

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE DEL CERRO PROJECT

CITY OF SAN DIEGO

**Project No. 435483
APN 463-010-10**

Submitted to:

**City of San Diego
Development Services Department
1222 First Avenue, MS 501
San Diego, California 92101**

Prepared for:

**ColRich
444 West Beach Street, Suite 300
San Diego, California 92101**

Prepared by:

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April 12, 2016

Archaeological Database Information

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Report Date: April 12, 2016

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USGS Quadrangle: *La Mesa, California (7.5 minute)*

Study Area: APN 463-010-10

Lead Agency Identifier: Project No. 435483

Key Words: Phase I survey; negative; City of San Diego; monitoring recommended.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

As requested by the City of San Diego, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted a Phase I archaeological records search review and pedestrian survey of the approximately 5.99-acre Del Cerro Project (Marburn Corp TM Project; City of San Diego Project Number 435483) located on an undeveloped lot at the southeast portion of the intersection of College Avenue and Del Cerro Boulevard, in the Navaho Community Plan Area, in the Del Cerro neighborhood of San Diego, California (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 463-010-10). Specifically, this project is located in the unsectioned Mission San Diego Land Grant on the USGS 7.5-minute La Mesa, California topographic quadrangle (Township 16 South, Range 2 West [projected]) (Figures 1 through 3 [Attachment B]). The project proposes to subdivide one existing, vacant, 5.99-acre parcel into 26 residential single-family lots and four homeowner association lots (Figure 4 [Attachment B]).

The records search was compiled from information gathered at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) and the BFSA archives to determine if any recorded cultural resources are present within the project area. The SCIC records search identified the presence of 12 recorded sites within a one-mile radius of the project area. However, no cultural resources were identified within the current Area of Potential Effect (APE). The field survey took place on March 11, 2016. No cultural resources were identified within the project area. As a result, the proposed development and related infrastructure developments can be implemented without further archaeological study.

II. SETTING

The project setting includes both physical and biological contexts of the proposed project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area.

Natural Setting

The project is situated in an area of urbanized development that is geologically mapped as the Lindavista Formation, which is underlain by the Mission Valley Formation and the San Diego Formation. Vegetation within the project area is classified as primarily urban/developed, including various non-native grasses, ground cover, trees, and shrubs. Native coastal sage scrub vegetation was likely common to the area during prehistoric times (Beauchamp 1986; Randolph 1955). The coastal sage scrub and chamise chaparral plant communities comprised major food resources for prehistoric inhabitants (Bean and Saubel 1972), as did the rocky foreshore and sand beach marine communities of nearby coastal environs.



Plate 1: Overview of the project area, facing south.

Cultural Setting

The cultures that have been identified in the general vicinity of the project consist of a possible Paleo Indian manifestation of the San Dieguito Complex, the Archaic and Early Milling Stone horizons represented by the La Jolla Complex, and the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay culture. The area was used for ranching and farming following the Hispanic intrusion into the region, continuing through the historic period. A brief discussion of the cultural elements in the project area is provided in the following sections.

Paleoenvironment

Because of the close relationship between prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns and the environment, it is necessary to understand the setting in which these systems operated. At the end of the final period of glaciation, approximately 11,000 to 10,000 years before the present (YBP), the sea level was considerably lower than it is now; the coastline at that time would have been between two and two and a half miles west of its present location (Smith and Moriarty 1985). At approximately 7,000 YBP, the sea level rose rapidly, filling in many coastal canyons that had been dry during the glacial period. The period between 7,000 and 4,000 YBP was characterized by conditions that were drier and warmer than they were previously, followed by a cooler, moister environment (Robbins-Wade 1990). Changes in sea level and coastal topography are often manifested in archaeological sites through the types of shellfish that were utilized by prehistoric groups. Different species of shellfish prefer certain types of environments, and dated sites that contain shellfish remains reflect the setting that was exploited

by the prehistoric occupants.

Unfortunately, pollen studies have not been conducted for this section of San Diego; however, studies in other areas of southern California, such as Santa Barbara, indicate that the coastal plains supported a pine forest between approximately 12,000 and 8,000 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990). After 8,000 YBP, this environment was replaced by more open habitats, which supported oak and non-arboreal communities. The coastal sage scrub and chaparral environments of today appear to have become dominant after 2,200 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990).

Prehistory

In general, the prehistoric record of San Diego County has been documented in many reports and studies, several of which represent the earliest scientific works concerning the recognition and interpretation of the archaeological manifestations present in this region. Geographer Malcolm Rogers initiated the recordation of sites in the area during the 1920s and 1930s, using his field notes to construct the first cultural sequences based upon artifact assemblages and stratigraphy (Rogers 1966). Subsequent scholars expanded the information gathered by Rogers and offered more academic interpretations of the prehistoric record. Moriarty (1966, 1967, 1969), Warren (1964, 1966), and True (1958, 1966) all produced seminal works that critically defined the various prehistoric cultural phenomena present in this region (Moratto 1984). Additional studies have sought to refine these earlier works to a greater extent (Cardenas 1986; Moratto 1984; Moriarty 1966, 1967; True 1970, 1980, 1986; True and Beemer 1982; True and Pankey 1985; Waugh 1986). In sharp contrast, the current trend in San Diego prehistory has also resulted in a revisionist group that rejects the established cultural historical sequence for San Diego. This revisionist group (Warren et al. 1998) has replaced the concepts of La Jolla, San Dieguito, and all of their other manifestations with an extensive, all-encompassing, chronologically undifferentiated cultural unit that ranges from the initial occupation of southern California to around A.D. 1000 (Bull 1983, 1987; Ezell 1983, 1987; Gallegos 1987; Kyle et al. 1990; Stropes 2007). For the present study, the prehistory of the region is divided into four major periods: Early Man, Paleo Indian, Early Archaic, and Late Prehistoric.

Early Man Period (Prior to 8500 B.C.)

At the present time, there has been no concrete archaeological evidence to support the occupation of San Diego County prior to 10,500 YBP. Some archaeologists, such as Carter (1957, 1980) and Minshall (1976), have been proponents of Native American occupation of the region as early as 100,000 YBP. However, their evidence for such claims is sparse at best and has lost much support over the years as more precise dating techniques have become available for skeletal remains thought to represent early man in San Diego. In addition, many of the “artifacts” initially identified as products of early man in the region have since been rejected as natural products of geologic activity. Some of the local proposed Early Man Period sites include Texas Street, Mission Valley (San Diego River Valley), Del Mar, La Jolla, Buchanan Canyon,

and Brown (Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976, 1989; Moriarty and Minshall 1972; Reeves 1985; Reeves et al. 1986).

Paleo Indian Period (8500 to 6000 B.C.)

For the region, it is generally accepted that the earliest identifiable culture in the archaeological record is represented by the material remains of the Paleo Indian Period San Dieguito Complex. The San Dieguito Complex was thought to represent the remains of a group of people who occupied sites in this region between 10,500 and 8,000 YBP, and who were related to or contemporaneous with groups in the Great Basin. As of yet, no absolute dates have been forthcoming to support the great age attributed to this cultural phenomenon. The artifacts recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites duplicate the typology attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984; Davis et al. 1969). These artifacts generally include scrapers, choppers, large bifaces, large projectile points, and few milling tools. Tools recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites, along with the general pattern of their site locations, led early researchers to believe that the people of the San Dieguito Complex were a wandering, hunting, and gathering society (Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1966).

The San Dieguito Complex is the least understood of the cultures that have inhabited the San Diego County region. This is due to an overall lack of stratigraphic information and/or datable materials recovered from sites identified as the San Dieguito Complex. Currently, controversy exists among researchers regarding the relationship of the San Dieguito Complex and the subsequent cultural manifestation in the area, the La Jolla Complex. Although, firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the San Dieguito Complex “evolved” into the La Jolla Complex, the people of the La Jolla Complex moved into the area and assimilated with the people of the San Dieguito Complex, or the people of the San Dieguito Complex retreated from the area due to environmental or cultural pressures.

Early Archaic Period (6000 B.C. to A.D. 0)

Based upon evidence suggesting climatic shifts and archaeologically observable changes in subsistence strategies, a new cultural pattern is believed to have emerged in the San Diego region around 6000 B.C. This Archaic Period pattern is believed by archaeologists to have evolved from or replaced the San Dieguito Complex culture, resulting in a pattern referred to as the Encinitas Tradition. In San Diego, the Encinitas Tradition is thought to be represented by the coastal La Jolla Complex and its inland manifestation, the Pauma Complex. The La Jolla Complex is best recognized for its pattern of shell middens, grinding tools closely associated with marine resources, and flexed burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). Increasing numbers of inland sites have been identified as dating to the Archaic Period, focusing upon terrestrial subsistence (Cardenas 1986; Smith 1996; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999a, 1999b).

The tool typology of the La Jolla Complex displays a wide range of sophistication in the

lithic manufacturing techniques used to create the tools found at their sites. Scrapers, the dominant flaked tool type, were created by either splitting cobbles or by finely flaking quarried material. Evidence suggests that after about 8,200 YBP, milling tools began to appear in La Jolla Complex sites. Inland sites of the Encinitas Tradition (Pauma Complex) exhibit a reduced quantity of marine-related food refuse and contain large quantities of milling tools and food bone. The lithic tool assemblage shifts slightly to encompass the procurement and processing of terrestrial resources, suggesting seasonal migration from the coast to the inland valleys (Smith 1996). At the present time, the transition from the Archaic Period to the Late Prehistoric Period is not well understood. Many questions remain concerning cultural transformation between periods, possibilities of ethnic replacement, and/or a possible hiatus from the western portion of the county.

Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 0 to 1769)

The transition into the Late Prehistoric Period in the project area is primarily represented by a marked change in archaeological patterning known as the Yuman Tradition. This tradition is primarily represented by the Cuyamaca Complex, which is believed to be derived from the mountains of southern San Diego County. The people of the Cuyamaca Complex are considered as ancestral to the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay (Diegueño). Although several archaeologists consider the local Native American tribes to be latecomers, the traditional stories and histories that are orally passed down by the local Native American groups speak both presently and ethnographically to tribal presence in the region as being since the time of creation.

The Kumeyaay Native Americans were a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from the people of the La Jolla Complex. Noted variations in material culture included cremation, the use of the bow and arrow, and adaptation to the use of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Kumeyaay made use of marine resources by fishing and collecting shellfish for food. Game and seasonally available plant food resources (including acorns) were sources of nourishment for the Kumeyaay. By far, though, the most important food resource for these people was the acorn. The acorn represented a storable surplus, which in turn allowed for seasonal sedentism and its attendant expansion of social phenomena.

Firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the people of the La Jolla Complex were present when the Kumeyaay Native Americans migrated into the coastal zone. However, stratigraphic information recovered from Site SDI-4609 in Sorrento Valley suggests a possible hiatus of 650 ± 100 years between the occupation of the coastal area by the La Jolla Complex ($1,730 \pm 75$ YBP is the youngest date for the La Jolla Complex inhabitants at SDI-4609) and Late Prehistoric cultures (Smith and Moriarty 1983). More recently, a reevaluation of two prone burials at the Spindrift Site excavated by Moriarty (1965) and radiocarbon dates of a pre-ceramic phase of Yuman occupation near the San Diego suburb of Santee suggest a commingling of the latest La Jolla Complex inhabitants and the earliest Yuman inhabitants about

2,000 YBP (Kyle and Gallegos 1993).

History

Exploration Period (1530 to 1769)

The historic period around San Diego Bay began with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men in 1542 (Chapman 1925). Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions (1602 to 1603), Sebastian Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although his voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect on the nomenclature of the coast. Many of the names Vizcaíno gave to various locations throughout the region have survived to the present time, whereas nearly every one of Cabrillo's has faded from use. For example, Cabrillo gave the name "San Miguel" to the first port he stopped at in what is now the United States; 60 years later, Vizcaíno changed the port name to "San Diego" (Rolle 1969).

Spanish Colonial Period (1769 to 1821)

The Spanish occupation of the claimed territory of Alta California took place during the reign of King Carlos III of Spain (Engelhardt 1920). Jose de Gálvez, a powerful representative of the king in Mexico, conceived the plan to colonize Alta California and thereby secure the area for the Spanish Crown (Rolle 1969). The effort involved both a military and religious contingent, where the overall intent of establishing forts and missions was to gain control of the land and the native inhabitants through conversion. Actual colonization of the San Diego area began on July 16, 1769, when the first Spanish exploring party, commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations), arrived by the overland route to San Diego to secure California for the Spanish Crown (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the establishment of a military presence in the area solidified the importance of San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population. Missions were constructed from San Diego to as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based upon important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land were made to persons who applied, but many tracts reverted back to the government for lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish Empire, each mission was placed so as to command as much territory and as large a population as possible. While primary access to California during the Spanish Period was by sea, the route of El Camino Real served as the land route for transportation, commercial, and military activities within the colony. This route was considered to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican peoples, as well as the later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled in the area, the Native American populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

Mexican Period (1821 to 1846)

On September 16, 1810, the priest Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla started a revolt against Spanish rule. He and his untrained Native American followers fought against the Spanish, but his revolt was unsuccessful and Father Hidalgo was executed. After this setback, Father José Morales led the revolutionaries, but he too failed and was executed. These two men are still symbols of Mexican liberty and patriotism. After the Mexican-born Spanish and the Catholic Church joined the Revolution, Spain was finally defeated in 1821. Mexican Independence Day is celebrated on September 16 of each year, signifying the anniversary of the start of Father Hidalgo's revolt. The revolution had repercussions in the northern territories, and by 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate, and after 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits inland to minister to the needs of the Native Americans (Engelhardt 1920). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to persons who applied for them or who had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were also made to settle government debts and the Mexican government was called upon to reaffirm some older Spanish land grants shortly before the Mexican-American War of 1846 (Moyer 1969).

Anglo-American Period (1846 to Present)

California was invaded by United States troops during the Mexican-American War from 1846 to 1848. The acquisition of strategic Pacific ports and California land was one of the principal objectives of the war (Price 1967). At the time, the inhabitants of California were practically defenseless, and they quickly surrendered to the United States Navy in July of 1847 (Bancroft 1886).

The cattle ranchers of the "counties" of southern California prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. They were able to "reap windfall profit ... pay taxes and lawyer's bills ... and generally live according to custom" (Pitt 1966). However, cattle ranching soon declined, contributing to the expansion of agriculture. With the passage of the "No Fence Act," San Diego's economy shifted from raising cattle to farming (Robinson 1948). The act allowed for the expansion of unfenced farms, which was crucial in an area where fencing material was practically unavailable. Five years after its passage, most of the arable lands in San Diego County had been patented as either ranchos or homesteads, and growing grain crops replaced raising cattle in many of the county's inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliot 1883 [1965]).

By 1870, farmers had learned to dry farm and were coping with some of the peculiarities of San Diego County's climate (*San Diego Union*, February 6, 1868; Van Dyke 1886). Between 1869 and 1871, the amount of cultivated acreage in the county rose from less than 5,000, to more than 20,000 acres (*San Diego Union*, January 2, 1872). Of course, droughts continued to hinder the development of agriculture (Crouch 1915; *San Diego Union*, November 10, 1870; Shipek 1977). Large-scale farming in San Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small

size of arable valleys. The small urban population and poor roads also restricted commercial crop growing. Meanwhile, cattle continued to be grazed in parts of inland San Diego County. In the Otay Mesa area, for example, the “No Fence Act” had little effect on cattle farmers because ranches were spaced far apart and natural ridges kept the cattle out of nearby growing crops (Gordinier 1966).

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the population of San Diego County continued to grow. The population of the inland county declined during the 1890s, but between 1900 and 1910, it rose by about 70 percent. The pioneering efforts were over, the railroads had broken the relative isolation of southern California, and life in San Diego County had become similar to other communities throughout the west. After World War I, the history of San Diego County was primarily determined by the growth of San Diego Bay. In 1919, the United States Navy decided to make the bay the home base for the Pacific Fleet (Pourade 1967), as did the aircraft industry during the 1920s (Heiges 1976). The establishment of these industries led to the growth of the county as a whole; however, most of the civilian population growth occurred in the north county coastal areas, where the population almost tripled between 1920 and 1930. During this time period, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the city of San Diego, which had become a Navy center and an industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County, agriculture became specialized and recreational areas were established in the mountain and desert areas. Just before World War II, urbanization began to spread to the inland parts of the county.

III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

This archaeological review encompassed the entire project parcel (APN 463-010-10) located near the intersection of College Avenue and Del Cerro Boulevard. The APE can be characterized as largely undeveloped land covered by a mix of native vegetation, introduced grasses, and trees. A large drainage runs through the project area from the northern section of the current APE, trending southwest, dominating the north and west portions of the property. The north area, adjacent to College Boulevard to the south, consists of a steep slope associated with the road. The vegetation primarily consists of what looks to be introduced Chinese fountain grass and sumac.



Plate 2: Overview of the Del Cerro Project, facing west.

However, sage scrub vegetation increases along the western portion of the project. Eucalyptus trees, palm trees, three oak trees, a few castor bean plants, and a single pepper tree were also located within the APE. A roughly graded, pushed dirt road exists on the east side of the APE, running from the northern boundary to an area of riprap situated within the approximate center of the project. The proposed development for the project includes the construction of 26 single-family home lots and four homeowner association lots on 5.99 acres (Figure 4 [Attachment B]).

IV. STUDY METHODS

An archaeological records search was completed for the project by the SCIC on March 22, 2016 (Attachment C). The SCIC reported that no previously recorded archaeological sites are recorded within the project boundaries. However, 12 cultural resource locations have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area. These sites include two prehistoric artifact scatters, two prehistoric milling feature sites with associated artifacts, one prehistoric shell scatter, one prehistoric isolate, five historic structures (including the Aztec Bowl), and one unknown. The majority of the historic properties are related to SDSU. Sixty-six cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the proposed project area, none of which significantly overlap the APE; however, two studies partially touch the edge of the APE. These are large general overview studies and do not contain any information specific to the project APE. BfSA also reviewed the following historic sources:

- The National Register of Historic Places Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File
- The 1:24,000-scale USGS *La Mesa* (1953) topographic map
- San Diego County 1872 map

These sources did not indicate the presence of cultural resources within or immediately adjacent to the project. Only the archaeological records search from the SCIC documented prehistoric sites near the project boundaries.

In addition, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC SLF search did not indicate the presence of any Native American cultural resources in the immediate vicinity of the Del Cerro Project. In accordance with the recommendation of the NAHC, BfSA contacted all of the tribal contacts that were provided. To date, one response has been received from Mr. Clint Linton of the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, who requests that a Kumeyaay Native American monitor be present for all ground-disturbing activities related to the project. Original correspondence can be found in Attachment D.

A BFSA archaeologist conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the project. Aerial photographs and development maps permitted orientation and location of project boundaries. Where possible, the archaeologist employed narrow transect paths to ensure maximum survey coverage. All exposed ground was inspected for cultural materials. A survey form, field notes, and photographs documented the survey work undertaken.

V. RESULTS OF THE STUDY

Background Research

The areas of the Del Cerro neighborhood to the west and further east of the project have yielded cultural remains that document prehistoric occupation. For example, a few miles to the west, sites such as SDI-18,327 represent early milling sites (Early Archaic La Jolla Complex and Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay) beginning approximately 5,000 YBP.

Field Reconnaissance

On March 11, 2016, Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the field survey of the property with the assistance of archaeological field crew supervisor Clarence Hoff. Some visibility constraints were encountered during the survey, as only 50 percent of the ground surface was visible due to heavy vegetation, which included introduced Chinese fountain grass, sumac, and sage scrub. A large drainage was noted in the western and southwestern portions of the project. Three oak trees, eucalyptus trees, palm trees, a few castor bean plants, and a single pepper tree were also identified within the APE. Exposed ground surfaces (eroded slopes, disturbed ground, and rodent burrows) were carefully inspected. The survey did not result in the discovery of any artifacts, cultural ecofacts, or other materials related to the prehistoric or historic land use within the project boundaries. No midden soils or cultural resources were observed.

Evaluation

The Phase I archaeological assessment for the Del Cerro Project was negative for the presence of previously recorded cultural resources. In addition, no cultural resources were identified as a result of the current study. The background research indicates that prehistoric and historic resources are frequent in the surrounding area of the APE. Based upon the high frequency of prehistoric archaeological sites surrounding the APE and the low ground visibility encountered during the survey, it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed with a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) made as a condition of approval based upon the potential for undiscovered/buried resources.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

The City of San Diego typically requires two tasks for an archaeological study of this nature: an assessment of the potential for cultural resources on the property and a visual inspection for the presence of cultural resources. As noted previously, no evidence of any prehistoric cultural resources was identified within the property during the survey. However, due to the presence of recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project area and the limited visibility encountered during the archaeological survey, the potential exists that buried cultural deposits may be present. Based upon the potential to encounter buried archaeological deposits or artifacts, as well as the historic use and development of the region since the late 1800s, archaeological and Native American monitoring of all earth-moving activities are recommended for the Del Cerro Project.

VII. SOURCES CONSULTED DATE

National Register of Historic Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: March 2016
California Register of Historical Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: March 2016
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: March 2016
Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: March 2016
Other Sources Consulted: NAHC Sacred Lands File Search (Attachment D) References (Attachment A)	

VIII. CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and have been compiled in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) criteria as defined in Section 15064.5 and City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.

 Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA Senior Archaeologist	April 12, 2016 Date
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IX. ATTACHMENT A

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1996 The Results of a Cultural Resource Study at the 4S Ranch. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Smith, Brian F. and James R. Moriarty

1983 An Archaeological Evaluation of a Drainage Channel Project at the South Sorrento Business Park. Environmental Impact Report on file at the City of San Diego.

1985 The Archaeological Excavations at Site W-20, Sierra Del Mar. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Stropes, Tracy A.

2007 *Nodule Industries of North Coastal San Diego: Understanding Change and Stasis in 10,000 Years of Lithic Technology*. Submitted to San Diego State University. Thesis/Dissertation on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

True, Delbert L.

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1966 *Archaeological Differentiation of the Shoshonean and Yuman Speaking Groups in Southern California*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of California at Los Angeles.

1970 Investigations of a Late Prehistoric Complex in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, San

- Diego County, California. *Archaeological Survey Monograph*. University of California at Los Angeles.
- 1980 The Pauma Complex in Northern San Diego County: 1978. *Journal of New World Archaeology* 3(4):1-39.
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- True, D.L. and Eleanor Beemer
1982 Two Milling Stone Inventories from Northern San Diego County, California. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 4:233-261.
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Newspapers:

- San Diego Union* – February 6, 1868
San Diego Union – November 10, 1870
San Diego Union – January 2, 1872

Tracy A. Stropes, MA, RPA

Senior Project Archaeologist

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: tstropes@bfsa-ca.com



Education

Master of Arts, Anthropology, San Diego State University, California 2007

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside 2000

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists
Society for California Archaeology
Archaeological Institute of America

Experience

Project Archaeologist **March 2009–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. **Poway, California**

Project Management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies, field supervision, lithic analysis, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring of cultural resource management reports.

Archaeological Principal Investigator **June 2008–February 2009**
TRC Solutions **Irvine, California**

Cultural resource segment of Natural Sciences and Permitting Division; management of archaeological investigations for private companies and local, state, and federal agencies, personnel management, field and laboratory supervision, lithic analysis, Native American consultation and reporting, MRHP and CEQA site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring cultural resource management reports.

Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist **June 2006–May 2008**
Archaeological Resource Analysts **Oceanside, California**

As a sub consultant, served as Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist for several projects for SRS Inc., including field direction, project and personnel management, lab analysis, and authorship of company reports.

**Project Archaeologist
Gallegos & Associates**

**September 1996–June 2006
Carlsbad, California**

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field direction, Native American consultation, report authorship/technical editing, and composition of several data recovery/preservation programs for both CEQA and NEPA level compliance.

**Project Archaeologist
Macko Inc.**

**September 1993–September 1996
Santa Ana, California**

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field supervision, and report authorship/technical editing.

**Archaeological Field Technician
Chambers Group Inc.**

**January 1993–September 1993
Irvine, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

**Archaeological Field Technician
John Minch and Associates**

**May 1992–September 1992
San Juan Capistrano, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

Reports/Papers

Principal Author

- 2012 A Class III Cultural Resources Study for the USGS Creepmeter Project; July 20, 2012; Tracy Stropes and Brian Smith.
- 2011 Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Mission Brewery Villas Project City of San Diego (Project No. 52078) / April 9, 2012 / Tracy A. Stropes.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project; June 7, 2012; Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 768 Project; April 10, 2012; Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Butterfield Residence Project, La Jolla, California / January 17, 2011 / Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 A Cultural Resources Literature Review for the 11099 North Torrey Pines Road Project, San Diego, California; November 17, 2010; Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 A Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Eichen Residence Project, San Diego, California, Project No. 191775 / August 17, 2011 / Tracy A. Stropes.

- 2010 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the San Jacinto Poultry Ranch Storage Building Project; November 11, 2010; Tracy Stropes and Brian Smith.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Salvation Army Vehicle Storage Area Project; 1015 West 12th Street, City of San Diego; Project #217113; December 5, 2011, Tracy A. Stropes, Principal Investigator.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sunset Cliffs Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego, Project No. 178901, January 5, 2012, Tracy A. Stropes.
- 2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 Project; April 16, 2012; Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 A Phase III Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program for CA-SDI-16986, Hidden Meadows, San Diego County, California (TPM 20794) Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 Research Design, Data Recovery Program, and Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program for 1900 Spindrift Drive La Jolla, California; APN 346-44-05; January 26, 2011; Tracy Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project La Jolla California, Project No. 214654; L64A-003A; APN 346-44-04; January 26, 2011; Tracy Stropes and Brian F. Smith.
- 2009 An Archaeological Assessment for the Rivera-Placentia Project, City of Riverside, California. Prepared for Riverside Construction Company.
- 2009 Cultural Resource Data Recovery Plan for the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project. Prepared for the City of San Diego and KTU+A.
- 2009 Cultural Resource Letter Report for the Borrego Substation Feasibility Study, Borrego Springs, California. Prepared for RBF Consulting.
- 2009 A Cultural Resource Study for the Gatto Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Marengo Martin Architects Inc.
- 2008 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 28220 Highridge Road Development Project, Rancho Palos Verdes, California. Prepared for REC Development.
- 2008 Wild Goose Expansion 3 Project Butte County, California Colusa County, California. Prepared for Niska Gas Storage LLC.
- 2008 Class III Cultural Resource Survey for the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Four Railway Bridge Renewal Project San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for BNSF Railway Company.
- 2008 I-80 Colfax Site Cultural Resource Records Search Report, Placer County California. Prepared for Granite Construction Company.
- 2008 I-80 Gold Run Site Cultural Resource Records Search Report, Placer County California. Prepared for Granite Construction Company.
- 2008 Cultural Resource Monitoring at 31431 Camino Capistrano, San Juan Capistrano California. Prepared for Herman Weisker, Inc.

- 2008 Cultural Resource Inventory for the Snow White Pumice Mine, Hinkley California. Prepared for U.S. Mining and Minerals Corporation.
- 2007 Nodule Industries of North Coastal San Diego: Change and Stasis in 10,000 Years of Lithic Technology. Masters Thesis on file, San Diego State University.
- 2007 Cultural Resource Inventory for Empire Homes (APN 104-180-04), Lake Forest, California. Prepared for Empire Homes.
- 2007 Phase I Archaeological Assessment for APN 104-200-09, Beumont, California. Prepared for Mary Chan.
- 2007 Cultural Resource Inventory for Empire Homes (APN 104-180-04), Lake Forest, California. Prepared for Empire Homes.
- 2006 Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course Data Recovery Program for CA-SDI-8694, and Indexing and Preservation Program Study for CA-SDI-8303 and CA-SDI-8797 Locus C, City of Carlsbad, CA. Prepared for City of Carlsbad.
- 2005 Grand Pacific Resorts Data Recovery and Index Sample Program for CA-SDI-8797, Area A, City of Carlsbad, CA. Prepared for Grand Pacific Resorts Inc.
- 2004 "Near the Harris Site Quarry" Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Preservation Program for CA-SDI-13028, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Harbrecht Development, L.P.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Boundary Test Report for the Lilac Ranch Project, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Empire Companies.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Preservation Program for CA-SDI-12027, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Harbrecht Development Inc.
- 2002 Data Recovery Program for the Pacbell Site CA-SDI-5633, San Marcos, California. Prepared for Joseph Wong Design Associates.
- 2001 McCrink Ranch Cultural Resource Test Program Additional Information for Selected Sites, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2001 The Quail Ridge Project Cultural Resource Test Program, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Helix Environmental Planning, Inc.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the North Sand Sheet Full Buildout Program, Owens Lake, California. Prepared for CH2MHill.
- 1995 Final Report: Archaeological Investigations Conducted for the Abalone Cove Dewatering Wells, City of Rancho Palos Verdes Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, Environmental Services.
- 1995 Final Report: A Class III Intensive Survey of a 100-Acre Sand and Gravel Mining Area, Imperial County, California. Prepared for the Lilburn Corporation.
- 1994 Final Report: Data Recovery Excavations at Five Late Prehistoric Archaeological Sites Along the Los Trancos Access Road, Newport Coast Planned Community, Orange County, California. Prepared for the Coastal Community Builders, a division of The Irvine Company.

Contributing Author

- 2008 Lithic Analysis for Thirteen Sites Along the Transwestern Phoenix Expansion Project, Loops A and B. Prepared for Transwestern Pipeline Company, LLC.
- 2005 Cultural Resource Survey and Testing for the Star Ranch Property, San Diego, California.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Test Report for the Palomar Point Project: Site CA-SDI-16205, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Lanikai Management Corp.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Canyon View Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Test Report for the Yamamoto Property: Site SDM-W-2046, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Cunningham Consultants, Inc.
- 2004 Historical Resources Report for the Kuta and Mascari Properties, Otay Mesa, California. Prepared for Centex Homes.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Monitor and Test Report for the Encina Power Plant Project, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Haley & Aldrich, Inc.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Test Report for Site CA-SDI-16788, Otay Mesa, California. Prepared for Otay Mesa Property, L.P.
- 2004 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Lonestar Project, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Otay Mesa Property, L.P.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Mitigation Program for the Torrey Ranch Site CA-SDI-5325, San Diego, California. Prepared for Garden Communities.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Johnson Canyon Parcel, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Otay Mesa Property, L.P.
- 2002 Cultural Resource Data Recovery Plan for the Shaw Project: Sites CA-SDI-13025 and CA-SDI-13067, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2001 Archaeological Test Program for CA-SDI-14112 Mesa Norte Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Hunsaker & Associates.
- 2001 The Vista-Oceanside Cultural Resource Survey and Test Program, Vista, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for the Wilson Property, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for the City of Carlsbad.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Plan for the Oceanside-Escondido Project, County of San Diego, California. Prepared for Dudek & Associates.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for the Kramer Junction Expansion Project Adelanto, California. Prepared for AMEC.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Test Program for CA-SDI-12508 San Diego, California (LDR. No. 99-1331). Prepared for Garden Communities.

- 2000 Archaeological Testing of Prehistoric Sites CASDI-14115 and CA-SDI-14116 for The Mesa Grande Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for Solana Mesa Partners, LLC.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Test Report for the Wetmore Property, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Mr. Andy Campbell.
- 2000 The Torrey Ranch Cultural Resource Test Program, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Garden Communities.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Test Results for the Otay Mesa Generating Project. Prepared for the California Energy Commission and Otay Mesa Generating Company, LCC.
- 2000 The Eternal Hills Cultural Resource Survey and Test Program, City of Oceanside, California. Prepared for Eternal Hills Memorial Park.
- 2000 The Quail Ridge Cultural Resource Test Program, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Helix Environmental Planning Inc.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Testing Program for CA-SDI-5652/H and CA-SDI-9474H SR 78/Rancho Del Oro Interchange Project, Oceanside, California. Prepared for Tetrattech Inc.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Test Results for a Portion of CA-SDI-8654 (Kuebler Ranch) Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Shapouri & Associates.
- 2000 Historical/Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery Program for Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-48, Locus C Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego, California. Prepared for Department of the Navy, Southwest Division.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Palomar College Science Building Project San Marcos, California. Prepared for Parsons Engineering Science Inc.
- 1999 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Village of Ystagua Water Main Break City of San Diego, California. Prepared for the City of San Diego Water Department.
- 1999 The Effect of Projectile Point Size on Atlatl Dart Efficiency in Lithic Technology Vol. 24, No 1 p (27-37).
- 1999 Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Oceanside-Escondido Bikeway Project, San Marcos, California. Prepared for City of San Marcos.
- 1999 5000 Years of Occupation: Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment Program for the Carlsbad Municipal Golf Course Project City of Carlsbad, California. Prepared or Cotton/Beland/Associates, Inc.
- 1999 Silver Oaks Estates Cultural Resource Enhanced Survey and Test Report for a Portion of CA-SDI-7202 San Diego, California. Prepared for Helix Environmental Planning Inc.
- 1999 Historical Archaeological Test of a portion of CA-SDI-8303 for the Faraday Road Extension Carlsbad, California. Prepared for the City of Carlsbad.
- 1999 Cultural Resource Literature Review for the North Coast Transportation Study Arterial Streets Alternative San Diego County, California. Prepared for MLF/San Diego Association of Govt.

- 1998 Archaeological Test Report for a Portion of CA-SDI-9115/SDM-W-122 Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Industrial Developments International.
- 1998 Rainforest Ranch Cultural Resource Survey and Significance Test for Prehistoric Sites CA-SDI-14932, CA-SDI-14937, CA-SDI-14938, and CA-SDI-14946 County of San Diego, California. Prepared for Boys and Girls Club of Inland North County.
- 1998 Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for the Oceanside-Escondido Bikeway Project San Marcos, California.
- 1998 Final Report: Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Sterling Property, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for SPT Holdings LCC.
- 1996 Final Report: Archaeological Survey and Test for the Huber Property Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Gene Huber.
- 1996 Final Report: Results of Phase II Test Excavations and Phase III Data Recovery Excavations at Nine Archaeological Sites Within the Newport Coast Planned Community Phase III Entitlement Area, San Joaquin Hills, Orange County, California. Prepared for Coastal Community Builders, a division of The Irvine Company.
- 1995 Preliminary Report: Phase II Test Results From Nine Prehistoric Archaeological Sites Within The Proposed Upper Newport Bay Regional County Park. Prepared for EDAW, Inc.
- 1995 Final Report: A Phase II Test Excavation at CA-ORA-136, Block 800 City of Newport Beach, Orange County California. Prepared for the Irvine Apartment Communities, a division of The Irvine Company.

Presentations

- 2004 Guest Lecturer and Flintknapping Demonstration Mission San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians Annual Inter-tribal Pow-Wow. Mark Mojado, Tribal Contact.
- 2003 Steep Edge Unifacial Tools of Otay Mesa: An Analysis of Edge Types from CA SDI-7215 SCA Southern California Data Sharing Meetings
- 2001 Identification of Late Period Behavior Patterns in Elfin Forest: Three Sites in Northern San Diego County.
- 2001 Society for California Archaeology Data Sharing Meetings, San Luis Obispo, California.
- 1996 Trans-Tehachapian Lithic Trade at the Canebreak/Sawtooth Transition. Thirteenth Annual Meeting, Society of California Archaeology, Bakersfield, California.
- 1994 Point Size and Atlatl Dart Efficiency. Twenty Fourth Annual Meeting, Great Basin Anthropological Conference, Elko, Nevada.
- 1994/96 Guest Lecturer and Flint Knapping Instruction - Archaeological Field Class Fall Semester ,Cypress College, Cypress, California. Paul Langenwalter/Henry C. Koerper, Directors.
- 1994/95 Annual Guest Lecturer - "Living History Days" at the Mission, Mission San Juan Capistrano, San Juan Capistrano, California.

X. ATTACHMENT B

Project Maps:

**General Location Map
USGS Project Location Map
800' Scale City Engineering Map
Project Development Map**

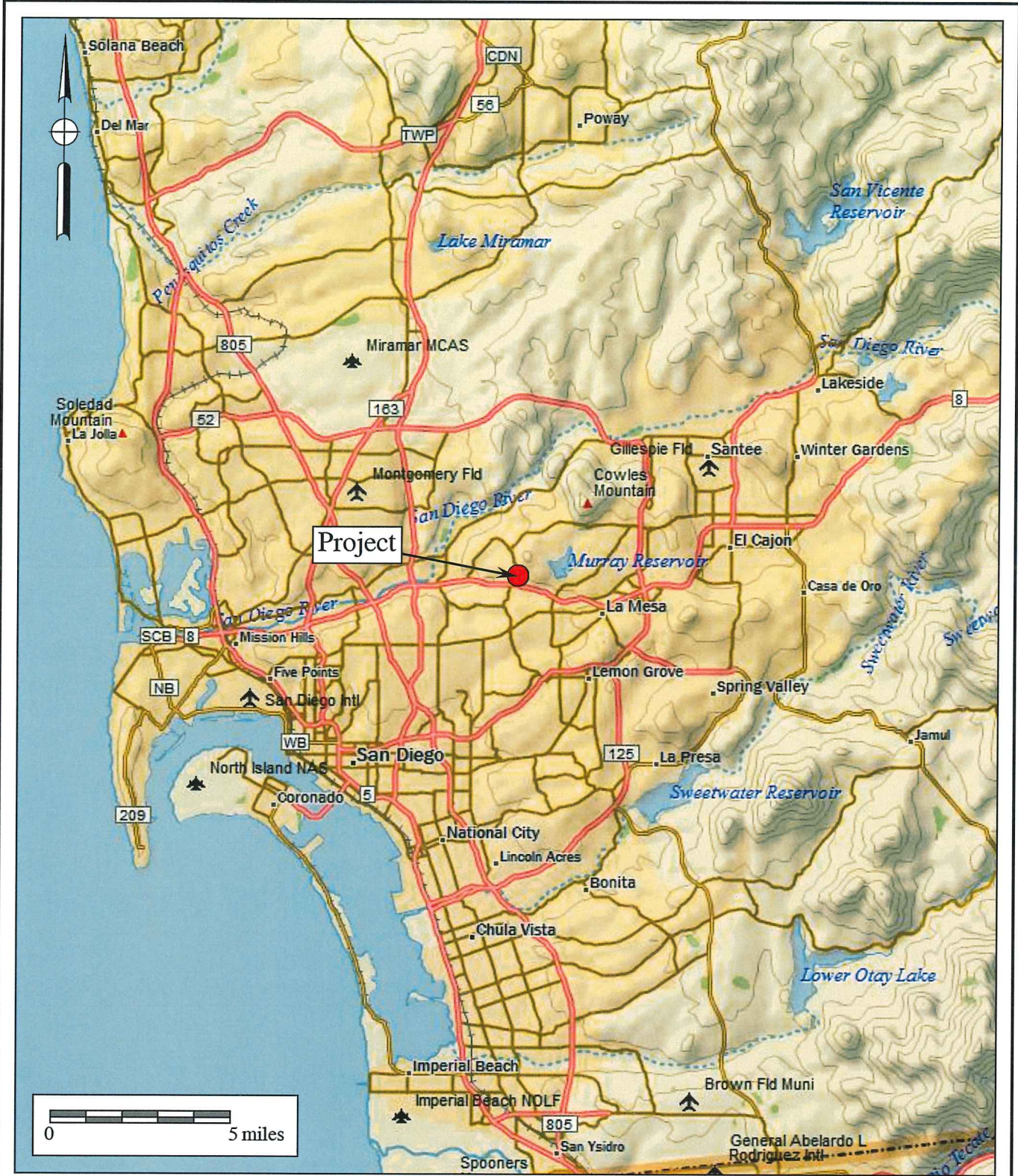


Figure 1

General Location Map

The Del Cerro Project

DeLorme World Base Map Service (1:250,000 series)



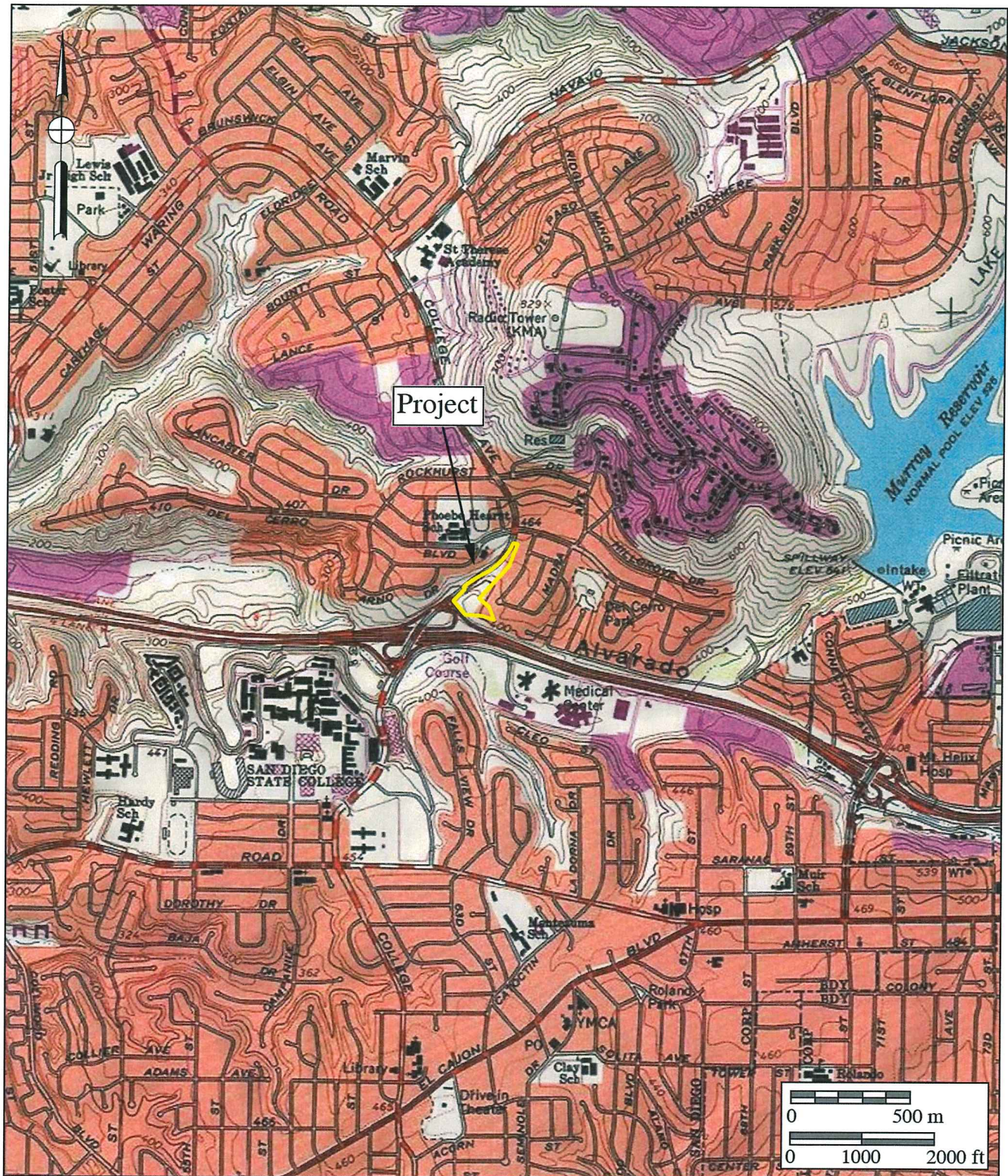


Figure 2

Project Location Map

The Del Cerro Project

USGS *La Mesa* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)



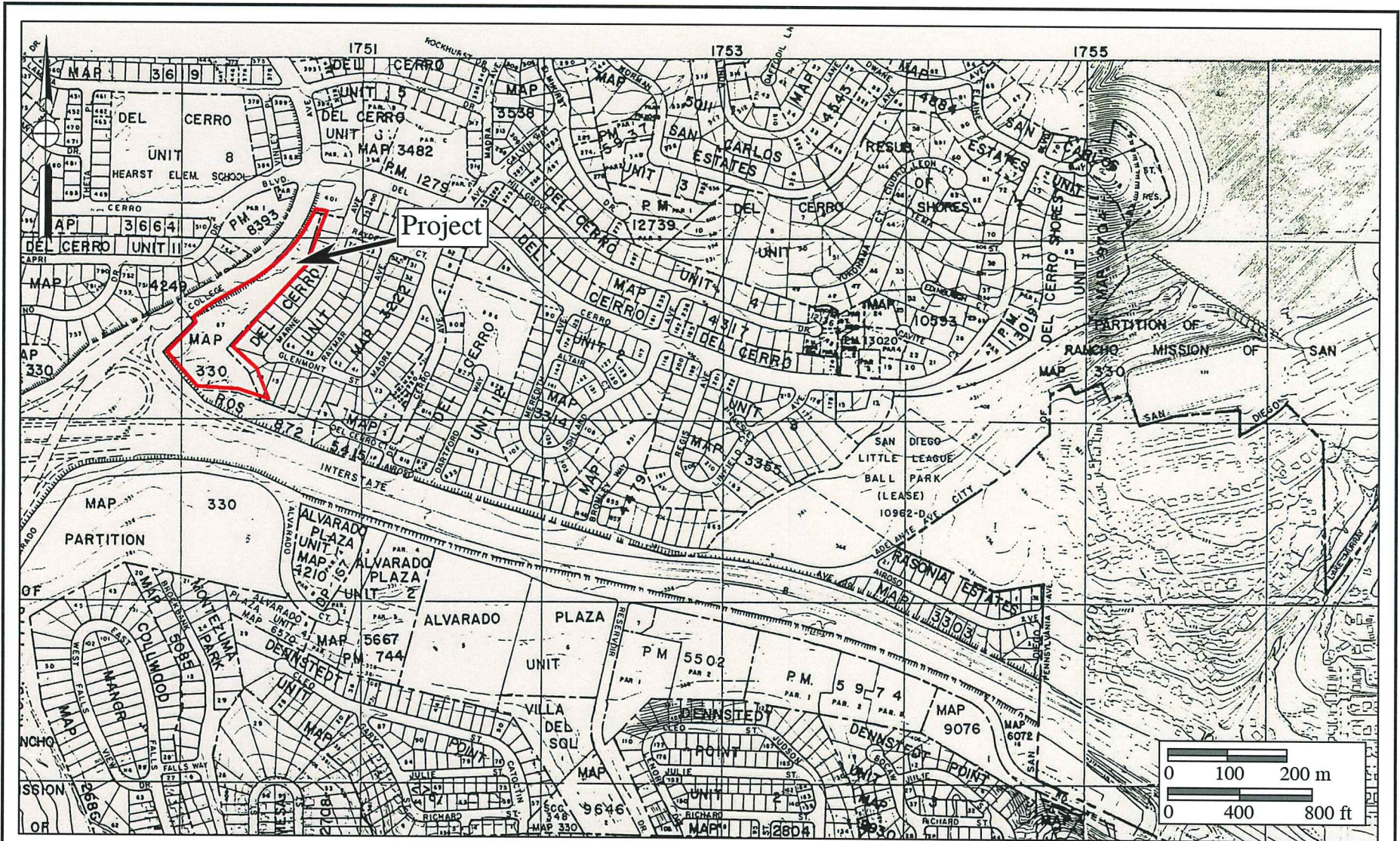


Figure 3

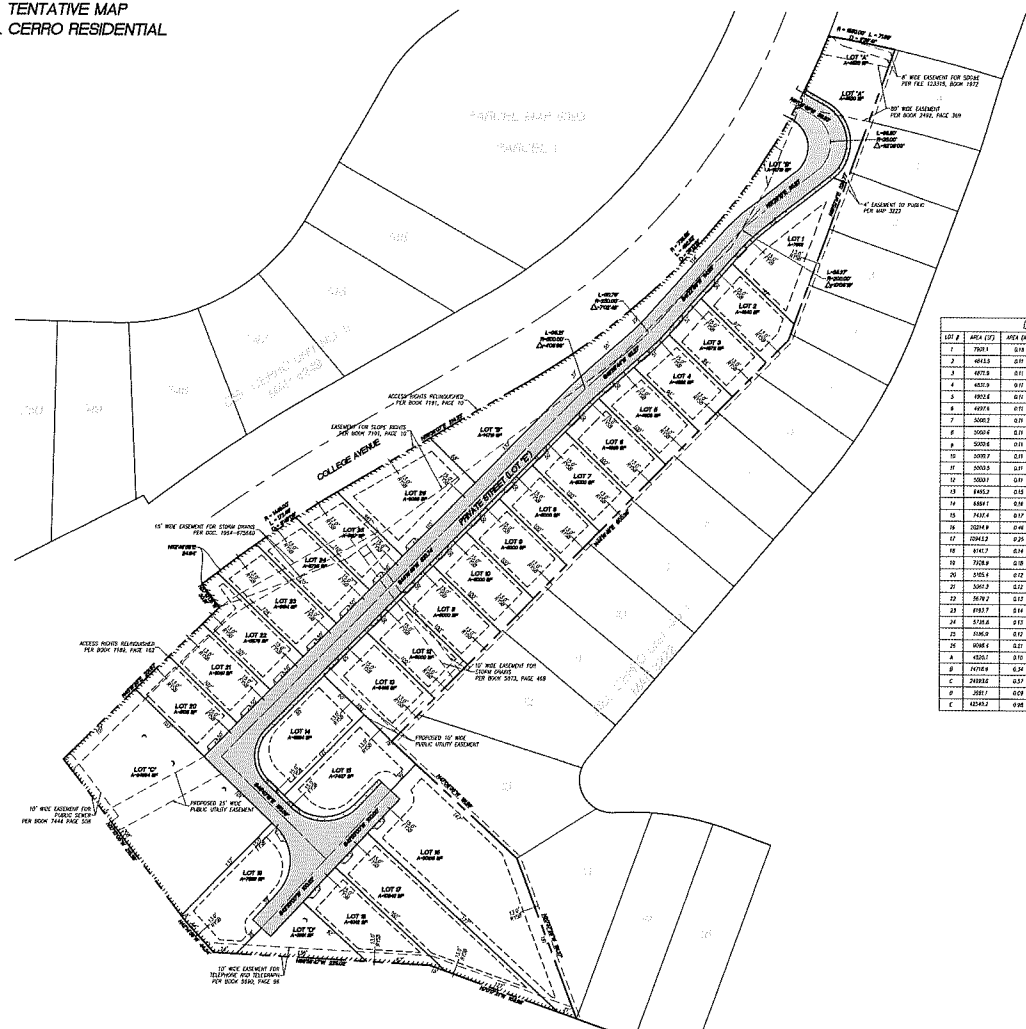
Project Location Map

The Del Cerro Project

Shown on The City of San Diego 1" to 800' Scale Engineering Map



**SITE PLAN
TENTATIVE MAP
DEL CERRO RESIDENTIAL**

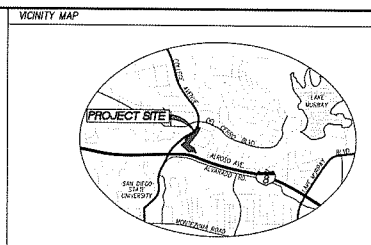


LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- POST OF BAY
- EXISTING LOT LINE
- PROPOSED LOT LINE
- PROPOSED SETBACKS
- STREET OVERLAP

LOT DATA TABLE

LOT #	AREA (SQ)	AREA (AC)	USE	GROUP	STORY (FT)
1	7501.1	0.18	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
2	4611.0	0.11	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
3	4771.0	0.11	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
4	4521.0	0.10	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
5	4921.0	0.12	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
6	4671.0	0.11	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
7	5001.0	0.12	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
8	5001.0	0.12	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
9	5001.0	0.12	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
10	5001.0	0.12	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
11	5001.0	0.12	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
12	5001.0	0.12	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
13	4851.0	0.11	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
14	4811.0	0.11	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
15	4471.0	0.10	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
16	5211.0	0.12	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
17	4911.0	0.11	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
18	4811.0	0.11	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
19	4721.0	0.11	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
20	5151.0	0.12	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
21	5011.0	0.12	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
22	5011.0	0.12	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
23	4911.0	0.11	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
24	5181.0	0.12	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
25	5181.0	0.12	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
26	5081.0	0.12	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
A	4251.0	0.10	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
B	4751.0	0.11	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
C	4411.0	0.10	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
D	4811.0	0.11	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0
E	4241.0	0.10	RESIDENTIAL	PRIVATE	1.0



DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

THE PROPOSED PROJECT IS A 26 SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION IN THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. THE PROPOSED PROJECT INCLUDES THE CONSTRUCTION OF PRIVATE STREET, PRIVATE WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE STORM DRAIN SYSTEMS, RESIDENTIAL HOMES, RESERVING WALLS, THREE (3) NON-MANIPULATED STORMWATER TREATMENT BASINS, AND ASSOCIATED IMPROVEMENTS. THE PROPOSED PROJECT REQUIRES A TENTATIVE MAP.

SITE DESCRIPTION

APN: 431-010-10-00 SITE AREA: 5.99 ACRES

ABBREVIATED LOCAL DESCRIPTION:
PORTION OF LOT 87 OF RANCHO MISION OF SAN DIEGO, IN THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AS DESCRIBED IN GRANT DEED RECORDED NOVEMBER 3, 1975 AS DOCUMENT 73-266749, OR:

SURVEY NOTES:

- THE BOUNDARIES AND DIMENSIONS OF THE SURVEYED PARCELS SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED ON A FIELD SURVEY. RECORD DIMENSIONS MAY VARY. THE BOUNDARIES OF ADJACENT PARCELS WERE COMPILED FROM RECORDS OF FILED DATA AND ARE TO BE USED FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
- ELEVATIONS SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED ON THE DATUM PUBLISHED BOOK DATED 6/6/2011, STATION 4423, NAED 88, ELEV = 720.17
- THE LOCATIONS OF UNDERGROUND UTILITY LINES AND/OR STRUCTURES AS SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED ON OBSERVED ABOVE GROUND EVIDENCE AND RECORD INFORMATION PROVIDED TO THE SURVEYOR. NO EXCAVATIONS WERE MADE DURING THE COURSE OF THIS SURVEY TO LOCATE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES. LOCATIONS OF UNDERGROUND UTILITIES MAY VARY FROM LOCATIONS SHOWN HEREON. ADDITIONAL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES LOCATIONS BY AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY.
- MAPPING DATA SHOWN ON FEBRUARY 2015 AND PROVIDED BY AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY.
- TITLE COMMITMENT PROVIDED BY FIDELITY NATIONAL TITLE COMPANY, ORDER NO. NCS-58044-SD WITH AN EFFECTIVE DATE OF MAY 22, 2015.

UNIVERSITY COORDINATES: 1183-1753
CGCS83 COORDINATES: 1632-4311

PROJECT INFORMATION	SHEET INDEX
TOTAL PROJECT OWNERSHIP: 5.99 ACRES	CHG. (5)
TOTAL GRADE AREA: 5.99 ACRES	C 1.0
PERCENT OF SITE TO BE GRADED: 100%	C 2.0
EXISTING USE: VACANT LAND	C 3.0
PROPOSED USE: 26 SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL HOMES	C 4.0
EXISTING LOTS: 1	C 5.0
PROPOSED LOTS: 26 RESIDENTIAL	
	4 LOTTED
EXISTING AND PROPOSED ZONE: R2-1-7	
COMPARTY PLAN: MISION VALLEY	
OCCUPANCY TYPE: SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL	
CONSTRUCTION TYPE: RESIDENTIAL	
SEISMOLOGICAL HAZARD CATEGORY: S1	
THIS IS A MAP OF A SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL PROJECT AS DEFINED IN SECTION 8700-8704 OF THE CIVIL CODE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND IS FILED PURSUANT TO THE SUBDIVISION MAP ACT.	
MINIMUM FRONT YARD SETBACK: 15'	
MINIMUM SIDE YARD SETBACK: 5.00' & LOT WIDTH	
MINIMUM STREET YARD SETBACK: 5.00' & LOT WIDTH	
MINIMUM REAR YARD SETBACK: 15'	

PUBLIC SERVICES

GAS AND ELECTRIC: SDG&E
TELEPHONE: AT&T
CABLE TELEVISION: COM COMMUNICATIONS
SEWER AND WASTE: CITY OF SAN DIEGO
DRAINAGE SYSTEM: CITY OF SAN DIEGO
FIRE DEPARTMENT: CITY OF SAN DIEGO
SCHOOL DISTRICT: SAN DIEGO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

PROJECT TEAM

OWNER/DEVELOPER: MISION CORPORATION, L.L.C.
110 WELLS STREET
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101
P: (619) 234-1527

ARCHITECT: MONKEY ASSOCIATES - ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING
1618 FIRST AVENUE
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101
P: (619) 234-1134 FAX: (619) 451-8156

CIVIL ENGINEER: PABLO LARE SPINER AND ASSOCIATES
535 N. DUFF RD, SUITE A
SOLANA BEACH, CALIFORNIA 92688
P: (949) 259-6272 FAX: (949) 259-4817



Figure 4
Project Development Map
The Del Cerro Project

XI. ATTACHMENT C

Archaeological Records Search Results



South Coastal Information Center
San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182-5320
Office: (619) 594-5682
www.scic.org
nick@scic.org

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Brian F. Smith & Associates Inc

Company Representative: Eric Rodriguez

Date Processed: 3/22/2016

Project Identification: Del Cerro 16-046

Search Radius: 1 mile

Historical Resources: YES

Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites.

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: YES

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Addresses: YES

A map and database of historic properties (formerly Geofinder) has been included.

Historic Maps: YES

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

Summary of SHRC Approved CHRIS IC Records Search Elements

RSID:	2258
RUSH:	no
Hours:	1
Spatial Features:	82
Address-Mapped Shapes:	yes
Digital Database Records:	64
Quads:	1
Aerial Photos:	0
PDFs:	Yes
PDF Pages:	138

XII. ATTACHMENT D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results



Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

Archaeology / Biology / History / Paleontology / Air Quality / Traffic / Acoustics

March 7, 2016

For: Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, California 95814

From: Eric A Rodriguez, M.A., RPA
Brian F. Smith and Associates Inc.
14010 Poway Rd. Suite A
Poway, CA 92064

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File records search for the Del Cerro Project in San Diego, California.

I am writing to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the Del Cerro Project. The project is for an archaeological assessment by the City of San Diego. The project is located in San Diego County at the southeast portion of the intersection of College Avenue and Del Cerro Boulevard in the Del Cerro neighborhood of San Diego, California. Specifically, the property is located in the unsectioned Mission San Diego land grant, Township 16 South and Range 02 West (Projected) in the USGS *La Mesa* Quadrangle (APNs: 463-010-10). A copy of the project map showing the project area and a 1 mile search radius buffer as well as the corresponding shapefile depicted thereon, has been included for your records.

Sincerely,

Eric A. Rodriguez, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist/GIS Specialist
Phone: 858-484-0915 ext
Email: erodriguez@bfsa-ca.com

Attachments:

- USGS 7.5 *La Mesa*, California topographic maps with project area delineated.
- Project Area Shapefile (.zip)

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

□ 915 Capitol Mall, RM 364 □ Sacramento, CA 95814 □ (916) 653-4082 □
(916) 657-5390 – Fax □
nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: The Del Cerro Project

County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle Name: *La Mesa*

Township: 16S Range: 02W (Projected)

Company/Firm/Agency: Brian F. Smith & Associates

Contact Person: Eric A. Rodriguez, RPA

Street Address: 14010 Poway Road, Suite A

City: Poway Zip: 92064

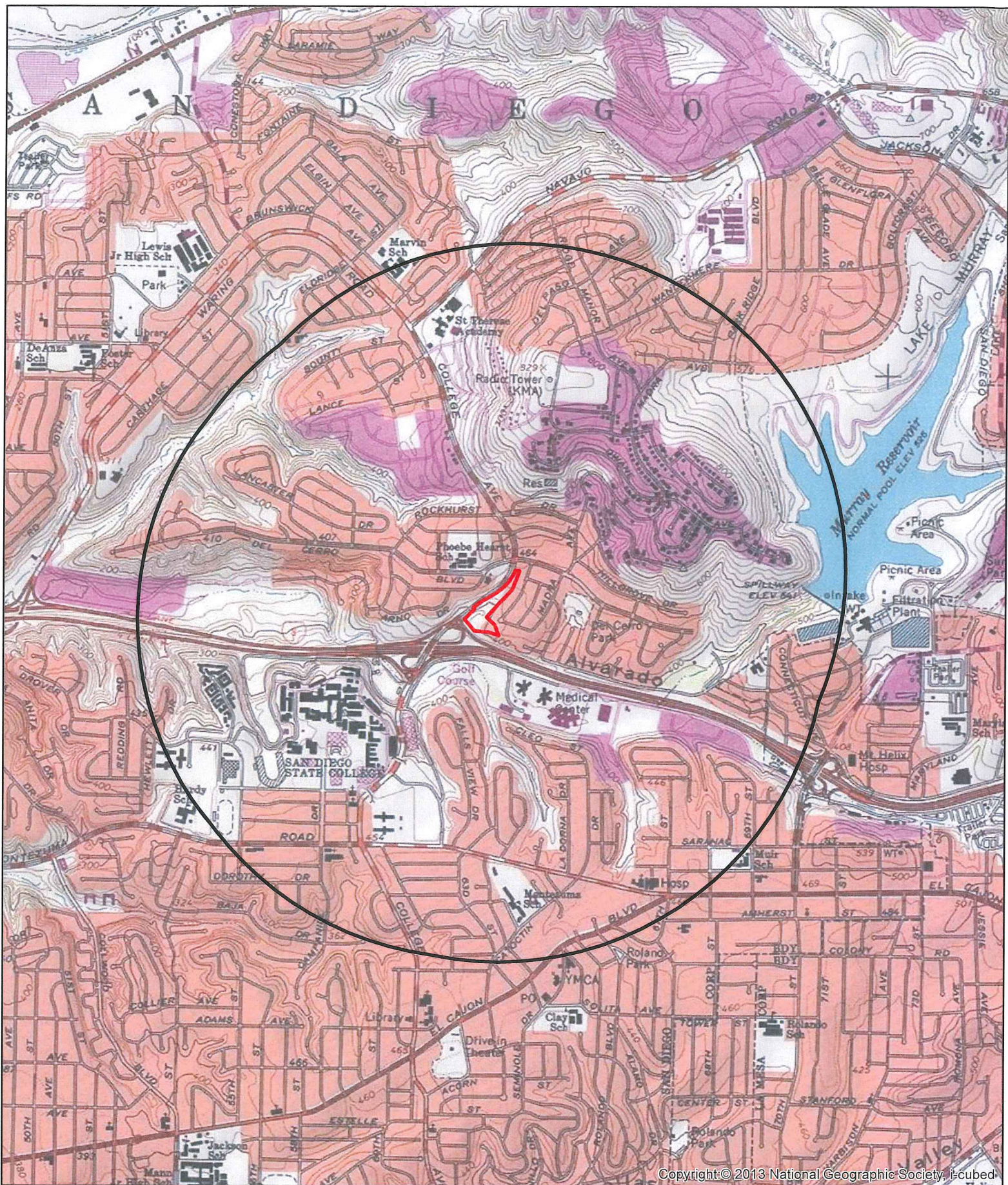
Phone: 858-484-0915

Fax: 858-679-9896

Email: erodriguez@bfsa-ca.com

Project Description:

The project is for an archaeological assessment by the City of San Diego. The project is located in San Diego County at the southeast portion of the intersection of College Avenue and Del Cerro Boulevard in the Del Cerro neighborhood of San Diego, California. Specifically, the property is located in the unsectioned Mission San Diego land grant, Township 16 South and Range 06 West (Projected) in the USGS *La Mesa* Quadrangle (APNs: 463-010-10). A copy of the project map showing the project area and a 1 mile search radius buffer as well as the corresponding shapefile depicted thereon, has been included for your records.



Records Search Location Map
The Del Cerro Project
USGS *La Mesa* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 FAX



March 8, 2016

Eric Rodriguez
Brian F. Smith & Associates

Sent via e-mail: erodriguez@bfsa-ca.com
Number of pages: 3

RE: Proposed Del Cerro Project, City of San Diego, La Mesa USGS Quadrangle, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Rodriguez:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. Please note that the intent above reference codes is to mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 require public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the APE, such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and
 - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.
3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. A search of the SFL was completed for the USGS quadrangle information provided with negative results.
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

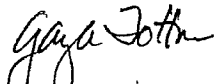
Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the case that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Gayle Totton
Associate Governmental Project Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Diego County
March 8, 2016**

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon , CA 92019
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov
(619) 445-2613

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

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

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert J. Welch, Sr., Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine , CA 91901
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
(619) 445-3810

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

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

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Campo Band of Mission Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo , CA 91906
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov
(619) 478-9046

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Jamul Indian Village
Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612
Jamul , CA 91935
(619) 669-4785

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

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

Diegueno-Kwaaymii
Kumeyaay

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 applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Del Cerro Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California.



March 10, 2016

Carmen Lucas
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 775
Pine Valley, California 91962

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Del Cerro Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Lucas:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Del Cerro Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

The project is in San Diego County, California. The project area can be found at the southeast portion of the intersection of College Avenue and Del Cerro Boulevard in the Del Cerro neighborhood of San Diego, California (APN 463-010-10). Specifically, this project is located in the unsectioned Mission San Diego Land Grant on the USGS 7.5-minute *La Mesa, California* topographic quadrangle (Township 16 South, Range 2 West [Projected]). The project proposes to subdivide one existing vacant 5.99-acre parcel into 26 family residential lots and four homeowner association lots. Please find enclosed sections of the USGS *La Mesa* Quadrangle map on which the project is delineated.

Although a records search of the Sacred Lands File has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate Del Cerro Project area, the Native American Heritage Commission requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you do have information to provide regarding any resources on or near the project, please contact Brian Smith or myself at (858) 484-0915, or contact the City of San Diego directly. We would like to extend our thanks for your response regarding this issue.

Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Mesa, California* topographic map with project area delineated



March 10, 2016

Clint Linton
Director of Cultural Resources
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel, California 92070

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Del Cerro Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Linton:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Del Cerro Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Mesa, California* topographic map with project area delineated



March 10, 2016

Cody J. Martinez
Chairperson
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, California 92019

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Del Cerro Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Martinez:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Del Cerro Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Mesa, California* topographic map with project area delineated



March 10, 2016

Erica Pinto
Chairperson
Jamul Indian Village
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, California 91935

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Del Cerro Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Pinto:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Del Cerro Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Mesa, California* topographic map with project area delineated



March 10, 2016

Ralph Goff
Chairperson
Campo Band of Mission Indians
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, California 91906

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Del Cerro Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Goff:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Del Cerro Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Mesa, California* topographic map with project area delineated



March 10, 2016

Robert J. Welch, Sr.
Chairperson
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, California 91901

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Del Cerro Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Welch:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Del Cerro Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Mesa, California* topographic map with project area delineated



March 10, 2016

Virgil Perez
Chairperson
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
P.O. Box 130
Santa Ysabel, California 92070

Subject: Information regarding Native American cultural resources on or near the Del Cerro Project, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Perez:

This inquiry is requesting information you may have regarding the existence of Native American cultural resources on or near the Del Cerro Project. The information you provide will be used to assess areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Any information you might provide will be kept confidential and will not be divulged to the public.

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Sincerely,

Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist
tstropes@bfsa-ca.com

Attachment:

USGS 7.5-minute *La Mesa, California* topographic map with project area delineated

Tracy Stropes

From: cjlinton73@aol.com
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2016 9:39 PM
To: tstropes@bfsa-ca.com
Subject: Del Cerro Project

Dear Mr. Stropes,

With regard to the above referenced project I have the following comments:

Please have a Kumeyaay NAM on site for survey and all ground disturbing activities related to this project.

Thank you,

Clint