bull 1983; Gallegos 1987; Warren et al. 1993). However, there seems to have been some reorientation in settlement from coastal sites to inland settings during the latter portion of this period in what is now northern San Diego County. This appears at approximately 4,000 years ago and is thought to relate to the final phases of Holocene sea level rise and resultant siltation of the formerly productive coastal lagoons in what is now northern San Diego County. Conversely, there appears to be no significant silting in Mission Bay and San Diego Bay, 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 was characterized by seasonal villages where people used 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. Late Prehistoric materials found in southern San Diego County, known as Yuman I and Yuman II, are believed to represent the ancestral Kumeyaay.

Ethnohistory

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

By the time Spanish colonists began to settle in Alta California in 1769, the Old Town community planning area was within the territory of the Kumeyaay people (also known as the Ipay/Tipay), a group of exogamous, non-totemic territorial bands with patrilineal descent (Gifford 1918). The Kumeyaay spoke a Yuman language of the Hokan linguistic stock. South of the present-day U.S./Mexico border to northern Ensenada were the closely related Paipai. To the north in the San Dieguito River Valley were the Takic-speaking Luiseño (Kroeber 1925).

The Kumeyaay had a hunting and gathering economy based primarily on various plant resources. For people in what is now the Old Town community planning 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). Shellfish and other littoral resources also were important to coastal people. Settlements were moved 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 semi-permanent villages focused on more seasonally stable inshore and littoral resources. However, they still often travelled to what is now Torrey Pines and La Rumarosa (in northern Baja California) to harvest pine nuts, and to Cuyamaca and Mount Laguna for acorns (Shipek 1970:27–28).

Villages and campsites were generally located in areas where water was readily available, preferably on a year-round basis. The San Diego River provided an important resource for local inhabitants, not only as a reliable source of water, but also as a major transportation corridor through the region. Major coastal villages were known to have existed along the San Diego River, including the village of *Kosaii* (also known as *Cosoy* or *Kosa'aay*) near the mouth of the San Diego River (Gallegos et al. 1998; Kroeber 1925). Although the actual location of the village is unknown, Bancroft (1884) reported that a site called *Cosoy/Kosaii/Kosa'aay* by the Native Americans was in the vicinity of what is now Presidio Hill and Old Town, located less than 1 mile west of the Old Town community planning boundary. Several investigations have identified possible locations for the village of *Cosoy/Kosaii/Kosa'aay* (Clement and Van Bueren 1993; Felton 1996), but the actual site has never been found. Several additional large villages have been documented along the San Diego River through ethnographic accounts and archaeological investigations in the area. These include *Nipaquay*, located near present-day Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Kyle 1996); El Corral, located near present-day Mission Gorge; Santee Greens, located in present-day eastern Santee (Berryman 1981); and El Capitan, located approximately 25 miles upstream of the Old Town community planning area, now covered by the El Capitan Reservoir (Pourade 1961).

Native Places and Place Names on the Land

For people intimate with their physical surroundings, the landscape is a place with many attributes beyond simple physical description. The Kumeyaay have roots that extend thousands of years in the area that is now San Diego County and northern Baja California, and there are hundreds of words that describe a given landform, showing a close connection with nature. There are also stories associated with the land. A map of approximately 100 Kumeyaay or Ipay/Tipay place names can be found at kumeyaay.com.

Almost 100 years ago, Charles Saunders penned the following (Saunders 1913):

This whole region has the touch of the Indian everywhere upon it. ... Every prominent object in the landscape around us, every hill and rincon and cañon, every oakwood and spring and arroyo, almost every tree that differs markedly from another, has its Indian name descriptive of its physical character or commemorating some event of Indian history that has happened there.

Although Saunders was speaking of California in general, his words are true for the Kumeyaay of San Diego County. The following provides a brief summary of the place names that are associated with the community of Old Town. Although many places in the word list have become obscure or virtually unspoken over time, many are still in the lexicon of native speakers,

and a large number, although often Hispanicized or Anglicized, are retained on maps and are common place names.

The San Diego area in general, including the community of Old Town and the City as it existed as late as the 1920s, was known as *qapai* (meaning uncertain). Some native speakers referred to what is now I-8 as *oon-ya*, meaning trail or road, describing one of the main routes linking the interior of San Diego with the coast. The floodplain from the San Diego Mission to the ocean was *hajir* or *qajir* (Harrington 1925, 1927). Point Loma was recorded by Kroeber as *totakamalm* in the early 1900s, but this name seems uncertain (Kroeber 1925). By contrast, a knowledgeable Kumeyaay consultant noted in 1963 that the Native American name for Point Loma was *mat kunyiLy* or black hill (Lopez 1963).

Islands visible from the coast were called *haras* or *qaras*, a name used for both San Clemente and the Santa Catalina Islands (Harrington 1925, 1927). To the south are *hawi'awili* or *qawi'awili*, meaning water mountain rocks, denoting the Los Coronados Islands off of Baja California. The modern-day Mission Valley area was known as *Emat kuseyaay*, which means spirit land, land with spirits, or place of spirit person. This may have been in reference to the presence of Spanish priests in the valley after 1769 (Robertson 1982). The narrows of Mission Gorge within present-day Mission Trails Regional Park carries the name *Ewiikaakap*, meaning rocks where the river narrows (Robertson 1982).

North of the community of Old Town, *onap* was a ranchería of a large settlement located in Rose Canyon. *Ystagua* or *istagua*, a Spanish gloss of *istaawah* or *istawah*, was a prominent ranchería located in what is now Sorrento Valley and means worm's (larvae) house. A large village in what is now Pacific Beach west of I-5 was known as *hamo* or *jamo*. The meaning of this is uncertain. To the southeast, the docks near the foot of what is now Fifth Avenue were known as *tisirr*; the meaning of this is also uncertain (Thing 2009).

The ranchería of *kosaii* took its name from the Kumeyaay word for drying place or dry place (Dumas 2011). This ranchería appears in the earliest of Spanish travelogues for the area, and was the village closest to the Presidio. Native Americans still lived near the Presidio as late as 1822, as indicated by accounts that a leader from a ranchería “not far distant from the Presidio of St. Diego” was killed by his own villagers and replaced by a new leader in an imitation of the deposing of the Spanish leadership and proclamation of Mexican independence (Boscana 1978). Whether the above-mentioned village was *kosaii* is not certain.

Historic Period

Spanish and Mexican Period

The initial Spanish settlement of the San Diego region began in 1769. Spain first laid claim to the California coast in the 16th century, but it was during the mid-18th century that the Spanish exploration and colonization was at its peak. San Diego was the first area settled by the Spanish in Alta California, with the establishment of a mission and a military presidio located on Presidio Hill overlooking the San Diego River in 1769. The San Diego Presidio and the chapel within its walls formed the first permanent Spanish colonial facilities in Alta California following decades

of Spanish settlement in Baja California. Built to be the first wave of Spanish settlements that would be established along the coast of Alta California, the Presidio would be one of only four constructed in Alta California. Miguel Costansó, a military engineer and keen observer, sarcastically wrote that all of the California Presidios are “situated in an area devoid of resources and support” (Costansó 1794).

Functioning first as a colonial outpost with a mission and, after 1775, primarily as a Presidio with a chapel, the facility housed soldiers and their families, craftsmen, native workers, and other individuals prior to the establishment of the pueblo that became Old Town at the foot of Presidio Hill in the mid-1830s. As David J. Weber and others have pointed out, the presidios of Alta California were “both theater set and citadel.... [They] had little more than symbolic value in protecting ... against foreigners, but its soldiers did protect missionaries and its presence did comfort and attract civilians. The fort worked by default” (Weber 2006). Although the population at the Presidio fluctuated, there were rarely more than 70 occupants within the Presidio’s walls. Costansó wrote in his 1794 report on the Alta California presidios that only 208 military men were stationed at the four California presidios.

The cemetery at the Royal Presidio de San Diego was in use from its founding in 1769 at the first mission in Alta California to as late as 1876, almost 40 years after the abandonment of the Presidio fortifications. There may have been two cemeteries, one forming the consecrated grounds in and around the Presidio chapel and a second burial area for non-converted or non-Catholics. Certainly, the areas in and around the chapel excavated by San Diego State University in the 1960s may not have represented the complete camposanto (graveyard). There is speculation that the burial grounds extended to the south beyond the so-called George Marston wall.

Following the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá 6 miles up-river from the Presidio in 1774, the majority of Hispanic settlers, Native Americans, and other members of the pueblo of San Diego were buried at the nearby mission. In spite of the more intensive use of the mission burial grounds, at least 204 individuals were buried at the Presidio camposanto. The majority of these burials took place between 1790 and 1810, with a substantial decrease in burials after 1825. Still, burials took place on the hill well into the 1870s, often nefariously.

The Mission San Diego de Alcalá was reestablished in 1776, following its destruction by a Tipai uprising in 1775. At this time, the Franciscan priests, their assistants, and many converts left the Presidio and inhabited the more extensive mission grounds (Carrico 1997). In many ways, the Presidio complex became its own insular community occupied by military men, their wives, their children, and Native American workers.

In the early 1820s, soldiers and occupants of the Presidio began to move off of the hill and down to the more fertile and flatter lands now known as Old Town. This included building adobes homes and out buildings, planting orchards, and tending to small gardens and farms. Following the success of the Mexican Revolution in 1822, the secularization of Mission San Diego in 1835, and the gradual abandonment of the Presidio itself during the 1835–1845 era, settlement shifted to what became the Pueblo de San Diego at the foot of Presidio Hill. As the pueblo grew, the

occupants sunk wells, disposed of trash, abandoned unused structures, built cemeteries (El Campo Santo), made use of roads and trails (La Playa Trail and El Camino Real), and otherwise left their makers on the land.

Early Population and Ethnicity

By the time the Spanish established the Presidio at San Diego in 1769, the Spanish colonial world had witnessed more than 250 years of ethnic blending. The 1790 census for the Presidio indicates that 52% of the occupants identified themselves as Espanoles (which includes persons born in the Americas), 10% were racially mixed Quebrados, 16% were Mulattos, 9% were Native Americans (from both Alta and Baja California, as well as Sonora), 9% were Coyotes, and the remainder were non-Spanish Europeans and Mestizos (Mason 1978). One interesting characteristic of ethnic and racial identification on the California frontier is that, over time, many racially mixed individuals gradually (through self-identification) became more “puro” and less Quebrado/Mestizo. This change in ethnic and racial classification was probably an attempt to gain status and separate themselves from the Native Americans population and reduce the perceived stigma of being born in the Americas.

Of the approximately 204 persons buried at the camposanto or in burial grounds associated with the Presidio for which there are burial records, the largest category was sub-adult and child burials, comprising 48% (n=97) of the total. This figure is a reflection of the sheer number of children who lived at the garrison with their Hispanic fathers and Native American mothers. The second highest grouping was the 82 adult Hispanics, with males comprising 57 of the individuals (70%). This high percentage of males could be expected given that the presidio was a military garrison with a predominantly male population. Twenty-two of the burials were adult Native Americans, and 64% of these (n=14) were male. The female Native Americans were largely wives of the Spanish and Mexican soldiers and, less frequently, workers. Only three of the burials at the camposanto were Anglo-Americans: Natalia Fitch, Henry Delano Fitch, and, possibly, Jose Francisco Snook. A fourth American, Sylvester Pattie, died while in captivity and is assumed to be buried in non-consecrated grounds and is not listed in the burial records.

The ethnic character of the deceased at the Presidio accurately reflects the cultural and ethnic diversity of early colonial San Diego (Williams 1998). Virtually no person buried at the Presidio was European-born. One exception to this was Francisco Gomez, a native of Seville, Spain. The majority of persons buried at the Presidio were Hispanic, often of mixed heritage, including Spanish/Native American, Spanish/African/Native American, and Spanish/African (Williams 1998).

The Native Americans of local heritage who were buried at the Presidio were Kumeyaay, and most other members of the indigenous population were of mixed heritage coming from the interior of Mexico or Baja California. Kumeyaay (Ipai/Tipai) people buried at the Presidio came from a wide range of villages throughout the San Diego region, and reflect the success of conversion of Kumeyaay at several nearby villages and the failure to convert Kumeyaay at others. The villages most represented in the death and burial records were those closest to the Presidio, including *Apusquel*, *Rincon de Jamo*, *Las Choyas*, and *Ystagua*, all within 6 miles of

the Presidio. Buried Native Americans were from the missions of Baja California, including San Miguel, San Ignacio, San Gertrudis, San Fernando de Velicata, and San Xavier.

The deceased who were interred at the camposanto included a Native American sailor from Mission San Xavier; several soldiers from throughout Baja California, including San Blas; and soldiers from the mainland, including Guadalajara, Cucula, Magdalena, and Sinola. Other burials include soldiers' wives and mothers, children, two successful American merchants, a blacksmith and a carpenter killed in the mission revolt of 1775, several Native American prisoners, four Kumeyaay who were executed on the site in the early Mexican era post-1822, and an Ipai rebel leader (Tabaco) from the village of *Pa'mu* near Ramona.

A second group of burials recorded for the Presidio were “unofficial” interments from between 1860 and 1870. The *San Diego Union* noted that three Native American women had died in the preceding week in January 1874, and that one of them was buried in blankets at the old Presidio de San Diego because a coffin was not available (San Diego Union 1875). When a Native American named José, who was killed in early 1875, was buried at the Presidio in January 1875, the newspaper reported that there was a funeral entourage consisting of five or six men and 10 women who sang mournful chants (San Diego Union 1875).

The precise reason for burial of Native Americans in the abandoned Catholic cemetery on Presidio Hill is not clear, although it may have been because it was the site of the chapel for the Presidio or that the cemetery still held religious significance for some converted Native Americans. Archaeological investigations conducted by San Diego State University and contemporary documents indicate that the use of the old Presidio graveyard as a Native American burial ground was a fairly common occurrence during the period from 1850 to 1875 (Howard 1975). At least five Native Americans were buried on Presidio Hill between 1873 and 1875, and it is possible that additional burials went unnoticed by local authorities (San Diego Union 1873, 1875).

Native Americans in the Post-Presidio/Mexican Period

Beginning with the establishment of the Spanish Presidio and through the Mexican pueblo period, Native Americans of San Diego had been important and enduring elements of the work force and culture. The following analysis is derived from Glenn Farris' work concerning the Native Americans of the San Diego Pueblo, and takes a look at the post-Mexican era (Farris 2005, 2006).

Between circa 1820 and 1890, substantial numbers of Native Americans worked and lived in the Mexican pueblo that later became an American village and then a town. Numerous archaeological excavations have recovered flaked implements of ceramic and glass, as well as forms of Tizon Brownware that reflect culture change and acculturation. These artifacts manufactured and used by Native Americans in the historic setting serve as evidence of this change.

From secularization of the missions in the early 1830s to the early 1860s, the Native Americans of the region experienced a vast change in their lives. Most affected were the native people living

closest to the rapidly developing towns such as San Diego. Although some ex-mission Native Americans sought new lives in one of the Native American pueblos such as San Dieguito or San Pasqual, others returned to traditional villages or, in the case of the Native Americans from the Old Town area, sought work and shelter among the growing *Californio* settlement. The influx of Native Americans from Baja California reflected both the secularization of the missions in that area and a continuation of decades of movement of people between the two Californias.

Two opposing views of Native American life in early Southern California gradually developed from this time period. One portrayed the Native Americans as content, loyal workers (Thomas 1991). Others, usually from the East Coast, compared the situation to feudalism, at best, and a type of slavery at worst.

A decade before the Mexican–American War, an 1836 census (padrón) of the San Diego Pueblo indicated that 13 *Californio* households employed 26 servants, workers, and their families (Farris 2005, 2006). These included many of the noteworthy families of the pueblo such as Serrano, Marron, Reyes, Ortega, Osuna, Pico, Estudillo, Yorba, Ruiz, Fitch, Machado, Arguello, and Bandini. The occupations of the Native Americans varied and included cooks, bakers, fishermen, gardeners, and house servants (Farris 2005). During this period, the Native American presence in the San Diego Pueblo declined as native people either moved away or centralized in towns and on ranchos. By the late 1830s, the Native American population of San Diego County had fallen from approximately 20,000 to less than 5,000.

American Period

On the heels of American victory in the Mexican–American War (1846–1848), the Mexican pueblo that became Old Town began a gradual transition from Mexican village to an American town. By the early 1850s, movement was underway to establish a settlement south of Old Town, near the San Diego Harbor. These initial efforts were short lived, and for several years, Old Town remained the center of civic life in the area. However, frequent flooding of the San Diego River minimized the potential to expand Old Town as a major settlement during these early years. Concerned that the river’s siltation would hinder usage of the bay, the federal government sent the Army Corps of Engineers to San Diego under the guidance of Lt. George Horatio Derby to direct the river’s flow into the tidal marshes of False Bay (now Mission Bay) and away from the commercial sea port. The result was a levee system known as Derby’s Dike, built in 1853, that also would have curbed flooding in Old Town, but proved ill fated, as it was destroyed in a flood in 1855.

As the prospect of flooding loomed over Old Town, Alonzo Horton made another bid at building a settlement farther south of Old Town, and by 1871, the area of present-day downtown San Diego, then known as Horton’s Addition, became the urban center of San Diego. A major flood of the San Diego River 2 years later further contributed to the decline of Old Town as the city center. By 1876, federal funds had been appropriated to channelize the river to prevent further flooding and divert the flow to False (Mission) Bay (War Department 1895). The region’s shift in urban focus was exemplified by the removal of county records from the Old Town courthouse to the New Town courthouse in 1870 (Starr 1986).

By the 1870s, much of the area around Old Town was subdivided and owned by individuals and commercial entities such as the San Diego Water Company. Formed in 1873, the San Diego Water Company was responsible for piping water to populated areas within the city. In 1887, the Old Town Reservoir was built to store water coming from 12 San Diego River wells. Another land owner in the area was the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, whose tracks still run through the edge of Old Town.

Residential and commercial development in the Old Town area continued to expand into the 20th century, particularly aided by the arrival of the sewer system in the late 1920s. A popular recreational attraction arrived in 1932 with completion of the Presidio Hills Golf Course, designed by George Marston.

As San Diego continued to grow in succeeding decades, efforts were made to preserve the historic heart of Old Town as a living link to the region's diverse cultural heritage and to establish the community as an important destination for tourists and local visitors. By 1968, a portion of Old Town had been transferred to the State of California to become a California Historic Park. In 1971, the area was added to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as "Old Town San Diego Historic District."

Native Americans in the American Period

As in the Mexican era, Native Americans played a vital role in the development and maintenance of the community during the American period. On occasion, large numbers of Native Americans were used for manual labor on large-scale projects, such as the construction of the Derby Dike, which enlisted at least 100 Native Americans to help divert the flow of the San Diego River. To keep the Native Americans in line, Lt. George Derby hired Manuel (Manuelito) Cota, the white-appointed leader of the Luiseño Native Americans, and Old Tomás, who had been deposed as alcalde of the Mesa Grande (Ipai) Native Americans. The Native American work force camped at the foot of Presidio Hill near the dike.

Native Americans also worked on the docks and piers, made and repaired ropes, and helped haul freight from the landings. More typical of the work done by Native Americans was as herders on large ranches in northern San Diego County, including for Cave J. Couts. A one-time Native American agent B.D. Wilson noted the importance of Native American labor when he wrote, "The Indian laborers and servants were domesticated; mix with us daily and hourly; and, with all their faults, appear to be a necessary part of the domestic economy. They are almost the only source of farm servants we have" (Wilson 1952).

Native Americans were also the targets of local gunmen and toughs. During his temporary stint as editor of the *San Diego Herald*, George Derby witnessed a series of senseless shootings with Native Americans as the victims. In an 1853 editorial, Derby, using the penname "The Phoenix," said that shooting Native Americans in south San Diego had become such a common occurrence that "we should not be surprised at the arrival of parties from San Francisco to practice before goin' out a shootin' duels" (San Diego Herald 1853).

The household of Victoria María Estudillo was a good example of an Old Town family that, as late as 1860, maintained a large household, including three Native American servants (Jaime a 30-year old male, Ramon a 19-year old male, and María a 13-year old female). Other Old Town residents who had Native American servants or laborers living with them in 1860 included Phillip Crosthwaite, Andrew Cassidy (Miguela, 15-years of age from Baja California), Oliver Witherby (two Native American vaqueros), James McCoy, Henry Clayton, and Rodicinda Osuna.

During this same time period, José Manuel Polton, also known as Hatam, became an important leader in the region, and was probably the best known and respected Native American leader of area. Born approximately 100 miles south of the present international border at the ranchería of Santa Catarina in Baja California, circa 1800, and Christianized by Father Manuel of Mission Santa Catalina Virgen y Martir, Hatam led a colorful and varied life. Judge Benjamin Hayes thought enough of Hatam to make him the topic of a paper he presented before the San Diego Lyceum of National Sciences (Hayes 1875). As a young man, Hatam was one of 10 Pai Pai boys sent from Santa Catarina to work in Los Angeles as vaqueros and field workers for the mission. As an adult, Hatam worked several years for Dolores Sepulveda in Los Angeles before moving to San Diego with his wife and an unspecified number of his 10 children in approximately 1861. He assumed leadership of the San Diego urbanized Native Americans shortly after his arrival in the area, in part because of his knowledge of Spanish and English, and because many of the Native Americans living in the urban area were Bajeños (native people from Baja California rather than San Diego or Southern California), like himself. The assumption of a leadership role by a member of an outside tribe or clan had been practiced for centuries. Such acceptance reflects the flexibility of Tipai sibs and clans and of their political structure. The location of Hatam's ranchería, or village in San Diego is uncertain, but it was probably the settlement in Florida/Switzer Canyon, just below what is now the Navy Hospital in Balboa Park (Carrico 2006).

A San Diego Grand Jury recommended in 1852 “a removal of the numerous Rancherios [sic] (without exception)..., as they are not only an eyesore, but the hiding place of idle and pilfering Indians. None of these remnants of a degenerate age should be allowed on this side of the river [the San Diego River near Old Town]” (San Diego Herald 1852). Ultimately, the grand jury got its wishes, and Native Americans as a group were gradually pushed out of Old Town and ended up in remote canyons and tidelands. One of the Native American settlements located near the barracks of what is now Seaport Village was razed. Individual Native Americans and their families already attached to households remained with these households. In Los Angeles and other California cities, this same pattern of removal and marginalization became common.

The death of Hatam's family members, including his wife Juana in 1868 and a son José de Jesus in 1871, both of whom are buried in the Old Town El Campo Santo, was reported in the *San Diego Union*. When Hatam passed away on December 10, 1875, his death and burial in the Old Town El Campo Santo gained local attention and was memorialized in an extensive article in the *San Diego Union* and other Southern California newspapers. Today, descendants of Hatam carry on his legacy of leadership; they are influential Kumeyaay healers and leaders in the San Diego

region, including at Jamul. Jane Dumas, now deceased, was a well-known healer, educator, and respected tribal elder from the Jamul ranchería, is a great-granddaughter of Hatam.

In 1885, Father Anthony Ubach established the St. Anthony's Industrial School for Native Americans in Old Town in the old Casa de Aguirre on the corner of Twiggs Street and San Diego Avenue. Until its transfer to Mission San Diego in 1891, this school gave Native American children from throughout San Diego County academic education and practical skills training. This introduction of Native American children to the Old Town community, even though short-lived, was an important event in local history.

The Native Americans of Old Town who began their presence as expatriates from Mission San Diego after secularization or as people drawn from their native villages to the households of the *Californios* in the 1835–1850 era continued to work, live, and be buried in the community well into the late 1880s. In many ways their experience in Old Town in the post-mission period was a continuation of the colonial pattern begun in 1769 with establishment of Mission San Diego. Their lives and their contributions form an important thread in the tapestry of San Diego history.

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 report and are further described below.

Archaeological Resources

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

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

Traditional Cultural Resources

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

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

A records search was conducted by the City on September 5, 2009, using data provided by the State of California CHRIS. A literature review was conducted by AECOM at the SCIC on June 22, 2011, and a records search was conducted at the San Diego Museum of Man on August 10, 2011. The archival search consisted of an archaeological and historical records and literature review. The data reviewed included historic maps, the California Inventory of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and the NRHP. The search area consisted of the limits of the community of Old Town. This research provides a background on the types of sites that are 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 Old Town community planning area.

Previous Investigations

The results of the records search indicated that 56 previous investigations have been conducted within the community of Old Town (Table 1): 12 historic building assessments, 12 archaeological investigation of historic resources, seven archaeological investigations, five test evaluations of historic resources, five historic properties studies, seven monitoring programs of historic resources, three reports from the field school conducted at the Presidio, two constraints analyses, one draft environmental impact report, one redevelopment plan, and one literature review. Below is a list of prehistoric or archaeological reports, followed by a summary of the respective documents. This report focuses on prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. Reports documenting historic built resources are listed in Table 1, but are not summarized below. Reports with negative findings are also not summarized below.

Table 1. Previous Investigations within the Community of Old Town

NADB Document Number	Title	Author	Date
1120317	Archaeological Survey of the Cedar Ridge Subdivision San Diego, California.	Carrico, Richard	1978
1121159	Archaeological Survey Report of Calhoun Street Parking Lot Block 408, Old San Diego.	Kupel, Douglas, and Charles Carillo	1982
1121161	Archaeological Survey Report of the Maintenance Station Blocks 363, 364, 378, 396, and 397, Old San Diego, California.	Kupel, Douglas	1982
1122519	Archaeological Investigations at the Rose-Robinson Site, Old Town San Diego, California.	Schultz, Peter, Ronald Quinn, and Scott Fulmer	1985
1123244	Archaeological Investigations at the Casa De Jose Manuel Machado (The Stewart House).	Ezell, Paul	1968
1123246	Test Excavations of the Suspected Location of the Juan Maria Marron Adobe, Old Town San Diego, California.	Van Wormer, Stephen R., James D. Newland, and Susan D. Walter	1996
1123283	Historic Architectural Survey Report and Historic Study Report for the Caltrans District 11 Office Complex Old Town San Diego.	Clement, Dorene, and Thad Van Bueren	1993

NADB Document Number	Title	Author	Date
1123294	San Diego Presidio 1996.	Williams, Jack	1996
1123297	Preservation Crisis on Presidio Hill.	Williams, Jack	1997
1123298	The San Diego Presidio Archaeology Project 1994–1996.	Williams, Jack	1996
1123461	Cultural Resources Constraint Study for the North Bay Redevelopment Project, City of San Diego, California.	Gallegos, Dennis R., Carolyn Kyle, Roxana Phillips, and Susan Bugbee	1998
1123531	Archaeological Survey and Historic Structure Evaluation at 1050–1060 Scott Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California.	De Barros, Philip	1998
1123863	Cultural Resources Investigation for the Nextlink Fiber Optic Project, San Diego County, California.	Jones and Stokes	2000
1123470	An Archaeological Program Monitoring, Testing, and an Evaluation of Dodsons Corner, Old Town State Historic Park, San Diego, California.	Clevenger, Joyce, Kathleen Crawford, and Richard Carrico	1994
1123485	Cultural Resources Survey for the North Metro Interceptor Diversion 3A Pipeline Project, San Diego, California.	Case, Robert P., and Richard L. Carrico	1999
1123989	Junipero Serra Museum Historic Resource Study.	Junipero Museum	
1124554	Historic Property Survey Report for the Old Town San Diego, State Historic Park Entrance Redevelopment Project.	Davis, Kathleen, E.	1996
1124601	Archaeological Evaluation Study.		
1124786	Casa De Aguirre 1853–1914; Data Recovery Program, San Diego, California.	Gallegos, Dennis R.	2001
1122512	Archaeological Investigations at the Casa Machado de Silvas Old Town, San Diego.	Wallace, William	1973
1125292	Historical/Archaeological Test for Old Town Hitching Post Project, a Portion of Lot 1 Block 481 (27) Old Town San Diego, California.	Kyle, Carolyn, Roxana Philips, Susan Bugbee, and Dennis Gallegos	1996
1126185	Historical/Archaeological Test of the Former Site of the Casa de Aguirre, San Diego, California.	Philips, Roxana, Carolyn Kyle, Kathleen Flanigan, and Susan Alter	1998
1126752	St. Josephs Rectory/Old Town Convent, Site #369 and Casa de Aguirre, Site #42: Historical Site Redevelopment Plan.	Burke, Maria	1996
1127457	The Calhoun Street Parking Lot: A Historical and Archaeological Investigation of Block 408 Old San Diego.	Kupel, Douglas	1982
1127546	Archaeological and Historical Investigations at El Camp Santo Cemetery and Mission Hills.	Schaefer, Jerry	1990
1127608	Historical/Archaeological Test for the Casa De Aguirre Adobe Site, City of San Diego, California.	Kyle, Carolyn	1994
1127690	An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water & Sewer Group Job 530A, Old Town San Diego, California.	Buyse, Johann, L., and Brian Smith	2001
1127694	An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at Sewer and Water Group 601, City of San Diego.	Pierson, Larry	2001
1128016	An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Sewer and Water Group 663 Project.	Pierson, Larry	2002
1129516	The Cemeteries and Gravestones of San Diego County: An Archaeological Study.	Caterino, David	2005

NADB Document Number	Title	Author	Date
1129664	Historic Property Survey Report, 4024 Juan Street, City of San Diego, California.	Rosen, Martin	2005
1130325	Final Archaeological Monitoring and Trenching for the Caltrans District 11 New Headquarters, San Diego, California.	Dolan, Christy, and Cheryl Bowden-Renna	2006
1130404	Historical Assessment of the Building Located at 2533 Congress Street, San Diego, California 92110.	Crawford, Kathleen	2006
1130444	Uptown Historic Architectural and Cultural Landscape Reconnaissance Survey.	May, V. Marie	2006
1130524	Survey of the Adobe Chapel of the Immaculate Conception.	Arbuckle, George	1980
1130744	Archaeological/Historical/Architectural Assessment, 3928 Conde Lot 3 Block 482, Old San Diego Planned District.	Roth, and Associates	1989
1130818	Fort Stockton Site.	Historic 91	n.d.
1130849	Casa de Bandini, 2660 Calhoun Street, San Diego, California.	Historic 115	n.d.
1130871	Survey and Various Papers on the Derby Dike Historical Landmark #244.	Historic 128	n.d.
1130875	Survey of the Derby Pendleton House.	Historic 130	n.d.
1131031	El Campo Santo/Old Spanish Cemetery, Old Town, La Jolla Avenue at San Diego Avenue, San Diego, California.	Historic 203	n.d.
1131231	Estudillo House, Chapel of the Immaculate Conception, Gilla House Site, Whaley House, Exchange Hotel, Johnson House, Maso Street School, San Blas Bell, Exchange Hotel, Casa De Machado-Stewart, Casa De Machado-Silvas.	Historic 219	n.d.
1131232	Old Town Archaeological Evaluation Study.	Various	n.d.
1131237	Presidio of San Diego Archaeological Evaluation Study.	Various	n.d.
1131238	Presidio Hills Golf Course Archaeological Evaluation Study.	Various	n.d.
1131278	Sierra Palm Site Archaeological Evaluation Study.	Various	n.d.
1131479	Historical Evaluation, the Frank and Emma Connors House, 2540 Congress Street, San Diego, California 92110.	May, Ronald, and Dale May	2005
1131540	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Archaeological Survey of the Frederickson Residence Project.	Pierson, Larry	2007
1131826	Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program, San Diego, California.	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2008
1132156	The Bolam House Historical.	Johnson, Paul, and Sarai Johnson	2007
1132159	The Irvine M. and Flora Schulman/Louis House, 2540 Presidio Drive San Diego, CA 92103.	May, V. Marie, and T. Olsen	2007
1132161	Old Town Manhole Archaeological Monitoring.	Robbins-Wade, Mary	2009
1132167	Historic Property Survey Report on Bridge Maintenance Activities on 22 Structures on Routes 5, 125, 163, and 274 in San Diego County.	Rosen, M.	2009
1132200	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program, City of San Diego, Development Services Department.	Herrmann, Myra	2009
1132421	Final: A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed AT&T/ PF Net Fiber Optics Conduit, Ocotillo to San Diego, California.	Cook, John. R., Deborah Huntley, and Sherri Andrews	2000
1132544	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SD002867 (Presidio Park), Whitman Street Near Taylor Street and Morena Boulevard, San Diego, County, California.	Bonner, Wayne H., Sarah Williams, and Kathleen Crawford	2008

NADB Document Number	Title	Author	Date
1132876	Archaeological Monitoring, Test, and Evaluation Report for the AT&T Utility Undergrounding Project, Old Town San Diego, State Historic Park, City of San Diego, California.	Case, Robert P., Spencer Bietz, and Carol Serr	2010
--	Historical and Archaeological Survey of the Old Town Office Project Area (SDM EIS No. 702).	Hector, Susan	1985
--	Results of an Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (SDM EIS No. 1130).	Smith, Brian F.	1991
--	Results of an Archaeological Study for the Great Wall Café Project (SDM EIS No. 1163) Neg.	Smith, Brian F., and Larry Pierson	1992
--	Sewer and Water Replacement Group Job 468, Archaeological Monitoring (DEP No. 90-1096; Work Order/Document No. 170941/180591).	Robbins-Wade, Mary	1995-

NADB = National Archaeological Database

Document 1123246 (Van Wormer et al. 1996)

This report summarizes the results from test excavations conducted on a portion of Lot 1, Block 410 of Old Town San Diego to locate the remains of the Juan Maria Marron Adobe. No remains of the adobe structure were encountered. A review of the historical documents indicates that the structure probably stood to the south of this location. A refuse deposit designated CA-SDI-14074H was identified. The site contains discards from Hispanic households in Old Town circa 1820 to 1890. Refuse from Anglo-American households dating to circa 1850 to 1890 is also present.

Document 1127546 (Schaefer 1990)

This report details the results of a survey investigation for a sewer-replacement project located in the vicinity of the historic El Campo Santo Cemetery and in the Mission Hills area. The report states that field survey results and records searches resulted in negative findings for cultural resources within the project area. However, monitoring was recommended for the corner of Linwood and Artisa and for three lampposts at the intersections of Alta Mirano and Marilouise Ways, Presidio and Artisa Drives, and Marilouise Way and Presidio Drive.

Document 1127690 (Buysse and Smith 2001)

This report summarizes the results of archaeological monitoring conducted as part of a public works project located in Old Town San Diego. It was determined that the resource was considered important according to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Section 15064.5. The site appears to date to the first Spanish settlement in California, and was in use during the Mexican period as well.

Document 1126516 (Caterino 2005)

This thesis manuscript documents the results of historic research and field investigations identifying known and unmarked cemeteries and gravestones located within San Diego County. Several of these are located within the community of Old Town, such as the Presidio, El Campo

Santo, and the Protestant Cemetery located at Ampudia Street between Jefferson and Moore Streets.

Document 1130325 (Bowden-Renna and Dolan 2006)

This report details the results of cultural monitoring conducted during trenching and ground-disturbing activities for the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 11 headquarters located in Old Town San Diego. During the monitoring, 66 features were identified, all appearing to be from the 1930s to the 1950s. None of the features met the requirements for the NRHP or the CRHR. No prehistoric features were encountered.

Document 1131477 (May and May 2004)

This report documents the results of an archaeological investigation and monitoring program for a construction project in the northern four lots (A, B, K, and L) of Block 354 in the City. A historic refuse deposit relating to the early 20th century was identified during the monitoring effort.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

A total of 50 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the community of Old Town (Figures 6a and 6b – confidential figures; see confidential Appendix B). Of these, two are prehistoric (Table 2), three are multi-component resources (Table 3), 28 are historic archaeological resources (Table 4), and 17 are historic built resources. The prehistoric resources include one lithic and shell scatter and one prehistoric village site. The multi-component sites consist of the “Old Spanish Fort” with associated prehistoric artifacts, a historic residence with a prehistoric temporary camp, and a historic refuse deposit with a prehistoric lithic scatter and possible prehistoric shell scatter. The historic resources include 17 refuse deposits; six foundations with associated walls, wells, or refuse deposits; three wells or privies with refuse deposits; one well; one brick rubble pile with associated metal pipes; and one tile floor. Built resources are not the focus of this study and are not included in Table 4 nor described below. Individual site descriptions are provided below.

CA-SDI-41

CA-SDI-41 was recorded by N.C. Nelson (n.d.) as a large prehistoric village site (*Kosaii*) reported in early Spanish records as being located north of Old Town and west of the Presidio at the mouth of the San Diego River. Nelson indicated that he visually inspected this area, and no evidence of cultural material was observed.

CA-SDI-14293

Site CA-SDI-14293 consists of several sparse lithic and shell scatters in three loci identified during trench monitoring for a light rail project (Felton 1996). Lithics consists of quartzite and metavolcanic debitage. Shell consists of *Chione* and other unidentified marine shell fragments. A small pocket of charcoal with shell fragments were sent for radiocarbon analysis. A calibrated date of 270 +/- 70 B.P. was obtained from a C14 sample.

Table 2. Prehistoric Archaeological Resources within the Community of Old Town

Primary Number (P-37-)	Permanent Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	San Diego Museum of Man (SDMM-W-)	Site Description	Date Recorded
000041	41	--	Village of <i>Kosaii</i>	n.d.
--	14293	--	Lithic and shell scatter	1996

Table 3. Multicomponent Archaeological Resources within the Community of Old Town

Primary Number (P-37-)	Permanent Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	San Diego Museum of Man (SDI-W-)	Site Description	Date Recorded
000038	38	--	“Old Spanish Fort”/Presidio	1968
--	12469/H*	291A	Historic home/prehistoric temporary camp	1991
016538	14952	--	Historic refuse deposit/lithic and shell scatter	2000

Table 4. Historic Archaeological Resources within the Community of Old Town

Primary Number (P-37-)	Permanent Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	San Diego Museum of Man (SDI-W-)	Site Description	Date Recorded
009292	9292H	5490	Exchange Hotel/Franklin House	1981
--	11942H	5492	Rose-Robinson Adobe	1996
--	13663H	5880A	Historic refuse deposit	1993
--	13664H	--	Historic refuse deposit	1993
--	13665H	5881	Historic refuse deposit	1993
--	13666H	5882	Historic refuse deposit	1993
--	13667H	5883	Historic refuse deposit	1994
015821	13712	6080	Historic refuse deposit	1994
017247	14074	6698	Historic refuse deposit	1995
014688	14291H	--	Silvas Garden Parcel/Meserve Cast Stone Company	1996
--	14292H	--	Aguilar/Serrano Adobe	1996
015556	14307	6715	Historic adobe	1996
015809	14427	--	Historic refuse deposit	1997
019194	--	--	Historic refuse deposit	2007
026553	17418	6843; 6844	Historic refuse deposit	1997
027055	17688	--	Multiple historic refuse deposits	2004
027056	17689	--	Multiple historic refuse deposits	2004
027057	17690	--	Multiple historic refuse deposits, historic brick well	2004
027058	17691	--	Multiple historic refuse deposits, historic brick well	2004
027059	17692	--	Multiple historic refuse deposits, historic brick well	2004
027060	17693	--	Historic brick and asphalt deposit	2004
--	17831	--	Historic refuse deposit	2006
--	17860	--	Historic refuse deposit	2006
--	17861	--	Historic refuse deposit	2006
--	17862	--	Historic refuse deposit	2006
028573	18383	--	Historic foundations	2007
030941	19634	--	Historic refuse deposit	2008
030942	19635	--	Historic retaining wall	2008

CA-SDI-38

This site was documented in 1986 as a buried deposit for the old Spanish Fort (Presidio) located on Presidio Hill (Ezell 1986). A surface collection of historic and prehistoric artifacts were collected. No other information is noted on the site form.

CA-SDI-12469/H (SDM-W-291A)

This is a multi-component site consisting of historic features and a portion of a prehistoric temporary camp (Carrico and Clevenger 1991). The historic features consist of concrete footings, wooden posts, a brick-lined well, and a discrete debris deposit. Household ceramics, iron, glass fragments, and other household items were observed. Prehistoric artifacts consist of a mano fragment, a flaked stone tool, 19 pieces of lithic debitage, and shell fragments. Faunal material was also noted, potentially from both prehistoric and historic use.

CA-SDI-14952

This site consists of modern and historic trash debris with prehistoric lithics and groundstone observed during sewer line trenching (Pierson 1998, 2000). Marine shell, potentially fossilized, was also observed. Historic debris consists of household ceramics, glass, metal, and construction debris. Prehistoric elements consist of one piece of lithic debitage and one mano fragment.

CA-SDI-9292H (SDM-W-5490)

This site appears to be a portion of the foundation and a linear brick wall associated with the historic Franklin House (Woodward et al. 1981). Associated artifacts observed included construction debris, household ceramics, a porcelain door knob, bottle glass, and shell fragments. This location is also the site of the 1850s Exchange Hotel (California Historical Landmark [CHL] No. 491).

CA-SDI-11924H (SDM-W-5492)

This site is the historic 1853 Rose-Robinson Adobe site (Felton 1996). The site was excavated in 1977 by a group from the University of San Diego. In 1982 and 1983, excavations were conducted to help facilitate a planned reconstruction of the adobe (Schultz et al 1985). Monitoring was conducted in 1990 for the construction of a restroom facility at the site. Foundations, trash pits, and well features were observed during the excavation efforts of 1982/1983 and 1990.

CA-SDI-13363H (SDM-W-5880A)

This site consists of an ash lens with historic debris located during construction monitoring (Shultz 1993a). Artifacts observed included ceramic sherds, hand-blown glass bottle bases and necks, various other glass shards, two large mammal bones, charcoal, and one prehistoric Tizon Brownware sherd.

CA-SDI-13664H

CA-SDI-13664H is a discrete historic deposit consisting of one ceramic sherd and several glass fragments located during construction monitoring (Shultz 1993b). One glass fragment was embossed with a patent date of August 31, 1915.

CA-SDI-13665H (SDM-W-5881)

This historic refuse deposit consists of more than 200 artifacts from the mid-1800s located during construction monitoring (Shultz 1993c). Artifacts observed included household ceramic sherds, Tizon Brownware sherds, glass shards, bottle fragments, medium and large mammal bone, shell fragments, charcoal, metal fragments, and metal flatware utensils.

CA-SDI-13666H (SDM-W-5882)

Site CA-SDI-13667H is a discrete historic refuse deposit dating from the 1930s to the 1950s located during construction monitoring (Shultz 1993d). Artifacts observed included crockery and earthenware ceramic sherds, milk-glass fragments, bottle and glass fragments, leather pieces, and butchered bone.

CA-SDI-13667H (SDM-W-5883)

This is a discrete historic refuse deposit, possibly associated with existing Casa de Cabrillo (Shultz 1994a), which was located during construction monitoring. Artifacts observed and collected included ceramic sherds, glass shards, and canning jar fragments.

CA-SDI-13712 (SDM-W-6080)

This is a historic refuse deposit and consists of construction material (bricks and nails), a bottle base, glass shards, plate glass, whiteware ceramic shards, railroad spikes, and large mammal bone (Shultz 1994b). All of the cultural material, with the exception of the bricks, was collected.

CA-SDI-14074 (SDM-W-6698)

This site is a historic refuse deposit, possibly associated with the 1820s to 1890s-era Juan Maria Marron Adobe (Wade 1995). The site was tested in 1995 (Van Wormer et al. 1996). Artifacts recovered included Majolica ceramics, Galera ceramics, white ironstone ceramics, Tizon Brownware ceramics, floor and roof tile, a blown-in-mold Bromoseltzer bottle, and sun-purpled glass shards.

CA-SDI-14291H

CA-SDI-14291H is the location of the parcel used as a garden and orchard by the Silvas family in the early 1800s, the Ames family in 1851, and Albert Smith in 1856 (Felton 1996a). The Meserve Cast Stone Company occupied the parcel in the 1920s and 1930s. Excavations conducted in the early 1990s for a new transit station uncovered privies and trash deposits associated with the Meserve Cast Stone Company.

CA-SDI-14292H

This site consists of the historic Aguilar/Serrano Adobe (Felton 1996b) built in the late 1820s. A limited excavation during construction monitoring was conducted in the area in 1984, revealing several foundations and trash pits associated with the historic Aguilar/Serrano Adobe.

CA-SDI-14307 (SDM-W-6715)

This site consists of historic adobe walls and foundations with associated trash deposits dating from the 1860s (Phillips and McHenry 1996). Artifactual material observed consisted of building material and household items such as ceramic, glass, faunal material, and toys. Prehistoric lithics

were also observed mixed with historic debris, but this was not considered a multi-component site. This resource was uncovered during subsurface trenching. A 1900s cellar is also located at the site.

CA-SDI-14427

CA-SDI-14427 consists of three historic features. Features 1 and 2 consist of historic domestic debris (Cheever et al 1997a). Feature 3 consists of a brick foundation footing. All features appear to date from the 1880s to the 1910s.

CA-SDI-17418 (SDM-W-6843/6844)

This site consists of a historic debris deposit identified during subsurface constructing activities (Cheever et al. 1997b). Artifactual material consisted of household debris, including glass, ceramics, shell, and animal bone dating from the 1880s to 1900s. Construction debris was also observed. Archival research conducted, as well as the site's proximity, suggests that this deposit may be associated with the Whaley House, located approximately one-half block to the west.

CA-SDI-17688

This site consists of 20 historic features and six isolated finds located on Block 4536 dating from the 1910s to the 1950s (Bowden-Renna et al. 2004a). This resource was observed during monitoring of construction activities for the new Caltrans headquarters. The majority of the features observed consisted of burned residential debris pits that included glass, ceramics, and constructing debris. Several whole medicine bottles were also observed and collected for curation at Caltrans headquarters.

CA-SDI-17689

CA-SDI-17689 consists of four historic residential debris areas located on Block 4549 dating from the 1910s to the 1950s (Bowden-Renna et al. 2004b). This resource was observed during monitoring of construction activities for the new Caltrans headquarters. The majority of the features observed consisted of burned residential debris pits that included glass, ceramics, and constructing debris. Several whole bottles were also observed and collected for curation at the new Caltrans headquarters.

CA-SDI-17690

This site consists of two historic features located on Block 4548 dating from the 1910s to the 1950s (Bowden-Renna et al. 2004c). This resource was observed during monitoring of construction activities for the new Caltrans headquarters. This first feature consists of a mortar-and brick-lined well, approximately 2.6 feet in diameter and approximately 6 feet in depth. The interior of the feature was filled with household and construction debris, including glass, ceramics, butchered bone, and paper product labels. A pipe protruded from near the top of the feature. The second feature consisted of three hollow cylindrical pillars south of the first feature and measured 22 inches in diameter and approximately 6 feet tall.

CA-SDI-17691

CA-SDI-18691 consists of 17 historic features and six isolated finds located on Block 4550 dating from the 1910s to 1950 (Bowden-Renna et al. 2004d). This resource was observed during

monitoring of construction activities for the new Caltrans headquarters. Features consisted of trash deposits with ceramic and plaster molds, household refuse, residential burn pits, and a discrete bottle dump. Additionally, one feature consisted of an unmortared brick well, measuring 3 feet in diameter to an unknown depth. No artifactual material was observed in association with the well.

CA-SDI-17692

This site consists of 20 historic features and one isolated find located on Block 4553 dating from the 1910s to 1950s (Bowden-Renna et al. 2003e). This resource was observed during monitoring of construction activities for the new Caltrans headquarters. Nine of the features consisted of brick-lined wells or cisterns, all similar in construction. Four of these formed a rectangle with interconnecting 2-inch-diameter pipes. Only two of the brick-lined wells had associated historic household debris. The remaining features consisted of four semi-circular concrete or brick pads, metal and clay pipes, concrete utility casing, and historic residential trash deposits.

CA-SDI-17693

CA-SDI-17693 includes two historic features located on Block 4554 dating from the 1910s to 1950s (Bowden-Renna et al. 2004f). This resource was observed during monitoring of construction activities for the new Caltrans headquarters. These features consisted of a layer of brick rubble and asphalt paving, and a metal pipe with a brick veneer. No associated artifactual material was observed.

CA-SDI-17831

This historic deposit relates to the lot's previous owners, well-known Old Town residents Joseph Mannassee and Marcus Schiller, who operated a horse stable in the area (Jordan and Carrico 2006a). Surface survey and collection and trench excavations identified and documented the presence of historic faunal material and artifactual material dating to the mid-19th century. CA-SDI-17831 was recommended significant under CEQA and City of San Diego criteria. Recommended mitigation involved capping the site to prevent further disturbance.

CA-SDI-17860

This site consist of a thin deposit of mid-19th century material capped by the sidewalk on the southwest side of Juan Street adjacent to the Casa de Pico restaurant. This site appears to be related to the operation of a saloon, photographed in 1875 at the corner of Juan and Wallace Streets in the former Casa de Ybañez. The site was found not to be a significant resource according to CRHR or NRHP eligibility criteria.

CA-SDI-17861

CA- SDI -17861 consists of a thin spread, possibly flood wash, of mid- to late 19th century material with a single concentrated artifact deposit located beneath the concrete paving of Calhoun Street between the Casa de Bandini restaurant and Casa de Estudillo museum (Jordan and Carrico 2006a). This site was excavated to the extent possible. The site was found not to be a significant resource according to CRHR or NRHP eligibility criteria.

CA-SDI-17862

CA-SDI-17862 is composed of a small deposit of primarily building materials adjacent to one of the original walls of Casa de Bandini and located under the restaurant's service kitchen. The site was found not to be a significant resource according to CRHR or NRHP eligibility criteria.

CA-SDI-18383

This site consists of an un-cemented Spanish-style brick patio or floor, identified during construction monitoring for the El Fandango Restaurant re-model project (Wolfe 2007). The exposed section of flooring measured approximately 8 feet by 13 feet. A portion of the floor appears to be intact. The remainder has been disturbed by construction activities.

CA-SDI-19634

CA-SDI-19634 consists of a small discrete historic deposit identified during subsurface construction activities (Davidson 2008a). The deposit is relatively small, with less than 30 items, and was located in the south wall of the trench. Artifacts include glass bottles, a decorative etched-glass dish with attached stand, glass fragments, and a kerosene lamp glass fragment dating from the 1920s. Several fragments of terra cotta tile were also observed.

CA-SDI-19635

This site consists of a possible historic rock cobble and mortar retaining wall identified during subsurface construction activities (Davidson 2008b). Three iron pipes are associated with the wall: two located on the wall and one located 2 feet south of the wall. No associated artifactual material was observed.

P-37-019194

This buried deposit provided clear evidence of structures and deposition of trash below Presidio Hill and beyond the settlement that became Old Town proper (Buysse and Smith 2007).

Several additional areas have been identified as key areas that may be of high level of interest to local Native American communities. Many of these are listed by the San Diego Historic Resources Board (HRB), as a CHL, and/or as a National Historic Landmark (NHL), or have not been formally recognized. These are listed below.

Ranchería of Kosaii

The exact location of the ethnographic ranchería of *Kosaii* (also known as *Cosoy* or *Kosa'aay*) is not certain due to extensive previous disturbance in the area and spotty recordation of resources that may have been remnants of the settlement. Based on Spanish commentaries and travelogues, many of which are summarized in the work by Paul and Greta Ezell (1987), the center of what may have been a small to average sized village was apparently at the location known as the Brown Site near the present-day Atlas Hotel (Ezell and Ezell 1987). Rancherías were not static locales that can be reduced to a dot on a map. Over the course of many hundreds of years, the village may have been abandoned, relocated, and rebuilt based on floods, diseases, or other calamities.

Presidio de San Diego (HRB No. 4, CHL No. 59, NHL)

The Presidio de San Diego complex on Presidio Hill is already recognized as an important historical and cultural resource. However, a portion of the cemetery may exist unrecorded and undocumented immediately south of the Marston Wall. The cemetery itself retains high cultural significance for local and nearby tribal members. More than 48 individuals of native ancestry and ethnicity have been buried there, comprising almost 23% of the known burials at the Presidio. The burials include at least eight individuals from Baja California/Mexico, reflecting a transborder connection and the international importance of the cemetery and Presido grounds (California Department of Parks and Recreation 2014).

El Campo Santo (El Camposanto) (CHL No. 68)

The “Old Spanish Cemetery,” known as El Campo Santo (resting place of the saints), was established circa 1849 when the first burial was recorded there, and was used until approximately 1880 (Mallios and Caterino 2007). The actual burial ground extended well beyond its present fenced boundaries. The locations of burials beneath San Diego Avenue have been documented by the City with brass markers. In 1963, Ortiz Lopez, who lived in Old Town, told Rosalie Pinto Robertson that his mother and others had been buried on a plot of land now identified as 4018 Arista Street, just north of the intersection of Linwood Street and Arista Street. Already noted as a historic site and of cultural significance, the value of the site to indigenous people and its probable extent beyond the marked boundaries should be noted. Although it is unlikely that the rebel leader Antonio Garra is buried there (see below), Hatam and at least two of his family members are buried there, as well as other Native American inhabitants of Old Town (California Department of Parks and Recreation 2014).

Derby Dike Site (HRB No. 28, CHL No. 244)

The actual Derby Dike itself was destroyed within a few years of its construction in 1853. Native Americans from several tribes (primarily Luiseño, but also Ipai and Tipay) worked and lived in the area during its construction. An influential Luiseño leader, Manual Cota, had a presence there and enlisted the labor of many of his people from Potrero (Cuca), and Tomás the alcalde of the Mesa Grande Ipai brought laborers from the interior. Construction of the dike by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers with Native American labor reflects one of the first times that local native people were used in such a fashion (California Department of Parks and Recreation 2014).

Burial Site of Antonio Garra

The final resting place of the Luiseño/Cupeño rebel leader Antonio Garra is uncertain. On January 10, 1852, a little more than 1 month after his capture and 3 days after the signing of the Treaty of Santa Ysabel, Garra was executed in present-day Old Town, probably behind what is now the Whaley House (CHL No. 65). When requested by the Catholic priest in attendance to ask the pardon of the assembled dignitaries and gawkers, Garra’s final words were succinct and to the point: “Gentlemen, I ask your pardon for all of my offenses, and expect yours in return.”

Protestant Cemetery

The poorly documented Protestant Cemetery was established in approximately 1850 and was in use until 1869 when Mount Hope Cemetery was put into service. The cemetery was situated on Ampudia Street between Jefferson and Moore. After 1870, Trias Street bisected the cemetery,

and later the unused lot was used as a dog pound, a goat farm, and a dump. This short-lived burial ground is important for its cultural and religious values, and possibly for its land uses after abandonment in 1869.

Palm Canyon Waterworks

This facility once played a major role in the storage and distribution of water in this area of San Diego. It is possible that some subsurface remnants of the facility and its conveyance system may still exist and would be important in interpreting the development and use of early water systems in the Modern American period and the growth of San Diego.

Crosthwaite Well Feature

Not far from the Palm Canyon area near the park-n-ride facility located on Taylor Street, monitoring revealed the presence of a large brick-lined well, probably associated with early pioneer Phillip Crosthwaite. As with other wells throughout the area, this feature is important because it is associated with early efforts to provide a steady supply of water to the settlement, and it may also contain historic period trash and debris that would have been thrown into the well after abandonment. Such buried features offer a unique time capsule that is stratified and often in remarkably good condition.

Spanish/Mexican Period Tiles Floor and Trash Deposits

During archaeological monitoring for Sewer Group 530A on Taylor Street at the western foot of Presidio Hill, two historic features were uncovered. One consisted of an intact fired adobe floor and a second was historic period (circa 1769–1840) trash and faunal remains. Recorded as site P-37-019194, this buried deposit provided clear evidence of structures and deposition of trash below Presidio Hill and beyond the settlement that became Old Town proper (Buysse and Smith 2007). The presence of Tizon Brownware sherds, shell beads, and other materials associated with local Kumeyaay/Tipai people may indicate that this deposit is associated with the elusive pre-contact/contact era ranchería of *Kosaii*, or with occupation of the immediate area by native people associated with the Presidio de San Diego. It is assumed that during the occupation of the Presidio circa 1769 to 1845, and even after abandonment, that local Tipai and other native people lived and worked in the immediate area but beyond the Presidio walls. Features such as these are important because of their potential to provide information important in interpreting the later years of occupation and use of the area, and as a possible source of information about the acculturative processes in play after Spanish contact with the local Tipai.

Presidio Hills Golf Course

When the Presidio Hills Golf Course opened in 1932 off of Juan Street, between Wallace and Mason Streets, it brought another element of recreation and leisure to the area. The course is historic in its own right, but the property also includes a standing historic adobe of Casa de Carrillo, which was one of the first permanent structures built beyond the Presidio complex and is associated with Josefa Carrillo, a member of a prominent Hispanic family and later the wife of Henry Delano Fitch. A second early period adobe is believed to exist as ruins beneath the golf course in the northeast corner of the facility. In the southern portion of the course, excavations conducted on a disturbed spoils piles and surface survey indicated an extensive deposit of historic materials dating from circa 1850 to 1880, including materials from saloons, stables, and

residences, and evidence of a Jewish presence in the vicinity (Jordan and Carrico 2006b). A well feature was also discovered but was not excavated. This well is near the southwestern edge of the course and had been filled with historic debris and trash.

Rail Line

In the late 1880s, the Old Town area had rail lines that linked the community with San Diego proper and with other communities. A Spreckels streetcar line ran down Calhoun Street to Mason Street, terminating at what was then billed as “Ramona’s Marriage Place” and now known accurately as the Estudillo House. There may be rails, ties, and other appurtenances associated with this transportation system. The importance of the rail line is that it reflects the efforts of civic boosters and citizens to bring a rail system to San Diego and to link the growing communities.

El Camino Real

The trail and later road system that linked the Presidio and mission to points south into Baja California and north to Los Angeles is generally referred to as El Camino Real (The Royal Road). From 1769 to 1774, when the mission was relocated from the Presidio, a foot, horse, and carreta trail entered the area from the south, crossed a flat area now occupied by the Presidio Hills Golf Course, wound its way along the foot of Presidio Hill where a small trail traversed upslope and into the Presidio, and continued northward across the often dry San Diego River near the modern-day railroad lines on its way along the coast to San Gabriel and Los Angeles. A second, less-used trail and road ran from the mission up Murphy Canyon (now I-15) and served as an inland route to the north. Although it is unlikely that actual remnants of either trail or road exist today, the routes are important in understanding the transportation network of trails and roads that linked Baja California to Alta California and San Diego to the north.

La Playa Trail and Road

The Presidio and later the Pueblo of San Diego (Old Town) was linked to Ballast Point, Point Loma, and La Playa by a trail and road that extended from the foot of Presidio Hill westward toward Point Loma. As with the El Camino Real route, it is unlikely that remnants of the trail and road still exist, but the route is important in establishing and understanding the linkage between the Presidio and the Pueblo and hide houses, Fort Guajarrros, and San Diego Harbor.

Old Highway 101 and Pacific Coast Highway

The existing remnants of old Highway 101 and Pacific Coast Highway are historic features on the land rather than archaeological features. They possess an importance as early modern transportation corridors associated the automobile age. In places, they traverse some of the routes associated with El Camino Real.

Privies, Wells, and Trash Deposits

Prior to the passage of city ordinances prohibiting the burying and burning of trash on private lots, it was common practice for households to do so, usually in their backyards or in adjacent lots. The back lots and areas beyond standing and non-standing historic buildings and vacant lots may contain a wealth of debris and cultural material reflecting the early settlement of the area during the Mexican Period, circa 1835 to 1848, and the subsequent American Period. These

features may include lenses of trash, trash pits, and well/cisterns that were filled with trash after abandonment.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

AECOM requested a Sacred Lands File check from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). A response was received on August 11, 2011, indicating that no sacred lands have been identified within the vicinity of the community of Old Town. However, the NAHC recommended consultation with tribal entities and other interested parties be conducted as part of the review process, and provided a list of contacts specific to San Diego County for that purpose. Following development of the preliminary draft of this document, the NAHC was contacted again on October 1, 2014 for updated tribal representative contact information and a response received on October 14, 2015. The preliminary draft of this document was distributed to the identified tribal representatives by mail on October 15, 2014, accompanied by a letter from City of San Diego Senior Environmental Planner Myra Herrmann describing the community plan update process for the communities of Golden Hill, Midway-Pacific Highway, North Park, Old Town, San Ysidro, Southeastern San Diego, Encanto and Uptown. This letter formally invited tribal representatives to consult on these General Plan amendments in accordance with Senate Bill 18 (SB18) and attend a group meeting at the Mission Trails Regional Park Visitors Center on November 13, 2014 to address any issues or concerns related to the review of the archaeological reports for the associated community plan updates. As no responses had been received, each tribal representative also received a follow-up email (or telephone call in cases where no email address was available) on November 10 and 11, 2014; no tribal representatives were present at the November 13 meeting. During the November 10th telephone call, Carmen Lucas of the Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians requested that qualified archaeologists be retained by the city for survey and monitoring efforts. Documentation of correspondence with the NAHC and identified tribal representatives is provided in Appendix C.

CULTURAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

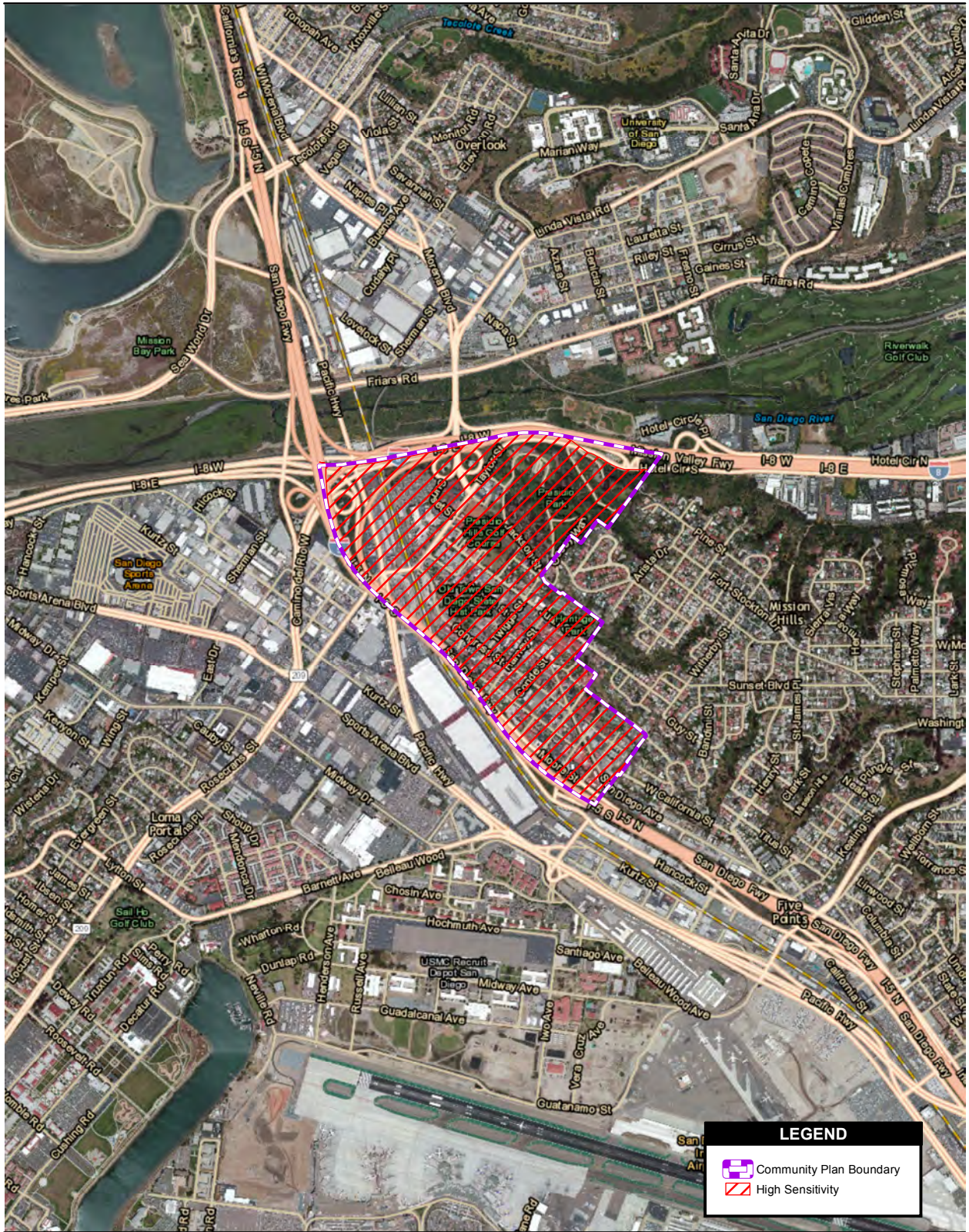
Cultural sensitivity levels for the community of Old Town area were rated low, moderate, or high based on the results of the records searches, the NAHC Sacred Lands File check, and regional environmental factors. Sensitivity ratings may be adjusted based on the amount of disturbance that has occurred, which may have previously impacted archaeological resources.

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

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

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

Based on the results of the records search, the NAHC Sacred Lands File check, and regional environmental factors, the community of Old Town has a high cultural sensitivity level (Figure 7). Although the community of Old Town is developed, the area was extensively used and occupied by Native Americans prior to and during the historic periods of the community. The area in and around the community of Old Town is located along the former periodic shoreline of the San Diego River and at the base of hills, making it attractive for prehistoric activities. Several prehistoric campsites, as well as a possible location for the ethnographic village of *Kosaii*, have been mapped by the SCIC in this area. The community planning area also has an extensive historic occupation as the first Spanish Presido and settlement in Alta California, active well into the 20th century. As such, the cultural sensitivity level for the community of Old Town is considered high.



Source: SanGIS 2011; ESRI 2011; AerialExpress 2010

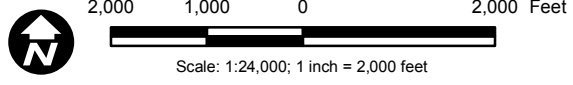


Figure 7
Old Town San Diego
Cultural Sensitivity Areas - Prehistoric Resources

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the records search, the NAHC Sacred Lands File check, regional environmental factors, and the cultural sensitivity criteria outlined in the previous section, the community of Old Town has a high cultural sensitivity level. The following recommendations are made to better integrate and interpret the prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within the community of Old Town:

- Recognize the Native American habitation and land use of the community of Old Town and its surrounding vicinity. Their ties to their ancestral lands should be honored.
- Recognize the role of Native American and Spanish, Mexican, and early American settlers in the formation of the Presidio, the Pueblo of San Diego, and Old Town.
- Ensure that members of local Native American tribes and interested individuals are incorporated into the planning process in a meaningful way. Ensure that members of the local historic societies and interested individuals are incorporated into the planning process in a meaningful way.
- Acknowledge the place names and places important to Native Americans and Spanish, Mexican, and early American settlers who inhabited the community of Old Town. This could be accomplished through signage and/or narratives in brochures and handouts.
- Expand the perception that the community of Old Town was home to local Kumeyaay people and tribal members from the north, including the Luiseño and tribes from Baja California.

Future discretionary projects within the community of Old Town should be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist following the mitigation framework detailed below to determine the potential for the presence or absence of buried archaeological resources. Because the majority of the community of Old Town is developed, many prehistoric and archaeological resources are buried. Buried deposits offer a unique opportunity to broaden the understanding of the lives, culture, and lifeways of the diverse occupation of a community through time. As such, the following recommendations are made to ensure that buried resources are identified and documented:

- Conduct extensive, non-intrusive investigations to better located potential undocumented burials that may exist within the community.
- Require archaeological and Native American monitoring during all ground-disturbing activities within the community of Old Town. Such activities include installation of water, sewer, or utility lines; building demolition projects; new construction projects; and road paving or repairs that require subsurface disturbance.

If it is determined that a resource is historically significant, it should be referred to the City's Historical Resources Board for possible designation. Mitigation measures should be initiated for all significant sites, either through avoidance or data recovery.

All phases of future investigations, including survey, testing, data recovery, and monitoring efforts, 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 religious and cultural significance of resources in the area. In addition, Native American participation would help to ensure that cultural resources within the community of Old Town are protected and properly cared for. A current list of local tribes can be obtained through the NAHC for all future projects.

Mitigation Framework

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

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

INITIAL DETERMINATION

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

STEP 1:

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

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

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

STEP 2:

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

The results from the testing program will be evaluated against the Significance Thresholds found in the City Guidelines. If significant historical resources are identified within the Area of Potential Effect, the site may be eligible for local designation. At this time, the final testing report must be submitted to Historical Resources Board staff for eligibility determination and possible designation. An agreement on the appropriate form of mitigation is required prior to distribution of a draft environmental document. If no significant resources are found, and site conditions are such that there is no potential for further discoveries, then no further action is required. Resources found to be non-significant as a result of a survey and/or assessment will require no further work beyond documentation of the resources on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site forms, and inclusion of results in the survey and/or assessment report. If no significant resources are found, but results of the initial evaluation and testing phase indicates there is still a potential for resources to be present in portions of the property that could not be tested, then mitigation monitoring is required.

STEP 3:

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

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

STEP 4:

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

Specific types of historical resource reports are required to document the methods (see Section III of the City Guidelines) used to determine the presence or absence of historical resources; to identify the potential impacts from proposed development and evaluate the significance of any identified historical resources; to document the appropriate curation of archaeological collections (e.g., collected materials and the associated records); in the case of potentially significant impacts to historical resources, to recommend appropriate mitigation measures that would reduce the impacts to below a level of significance; and to document the results of mitigation and monitoring programs, if required.

Archaeological Resource Management reports shall be prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format (see Appendix C of the City Guidelines), which will be

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

STEP 5:

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

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

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West, G.J., W. Woolfenden, J.A. Wanket, and R. Scott Anderson

2007 Late Pleistocene and Holocene Environments. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by T.L. Jones and K.A. Klar, pp. 11–34. Altamira Press, New York.

White, Raymond C.

1963 *Luiseno Social Organization*. University of California Press, Berkeley, California.

Williams, Jack

1998 *Colonial Structure of San Diego Presidio During the Later Colonial Period*. Manuscript on file at the Center for Colonial Research, San Diego, California.

Wilson, Benjamin D.

1952 *The Indians of Southern California in 1852*. Editor John W. Caughey. Huntington Library Press, San Marino, California.

Wolf, Scott

2007 Archaeological Site Form for Site CA-SDI-18383. On File at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Woodward, Jim, Dan Foster, Alexa Luberski and Harry Price

1981 Archaeological Site Form for Site CA-SDI-9292. On File at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

APPENDIX A
KEY PERSONNEL RESUMES

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

Education

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

Professional Registrations

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Accreditation

Certified Archaeology Consultant, County of San Diego

Professional Affiliations

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

Awards + Honors

Phi Kappa Phi
Phi Beta Kappa
University Scholar

Publications + Technical Papers

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

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

Presentations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Project Experience**Energy and Transmission Projects**

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

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

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

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

Solar Millennium, Power Projects, Riverside County, CA

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

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

Beacon Solar Energy Project, Kern County, CA

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

Imperial Valley Solar Project, Imperial County, CA

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

Abengoa Solar Power Project, San Bernardino County, CA

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

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

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

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

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

North Baja Pipeline Project, Ehrenberg, AZ to Mexican Border

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

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

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

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

Sempra Utilities, On-call Cultural Services, CA

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

Imperial Irrigation District, Cultural Survey, Imperial County, CA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Argus Cogeneration Expansion, San Bernardino and Inyo Counties, CA

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

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

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

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

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

Military Projects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Water Projects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Transportation Projects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Landfill and Waste-Related Projects

Elsmere Corporation Canyon Landfill, Los Angeles County, CA

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

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

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

Land Development Projects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kerr-McGee Apex Industrial Park, Clark County, NV

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

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

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

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

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

Other Projects

Glamis Imperial Corporation Project, Imperial County, CA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Selected Reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Education

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

Professional Affiliations

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

Certifications + Approvals

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

Awards

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

Grants + Fellowships

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

Publications

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

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

Project Experience

NextEra, Genesis Solar Energy Project, Blythe, CA

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

NextEra, McCoy Solar Energy Project, Blythe, CA

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

NextEra, Blythe Solar Power Project, Blythe, CA

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

Solar Millennium, Blythe Solar Power Project, Blythe, CA

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

Solar Millennium, Palen Solar Power Project, Palen, CA

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

Solar Millennium, Ridgecrest Solar Power Project, Ridgecrest, CA

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

Southern California Edison, As-Needed Archaeological Services, CA

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

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

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

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

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

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

Southern California Edison, As-Needed Archaeological Services, CA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Papers and Presentations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cheryl Bowden-Renna
Archaeologist/Associate
Assistant Laboratory Director

Education

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

Affiliations

Member, Society for California Archaeology

Certifications

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

Lectures + Instruction

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

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

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

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

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

County of San Diego Camp Lockett Monitoring, Campo, CA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sempra Utilities Coronado Monitoring Project, Coronado, CA

Monitoring of powerline trenching on Coronado Island, California.

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

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

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

Crew Chief for cultural resources survey of a proposed park.

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

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

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

Crew Chief for cultural resources survey and site recordation.

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

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

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

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

LMXU Village Center

Crew chief for cultural resources excavation and water screening.

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

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

City of Escondido Tract 207A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ballpark Infrastructure, San Diego, CA

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

Ballpark Remediation, San Diego, CA

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

Nobel Drive, San Diego County, CA

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

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

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

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

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

NAVFAC Southwest Levee Bridge, San Diego County, CA

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

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

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

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

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

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

As Crew Chief, performed testing at 12 prehistoric sites.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Boulder Valley Project, San Diego County, CA

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

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

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

Pacific Rim Laboratory Analysis, San Diego County, CA
As Field Technician, analyzed CA-SDI-691, a prehistoric site on Batiquitos Lagoon.

County of San Diego Cal Terraces Laboratory Analysis, San Diego County, CA
As Laboratory Technician, analyzed one prehistoric site, and reanalyzed two prehistoric sites, in Otay Mesa.

Elsmere Corporation Cultural Resource Survey, Los Angeles County, CA
As Field Technician, conducted cultural resource survey of 2,200 acres in the San Gabriel Mountains.

Caltrans Coursegold Excavation, Madera County, CA
As Field Technician, excavated site for Caltrans road widening.

U.S. Navy Vandenberg Laboratory Analysis, Santa Barbara County, CA
As Laboratory Technician, sorted artifacts and wet-screened column samples.

Camelot Cultural Resource Survey, Kern County, CA
As Crew Chief, conducted a cultural resource survey of a 200-acre lot split in the Mojave Desert.

Caltrans SR-86 Cultural Resource Survey, Imperial County, CA
As Crew Chief, conducted a cultural resource survey of SR-86 road widening in the County.

Black Mountain Ranch Excavation, San Diego County, CA
As Laboratory Supervisor, excavated and analyzed 15 prehistoric sites in the La Jolla Valley.

City of Carlsbad Cannon Ranch Reaches 3 and 4, San Diego County, CA
As Crew Chief, excavated and analyzed two prehistoric sites in Carlsbad.

San Diego Gas & Electric Rancho San Miguel Project, San Diego County, CA
As Field Technician/laboratory Supervisor, excavated and analyzed nine sites and conducted extensive surface collections in the County.

Cottonwood Canyon Laboratory Analysis, Riverside County, CA
As Laboratory Supervisor, analyzed two prehistoric sites in the County.

Rancho del Rey (Spa III) Excavation, San Diego County, CA
As Field Technician/laboratory Supervisor, excavated and analyzed a prehistoric site in Chula Vista.

Stallions Crossing Laboratory Analysis, San Diego County, CA
As Laboratory Supervisor, analyzed five prehistoric sites in Del Mar.

Valley Ranch Cultural Resource Survey, Palmdale, CA
Conducted cultural resource survey of 350 acres in Palmdale.

Fairbanks Highland Cultural Resource Survey, San Diego County, CA
Conducted cultural resource survey, excavation, and analysis.

Eagle Mountain Cultural Resource Survey, Riverside County, CA
Conducted cultural resource survey of the Eagle Mountain mine and railroad to Salton Sea.

Santa Margarita River Cultural Resource Survey, San Diego and Riverside Counties, CA
Conducted cultural resource survey of Santa Margarita River from Temecula to the Pacific Ocean.

Scripps Ranch North Excavation, San Diego County, CA
Excavated and analyzed two prehistoric sites and one historic site in Poway.

Sycamore Canyon Excavation, San Diego County, CA
Excavated and analyzed two prehistoric sites east of Poway.

Los Campanos Excavation, San Diego County, CA
Excavated and analyzed four prehistoric sites and one historic site in Valley Center.

American Girl Mine Cultural Resource Survey, Imperial County, CA
Conducted cultural resource survey, excavation, and analysis of historic artifacts from a historic gold mining town in the Cargo Muchacho Mountains.

Railroad Canyon Cultural Resource Survey, Riverside County, CA

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

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

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

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

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

Pacific Rim Laboratory Analysis, San Diego County, CA

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

Stephanie Jow

Senior Archaeologist

Education

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

Affiliations

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

Awards + Honors

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

Technical Papers & Presentations

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

Professional History

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

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

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

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

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

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

Project Experience

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX B
CONFIDENTIAL MAPS
(BOUND SEPARATELY)

APPENDIX C
NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

Jow, Stephanie

From: Jow, Stephanie
Sent: Wednesday, August 10, 2011 12:47 PM
To: 'Dave Singleton'
Subject: Sacred lands file check for Old Town community in San Diego, CA
Attachments: CPCI_Records_Search_OLD SAN DIEGO.pdf

Mr. Singleton,

I am contacting you to request a sacred lands file check for the community of Old Town, 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.

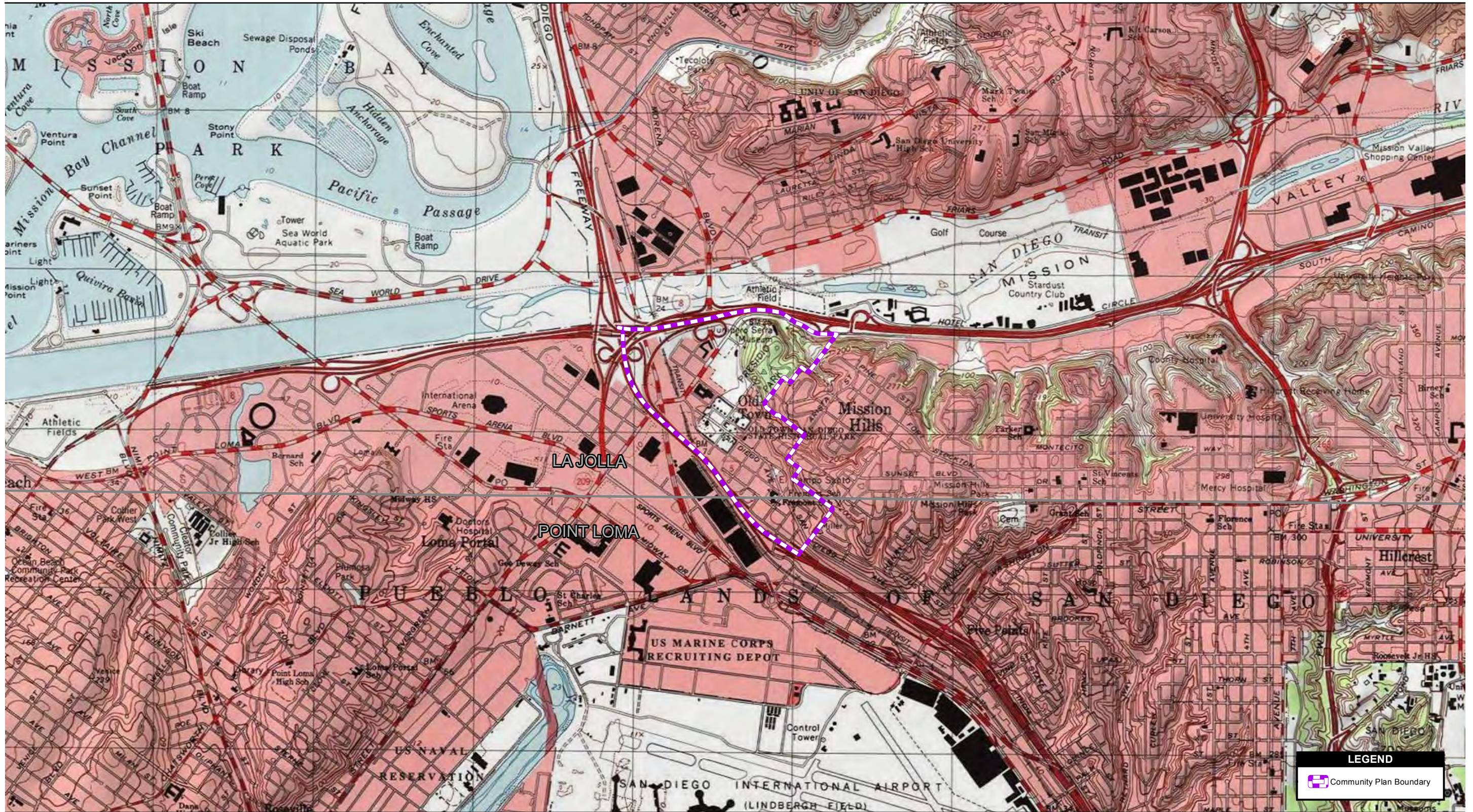
Stephanie Jow

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

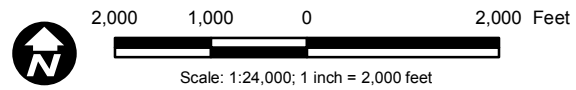
AECOM

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

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



**Community Plan
OLD SAN DIEGO
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 11:48 AM
To: 'Dave Singleton'
Subject: RE: Sacred lands file check for Old Town community in San Diego, CA

Sure. I will work on that now. Thanks.

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

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San Diego CA 92101 USA
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the world's built, natural and social environments.

From: Dave Singleton [mailto:ds_nahc@pacbell.net]
Sent: Thursday, August 11, 2011 11:27 AM
To: Jow, Stephanie
Subject: Re: Sacred lands file check for Old Town community in San Diego, CA

August 11, 2011

Hi Sephanie:

Thank you. That will work. Can you do that for the other three requests.
We appreciate it.

Dave Singleton
NAHC
(916) 653-6251

On Aug 11, 2011, at 9:28 AM, Jow, Stephanie wrote:

Dave,

Will this work:

Quads La Jolla, Pt. Loma
T16S, R3W
within 362300mN – 362500mN and 48000mE – 48300mE (NAD 83)

Stephanie Jow
Archaeologist
D +1 619.684.6942

stephanie.jow@aecom.com

AECOM

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From: Dave Singleton [mailto:ds_nahc@pacbell.net]
Sent: Thursday, August 11, 2011 9:08 AM
To: Jow, Stephanie
Subject: Re: Sacred lands file check for Old Town community in San Diego, CA

Dear Stephanie:

Thank you for checking; all of San Diego has USGS townships and ranges.

Dave Singleton
NAHC
916-653-6251

On Aug 11, 2011, at 9:05 AM, Jow, Stephanie wrote:

Hi Dave,

You are correct in that we would like to keep the search as focus as possible, to include only the area that encompasses the community of Old Town. I did not see an township or range information on the quads I referenced, but I will check again and get back to you. Thanks.

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

AECOM

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San Diego CA 92101 USA
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From: Dave Singleton [mailto:ds_nahc@pacbell.net]
Sent: Thursday, August 11, 2011 8:57 AM
To: Jow, Stephanie
Subject: Re: Sacred lands file check for Old Town community in San Diego, CA

August 11, 2011

Dear Stephanie:

Even though the coastal lands of Southern California have 'pueblo lands' designation, the entire United States, including these areas have USGS Coordinates (e.g. townships, ranges, although many are unsectioned).

We can run the searches for the entire USGS Quadrangle, but you may want it broken down. Please advise.

Dave Singleton
NAHC
(916) 653-6251

On Aug 10, 2011, at 12:47 PM, Jow, Stephanie wrote:

Mr. Singleton,

I am contacting you to request a sacred lands file check for the community of Old Town, 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

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San Diego CA 92101 USA
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www.aecom.com

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

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 Old Town 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Old Town Community Plan; located just north of Downtown 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
wmicklin@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

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

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Old Town Community Plan; located just north of Downtown San Diego; San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands file search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Droessler, Rachel

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

Dear Katy Sanchez,

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

Southeast San Diego-

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

San Ysidro-

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

Old Town-

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

Midway/Pacific Highway-

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

Uptown-

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

North Park-

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

Golden Hill-

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

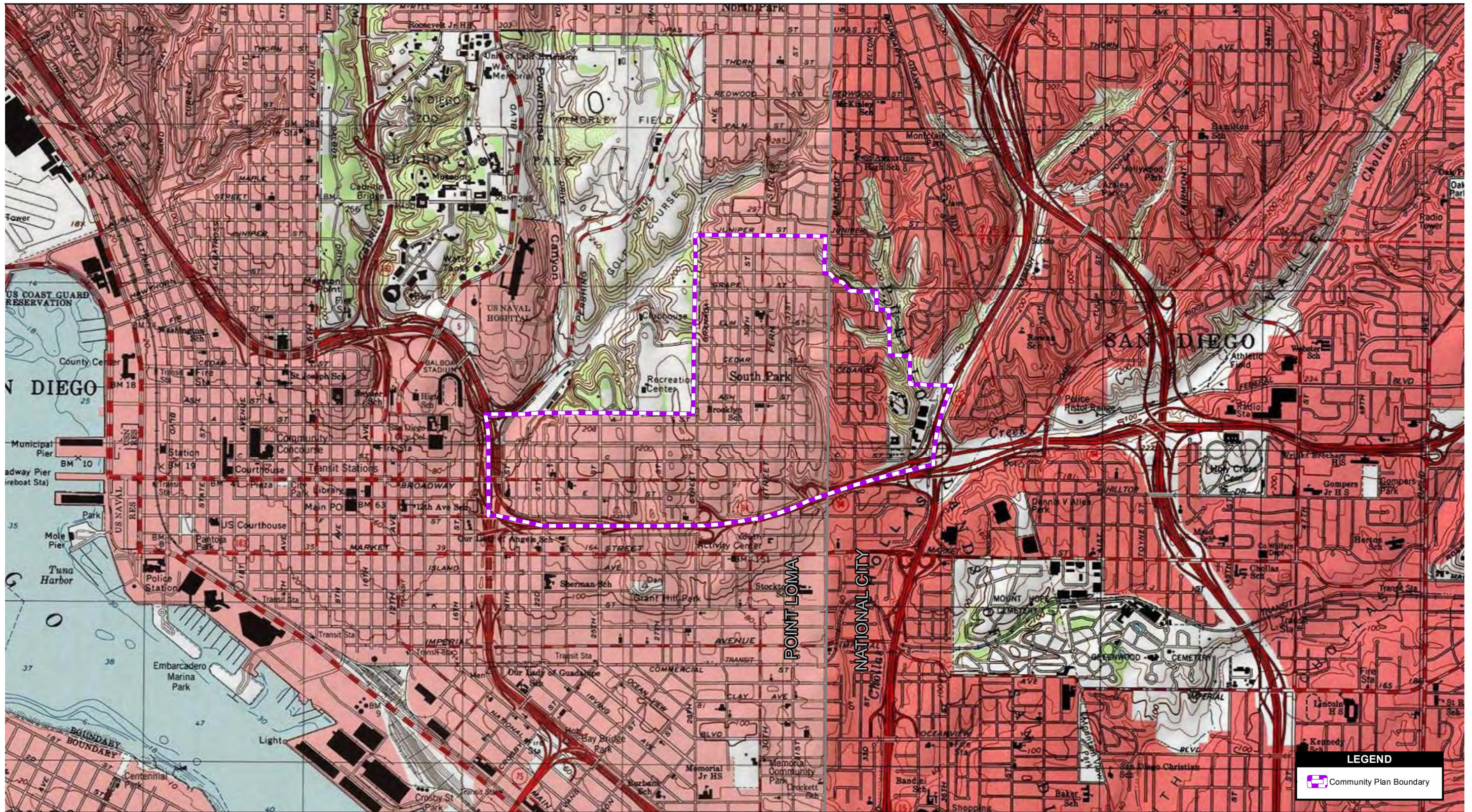
Please let me know if you have any questions.

Rachel Droessler

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

AECOM

1420 Kettner Boulevard, Suite 500



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

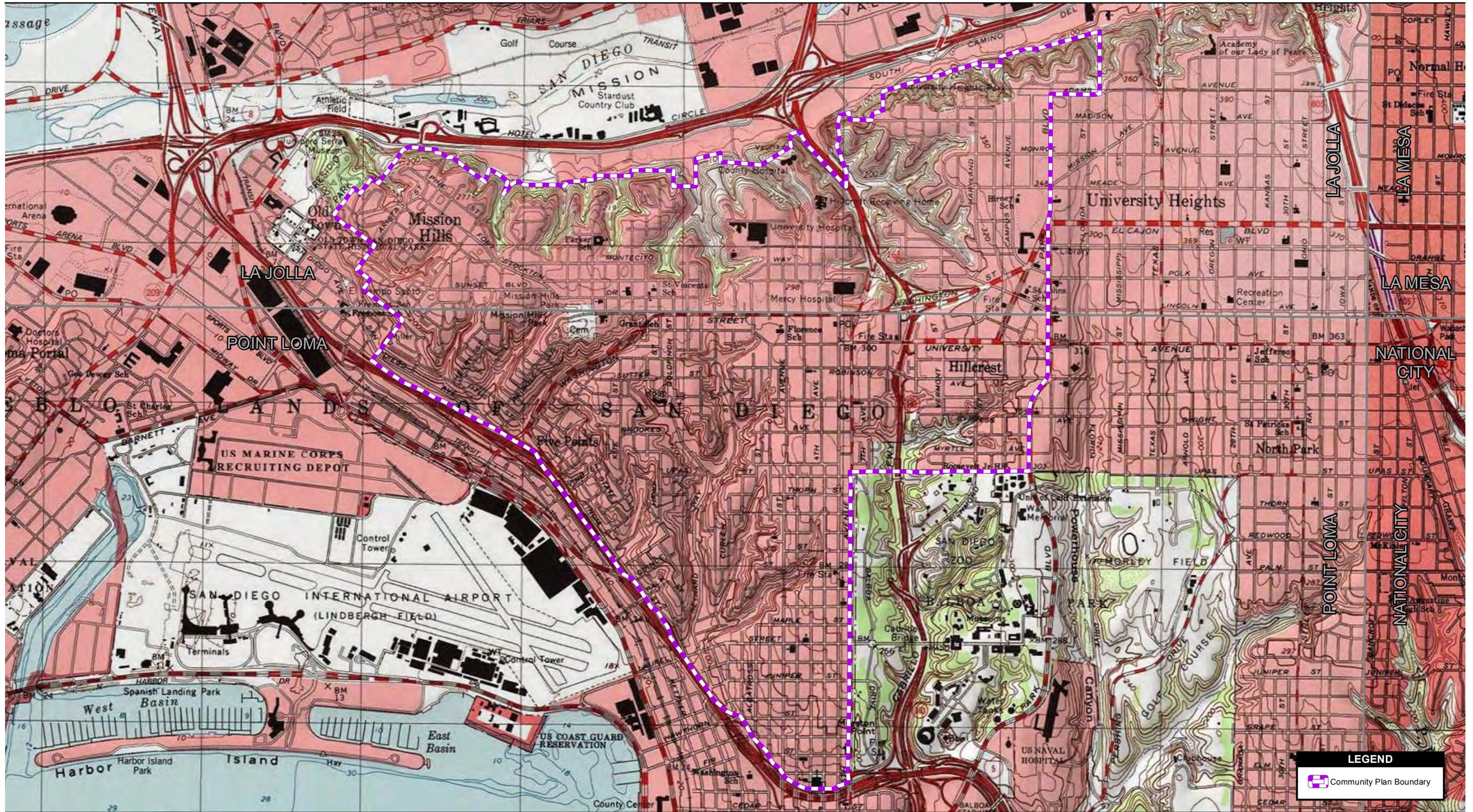
2,000 1,000 0 2,000 Feet

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


Community Plan
GREATER GOLDEN HILL
Records Search

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

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



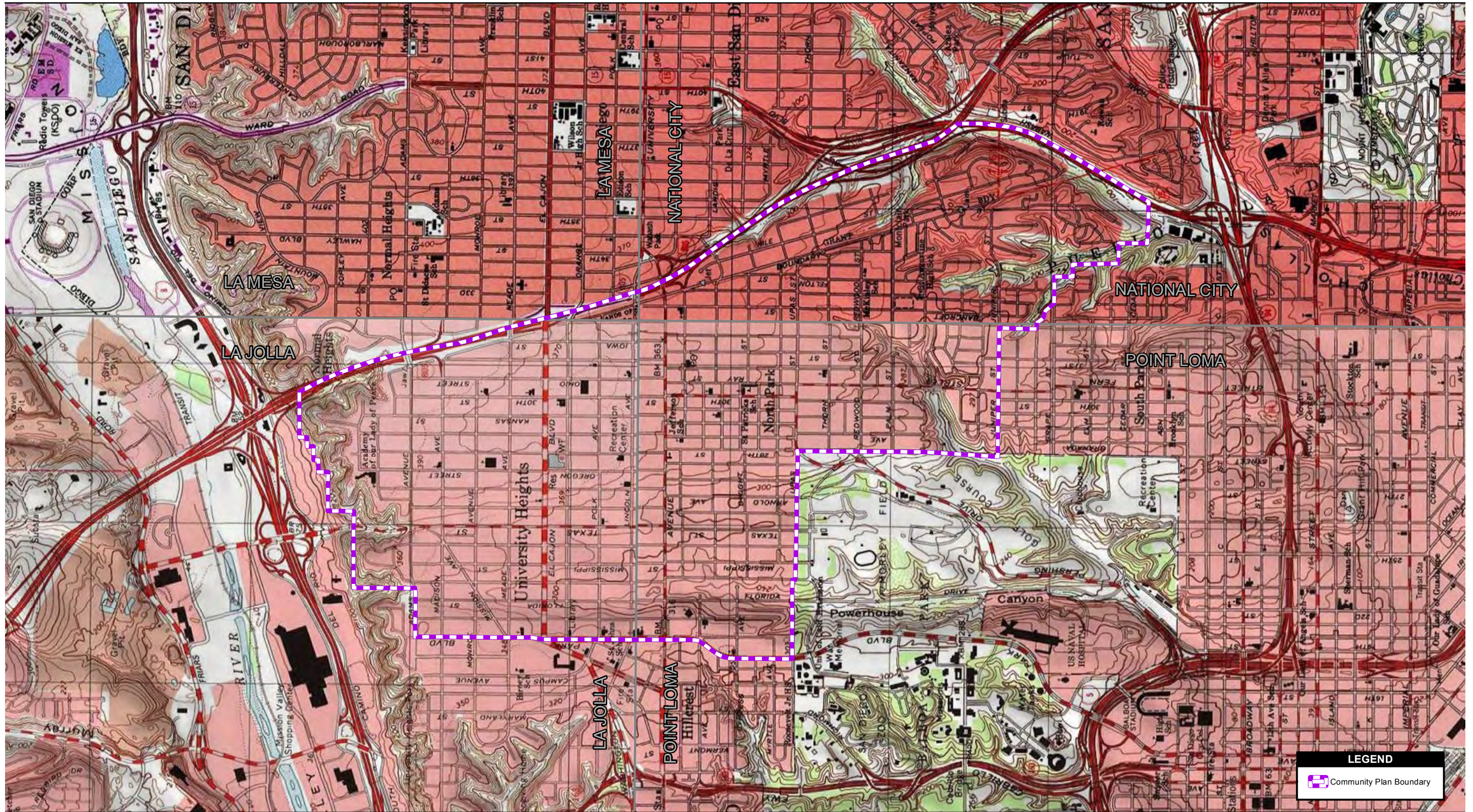
LEGEND

 Community Plan Boundary


Source:
 2,000 1,000 0 2,000 Feet
 Scale: 1:24,000; 1 inch = 2,000 feet


Community Plan

Records Search



LEGEND

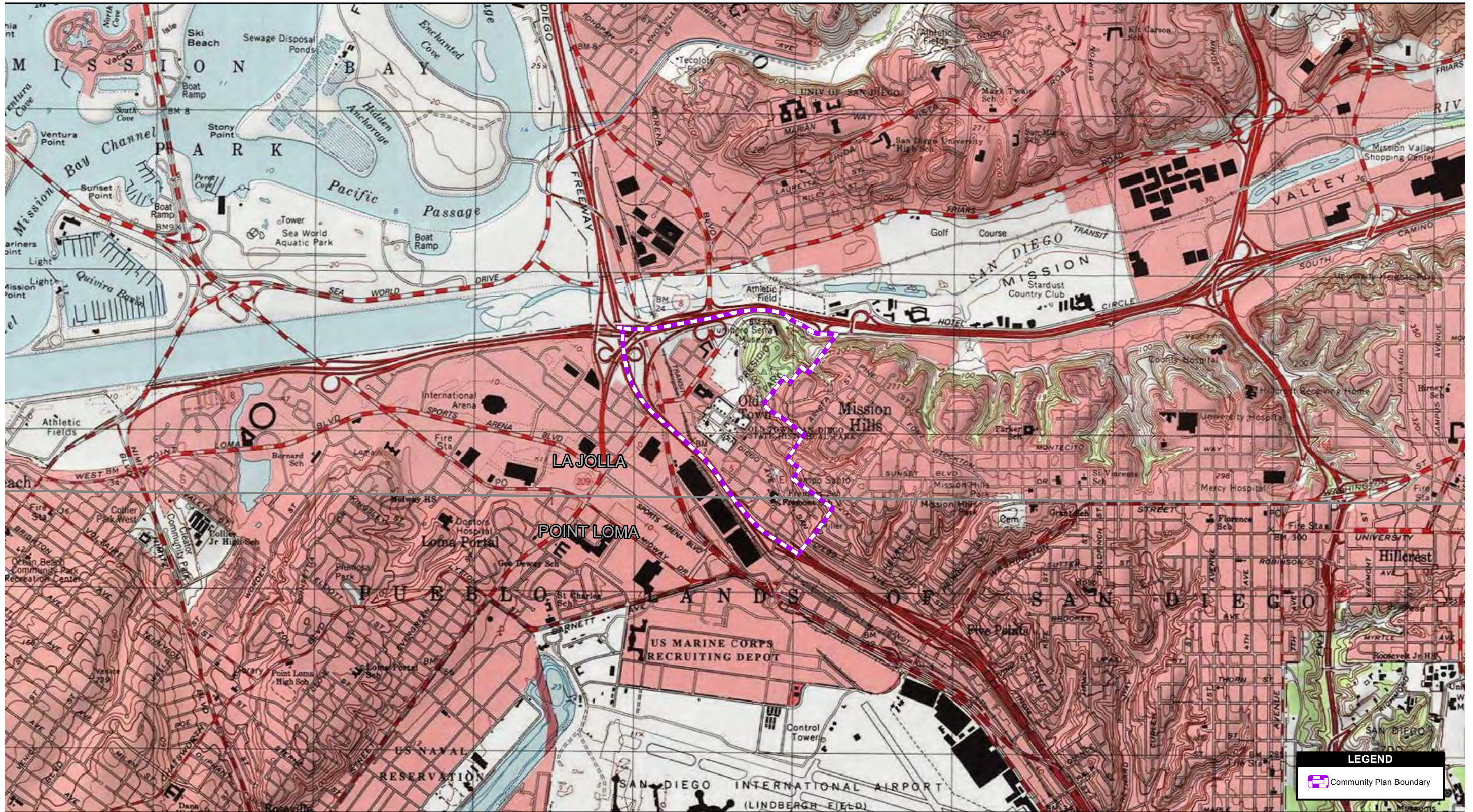
 Community Plan Boundary

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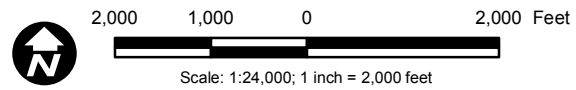
**Community Plan
 GREATER NORTH PARK
 Records Search**

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


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



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



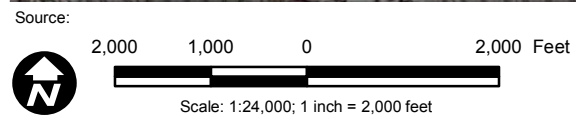
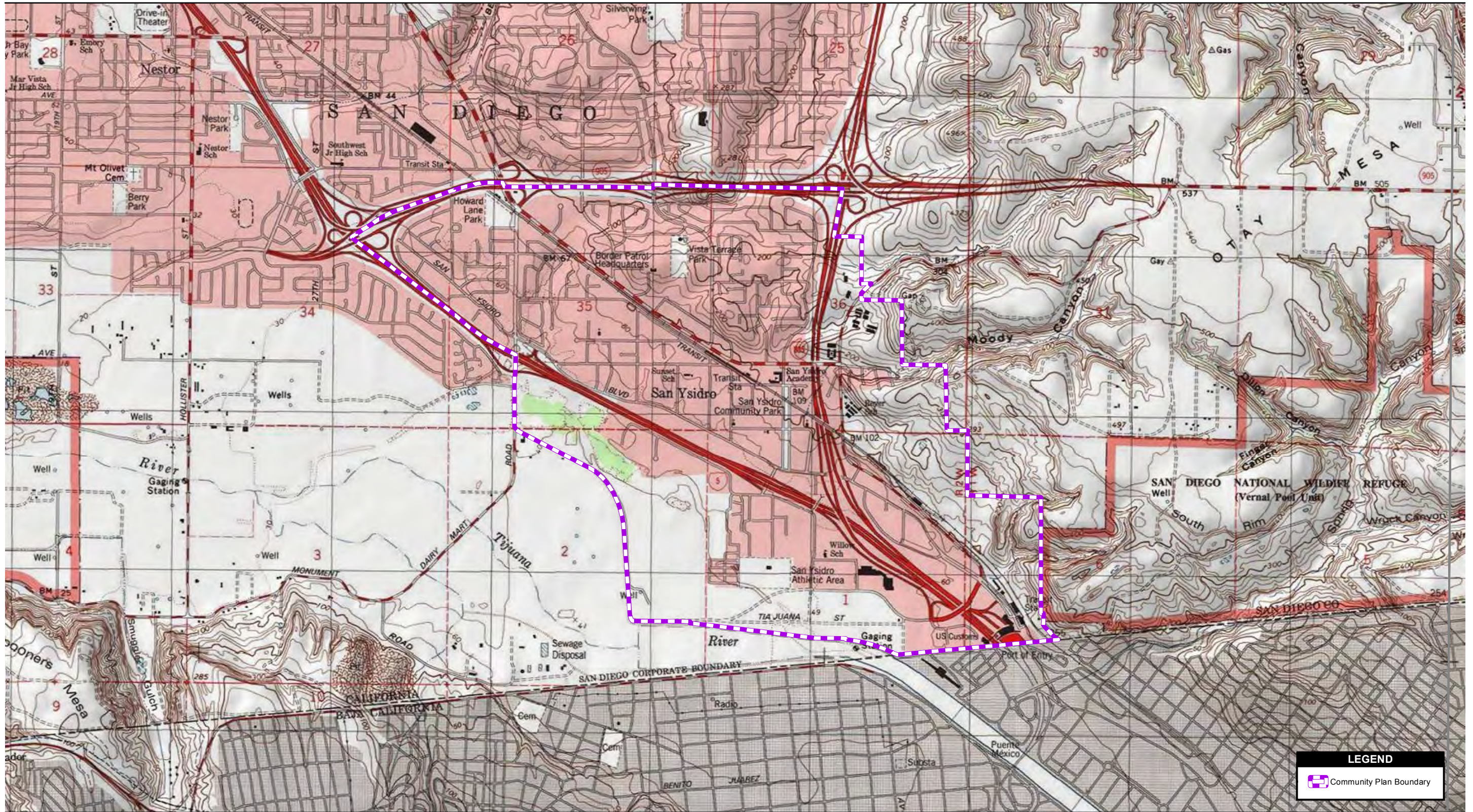
LEGEND

 Community Plan Boundary

**Community Plan
OLD SAN DIEGO
Records Search**

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

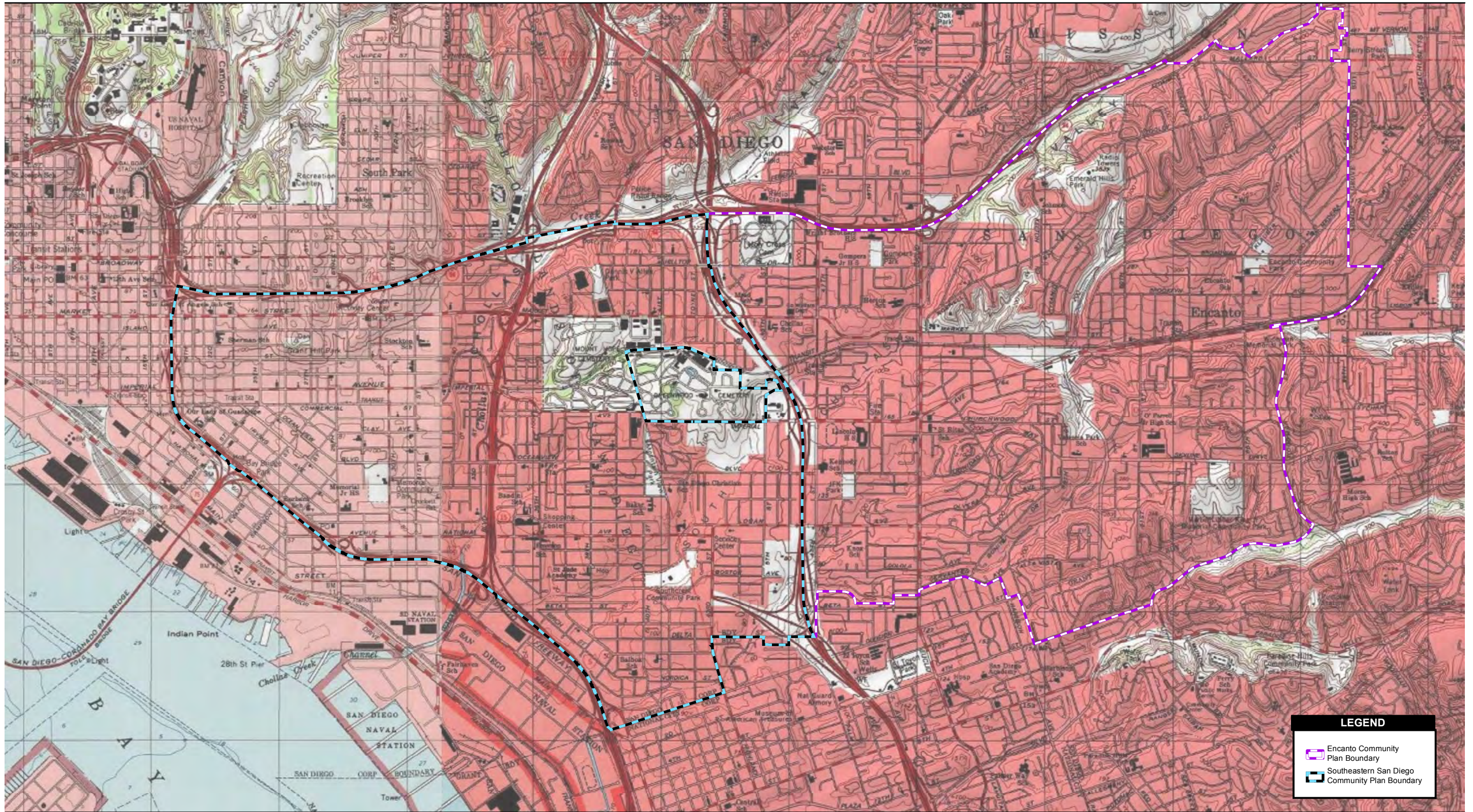
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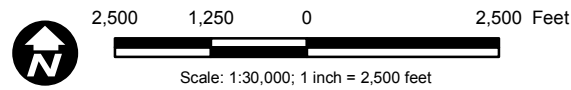
**Community Plan
SAN YSIDRO
Records Search**

USGS 7.5' Topo Quad Imperial, CA 1975

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



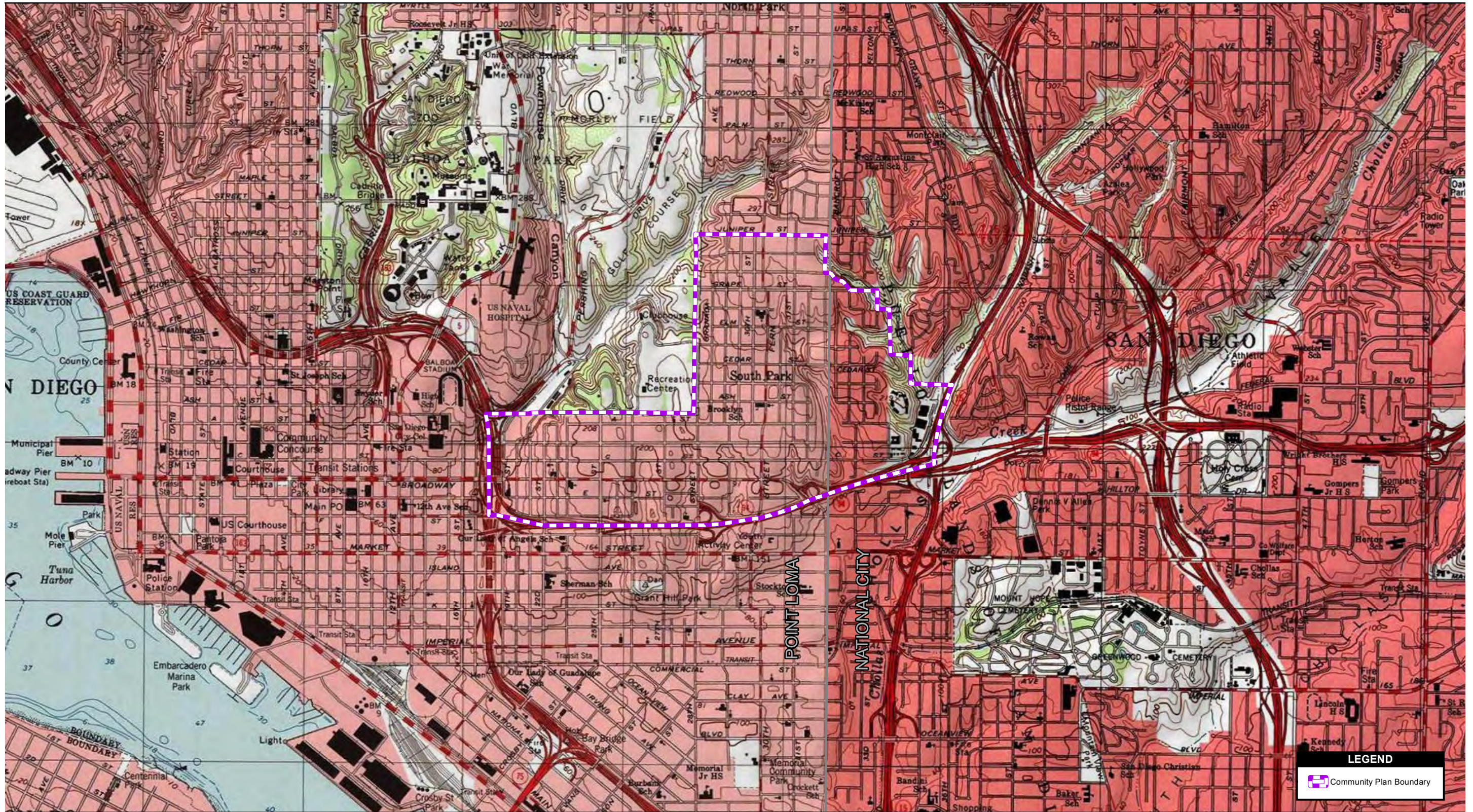
Source: SanGIS 2011; ESRI 2011; AerialExpress 2010



**Community Plan Southeastern San Diego and Encanto
Recors Search**

Community Plan Update - Southeastern San Diego and Encanto

Path: P:\2010\10280381.01_CPCI_ON_CALL\06GIS\6.3_Layout\Fig7_SESD_CulturalSensitiveAreas.mxd, 10/1/2014, droesslerr



Source:
 2,000 1,000 0 2,000 Feet
 Scale: 1:24,000; 1 inch = 2,000 feet

Community Plan
GREATER GOLDEN HILL
Records Search

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

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

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

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



October 14, 2014

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

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

Re: Community Plans Update Projects, San Diego County.

Dear Ms. Droessler,

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez
Associate Government Program Analyst

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Native American Contact List

San Diego County

August 29, 2014

<p>Ewiiapaayp Tribal Office Will Micklin, Executive Director 4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA 91901 wmicklin@leaningrock.net (619) 445-6315 (619) 445-9126 Fax</p>	Diegueno/Kumeyaay	<p>Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy Mr. Kim Bactad, Executive Director 2 Kwaaypaay Court El Cajon, CA 91919 kimbactad@gmail.com (619) 659-1008 Office (619) 445-0238 Fax</p>	Diegueno/Kumeyaay
<p>Manzanita Band of Mission Indians ATTN: Keith Adkins, EPA Director P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA 91905 (619) 766-4930 (619) 766-4957 Fax</p>	Kumeyaay	<p>Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Council Frank Brown, Coordinator 240 Brown Road Alpine, CA 91901 frbrown@viejas-nsn.gov (619) 884-6437</p>	Diegueno/Kumeyaay
<p>lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources P.O. Box 507 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070 cjlinton73@aol.com (760) 803-5694</p>	Diegueno/Kumeyaay	<p>Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee Bernice Paipa, Vice Spokesperson P.O. 937 Boulevard, CA 91905 bernicepaipa@gmail.com</p>	Diegueno/Kumeyaay
<p>Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation Sydney Morris, Environmental Coordinator 5459 Sycuan Road El Cajon, CA 92019 smorris@sycuan-nsn.gov (619) 445-2613 (619) 445-1927 Fax</p>	Diegueno/Kumeyaay	<p>lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel Virgil Perez, Chairperson P.O. Box 130 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070 (760) 765-0845 (760) 765-0320</p>	Diegueno/Kumeyaay
<p>Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources Coordinator P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA 91905 nickmepa@yahoo.com (619) 766-4930 (619) 925-0952 Cell (919) 766-4957 Fax</p>	Kumeyaay		

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

October 15, 2014

Eqpwcev\Cffftguu

"
"
"

Dear Eqpwcev,

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

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

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

Golden Hill

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

Planning Department

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

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

Midway-Pacific Highway

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

North Park

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

Old Town

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

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

San Ysidro

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

Uptown

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

Southeastern San Diego and Encanto

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

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

Summary

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



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

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

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

Response form

Stamped reply envelope

Droessler, Rachel

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you! Stacie

Stacie L. Wilson, M.S., RPA
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