
Cultural Resources Inventory

Nighthawk Energy Storage Project, City of Poway, County of San Diego, California

JANUARY 2024

Prepared for:

NIGHTHAWK ENERGY STORAGE, LLC.

*Prepared by: Jessica Colston, BA. and
Micah J. Hale Phd, RPA.*

DUDEK

605 Third Street
Encinitas, California 92024
Contact: David Hochart

Micah J. Hale

Micah J. Hale PhD, RPA
Project Manager

National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information

Authors: Jessica Colston, BA. and Micah J. Hale, PhD, RPA

Firm: Dudek

Project Proponent: Nighthawk Energy LLC.

Report Date: January 2024

Report Title: Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Nighthawk Energy Storage Project, City of Poway, San Diego County, California

Type of Study: Cultural Resources Inventory

Resources: NH-JC-001 and P-37-035861

USGS Quads: Poway Quad map; Township 14 South; Range 2 West; Sections 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36// Township 14 South; Range 1 West; Sections 19, 30, and 31

Acreage: 40.68- acres (City of Poway portion is 24.98 acres)

Permit Numbers: N/A

Keywords: Positive survey; intensive pedestrian survey; NH-JC-001 and P-37-035861; groundstone; prehistoric isolate; previously disturbed.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Table of Contents

SECTION	PAGE NO.
National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information	i
Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	v
Management Summary.....	vii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Project Description	1
1.2 Existing Conditions	1
1.2.1 Environmental Setting.....	1
1.3 Records Search Results.....	13
1.3.1 Previous Technical Studies	13
1.3.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources	15
1.4 Applicable Regulations.....	17
1.4.1 State Level Regulations.....	17
2 Guidelines for Determining Significance	21
2.1 CEQA Guidelines	21
3 Analysis of Project Effects	23
3.1 Methods.....	23
3.1.1 Field Methods	23
3.1.2 Native American Participation/Consultation.....	23
3.2 Survey Results	23
3.2.1 P-37-035861	26
4 Interpretation of Resource Importance and Impact Identification	27
4.1 Resource Importance and Management Concerns	27
4.2 Impact Analysis.....	27
5 References	29
6 List of Preparers and Persons and Organizations Contacted.....	39

TABLES

1 Previous Cultural Studies Within the Project Area	14
2 Previous Cultural Resources Within the One-Mile Radius.....	15
3 Management Summary of City of Poway Resources	28

FIGURES

1 Regional Map3
2 Project Area of Potential Effects5
3 Overview of pilot excavation pit adjacent to the peak of northern portion, view to the southwest. 24
4 Overview of graded path along ridge of northern portion, view to the south. 25
5 Overview of eastern slope looking north towards Kirkham Way, showing steep slope..... 25

APPENDICES

A SCIC Record Search Results (Confidential)
B NAHC and Tribal Outreach
C Resources in APE Map (Confidential)

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
AMSL	Above mean sea level
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
GPS	Global positioning system
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
RPA	Register of Professional Archaeologists
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Management Summary

This report documents the cultural resources inventory performed by Dudek for the Nighthawk Energy Project (project), located in the City of Poway, San Diego County, California. The project consists of a 300-megawatt battery energy storage system and gen-tie. The battery storage component is located on City of Poway lands while the gen-tie component traverses through lands belonging to both the City of Poway and the City of San Diego and terminates at the Miramar Marine Corps Air Station. This study addresses the project area for this battery storage and gen-tie components only located on City of Poway, which consists of the approximately 24.98-acre City of Poway portion of the 40.68-acre project area.

The City of Poway (City) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A search of the Sacred Lands File at the Native American Heritage Commission was requested on August 22, 2022. No response has yet been received. On May 4, 2022, Dudek requested a CHRIS records search of the project area and a 1-mile search radius using data obtained from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) located on the campus of San Diego State University, San Diego. IC personnel conducted the records search and identified a total of 47 reports, ten of which intersect the project (Confidential Appendix A). A total of 51 resources were previously recorded within one mile of the project area. Of the 51 resources, only one previously recorded cultural resource was identified within the project area, P-37-035861.

A survey of the project area was conducted on August 18, 2022. P-37-035861 is a single prehistoric lithic flake located in the City of Poway portion of the project area which was not relocated during the survey. No new resources were identified within the City of Poway. As an isolate, P-37-035861 is not significant under CEQA and is not eligible for listing in the CRHR or local register. Given the presence of archaeological resources within the project area, an inadvertent discovery plan and archaeological sensitivity program training for all onsite workers is recommended. No archaeological monitoring is recommended however the City will perform consultation with Native American tribes at their discretion which may result in the need for tribal monitoring.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

1 Introduction

This report documents the cultural resources inventory performed by Dudek for the Nighthawk Energy Project (project), located in the City of Poway, San Diego County, California. The project consists of a 300-megawatt battery energy storage system and gen-tie. The battery storage component is located on City of Poway lands while the gen-tie component traverses through both the City of Poway and the City of San Diego and terminates at the Miramar Marine Corps Air Station (Figure 1, Project Location). This study addresses only the project area for the battery storage and gen-tie components located in City of Poway, which consists of the approximately 24.98-acre City of Poway portion of the 40.68-acre project area. The City of Poway (City) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

1.1 Project Description

The proposed Nighthawk Energy Storage Project (project) includes an approximately 300-megawatt battery energy storage system located within the City of Poway and a generation transmission line (gen-tie) line that extends into the City of San Diego. The City of Poway portion of the project will be located on approximately 24.98-acres of partially developed land consisting of Assessor's Parcel Number 320-031-0300 in the City of Poway, California. The project is situated in Sections 24, 25, 26 and 35 and 36, Township 14 South, Range 2 West, as well as Sections 19, 30, and 31 of Township 14 South, Range 1 West of the Poway, California U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle.

This report focuses on the 24.98-acre City of Poway portion of the 40.68-acre project area, including the battery storage facility and northern segment of gen-tie as it extends southeast along Paine Street to the intersection with Beeler Canyon Road (Figure 2, Area of Potential Effect Maps).

1.2 Existing Conditions

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

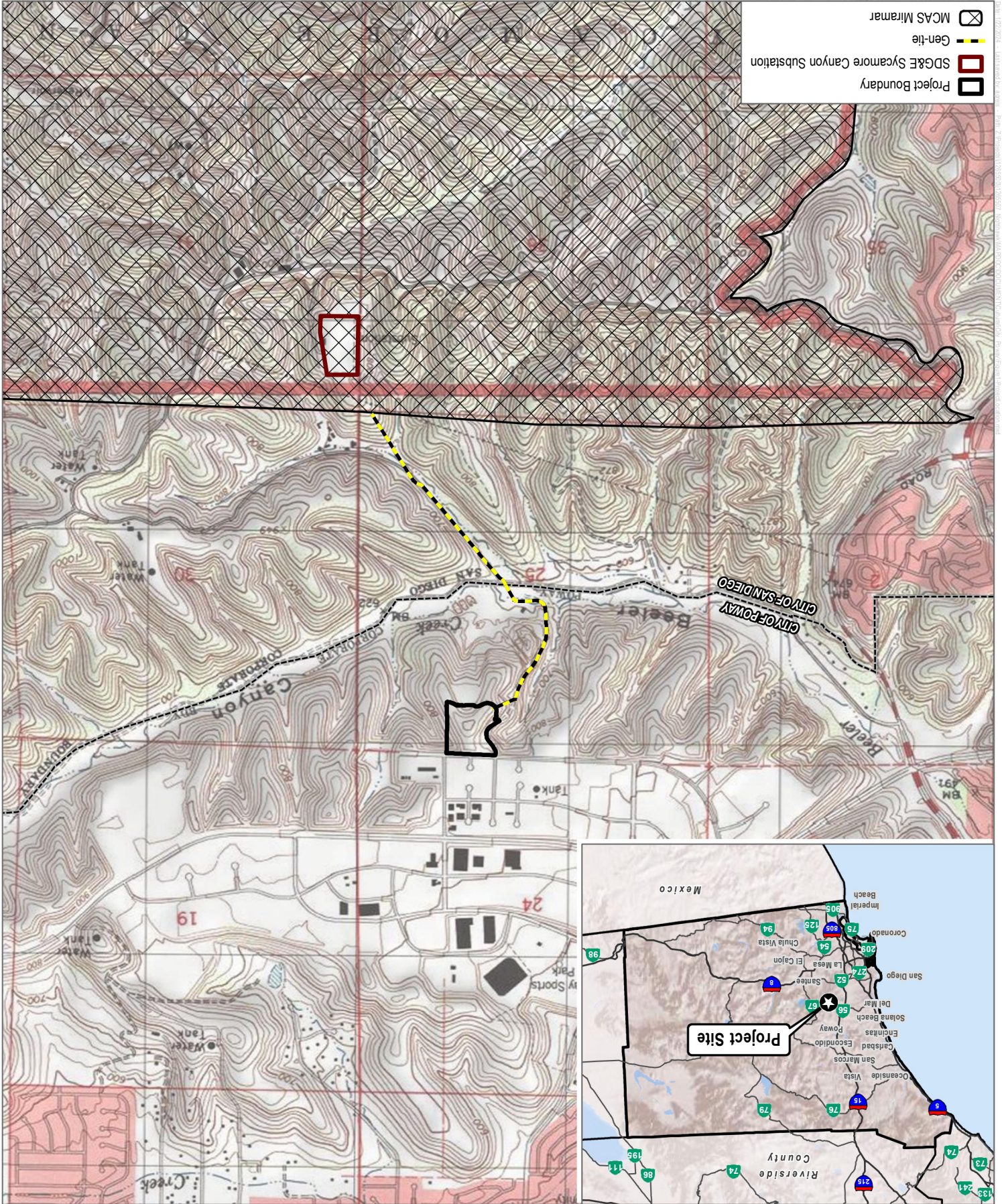
1.2.1.1 Natural Setting

The Project area is located adjacent to a developed series of industrial parks and offices in the City of Poway to the north along Kirkham Way, the Vulcan mining operation to the southeast and west and Paine Street comprising the southern extension of the gen-tie alignment. Few non-native plants appear to be present in the area, such as eucalyptus trees. Common plant communities within the project site include coastal California Diegan coastal sage scrub, Diegan coastal sage scrub–inland form, and Diegan coastal sage scrub: Baccharis–dominated. Adjacent vegetation communities included chaparral, grassland, riparian woodland, and oak communities and disturbed, developed, and ornamental land covers.

Common animals within this area may include coyote (*Canis latrans*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginica*), cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonit*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*), deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*) sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), as well as a number of other species of birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

FIGURE 1



SOURCE: Aeryon 2024; USGS 7.5-Minute Series Poway Quadrangle; SANGIS 2024

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



SOURCE: SANGIS 2020, 2024

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

1.2.1.2 Cultural Setting

Evidence for continuous human occupation in Southern California spans the last 12,000 years. Various attempts to parse out variability in archaeological assemblages over this broad timeframe have led to the development of several cultural chronologies. Some of these are based on geologic time, most are based on temporal trends in archaeological assemblages, and others are interpretive reconstructions. Each of these reconstructions describes essentially similar trends in assemblage composition in more or less detail. This research employs a common set of generalized terms used to describe chronological trends in assemblage composition: Paleoindian (pre-5500 BC), Archaic (8000 BC–AD 500), Late Prehistoric (AD 500–1769), and Ethnohistoric (post-AD 1769).

Paleoindian (pre-5500 BC)

Evidence for Paleoindian occupation in Southern California is tenuous, especially considering that the oldest dated archaeological assemblages look nothing like the Paleoindian artifacts from the Great Basin. One of the earliest dated archaeological assemblages in coastal Southern California (excluding the Channel Islands) derives from CA-SDI-4669/W-12, in La Jolla. A human burial from CA-SDI-4669 was radiocarbon dated to 9,590–9,920 years before present (95.4% probability) (Hector 2006). The burial is part of a larger site complex that contained more than 29 human burials associated with an assemblage that fits the Archaic profile (i.e., large amounts of groundstone, battered cobbles, and expedient flake tools). Given the coastal bluff setting of this site, it is not surprising that its inhabitants made use of fish and shellfish taken through passive means (i.e., bone gorge and sinker fishing, shellfish gathering). There is no evidence at this site for economically significant exploitation of large game; rather, the assemblage is wholly consistent with what early researcher’s termed the “Millingstone Horizon” (Wallace 1955), or “La Jolla” culture (Warren 1964, 1968).

In the Jacumba region, San Diego Gas & Electric’s (SDG&E) East County Substation project uncovered more than 100 roasting pits within loosely consolidated alluvium from the surface to more than 20 feet below the surface. Several such features had calibrated radiocarbon dates on charcoal that were older than 6,000 BC; one of these dated as old as 7,590–7,750 BC—squarely within the Paleoindian period, even by Great Basin standards (Williams et al. 2014a). These early roasting pits rarely include artifacts other than burned rocks and the occasional piece of debitage and a recycled piece of groundstone. Noticeably absent from the East County assemblage are those artifacts considered typical of Paleoindian toolkits, such as large projectile points or knives, and formed flake tools. Interestingly, the landform on which the old roasting pits were identified contained hundreds of roasting pits that spanned the Holocene in age, with radiocarbon dates reaching to just prior to Ethnohistoric times (Williams et al. 2013). However, there is no significant variability in roasting pit structure, content, or associated artifactual assemblage throughout the deposit. Together with data from specialized ethnobotanical studies that identified fragments of cactus seed, juniper seed, and yucca, the overall archaeological assemblage indicates that the area was occupied for millennia to exploit locally and seasonally abundant plants, including yucca and agave.

Aside from a few discoveries of Lake Mojave or Silver Lake projectile points, typical Paleoindian assemblages that include large stemmed projectile points, high proportions of formal lithic tools, bifacial lithic reduction strategies, and relatively small proportions of groundstone tools are not discernable in Southern California. For comparison, prime examples of “typical” pattern are sites that were studied by Emma Lou Davis (1978) on China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station near Ridgecrest, California. These sites contained fluted and unfluted stemmed points and large numbers of formal flake tools (e.g., shaped scrapers, blades). Other typical Paleoindian sites include the Komodo site (CA-MNO-679), which is a multicomponent fluted point site, and CA-MNO-680, which is a single component

Great Basined Stemmed point site (Basgall et al. 2002). At CA-MNO-679 and CA-MNO-680, groundstone tools were rare and finely made projectile points were common.

Turning back to Southern California, the fact that some of the earliest dated assemblages are dominated by processing tools runs counter to traditional notions of mobile hunter-gatherers traversing the landscape for highly valued prey. Evidence for the latter—that is, typical Paleoindian assemblages—may have been located along the coastal margin at one time, prior to glacial desiccation and a rapid rise in sea level during the early Holocene (pre-7500 BP) that submerged as much as 1.8 kilometers of the San Diego coastline. If this were true, however, one would expect such sites to be located on older landforms near the current coastline. Some sites, such as CA-SDI-210 along Agua Hedionda Lagoon, contained stemmed points similar in form to Silver Lake and Lake Mojave projectile points (pre-8000 BP) that are commonly found at sites in California's high desert (Basgall and Hall 1990). CA-SDI-210 yielded one corrected radiocarbon date of 6520–7520 BC (8520–9520 BP) (Warren et al. 2004). However, sites of this nature are extremely rare and cannot be separated from large numbers of milling tools that intermingle with old projectile point forms.

Warren et al. (2004) claimed that a biface manufacturing tradition present at the Harris site complex (CA-SDI-149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the San Diego region that possibly dates to 8,365–6,200 BC (Warren et al. 2004, p. 26). Termed San Dieguito (Rogers 1945), assemblages at the Harris site are qualitatively distinct from most others in the San Diego region because the site has large numbers of finely made bifaces (including projectile points), formal flake tools, a biface reduction trajectory, and relatively small amounts of processing tools (Warren 1964, 1968). Despite the unique assemblage composition, the definition of San Dieguito as a separate cultural tradition is hotly debated. Gallegos (1987) suggested that the San Dieguito pattern is simply an inland manifestation of a broader economic pattern. Gallegos' interpretation of San Dieguito has been widely accepted in recent years, in part because of the difficulty in distinguishing San Dieguito components from other assemblage constituents. In other words, it is easier to ignore San Dieguito as a distinct socioeconomic pattern than it is to draw it out of mixed assemblages.

The large number of finished bifaces (i.e., projectile points and non-projectile blades), along with large numbers of formal flake tools at the Harris site complex, is very different than nearly all other assemblages throughout the San Diego region, regardless of age. Warren et al. (2004) made this point, tabulating basic assemblage constituents for key early Holocene sites. Producing finely made bifaces and formal flake tools implies that relatively large amounts of time were spent for tool manufacture. Such a strategy contrasts with the expedient flake-based tools and cobble-core reduction strategy that typifies non-San Dieguito Archaic sites. It can be inferred from the uniquely high degree of San Dieguito assemblage formality that the Harris site complex represents an economic strategy distinct from non-San Dieguito assemblages.

If San Dieguito truly represents a distinct socioeconomic strategy from the non-San Dieguito Archaic processing regime, its rarity implies that it was not only short-lived, but less economically successful than the Archaic strategy. Such a conclusion would fit with other trends in Southern California deserts, wherein hunting-related tools were replaced by processing tools during the early Holocene (Basgall and Hall 1990).

Notwithstanding sample bias in trying to refine Southern California Paleoindian sequences, the early dates associated with strikingly Archaic-looking toolkits implies that little technological variability actually existed in the last 10,000 years (Hale 2010).

Archaic (8000 BC–AD 500)

The more than 1,500-year overlap between the presumed age of Paleoindian occupations and the Archaic period (Warren et al. 2004) highlights the difficulty in defining a cultural chronology in the Southern California desert region. If San Dieguito is the only recognized Paleoindian component, then the dominance of hunting tools implies that it derives from Great Basin adaptive strategies and is not necessarily a local adaptation. Warren et al. (2004) admitted as much, citing strong connections between San Dieguito and the Lake Mojave complex of the Great Basin. Thus, the Archaic pattern is the earliest local socioeconomic adaptation to Southern California coastal and desert/peninsular environments (Hale 2001, 2009).

The Archaic pattern is relatively easy to define, with assemblages that consist primarily of processing tools: millingstones, handstones, battered cobbles, heavy crude scrapers, incipient flake-based tools, and cobble-core reduction. These assemblages occur in all environments across San Diego County, from the coast past the Peninsular Range, with little variability in tool composition. Low assemblage variability over time and space among Archaic sites has been equated with cultural conservatism (Byrd and Reddy 2002; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2004). Despite enormous amounts of archaeological work at Archaic sites, little change in assemblage composition occurs until the bow and arrow is adopted after AD 500, and ceramics at approximately the same time (Griset 1996; Hale 2009). Even then, assemblage formality remains low. After the bow is adopted, small arrow points appear in large quantities and already low amounts of formal flake tools are replaced by increasing amounts of expedient flake tools. Similarly, shaped millingstones and handstones decrease in proportion relative to expedient, unshaped groundstone tools (Hale 2009). Thus, the terminus of the Archaic period is equally as difficult to define as its beginning because basic assemblage constituents and patterns of manufacturing investment remain stable, complemented only by the addition of the bow and ceramics.

Reasons for the rapid and early development of a generalized processing economy could have been environmental deterioration or population growth. Environmental deterioration cannot account for this occurrence, since Southern California environments have had established plant communities for much of the last 15,000 years (Axelrod 1978; Hale 2001) that varied mostly in vertical distribution. Indeed, the Pinto period seems to have thrived during the Archaic period, even if specific local manifestations are less obvious than others (Basgall et al. 2002). Population growth itself also presents a weak case as a primary agent of change because the archaeological record is either too incomplete to support such an analysis or because it implies a shift in mobility rather than population density. Archaic period sites reflect serial site occupation rather than either high residential mobility or sedentism (Basgall and True 1985; Hale 2001). The best explanation for the appearance and persistence of the Archaic pattern is that it represents a strongly stable socioeconomic strategy tailor-made for Southern California with its rich crops of roots and tubers, seeds and nuts, and small animals.

Late Prehistoric (AD 500–1769)

The period between the Archaic period and Ethnohistoric times (AD 1769) is commonly referred to as the Late Prehistoric (Rogers 1945; Wallace 1955; Warren et al. 2004). However, several other subdivisions continue to be used to describe various shifts in assemblage composition, including the addition of ceramics and cremation practices. In northern San Diego County, the post-AD 1450 period is called the San Luis Rey Complex (True 1980), while the same period in southern San Diego County is called the Cuyamaca Complex and is thought to extend from AD 500 until Ethnohistoric times (Meighan 1959). Rogers (1929) also subdivided the last 1,000 years into the Yuman II and III cultures, based on the distribution of ceramics and the presumed spread of Yuman-speaking groups into the

Colorado Desert (Moriarty 1966, 1967). There, the Patayan pattern was defined to characterize the appearance of paddle and anvil pottery from Arizona sometime after the first-century AD (Rogers 1945; Waters 1992).

Despite these regional complexes, each is defined by the addition of arrow points and ceramics, and the widespread use of bedrock mortars. Vagaries in the appearance of the bow and arrow and ceramics make the temporal resolution of late complexes difficult, including the local Cuyamaca complex manifestation. For this reason, the term Late Prehistoric is well-suited to describe the last 1,500 years of prehistory in the San Diego region.

Temporal trends in socioeconomic adaptations during the Late Prehistoric period are poorly understood. This is partly because the fundamental Late Prehistoric assemblage is very similar to the Archaic pattern, but includes arrow points and large quantities of fine debitage from producing arrow points, ceramics, and cremations. The appearance of mortars and pestles is difficult to place in time because most mortars are on bedrock surfaces; bowl mortars are actually rare in the San Diego region. Some argue that the Ethnohistoric intensive acorn economy extends as far back as AD 500 (Bean and Shipek 1978). However, there is no substantial evidence that reliance on acorns, and the accompanying use of mortars and pestles, occurred prior to AD 1400 in the San Diego region. True (1980) argued that acorn processing and ceramic use in the northern San Diego region did not occur until the San Luis Rey pattern emerged after approximately AD 1450. For southern San Diego County, the picture is less clear. The Cuyamaca Complex is most recognizable after AD 1450 (Hector 1984). Similar to True (1980), Hale (2009) argued that an acorn economy did not appear in the southern San Diego region until just prior to Ethnohistoric times, and that when it did occur, a major shift in social organization followed.

Considering eastern influences from the Colorado Desert, early agricultural practices never gained traction in California, and western Colorado Desert evidence for aboriginal agriculture is virtually non-existent, absent early ethnohistoric accounts of Fort Mojave Indians (Kroeber 1925). It is likely that the stable Archaic economy persisted into the Late Prehistoric era and absorbed the efficiencies of certain technological innovations, including the bow and arrow and ceramics. Locally, however, Tizon Brownware ceramic vessels dominate archaeological assemblages; Colorado buffware fragments are relatively rare, and could have been obtained simply through trade. Aboriginal agriculture probably hit a socioeconomic brick wall in Southern California where a stable economy focused on generalized but regular exploitation of locally abundant plant foods was simply too efficient and socially reinforced to allow a labor intensive practice of agriculture take root (Bettinger 1999; Hale 2010).

Ethnohistoric (post-AD 1769)

The history of the Native American communities prior to the mid-1700s has largely been reconstructed through later mission-period and early ethnographic accounts. The first records of the Native American inhabitants of the San Diego region come predominantly from European merchants, missionaries, military personnel, and explorers. These brief, and generally peripheral, accounts were prepared with the intent of furthering respective colonial and economic aims, and were combined with observations of the landscape. They were not intended to be unbiased accounts regarding the cultural structures and community practices of the newly encountered cultural groups. The establishment of the missions in the San Diego region brought more extensive documentation of Native American communities, although these groups did not become the focus of formal, in-depth ethnographic study until the early 20th century (Bean and Shipek 1978; Boscana 1846; Fages 1937; Geiger and Meighan 1976; Harrington 1934; Kroeber 1925; Laylander 2000; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). The principal intent of these researchers was to record the precontact, culturally specific practices, ideologies, and languages that had survived the destabilizing effects of missionization and colonialism. This research, often understood as “salvage ethnography,” was driven by the understanding that traditional knowledge was being lost due to the impacts of modernization and cultural

assimilation. Alfred Kroeber applied his “memory culture” approach (Lightfoot 2005, p. 32) by recording languages and oral histories from within the San Diego region. Ethnographic research by Dubois, Kroeber, Harrington, Spier, and others during the early 20th century seemed to indicate that traditional cultural practices and beliefs survived among local Native American communities. These accounts supported, and were supported by, governmental decisions that have made San Diego County the county with the most federally recognized tribes in the United States: 18 tribes on 18 reservations that cover more than 116,000 acres (CSP 2009).

Even though there were many informants for these early ethnographies who were able to provide information from personal experiences about native life before the Europeans, a significantly large proportion of these informants were born after 1850 (Heizer and Nissen 1973); therefore, the documentation of pre-contact, aboriginal culture was being increasingly supplied by individuals born in California after considerable contact with Europeans. As Robert F. Heizer (1978) stated, this is an important issue to note when examining these ethnographies, since considerable culture change had undoubtedly occurred by 1850 among the Native American survivors of what is now California.

The traditional cultural boundaries between the Luiseño and Kumeyaay Native American tribal groups have been well defined by anthropologist Florence C. Shippek (1993; as summarized in San Diego County Board of Supervisors 2007, p. 6):

In 1769, the Kumeyaay national territory started at the coast about 100 miles south of the Mexican border (below Santo Tomas), thence north to the coast at the drainage divide south of the San Luis Rey River including its tributaries. Using the U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, the boundary with the Luiseño then follows that divide inland. The boundary continues on the divide separating Valley Center from Escondido and then up along Bear Ridge to the 2240 contour line and then north across the divide between Valley Center and Woods Valley up to the 1880-foot peak, then curving around east along the divide above Woods Valley.

Based on ethnographic information, it is believed that at least 88 different languages were spoken from Baja California Sur to the southern Oregon state border at the time of Spanish contact (Johnson and Lorenz 2006). The distribution of recorded Native American languages has been dispersed as a geographic mosaic across California through six primary language families (Golla 2007). Because the Project Area is located south of the San Diego River, the Native American inhabitants of the region would have used the Tipai language subgroup of the Yuman language group. Ipai and Tipai, spoken respectively by the northern and southern Kumeyaay communities, are mutually intelligible. For this reason, these two are often treated as dialects of a larger Kumeyaay tribal group rather than as distinctive languages, although this has been debated (Laylander 2010; Luomala 1978).

Victor Golla suggests that there are two language families associated with Native American groups that traditionally lived throughout the San Diego County region. The northern San Diego tribes have traditionally spoken Takic languages that may be assigned to the larger Uto–Aztecan family (Golla 2007:74). These groups include the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. Golla has interpreted the amount of internal diversity within these communities to reflect a “time depth” of approximately 2,000 years. Other researchers have contended that Takic may have diverged from Uto–Aztecan ca. 2600 BC–AD 1, which was then followed by diversification within the Takic-speaking San Diego tribes, occurring at approximately 1500 BC–AD 1000 (Laylander 2010). The majority of Native American tribal groups in the southern San Diego region have traditionally spoken Yuman languages, a subgroup of the Hokan Phylum.

Golla has suggested that the time depth of Hokan is approximately 8,000 years (Golla 2007). The Kumeyaay tribal communities share a common language group with the Cocopa, Quechan, Maricopa, Mojave, and others to east, and the Kiliwa to the south. The time depth for both the Ipai (north of the San Diego River, from Escondido to Lake Henshaw) and the Tipai (south of the San Diego River, the Laguna Mountains through Ensenada) is approximated to be 2,000 years at the most. Laylander has contended that previous research indicates a divergence between Ipai and Tipai to have occurred at approximately AD 600–1200 (Laylander 1985). Despite the distinct linguistic differences between the Takic-speaking tribes to the north, the Ipai-speaking communities in central San Diego, and the Tipai-speaking southern Kumeyaay, attempts to illustrate the distinctions between these groups based solely on cultural material have had only limited success (Pigniolo 2004; True 1966).

The Kumeyaay generally lived in smaller family subgroups that inhabited two or more locations over the course of the year. Although less common, there is sufficient evidence that there were also permanently occupied villages, and that some members may have remained at these locations throughout the year (Owen 1965; Shipek 1982, 1985; Spier 1923). Each autonomous tribelet was internally socially stratified, commonly including higher-status individuals such as a tribal head (*Kwaaypay*), shaman (*Kuseyaay*), and general members with various responsibilities and skills (Shipek 1982). Higher-status individuals tended to have greater rights to land resources, and owned more goods, such as shell money and beads, decorative items, and clothing. To some degree, titles were passed along family lines; however, tangible goods were generally ceremonially burned or destroyed following the deaths of their owners (Luomala 1978). Remains were cremated over a pyre and then relocated to a cremation ceramic vessel that was placed in a removed or hidden location. A broken metate was commonly placed at the location of the cremated remains, with the intent of providing aid and further use after death. Often, at reaching adulthood, tribal members left to other bands to find a partner. Families formed networks of communication and exchange around such partnerships.

Areas or regions identified by known physical landmarks could be recognized as band-specific territories that might be violently defended against use by other members of the Kumeyaay. Water sources and other locations that were rich in natural resources were generally understood to be communal land to be shared among all the Kumeyaay (Luomala 1978). The coastal Kumeyaay exchanged a number of local goods, such as seafood, coastal plants, and various types of shell, for items including acorns, agave, mesquite beans, gourds, and other more inland plants (Luomala 1978). Although evidence for limited marine resource use exists in inland areas, terrestrial animals and other resources would have provided a much larger portion of sustenance. Game animals consisted of rabbits, hares (*Leporidae*), birds, ground squirrels, woodrats (*Neotoma*), deer, bears, mountain lions (*Puma concolor*), bobcats (*Lynx rufus*), coyotes (*Canis latrans*), and others. In lesser numbers, reptiles and amphibians may have been consumed.

A number of local plants were used for food and medicine. These were exploited seasonally and were both traded between regional groups and gathered as a single tribelet moved between habitation areas. Some of the more common of these that might have been procured locally or at higher elevations would have included buckwheat, Agave, Yucca, lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), sugar brush (*Rhus ovata*), sage scrub (*Artemisia californica*), yerba santa (*Eriodictyon*), sage (*Salvia*), Ephedra, prickly pear (*Opuntia*), mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), oak (*Quercus*), willow (*Salix*), and *Juncus* grass, among many others (Wilken 2012).

The Historic Period (post-AD 1542)

Post-contact history for California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), Mexican Period (1822–1848), and American Period (1848–present). European activity in the region began as early as AD 1542, when Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo landed in San Diego Bay. Sebastián Vizcaíno returned in 1602, and it is possible that there were subsequent contacts that went unrecorded. These brief encounters made the local native people aware of the existence of other cultures that were technologically more complex than their own. Epidemic diseases may also have been introduced into the region at an early date, either by direct contacts with the infrequent European visitors or through waves of diffusion emanating from native peoples farther to the east or south (Preston 2002). It is possible, but as yet unproven, that the precipitous demographic decline of native peoples had already begun prior to the arrival of Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra in 1769.

Spanish colonial settlement was initiated in 1769, when multiple expeditions arrived in San Diego by land and sea, and then continued northward through the coastal plain toward Monterey. A military presidio and a mission were soon firmly established at San Diego, despite violent resistance to them from a coalition of native communities in 1776. Private ranchos subsequently established by Spanish and Mexican soldiers, as well as other non-natives, appropriated much of the remaining coastal or near-coastal locations (Pourade 1960–1967).

Mexico's separation from the Spanish empire in 1821 and the secularization of the California missions in the 1830s caused further disruptions to native populations in western San Diego County. Some former mission neophytes were absorbed into the work forces on the ranchos, while others drifted toward the urban centers at San Diego and Los Angeles or moved to the eastern portions of the county where they were able to join still largely autonomous native communities. United States conquest and annexation, together with the gold rush in Northern California, brought many additional outsiders into the region. Development during the following decades was fitful, undergoing cycles of boom and bust, exceptionally drastic towards the late-nineteenth century. With rising populations in the early twentieth century throughout the Southern California region, there were increased demands for important commodities, services, and urban development.

1.3 Records Search Results

On May 4, 2022, a CHRIS records search of the project area and a 1-mile search radius using data obtained from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) located on the campus of San Diego State University, San Diego. The record search was conducted by IC personnel. This search included mapped prehistoric and historic archaeological resources as well as historic built-environment resources; Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site records; technical reports; archival resources; and the Office of Historic Preservation's Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). Record Search results are included in Confidential Appendix A.

1.3.1 Previous Technical Studies

A total of 47 reports were identified in the one-mile search area, with twelve of the reports intersecting the project area. Of the twelve reports (full list in Appendix A), only four reports intersect a substantial portion of the project area. Table 1 below.

Table 1 Previous Cultural Studies Within the Project Area

Report I.D.	Title	Author	Year
SD-01456	Cultural Resources Survey of the South Poway Project	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1984
SD-02703	Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Sycamore and Pomerado 69KU Transmission Line, County of San Diego	Keller Environmental Associates INC.	1993
SD-02765	Archaeological Data Recovery Investigations of the Sycamore Canyon Substation Site (CA-SDI-12254) San Diego, California	AFFINIS	1992
SD-04819	Historical Overview to Land Use and Development Within The Camp Elliott Area	Mooney and Associates	1999
SD-05963	Technical Appendices H1-H5-Cultural Resources Rancho Encantada Draft EIR	City of San Diego	2000
SD-09274	Supplemental Cultural Resources Survey Emergency Storage Project, Geotechnical Boring Locations, San Vicente Pipeline, San Diego County, California	KEA Environmental, INC.	2002
SD-12044	Final Class III Archaeological Inventory for the SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California	Galleos & Associates	2008
SD-12711	Final Inventory Report of the Cultural Resources Within the Approved San Diego Gas & Electric Sunrise Powerlink Final Environmentally Superior Southern Route, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California	ASM AFFILIATES	2010
SD-15998	Cultural Resources Assessment Vulcan Poway Mine Site, City of Poway, San Diego County, California	—	2014
SD-16581	Cultural Resources Investigation of the Vulcan Poway Mine Site, Poway, San Diego County, California	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	2007
SD-01456	Cultural Resources Survey of the South Poway Project	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1984
SD-02703	Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Sycamore Pomerado 69KU Transmission Line, County San Diego California	Keller Environmental Associates INC.	1993

SD-01456 - This cultural resource inventory report is a 2700-acre archaeological field study and cultural resource inventory of South Poway. The company conducting the survey was Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc in 1984, and utilized pedestrian survey with archaeological and Native American monitors, and archival review. No excavation was conducted. This report relocated three previously located sites and documented two new sites. This survey covered the entirety of the current project area and did not locate any resources within the current project area.

SD-05963 -This cultural resource inventory report covers the area on the southern extent of the gen-tie of the current project area. This report has not been digitized by the SCIC; however, SCIC tabular data indicates that a total of ten new resources were recorded as a result of this project. None of the resources associated with this report were located within or adjacent to the current project area.

SD-15998 - This cultural resource assessment report was conducted in 2014 by David Brunzell and provided an archaeological assessment of the Vulcan Poway Mine Site, covering the northern portion of the current project area located within City of Poway limits. This report was CEQA and Section 106 compliant as the lead agencies were the City of Poway and US Army Corp of Engineers respectively. This report documented the assessment of five resources identified in the 2007 Cultural Resources inventory Report (report SD-16581), only one of which (the prehistoric isolate P-37-035861) is located within the current project area. All the resources identified were recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SD-16581 - This cultural resource inventory report by ECORP Consulting Inc. studied the 166-acres parcel that surrounds the northern portion of the current project area. This survey included pedestrian survey, archival research, and tribal outreach to comply with CEQA and Section 106. The lead agencies were the City of Poway and US Army Corp of Engineers respectively. Within the current project area only one single isolate was identified.

1.3.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The records search identified 51 resources. Of the 51 resources only one cultural resource was identified within the project area, a single prehistoric isolate, P-37-035861. The remaining 50 resources recorded outside the project area but within the one-mile search radius consist of 19 prehistoric isolates, 18 prehistoric sites, eight historic sites, and five dual component sites. The cultural resources identified during the SCIC records search for the current project are listed in Table 2. below. Additionally, the records search indicate that no previously recorded historic addresses were located within the project area or within the one-mile search radius.

Table 2 Previous Cultural Resources Within the One-Mile Radius

P-Number	Trinomial	Type	Period	Description
Inside Project Area				
P-37-035861	—	Isolate	Prehistoric	Flake
Buffer Area				
P-37-007231	CA-SDI-007231	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock Milling
P-37-010151	CA-SDI-010151	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
P-37-010152	CA-SDI-010152	Site	Prehistoric	Bedrock Milling
P-37-011655	CA-SDI-011655	Site	Historic	Bedrock Milling
P-37-012254	CA-SDI-012254	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
P-37-012602	CA-SDI-012602	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter
P-37-012603	CA-SDI-012603	Site	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter
P-37-012604	CA-SDI-012604	Site	Dual	Historic Camp and Lithic Scatter
P-37-013755	CA-SDI-013762	Site	Dual	Historic Trash scatter and Single Flake
P-37-013756	CA-SDI-013763	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
P-37-013786	CA-SDI-013789	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
P-37-013787	CA-SDI-013790	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
P-37-013788	CA-SDI-013791	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
P-37-013789	CA-SDI-013792	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
P-37-013790	CA-SDI-013793	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
P-37-013791	CA-SDI-013794	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
P-37-013813	CA-SDI-013816	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter

Table 2 Previous Cultural Resources Within the One-Mile Radius

P-Number	Trinomial	Type	Period	Description
P-37-013818	CA-SDI-013821	Site	Dual	Lithic Scatter and Historic Temporary Camp
P-37-013822	CA-SDI-013825	Site	Dual	Lithic Scatter with Two Historic Cans
P-37-013829	CA-SDI-013829	Site	Dual	Historic Refuse Deposit and Prehistoric Metate Frags
P-37-013843	CA-SDI-013843	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
P-37-013844	CA-SDI-013844	Site	Historic	Historic Foundations
P-37-013859	—	Isolate	Prehistoric	Isolate-Flake
P-37-013860	—	Isolate	Prehistoric	Isolate-Flake
P-37-013861	—	Isolate	Prehistoric	Isolate-Core Tool
P-37-014088	CA-SDI-014027	Site	Historic	Historic Structure and Refuse
P-37-014090	CA-SDI-014029	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
P-37-014118	—	Isolate	Prehistoric	Isolate-Core Tool and Flake
P-37-014121	—	Isolate	Prehistoric	Isolate-Tool
P-37-014276	—	Isolate	Prehistoric	Isolate-flake
P-37-015065	—	Isolate	Prehistoric	Isolate-Core
P-37-015066	—	Isolate	Prehistoric	Isolate-Core
P-37-015067	—	Isolate	Prehistoric	Isolate-Two Flakes
P-37-015484	CA-SDI-018318	Site	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
P-37-015486	—	Isolate	Prehistoric	Isolate-Flake
P-37-015487	—	Isolate	Prehistoric	Isolate-Flake
P-37-017181	—	Isolate	Prehistoric	Isolate-Flake
P-37-017182	—	Isolate	Prehistoric	Isolate-Flake
P-37-017183	—	Isolate	Prehistoric	Isolate-Core
P-37-017184	—	Isolate	Prehistoric	Isolate-Core
P-37-017185	—	Isolate	Prehistoric	Isolate-Core
P-37-017188	—	Isolate	Prehistoric	Isolate-Two Flakes
P-37-017191	CA-SDI-015158	Site	Prehistoric	Quarry and Lithic Scatter
P-37-017192	CA-SDI-015159	Site	Historic	Plane Remnants
P-37-033557	—	Site	Historic	Pomerado Road
P-37-035860	CA-SDI-021870	Site	Historic	Rock Features
P-37-035862	—	Isolate	Prehistoric	Isolate
P-37-035863	—	Isolate	Prehistoric	Isolate
P-37-038483	—	Site	Historic	SDGE Transmission Line
P-37-039447	—	Site	Historic	SDGE Transmission Line

Historic Aerial Photographs

The project area was reviewed on historic aerial photographs via Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC (NETR) from the years 1953, 1964, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1978, 1980, 1981, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2003,

2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018, and the UC Santa Barbra Library Aerial Photography Information FrameFinder (UCSB) from the years, 1939 and 1953.

Aerial imagery indicates that the project area has been left primarily untouched, while areas around it has been heavily modified with mining and commercial development. To the south of the project area the Vulcan Poway sand mine has been in operation between 1953 and 1964. The area around the project area is relatively hilly and development from 1953 to 1987 consisted primarily of dirt roads being established along the adjacent hilltops. 1989 saw the beginning of large-scale grading in Southern Poway, between contemporary Gregg St and Kirkham Wy. Mass grading continued east through the early 1990s. project area appears to have been rough graded multiple times between 1989 and 1997. Adjacent to the project area a north south running road, Paige Street, was rough cut in 1991 and completed by 1994. This road connects Kirkham Way to Beeler Canyon Rd.

1.4 Applicable Regulations

Cultural resource regulations that apply to the project area are the City of Poway, the Local Register, CEQA, and provisions for the CRHR.

Historic and archaeological districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects are assigned significance based on their exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance.

1.4.1 State Level Regulations

CEQA

CEQA requires that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated against the potential for environmental damage, including effects to historical resources. Historical resources are recognized as part of the environment under CEQA. The act defines historical resources as “any object, building, structure, site, area, or place that is historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (Division I, Public Resources Code, Section 5021.1[b]).

Lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate historical resources against the CRHR criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project’s impacts to historical resources. Mitigation of adverse impacts is required if the proposed project will cause substantial adverse change. Substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired. While demolition and destruction are fairly obvious significant impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation crosses the threshold of substantial adverse change. The CEQA Guidelines provide that a project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) is considered to materially impair the resource’s significance. The CRHR is used in the consideration of historical resources relative to significance for purposes of CEQA. The CRHR includes resources listed in, or formally determined eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts), or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory, may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to

be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise. CEQA significance criteria are modeled after those identified in Section 106.

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852), which consist of the following:

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage; or
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; or
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In the event that Native American human remains or related cultural material are encountered, Section 15064.5(e) of the State CEQA Guidelines (as incorporated from Public Resources Code Section 5097.98) and Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 define the subsequent protocol. In the event of the accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, no further disturbance shall occur in the area of the find until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) who would identify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The property owner or their representative is required to consult with the MLD to determine the proper treatment and disposition of the human remains. The MLD may make recommendations to the property owner or their representative, or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 (California Code of Regulations, Title 14; Chapter 3; Article 5; Section 15064.5(e)).

Native American Consultation (Assembly Bill 52)

California Assembly Bill (AB) 52, which took effect July 1, 2015, establishes a consultation process between California Native American Tribes and lead agencies to address tribal concerns regarding project impacts to “tribal cultural resources” (TCR) and mitigation for such impacts. Public Resources Code section 21074(a) defines TCR and states that a project that has the potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a TCR is a project that may have an adverse effect on the environment. A TCR is defined as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, and object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that is either:

- Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or a local register of historical resources, or
- Determined by a lead agency to be a TCR.

California Register of Historical Resources (California Public Resources Code Section 5020 et seq.)

In California, the term “cultural resource” includes but is not limited to “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s cultural resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and

feasible, from substantial adverse change” (California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(a)). A resource is eligible for listing in the CRHR if the State Cultural Resources Commission determines that it is a significant resource and that it meets any of the following National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria (California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c)):

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
2. Associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Resources less than 50 years old are not considered for listing in the CRHR, but may be considered if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of the resource (see 14 CCR, Section 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing on the NRHP are automatically listed on the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local cultural resource surveys. The SHPO maintains the CRHR.

Native American Historic Cultural Sites (California Public Resources Code Section 5097 et seq.)

The Native American Historic Resources Protection Act (Public Resources Code Section 5097, et seq.) addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and establishes the NAHC to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resources Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year in jail to deface or destroy an Indian historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (California Repatriation Act), enacted in 2001, requires all state agencies and museums that receive state funding and that have possession or control over collections of human remains or cultural items, as defined, to complete an inventory and summary of these remains and items on or before January 1, 2003, with certain exceptions. The California Repatriation Act also provides a process for the identification and repatriation of these items to the appropriate tribes.

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains

shall occur until the County coroner has examined the remains (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5b). If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5c). The NAHC will notify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 24 hours of notification of the MLD by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans.

2 Guidelines for Determining Significance

2.1 CEQA Guidelines

According to CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change:

- Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
 - Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
 - Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a tribal cultural resource that convey its cultural significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
- If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

- The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5); and
- The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

Section 21074 applies to effects to tribal cultural resources. AB 52 creates a new category of environmental resources that must be considered under CEQA: “tribal cultural resources.” AB 52 is applicable to a project for which a Notice of Preparation is filed on or after July 2015. AB 52 adds tribal cultural resources to the categories of cultural resources in CEQA, which had formerly been limited to historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources. “Tribal cultural resources” are defined as either (1) “sites, features, places cultural landscapes, sacred places and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” that are included in the state register of historical resources or a local register of historical resources, or that are determined to be eligible for inclusion in the state register; or (2) resources determined by the lead agency, in its discretion, to be significant based on the criteria for listing in the state register.

3 Analysis of Project Effects

3.1 Methods

3.1.1 Field Methods

Dudek archaeologist Jessica Colston conducted an intensive pedestrian cultural survey of the proposed project area on August 18, 2022. Ms. Colston was accompanied by Red Tail Environmental, Inc. Native American Monitor Larry Sutton. Ground visibility was excellent (>90%) in approximately 70% of the project area; consisting of areas with no vegetation. The remaining 30% of the project area exhibited poor (<5%) visibility in areas with dense vegetation or where cleared areas have been landscaped with groundcover gravels. The area has been heavily disturbed along the gen-tie corridor, and moderately disturbed by brush management and lot grading activities in the northern portion. This was evidenced by graded surfaces, discarded gravel, and open pits, as well as graded roads and exposed manhole covers. Archaeological survey methods met the Secretary of Interior Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeological survey and evaluation. The project area was subject to a 100% survey with transects spaced no more than 15 meters apart and oriented in cardinal directions. Survey crew was equipped with a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver with sub-meter accuracy. Location-specific photographs were taken using an Apple 8th Generation iPad equipped with 8 MP resolution and georeferenced PDF maps of the project area. Accuracy of this device ranged between 3 meters and 10 meters. Evidence for buried cultural deposits was opportunistically sought through inspection of natural or artificial erosion exposures and the spoils from rodent burrows. No artifacts were identified or collected within the City portion of the project area during the survey. Field recording and photo documentation of features and the project area was completed.

Documentation of cultural resources complied with the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716-44740) and the California Office of Historic Preservation Planning Bulletin Number 4(a). All sites identified during this inventory were recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation Form DPR 523 (Series 1/95), using the Instructions for Recording Historical Resources (Office of Historic Preservation 1995).

3.1.2 Native American Participation/Consultation

Dudek requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File for the project area on August 22, 2022 (Appendix B). Results will be included in the final draft of this report. To date, no TCRs were identified in the project area by the NAHC, local tribes, or Native American monitor for the project area.

3.2 Survey Results

The project area has been heavily disturbed by development activities within and immediately adjacent to the Vulcan Mine. The northern portion of the battery storage area appeared to have had multiple small excavations performed and left open (Figure 3). This created four pilot pits on the ridge lines of the area. A graded path along the ridgeline appears to have been historically used for access to the peak (Figure 4). This did not appear to be an active roadway. Although the depth of disturbance is unknown at this time, the 1959 aerial shows the entire site disked and/or plowed with all native vegetation removed.

The northern pad is situated on a hill peak with surrounding slopes over 30% (Figure 5). From the pad area the gen-tie alignment extends to intersect with Paine St., currently in use at the Vulcan Mine as a haul road. The gen-tie continues from Paine St. to Green Valley Ct. Green Valley Ct appears to be completely developed, with manholes located along the full length and other utility indicators. The section southeast of Stonebridge Pkwy, appears to have vegetation removal and previous grading long the surface of the alignment.

The survey team could not relocate the previously recorded isolate, P-37-035861. Cultural resource locations can be seen on Confidential Figure 1 (Confidential Appendix C) and in individual location maps in each site form (Confidential Appendix B).

Figure 3. Overview of pilot excavation pit adjacent to the peak of northern portion, view to the southwest.





Figure 4. Overview of graded path along ridge of northern portion, view to the south.



Figure 5. Overview of eastern slope looking north towards Kirkham Way, showing steep slope.

3.2.1 P-37-035861

This prehistoric isolate consists of a interior quartzite flake found on the ground surface. Vegetation consists of creosote bush scrub and white bursage. Topography is sloping with 10–25° slope.

This isolate does not qualify as eligible for National Register or California Register nomination based on its limited attributes and absence of significant associations.

4 Interpretation of Resource Importance and Impact Identification

4.1 Resource Importance and Management Concerns

This cultural resource inventory was conducted in compliance with CEQA and City regulations. This study will assist the City in managing cultural resources throughout construction of the proposed project.

One resource was identified within the project area, with P-37-035861. The following section outlines the impact analysis and management recommendations associated with the presence of resources within the project area.

4.2 Impact Analysis

P-37-035861 does not contain any unique characteristics nor does it contain data potential beyond existing documentation. Therefore, this resource is recommended as not significant under CEQA. This resource would be destroyed by grading or other construction activities. As this resource has no data potential or any other historical significance, the impacts would be considered less than significant and do not require any management actions.

Due to the heavily disturbed nature of the project site, and minimal presence of archaeological resources within the project site, no further management recommendations are necessary beyond standard measures to address unanticipated discoveries of cultural resources and human remains (see below). No archaeological monitoring is recommended however the City will perform consultation with Native American tribes at their discretion which may result in the need for tribal monitoring.

Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources.

In the unlikely event that archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the proposed project, all construction work occurring within 50 feet of the find shall immediately stop until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether additional study is warranted. Depending upon the significance of the find, the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA, additional work such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery may be warranted.

Conduct Archaeological Sensitivity Training for Construction Personnel

Dudek recommends that construction personnel training include a discussion concerning resources located in proximity to designated work areas. As resources are located within or adjacent to anticipated work areas, the potential to impact these resources can be managed appropriately, provided construction personnel communicate and work with monitors on site.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the County Coroner shall be notified within 24 hours of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined, within two working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the most likely descended (MLD) from the deceased Native American. The MLD shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative.

Table 3 Management Summary of City of Poway Resources

Resource Number	Period	Significance/ Eligibility Status	Impact	Recommendations
P-37-035861	Prehistoric	(CEQA: Not Significant; CRHR: Not Eligible; Local Register: Not Eligible)	Not Significant	N/A

5 References

16 U.S.C. 470–470x-6. National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

36 CFR 60. National Register of Historic Places.

36 CFR 800.1–800.16 and Appendix A. Protection of Historic Properties.

48 FR 44720–44726. “The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act.” April 24, 1998.

Apple, Rebecca McCorkle, Andrew York, Andrew Pignolo, James H. Cleland, and Stephen Van Wormer
1997 Archaeological Survey and Evaluation Program for the Salton Sea Test Base, Imperial County, California. KEA Environmental, San Diego.

Bannon, John F.

1974 The Spanish Borderlands Frontier, 1513-1821. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

Bean, Lowell John, Jerry Schaefer, and Sylvia Brakke Vane

1995 Archaeological, Ethnographic, and Ethnohistoric Investigations at Tahquitz Canyon, Palm Springs, California. Cultural Systems Research, Menlo Park, California. Prepared for Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.

Begole, Robert S.

1973 An Archaeological Survey in the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park: 1972. Preliminary Report. Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly 9(2):27-55.

1976 A Continuing Archaeological Survey in the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park: 1975-1976 Report. Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly 12(2):1-24.

Blake, William P.

1853 Geological Report. In Report of Explorations in California for Railroad Routes to Connect with the Routes Near the 35th and 32nd Parallels of North Latitude, by R. S. Williamson. U.S. War Department, Washington, D.C.

Bolton, Herbert Eugene

1930 Anza’s California Expeditions. 5 vols. University of California Press, Berkeley.

1936 Rim of Christendom: A Biography of Eusebio Francisco Kino, Pacific Coast Pioneer. Macmillan, New York.

Burrus, Ernest J.

1971 Kino and Manje, Explorers of Sonora and Arizona: Their Vision of the Future. Jesuit Historical Institute, Rome.

Carrico, Richard L., Dennis Quillen, and Dennis Gallegos

1982 Cultural Resource Inventory and National Register Assessment of the Southern California Edison Palo Verde to Devers Transmission Line Corridor (California Portion). WESTEC Services, San Diego. Prepared for Southern California Edison.

Cleland, James H., and Rebecca McCorkle Apple

2003 A View across the Cultural Landscape of the Lower Colorado Desert: Cultural Resource Investigations for the North Baja Pipeline Project. EDAW, San Diego.

Colton, Harold S.

1945 The Patayan Problem in the Colorado River Valley. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 1:114-121.

Cory, H.T.

1914 The Imperial Valley and the Salton Sink. John J. Newbegin, San Francisco.

Crabtree, Don E.

1981 Archaeology. In *A Cultural Resources Overview of the Colorado Desert Planning Units*, by Elizabeth von Till Warren, Robert H. Crabtree, Claude N. Warren, Martha Knack, and Richard McCarty, pp. 25-54. USDI Bureau of Land Management, California Desert District, Riverside.

County of San Diego, 2007. *Guidelines for Determining Significance, Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources*. Land Use and Environment Group, Department of Planning and Land Use, Department of Public Works, San Diego County, California.

Davis, Emma Lou, Kathryn H. Brown, and Jacqueline Nichols

1980 Evaluation of Early Human Activities and Remains in the Colorado Desert. Great Basin Foundation, San Diego.

DeStanley, Mildred

1966 The Salton Sea Yesterday and Today. Triumph Press, Inc., Los Angeles.

Dibbleem T.W. and J.A. Minch

2008 Geologic Map of the Borrego and Borrego Mountain 15' Quadrangles, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California. Map DF-409. Dibblee Geological Foundation, Santa Barbara, CA. Available online at ngmdb.usgs.gov/Prodesc/proddesc_86843.htm. Accessed October 18, 2019.

Donohue, John Augustine

1969 After Kino: Jesuit Missions in Northwestern New Spain, 1711-1767. Jesuit Historical Institute, Rome.

Dowd, M.J.

1960 Historic Salton Sea. Office of Public Information, Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, California.

Duke, Alton

1973 When the Colorado River Quit the Ocean. Southwest Printers, Yuma, Arizona.

Ezell, Paul

1984 A New Look at the San Dieguito Culture. *San Diego State University Cultural Resource Management Casual Papers* 3(2):103-109.

Fitch, Marcella K.E.

1961 History of the Economic Development of the Salton Sea Area. Unpublished thesis presented to the faculty of the Department of History, University of Southern California.

Forbes, Jack D.

1965 *Warriors of the Colorado: The Yumas of the Quechan Nation and Their Neighbors*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Forde, C. Daryll

1931 *Ethnography of the Yuma Indians*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 28:83-278. Berkeley.

Garcés, Francisco

1900 *On the Trail of a Spanish Pioneer: The Diary and Itinerary of Francisco Garcés (Missionary Priest) in His Travels through Sonora, Arizona, and California, 1775-1776*. Edited by Elliott Coues. F. P. Harper, New York.

Gurrola, L.D. and T.K. Rockwell

1996 *Timing and Slip for Prehistoric Earthquakes on the Superstition Mountain Fault, Imperial Valley, Southern California*. *Journal of Geophysical Research* 101:5977-5985.

Hargrave, Lyndon L.

1938 *Results of a Study of the Cohonina Branch of the Patayan Culture in 1938*. Museum of Northern Arizona Museum Notes 11(6):43-50.

Hayden, Julian D.

1976 *Pre-Altithermal Archaeology in the Sierra Pinacate, Sonora, Mexico*. *American Antiquity* 41:274-289.

Heintzelman, S. P.

1857 *Indian Affairs of the Pacific*. House Executive Document 76:34-58. 34th Congress, 3rd Session, Washington, D.C.

Hodge, Frederick Webb

1907 *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico*. Bureau of American Ethnography Bulletin No. 30. Washington, D.C.

Hoyt, Franklyn

1948 *A History of the Desert Region of Riverside County from 1540 to the Completion of the Railroad to Yuma in 1877*. Unpublished thesis presented to the faculty of the Department of History, University of Southern California.

Jaeger, Edmund C.

1965 *The California Deserts*. 4th ed. Stanford University Press, Palo Alto, California.

Johnston, Francis J.

1977 *The Bradshaw Trail: Narrative and Notes*. *Historical Portraits of Riverside County*. Edited by John R. Brumgardt. Historical Commission Press, Riverside, California. Pp. 32-39.

1980 *Two Southern California Trade Trails*. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 2:88-96.

Johnston, Francis J., and Patricia H. Johnston

1957 *An Indian Trail Complex of the Central Colorado Desert: A Preliminary Survey*. University of California Archaeological Survey Reports 37:22-34. Berkeley.

King, James E., and Thomas R. Van Devender

1977 Pollen Analysis of Fossil Packrat Middens from the Sonoran Desert. *Quaternary Research* 8:191-204.

Kino, Eusebio Francisco

1919 *Kino's Historical Memoir of Pimeria Alta: A Contemporary Account of the Beginnings of California, Sonora, and Arizona*. Edited by Herbert E. Bolton. Arthur H. Clark, Cleveland, Ohio.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

1943 Classification of the Yuman Languages. *University of California Publications in Linguistics* 1:21-40. Berkeley.

Kroeber, Clifton B.

1980 Lower Colorado River Peoples: Hostilities and Hunger, 1850-1857. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 2:187-190.

Lamb, Blaine P.

1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of Ethnology Bulletin 78. Washington, DC.

Lawton, Harry W.

1976 History and Ethnohistory of the Yuha Desert (1769-1865). In *Background to Prehistory of the Yuha Desert Region*, edited by Philip J. Wilke, pp. 43-72. Ballena Press Anthropological Papers No. 5. Ramona, California.

Laylander, Don

1997 The Last Days of Lake Cahuilla: The Elmore Site. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 33(1-2):1-138.

LeConte, John L.

1855 Account of Some Volcanic Springs in the Desert of the Colorado, Southern California. *The American Journal of Science and Arts* (2nd series) XIX(55):1-6.

Li, Hong-Chun, Chen-Feng You, The-Lung Ku, Xiao-Mei Xu, H. Paul Borchheim, Nai-Jung Wan, Ruo-Mei Wang, and Min-Lin Shen

2008 Isotopic and Geochemical Evidence of Palaeoclimate Changes in Salton Basin, California, during the past 20 kyr: 2. $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ Ratio in Lake Tufa as an Indicator of Connection between Colorado River and Salton Basin. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, and Palaeoecology* 259:198-212.

Love, Bruce, and Mariam Dahdul

2002 Desert Chronologies and the Archaic Period in the Coachella Valley. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 38(2-3):65-86.

McCarthy, Daniel F.

1982 The Coco-Maricopa Trail Network. In *Cultural Resource Inventory and National Register Assessment of the Southern California Edison Palo Verde to Devers Transmission Line Corridor (California Portion)*, by Richard L. Carrico, Dennis K. Quillen, and Dennis R. Gallegos, Appendix C. WESTEC Services, San Diego. Prepared for Southern California Edison.

1993 Prehistoric Land-Use at McCoy Spring: An Arid-Land Oasis in Eastern Riverside County, California. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.

McDonald, Alison Meg

1992 Indian Hill Rockshelter and Aboriginal Cultural Adaptation in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, Southeastern California. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.

McGuire, Randall H., and Michael B. Schiffer

1982 Problems in Culture History. In Hohokam and Patayan, edited by Randall H. McGuire and Michael B. Schiffer, pp. 153-222. Academic Press, New York.

Melzer, Aron J., Thomas K. Rockwell, and Lewis A. Owen

2006 Recent and Long-term Behavior of the Brawley Fault Zone, Imperial Valley, California: An Escalation in Slip Rate? Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America 96(6):2304-2328.

Moratto, Michael J.

1984 California Archaeology. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

2009 Late Holocene Fluctuations of Ancient Lake Cahuilla. Paper presented at the Jay von Werlhof Symposium, Ocotillo, California.

Moratto, Michael J., Melinda C. Horne, Robert J. Lichtenstein, Dennis McDouball, Michael J. Mirro, and Marilyn J. Wyss

2007 Archaeological Evaluation Report, 33-011573 (CA-RIV 6896) and 33-011574 (CA-RIV-6897), I-10/ Jefferson Street Interchange Improvement Project, Indio, Riverside County, California. Applied EarthWorks, Hemet, California.

Morton, Paul K.

1977 Geology and Mineral Resources of Imperial County, California. County Report No. 7. California Division of Mines and Geology, Sacramento.

NETR (National Environmental Title Research)

2019 Address search for Yaqui Pass Road, Borrego Springs, California. Accessed October 7, 2019. <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.

Nordland, Ole J.

1977 Three Words that Built Coachella Valley: Water, Will, Vision. Historical Portraits of Riverside County. Edited by John R. Brumgardt. Historical Commission Press, Riverside, California. Pp. 54-64.

NPS (National Park Service)

2009 Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines [As Amended and Annotated]. Electronic document, http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_0.htm, Accessed on March 19, 2009.

Pendleton, Lorann

1986 The Archaeology of the Picacho Basin, Southeast California. Wirth Environmental Services, San Diego.

Pepper, Tony

1999 "Divers Examine Wreck of Plane in Salton Sea." Los Angeles Times, p. A-3. June 15.

Pourade, Richard F.

1971 *Anza Conquers the Desert: The Anza Expeditions from Mexico to California and the Founding of San Francisco, 1774 to 1776.* Copley Books, San Diego.

Porretta, Philip P.

1980 *California's Lost Mission, San Pedro y San Pablo de Bicuñer.* Unpublished manuscript, South Coastal Information Center, San Diego.

Rockwell, T. K., C. C. Loughman, and P. M. Merrifield

1990 Late Quaternary Rate of Slip along the San Jacinto Fault Zone near Anza, Southern California. *Journal of Geophysical Research* 95(B6):8593-8605.

Rogers, Malcolm J.

1929 The Stone Art of the San Dieguito Plateau. *American Anthropologist* 31:454-467.

1936 Yuman Pottery Making. San Diego Museum Papers No. 2.

1939 Early Lithic Industries of the Lower Basin of the Colorado River and Adjacent Desert Areas. San Diego Museum Papers No. 3.

1945 An Outline of Yuman Prehistory. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 1:167-198. Albuquerque.

1958 San Dieguito Implements from the Terraces of the Rincon-Pantano and Rillito Drainage System. *The Kiva* 24:1-23.

1966 *Ancient Hunters of the Far West.* Union-Tribune Publishing, San Diego.

Rosen, Martin D.

1995 IMP-6427, A Lake Cahuilla Shell Bead Manufacturing Site. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 8:87-104.

Ross, Delmer G.

1992 *Gold Road to La Paz: An Interpretative Guide to the Bradshaw Trail.* Tales of the Mojave Road Number Nineteen. Tales of the Mohave Road Publishing Company, Essex. California.

Russell, John C., Clyde M. Woods, and Jackson Underwood

2002 *An Assessment of the Imperial Sand Dunes as a Native American Cultural Landscape.* EDAW, San Diego.

San Diego County Board of Supervisors. 2007. *County of San Diego CEQA Guidelines.* San Diego: San Diego County.

San Diego Genealogical Society

n.d. *Census 1860, San Diego County.* San Diego Genealogical Society, San Diego.

Schaefer, Jerry

1988 *Lowland Patayan Adaptations to Ephemeral Alkali Pans at Superstition Mountain, West Mesa, Imperial County, California.* Brian F. Mooney Associates, San Diego.

1994 *The Challenge of Archaeological Research in the Colorado Desert: Recent Approaches and Discoveries.* *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 16:60-80.

2000 *Archaeological Investigations at a Protohistoric Fish Camp on the Receding Shoreline of Ancient Lake Cahuilla, Imperial County, California.* ASM Affiliates, Encinitas, California.

2007 A Treatment Plan for Mitigation of Effects to Cultural Resources from the All-American Canal Lining Project, Imperial County, California. ASM Affiliates, Carlsbad, California.

Schaefer, Jerry, and Don Laylander

2007 The Colorado Desert: Ancient Adaptations to Wetlands and Wastelands. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp. 247-258. Altamira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

Schroeder, Albert H.

1952 A Brief Survey of the Lower Colorado River from Davis Dam to the International Border. Manuscript on file, National Park Service, Boulder City, Nevada.

1957 The Hakataya Cultural Tradition. *American Antiquity* 23:176-178.

1958 Lower Colorado River Buffware. In *Pottery Types of the Southwest*, edited by Harold S. Colton. Museum of Northern Arizona Ceramic Series 3D. Flagstaff.

1961 The Archaeological Excavations at Willow Beach, Arizona, 1950. University of Utah Anthropological Papers No. 50. Salt Lake City.

1975 The Hohokam, Sinagua and the Hakataya. *Imperial Valley College Occasional Papers* No. 3. El Centro, California.

1979 *Prehistory: Hakataya*. In *Southwest*, edited by Alfonso Ortiz, pp. 100-107. *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 9, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Sedelmayr, Jacobo

1955 Jacobo Sedelmayr, : Missionary, Frontiersman, Explorer in Arizona and Sonora: Four Original Manuscript Narratives. Edited by Peter Masten Dunne. Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society, Tucson.

Spier, Leslie

1933 *Yuman Tribes of the Gila River*. University of Chicago Press.

Sutton, Mark Q., Mark E. Basgall, Jill K. Gardner, and Mark W. Allen

2007 Advances in Understanding Mojave Desert Prehistory. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp. 247-258. Altamira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

Taylor, R. E., L. A. Payen, C. A. Prior, P. J. Slota, Jr., R. Gillespie, J. A. J. Gowlett, R. E. M. Hedges, A. J. T. Jull, T. H. Zabel, D. J. Donahue, and R. Berger

1985 Major Revisions in the Pleistocene Age Assignments for North American Human Skeletons by C-14 Accelerator Mass Spectrometry: None Older than 11,000 C-14 Years B.P. *American Antiquity* 50:136-140.

Thomas, Andrew P. and Thomas K. Rockwell

1996 A 300- to 550-year History of Slip on the Imperial Fault near the U.S.-Mexican Border: Missing Slip at the Imperial Fault Bottleneck. *Journal of Geophysical Research* 101:5987-5997

Van Devender, Thomas R.

1990 Late Quaternary Vegetation and Climate of the Sonoran Desert, United States and Mexico. In *Packrat Middens: The Last 40,000 Years of Biotic Change*, edited by J. L. Betancourt, Thomas R. Van Devender, and Paul S. Martin, pp. 134-165. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Van Devender, Thomas R., and W. Geoffrey Spaulding

1979 Development of Vegetation and Climate in the Southwestern United States. *Science* 204:701-710.

1983 Development of Vegetation and Climate in the Southwestern United States. In *Origin and Evolution of Deserts*, edited by Stephen G. Wells and Donald R. Haragan, pp. 131-156. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

Vaughan, Sheila J.

1982 A Replicative Systems Analysis of the San Dieguito Component at the C. W. Harris Site. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

Wahoff, Tanya L.

1999 Flaked Lithic Tools from Recent Investigations on the Salton Sea Test Base. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 12:20-27.

Warren, Claude N.

1967 The San Dieguito Complex: A Review and Hypothesis. *American Antiquity* 32:168-185.

1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*, by Michael J. Moratto, pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Warren, Elizabeth von Till, and Ralph J. Roske

1981 Cultural Resources of the California Desert, 1776-1980: Historic Trails and Wagon Roads. USDI Bureau of Land Management, California Desert District, Riverside.

Warren, Claude N., and Delbert L. True

1961 The San Dieguito Complex and Its Place in California Prehistory. University of California, Los Angeles, *Archaeological Survey Annual Report 1960-1961*:246-338.

Warren, Elizabeth von Till, Robert H. Crabtree, Claude N. Warren, Martha Knack, and Richard McCarthy

1981 A Cultural Resources Overview of the Colorado Desert Planning Units. USDI Bureau of Land Management, California Desert District, Riverside.

Waters, Michael R.

1980 Lake Cahuilla: Late Quaternary Lacustrine History of the Salton Trough, California. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Geosciences, University of Arizona.

1982a Lowland Patayan Ceramic Tradition. In *Hohokam and Patayan: Prehistory of Southwestern Arizona*, edited by Randall H. McGuire and Michael B. Schiffer, pp. 275-297. Academic Press, New York.

1982b The Lowland Patayan Ceramic Typology. In *Hohokam and Patayan*, edited by Randall H. McGuire and Michael B. Schiffer, pp. 537-570. Academic Press, New York.

1983a Man and Pleistocene Lake Cahuilla, California. *Journal of New World Archaeology* 5(3):1-3.

1983b Late Holocene Lacustrine Chronology and Archaeology of Ancient Lake Cahuilla, California. *Quaternary Research* 19:373-387.

Weide, David L.

1976 Regional Environmental History of the Yuha Desert Region. In *Background to Prehistory of the Yuha Desert Region*, edited by Philip J. Wilke, pp. 9-20. Ballena Press Anthropological Papers No. 5. Ramona, California.

Wilke, Philip J.

1976 Background to Prehistory of the Yuha Desert. Ballena Press Anthropological Papers No. 5. Ramona, California.

1978 Late Prehistoric Human Ecology at Lake Cahuilla, Coachella Valley, California. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility No. 38. Berkeley

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

6 List of Preparers and Persons and Organizations Contacted

Micah Hale (Dudek): Acted as Principal Investigator and approved the technical report.

Jessica Colston (Dudek): Acted as Field Director, conducted fieldwork and coauthored the technical report.

Larry Sutton (Red Tail Environmental): Acted as Native American monitor.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix A
CONFIDENTIAL
SCIC Record Search Results

Appendix B

NAHC and Tribal Outreach

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95501
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Dudek No. 12655.07
County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle

Name: Poway
Township: 4S, 14S Range: 2W, 1W Section(s): T4S, R 2W; S: 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, 36 // T14S;R1W: S:19, 30,31

Company/Firm/Agency:

Dudek

Contact Person: Jessica Colston

Street Address: 605 Third Street

City: Encinitas, CA Zip: 92024

Phone: (760) 815-6642 Extension: _____

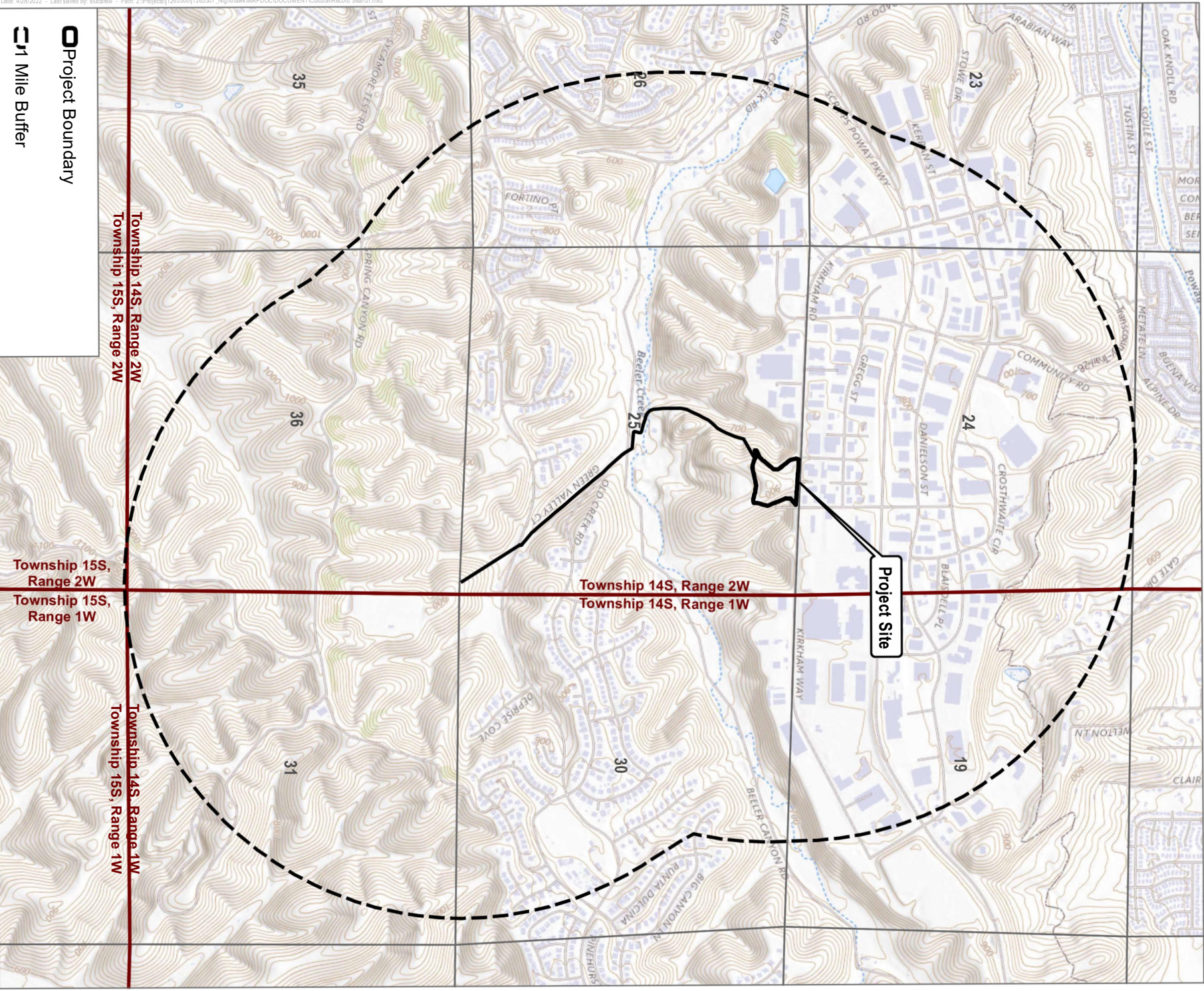
Fax: _____



Email: jcolston@dudek.com

Project Description:

The project site consists of a gen tie along existing roads, and development of a facility adjacent to the current Granite gravel yard.

Project Location Map is attached



 Project Boundary
 1 Mile Buffer

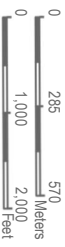
Township 15S,
Range 2W
Township 15S,
Range 1W

Township 14S, Range 2W
Township 14S, Range 1W

Township 14S, Range 2W
Township 15S, Range 2W

Township 14S, Range 1W
Township 15S, Range 1W

Project Site



SOURCE: USGS National Map 2022;
Poway Quadrangle; Township 4S, Range 2W

Records Search
Dudek P#: 12655.07 Project

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 25, 2022

Jessica Colston
Dudek

Via Email to: jcolston@dudek.com

Re: Dudek No. 12655.07 Project, San Diego County

Dear Ms. Colston:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[VAVANT]

COMMISSIONER
[VACANT]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
10/25/2022**

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande

Raymond Welch, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside, CA, 92040
Phone: (619) 443 - 6612
Fax: (619) 443-0681
counciloffice@barona-nsn.gov

Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 368 - 4382
Fax: (619) 445-9126
ceo@ebki-nsn.gov

Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 933 - 2200
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

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

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

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

Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians

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

Jamul Indian Village

Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4855
lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov

Jamul Indian Village

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

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians

Carmen Lucas,
P.O. Box 775 Kwaaymii
Pine Valley, CA, 91962 Diegueno
Phone: (619) 709 - 4207

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Dudek No. 12655.07 Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
10/25/2022**

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay
Nation**

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

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

**Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

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

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic
Officer, Resource Management
1 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 659 - 2314
epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov

**San Pasqual Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

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

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

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

**San Pasqual Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

Allen Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365 Diegueno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

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

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Dudek No. 12655.07 Project, San Diego County.

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9485 13

BARONA GROUP OF THE CAPITAN GRANDE
RAYMOND WELCH CHAIRPERSON
1095 BARONA RD
LAKESIDE CA 92040-1516

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9485 68

CAMPO BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
RALPH GOFF CHAIRPERSON
36190 CHURCH RD STE 1
CAMPO CA 91906-2732

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9485 99

EWIIAAPAAYP BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS
ROBERT PINTO CHAIRPERSON
4054 WILLOWS RD
ALPINE CA 91901-1620

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9486 12

EWIIAAPAAYP BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS
MICHAEL GARCIA VICE CHAIRPERSON
4054 WILLOWS RD
ALPINE CA 91901-1620

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9486 43

IIPAY NATION OF SANTA YSABEL
VIRGIL PEREZ CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 130
SANTA YSABEL CA 92070-0130

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9486 81

IIPAY NATION OF SANTA YSABEL
CLINT LINTON DIRECTOR OF CULTURAL RESOURCES
PO BOX 507
SANTA YSABEL CA 92070-0507

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9487 04

INAJA-COSMIT BAND OF INDIANS
REBECCA OSUNA CHAIRPERSON
2005 S ESCONDIDO BLVD
ESCONDIDO CA 92025-8207

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9487 28

JAMUL INDIAN VILLAGE
LISA CUMPER TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
PO BOX 612
JAMUL CA 91935-0612

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9487 35

JAMUL INDIAN VILLAGE
ERICA PINTO CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 612
JAMUL CA 91935-0612

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9487 66

KWAAYMII LAGUNA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
CARMEN LUCAS
PO BOX 775
PINE VALLEY CA 91962-0775

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9487 80

LA POSTA BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
GWENDOLYN PARADA CHAIRPERSON
8 CRESTWOOD RD
BOULEVARD CA 91905-9725

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9487 97

LA POSTA BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
JAVAUGHN MILLER TRIBAL ADMINISTRATOR
8 CRESTWOOD RD
BOULEVARD CA 91905-9725

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9488 27

MANZANITA BAND OF KUMEYAAY NATION
ANGELA ELLIOTT SANTOS CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 1302
BOULEVARD CA 91905-0402

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9488 58

MESA GRANDE BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
MICHAEL LINTON CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 270
SANTA YSABEL CA 92070-0270

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9488 72

SAN PASQUAL BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
JOHN FLORES ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR
PO BOX 365
VALLEY CENTER CA 92082-0365

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9489 19

SAN PASQUAL BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
ALLEN LAWSON CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 365
VALLEY CENTER CA 92082-0365

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9491 38

SYCUAN BAND OF THE KUMEYAAY NATION
KRISTIE OROSCO KUMEYAAY RESOURCE SPECIALIST
1 KWAAYPAAY CT
EL CAJON CA 92019-1833

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9493 12

SYCUAN BAND OF THE KUMEYAAY NATION
CODY MARTINEZ CHAIRPERSON
1 KWAAYPAAY CT
EL CAJON CA 92019-1833

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9494 11

VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS
ERNEST PINGLETON TRIBAL HISTORIC OFFICER
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
1 VIEJAS GRADE RD
ALPINE CA 91901-1605

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9494 42

VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS
JOHN CHRISTMAN CHAIRPERSON
1 VIEJAS GRADE RD
ALPINE CA 91901-1605

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1309 39

BARONA GROUP OF THE CAPITAN GRANDE
RAYMOND WELCH CHAIRPERSON
1095 BARONA RD
LAKESIDE CA 92040-1516

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1310 35

CAMPO BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
RALPH GOFF CHAIRPERSON
36190 CHURCH RD STE 1
CAMPO CA 91906-2732

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1311 34

EWIIAAPAAYP BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS
ROBERT PINTO CHAIRPERSON
4054 WILLOWS RD
ALPINE CA 91901-1620

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1311 65

EWIIAAPAAYP BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS
MICHAEL GARCIA VICE CHAIRPERSON
4054 WILLOWS RD
ALPINE CA 91901-1620

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1311 89

IIPAY NATION OF SANTA YSABEL
VIRGIL PEREZ CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 130
SANTA YSABEL CA 92070-0130

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1312 19

IIPAY NATION OF SANTA YSABEL
CLINT LINTON DIRECTOR OF CULTURAL RESOURCES
PO BOX 507
SANTA YSABEL CA 92070-0507

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1312 64

INAJA-COSMIT BAND OF INDIANS
REBECCA OSUNA CHAIRPERSON
2005 S ESCONDIDO BLVD
ESCONDIDO CA 92025-8207

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1312 71

JAMUL INDIAN VILLAGE
LISA CUMPER TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
PO BOX 612
JAMUL CA 91935-0612

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1313 01

JAMUL INDIAN VILLAGE
ERICA PINTO CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 612
JAMUL CA 91935-0612

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1313 32

KWAAYMII LAGUNA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
CARMEN LUCAS
PO BOX 775
PINE VALLEY CA 91962-0775

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1313 56

LA POSTA BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
GWENDOLYN PARADA CHAIRPERSON
8 CRESTWOOD RD
BOULEVARD CA 91905-9725

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1314 79

LA POSTA BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
JAVAUGHN MILLER TRIBAL ADMINISTRATOR
8 CRESTWOOD RD
BOULEVARD CA 91905-9725

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1314 93

MANZANITA BAND OF KUMEYAAY NATION
ANGELA ELLIOTT SANTOS CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 1302
BOULEVARD CA 91905-0402

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1315 23

MESA GRANDE BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
MICHAEL LINTON CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 270
SANTA YSABEL CA 92070-0270

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1315 61

SAN PASQUAL BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
JOHN FLORES ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR
PO BOX 365
VALLEY CENTER CA 92082-0365

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1316 08

SAN PASQUAL BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
ALLEN LAWSON CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 365
VALLEY CENTER CA 92082-0365

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1316 22

SYCUAN BAND OF THE KUMEYAAY NATION
KRISTIE OROSCO KUMEYAAY RESOURCE SPECIALIST
1 KWAAYPAAY CT
EL CAJON CA 92019-1833

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1316 60

SYCUAN BAND OF THE KUMEYAAY NATION
CODY MARTINEZ CHAIRPERSON
1 KWAAYPAAY CT
EL CAJON CA 92019-1833

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1317 07

VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS
ERNEST PINGLETON TRIBAL HISTORIC OFFICER
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
1 VIEJAS GRADE RD
ALPINE CA 91901-1605

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1317 21

VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS
JOHN CHRISTMAN CHAIRPERSON
1 VIEJAS GRADE RD
ALPINE CA 91901-1605

April 14, 2023

The Honorable Raymond Welch, Chairperson
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA, 92040

Subject: Information Request for the Nighthawk Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) Project in Poway, California

Dear Chairman Welch,

The Nighthawk Battery Energy Storage System Project (project) consists of a battery energy storage system and high-voltage improvements. The battery energy storage component is located on City of Poway lands while the high-voltage improvements traverses through City of San Diego and terminates at the Miramar Marine Corps Air Station. The project is situated in Sections 24, 25, 26 and 35 and 36, Township 14 South, Range 2 West, as well as Sections 19, 30, and 31 of Township 14 South, Range 1 West of the Poway, California U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle (Figure 1).

As part of the cultural resources study prepared for the proposed project, Dudek contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the proposed project area. The NAHC emailed a response on October 25, 2022 which stated that the SLF search did not have record of the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area.

The NAHC recommended that we contact you regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you have any knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project area, please contact me directly at (760) 815-6642 or at jcolston@dudek.com within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

Respectfully,



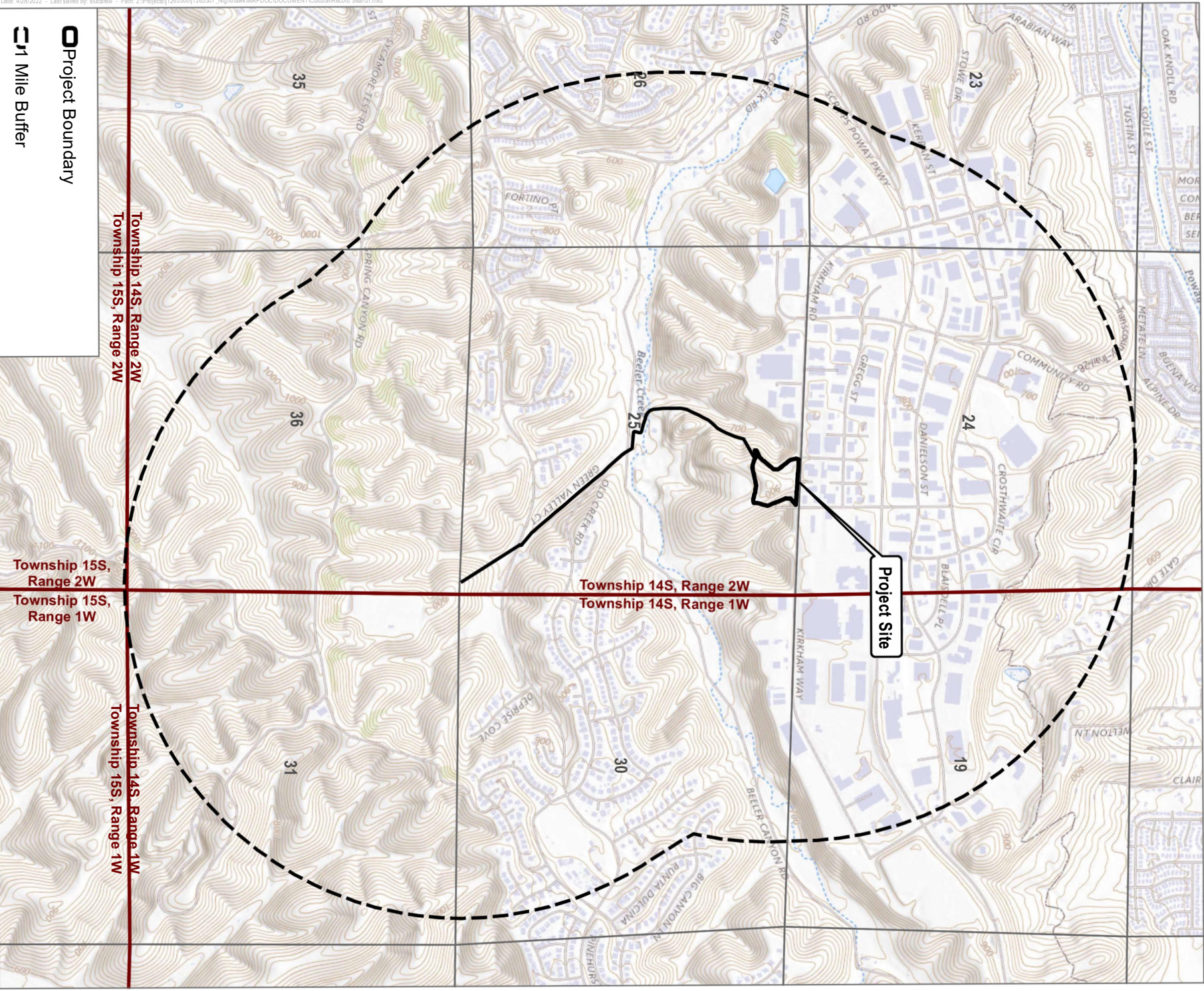
Jessica Colston, BA
Archaeologist


DUDEK

Phone: (760) 815-6642

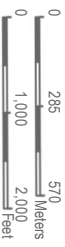
Email: jcolston@dudek.com

Attachments: Figure 1. Records search area Map.



 Project Boundary
 1 Mile Buffer

SOURCE: USGS National Map 2022:
Poway Quadrangle; Township 4S, Range 2W



Records Search
Dudek PVI: 12655.07 Project

Jessica Colston

From: Daniel Tsosie <dtosie@campo-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, March 21, 2023 3:09 PM
To: Jessica Colston
Subject: Information request for the Nighthawk Battery Energy Storage System project

Hello Jessica, my name is Daniel Tsosie, I have replaced Jon Mesa as Cultural Resource Manager. We have received your letter regarding "Information request for the Nighthawk Battery Energy Storage System project". At this time

Best Regards,

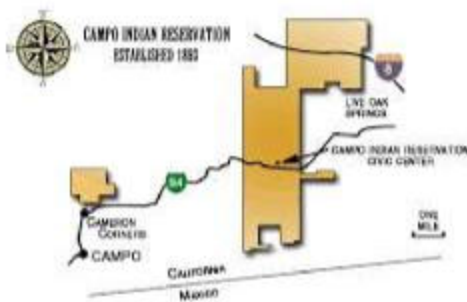
Daniel Tsosie

Campo Band of Mission Indians
Cultural Resource Manager
36190 Church Road,
Campo, CA 91906

Cell: 619-760-6480

Office: 619-478-9046 ext.278

E-mail: dtosie@campo-nsn.gov



Jessica Colston

From: Jessica Colston
Sent: Monday, March 27, 2023 10:49 AM
To: buncelaw@aol.com
Subject: Re: Failure Notice

Hello Mr. Bunce,

Thank you for contacting me about this. There is a revised letter for this project that should be arriving only one day after the one you are referencing. The first one contained errors as it was a draft that was accidentally sent out prior to revisions.

The revised letter will indicate that the lead agency is City of San Diego. I deeply apologize for the confusion that this error has caused. Thank you again for reaching out for clarification.

Sent from my iPhone

On Mar 27, 2023, at 10:43 AM, buncelaw@aol.com wrote:

-----Original Message-----

From: MAILER-DAEMON@aol.com
To: buncelaw@aol.com
Sent: Mon, Mar 27, 2023 10:33 am
Subject: Failure Notice

Sorry, we were unable to deliver your message to the following address.

<jjcolston@dudek.com>:

550: 5.4.1 Recipient address rejected: Access denied. AS(201806281) [MW2NAM10FT076.eop-nam10.prod.protection.outlook.com 2023-03-27T17:33:39.079Z 08DB2BF51ACA9A84]

----- Forwarded message -----

Dear Ms. Colston,

The Barona Band of Mission Indians is a small federally-recognized Indian tribe from eastern San Diego County. I serve as its Tribal Attorney and respond to many cultural resource issues for it. Your letter to Chairman Welch of March 6, 2023 states that tribes that wish to be notified of AB 52 consultation for the above project should contact the Country of Sacramento in writing.

My question to you is: who does the Tribe contact at the County of Sacramento? How?

Thanks for your response.

Sincerely,

Art Bunce
Tribal Attorney

Jessica Colston

From: Ray Teran <rteran@viejas-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, April 25, 2023 5:30 PM
To: Jessica Colston
Cc: Ernest Pingleton
Subject: BESS Poway

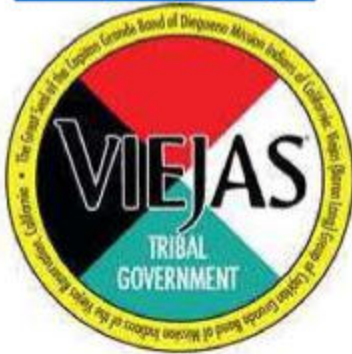
The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians ("Viejas") has reviewed the proposed project and at this time we have determined that the project site has cultural significance or ties to Viejas. Cultural resources have been located within or adjacent to the APE-DE of the proposed project.

Viejas Band request that a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be on site for ground disturbing activities and to inform us of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains.

If you wish to utilize Viejas cultural monitors (Viejas rate is \$54.15/hr. plus GSA mileage), please call Ernest Pingleton at 619-655-0410 or email, epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov, for contracting and scheduling. Thank you.

Ray Teran

Viejas Tribal Government
Resource Management Director
619-659-2312
rteran@viejas-nsn.gov



Jessica Colston

From: Angelina Gutierrez <angelinag@sanpasqualtribe.org>
Sent: Monday, May 1, 2023 1:58 PM
To: Jessica Colston
Cc: Desiree Morales Whitman; John Flores
Subject: Nighthawk Battery Energy Storage System
Attachments: Nighthawk Battery Energy Storage System.pdf

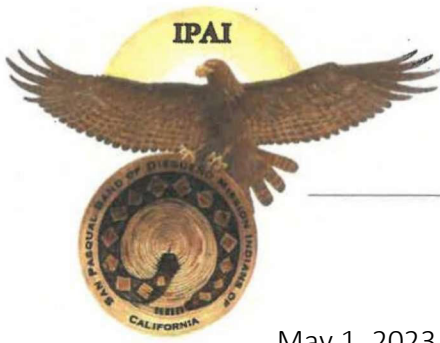
Jessica,

Can you please forward our letter to the lead agency?

Respectfully,

Angelina Gutierrez
Tribal Historic Preservation Office-Monitor Supervisor
San Pasqual Environmental Department
angelinag@sanpasqualtribe.org
Phone (760) 651-5219
Cell: (760) 803-5648





SAN PASQUAL BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

SAN PASQUAL RESERVATION

May 1, 2023

TRIBAL COUNCIL

Stephen W. Cope
Tribal Chairman

Victoria Diaz
Vice Chair

Jenny Alto
Secretary-Treasurer

Roberta Cameron
Councilmember

Joyce L. Stein
Councilmember

Jessica Colston, BA
Archaeologist
DUDEK

RE: Nighthawk Battery Energy Storage System

Dear Ms. Colston,

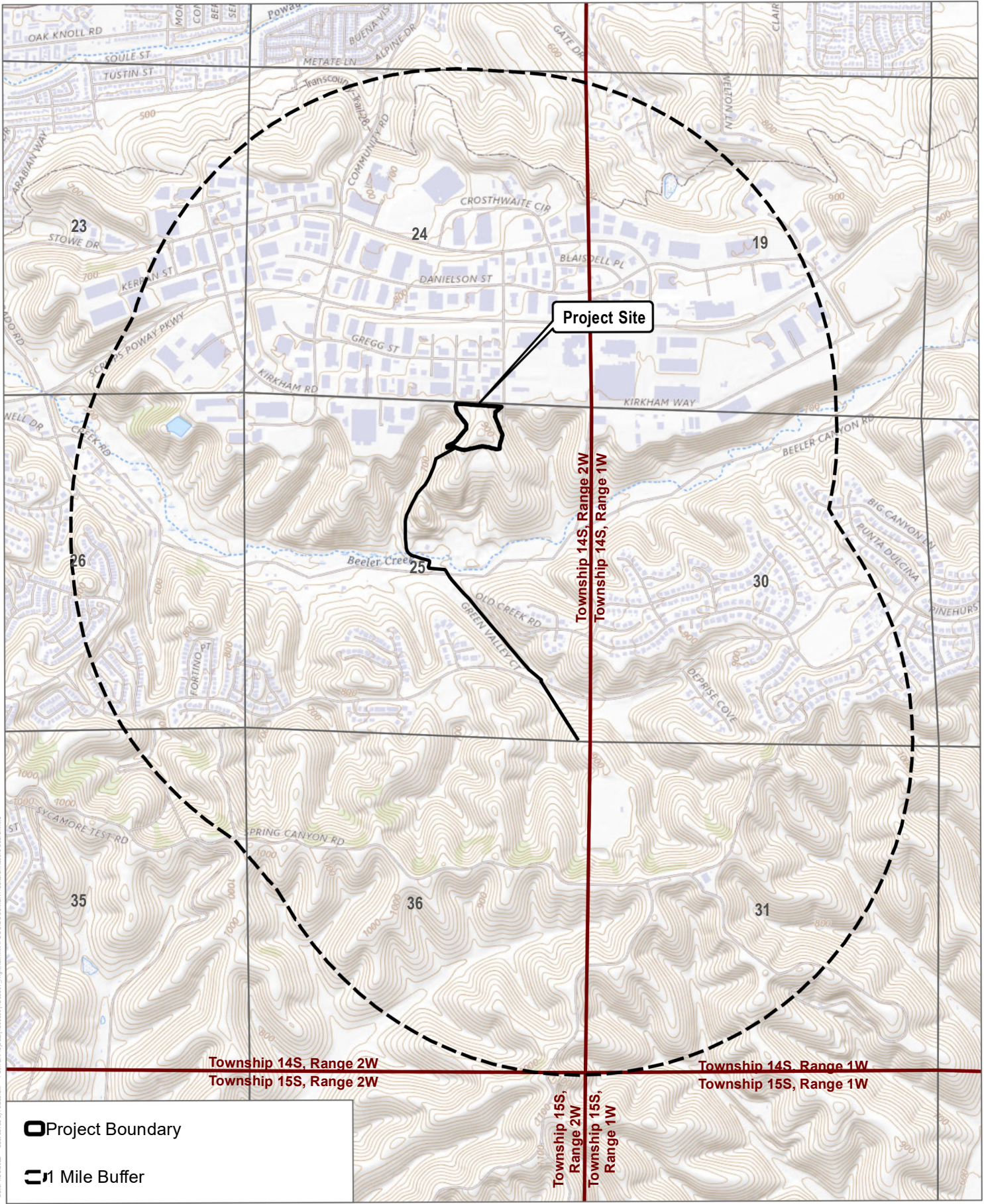
The San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office has received your notification of the project referenced above. This letter constitutes our response on behalf of Desiree M. Whitman THPO of the San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Indians.

We have consulted our maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized San Pasqual Indian Reservation. It is, however, within the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Furthermore, As the project progresses, we would like to engage in formal government-to-government consultation under AB-52 so that San Pasqual can have a voice in the development of the measures that will be taken to protect these sites and mitigate any adverse impacts. We would appreciate being given access to any cultural resource reports that have been or will be generated during the environmental review process so we can contribute most effectively to the consultation process.

We appreciate your involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me by telephone at 760-651-5142 or angelinag@sanpasqualtribe.org

Sincerely,

Angelina Gutierrez
Tribal Historic Preservation Office, Deputy THPO/Monitor Supervisor
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians



Date: 12/8/2022 - Last saved by: sclarali - Path: Z:\Projects\1265507\1265507_Nightmare\MAPDOCUMENT\CulturalRecordSearch.mxd

SOURCE: USGS National Map 2022;
Poway Quadrangle, Township 4S, Range 2W



DUDEK

Records Search
Dudek PN: 12655.07 Project

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 25, 2022

Jessica Colston
Dudek

Via Email to: jcolston@dudek.com

Re: Dudek No. 12655.07 Project, San Diego County

Dear Ms. Colston:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[VAVANT]

COMMISSIONER
[VACANT]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
10/25/2022**

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande

Raymond Welch, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside, CA, 92040
Phone: (619) 443 - 6612
Fax: (619) 443-0681
counciloffice@barona-nsn.gov

Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 368 - 4382
Fax: (619) 445-9126
ceo@ebki-nsn.gov

Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 933 - 2200
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

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

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

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

Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians

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

Jamul Indian Village

Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4855
lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov

Jamul Indian Village

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

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians

Carmen Lucas,
P.O. Box 775 Kwaaymii Diegueno
Pine Valley, CA, 91962
Phone: (619) 709 - 4207

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Dudek No. 12655.07 Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
10/25/2022**

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay
Nation**

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

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

**Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

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

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic
Officer, Resource Management
1 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 659 - 2314
epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov

**San Pasqual Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

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

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

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

**San Pasqual Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

Allen Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365 Diegueno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

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

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Dudek No. 12655.07 Project, San Diego County.

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9485 13

BARONA GROUP OF THE CAPITAN GRANDE
RAYMOND WELCH CHAIRPERSON
1095 BARONA RD
LAKESIDE CA 92040-1516

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9485 68

CAMPO BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
RALPH GOFF CHAIRPERSON
36190 CHURCH RD STE 1
CAMPO CA 91906-2732

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9485 99

EWIIAAPAAYP BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS
ROBERT PINTO CHAIRPERSON
4054 WILLOWS RD
ALPINE CA 91901-1620

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9486 12

EWIIAAPAAYP BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS
MICHAEL GARCIA VICE CHAIRPERSON
4054 WILLOWS RD
ALPINE CA 91901-1620

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9486 43

IIPAY NATION OF SANTA YSABEL
VIRGIL PEREZ CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 130
SANTA YSABEL CA 92070-0130

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9486 81

IIPAY NATION OF SANTA YSABEL
CLINT LINTON DIRECTOR OF CULTURAL RESOURCES
PO BOX 507
SANTA YSABEL CA 92070-0507

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9487 04

INAJA-COSMIT BAND OF INDIANS
REBECCA OSUNA CHAIRPERSON
2005 S ESCONDIDO BLVD
ESCONDIDO CA 92025-8207

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9487 28

JAMUL INDIAN VILLAGE
LISA CUMPER TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
PO BOX 612
JAMUL CA 91935-0612

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9487 35

JAMUL INDIAN VILLAGE
ERICA PINTO CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 612
JAMUL CA 91935-0612

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9487 66

KWAAYMII LAGUNA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
CARMEN LUCAS
PO BOX 775
PINE VALLEY CA 91962-0775

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9487 80

LA POSTA BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
GWENDOLYN PARADA CHAIRPERSON
8 CRESTWOOD RD
BOULEVARD CA 91905-9725

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9487 97

LA POSTA BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
JAVAUGHN MILLER TRIBAL ADMINISTRATOR
8 CRESTWOOD RD
BOULEVARD CA 91905-9725

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9488 27

MANZANITA BAND OF KUMEYAAY NATION
ANGELA ELLIOTT SANTOS CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 1302
BOULEVARD CA 91905-0402

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9488 58

MESA GRANDE BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
MICHAEL LINTON CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 270
SANTA YSABEL CA 92070-0270

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9488 72

SAN PASQUAL BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
JOHN FLORES ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR
PO BOX 365
VALLEY CENTER CA 92082-0365

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9489 19

SAN PASQUAL BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
ALLEN LAWSON CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 365
VALLEY CENTER CA 92082-0365

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9491 38

SYCUAN BAND OF THE KUMEYAAY NATION
KRISTIE OROSCO KUMEYAAY RESOURCE SPECIALIST
1 KWAAYPAAY CT
EL CAJON CA 92019-1833

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9493 12

SYCUAN BAND OF THE KUMEYAAY NATION
CODY MARTINEZ CHAIRPERSON
1 KWAAYPAAY CT
EL CAJON CA 92019-1833

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9494 11

VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS
ERNEST PINGLETON TRIBAL HISTORIC OFFICER
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
1 VIEJAS GRADE RD
ALPINE CA 91901-1605

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8310 9494 42

VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS
JOHN CHRISTMAN CHAIRPERSON
1 VIEJAS GRADE RD
ALPINE CA 91901-1605

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1309 39

BARONA GROUP OF THE CAPITAN GRANDE
RAYMOND WELCH CHAIRPERSON
1095 BARONA RD
LAKESIDE CA 92040-1516

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1310 35

CAMPO BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
RALPH GOFF CHAIRPERSON
36190 CHURCH RD STE 1
CAMPO CA 91906-2732

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1311 34

EWIIAAPAAYP BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS
ROBERT PINTO CHAIRPERSON
4054 WILLOWS RD
ALPINE CA 91901-1620

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1311 65

EWIIAAPAAYP BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS
MICHAEL GARCIA VICE CHAIRPERSON
4054 WILLOWS RD
ALPINE CA 91901-1620

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1311 89

IIPAY NATION OF SANTA YSABEL
VIRGIL PEREZ CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 130
SANTA YSABEL CA 92070-0130

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1312 19

IIPAY NATION OF SANTA YSABEL
CLINT LINTON DIRECTOR OF CULTURAL RESOURCES
PO BOX 507
SANTA YSABEL CA 92070-0507

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1312 64

INAJA-COSMIT BAND OF INDIANS
REBECCA OSUNA CHAIRPERSON
2005 S ESCONDIDO BLVD
ESCONDIDO CA 92025-8207

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1312 71

JAMUL INDIAN VILLAGE
LISA CUMPER TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
PO BOX 612
JAMUL CA 91935-0612

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1313 01

JAMUL INDIAN VILLAGE
ERICA PINTO CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 612
JAMUL CA 91935-0612

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1313 32

KWAAYMII LAGUNA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
CARMEN LUCAS
PO BOX 775
PINE VALLEY CA 91962-0775

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1313 56

LA POSTA BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
GWENDOLYN PARADA CHAIRPERSON
8 CRESTWOOD RD
BOULEVARD CA 91905-9725

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1314 79

LA POSTA BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
JAVAUGHN MILLER TRIBAL ADMINISTRATOR
8 CRESTWOOD RD
BOULEVARD CA 91905-9725

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1314 93

MANZANITA BAND OF KUMEYAAY NATION
ANGELA ELLIOTT SANTOS CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 1302
BOULEVARD CA 91905-0402

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1315 23

MESA GRANDE BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
MICHAEL LINTON CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 270
SANTA YSABEL CA 92070-0270

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1315 61

SAN PASQUAL BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
JOHN FLORES ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR
PO BOX 365
VALLEY CENTER CA 92082-0365

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1316 08

SAN PASQUAL BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
ALLEN LAWSON CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 365
VALLEY CENTER CA 92082-0365

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1316 22

SYCUAN BAND OF THE KUMEYAAY NATION
KRISTIE OROSCO KUMEYAAY RESOURCE SPECIALIST
1 KWAAYPAAY CT
EL CAJON CA 92019-1833

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1316 60

SYCUAN BAND OF THE KUMEYAAY NATION
CODY MARTINEZ CHAIRPERSON
1 KWAAYPAAY CT
EL CAJON CA 92019-1833

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1317 07

VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS
ERNEST PINGLETON TRIBAL HISTORIC OFFICER
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
1 VIEJAS GRADE RD
ALPINE CA 91901-1605

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
Publications
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL



9214 8901 9403 8306 1317 21

VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS
JOHN CHRISTMAN CHAIRPERSON
1 VIEJAS GRADE RD
ALPINE CA 91901-1605

April 14, 2023

The Honorable Raymond Welch, Chairperson
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA, 92040

Subject: Information Request for the Nighthawk Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) Project in Poway, California

Dear Chairman Welch,

The Nighthawk Battery Energy Storage System Project (project) consists of a battery energy storage system and high-voltage improvements. The battery energy storage component is located on City of Poway lands while the high-voltage improvements traverses through City of San Diego and terminates at the Miramar Marine Corps Air Station. The project is situated in Sections 24, 25, 26 and 35 and 36, Township 14 South, Range 2 West, as well as Sections 19, 30, and 31 of Township 14 South, Range 1 West of the Poway, California U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle (Figure 1).

As part of the cultural resources study prepared for the proposed project, Dudek contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the proposed project area. The NAHC emailed a response on October 25, 2022 which stated that the SLF search did not have record of the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area.

The NAHC recommended that we contact you regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you have any knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project area, please contact me directly at (760) 815-6642 or at jcolston@dudek.com within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

Respectfully,



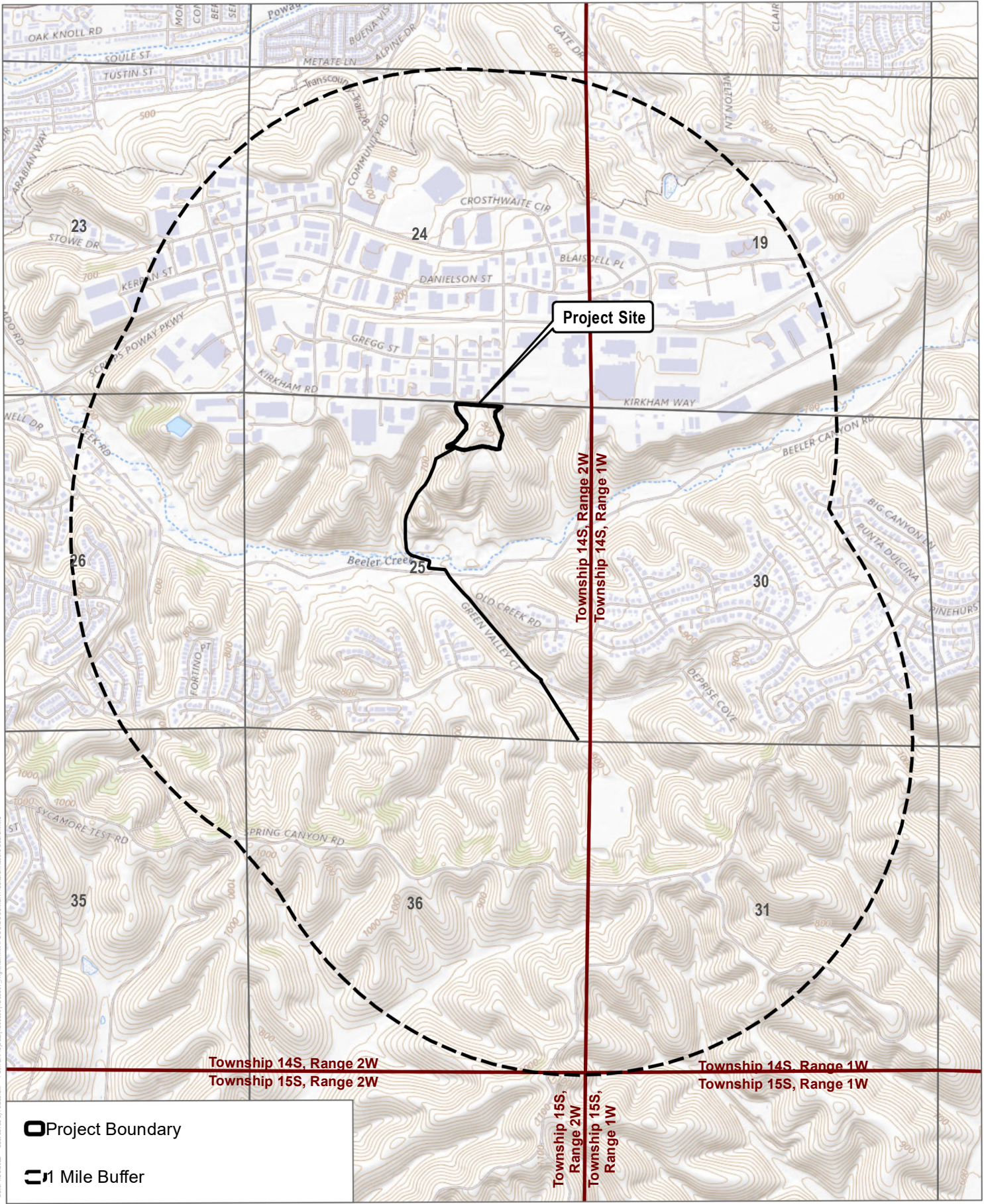
Jessica Colston, BA
Archaeologist

DUDEK

Phone: (760) 815-6642

Email: jcolston@dudek.com

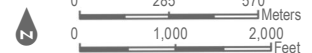
Attachments: Figure 1. Records search area Map.



Date: 12/8/2022 - Last saved by: sclarali - Path: Z:\Projects\1265507\1265507_Nightmare\MAPDOCUMENT\CulturalRecordSearch.mxd

SOURCE: USGS National Map 2022;
Poway Quadrangle, Township 4S, Range 2W

DUDEK



Records Search
Dudek PN: 12655.07 Project

Jessica Colston

From: Daniel Tsosie <dtosie@campo-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, March 21, 2023 3:09 PM
To: Jessica Colston
Subject: Information request for the Nighthawk Battery Energy Storage System project

Hello Jessica, my name is Daniel Tsosie, I have replaced Jon Mesa as Cultural Resource Manager. We have received your letter regarding "Information request for the Nighthawk Battery Energy Storage System project". At this time

Best Regards,

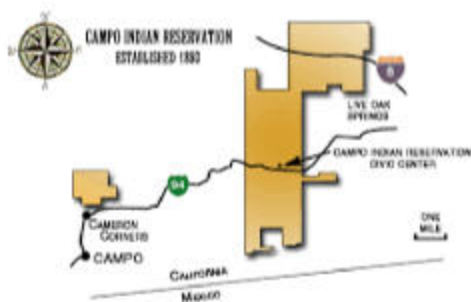
Daniel Tsosie

Campo Band of Mission Indians
Cultural Resource Manager
36190 Church Road,
Campo, CA 91906

Cell: 619-760-6480

Office: 619-478-9046 ext.278

E-mail: dtosie@campo-nsn.gov



Jessica Colston

From: Jessica Colston
Sent: Monday, March 27, 2023 10:49 AM
To: buncelaw@aol.com
Subject: Re: Failure Notice

Hello Mr. Bunce,

Thank you for contacting me about this. There is a revised letter for this project that should be arriving only one day after the one you are referencing. The first one contained errors as it was a draft that was accidentally sent out prior to revisions.

The revised letter will indicate that the lead agency is City of San Diego. I deeply apologize for the confusion that this error has caused. Thank you again for reaching out for clarification.

Sent from my iPhone

On Mar 27, 2023, at 10:43 AM, buncelaw@aol.com wrote:

-----Original Message-----

From: MAILER-DAEMON@aol.com
To: buncelaw@aol.com
Sent: Mon, Mar 27, 2023 10:33 am
Subject: Failure Notice

Sorry, we were unable to deliver your message to the following address.

<jjcolston@dudek.com>:

550: 5.4.1 Recipient address rejected: Access denied. AS(201806281) [MW2NAM10FT076.eop-nam10.prod.protection.outlook.com 2023-03-27T17:33:39.079Z 08DB2BF51ACA9A84]

----- Forwarded message -----

Dear Ms. Colston,

The Barona Band of Mission Indians is a small federally-recognized Indian tribe from eastern San Diego County. I serve as its Tribal Attorney and respond to many cultural resource issues for it. Your letter to Chairman Welch of March 6, 2023 states that tribes that wish to be notified of AB 52 consultation for the above project should contact the Country of Sacramento in writing.

My question to you is: who does the Tribe contact at the County of Sacramento? How?

Thanks for your response.

Sincerely,

Art Bunce
Tribal Attorney

Jessica Colston

From: Ray Teran <rteran@viejas-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, April 25, 2023 5:30 PM
To: Jessica Colston
Cc: Ernest Pingleton
Subject: BESS Poway

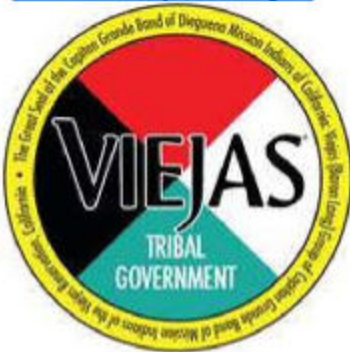
The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians (“Viejas”) has reviewed the proposed project and at this time we have determined that the project site has cultural significance or ties to Viejas. Cultural resources have been located within or adjacent to the APE-DE of the proposed project.

Viejas Band request that a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be on site for ground disturbing activities and to inform us of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains.

If you wish to utilize Viejas cultural monitors (Viejas rate is \$54.15/hr. plus GSA mileage), please call Ernest Pingleton at 619-655-0410 or email, epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov, for contracting and scheduling. Thank you.

Ray Teran

Viejas Tribal Government
Resource Management Director
619-659-2312
rteran@viejas-nsn.gov



Jessica Colston

From: Angelina Gutierrez <angelinag@sanpasqualtribe.org>
Sent: Monday, May 1, 2023 1:58 PM
To: Jessica Colston
Cc: Desiree Morales Whitman; John Flores
Subject: Nighthawk Battery Energy Storage System
Attachments: Nighthawk Battery Energy Storage System.pdf

Jessica,

Can you please forward our letter to the lead agency?

Respectfully,

Angelina Gutierrez
Tribal Historic Preservation Office-Monitor Supervisor
San Pasqual Environmental Department
angelinag@sanpasqualtribe.org
Phone (760) 651-5219
Cell: (760) 803-5648





SAN PASQUAL BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

SAN PASQUAL RESERVATION

May 1, 2023

TRIBAL COUNCIL

Stephen W. Cope
Tribal Chairman

Victoria Diaz
Vice Chair

Jenny Alto
Secretary-Treasurer

Roberta Cameron
Councilmember

Joyce L. Stein
Councilmember

Jessica Colston, BA
Archaeologist
DUDEK

RE: Nighthawk Battery Energy Storage System

Dear Ms. Colston,

The San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office has received your notification of the project referenced above. This letter constitutes our response on behalf of Desiree M. Whitman THPO of the San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Indians.

We have consulted our maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized San Pasqual Indian Reservation. It is, however, within the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Furthermore, As the project progresses, we would like to engage in formal government-to-government consultation under AB-52 so that San Pasqual can have a voice in the development of the measures that will be taken to protect these sites and mitigate any adverse impacts. We would appreciate being given access to any cultural resource reports that have been or will be generated during the environmental review process so we can contribute most effectively to the consultation process.

We appreciate your involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me by telephone at 760-651-5142 or angelinag@sanpasqualtribe.org

Sincerely,

Angelina Gutierrez
Tribal Historic Preservation Office, Deputy THPO/Monitor Supervisor
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians

Appendix C
CONFIDENTIAL
Resources in APE Map

