Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Nighthawk Energy Storage Project City of San Diego

Prepared for:

Nighthawk Energy Storage LLC

Prepared by:

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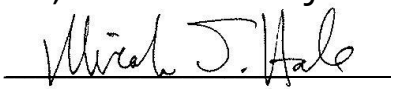

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Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Nighthawk Energy Storage Project

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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

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Project Proponent:	Nighthawk Energy Storage LLC
Report Date:	May 2023
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Nighthawk Energy Storage Project, City of San Diego
Type of Study:	Cultural Resources Inventory
Resources:	NH-JC-001 and P-37-035861
U.S. Geological Survey 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 (APE within City of SD 15.7 acres)
Permit Numbers:	Not Applicable
Keywords:	City of San Diego; Positive survey; intensive pedestrian survey; NH-JC-001; P-37-035861; groundstone; prehistoric isolate; previously disturbed.

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report documents the cultural resources inventory performed by Dudek for the Nighthawk Energy Project (project), located in the cities of Poway and San Diego, 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 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. This study outlines the whole area of potential effects (APE), but only addresses impacts for the project APE for the gen-tie components located in the City of San Diego, which consists of the approximately 15.7 acres of the total 40.68-acre APE.

The City of San Diego (City) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the current project. The City is responsible for government-to-government consultation with Native American Tribes under Assembly Bill 52. To date, no AB 52 documentation has been received. Information received from the AB 52 consultation will be incorporated into subsequent drafts of this report.

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. Letters will be sent by Dudek to Native American tribal contacts in the area requesting information on tribal resources in the area. On May 4, 2022, Dudek requested a CHRIS records search of the APE 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 with the APE (Confidential Appendix B). A total of 51 resources were previously recorded within one mile of the project APE. Of the 51 resources, only one previously recorded cultural resources was identified within the APE.

A survey of the APE was conducted on August 18, 2022. The one previously identified resource, P-37-035861, is a single flake located in the City of Poway portion of the APE but was not relocated during the survey. One newly identified prehistoric isolate handstone (NH-JC-001) was identified during the survey within the City of San Diego APE. As an isolate, NH-JC-001 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 APE, Dudek recommends archaeological and tribal monitoring during initial ground disturbing activates.

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1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

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 (Figure 1, Project Location). This report focuses on the gen-tie portion of the APE that extends into the City of San Diego (Figure 2. Project APE). The City of San Diego (City) is the lead agency for the portion of the gen-tie within the City's limits.

The proposed project includes the construction of an approximately 300-megawatt battery energy storage system and a generation transmission line (gen-tie) line that extends 1.1 miles south to connect to the SDGE Sycamore Canyon Substation. The project's area of potential effect (APE) encompasses 40.68 acres and consists of the battery energy storage system, the gen-tie alignment, and work buffers for both. This report focuses on the 15.7-acre gen-tie segment of the APE that extends into the City of San Diego (Figure 2, Area of Potential Effect Maps). The City of San Diego segment of the APE extends south of Beeler Canyon Road, along Green Valley Ct, and crosses Stonebridge Pkwy to connect to SDGE Sycamore Canyon Substation.

1.1 REGULATORY CONTEXT

The proposed project is subject to state and local regulations regarding cultural resources. The following section provides a summary of the applicable regulations, policies, and guidelines relating to the proper management of cultural resources for the project.

1.1.1 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)).

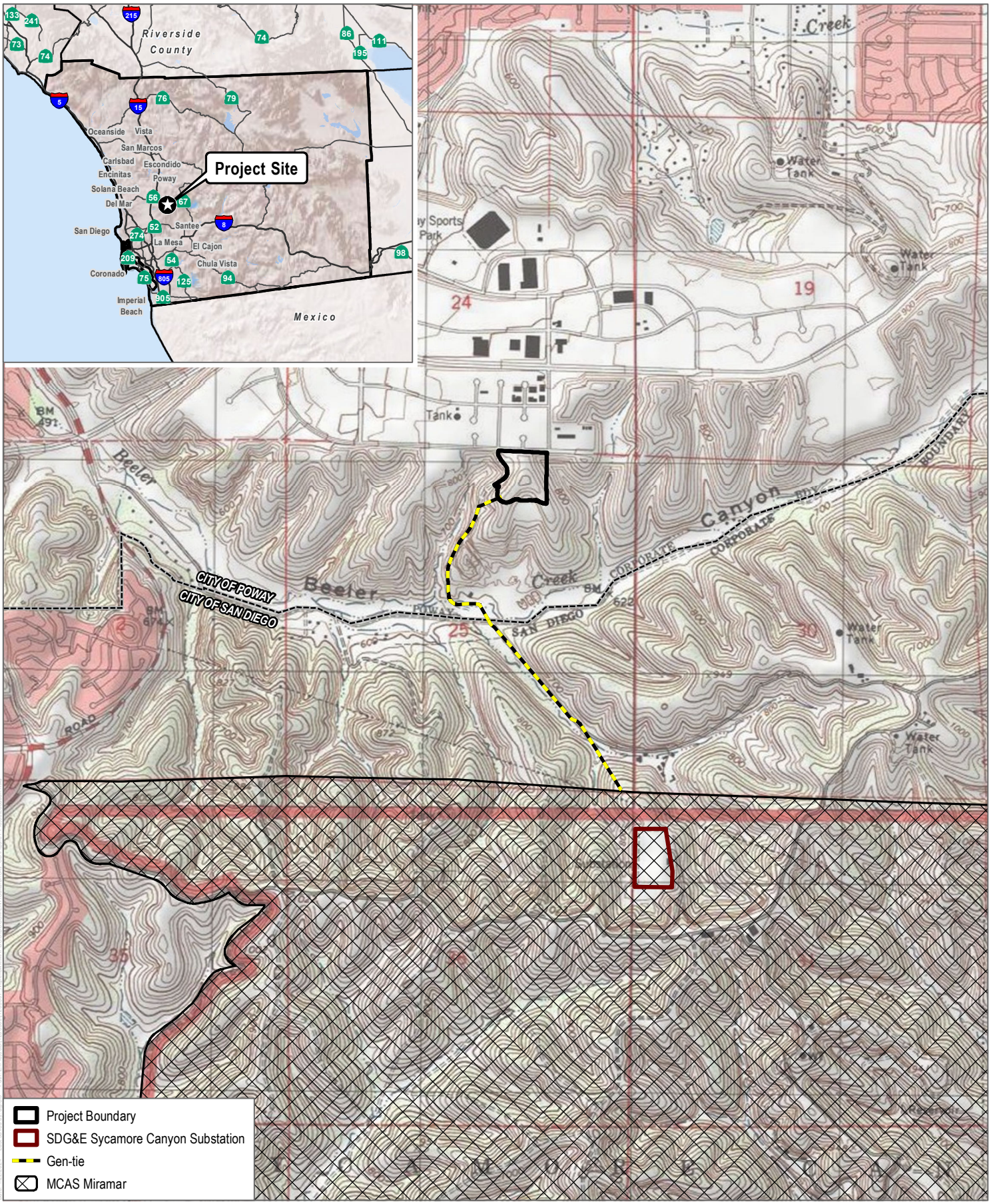
The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing on the NRHP are automatically listed on the 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.

1.1.2 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.

1.1.3 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.



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

DUDEK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

Project Location

Nighthawk Energy Storage Project

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SOURCE: SANGIS 2020, 2022

DUDEK

0 500 1,000 Feet

FIGURE 2

Project Area of Potential Effects

Nighthawk Energy Storage Project

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1.1.4 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.

1.1.5 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

As lead agency, the City (i.e., its Transportation & Storm Water Department) is responsible for the project's compliance with CEQA. As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are relevant to the analysis of archaeological and historic resources:

1. California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g): Defines "unique archaeological resource."
2. California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a): Defines cultural resources. In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase "substantial adverse change" in the significance of a cultural resource. It also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a cultural resource.
3. California Public Resources Code Section 21074 (a): defines "Tribal cultural resources" and Section 21074(b): defines a "cultural landscape."
4. California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e): These statutes set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
5. California Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4: These statutes and regulations provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including options of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; identifies preservation-in-place as the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites.

Under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause "a substantial adverse change in the significance of an [sic] cultural resource" (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). A "cultural resource" is any site listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR. The CRHR listing criteria are intended to examine whether the resource in question: (a) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage; (b) is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; (c) 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 (d) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.

The term "cultural resource" also includes any site described in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a cultural resources survey (meeting the requirements of California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(q)).

CEQA also applies to "unique archaeological resources." California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g) defines a "unique archaeological resource" as any archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

In 2014, CEQA was amended through Assembly Bill 52 to apply to "tribal culture resources" as well. Specifically, California Public Resources Code Section 21074 provides guidance for defining tribal cultural resources as either of the following:

1. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following: (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Cultural Resources. (B) Included in a local register of cultural resources as defined in subdivision (k) of § 5020.1.
2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of § 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of § 5024.1 for the purposes of this

paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe. (b) A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.

All cultural resources and unique archaeological resources – as defined by statute – are presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; 14 CCR 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a cultural resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; 14 CCR 15064.5(a)). A site or resource that does not meet the definition of "cultural resource" or "unique archaeological resource" is not considered significant under CEQA and need not be analyzed further (California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(a); 14 CCR 15064.5(c)(4)).

Under CEQA and significant cultural impact results from a "substantial adverse change in the significance of an [sic] cultural resource [including a unique archaeological resource]" due to the "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an cultural resource would be materially impaired" (14 CCR 15064.5(b)(1); California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, according to 14 CCR 15064.5(b)(2), the significance of a cultural resource is materially impaired when a project:

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an cultural resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of cultural resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an cultural 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
3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a cultural resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA first evaluates evaluating whether a project site contains any "cultural resources," then assesses whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource such that the resource's historical significance is materially impaired.

When a project significantly affects a unique archaeological resource, CEQA imposes special mitigation requirements. Specifically, California Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b)(1)–21083.2(b)(4) states:

> [i]f it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. Examples of that treatment, in no order of preference, may include, but are not limited to, any of the following:
>
> 1. Planning construction to avoid archaeological sites.
> 2. Deeding archaeological sites into permanent conservation easements.
> 3. Capping or covering archaeological sites with a layer of soil before building on the sites.
> 4. Planning parks, greenspace, or other open space to incorporate archaeological sites.

If these "preservation in place" options are not feasible, mitigation may be accomplished through data recovery (California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(d); 14 CCR 15126.4(b)(3)(C)). California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(d) states that:

> Excavation as mitigation shall be restricted to those parts of the unique archaeological resource that would be damaged or destroyed by the project. Excavation as mitigation shall not be required for a unique archaeological resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the resource, if this determination is documented in the environmental impact report.

These same requirements are set forth in slightly greater detail in CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3), as follows:

A. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archaeological sites. Preservation in place maintains the relationship between artifacts and the

archaeological context. Preservation may also avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the site.

B. Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, the following:

   1. Planning construction to avoid archaeological sites;
   2. Incorporation of sites within parks, greenspace, or other open space;
   3. Covering the archaeological sites with a layer of chemically stable soil before building tennis courts, parking lots, or similar facilities on the site[; and]
   4. Deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement.

C. When data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation, a data recovery plan, which makes provision for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the cultural resource, shall be prepared and adopted prior to any excavation being undertaken.

Note that, when conducting data recovery, "[i]f an artifact must be removed during project excavation or testing, curation may be an appropriate mitigation." (14 CCR 15126.4(b)(3)) However, "[d]ata recovery shall not be required for an cultural resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the archaeological or historic resource, provided that determination is documented in the EIR and that the studies are deposited with the California Cultural resources Regional Information Center" (14 CCR 15126.4(b)(3)(D)).

Finally, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. These procedures are set forth in California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

1.1.6 CITY OF SAN DIEGO SIGNIFICANCE DETERMINATION THRESHOLDS

As lead agency, the City (i.e., Transportation & Storm Water Department) implements its *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Significance Determination Thresholds* (City of San Diego 2016) to assess whether a proposed project may have a significant effect on the environment under Section 21082.2 of CEQA. Included in this document are the Initial Study Checklist Questions and Significance Thresholds.

Initial Study Checklist Questions

1. An alteration, including the adverse physical or aesthetic effects and/or the destruction of a prehistoric or historic building (including an architecturally significant building), structure, or object or site?

2. Any impact to existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area?
3. The disturbance of any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Significance Thresholds

Federal, state, and local criteria have been established for the determination of historical resource significance. The Historical Resources Regulations of the Land Development Code pertain only to historical resources that meet the definitions contained in Chapter 11, Article 3, Division 1 of the code and may differ from the definition of historical resources in these Guidelines and from a determination of significance under CEQA.

1.1.7 CITY OF SAN DIEGO HISTORIC RESOURCE REGULATIONS

The Historical Resources Regulation of the San Diego Municipal Code (Chapter 14, Article 3, Division 2; City of San Diego 2020) states the following:

> The purpose of these regulations is to protect, preserve and, where damaged, restore the historical resources of San Diego, which include historical buildings, historical structures or historical objects, important archaeological sites, historical districts, historical landscapes, and traditional cultural properties. These regulations are intended to assure that development occurs in a manner that protects the overall quality of historical resources. It is further the intent of these regulations to protect the educational, cultural, economic, and general welfare of the public, while employing regulations that are consistent with sound historical preservation principles and the rights of private property owners.

The City's General Plan Program EIR states the following (City of San Diego 2008):

> The Historical Resources Regulations require that designated cultural resources and traditional cultural properties be preserved unless deviation findings can be made by the decision maker as part of a discretionary permit. Minor alterations consistent with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards are exempt from the requirement to obtain a separate permit but must comply with the regulations and associated cultural resources guidelines. Limited development may encroach into important archaeological sites if adequate mitigation measures are provided as a condition of approval.

Section 143.0212 of the Historical Resources Regulations dictates the need for site-specific survey and to determine the presence of cultural resources. Should the City Manager determine that a

site-specific survey is require, that survey would be conducted consistent with the Historical Resources Guidelines of the Land Development Manual.

The City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines (City of San Diego 2001) outlines its purpose as follows:

> The purpose of this document is to provide property owners, the development community, consultants and the general public with explicit guidelines for the management of historical resources located within the jurisdiction of the City of San Diego. These guidelines are designed to implement the City's Historical Resources Regulations contained in the Land Development Code (Chapter 14, Division 3, Article 2) in compliance with applicable local, state and federal policies and mandates, including, but not limited to, the City's Progress Guide and General Plan, the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The intent of the guidelines is to ensure consistency in the management of the City's historical resources, including identification, evaluation, preservation/mitigation and development.

The City's Historical Resources Guidelines (City of San Diego 2001) observe that:

> Historical resources include all properties (historic, archaeological, landscapes, traditional, etc.) eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, as well as those that may be significant pursuant to state and local laws and registration programs such as the California Register of Historical Resources or the City of San Diego Historical Resources Register. "Historical resource" means site improvements, buildings, structures, historic districts, signs, features (including significant trees or other landscaping), places, place names, interior elements and fixtures designated in conjunction with a property, or other objects of historical, archaeological, scientific, educational, cultural, architectural, aesthetic, or traditional significance to the citizens of the City. They include buildings, structures, objects, archaeological sites, districts or landscapes possessing physical evidence of human activities that are typically over 45 years old, regardless of whether they have been altered or continue to be used. Historical resources also include traditional cultural properties. The following definitions are based, for the most part, on California's Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) Instructions for Recording Historical Resources and are used to categorize different types of historical resources when they are recorded.

In general, the City's Historical Resources Regulations build on federal and state cultural resources laws and guidelines in an attempt to streamline the process of considering impacts to cultural resources within the City's jurisdiction, while maintaining that some resources not significant under federal or state law may be considered historical under the City's guidelines. To apply the criteria and determine the significance of potential project impacts to a cultural resource, the APE of that project must be defined for both direct impacts and indirect impacts. Indirect impacts can include increased public access to an archaeological site, or visual impairment of a historically significant view shed related to a historic building or structure.

1.2 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Micah Hale, PhD, RPA, served as project manager and Principal Investigator, and co-authored this technical report. Jessica Colston, BA, served as field director and co-authored this technical report (Appendix A). Larry Sutton of Red Tail Environmental participated in the field survey.

1.3 REPORT STRUCTURE

Following this introduction, an environmental and cultural context is provided for characterizing cultural resources. Next, inventory methods are reviewed followed by the results of the archival research and Native American correspondences. Recommendations and management considerations then follow. Two sets of appendices (confidential and nonconfidential) are attached. The nonconfidential appendices include Appendix A, Project Personnel Qualifications; Appendix C, NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results and Tribal Correspondence. The confidential appendices include Appendix B, South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) Records Search Results, and Appendix D, Resource Map within APE."

2 SETTING

2.1 NATURAL SETTING

The predominant natural vegetation communities of the region are chaparral and coastal sage scrub, non-native grassland, and limited amounts of wetlands. Typical species within the coastal sage scrub community are California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and sages (*Salvia* spp.) with laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*). The chaparral community is typically dominated by chamise (*Adenostoma fasiculatum*), with lesser amounts of manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.), white fairy-lantern (*Calochortus albus*), ceanothus (*Ceanothus* spp.), and small shrubs (Dudek 2018). Non-native grasses are generally present in greater quantities in disturbed areas, especially near Proctor Valley Road.

Mammals, birds, and reptiles within these communities provided potential food resources to prehistoric inhabitants. In the general region, much of the natural vegetation in low-lying areas has been displaced by modern land uses for grazing and orchards. However, the steep mountain slopes harbor relatively intact, dense desert scrub and juniper woodland communities. These vegetation communities have been in place since the early Holocene when the climate became somewhat warmer and drier (Axelrod 1978).

Common animals within this area may include coyote (*Canis latrans*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonit*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*), and brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*), as well as a number of other species of birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians.

2.2 CULTURAL SETTING

Evidence for continuous human occupation in the San Diego region spans the last 12,000 years. Various attempts to parse out variability in archaeological assemblages over this broad time frame 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). Native American aboriginal lifeways did not cease at European contact. “Protohistoric” refers to the chronological trend of continued Native American aboriginal lifeways at the cusp of the recorded historic period in the Americas. The tribal cultural context spans all of the archaeologically based chronologies, further described below.

2.2.1 TRIBAL CULTURAL CONTEXT

As recognized by State Assembly Joint Resolution No. 60 (2001), the Kumeyaay (also known as the Ipay/Tipay) have roots that extend thousands of years in what is now San Diego County and northern Baja California. The pre-contact cultural sequences are locally characterized by the material culture recovered during archaeological investigations as early as the 1920s, and through early accounts of Native American life in the San Diego region, recorded as a means to salvage scientific knowledge of native lifeways. The best information of Native American lifeways, however, comes from the Kumeyaay themselves, from the stories and songs passed down through the generations, in their own words. According to ethnographies based on interviews with local tribal elders, there are hundreds of words that describe a given landform, showing a close connection with nature. There are also stories associated with the land. The San Diego area in general, including Old Town, the San Diego River Valley, and the City as it existed as late as the 1920s, was known as *qapai* (meaning uncertain). According to Kumeyaay elder Jane Dumas, some native speakers referred to what is now Interstate 8 as *oon-ya*, meaning trail or road, describing one of the main routes linking the interior of San Diego to the coast. The Kumeyaay are the identified Most Likely Descendants for all Native American human remains found in the City.

2.2.2 PALEOINDIAN (PRE-5500 BC)

Evidence for Paleoindian occupation in coastal Southern California is tenuous, especially considering the fact 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 P-37-004669 (CA-SDI-4669), in La Jolla. A human burial from P-37-004669 was radiocarbon dated to 9,590–9,920 years before present (approximately 95% probability) (Hector 2007). 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). In contrast, typical Paleoindian assemblages include large stemmed projectile points, high proportions of formal lithic tools, bifacial lithic reduction strategies, and relatively small proportions of groundstone tools. Prime examples of this 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).

San Diego and the rest of coastal Southern California do not follow the same patterns seen in other Paleoindian sites. Some of the earliest dated assemblages in coastal Southern California are dominated by processing tools which 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 km of the San Diego coastline. If this were true, however, it would also be expected that such sites would be located on older landforms near the current coastline. Some sites, such as P-37-000210 (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). P-37-000210 yielded one corrected radiocarbon date of 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 P-37-000149 (CA-SDI-149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the San Diego region that possibly dates between 10,365 and 8200 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 a distinct economic strategy 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 that it was not as economically successful as the Archaic strategy. Such a conclusion would fit with other trends in southern California deserts, wherein hunting-related tools are replaced by processing tools during the early Holocene (Basgall and Hall 1993).

2.2.3 ARCHAIC (8000 BC–AD 500)

The more than 1500-year overlap between the presumed age of Paleoindian occupations and the Archaic period highlights the difficulty in defining a cultural chronology in the San Diego region. If San Dieguito is the only recognized Paleoindian component in the San Diego region, 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 desert connections with San Dieguito. Thus, the Archaic pattern is the earliest local socioeconomic adaptation in the San Diego region (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 the San Diego region, 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 at around AD 500, as well as 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 hard to define as its beginning because basic assemblage constituents and patterns of manufacturing investment remain stable, complimented only by the addition of the bow and ceramics.

2.2.4 LATE PREHISTORIC (AD 500–1769)

The period of time following the Archaic and prior to 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. 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 the San Luis Rey and Cuyamaca complexes difficult. 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 due to the fact that 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. 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 the southern counterpart to the San Luis Rey pattern, however, and 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.

2.2.5 ETHNOHISTORIC (POST-AD 1769)

The history of the Kumeyaay Native American communities within San Diego County 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 Kumeyaay Native American communities, though these groups did not become the focus of formal and in-depth ethnographic study until the early twentieth century (Boscana 1846; Fages 1937; Geiger and Meighan 1976; Harrington 1934; Laylander 2000). 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 within the San Diego region. Kroeber’s 1925 assessment of

the impacts of Spanish missionization on local Native American populations supported Kumeyaay traditional cultural continuity:

> San Diego was the first mission founded in upper California; but the geographical limits of its influence were the narrowest of any, and its effects on the natives comparatively light. There seem to be two reasons for this: first, the stubbornly resisting temper of the natives; and second, a failure of the rigorous concentration policy enforced elsewhere (Kroeber 1925, p. 711).

In some ways this interpretation led to the belief that many California Native American groups simply escaped the harmful effects of contact and colonization all together. This, of course, is untrue. Ethnographic research by Dubois, Kroeber, Harrington, Spier, and others during the early twentieth century seemed to indicate that traditional cultural practices and beliefs survived among local Native American communities. These accounts supported, and were supported by, previous governmental decisions that made San Diego County the location of more federally recognized tribes than anywhere else in the United States: 18 tribes on 18 reservations that cover more than 116,000 acres (CSP 2009).

The traditional cultural boundaries between the Luiseño and Kumeyaay Native American tribal groups have been well defined by anthropologist Florence C. Shipek:

> 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 (Shipek 1991, as summarized in County of San Diego 2007, p. 6).

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, p. 34). The distribution of recorded Native American languages has been dispersed as a geographic mosaic across California through six primary language families (Golla 2007, p. 71). Based on the MWMP facility locations, the Native American inhabitants of the region would have likely spoken both the Ipai and 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, though this has been debated (Laylander 2010; Luomala 1978).

Victor Golla has contended that one can interpret the amount of variability within specific language groups as being associated with the relative "time depth" of the speaking populations (Golla 2007, p. 80) A large amount of variation within the language of a group represents a greater time depth then a group's language with less internal diversity. One method that he has employed is by drawing comparisons with historically documented changes in Germanic and Romantic language groups. Golla has observed that the "absolute chronology of the internal diversification within a language family" can be correlated with archaeological dates (Golla 2007, p. 71). This type of interpretation is modeled on concepts of genetic drift and gene flows that are associated with migration and population isolation in the biological sciences.

Golla suggested that there are two language families associated with Native American groups who 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, p. 74). These groups include the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. Golla has interpreted the amount of internal diversity within these language-speaking 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 later followed by the diversification within the Takic-speaking San Diego tribes, occurring approximately 1500 BC–AD 1000 (Laylander 2010). The majority of Native American tribal groups in 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, p. 74). 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 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 southern Kumeyaay, attempts to illustrate the distinctions between these groups based solely on cultural material alone have had only limited success (Pigniolo 2004; True 1966).

The Kumeyaay generally lived in smaller family subgroups that would inhabit two or more locations over the course of the year. While 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 triblet 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. At maturity, tribal members often left to other bands in order to find a partner. The 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. Other areas or resources, such as water sources and other locations that were rich in natural resources, were generally understood as communal land to be shared amongst 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 interior plants of use (Luomala 1978). Shellfish would have been procured from three primary environments, including the sandy open coast, bay and lagoon, and rocky open coast. The availability of these marine resources changed with the rising sea levels, siltation of lagoon and bay environments, changing climatic conditions, and intensity of use by humans and animals (Gallegos and Kyle 1988; Pigniolo 2005; Warren 1964). Shellfish from sandy environments included *Donax*, *Saxidomus*, *Tivela*, and others. Rocky coast shellfish dietary contributions consisted of *Pseudochama*, *Megastraea*, *Saxidomus*, *Protothaca*, *Megathura*, *Mytilus*, and others. Lastly, the bay environment would have provided *Argopecten*, *Chione*, *Ostrea*, *Neverita*, *Macoma*, *Tagelus*, and others. Although marine resources were obviously consumed, terrestrial animals and other resources likely provided a large portion of sustenance. Game animals consisted of rabbits, hares (Leporidae), birds, ground squirrels, woodrats (*Neotoma* sp.), 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 triblet moved between habitation areas. Some of the more common of these that might have been procured locally or as higher elevation varieties would have included buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), *Agave*, *Yucca*, lemonade sumac (*Rhus integrifolia*), sugarbush (*Rhus ovata*), sage scrub (*Artemisia californica*), yerba santa (*Eriodictyon* sp.), sage (*Salvia* sp.), *Ephedra*, prickly pear (*Opuntia* sp.), mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), oak (*Quercus* sp.), willow (*Salix* sp.), and *Juncus* grass among many others (Wilken 2012).

2.2.6 HISTORIC PERIOD (POST-AD 1542)

San Diego history can be divided into the Spanish Period (1769–1821), Mexican Period (1821–1846), and American Period (1846–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 contact 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.

The Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769 with the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá by Father Junípero Serra. Concerns over Russian and English interests in California motivated the Spanish government to send an expedition of soldiers, settlers, and missionaries to occupy and secure the northwestern borderlands of New Spain through the establishment of a Presidio, Mission, and Pueblo. The Spanish explorers first camped on the shore of the bay in the area that is now downtown San Diego. Lack of water at this location, however, led to moving the camp on May 14, 1769, to a small hill closer to the San Diego River and near the Kumeyaay village of Cosoy. Father Junípero Serra arrived in July of the same year to find the Presidio serving mostly as a hospital. The Spanish built a primitive mission and presidio structure on the hill near the river.

Bad feelings soon developed between the native Kumeyaay and the soldiers, resulting in construction of a stockade that, by 1772, included barracks for the soldiers, a storehouse for supplies, a house for the missionaries, and the chapel, which had been improved. The log and brush huts were gradually replaced with buildings made of adobe bricks. Flat, earthen roofs were eventually replaced by pitched roofs with rounded roof tiles. Clay floors were eventually lined with fired brick.

In August 1774, the Spanish missionaries moved the Mission San Diego de Alcalá to its present location 6 miles up the San Diego River valley (modern Mission Valley) near the Kumeyaay village of Nipaguay. Begun as a thatched chapel and compound built of willow poles, logs, and tules, the new Mission was sacked and burned in the Kumeyaay uprising of November 5, 1775. The first adobe chapel was completed in October 1776 and the present church was begun the following year. A succession of building programs through 1813 resulted in the final rectilinear plan that included the church, bell tower, sacristy, courtyard, residential complex, workshops, corrals, gardens, and cemetery. Orchards, reservoirs, and other agricultural installations were built to the south on the lower San Diego River alluvial terrace and were irrigated by a dam and aqueduct system. The initial

Spanish occupation and mission system brought about profound changes in the lives of the Kumeyaay people. Substantial numbers of the coastal Kumeyaay were forcibly brought into the mission or died from introduced diseases.

As early as 1791, presidio commandants in California were given the authority to grant small house lots and garden plots to soldiers and their families and sometime after 1800, soldiers and their families began to move down the hill near the San Diego River. Historian William Smythe noted that Don Blas Aguilar, who was born in 1811, remembered at least 15 such grants below Presidio Hill by 1821, of which only five of these grant lands within the boundaries of what would become Old Town had houses in 1821. These included the retired commandant Francisco Ruiz Adobe (now known as the Carrillo Adobe), another building later owned by Henry Fitch on Calhoun Street, the Ybanes and Serrano houses on Juan Street near Washington Street, and a small adobe house on the main plaza owned by Juan Jose Maria Marron.

In 1822 the political situation changed as Mexico won its independence from Spain and San Diego became part of the Mexican Republic. The Mexican Government opened California to foreign trade; began issuing private land grants in the early 1820s, creating the rancho system of large agricultural estates; secularized the Spanish missions in 1833; and oversaw the rise of the civilian pueblo. By 1827, as many as 30 homes existed around the central plaza and in 1835, Mexico granted San Diego official pueblo (town) status. At this time, the town had a population of nearly 500 residents, later reaching a peak of roughly 600. By 1835 the presidio, once the center of life in Spanish San Diego, had been abandoned and lay in ruins. Mission San Diego de Alcalá fared little better. The town and the ship landing area at La Playa were now the centers of activity in Mexican San Diego. However, the new Pueblo of San Diego did not prosper as did some other California towns during the Mexican Period.

The secularization in San Diego County triggered increased Native American hostilities against the Californios during the late 1830s. The attacks on outlying ranchos, along with unstable political and economic factors helped San Diego's population decline to around 150 permanent residents by 1840. San Diego's official Pueblo status was removed by 1838 and it was made a subprefecture of the Los Angeles Pueblo. When the Americans took over after 1846, the situation had stabilized somewhat, and the population had increased to roughly 350 non-Native American residents. The Native American population continued to decline, as Mexican occupation brought about continued displacement and acculturation of Native American populations.

The American Period began in 1846 when United States military forces occupied San Diego and this period continues today. When United States military forces occupied San Diego in July 1846, the town's residents split on their course of action. Many of the town's leaders sided with the Americans, while other prominent families opposed the United States invasion. In December 1846, a group of Californios under Andres Pico engaged United States Army forces under General Stephen Kearney at the Battle of

San Pasqual and inflicted many casualties. However, the Californio resistance was defeated in two small battles near Los Angeles and effectively ended by January 1847. The Americans assumed formal control with the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in 1848 and introduced Anglo culture and society, American political institutions and especially American entrepreneurial commerce. In 1850, the Americanization of San Diego began to develop rapidly.

On February 18, 1850, the California State Legislature formally organized San Diego County. The first elections were held at San Diego and La Playa on April 1, 1850, for county officers. San Diego grew slowly during the next decade. San Diegans attempted to develop the town's interests through a transcontinental railroad plan and the development of a new town closer to the bay. The failure of these plans, added to a severe drought that crippled ranching and the onset of the Civil War, left San Diego as a remote frontier town. The troubles led to an actual drop in the town's population from 650 in 1850 to 539 in 1860. Not until land speculator and developer Alonzo Horton arrived in 1867 did San Diego begin to develop fully into an active American town.

San Diego State University was established as the State Normal School in the 1920s, followed by development of the College and Navajo communities. Farming and ranching was active in Mission Valley until the middle portion of the twentieth century, when the uses were converted to commercial and residential. Dairy farms and chicken ranches could be found adjacent to the San Diego River where motels, restaurants, office complexes, and regional shopping malls exist today. There was little development north of the San Diego River until Linda Vista was developed as military housing in the 1940s. The federal government improved public facilities and extended water and sewer pipelines to the area. From Linda Vista, development spread north of Mission Valley to the Clairemont Mesa and Kearny Mesa areas with commercial mixed-use and residential on moderate-sized lots.

Tierrasanta, previously owned by the United States Navy, was developed in the 1970s and was one of the first planned unit developments with segregation of uses. Tierrasanta and many of the communities that have developed since, such as Rancho Peñasquitos and Rancho Bernardo, represent the typical development pattern in San Diego in the last 25 to 30 years: uses are well segregated, with commercial uses located along the main thoroughfares and the residential uses located in between. Industrial uses are located in planned industrial parks. Examples of every major period and style remain. Among the recognized styles in San Diego are Spanish Colonial, Pre-Railroad New England, National Vernacular, Victorian Italianate, Stick, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Shingle, Folk Victorian, Mission, Craftsman, Prairie, French Eclectic, Italian Renaissance, Spanish Eclectic, Egyptian Revival, Tudor Revival, Modernistic, and International.

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3 METHODS

This study synthesizes all previously conducted cultural resource studies concerning the APE. The analysis of this information enabled Dudek to make recommendations for the project to reduce possible impacts to cultural resources.

3.1 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

An examination of existing maps, records, and reports was conducted by Dudek to assess whether the project could potentially impact previously recorded cultural resources. Dudek requested a records search be completed by SCIC staff at San Diego State University staff with a 1-mile buffer in May 2022. The purpose of the records search is to identify any previously recorded resources within or adjacent to the APE that may be impacted by proposed project. In addition to a review of previously prepared site records, the records search also reviewed previously conducted cultural inventories, historical maps of the project APE, ethnographies, the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historic Property Data File, and the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility.

3.2 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH ANALYSIS

Dudek reviewed historic aerial photographs of the project area 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 APE has been heavily impacted and modified by mining and commercial development. To the south of the APE, the Vulcan Poway sand mine has been in operation between 1953 and 1964. The area around the APE 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 Street and Kirkham Way. Mass grading continued east through the early 1990s. The project APE appears to have been rough graded multiple times between 1989 and 1997. Adjacent to the APE a north/south running road, Paige Street, was rough cut in 1991 and completed by 1994. This road connects Kirkham Way to Beeler Canyon Road.

3.3 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 APE with no vegetation and poor (<5%) in areas with dense vegetation or where cleared areas have been graded. 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 applicable County Guidelines and the Secretary of Interior Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeological survey and evaluation. The project APE 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 during the survey. Field recording and photo documentation of features and the APE 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).

4 RESULTS

4.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH

4.1.1 SOUTH COASTAL INFORMATION CENTER RECORDS SEARCH

A total of 47 reports were identified in the one-mile search area of the entire APE, with ten of the reports intersecting the APE (full list in Confidential Appendix B). Of the ten reports, only four reports intersect a substantial portion of the APE (Table 1). These four pertinent reports are within the City portion of the current project APE and are discussed 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 Cultual Resources Within the Approved San Diego Gas & Electric Sunrise Powerlink Final Environmentally Superior Southern Route, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California	ASM AFFILIATES	2010

Table 1
Previous Cultural Studies Within the Project Area

Report I.D.	Title	Author	Year
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 - This cultural resources inventory report covers 2700-acre in South Poway. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc conducted the study in 1984 which included archival review and utilized pedestrian survey with archaeologists and Native American monitors. No excavation was conducted. This report relocated three previously located sites and documented two new sites. This survey covered the entirety of the current APE but did not locate any resources within the current APE.

SD-05963 -This cultural resources inventory report covers the southern extent of the gen-tie of the current APE. 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 APE.

SD-15998 - This cultural resources 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 City of Poway portion of the current project APE. All the resources identified were recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

SD-16581 - This cultural resources inventory report by ECORP Consulting Inc. studied the 166-acres parcel that surrounds the northern portion of the current APE. 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. One isolate was identified within the current City of Poway portion of the APE, (the prehistoric isolate P-37-035861).

4.1.2 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES

The records search identified 51 resources. Of the 51 resources, only one cultural resource was identified within the APE, a single prehistoric isolate P-37-035861, located within the City of Poway portion of the APE). The remaining 50 resources recorded outside the APE 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 APE are listed in Table 2. below. Additionally, the records search indicated that no previously recorded historic addresses were located within the APE 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 APE				
P-37-035861	—	Isolate	Prehistoric	Flake
Within One Mile of Project APE				
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
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

Table 2
Previous Cultural Resources Within the One-Mile Radius

P-Number	Trinomial	Type	Period	Description
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

4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

Dudek requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File for the APE on August 22, 2022 (Appendix B). Results were received on October 25, 2022 and indicated that no previously recorded resources were present within the search area. The NAHC included a list of 20 contacts of Native American tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the area. Informational outreach letters with a map and description of the planned Project were subsequently sent to these individuals and organizations on March 6, 2023 (Appendix B). A revision of this letter was sent on April 14, 2023 to correct the mis-identification of the lead agency to City of San Diego. Four responses have been received to date. One email from Daniel Tsosie on March 13, 2023. This letter indicated that he had replaced Jon Mesa as Cultural Resource Manager and confirmed receipt of the informational outreach letter.

The second email received was from Art Bunce, Tribal Attorney for the Baona Band of Mission Indians was received on March 27, 2023. This email requested clarification on contact information in response to an error in the March 6 letter. An email response by Jessica Colston of Dudek, clarified that the lead Agency for this project was the City of San Diego.

The third is an email from Ray Teran, Resource Management Director for the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay on April 25, 2023. His letter indicates that cultural resources have been identified within or adjacent the project area. 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 any inadvertent discoveries of cultural artifacts.

The fourth is an email from Angelina Gutierrez, on behalf of Desiree Whitmen Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Indians, on May 1, 2023. This email requested that the attached letter be forwarded to the lead agency. The attached letter also requested to engage in the formal government-to-government consultation under AB52, as well as be given access to any cultural resource reports that have been or will be generated during the environmental review process.

Under CEQA, the lead agency is responsible for formal government-to-government consultation with Native American Tribes under Assembly Bill 52. Pursuant to the provisions of AB 52, the City of San Diego has received formal requests from the following tribes, San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel and Jamul Indian Village, to be consulted on discretionary projects. The City of San Diego will distribute the project to these tribes per Public Resources Code, § 21080.3.1 for their review.

4.3 SURVEY RESULTS

The APE area has been heavily disturbed by development activities within and immediately adjacent to the Vulcan Mine. The northern portion of the pad appeared to have had multiple small excavations performed and left open. This created four pilot pits on the ridge lines of the area. A graded path along the ridgeline appears to have been previously used for access to the peak. 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 gen-tie alignment is heavily disturbed. The northern pad is situated on a hill peak with surrounding slopes over 30%. From the pad area the gen-tie extends to the southwest to where it meets the with Paine St. The gen-tie continues from Paine St. to Green Valley Ct. Green Valley Ct appears to be completely developed with manholes located along its full length and other utility indicators (Figure 3). The alignment southeast of Stonebridge Pkwy appears to have undergone vegetation removal and previous grading (Figure 4).

The survey team could not relocate the previously recorded isolate, P-37-035861, but did identify one new cultural resource, NH-JC-001. These resources are further discussed in the next section below. Cultural resource locations can be seen on Confidential Figure 1 (Confidential Appendix D) and in individual location maps in each site form (Confidential Appendix B).

Figure 3. Overview of Green Valley Ct, looking southeast, showing buried utility access points in line with roadway

Figure 4. Overview to the northwest along gen-tie alignment form southern terminus.

Figure 5. Isolate handstone NH-JC-001, shown in hand.

4.3.1 P-37-035861

This previously identified prehistoric isolate consists of an interior quartzite. Dudek revisited the originally recorded location of the isolate, located within the Poway portion of the current APE. The survey team was unable to locate the resource.

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

4.3.2 NH-JC-001

Dudek's survey team identified this prehistoric isolated volcanic handstone in the disturbed graded area southeast of Stonebridge Pkwy (Figure 5). The handstone measures 14.4cm long by 12.8cm wide and 5.8cm thick. The handstone has shaped shoulders and bifacial grinding surfaces. The slope's geological setting is part of a cobble terrace, making the handstone well camouflaged on the ground surface. No other resources were found within 30 meters.

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

5 SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

This cultural resources inventory of the City portion of the APE 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.

The one newly identified archaeological resource was identified within the City portion of the current APE which consists of a single prehistoric granitic handstone (NH-JC-001) in a disturbed context on a slope. This resource was in good condition, but overall context is poor. The handstone exhibited shoulder shaping and a single ground face. No other resources were identified within 30 meters.

NH-JC-001 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. Not "unique" resources under CEQA, and not eligible for listing on the CRHR or local register. 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 mitigation. Impact analysis for the City of Poway portion of the project APE, including P-37-035861, is discussed in a separate report.

Taking into consideration the topographic setting, the identification of archaeological in the APE, and the existing archaeological documentation provided by the SCIC, ground disturbance associated with the project does have some potential for the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources. As such, there is some risk of inadvertent impacts by project implementation to unidentified cultural resources. Dudek recommends archaeological mitigation including archaeological and Native American monitoring to avoid the unanticipated impact to unidentified cultural deposits and final reporting of findings to the City.

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APPENDIX A

Project Personnel Qualifications

Micah Hale, PhD, RPA

SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST

Micah Hale is Dudek's cultural resources practice manager and lead principal investigator, with technical expertise as a lithic and groundstone analyst, invertebrate analyst, and in ground penetrating radar. Over the course of his 23-year career, Dr. Hale has served as a principal investigator in the public and private sector for all levels of archaeological investigation, as a public outreach coordinator and as an assistant professor at the University of California (UC), Davis. As Dudek's cultural resources practice manager, he currently functions as a principal investigator in project oversight including proposals, research designs, fieldwork, artifact analysis, and report authorship.

Dr. Hale's experience is both academic and professional spanning California, Arizona, Nevada, and Oregon, including work for Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Southwest, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Western Area Power Administration, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California State Parks, various city and county agencies, and directly for Native American groups.

Dr. Hale has supervised numerous large-scale surveys, test excavations, data recovery programs, and geoarchaeological investigations, served as a third-party review consultant, and an expert witness in legal proceedings. He has authored research designs, management and treatment plans, proposals, preliminary and final reports, and technical analyses. Dr. Hale has integrated his personal research interests into projects and participated in professional symposia at local and national venues, including the Society for American Archaeology and the Society for California Archaeology. Additionally, he has conducted academic research in the Polar Arctic, Greenland. Dr. Hale's current focus is on hunter-gatherer archaeology of California and the Great Basin, applying theoretical premises of cultural evolution and human behavioral ecology.

Education

University of California, Davis
PhD, Anthropology, 2009
BS, Anthropology, 1996
California State University, Sacramento
MA, Anthropology, 2001

Certifications

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)

Professional Affiliations

Antelope Valley Archaeological Society
San Diego Archaeological Society
Society for American Archaeology
Society for California Archaeology

Dr. Hale currently assists in the preparation of technical descriptions and analyses for environmental impact statements and reports at the state and federal levels for Dudek projects. Examples of completed environmental sections include those prepared for the Yokohl Ranch, Rio Mesa Solar, Soitec Rugged and Tierra Del Sol Solar, San Diego Gas and Electric's (SDG&E) Wood to Steel project, and various others.

Project Experience

Development

Phase II Archaeological Data Recovery for the Newland Homes Sierra Project, San Diego County, California. As project manager and principal investigator, supervising data recovery investigations at two significant prehistoric archaeological sites and historic archival research of a homestead in support of the Newland Sierra Environmental Impact Report (EIR). (2013–Present)

Phase I Archaeological Inventory and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation for the Yokohl Ranch Project, Tulare County, California. As project manager and principal investigator, supervised completion of 12,000 acre survey and archaeological evaluation of 85 prehistoric and historical archaeological sites in support of the Yokohl Ranch EIR. (2012–2013)

Phase I Inventory and Phase II Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Star Ranch Project, RBF Consulting, San Diego County, California. As project manager and principal investigator, supervised CEQA inventory and evaluation for private development. (2011)

Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Two Prehistoric Sites, Torrey Pines Glider Port, San Diego County, California. As project manager and principal investigator, supervised CEQA evaluation of two prehistoric archaeological sites for the Torrey Pines City Park General Development Plan. (2012)

Data Recovery of One Prehistoric Site for the Rhodes Property, Sea Breeze Properties, San Diego County, California. As project manager and principal investigator, supervised CEQA compliant data recovery of a large prehistoric site for a residential development.

Archaeological Survey of the Paramount Mine Exploratory Drilling Project, Essex Environmental, Mono County, Nevada. As principal investigator and field director, conducted archaeological survey for mining exploration and prepared the technical report. (2006)

Phase I Inventory of 1,544 Acres and Phase II Evaluation of Archaeological Sites along the Western and Northwestern Boundaries, Edwards Air Force Base, Kern County, California. As field director, supervised a Phase I inventory of 1,544 acres. Recorded 30 new archaeological sites, more than a dozen "sub-modern" refuse dumps, and a variety of isolate finds. Notable sites include several early Holocene lithic scatters (Lake Mojave-, Silver Lake-, and Pinto-age deposits), a rhyolite lithic quarry, and a complex of historic dumps associated with homesteading activities around Lone Butte. (2005)

Archaeological Survey of the La Mesa Meadows Residential Development Project, Helix Environmental, San Diego County, California. As principal investigator, conducted a survey of a proposed residential development in San Diego County. (2005)

Pankey Ranch Testing, Pardee Homes, Northern San Diego County, California. As field director, supervised excavation of shovel test pits to delineate the boundaries of site CA-SDI-682, the prehistoric village of Tom-Kav. Managed field personnel, conducted excavation, and wrote portions of technical report. (2004)

Oceanside Hilton EIR, Dudek Associates, Oceanside, San Diego County, California. As principal investigator and field director, conducted a survey of the proposed Hilton Hotel at the eastern end of Buena Vista Lagoon in Carlsbad and prepared portions of technical report for an EIR. (2004)

Data Recovery of Locus O, Star Canyon Development, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, Riverside County, California. As field director, supervised field crews for data recovery mitigation of an archaeological deposit and human remains near Tahquitz Canyon. Coordinated with Native American representatives and prepared portions of the technical report. (2004)

Linda Vista Survey, City of San Marcos Planning Department, San Diego County, California. As field director, conducted a Phase I cultural resource inventory of the proposed road realignment in San Marcos. Prepared technical reports and made recommendations for additional work to be done within the project area. (2003)

Archaeological Monitoring for Williams Communications Fiber-Optic Line, Jones and Stokes Associates, San Luis Obispo and Bakersfield, Kern and San Luis Obispo Counties, California. As resource monitor/Native American coordinator, conducted archaeological monitoring for a fiber-optic cable installation project that spanned 180 miles from San Luis Obispo to Bakersfield. Identified and protected archaeological resources in the project area in compliance with state and federal regulations. Managed Native American monitors and coordinated daily work with construction and environmental staff to facilitate project completion. (2001)

Subsurface Survey of a Proposed Bicycle Path Along the Columbia River Slough in Northwest Portland, City of Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. As field archaeologist, conducted auger testing in a variable north-to-south transect at 30-meter intervals, and unit mapping. (2000)

Phase II Test Excavations, AT&T, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, and Vancouver, Clark County, Washington. This project determined the presence and condition of any cultural resources in the project areas that were situated on the northern and southern sides of the Columbia River in Washington and Oregon. (1999)

AT&T Cable Removal Project, Jones and Stokes Associates, Taft to Los Angeles, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. As field archaeologist, conducted a survey to determine archaeological impact by the removal of a lead-lined subsurface cable. (1998)

Education

Data Recovery for the Palomar North and Meadowood Projects, Palomar College, San Diego County, California. As principal investigator, supervised Section 106 and CEQA-compliant data recovery of the ethnohistoric village of Tom-Kav. Expert witness for litigation of archaeological work for the client. (2012)

Data Recovery Excavations in Advance of Geotechnical Coring at W-12, University of California San Diego (UCSD), San Diego County, California. As project manager and principal investigator, supervised data recovery excavations in a midden dated as early as 9,600 years before present. (2009)

Archaeological Test Excavations at Selected Sites on Vandenberg Air Force Base, University of California, Davis, Lompoc, Santa Barbara County, California. As principal investigator and field director, supervised and instructed 21 students for the 2008 UC Davis Field School. (2008)

Archaeological Survey and Excavations in the Polar Arctic, University of California Davis, Northwest Greenland. As researcher, conducted a project for the National Science Foundation, National Geographic, and the Inglefieldland Polar Archaeology Expedition; UC Davis. (2006)

Energy

Phase II Evaluation of 19 Archaeological Sites for Soitec's Tierra Del Sol Solar Project, San Diego County, California. As principal investigator, oversaw and implemented significance evaluations, including fieldwork and documentation, under CEQA and San Diego County guidelines within the development footprint. (2012–2013)

Phase II Evaluation of 42 Archaeological Sites for Soitec's Rugged Solar Project, San Diego County, California. As principal investigator, oversaw and implemented significance evaluations, including fieldwork and documentation, under CEQA and San Diego County guidelines within the development footprint. (2012-2013)

Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Level 3 Fiber Optic Installation Project, Fort Irwin Army Reserve and BLM, San Bernardino County, California. As Project manager and co-principal investigator, oversaw and implemented cultural resource inventory of fiber optic corridor and recordation and evaluation of contributing elements to the NRHP-eligible LADWP transmission line corridor. (2012–2013)

Third-Party Compliance Monitoring for the Ocotillo Wind Energy Farm, Ocotillo, Imperial County, California. As principal investigator, oversaw and implemented compliance assistance to the BLM to ensure adherence to mitigation measures and proper treatment of cultural resources. (2012–2013)

Third-Party Compliance Monitoring for the Tule Wind Project, San Diego County, California. As principal investigator, oversaw and implemented compliance assistance to the Bureau of Land Management to ensure adherence to mitigation measures and proper treatment of cultural resources. (2012–2013)

Third-Party Compliance Monitoring for the East County Substation Project, San Diego County, California. As principal investigator, oversaw and implemented compliance assistance to the BLM and California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to ensure adherence to mitigation measures and proper treatment of cultural resources. (2012–2013)

Third-Party Compliance Monitoring for the Rio Mesa Solar Project, Riverside County, California. As principal investigator, oversaw and implemented compliance assistance to the BLM to ensure adherence to mitigation measures and proper treatment of cultural resources. (2012–2013)

Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for Soitec's Fort Irwin Solar Project, San Bernardino County, California. As project manager and co-principal investigator, oversaw and implemented cultural resources inventory. (2013)

Phase II Archaeological Testing of One Historic Site for the Cool Valley Solar Project, RBF Consulting, San Diego County, California. As project manager, supervised implementation of archaeological testing of a historic airfield near Campo. (2012)

Phase II Archaeological Testing of Four Prehistoric Sites for the Gildred Solar Project, RBF Consulting, San Diego County, California. As project manager, supervised implementation of archaeological testing of four small prehistoric sites along the ancient Lake Cahuilla shoreline. (2012)

Phase II Archaeological Testing of One Prehistoric Site for the Borrego A and B Solar Projects, RBF Consulting, San Diego County, California. As project manager, supervised implementation of archaeological testing of a large prehistoric habitation site in the Imperial Valley. (2012)

Phase I Cultural Resources Inventories for the Sol Orchard and Sol Focus Solar Projects, RBF Consulting, San Diego County, California. As project manager, supervised implementation of Phase I CEQA inventories for more than 22 solar projects. (2012)

Class II Survey of 4,700 Acres for the Silurian Wind Project, Iberdrola Renewables, San Bernardino County, California. As project manager and principal investigator, supervised Section 106 inventory of proposed renewable energy project. (2011)

Class III and Class II Cultural Resources Inventory for the Tule Wind Alternative Energy Project, HDR Engineering for Iberdrola Renewables, San Diego County, California. Serve as project manager and principal investigator. Supervised inventory of 6,000 acres and recordation of nearly 200 archaeological sites, and assisted the BLM in preparation of a programmatic agreement between Iberdrola and the California State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). (2010)

Monitoring of the Installation of Meteorological (MET) Towers for the Tule Wind Project, HDR Engineering, San Diego County, California. As project manager and principal investigator, supervised archaeological and Native American monitors during MET tower installation in the Tule Wind project area. (2010)

Jamul Substation 6, SDG&E, Jamul, San Diego County, California. As field director, conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of 18 acres in Jamul for a proposed substation construction project. Identified and recorded two archaeological sites within the project area. Prepared the technical report. Coordinated with paleontology subconsultant and incorporated paleontology report into ASM's archaeology technical report. (2004)

Path 15 Transmission Line Corridor, Steigers Corporation, San Joaquin Valley, Fresno and Merced Counties, California. Served as field director. Supervised survey of over 87 miles of 400-foot transmission line corridor and over 46 miles of access roads in Merced and Fresno Counties. Supervised field crew, documented sites, coordinated with Native American representatives, coordinated access to survey areas, and prepared portions of technical report. (2004)

Carmel Valley Substation Survey, SDG&E, Carmel Valley, San Diego County, California. As field director, conducted a Phase I cultural resource inventory of a proposed power substation. (2003)

Federal

Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey and Class III Inventory for the Friendship Circle Project, Department of Homeland Security, Gulf South Research Corporation, San Diego County, California. As project manager and principal investigator, supervised and implemented a ground-penetrating radar survey and surface survey for the Friendship Circle project at Border Fields State Park, San Diego.

Healthcare

Kaiser Permanente Murrieta Valley Medical Center Preliminary Environmental Impact Report (PEIR), City of Murrieta, California. Acted as Principal Investigator on the Kaiser Murrieta project, overseeing a Phase I cultural resources inventory and Phase II archaeological significance evaluation of one prehistoric resource. Assisted the City with Tribal communication and analysis of potential impacts to a viewshed considered sensitive by local Native Americans. All studies were completed to comply with CEQA guidelines in support of an EIR.

Military

Phase II Evaluation of 31 High Complexity Sites on Edwards Air Force Base, CH2MHill/JT3, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. As project manager, oversaw Section 106 test excavations at 31 prehistoric archaeological sites. (2010)

Phase II Evaluation of 85 Archaeological Sites on Edwards Air Force Base, CH2MHill/JT3, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. As project manager and principal investigator, supervised Section 106 test excavations at 42 prehistoric and 43 historic archaeological sites. (2010)

Western Acquisition Survey, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC) Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. As principal investigator, managed the survey of 10,000 acres on land administered by the BLM in Johnson Valley, west of the base. Duties included project management, coordination with BLM Barstow field office and MCAGCC 29 Palms personnel, coordinating and supervising field crews, as well as document preparation. (2010)

Management Plan for the Coso Rock Art National Historic Landmark (NHL), Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS) China Lake, Inyo County, California. As project manager, supervised and co-authored a management plan for the Coso Rock Art NHL, including arranging and implementing stakeholder meetings and field testing the implementation plan. (2010)

Section 110 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Cole Flat Training Area, NAWS China Lake, Inyo County, California. As project manager and principal investigator, supervised the survey of 5,400 acres near the Coso Rock Art NHL. (2009)

Phase I Survey of Selected Parcels in Five Training Areas, MCAGCC Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. As project manager and principal investigator, supervised survey of 4,500 acres in the Blacktop, Lava, Lavic Lake, Sunshine Peak, and Quackenbush training areas. (2009)

Phase I Survey of Aerial Maneuver Zones for the 53 Aerial Maneuver Zone (AMZ) Project, MCAGCC Twentynine Palms, California. As project manager and principal investigator, supervised survey of 72 AMZ's. (2009) Client Reference: Leslie Glover, MCAGCC 29 Palms, 760.830.5369.

Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation for the Skaggs Island Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC) Disposal Archaeological Survey, Naval Communications Station, Sonoma County, California. As principal investigator, supervised survey of installation and recordation and evaluation of historic civilian and military resources. (2011–2012)

Phase I Survey of 8,100 Acres on Edwards Air Force Base, ACOE, Kern County, California. As principal investigator, supervised survey of 8,100 acres on Edward Air Force Base. (2008–2009)

Phase I and II Survey of 2,500 Acres and Evaluation of 50 Sites on Edwards Air Force Base, ACOE, Kern County, California. As principal investigator, supervised survey of 2,500 acres and evaluation of 50 sites on Edward Air Force Base. (2008)

Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation for the Concord Inland BRAC Disposal Archaeological Survey, Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, Detachment Concord, Contra Costa County, California. As principal investigator, supervised survey of 5,200 acres and recordation and evaluation of historic civilian and military resources, and prehistoric archaeological sites.

Archaeological Evaluation of Eight Prehistoric Sites in the Emerson and Quackenbush Training Areas, ACOE, MCAGCC Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. As field director, supervised excavation of eight prehistoric sites on the Marine Corps base in Twentynine Palms, California. (2005)

Archaeological Evaluation of 22 Sites on Edwards Air Force Base, ACOE, San Bernardino County, California. As field director, supervised the National Register evaluation of 22 sites at Edwards Air Force Base. (2005)

Naval Base Point Loma Site Recordation, NAVFAC Southwest (SW), Point Loma, San Diego County, California. As principal investigator and field director, supervised relocation of 33 sites located on Naval Base Point Loma. Reviewed site documentation and re-recorded sites that were improperly documented by past surveys. (2004)

Archaeological Testing of 23 Sites in the Las Pulgas Corridor, Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton Environmental Security, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California. As field director, supervised field crews for Phase II testing and mechanical coring of 23 sites on Camp Pendleton. Coordinated with coring contractor and base personnel. Documented sites in the field. Supervised field crews and prepared portions of technical report. (2004)

Rose-Arizone, Clay, and Photo Drainage, and Road Improvement Surveys, NAVFAC SW, San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, California. As field director, supervised archaeological surveys and the placement of protective signing on 750 sites. Coordinated access to the island and supervised one crew member. (2004)

Remote Sensing, NAVFAC SW, Naval Auxiliary Landing Field (NALF) San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, California. As GPS specialist, conducted data collection and image rectification for a remote sensing project in the detection of archaeological sites on the base. Supervised one crew member. (2004)

MCB Camp Pendleton Burn Survey, MCB Camp Pendleton Environmental Security, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California. As field director, supervised an archaeological survey of 1,500 acres in the De Luz and Case Springs areas of Camp Pendleton. Managed field crews, documented archaeological sites, prepared site forms and portions of technical report. (2002)

Survey of Yuma Stormwater Basin, NAVFAC SW, Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma, Yuma County, Arizona. As field director, supervised survey of stormwater basin along the Marine Corps airfield at MCAS Yuma. Managed field crew and prepared technical report. Client (2002)

Archaeological Coring of the Red Beach Site (SDI-811), MCB Camp Pendleton Environmental Security, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California. As field director, supervised first phase of a geologic coring project for a shell midden site along the coast of MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County. Coordinated with coring contractor and base personnel. Managed field monitors and field crew. (2002)

Archaeological Testing and Survey of the Lemon Tank Area, NAVFAC SW, NALF San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, California. Conducted excavations, survey, and site recording. (2002)

Evaluation of Nine Prehistoric Sites, Edwards Air Force Base, San Bernardino County, California. As field archaeologist, evaluated nine sites through excavation to determine overall sensitivity and value of the archaeological remains that characterize the region. (1999)

Evaluation of Four Prehistoric Sites, Jones and Stokes Associates, Camp Roberts National Guard, San Luis Obispo County, California. As field technician, conducted excavation in order to determine the boundaries of the site for further mitigation. (1998)

Archaeological Survey and Excavation, ACOE, MCAGCC Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. As field archaeologist, participated in nine field rotations averaging 10 days each. Conducted survey of portions of the Marine Corps base to determine the distribution of cultural materials, and subsequently excavate sites based on priority. This area is characterized as high desert with the typically associated flora and fauna and archaeological sites that range in age from Early to Late Holocene. (1998)

Resource Management

South Sacramento Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) EIR, County of Sacramento, California. Led the cultural resources effort on the South Sacramento HCP Project, including development of a long-term plan for analyzing cultural resources constraints and assisting multiple agencies in their tribal outreach obligations.

Archaeological Survey of the Silver Lake Recreation Area, El Dorado Irrigation District, California. As principal investigator and field director, supervised an archaeological survey of the Silver Lake Recreation area. (2006)

Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations at Border Fields State Park, California State Parks, Imperial Beach, San Diego County, California. As field director, supervised excavation of prehistoric sites located within the APE of a fence along the U.S.–Mexico Border in San Diego County. Prepared technical report. (2005)

Archaeological Salvage Excavations of Two Ollas in Hellhole Canyon, BLM, San Diego County, California. As principal investigator, relocated a cache of prehistoric ceramic artifacts uncovered during wildfires in San Diego County. Documented cache and collected artifacts for subsequent reconstruction in the ASM laboratory. Prepared technical report detailing project. (2005)

Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations at CA-SDI-16691, Jackson Pendo Development Company, Escondido, San Diego County, California. As principal investigator, supervised data recovery excavation at a Late Prehistoric site in Escondido, California. (2005)

El Cuervo Wetlands Mitigation, City of San Diego Land Development Review Department and Mitigation Monitoring Coordination, Carmel Valley, San Diego County, California. As co-principal investigator, supervised an archaeological monitoring project in central San Diego County, conducted test excavation of one site identified during monitoring. The site was evaluated as not significant. Prepared portions of technical report and supervised on-site monitor. (2004)

Milk Vetch Emergency, Imperial Irrigation District (IID), Imperial County, California. As archaeological monitor, conducted emergency monitoring along transmission line corridor in Imperial County. Coordinated with IID and construction personnel. Prepared technical report. (2002)

Burial Salvage Excavations at the Sucking Carp Site (CA-MER-295), Great Valley Grassland State Park, California Department of Parks and Recreation, Los Banos, Merced County, California. As field supervisor, directed excavations at CA-MER-295 in the central San Joaquin Valley in order to salvage cultural remains (including burials) from further destruction by the San Joaquin River. (1999)

Transportation

Ortega Highway Monitoring, City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California. As project manager, supervised Dudek's principal investigator to coordinate archaeological, tribal, and paleontological mitigation monitoring associated with the construction of water conveyance facilities and road repairs. (2013)

Archaeological Testing and Ground Penetrating Radar Study of the Forester Creek Biological Mitigation Area, Caltrans District 11, Santee, San Diego County, California. As principal investigator and field director, supervised archaeological testing of a private parcel. (2005)

Rail Bridge (at mile marker 230.6) Replacement, North County Transit District, Agua Hedionda, Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. As principal investigator and field director, managed an archaeological survey of an APE associated with the replacement of and historic railroad bridge. Recorded archaeological sites within APE and prepared portions of technical report. (2004)

Little Lake Phase II Testing, Caltrans District 5, Little Lake, Inyo County, California. As field director, supervised Phase II testing of four sites including the ethnohistoric village of Pagunda near the town of Little Lake. Supervised field crews, coordinated fieldwork with Caltrans and subconsultants, and prepared portions of technical report. (2004)

Extended Phase I Testing, Caltrans District 05, Little Lake, Inyo County, California. As field director, supervised fieldwork for extended Phase I testing of one prehistoric site along U.S. Route 395 (US 395) in Inyo County. Prepared portions of technical report. (2003)

Cartago and Olancha Four-Lane Project Test Excavations, Caltrans District 05, Inyo County, California. Serve as field director. Supervised test excavations of 15 sites for the proposed widening of US 395 near Cartago and Olancha. Supervised all fieldwork and managed a team of 12 field archaeologists. Coordinated selected specialized studies, conducted ground stone analysis, and prepared large portions of the resulting 800-plus-page report. (2002)

Survey of Amtrak Second Mainline Right-of-Way, North County Transit District, Oceanside, San Diego County, California. As co-field director, managed an archaeological survey of 6.2 miles of North County Transportation District railroad right-of-way near San Onofre, California. (2002)

State Route 905 (SR 905) Survey, Caltrans District 11, San Diego County, California. Served as co-field director. Cconducted survey and recorded sites along the SR 905 right-of-way in southern San Diego County. Documented three prehistoric sites within the proposed right-of-way. Created site maps and prepared site forms. (2002)

Evaluation of 11 Sites along US 395, Caltrans District 05, Blackrock, Inyo County, California. As crew chief, managed 6–18 personnel, prepared paperwork and report. Made decisions surrounding site excavations in Owens Valley. Project included Phase II test excavation of numerous sites ranging in age from early to late Holocene. (2002)

Phase I Survey, Caltrans District 10, Stockton, San Joaquin County, California. As field archaeologist, conducted various survey and excavation projects for Caltrans throughout central California. Conducted survey and excavation, operated as a graduate student assistant to the District 10 archaeologist dealing with compliance issues, prepared site mapping and technical reports including Archaeological Survey Reports (ASR), Historic Properties Survey Reports (HPSR), and Negative Declarations. (1997)

Phase I Survey/TEA, Caltrans, Inyo and Mono Counties, California. As field archaeologist, conducted survey of most major highways in Mono and Inyo Counties, California. Documented the distribution of all cultural material within the Caltrans right-of-way in order to determine impacts by road widening. (1996–1997)

Tribal

Section 106 Mitigation Development and Tribal Consultation Assistance, BLM, San Diego County, California. As project manager, assisted the BLM in development of Historic Properties Treatment Plan, Tribal Participation Plan, and other mitigation measures for the Tule Wind project, McCain Valley California. (2011–2012)

Mitigative Screening, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, Riverside County, California. As field director, supervised archaeological mitigation of an impacted burial site on the Agua Caliente Reservation. Prepared mapping of the project, coordinated field efforts with Tribal representatives, oversaw monitoring of the project, and prepared portions of the technical report. (2003)

Water/Wastewater

San Clemente Water Recycling Monitoring, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California. As project manager, supervised Dudek's principal investigator to coordinate archaeological, tribal, and paleontological mitigation monitoring associated with the construction of a new water conveyance pipeline. Duties include preparation of a discovery and treatment plan. (2013)

Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant and Pipeline Monitoring, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. As project manager, supervised Dudek's principal investigator to coordinate archaeological, tribal, and paleontological mitigation monitoring associated with the construction of the desalination plant and a new water conveyance pipeline. Duties include preparation of a discovery and treatment plan and evaluation of archaeological discoveries. (2013)

Lee Lake Cultural Resources Inventory, Lee Lake Water District, Riverside County, California.. As project manager, supervised Dudek's principal investigator to coordinate and implement cultural resources inventory for the construction of a new pipeline and water storage facility. (2013)

Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant and Pipeline Wetland Mitigation Archaeological Evaluation, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California. As project manager and principal investigator, developed methods and strategies to evaluate archaeological deposits most likely related to the 1782 ethnohistoric Kumeyaay village of La Punta located within the wetland mitigation area. Project included geotechnical coring and backhoe exploration to locate and evaluate buried archaeological deposits Duties included assistance provided to the USFWS for NAGPRA consultation and implementation. (2013)

Cultural Resources Monitoring for the City of Napa Levee Improvement Project, ACOE, Sacramento District, Sacramento, California. As principal investigator, supervised archaeological monitoring requiring HAZWOPER certified archaeologists to treat historical archaeological discoveries for a levee and stormwater improvement project. (2010–2011)

Data Recovery Excavations at the Ridge Hill Facilities Site (SDI-18472), Padre Dam Municipal Water District (PDMWD), San Diego County, California. As principal investigator, supervised data recovery of a complex late prehistoric habitation site. (2009)

San Clemente Canyon Survey, City of San Diego Metropolitan Wastewater Department, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California. As principal investigator and field director, supervised and conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of proposed access road maintenance for the San Clemente Canyon sewer line. Two cultural resources were identified. Conducted site documentation, prepared sites forms and technical report. Managed survey crew member. (2004)

Lake Murray Survey, City of San Diego Metropolitan Wastewater Department, La Mesa, San Diego County, California. As field director, conducted survey of proposed trunk sewer replacement in La Mesa. Prepared portions of the technical report. (2003)

Phase II Testing, IID, Imperial County, California. As field director, supervised Phase II testing of eight sites in the Colorado Desert. Managed field crews, conducted test excavations, and prepared site documentation and portions of the technical report. (2003)

Carmel Valley Archaeological Monitoring, City of San Diego Metropolitan Wastewater Department, Carmel Valley, San Diego County, California. As field monitor for pre-trenching for placement of sewer line, conducted monitoring and wrote portions of technical report. (2002)

Relevant Previous Experience

Teaching

- 2008: Assistant Professor, Archaeology, UC Davis
- 2008: Instructor/Principal Investigator, 2008 UC Davis Archaeology Field School, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California.
- 2005–2008: Level III Teaching Assistant, UC Davis; taught discussion sections/ lectures for Human Evolution, Archaeology, and Human Ecology

- 1998–1999: Acted as Public Education Coordinator for the Museum of Anthropology at UC Davis; included instructing a course teaching archaeology students how to inform the public about the value of anthropology through in-class presentations, exhibits, and the building of 'teaching trunks' for people in grades 1–12 of primary and secondary education
- 1997–1998: Substitute teacher with an Emergency Credential in the Woodland and Davis Joint Unified School Districts for grades K–12, all subjects excluding foreign languages
- 1997–Present: Regularly perform presentations about the value of archaeology in classrooms at the level of the grades 1–12
- 1996: Teaching assistant at the UC Davis archaeological field school; job duties included student management and instruction in the methods of excavation and survey.

Specialized Training

- 2012 – Accounting and Finance for Non-Financial Managers, UCSD Rady School of Business Management
- 2010 – ESOP Planning and Management, UCSD Rady School of Business Management
- 2004 – Ground Penetrating Radar Field Methods and Interpretation Certificate
- 2002, 2010 – GPS Field Methods Training, ASC Scientific

Publications

Hale, Micah J. 2012. “Malcolm Rogers’ Archaeology in Coastal San Diego.” Book chapter in preparation; edited by Don Laylander.

Hale, Micah J. 2011. “Modeling Socioeconomic Discontinuity in Southern Alta California.” In, California Archaeology 2:2: December 2010, pp. 203–250.

Hale, Micah J. 2010. “A Comment on Hildebrandt et al. (2009) Shellfish Transport, Caloric Return Rates, and Prehistoric Feasting.” In California Archaeology 3:111–113.

Hale, Micah J. 2009. Santa Barbara and San Diego: Contrasting Adaptive Strategies in Southern California. PhD dissertation; University of California, Davis.

Hale, Micah J. n.d. Preserving Cultural Heritage Through Public Outreach: A Curriculum for Jr. High and High School.

Hale, Micah J. 2005. Processing Economies, Coastal Settlement, and Intensification in Northern San Diego County. In Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology, Volume 18.

Hale, Micah J. 2001. Technological and Social Organization of the Millingstone Horizon in Southern California. Master’s thesis; California State University, Sacramento.

Hale, Micah J. 2000. Consumer Anthropology: Theory and Method of Recognizing and Interpreting Consumption Patterns for Product Development and Marketing Strategies. Developed for Richard Knight, Director of Intelligent Products, Addidas, USA.

Hale, Micah J., Richard McElreath, and Robert Bettinger. 2012. (in prep.) Modeling Time Minimizing and Energy Maximizing Adaptive Strategies.

Hale, Micah J., and Peter Richerson. 2012. (in prep.) Investigating the Rate-Limiting Factors of Cultural Evolution: Archaeological Evidence from Southern California.

Hale, Micah J., and Bruce Winterhalder. 2012. (in prep.) Discontinuous Sociocultural Evolution

Selected Technical Reports

Hale, Micah J. 2010. "Limited Archaeological Excavations at SDI-4669 (SDM-W-12A)." In Advance of Geotechnical Coring, University House Rehabilitation Project, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, California. Submitted to Ione Stiegler Architecture, La Jolla, California. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, SDSU.

Hale, Micah J. 2010. Results of Archaeological Monitoring for Meteorological Masts in McCain Valley, San Diego County, California. Prepared for HDR Engineering Inc.

Hale, Micah J. 2007. Archaeological Survey of the Silver Lake Recreation Area, El Dorado Irrigation District, El Dorado County, California. Prepared for Trish Fernandez, El Dorado Irrigation District, El Dorado County, California.

Hale, Micah J. 2005. "Ground Stone Analysis." In From the Coast to the Inland: Prehistoric Settlement Systems Along the Las Pulgas Corridor, Camp Pendleton, California, by Micah J. Hale and Mark S. Becker. Report submitted to Southwest Division of Naval Facilities.

Hale, Micah J. 2005. Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed San Diego Model Schools Development Project. ASM Affiliates Inc., Carlsbad, California. Prepared for the City of San Diego, California.

Hale, Micah J. 2004. Cultural Resources Inventory for the Replacement of Bridge 230.6 over Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County, California. Submitted to North County Transit District, San Diego County, California.

Hale, Micah J. 2004. Cultural Resources Inventory for the Gawle Property, San Diego County, California. Submitted to Helix Environmental for the City of San Diego.

Hale, Micah J. 2004. Cultural Resources Inventory for the Hines Nursery, San Diego County, California. Submitted to Hines Nurseries, Rainbow Valley, California.

Hale, Micah J. 2004. Cultural Resources Inventory for the San Clemente Canyon Trunk Sewer Maintenance and Access Routes, San Diego County, California. Submitted to Metropolitan Wastewater Department, City of San Diego, California.

Hale, Micah J. 2004. Cultural Resources Inventory for the Montezuma Trunk Sewer Replacement, San Diego County, California. Submitted to Metropolitan Wastewater Department, City of San Diego, California.

Hale, Micah J. 2004. Cultural Resources Inventory for the Oceanside Hotel EIR, San Diego County, California. Submitted to Dudek for the City of Oceanside, California.

Hale, Micah J. 2004. Historic Resources Mitigation Monitoring of the El Cuervo Norte Project, San Diego County, California. Submitted to the City of San Diego.

Hale, Micah J. 2004. Emergency Test Excavations of an Exposed Olla, Riverside County, California. Submitted to BLM, Riverside County, California.

Hale, Micah J. 2004. Cultural Resources Monitoring for Geotechnical Coring Related to the All-American Canal Lining Project, Imperial County, California. Submitted to Imperial Irrigation District, Imperial County, California.

Hale, Micah J. 2004. Cultural Resources Monitoring of Geotechnical Coring Related to the Coachella Canal Lining Project, Riverside County, California. Submitted to Imperial Irrigation District, Riverside County, California.

Hale, Micah J. 2004. "Ground and Battered Stone Analysis." In Data Recovery Investigations at the Eucalyptus Site, CA-SDI-6954, San Diego County, California. Prepared by Don Laylander, ASM Affiliates Inc., Carlsbad, California. Submitted to EDAW Inc.

Hale, Micah J. 2003. Cultural Resources Inventory for the Linda Vista Drive Re-Alignment Alternatives, City of San Marcos, California. Submitted to Nolte for the City of San Marcos.

Hale, Micah J. 2003. Cultural Resources Inventory for the Lake Murray Trunk Sewer Replacement, San Diego County, California. Submitted to the Metropolitan Wastewater Department, City of San Diego, California.

Hale, Micah J. 2000. Cultural Resource Monitoring Report. Jones and Stokes Associates Inc. Prepared for AT&T Corp., Atlanta, Georgia, for the AT&T cable removal project from Lucin, Utah, to Red Bluff, California.

Hale, Micah J. 2000. "Ground and Battered Stone Analysis." In Report on Excavations at Four Locations in the Lead Mountain Vicinity of the Twentynine Palms Marine Base, edited by Mark Basgall. Sacramento Archaeological Research Center.

Hale, Micah J. 2000. "Ground and Battered Stone Analysis." In Report on Excavations at CA-MER-295, edited by Mark Basgall and R. Bethard. Sacramento Archaeological Research Center.

Hale, Micah J. 2000. "Invertebrate Analysis." In Report on Excavations at CA-MER-295, edited by Mark Basgall and Mark Giambastiani. Sacramento Archaeological Research Center.

Hale, Micah J. 2000. "Site Reports for Sites SBR-9415 and SBR-9420." In Report on Excavations at Lead Mountain in Twentynine Palms Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Training Center, edited by Mark Basgall. Sacramento Archaeological Research Center.

Hale, Micah J. 1999. "Ground and Battered Stone Analysis." In Muddle in the Middle: Phase II Excavations of Five Sites in Kern County, California, edited by Mark Basgall. Prepared for V. Levulett, Environmental Management, Caltrans District 5, San Luis Obispo. Sacramento Archaeological Research Center.

Hale, Micah J., and Brad Comeau. 2009. Data Recovery Excavations at CA-SDI-18472 for the Proposed Padre Dam Municipal Water District Secondary Connection Project (Ridge Hill Facilities) Johnstown, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Mr. Albert Lau, Engineering Manager, Padre Dam Municipal Water District.

Hale, Micah, Brad Comeau, and Chad Willis. 2010. Class II and Class III Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Tule Wind Project, McCain Valley, San Diego County, California. Prepared for HDR Engineering Inc. Report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, SDSU.

Hale, Micah J., and John R. Cook. 2005. Results of Ground Penetrating Radar Investigations at CA-SDI-10148 in the Forester Creek Biological Mitigation Site, San Diego County, California. With contributions by Jeffrey S. Patterson. Prepared for Chris White, Caltrans District 11.

Hale, Micah J., and Mark S. Becker. 2006. From the Coast to the Inland: Prehistoric Settlement Systems Along the Las Pulgas Corridor, Camp Pendleton, California. ASM Affiliates, Carlsbad, California. Submitted to Southwest Division of Naval Facilities.

Hale, Micah J., and Mark A. Giambastiani. 2010. A Cultural Resources Inventory for Sample Surveys in Selected Training Areas, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC), Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs, Twentynine Palms, California.

Hale, Micah, and Mark Giambastiani. 2010. Archaeological Resources Survey Report Aerial Maneuver Zone (AMZ) Project at the Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs, Twentynine Palms, California.

Hale, Micah, and Mark Giambastiani. 2010. An Archaeological Survey of 3,650 Acres at Cole Flat, Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS), China Lake, California. Prepared for Mike Baskerville, Base Archaeologist, NAWS China Lake, California.

Hale, Micah J., Mark Giambastiani, Michael Richards, and David Iversen. 2009. Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluations at 51 Archaeological Sites in Management Regions 1A, 1B, 2B, 2C, and 3E, Bissell Hills and Paiute Ponds, Edwards Air Force Base, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under contract numbers W91238-07-F-0051 and W91238-07-F-0052.

Basgall, Mark, Lynn Johnson, and Micah Hale. 2002. An Evaluation of Four Archaeological Sites in the Lead Mountain Training Area, Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California. Prepared for United States Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California. Prepared by Archaeological Research Center, Institute of Archaeology and Cultural Studies, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Sacramento.

Becker, Mark S., and Micah J. Hale. 2004. "Flaked Stone and Ground Stone Artifact Analysis." In Phase II Archaeological Testing and Evaluation of CA-INY-3647, CA-INY-3650/H, CA-INY-3826, and P-14-7356, Little Lake Rehabilitation, U.S. 395, Inyo County, California, edited by Brian Byrd and Seetha Reddy, ASM Affiliates. Prepared for Caltrans District 6, Fresno.

Byrd, Brian F., and Micah J. Hale. 2005. Testing and Evaluation of CA-SDI-13,930 on Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base, San Diego County, California: A Paleoenvironmental Approach. ASM Affiliates, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Southwest Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

Byrd, Brian F., and Micah J. Hale. 2004. Final Report on the Rose-Arizone Site Survey and Documentation, San Clemente Island. Prepared for Dr. Andrew Yatsko, NAVFAC SW, South Bay Area Focus Team.

Byrd, Brian F., and Micah J. Hale. 2004. Final Report on the San Clemente Island Protective Signing and Maintenance Project. Prepared for Dr. Andrew Yatsko, NAVFAC SW, South Bay Area Focus Team.

Byrd, Brian F., and Micah J. Hale. 2004. Final Report on the San Clemente Island Road Improvement Survey. Prepared for Dr. Andrew Yatsko, NAVFAC SW, South Bay Area Focus Team.

Byrd, Brian F., Micah J. Hale, and Sinéad Ní Ghabhláin. 2004. "Archaeological Testing at INY-3647." In Phase II Archaeological Testing and Evaluation of CA-INY-3647, CA-INY-3650/H, CA-INY-3826, and P-14-7356, Little Lake Rehabilitation, U.S. 395, Inyo County, California, edited by Brian Byrd and Seetha Reddy, ASM Affiliates. Prepared for Caltrans District 6, Fresno.

Byrd, Brian F., Micah J. Hale, and Sinéad Ní Ghabhláin. 2004. "Archaeological Testing at INY-3650/H." In Phase II Archaeological Testing and Evaluation of CA-INY-3647, CA-INY-3650/H, CA-INY-3826, and P-14-7356, Little Lake Rehabilitation, U.S. 395, Inyo County, California, edited by Brian Byrd and Seetha Reddy, ASM Affiliates. Prepared for Caltrans District 6, Fresno.

Byrd, Brian F., Micah J. Hale, and Sinéad Ní Ghabhláin. 2004. Archaeological Testing at INY-3826. In Phase II Archaeological Testing and Evaluation of CA-INY-3647, CA-INY-3650/H, CA-INY-3826, and P-14-7356, Little Lake Rehabilitation, U.S. 395, Inyo County, California, edited by Brian Byrd and Seetha Reddy, ASM Affiliates. Prepared for Caltrans District 6, Fresno.

Byrd, Brian F., and Micah J. Hale. 2003. Final Report on Extended Phase I Excavation at CA-INY-2207/2758, Little Lake Rehab Project, Inyo County, California. ASM Affiliates, Encinitas. Prepared for Lynn Faraone, Chief, Central California Cultural Resource Branch, California Department of Transportation.

Byrd, Brian F., and Micah J. Hale. 2002. Phase II Investigations of 15 Prehistoric Sites for the Cartago-Olancha Four-Lane Project, U.S. 395, Owens Valley, California. ASM Affiliates Inc. Prepared for Caltrans District 6, Fresno.

Byrd, Brian F., and Micah J. Hale. 2001. Research Design for Phase II Investigations of 14 Prehistoric Sites for the Cartago-Olancha Four-Lane Project, U.S. 395, Owens Valley, California. ASM Affiliates Inc. Prepared for Caltrans District 6, Fresno.

Cook, John R., Collin O'Neill, and Micah J. Hale. 2001. Archaeological Survey for the Amtrak Second Main Line, San Onofre Segment, MP 210.1 to 214.7, San Diego County. ASM Affiliates Inc. Draft report prepared for North County Transit District.

Giambastiani, M., M. Hale, M. Richards, and S. Shelley. 2008. Draft Report Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluations at 47 Archaeological Sites on the East and Northeast Shores of Rogers Lake, Management Region 3, Edwards Air Force Base, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Report submitted to Edward Air Force Base, Base Historic Preservation Officer.

Giambastiani, G., M. Hale, S. Ni Ghabhláin, and D. Iversen. 2006. Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation of 21 Archaeological Sites along the Western and Northwestern Boundary Fence, Edwards AFB, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Submitted to Earth Tech Inc., Colton, California.

Hector, Susan, Micah J. Hale, and Catherine Wright. 2003. Cultural Resource Inventory of the Path 15 Los Banos-Gates Transmission Line Construction Project, Merced and Fresno Counties, California. Contract No. 03-186-01-01-ASM. Prepared for Steigers Corporation, Littleton, Colorado.

Laylander, Don, and Micah J. Hale. 2004. Data Recovery Excavations at Locus O, CA-RIV-45. ASM Affiliates Inc., Carlsbad, California. Submitted to Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.

Reddy, Seetha N., and Micah J. Hale. 2003. Archaeological Survey of Portions of the De Luz Housing Area, O'Neill Lake, and the Case Spring Highlands, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, California. ASM Affiliates, Encinitas, California. Prepared for NAVFAC SW, San Diego, California.

Whitley, David, and Micah Hale. 2010. Management Plan for the Coso Rock Art District National Historic Landmark. Prepared for NAVFAC SW, San Diego County, California.

Editorial Review

Hale, Micah J. 2011. Editorial Reviewer, *Journal of California Archaeology*, Left Coast Press, California.

Hale, Micah J. 2011. Editorial reviewer, *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology*, Malki Museum Press, California.

Hale, Micah J. 2010. Editorial reviewer, *Pacific Coast Archaeology Society*, California.

Presentations

Hale, Micah J. 2012. *The Data Matter: Contributions of the Sacramento State Archaeological Research Center*. Presented at the 2012 Society for California Archaeology Meetings, San Diego, California.

Hale, Micah J. 2012. *Andy Yatsko, the Human Transit: Celebrating His Lifetime Contributions*. Presented at the 2012 Society for California Archaeology Meetings, San Diego, California.

Hale, Micah J. 2012. *Malcolm Rogers' Work Along the San Diego Coast*. Presented at the 2012 Society for California Archaeology Meetings, San Diego, California.

Hale, Micah J. 2011. *Tracing the Origins of Processing Economies in the Far West: A View from Coastal Southern California*. Presented at the Yucca Valley Archaeopalooza Conference, 29 Palms, California.

Hale, Micah J. 2011. *Adaptive Divergence Among Southern California Hunter Gatherers*. Presented at the 2011 Society for California Archaeology Meetings, Rohnert Park, California.

Hale, Micah J. 2011. *A 10,000 Year Old Habitation at the University House, La Jolla: Implications for Trans-Holocene Socioeconomic Stability in San Diego*. Presented at the 2011 Society for American Archaeology Meetings, Sacramento, California.

Hale, Micah J. 2010. *Using the Ideal Free Distribution to Model Socioeconomic Discontinuity Among Hunter-Gatherers*. Paper presented at the 2009 Society for American Archaeology Meetings, St. Louis, Missouri. Micah Hale, Symposium Chair.

Hale, Micah J. 2005. *Investigating the Role of Acorns in Southern California Hunter-Gatherer Economies*. Guest Speaker at the Antelope Valley Archaeological Society Meeting.

Hale, Micah J. 2005. *Processing Economies, Coastal Settlement, and Intensification in Northern San Diego County.* Presented at the Society for California Archaeology, Sacramento.

Hale, Micah J. 2004. *Cultural Resource Management in Practice: An Overview of Methodological Approaches.* Presented at the Imperial Valley Desert Museum Annual Meetings.

Hale, Micah J. 2003. *The Adaptive Significance of Technological Organization during the Holocene in Southern California.* Discussant in a symposium entitled, *Change and Cultural Adaptations Along the California Coast.* Organized by Seetha Reddy for the 68th Annual Meetings of the Society for American Archaeology, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. David Yesner and Roger Colten, Chairs.

Hale, Micah J. 2003. *The Organization of Subsistence Technology in Southern California During the Holocene.* Guest Speaker for the San Diego County Archaeological Society, January 28, 2003, San Diego.

Hale, Micah J. 2002. *Prehistory Along the Southwestern Shore of Owens Lake: Preliminary Results from the Cartago-Olancha Project*. Presented at the 2002 Northern California Data Sharing Meetings, Society for California Archaeology, Santa Cruz, California.

Hale, Micah J. 2002. *Ground and Battered Stone Along the Western Shores of Owens Lake*. Presented at the 2002 Northern California Data Sharing Meetings, Society for California Archaeology, Santa Cruz, California.

Hale, Micah J. 2001. *Technological and Social Organization during the Millingstone Horizon of Southern California*. Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Modesto.

Hale, Micah J. 1999. *The Analysis Method of Formatting Presentations and Lesson Plans in Archaeology*. Presented at the Society for American Archaeology 64th Annual Meeting, Chicago, Illinois.

Hale, Micah J. 1998. *A Practical and Effective Method for Teaching Archaeology to the Public*. Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.

Awards

2010: NAVFAC SW, Camp Pendleton, Research Grant, $59,000

2008: U.S. Air Force, Vandenberg AFB, Radiocarbon Grant, $25,000

2008: Fieldwork Fellowship, Graduate Studies, UC Davis, $2,010

2007: Fieldwork Fellowship, Graduate Studies, UC Davis, $1,800

2006: Fieldwork Fellowship, Graduate Studies, UC Davis, $5,650

2005–2009: Graduate Fee Fellowship/Stipend, UC Davis, $74,500

Clearances

- Department of Defense (DoD) High-Security Clearance for SPAWAR, Naval Base Point Loma, NALF San Clemente Island, Vandenberg Air Force Base, MCAGCC Twentynine Palms, Edwards Air Force Base, NAWS China Lake, Yuma Proving Grounds, and MCB Camp Pendleton

Jessica Colston

Associate Archaeologist, Paleontological Technician

Jessica Colston is an archaeological and paleontological field monitor and technician with 16 years' experience. Ms. Colston has extensive field experience including identification and comparative analysis of faunal assemblages, both past and present. Ms. Colston's research interests include zooarchaeology of Pacific coast hunter-gatherers, including examination of trauma and pathology, bone tool production, utilization of faunal materials beyond subsistence, morphometric analysis, taphonomic processes in coastal environments, and human impacts on local fauna.

Education

University of California, Santa Cruz BA, Anthropology (Archaeology emphasis), 2009

Certifications

CPR/First Aid

24-Hour HAZWOPER

Archeological Technician Certificate

Technician-Level Amateur Radio License, Call Sign K16NTC

Driver's License, Class M1

Professional Affiliations

Lambda Alpha National Honors Society

Society for American Archaeology

Society for Biological Anthropology

Society for California Archaeology

Project Experience

Development

Lone Oak Monitoring, CWC Lone Oak 24 LLC, San Diego, California. Coordinated daily archaeological and Native American monitoring for a residential development in an archaeologically sensitive area adjacent to jurisdictional waterways. Authored the Negative Monitoring report at the conclusion of the mass grading component of the project.

Hotel del Coronado North Parking Garage, Hdc South Beach Development LLC, Coronado, California. Responsible for monitoring into paleontological sensitive soils, and responsible for the recovery of any fossiliferous materials.

Costco Project, La Mesa, California. Drafted the Negative Survey Letter for the development of an adjacent commercial lot for Costco Gas station installation.

Sanborn Archaeological Significant Evaluation, Terra-Gen Development Company LLC, San Diego, California. Served as archaeological technician and report writer for evaluation excavations on previously recorded sites within the project's APE. Responsibilities included identification and documentation of archaeological features, artifacts and cultural soils. Report writing included the interpretation of the excavation results, both in terms of the artefactual assemblage and the sediments observed throughout the project area.

16970 Sunset Boulevard Cultural, Crest Real Estate, Los Angeles, California. Identified and documented archaeological and historical features on historic property.

235 North La Luna, Thomas and Kelly Adams, Ojai, California. Serving as archaeological technician. Responsible for excavation, documentation and collection of archaeological materials during phase II shovel testing.

Newland Sierra Project, Newland Sierra LLC, San Diego, California. Catalogued and performed data entry for collection previously housed with Palomar College.

Del Mar Beach Resort, Del Mar Beach Resort Investors LLC, San Diego County, California. Excavated, identified, and recorded archaeological materials recovered during phase II testing on site. Vertebrate and invertebrate analysis was performed in lab.

Highland Mesa Development II, Highland Mesa Development II Corp., Escondido, California. Served as archaeological technician. Monitored cultural resources during construction development for residential use.

The Yokohl Ranch Company Environmental Impact Report, Tulare County, California. Catalogued and sorted records of artifacts and features collected by project for analysis.

Villa Storia Affordable Housing Project, Villa Storia CIC LP, City of Oceanside, California. Served as archaeological technician. Identified and recorded cultural resources in the project area, which included on-site coordination with Native American monitors and subconsultants.

Twin Oaks Valley Road Residential Project, Pacific Real Estate Services, City of San Marcos, California. Wrote Negative Monitoring Report.

Villa Storia Monitoring, Beazer Homes Holding Corporation, City of Oceanside, California. Served as archaeological technician. Monitored ground disturbance in native soils adjacent to the Mission San Luis Rey during construction activities. This involved identification of ceramics, faunal bone, and historic ranching artifacts and impacts. Coordination with multiple subconsultants and Native American Monitors was also required.

Discovery Village South, City of San Marcos, California. Served as archaeological technician. Responsible for identification of historic and prehistoric cultural resources during survey of undeveloped project area.

973 K Street, SimonCRE Alpha III LLC, City of **San Miguel, California.** Served as archaeological technician. Responsible for pre-construction survey of lot purposed for commercial development. Responsible for coordination with the Native American monitors and evaluation of surface deposits of cultural materials. Proximity to the San Miguel Mission indicated likely subsurface deposits. Responsible for the preparation of Negative Findings Letter.

Energy

Edwards Additional 2019 Botanical Surveys, Terra-Gen Development Company LLC, San Diego, California. Responsible for co-authorship of the work plan and impact assessment plan for the Edwards AFB Solar Project. Preparation of these documents included the supplemental creation of an archaeological district, under SHPO guidelines. Faunal osteological identification/assessments contributed the work plan by proactively 'clearing' archaeological sites where any osteological material was previously recorded that was not clearly identified as non-human.

Task Order 23 EAFB 2019 Botanical, Terra-Gen Development Company LLC, San Diego, California. Co-authored work plan and impact assessment plan for the Edwards AFB Solar Project. Preparation of these documents included the supplemental creation of an archaeological district, under SHPO guidelines. Faunal osteological identification/assessments contributed the work plan by proactively 'clearing' archaeological sites where any osteological material was previously recorded that was not clearly identified as non-human.

Task Order 24 Cultural HPTP and MOA, Terra-Gen Development Company LLC, San Diego, California. Co-authored work plan and impact assessment plan for the Edwards AFB Solar Project. Preparation of these documents included the supplemental creation of an archaeological district, under SHPO guidelines. Faunal osteological identification/assessments contributed the work plan by proactively 'clearing' archaeological sites where any osteological material was previously recorded that was not clearly identified as non-human.

Centennial Flats Solar Project, Eolus North America Inc., Tonopah, Arizona. Responsible for leading an 11-person crew on a 5,000-acre Phase I survey in 10 survey days. Project area was previously un-surveyed and contained over 100 isolates and 10 newly recorded sites, including both prehistoric and historic habitations and infrastructure. Due to the time constraints of the survey, live coordination between two survey teams, project management, GIS and report writing was required. This was a methodological pilot project that yielded time saving innovations that will be implemented in other projects.

LNTP PreCon Activities, Tule Wind LLC, San Diego County, California. Co-lead on-site archaeologist. Responsible for coordination of monitors for full and appropriate coverage of ground-disturbing activities. Also responsible for identification, documentation, and collection of at-risk cultural resources present within the limits of the LNTP provided for the fence line.

California Flats Fairy Shrimp Project, First Solar Electric (CA) Inc., San Luis Obispo County, California. Responsible for mapping perimeter of vernal pool habitat for fairy shrimp. Occasional on-site inspection to reaffirm perimeter is in good condition.

Infrastructure Mapping on San Bernardino National Forest, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, California. Performed LADWP field survey as an archaeological technician. Responsible for identification and documentation of cultural resources, both archaeological and historical.

Drew Solar Project, Drew Solar LLC, Imperial County, California. Performed phase I survey of proposed area for solar development. Documented and recorded historic canals and associated resources.

PP1&2 Transmission Line Conversion, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, California. Responsible for field survey and record search associated with new transmission line work.

Tule Wind Compliance Monitoring, U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), San Diego County, California. Responsible for monitoring and verifying the implementation of permit conditions in relation to cultural resources. This included detail oriented mapping, communication with on-site archaeological and cultural monitors, and documentation of incidents qualifying as violations of the established permit conditions or written agreements.

Blythe Unite 4, NextEra Energy Resources, Riverside County, California. Responsible for ensuring multiple on-site ground-disturbing activities had appropriate archaeological and paleontological monitoring coverage, as well as scheduling and recording of archaeological and paleontological materials discovered in the course of monitoring. This also involved the orchestration and coordination with multiple subconsultants, Native American monitors, archaeological field techs, and paleo monitors. Responsible for final identification and assessment of archaeological resources.

Jacumba Solar Archeological Project, BayWa Renewable Energy, San Diego County, California. As an archaeological monitor, responsibilities included identification, documentation, and collection of culturally significant artifacts and features. Monitoring was conducted in summer weather and required consistent movement to provide coverage for the ground disturbing activities.

McCoy Solar LLC Environmental Services, City of Blythe, California. Responsible for ensuring multiple on-site ground disturbing activities had appropriate archaeological and paleontological monitoring coverage as well as scheduling and recording of archaeological and paleontological materials discovered in the course of monitoring. This also involved the orchestration and coordination with multiple subconsultants, Native American monitors, archaeological field techs and paleo monitors. Responsible for final identification and assessment of archaeological as well as paleontological resources.

California Flats Project, First Solar Electric (CA) Inc., San Luis Obispo County, California. Responsible for ensuring multiple on-site ground-disturbing activities had appropriate archaeological and paleontological monitoring coverage, as well as scheduling and recording of archaeological and paleontological materials discovered in the course of monitoring. This also involved the orchestration and coordination with multiple subconsultants, Native American monitors, archaeological field techs, and paleo monitors. Responsible for final identification and assessment of archaeological and paleontological resources.

Jacumba Solar, Swinerton Builders, San Diego County, California. Served as archaeological monitor and was responsible for ensuring multiple on-site ground disturbing activities had appropriate archaeological monitoring coverage. Also responsible for the scheduling and recording of archaeological materials discovered in the course of monitoring.

McCoy Solar Energy Project, City of Blythe, California. Served as archaeological lead monitor and was responsible for ensuring multiple on-site ground disturbing activities had appropriate archaeological monitoring coverage as well as scheduling and recording of archaeological materials discovered in the course of monitoring. This also involved the orchestration and coordination with multiple subconsultants, Native American monitors, archaeological field technicians and paleontological monitors.

BLM Monitoring, Tule Wind LLC, San Diego County, California. Served as third-party archaeological monitor. Responsible for verifying compliance of construction with BLM and County permits and Conditions of Approval.

Military

Camp Wilson Infrastructure Upgrades, RQ Berg JV, City of Twentynine Palms, California. Responsible for coordinating archaeological monitoring with multiple subconsultants on an active military base. Unexploded ordnance training was a key element, as well as historic artifact identification.

Municipal

As-Needed Environmental Services, City of San Diego, California. Served as archaeological technician for historic site visits to nine of the dams within the San Diego Municipal water district's purview. Site visits included the recording of original and altered features of the historical structures and associated buildings. Responsible for the resultant resource descriptions for the present state of the historical resources. Dams visited included: San Vicente, El Capitan, Hodges, Miramar, Murray, Barrett, Upper Otay, Lower Otay and Sutherland.

City of Yucaipa On-Call Contract, California. Responsible for field survey of proposed impact areas for watershed projects. Recorded newly discovered cultural resources and the updating of existing records.

DS 86 BESS, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, California. Record search at the South Central Coastal Information Center.

As-Needed Watershed and Resource Protection, City of San Diego, California. Wrote Barrett Lake reports.

San Diego Association of Governments Continuing Services Agreement, AECOM Technical Services Inc., San Diego County, California. Monitoring excavations in beach environment requiring railway safety training. Monitoring for this project required both paleontological and archaeological expertise. Responsibilities included identification, documentation and collection of prehistoric, historic and fossiliferous resources.

Resource Management

Double D Mine Project, Mitchell Chadwick, Blythe, California. Performed phase I Field survey around talc mine. Identification of historic and prehistoric resources was required, as well as recording and notifications.

Transportation

High Speed Rail Geotechnical, Dragados-Flatiron Joint Venture, Fresno, California. Performed excavation and identification of human osteological remains. Responsible for appropriate treatment and recording practices with sensitive remains.

Mid-Coast Corridor Projects, PGH Wong Engineering Inc., San Diego County, California. Approved as both an archaeological and paleontological monitor. Responsibilities focused on the identification, collection, and documentation of multiple ground disturbing activities during the course of the day. Railway training and strict adherence to safety protocols was vital. Prioritization of activities was required to provide appropriate coverage to various activities. Detailed documentation for both disciplines was required. Communication with multiple companies was required not only for technical documentation but also efficient use of time in the work day. Finds covered the spectrum from historic features and isolates to paleontological features.

Orange County Transportation Authority Additional Parking at Golden West Transportation Center, City of **Huntington Beach, California.** As archaeological technician, monitored construction and earth-moving operations for disturbances to archaeological/paleontological resources. Recorded any disturbed materials found. Workdays included working closely and safely around large construction equipment, which required good visual and verbal communication skills with construction personnel.

Water/Wastewater

Emergency Technical Support, Montecito Water District, Santa Barbara County, California. Responsible for field survey for assessment of impacts to archaeological resources during emergency efforts following the Montecito mudslides for FEMA compliance. Coordinated with emergency services for appropriate access and safety.

Hanson El Monte Pond Cultural Monitoring, Sierra Pacific West Inc., San Diego County, California. Responsible for preparation of the negative monitoring letter.

Inland Empire Brineline Reach V Rehabilitation, Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority, City of **San Bernardino, California.** Served as archaeological technician. Responsible for the monitoring of ground disturbing activities for archaeological resources.

North Broadway Pipeline Cultural Monitoring, Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District, San Diego County, California. Responsible for the writing/preparation of the Negative Monitoring Report.

Relevant Previous Experience

Development

Bilstein Southwest Rally Cup Series, City of Yuma, Arizona. As an archaeological liaison, advised on proposals for the expansion of current rally series routes through state, federal and privately owned lands in California and Arizona. Conducted research and performed permitting for the rally series via the appropriate owners in compliance with Section 106. (2010–Present)

Catalina Island Metropole Project, Catalina Island, California. Screened back dirt from previous excavations with emphasis on identification of grave goods and the distinction between human and faunal remains. Participated in data analysis and entry into the Microsoft Access database. This data entry involved preliminary identification quality checks as well as metadata quality assurance within the database.

Sunshine Canyon Landfill Project, City of Simi Valley, California. Served as paleontological/archaeological monitor and primarily monitored for paleontological resources in canyon excavation. Daily field identification, recording, and preparation of fossiliferous or archaeological materials were required.

Various Monitoring Projects, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California. Served as paleontological/archaeological monitor on multiple projects in Riverside and San Bernardino counties during excavation activities such as grading and trenching, for items of any historical, archaeological, or paleontological significance. Identified and prepared paleontological samples in plaster in the field for transit to lab facilities.

Education

California State University, Los Angeles (CSULA) Coastal California Archaeological Lab Comparative Faunal Collection, City of Los Angeles, California. As founder and manager, established maceration lab compliant with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations. The lab specializes in providing students and professionals with an osteological comparative collection for species endemic and introduced along the California coast. This lab is also designed as a teaching lab where students can gain experience in maceration techniques and comparative anatomy.

ANTH 424 Archaeological Research Techniques, CSULA, Point Mugu Field School, Ventura County, California. As graduate assistant/field co-coordinator, taught field school survey, mapping, and excavation techniques as well as monitored the excavation of test units.

ANTH 310 Evolutionary Perspectives on Sex and Gender, CSULA, City of Los Angeles, California. As graduate assistant, assisted the course professor in the form of data entry, grading of papers, proctoring of exams, and chaperoned on the class field trip to the Los Angeles Zoo for primate observations.

Field School, CSULA, Point Mugu State Park, California. As field school crew leader/compass skills instructor, taught undergraduates mapping and orienteering techniques using topographic maps, compass, pace measurement and GPS skills. As a crew leader Ms. Colston facilitated the excavation of a test unit and the accompanying analysis of excavated materials.

ANTH 300 Evolutionary Perspectives on Emotion, CSULA, City of Los Angeles, California. Served as graduate assistant and aided the course professor in the form of data entry, grading papers, and the proctoring of exams.

Anthropology Department Assistant, University of California, City of Santa Cruz, California. As anthropology laboratories assistant, processed modern faunal specimens for maceration to museum/archival level quality. Preformed/supervised and taught the speciation of common osteological animal remains. Received extensive experience in the curation and cataloguing of incoming material from varying locations, contexts and categories. Made catalogues in both hard copy as well as digitally, with specific experience in FileMaker software. Skills in the use of scalpel blade maceration as well as dermestid beetles were extensively utilized. This position promoted a strong understanding of preservation techniques for different materials if they are to be used as an academic comparative.

Field School Cataloguing System, Cabrillo Community College, City of Aptos, California. Served as student collections analyst. During this final month of the field school learned how to utilize a cataloguing system whose input method was DOS, but also to create new cataloguing systems that were appropriate and commensurate with the scale of the project at hand. Also introduced to basic skills of field identification for historic items, appropriate references, and methods of classifying bone, stone and shell artifacts.

Presidio Field School, Cabrillo Community College, City of San Francisco, California. Served as student excavator. During this portion of the field school, Ms. Colston lived at the San Francisco Presidio and participated in the ongoing field project of excavating the area adjacent to the Officers' mess hall, but was historically the chapel. Methods learned here included using breaking bars and picks to dig through the melted adobe, as well as trowels, shovels, etc., to create pedestals and draw profiles.

Archaeological Technician Certification Course, Cabrillo Community College, Fort Hunter Ligget, Jolon, California. This was the first month of the three month course for earning the Archaeological Technician Certification. As student field surveyor, Ms. Colston was taught to use both basic and advanced methods of orienteering with topographic maps, compass, and GPS. Skills learned included utilization of latitude/longitude coordinates and Universal Transverse Mercators, township and range, and ethnographic narrative. For practical experience the team camped at Fort Hunter Ligget and performed transect surveys and shovel test pits.

Energy

NRG Power Plant Project, City of El Segundo, California. Served as paleontological/archaeological monitor and monitored for archaeological and paleontological materials in a coastal environment with excavations exceeding 20 feet below sea level. OSHA compliance and other environmental compliance regulations were emphasized.

Federal

U.S. Forest Service Field Survey, Modoc National Forest, California. Served as an archaeological technician. The majority of the job was field survey, recording new sites, monitoring known sites, and completing a federal monitoring form when visiting sites that had not been updating in 10 years or more. Responsible for detailed and accurate completion of federal site forms, positive artifact identification, material identification of artifacts (mostly lithics), ability to hike a minimum of 5 miles in extremely rocky terrain while carrying a 40 pound field pack.

U.S. Forest Service Crew Chief, Modoc National Forest, California. As crew chief, supervised and trained a crew of 3–4 people while conducting Section 110 compliance site recordation of both prehistoric and historic sites. Crew included 2–3 unpaid volunteers and at least one GS-03. This position required the independent completion of federal Environmental Impact Report forms. Detailed proofreading of technical reports for government use was required. The team used GPS navigation, topographic maps in latitude/longitude and Universal Transverse Mercators coordinates, in addition to compass navigation for archaeological site recognition and mapping. This position also included helping train, lead and supervise a Passport in Time (PIT) project, which introduced over 20 volunteers to the archaeological resources of Modoc National Forest. The PIT project had two sessions, which were each one week in duration.

Military

CA-SNI-40 Excavation Project, San Nicolas Island Naval Base, California. As archaeological field and lab assistant, assisted with excavation of CA-SNI-40, a coastal indigenous archaeological site on San Nicolas Island, off the southern coast of California. Analysis of excavated cultural material including bone from sea mammals and birds, shell, and lithics.

Phase 2 Survey Project, Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands, Fort Greely, Alaska. Served as archaeological technician. The team was completing Phase 2 surveys of probable sites while using shovel test pitting techniques to investigate subsurface deposits. Experience in using many tools for excavation depending on soil solidity, including: mattock, pickaxe, shovel, trowel, and ice pick, etc. Due to remote location of survey area, as well as working on military lands, multiple training certifications were received, including bear training, unexploded ordinance training, ARGO amphibious vehicle driving, and excavation through glacial till.

Resource Management

Sunshine Canyon Landfill Monitoring, City of Granada Hills, California. Served as air quality monitor and patrolled a neighborhood downwind of the landfill for offensive odors and recorded the findings. This job required that monitors also be on the lookout for anything unusual in the neighborhood, thus patrollers would act as unofficial members of the neighborhood watch.

Transportation

San Gabriel Mission Alameda Corridor–East Project, City of San Gabriel, California. Screened and excavated area immediately adjacent to Mission San Gabriel. The identification of human and faunal remains was invaluable.

Specialized Training

- Flint Knapping, 2012
- Society for California Archaeology (SCA) Zooarchaeology Workshop, 2011
- SCA Workshop Archaeochemistry Workshop, 2010
- Biohazard/Lab Safety, 2009
- Wilderness Bear Training, 2008
- Unexploded Ordinance Training, 2008

Conference Presentations

"A Spatial Analysis of the Distribution of Bone Tools at CA-SNI-25." 2014. Poster presented at the Society for American Archaeology 79th Annual Meeting. Austin, Texas.

"California Spiny Lobster (*Panulirus interruptus*) in the Archaeological Record." 2014. Presented at Society for California Archaeology 48th Annual Meeting. Visalia, California.

"Small Island, Big Connections: An Investigation into the Cultural Network Implications of the Redwood Box Cache." 2013. Presented at Society for California Archaeology 47th Annual Meeting. Berkeley, California.

"Quilted Subsistence Patterns: A Middle Holocene Food Tradition on San Nicolas Island, California." 2013. Presented at Society for California Archaeology 47th Annual Meeting. Berkeley, California.

"Preliminary Analysis of a Mainland Shell Midden: CA-VEN-395." 2013. Presented at Society for California Archaeology 47th Annual Meeting. Berkeley, California.

"Analyzing the Hafted and Unhafted Bifaces from the Redwood Box Cache Feature, San Nicolas Island, California." 2013. Presented at Society for California Archaeology 47th Annual Meeting. Berkeley, California.

"Historic Artifacts Recovered from the Redwood Box Cache on San Nicolas Island, California." 2013. Program of the 8th California Island Symposium. Ventura, California.

"Using Cranial Morphometrics to Investigate the Domestication of Foxes on San Nicolas Island." 2012. Program of the 46th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology. San Diego, California.

"Using Cranial Morphometrics to Investigate the Domestication of Foxes on San Nicolas Island." 2012. Presented at Student Research Conference, California State University, Los Angeles. Los Angeles, California.

Awards

Above and Beyond Volunteerism Award, Bilstein Southwest Rally Cup, 2013

California State University, Los Angeles (CSULA) Emeriti Fellowship, 2012

Fund to Support Graduate Students in Research, Scholarship, and Creative Activities, 2012

CSULA Travel Support Scholarship, 2012

Ladies Auxiliary Continuing Education Scholarship, Veterans of Foreign Wars Post No. 2075, Hawthorne, California, 2010

Academic Jacket Award, Los Angeles Unified School District, California, 2005

Advanced Placement Scholar Award, 2004

APPENDIX B

(CONFIDENTIAL)

South Coastal Information Center (SCIC)

Records Search Results

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results and Tribal Correspondence

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:

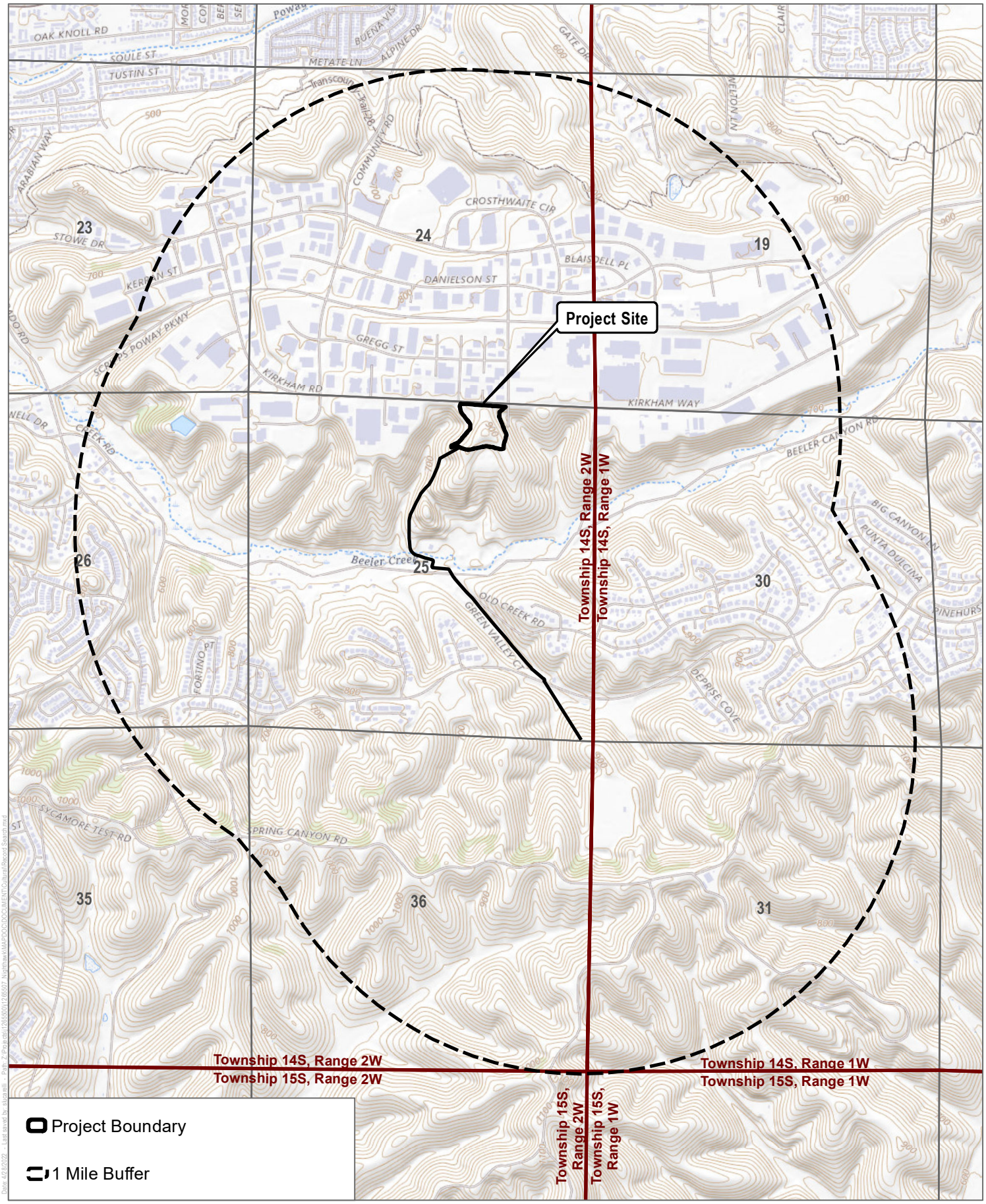
Fax:

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



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

DUDEK

0 285 570 Meters
0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Records Search
Dudek PN: 12655.07 Project

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

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

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

Ewiiaapaayp 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

Ewiiaapaayp 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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Publications
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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

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9214 8901 9403 8310 9485 68

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

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

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Username: Marcel Fuentes

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

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

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

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Username: Marcel Fuentes

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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

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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

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

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

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
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LA POSTA BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
GWENDOLYN PARADA CHAIRPERSON
8 CRESTWOOD RD
BOULEVARD CA 91905-9725

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
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JAVAUGHN MILLER TRIBAL ADMINISTRATOR
8 CRESTWOOD RD
BOULEVARD CA 91905-9725

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
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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

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

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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

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ALLEN LAWSON CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 365
VALLEY CENTER CA 92082-0365

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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

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

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
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EWIIAAPAAYP BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS
MICHAEL GARCIA VICE CHAIRPERSON
4054 WILLOWS RD
ALPINE CA 91901-1620

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

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Username: Marcel Fuentes

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

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

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Username: Marcel Fuentes

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

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Username: Marcel Fuentes

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USPS CERTIFIED MAIL

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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

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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

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

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
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MANZANITA BAND OF KUMEYAAY NATION
ANGELA ELLIOTT SANTOS CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 1302
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Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

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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

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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

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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

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USPS CERTIFIED MAIL

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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

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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

Return Reference Number:12655.09_Colston
Username: Marcel Fuentes

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 760.942.5147 T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

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.

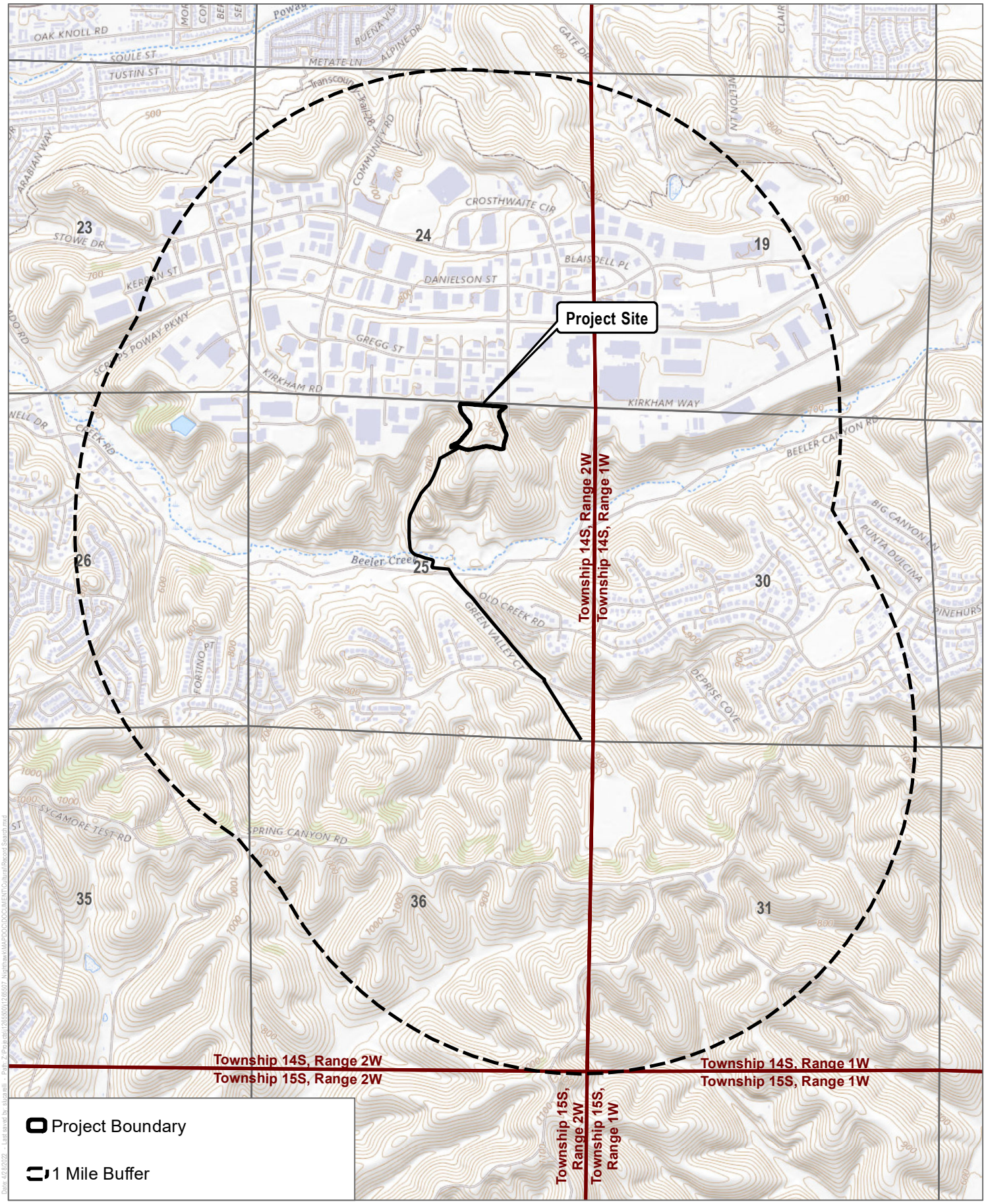
The NAHC recommended that we contact you regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. If you have any knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the proposed project area, please contact me directly at (760) 815-6642 or at jcolston@dudek.com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



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

DUDEK

0 285 570 Meters
0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Records Search
Dudek PN: 12655.07 Project

Jessica Colston

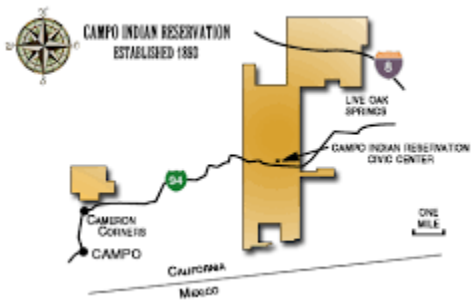
From: Daniel Tsosie <dtsosie@campo-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, March 21, 2023 3:09 PM
To: Jessica Colston
Subject: Information request for the Nighthawk Battery Energy Storage System project

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: dtsosie@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.
>
> <jclolston@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

IPAI

SAN PASQUAL BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

SAN PASQUAL RESERVATION

May 1, 2023

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

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

APPENDIX D

(CONFIDENTIAL)

Resources Within APE Map