# Appendix G. Cultural Resources Constraints Technical Memorandum

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Harris & Associates

# MEMORANDUM

**To:** Jordan Moore, Senior Planner, City of San Diego
**From:** Kelsey Hawkins, Project Manager, Harris & Associates
**RE:** Revised De Anza Cove Amendment to the Mission Bay Park Master Plan – Cultural Resources Constraints Memorandum
**Date:** March 6, 2023
**Att:** Figures; 1, 2019 Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis

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A Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis for the De Anza Cove Amendment to the Mission Bay Park Master Plan was prepared by Dudek in May 2019. Since preparation of the Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis, the project has been revised to accommodate additional marshland habitat (De Anza Natural Amendment to the Mission Bay Park Master Plan). The purpose of this memorandum is to compare the components of the Updated Project (Proposed Project) to the Previous 2019 Project (2018 Proposal) to determine whether the Proposed Project would result in any cultural resources impacts that were not addressed for the 2018 Proposal. The 2019 Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis for the 2018 Proposal is included as Attachment 1 to this memorandum.

## Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project area is in the northeastern corner of Mission Bay Park in the City of San Diego (City) (Figure 1, Regional Location). The Proposed Project area is approximately 505.2 acres, including both land and water areas. It includes the Kendall-Frost Marsh Reserve/Northern Wildlife Preserve (KFMR/NWP), Campland on the Bay (Campland), Pacific Beach Tennis Club, athletic fields, Mission Bay Golf Course and Practice Center, and De Anza Cove area, including a vacated mobile home park and supporting infrastructure, Mission Bay RV Resort, public park, public beach, parking, and water areas (Figure 2, Project Location). The Proposed Project area falls within the boundaries of Mission Bay Park, a regional park that serves San Diego residents and visitors.

## Description of the Proposed Project

The Proposed Project is an amendment to the Mission Bay Park Master Plan (MBPMP) to update existing language in the MBPMP and add new language and recommendations pertaining to the project area to serve local and regional recreation needs while preserving and enhancing the natural resources of the De Anza Cove area. The Proposed Project expands the Proposed Project area's natural habitat and improves water quality through the creation of additional wetlands while implementing nature-based solutions to protect the City against the risk of climate change, in line with the City's Climate Resilient SD Plan. The Proposed Project would enhance the existing regional parkland by providing a variety of uses, including low-cost visitor guest accommodations (recreational vehicles and other low-cost camping facilities), active and passive recreational opportunities to enhance public use of the area, and improvements to access to recreational uses. Finally, the Proposed Project would recognize the history and ancestral homelands of the Iipay-Tipay Kumeyaay people, providing opportunities to partner and collaborate on the planning and restoration of the area. The Proposed Project would include a combination of habitat restoration, active recreation, low-cost visitor guest accommodations, and open beach and regional parkland and would modify the open water portions of De Anza Cove (Figure 3, Site Plan). The proposed land use designations for the Proposed Project area are summarized in Table 1, Proposed Land Use Acreages.

The Proposed Project would include wetlands enhancement and restoration within the existing KFMR/NWP, the area currently occupied by Campland, the eastern side of Rose Creek, and the areas in De Anza Cove currently occupied by the vacated mobile home park and open water (Figure 3). The Proposed Project would provide a total of approximately 227.4 acres of wetlands, consisting of approximately 30.7 acres in the area currently occupied by Campland, approximately 86.8 acres of wetlands at the existing KFMR/NWP, and approximately 109.8 acres of other new wetlands. Approximately 37.4 acres of upland habitat, including dune, sage, and buffer area, would also be provided. Two new upland islands would be created: one in the area currently occupied by Campland and the other in the De Anza Cove area at the eastern terminus of the vacated mobile home park. Two possible locations for a new Interpretive Nature Center have been identified: one at the northwestern edge of the restoration area along Pacific Beach Drive and another within the regional parkland area just north of the open beach. The nature center and its parking/service areas would be buffered by native vegetation. The open water area of De Anza Cove would be increased to approximately 95.9 acres with the creation of new east and west outfalls that would allow water and sediment flows to proposed wetlands on either side of Rose Creek.

In addition, the Proposed Project would incorporate a range of active recreational uses on approximately 60.1 acres in the northeastern area of the Proposed Project area (Figure 3). A portion of the Mission Bay RV Resort and the vacated mobile home park would be replaced with approximately 48.5 acres of low-cost visitor guest accommodations land use. A new channel connecting Rose Creek to the De Anza Cove water area would be constructed at approximately Lilac Drive, creating a new island that would be accessed via two new bridges. Approximately 26.3 acres of regional parkland would be enhanced with new recreational amenities and opportunities. Three open beach areas totaling approximately 5.5 acres would be provided with access to De Anza Cove. The Proposed Project would also include approximately 2.6 acres for boat facilities and a clubhouse that could potentially be co-located with another user or public use. Two potential water lease locations would be located in the cove. Water quality design features are proposed along the edges of the active recreational areas. The proposed water quality detention basins would be of differing sizes and would capture and treat stormwater before flowing into Mission Bay. New water quality basins would be located to treat the entire Proposed Project area in accordance with local and state requirements.

Multi-use paths would be throughout areas proposed for active recreation, regional parkland, low-cost visitor guest accommodations, and dune and upland areas and along the beach shorelines. Vehicular access to the Proposed Project area would be provided from Pacific Beach Drive, Grand Avenue, and North Mission Bay Drive. Service roads, vehicular access, and parking would be in areas proposed for low-cost visitor guest accommodation, regional parkland, boating, and active recreation.

Table 1 also provides a comparison of the Proposed Project's proposed land uses to the 2018 Proposal's proposed land uses, summarizing the changes in land use designations and acreages between the Proposed Project and the 2018 Proposal. Overall, the Proposed Project area (approximately 505.2 total acres) is larger compared to the 2018 Proposal area (approximately 457 total acres) because the Proposed Project would provide additional opportunities for habitat enhancement (open water). The Proposed Project includes additional enhancement and restoration opportunities, including approximately 177.9 acres of expanded marshland and upland habitat, compared to the approximately 131 acres of marshland and upland habitat under the 2018 Proposal. The additional wetland enhancement would occur on either side of the connection to Rose Creek and as part of the redesign of the open water portion of the Proposed Project area, which includes an approximately 40-acre increase in open water compared to the 2018 Proposal. In addition, the Proposed Project reduces the amount of active recreational activities and eliminates the 1-acre restaurant lease space. Overall, the Proposed Project provides more habitat restoration and greater protection of natural resources compared to the 2018 Proposal.

**Table 1. Proposed Land Use Acreages**

| Land Use | Proposed Project (Acres) | 2018 Proposal (Acres) |
|---|---|---|
| KFMR/NWP | 86.8 | 90 |
| Expanded Marshland/Habitat | 140.5[1] | 124 |
| Upland Habitat (Dune, Sage) and Buffer Area | 37.4 | — |
| Low-Cost Visitor Guest Accommodations | 48.5 | — |
| Guest Housing | — | 50 |
| Regional Parkland | 26.3 | 8 |
| Boat Facilities/Clubhouse | 2.6 | — |
| Interpretive Nature Center (1 Location)[2] | — | — |
| Boat Rental Lease – Land<br>Boat Rental Lease – Water | —<br>— | 1<br>4 |
| Water Leases (2 Locations)[3] | 2.1 | — |
| Active Recreation | 60.1 | Not a Part |
| Athletic Fields/Tennis, Golf Course, and Water Quality Design Feature | — | 63 |
| Open Water | 95.9 | 55 |
| Open Beach | 5.5 | 7 |
| Road[4] | 1.6 | 19 |
| Natural Recreation | — | 24 |
| Upland/Developed | — | 7 |
| Coastal Landscape | — | 4 |
| Restaurant Lease | — | 1 |
| **Total** | **505.2** | **457** |

**Notes:** KFMR/NWP = Kendall-Frost Marsh Reserve/Northern Wildlife Preserve

[1] Expanded wetlands includes approximately 30.7 acres currently occupied by Campland and approximately 109.8 acres of other new wetlands.

[2] Area for the Interpretive Nature Center has not been determined, and programming for the center is assumed to occur after adoption of the amendment as part of a future General Development Plan. Two alternative locations are shown, allowing for the final location to be determined in the General Development Plan process.

[3] Lease areas overlap with other land uses; therefore, acreages are not included in the total.

[4] Service roads, vehicular access, and parking would be in areas proposed for low-cost visitor guest accommodations, regional parkland, boating, and active recreation, subject to future design and subsequent approvals.

## Thresholds of Significance

The 2018 Proposal was analyzed for each of the following potential impacts based on the City's California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Significance Determination Thresholds (City of San Diego 2022) and Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines:

1. Result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a prehistoric archaeological resource, a religious or sacred use site, or the disturbance of any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.
2. Result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:
    1. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or
    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 Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

### Impact 1: Would the project result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a prehistoric archaeological resource, a religious or sacred use site, or the disturbance of any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

#### Summary of 2018 Proposal Impacts

The 2019 Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis included a records search of data obtained from the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University. The search identified 64 cultural resources within 0.25 mile of the identified area of potential effects (APE), two of which intersect the APE: P-37-005017 and P-37-011571. The records search also revealed that 44 archaeological studies have been previously conducted within 0.25 mile of the APE, 16 of which cover portions of the APE.

The 2019 Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis concluded that cultural sensitivity varies across the 2018 Proposal area. The westernmost extent of the KFMR/NWP component of the 2018 Proposal intersects with the boundary of P-37-011571, which consists of a widely dispersed prehistoric lithic and shell scatter encompassing Crown Point. The KFMR/NWP component of the 2018 Proposal would be preserved as a natural area. However, the 2018 Proposal included some restoration and enhancement within the City-owned portions of KFMR/NWP. Therefore, it was determined that implementation of restoration activities could potentially impact P-37-011571 through minor ground disturbance or alteration. The 2019 Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis recommended archaeological and Native American monitoring during invasive plant removal and other ground-disturbing habitat restoration activities in the KFMR/NWP portion of the De Anza APE to properly treat inadvertent archaeological discoveries. The easternmost extent of the De Anza APE, which includes the Mission Bay Tennis Center, Athletic Fields, and Golf Course components of the 2018 Proposal have been determined to be within a moderate cultural sensitivity area. The 2019 Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis concluded that, if any ground disturbance occurs in the shallow native soils of the northeastern portion of the golf course and/or beyond 8 feet in the Mission Bay Tennis Center, Athletic Fields, and remaining areas of the Golf Course components of the project, there is the potential that the 2018 Proposal would impact cultural resources. Additional analysis and cultural monitoring would be required if ground disturbance extended beyond 8 feet in the Mission Bay Tennis Center, Athletic Fields, and Golf Course component or in shallow native soils of the northeastern portion of the golf course.

In addition, the 2019 Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis determined that subsequent project review may result in the need for testing to determine presence, absence, and/or significance of potential resources. If significant resources are present, measures would be implemented to avoid, reduce, or minimize impacts through

capping, preservation, and/or data recovery in accordance with CEQA and the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. In the event that resources are determined not to be significant, construction monitoring may still be required. The 2019 Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis included the implementation of a project-level construction monitoring program to reduce potential subsequent adverse effects/significant impacts to cultural resources. Finally, the Campland and De Anza Cove area components of the APE are human-made and were determined to be void of previously recorded cultural resources. No new resources were identified during the field survey efforts. As such, no further cultural review or monitoring was recommended for these components.

**Proposed Project Consistency Evaluation**

Although the Proposed Project includes additional acreage consisting of open water and enhanced wetlands, it is located in the same study area addressed in the 2019 Cultural Resources Consistency Analysis prepared for the 2018 Proposal. The 2019 Cultural Resources Consistency Analysis evaluated an APE of approximately 305 acres and included a record search of 0.25 mile from that area. The record search conducted includes the project boundary of the Proposed Project. Although the Proposed Project includes additional enhancement and restoration opportunities, similar enhancement and restoration activities would occur in the KFMR/NWP area and therefore would similarly have the potential to impact P-37-011571 through minor ground disturbance or alteration. Therefore, consistent with the 2019 Cultural Resources Consistency Analysis, the Proposed Project would require archaeological and Native American monitoring during invasive plant removal and other ground-disturbing habitat restoration activities in the KFMR/NWP to properly treat inadvertent archaeological discoveries. The Proposed Project proposes active recreation in the area that was identified in the 2019 Cultural Resources Consistency Analysis as a moderate cultural sensitivity area due to the presence of a previously identified resource. Consistent with the 2019 Cultural Resources Consistency Analysis, any ground disturbance within the northeastern extent of the active recreation area poses a potentially significant impact to archaeological resources. Subsequent project review may result in the need for testing to determine presence, absence, and/or significance of potential resources. If significant resources are present, measures would be implemented to avoid, reduce, or minimize impacts through capping, preservation, and/or data recovery in accordance with CEQA and the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. In the event that resources are determined not to be significant, construction monitoring may still be required. Similar project-level construction monitoring program would be implemented to reduce potential subsequent adverse effects/significant impacts to cultural resources.

Finally, the Proposed Project proposes similar habitat enhancement at the existing Campland area, which was found to be void of previously identified resources and no new resources were identified. Therefore, consistent with the 2019 Cultural Resources Consistency Analysis, due to this low sensitivity, no further cultural review or monitoring is recommended within the Campland component. In addition, the area of the low-cost visitor guest accommodations, open beach, wetland enhancement, and upland buffer east of the Rose Creek inlet was found to be void of previously recorded cultural resources. Although the Proposed Project would include additional wetland enhancement as part of the redesign of the open water portion of the Proposed Project area in this, which includes a 40-acre increase in open water compared to the 2018 Proposal no further cultural review or monitoring is recommended consistent with the 2019 Cultural Resources Consistency Analysis. Even with application of the existing regulatory framework and mitigation framework which would avoid future project-level impacts, the feasibility and efficacy of mitigation measures could not be determined at the program level of analysis. Therefore, after implementation of feasible mitigation measures, it was concluded that impacts to prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, sacred sites, and human remains would remain significant and unavoidable.

## Impact 2: Would the proposed project result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

1. **Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or**

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 Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe?**

**Summary of 2018 Proposal Impacts**

Native American consultation was conducted for the 2018 Proposal to identify Tribal Cultural Resources and develop adequate treatment and mitigation measures for significant archaeological sites with cultural and religious significance to the Native American community in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations and guidelines. This was accomplished pursuant to the provisions of Senate Bill 18 in November 2018 for the 2018 Proposal. However, no requests for consultation under Senate Bill 18 were made to the City. The Sacred Lands File search requested from the California Native American Heritage Commission indicated that although the search was negative for sacred lands or Native American cultural resources, the absence of specific resource information in the Sacred Lands File does not preclude the presence of Native American cultural resources in the 2018 Proposal area. Tribal consultation in accordance with Assembly Bill 52 was conducted in 2019 and 2022 and is currently ongoing. In addition to the South Coastal Information Center records search and California Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File search, a field survey was conducted with Native American Kumeyaay monitor participation, and no new information was obtained regarding existing sites within the 2018 Proposal area.

Despite the negative survey results, archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources are known to exist in the 2018 Proposal area, and for this reason, the local Native American Kumeyaay community had expressed a high level of interest with regard to potential impacts to known resources, including within and in proximity to P-37-005017 and P-37-011571, portions of which are within or adjacent to the 2018 Proposal. The 2018 Proposal would comply with applicable regulations and the City's Municipal Code, which would provide for the regulation and protection of Tribal Cultural Resources and would reduce and/or minimize potential impacts. However, it was concluded that it is not possible to ensure the successful preservation of all Tribal Cultural Resources because there may be some unknown resources disturbed during excavation due to the cultural sensitivity of the area. Therefore, even with the implementation of mitigation measures, impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources would be significant and unavoidable.

**Proposed Project Consistency Evaluation**

Although the Proposed Project includes additional acreage consisting of open water and enhanced wetlands, it is located in the same study area addressed in the 2019 Cultural Resources Consistency Analysis prepared for the 2018 Proposal. The Proposed Project would include potential impacts to known resources, including within and in proximity to P-37-005017 and P-37-011571, portions of which are within or adjacent to the Proposed Project area. In addition, due to the cultural sensitivity of the area, the Proposed Project could impact unknown resources. Similar to the 2018 Proposal, the Proposed Project would comply with applicable regulations and the City's Municipal Code, which would provide for the regulation and protection of Tribal Cultural Resources and would reduce and/or minimize potential impacts. However, is not possible to ensure the successful preservation of all Tribal Cultural Resources, and even with the implementation of all mitigation measures, impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources would be significant and unavoidable.

## Summary

Consistent with the 2018 Proposal, the Proposed Project would result in significant and unavoidable impacts to prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, sacred sites, human remains, and Tribal Cultural Resources.

# References

City of San Diego. 2022. CEQA Significance Determination Thresholds. September. Accessed March 2023. https://www.sandiego.gov/sites/default/files/september_2022_ceqa_thresholds_final.pdf.

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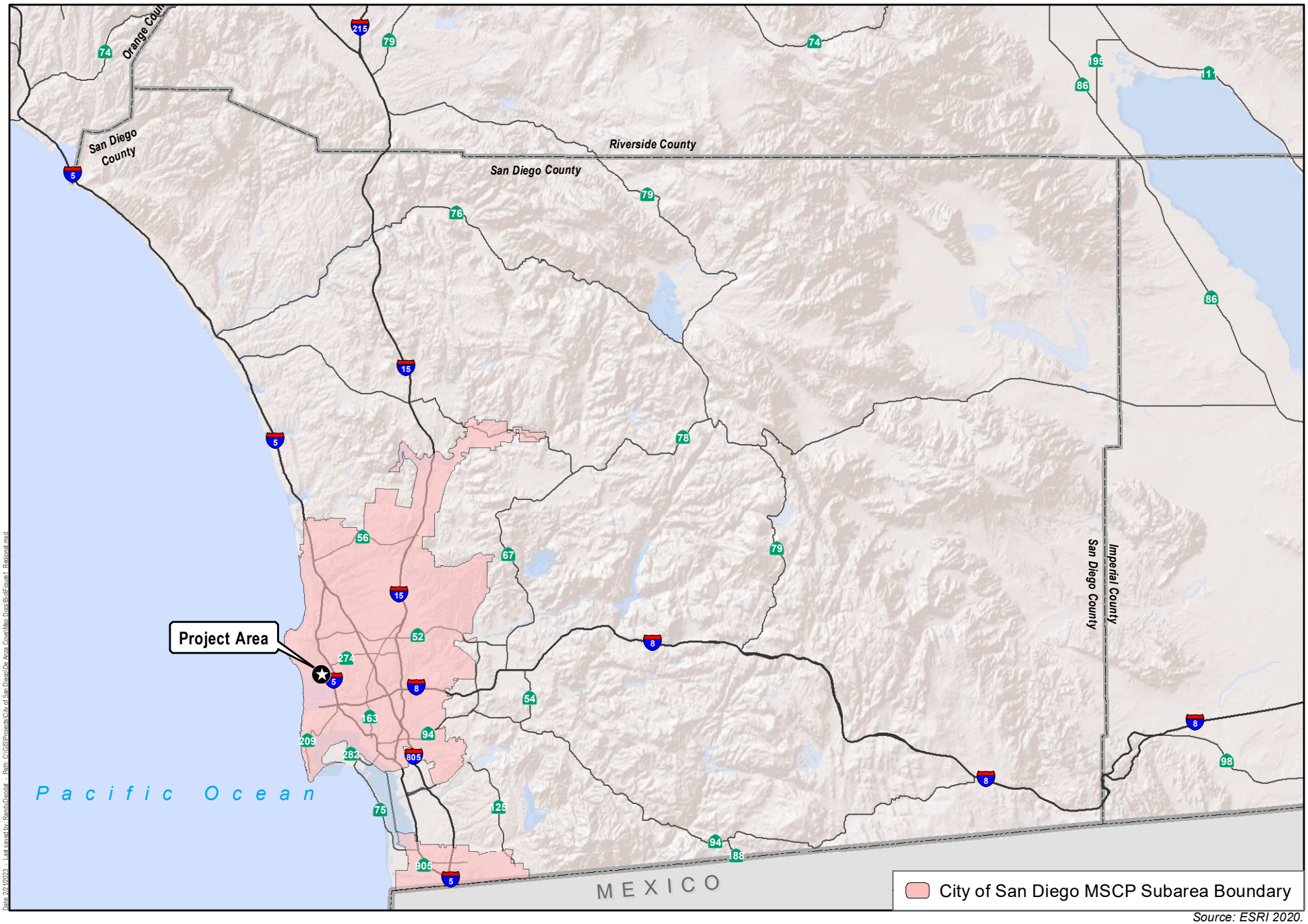
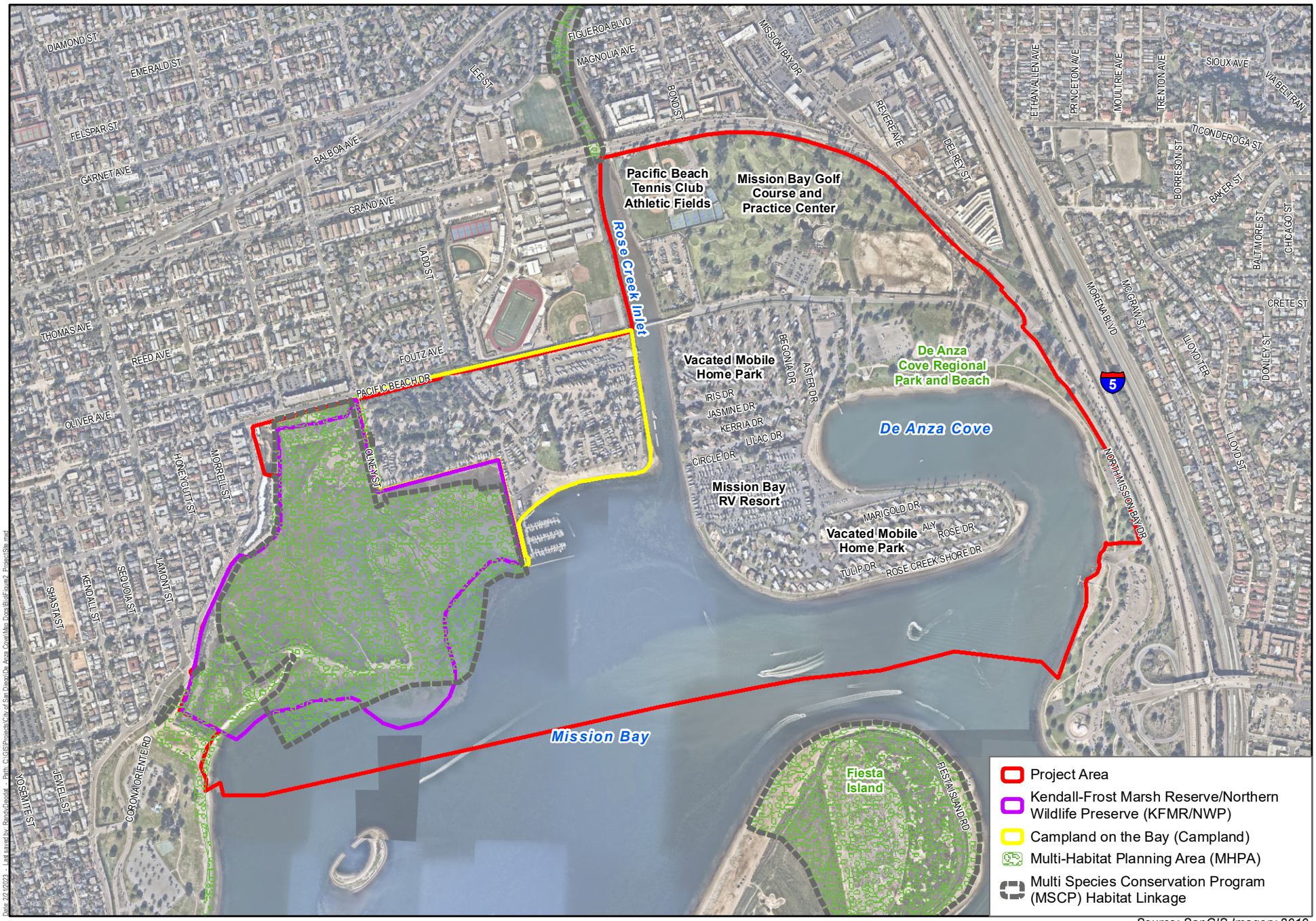



Source: ESRI 2020.

**Figure 1**

Regional Location

De Anza Natural Amendment to the Mission Bay Park Master Plan




Source: SanGIS Imagery 2019.

N

0 500 1,000

Feet

# Figure 2

## Project Location

De Anza Natural Amendment to the Mission Bay Park Master Plan


*Source: City of San Diego 2023.*

N

0 500 1,000

Feet

**Figure 3**

Site Plan

De Anza Natural Amendment to the Mission Bay Park Master Plan

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# Attachment 1. 2019 Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis

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# Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis for the De Anza Cove Amendment to the Mission Bay Park Master Plan, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California Dudek Project No. 10871

*Prepared for:*

**City of San Diego – Planning Department**
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**MAY 2019**

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# NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (NADB) INFORMATION

**Authors**: Matthew DeCarlo, MA; Brad Comeau, MSc; Micah J. Hale, PhD, RPA

**Firm:** Dudek

**Project Proponent:** City of San Diego-Planning Department

**Report Date:** May 2019

**Report Title:** Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis for the De Anza Cove Amendment to the Mission Bay Park Master Plan Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County

**Type of Study:** Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis

**Resources:** P-37-005017; P-37-011571

**USGS Quads:** La Jolla (1996) Township 16 South; Range 3 West

**Acreage:** Approximately 305

**Permit Numbers:** N/A

**Keywords:** Mission Bay; De Anza; intensive pedestrian survey; Kumeyaay; shell midden; lithic scatter; historic address

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## APPENDICES



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# MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The De Anza Cove Amendment – Mission Bay Park Master Plan (proposed project) is an amendment to the Mission Bay Parks Master Plan (MBPMP) proposed by the City of San Diego (City) to reimagine, repurpose, and revitalize the northeastern corner of Mission Bay Park. The City contracted Dudek to initiate the processing of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) in preparation for the proposed project. As a requirement of the EIR, a cultural resources constraints analysis was conducted for the proposed area of potential effect (APE). This report has been prepared in accordance with the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.

The De Anza Cove Project covers a total of approximately 305 acres of bayfront property, and includes the Kendall-Frost Marsh Reserve/Northern Wildlife Preserve (KFMR/NWP); Campland on the Bay (Campland) areas; the Mission Bay Tennis Center, Athletic Fields, and Golf Course; and the De Anza Cove Area. The current APE includes the footprint of all project components, including KFMR/NWP, where no alterations are currently planned.

This analysis included a records search of data obtained from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University. The search identified 64 cultural resources within ¼-mile of the APE, 2 of which intersect the APE: P-37-005017 and P-37-011571. The records search also revealed that 44 archaeological studies have been previously conducted within ¼-mile of the APE, 16 of which cover portions of the APE.

A search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File was requested on June 25, 2018. The NAHC responded on June 27, 2018, indicating that no Sacred Lands have been identified in the APE. However, they also noted that the absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE, and provided a list of tribes culturally affiliated with the project area to supply information, or recommend others with specific knowledge. Although letters were not sent to the list of tribes culturally affiliated with the project area provided by the NAHC, an extensive survey was conducted of the project area which included Native American Kumeyaay monitor, Jenna Growing Thunder from Red Tail Environmental, Inc. Utilizing the information gathered in conjunction with the records search and survey, tribal consultation was conducted by the City of San Diego in accordance with state law and is further discussed in the EIR.

The proposed APE is highly developed and most of the ground surface is covered by buildings, concrete, or landscaping. As such, formalized survey transects were deemed unnecessary in highly developed areas of the APE. A Dudek archaeologist and Red Tail Environmental Native

American monitor conducted a reconnaissance survey of the entire APE in a vehicle so less developed areas could be identified and earmarked for pedestrian survey. The survey did not identify any cultural resources.

This study reveals that cultural sensitivity varies across the different De Anza Project components. The westernmost extent of the KFMR/NWP component of the project intersects with the boundary of P-37-011571, which consists of a widely dispersed prehistoric lithic and shell scatter encompassing Crown Point. The KFMR/NWP component of the De Anza project would be preserved as a natural area. However, the proposed project includes some restoration and enhancement within the City-owned portions of KFMR/NWP. In the westernmost extent of the City-owned portion of the KFMR/NWP, any work would be limited to enhancement activities using non-motorized equipment and hand tools for removal of invasive species. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project could potentially impact P-37-011571 through minor ground disturbance or alteration. Depending on the scope of work, additional analysis or monitoring would be required.
,

Based on information obtained from prior geoarchaeological studies conducted in the Mission Bay Golf Course and portions of the De Anza APE, the easternmost extent of the De Anza APE, which includes the Mission Bay Tennis Center, Athletic Fields, and Golf Course Components of the project have been determined to be within a moderate cultural sensitivity area. Depending on the scope of work proposed in these areas, if a project requires grading that would exceed eight (8) feet in depth, additional analysis would be required and may include the provision for cultural monitoring.

The Campland and De Anza Cove Area components of the APE are man-made and void of previously recorded cultural resources. No new resources were identified during the field survey efforts. As such, Dudek does not recommend any further cultural review or monitoring for these components.

# 1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The De Anza Cove Amendment – Mission Bay Park Master Plan (proposed project) is an amendment to the Mission Bay Parks Master Plan (MBPMP) proposed by the City of San Diego (City) to reimagine, repurpose, and revitalize the northeastern corner of Mission Bay Park. The City contracted Dudek to initiate the processing of a Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) in preparation for the proposed project. As a requirement of the PEIR, a cultural resources constraints analysis was conducted for the proposed project's area of potential effect (APE). This report has been prepared in accordance with the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.

The proposed project area is located in the northeast corner of Mission Bay Park in the City of San Diego (Figure 1, Project Location). The project area covers a total of approximately 305 acres of bayfront property, and includes the Kendall-Frost Marsh Reserve/Northern Wildlife Preserve (KFMR/NWP); Campland on the Bay (Campland) areas; the Mission Bay Tennis Center, Athletic Fields, and Golf Course; and the De Anza Cove Area, which was formerly the De Anza Special Study Area as designated in the MBPMP, including the water area of De Anza Cove. The APE is located on the La Jolla, California United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle. The APE includes the footprint of all project components, including KFMR/NWP, where no alterations are currently planned (Figures 2A–2C, Area of Potential Effect (APE)). Mission Bay Park is highly developed and most of the ground surface is covered by buildings, concrete, and landscaping. As such, formalized survey transects were deemed unnecessary in highly developed areas of the APE (see Section 4, Methods). The entire APE was subject to reconnaissance survey in a vehicle so less developed areas could be identified and earmarked for pedestrian survey.

This report documents the results of the proposed project archaeological resources records search, reconnaissance vehicle survey, pedestrian survey, resource documentation, and Native American participation. The goal of this constraints analysis is to provide data to the City to aid in the management of archaeological and tribal cultural resources during implementation of the proposed project.

## 1.1 Regulatory Context

The proposed project is subject to federal, 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 proposed project.

### 1.1.1 36 CFR 800 and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and provided that states may establish State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) to carry out some of the functions of the

NHPA. Most significantly for federal agencies responsible for managing cultural resources, Section 106 of the NHPA directs that "[t]he head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP." Section 106 also affords the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking (16 U.S.C. 470f).

Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 800, implements Section 106 of the NHPA. It defines the steps necessary to identify historic properties (those cultural resources listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP), including consultation with federally recognized Native American tribes to identify resources with important cultural values; to determine whether or not they may be adversely affected by a proposed undertaking; and to outline the process for eliminating, reducing, or mitigating the adverse effects.

The content of 36 CFR 60.4 defines criteria for determining eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The significance of cultural resources identified during an inventory must be formally evaluated for historical significance in consultation with the California SHPO to determine if the resources are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Cultural resources may be considered eligible for listing if they possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The criteria for determining eligibility are essentially the same in content and order as those outlined under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), but the criteria under NHPA are labeled A through D (rather than 1–4, as they are under CEQA).

Regarding criteria A through D of Section 106, the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, cultural resources, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that:

A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. Have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4).

The President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation provides methodological and conceptual guidance for identifying historic properties. In 36 CFR 800.4, the steps necessary for identifying historic properties include:

- Determine and document the APE (36 CFR 800.16(d)).
- Review existing information on historic properties within the APE, including preliminary data.
- Confer with consulting parties to obtain additional information on historic properties or concerns about effects to these.
- Consult with Native American tribes (36 CFR 800.3(f)) to obtain knowledge on resources that are identified with places which they attach cultural or religious significance.
- Conduct appropriate fieldwork (including phased identification and evaluation).
- Apply NRHP criteria to determine a resource's eligibility for NRHP listing.

Fulfilling these steps is generally thought to constitute a reasonable effort to identify historic properties within the APE for an undertaking. The obligations of a federal agency must also assess whether an undertaking will have an adverse effect on cultural resources. According to 36 CFR Part 800.5(1), an undertaking will have an adverse effect when it:

> ... may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property hat qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative.

The process of determining whether an undertaking may have an adverse effect requires the federal agency to confer with consulting parties in order to appropriately consider all relevant stakeholder concerns and values. Consultation regarding the treatment of a historic property may result in a Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between consulting parties that typically include the lead federal agency, SHPO, and Native American tribes if they agree to be signatories to these documents. Treatment documents—whether resource-specific or

generalized—provide guidance for resolving potential or realized adverse effects to known historic properties or to those that may be discovered during implementation of the undertaking. In all cases, avoidance of adverse effects to historic properties is the preferred treatment measure and it is generally the burden of the federal agency to demonstrate why avoidance may not be feasible. Avoidance of adverse effects may not be feasible if it would compromise the objectives of an undertaking that can be reasonably said to have public benefit. Other non-archaeological considerations about the benefit of an undertaking may also apply, resulting in the determination that avoidance is not feasible. In general, avoidance of adverse effects is most difficult when a permitted undertaking is being implemented, such as identification of an NRHP-eligible archaeological resource during earthmoving.

### 1.1.2 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 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.

### 1.1.3 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 Native American Heritage Commission (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.

### 1.1.4 California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (CAL-NAGPRA), 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 CAL-NAGPRA also provides a process for the identification and repatriation of these items to the culturally affiliated tribes.

### 1.1.5 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 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.

### 1.1.6 California Environmental Quality Act

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are relevant to the analysis of historic, archaeological and tribal cultural 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.

CEQA was amended in 2014 through Assembly Bill 52 which created a new category of "tribal culture resources" that must be considered under CEQA, and applies to all projects that file a notice of preparation (NOP) or notice of negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration on or after July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires lead agencies to provide notice to and begin consultation with California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a project if that tribe has requested, in writing, to be kept informed of projects by the lead agency prior to the determination whether a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report will be prepared. If a tribe requests consultation within 30 days upon receipt of the notice, the lead agency must consult with the tribe. The bill also specifies mitigation measures that may be considered to avoid or minimize impacts on tribal cultural resources. Specifically, California Public Resources Code Section 21074 provides the following guidance

(a) "Tribal Cultural Resources are 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.

(c) A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a "nonunique archeological resource" as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a).

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 a 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:

> [e]xcavation 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.

### 1.1.7 City of San Diego Significance Determination Thresholds

As lead agency, the City implements its CEQA Significance Determination Thresholds (City of San Diego 2016) to assess whether a proposed project may have a significant effect on the environment. Included in this document are the Initial Study Checklist Questions and Significance Thresholds.

**Initial Study Checklist Questions**

1. Would the proposed project result in 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. Would the proposed project result in any impact to existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area?
3. Would the proposed project result in 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.

### 1.1.8 City of San Diego Historical Resource Regulations

The City's Historical Resources Regulations (San Diego Municipal Code [SDMC] Chapter 14, Article 3, Division 2) were adopted in January 2000, providing a balance between sound historic preservation principles and the rights of private property owners. The Regulations have been developed to implement applicable local, State, and federal policies and mandates. Included in these are the General Plan, CEQA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Historical resources, in the context of the City's regulations, include 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. These include structures, buildings, archaeological sites, objects, districts, or landscapes having physical evidence of human activities. These resources are usually over 45 years old and they may have been altered or still be in use.

Compliance with the Regulations begins with the determination of the need for a site-specific survey for a project. Pursuant to SDMC Section 143.0212(a), a historic property (built-environment) survey can be required for any parcel containing a structure that is over 45 years old and appears to have integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. SDMC Section 143.0212(b) requires that historical resource sensitivity maps be used to identify

properties in the city that have a probability of containing historic or pre-historic archaeological sites. These maps are based on records of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) maintained by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University, archival research from the San Diego Museum of Man, and site-specific information in the City's files. If records show an archaeological site exists on or immediately adjacent to a subject property, the City would require a survey. In general, archaeological surveys are required when the proposed development is on a previously undeveloped parcel, if a known resource is recorded on the parcel or within a 1-mile radius, or if a qualified consultant or knowledgeable City staff member recommends it. In both cases, the determination for the need to conduct a site-specific survey must be made in 10 days for a construction permit (ministerial) or 30 days for a development permit (discretionary) pursuant to SDMC Section 143.0212(c).

SDMC Section 143.0212(d) states that if a property-specific survey is required, it shall be conducted according to the criteria included in the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. Using the survey results and other available applicable information, the City shall determine whether a historical resource exists, whether it is eligible for designation as a designated historical resource, and precisely where it is located.

**The City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines**

Historical Resources Guidelines (City of san Diego 2001) are incorporated in the San Diego Land Development Manual by reference. The Guidelines establish a development review process to review projects in the City. This process is composed of two aspects: the implementation of the Historical Resources Regulations and the determination of impacts and mitigation under CEQA. The Guidelines 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 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

The purpose and intent of the Historical Resources Regulation of the Land Development Code (City of San Diego 2018) is outlined as follows:

> To protect, preserve and, where, damaged, restore the cultural resources of San Diego. The regulations apply to all development within the City of San Diego when cultural resources are present within the premises regardless of the requirement to obtain Neighborhood Development Permit or Site Development Permit.

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

> 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.
>
> Historical Resources Guidelines, located in the Land Development Manual, provide property owners, the development community, consultants and the general public explicit guidance for the management of cultural resources located within the City's jurisdiction. These guidelines are designed to implement the cultural resources regulations and guide the development review process from the need for a survey and

how impacts are assessed to available mitigation strategies and report requirements and include appropriate methodologies for treating cultural resources located in the City.

In general, the City's cultural 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. In order to apply the criteria and determine the significance of potential project impacts to a cultural resource, the APE of the 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

Matthew DeCarlo, MA, served as project manager and Principal Investigator and co-authored the technical report. Micah Hale, PhD, RPA, and Brad Comeau, MS, RPA, co-authored the technical report. Jessica Colston, BA, participated in the field survey (Appendix A). Jenna Growing Thunder of Red Tail Environmental Inc. participated in the survey as Native American monitor.

## 1.3 Report Structure

Following this introduction, a cultural and environmental context is provided for characterizing cultural resources. The results of the archival research follow. Next, survey methods are reviewed. A description of the survey follows, then the management considerations. Two sets of appendices (confidential and non-confidential) are attached. The non-confidential appendices include Appendix A, Project Personnel Qualifications, and Appendix C, NAHC Sacred Lands File Search. The confidential appendix is Appendix B, SCIC Records Search Documents.

# 2 SETTING

## 2.1 Natural Setting

Natural Areas are recognized as upland area, wetland area, or open beach, according to the MBPMP. The project area located west of the Rose Creek outfall, which incorporates the Northern Wildlife Preserve, and a small portion located east of the Rose Creek outfall, is designated as wetland. The elevation of the project area ranges from sea level to roughly 20 feet above mean sea level.

For detailed discussion relating to the environmental context of this area, please consult the biological, geological, and other technical studies prepared for the proposed project.

## 2.2 Cultural Setting

Evidence for continuous human occupation in the San Diego region spans the last 10,000 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). It is important to note that 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

The Kumeyaay (also known as the Ipay/Tipay) have roots that extend thousands of years in 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 1920's, and through early accounts of Native American life in San Diego, 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 I-8 as oon-ya, meaning trail or road, describing one of the main routes linking the interior of San Diego with the coast. The 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 fromP-37-004669, in La Jolla. A human burial from P-37-004669 was radiocarbon dated to 9,590–9,920 years before present (95.4% 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).

Turning back to coastal Southern California, the fact that some of the earliest dated assemblages are dominated by processing tools runs counter to traditional notions of mobile hunter–gatherers traversing the landscape for highly valued prey. Evidence for the latter—that is, typical Paleoindian assemblages—may have been located along the coastal margin at one time, prior to glacial desiccation and a rapid rise in sea level during the early Holocene (pre-7500 before present (BP)) that submerged as much as 1.8 km (1.1 miles) 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 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) 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 1990).

### 2.2.3 Archaic (8000 BC–AD 500)

The more than 1,500-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 hard to define as its beginning because basic assemblage constituents and patterns of manufacturing investment remain stable, complemented only by the addition of the bow and ceramics.

### 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 Native American communities prior to the mid-1700s has largely been reconstructed through later mission-period and early ethnographic accounts. The first records of the Native American inhabitants of the San Diego region come predominantly from European merchants, missionaries, military personnel, and explorers. These brief, and generally peripheral, accounts were prepared with the intent of furthering respective colonial and economic aims and were combined with observations of the landscape. They were not intended to be unbiased accounts regarding the cultural structures and community practices of the newly encountered cultural groups. The establishment of the missions in the San Diego region brought more extensive documentation of Native American communities, 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 ((Kroeber 1925, p. 711):

> 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.

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 which 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 (1993, as summarized in County of San Diego 2007, p. 6):

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

Based on ethnographic information, it is believed that at least 88 different languages were spoken from Baja California Sur to the southern Oregon state border at the time of Spanish contact (Johnson and Lorenz 2006, 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 project location, 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 (Luomala 1978; Laylander 2010).

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-speaking 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 contacts with the infrequent European visitors or through waves of diffusion emanating from native peoples farther to the east or south (Preston

2002). It is possible, but as yet unproven, that the precipitous demographic decline of native peoples had already begun prior to the arrival of Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra in 1769.

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 which, 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 (within the boundaries of what would become Old Town) had houses in 1821. These included the home of retired commandant Francisco Ruiz Adobe (which is 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 a 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.

Alonzo Horton's development of a New San Diego (modern downtown) in 1867 began to swing the community focus away from Old Town and began the urbanization of San Diego. Expansion of trade brought an increase in the availability of building materials. Wood buildings gradually replaced adobe structures. Some of the earliest buildings to be erected in the American Period were "pre-fab" houses that were built on the east coast of the United States and shipped in sections around Cape Horn and reassembled in San Diego. Development spread from downtown based on a variety of factors, including the availability of potable water and transportation corridors. Factors such as views and access to public facilities affected land values, which in turn affected the character of neighborhoods that developed. During the Victorian Era of the late 1800s and early 1900s, the areas of Golden Hill, Uptown, Banker's Hill and Sherman Heights were developed. Examples of the Victorian Era architectural styles remain in these communities, as well as in Little Italy, which developed at the same time. At the time downtown was being built, there began to be summer cottage/retreat development in what are now the Beach communities and La Jolla area. The early structures in these areas were not of substantial construction; they were primarily for temporary vacation housing.

The historic context of the current project area has been thoroughly discussed in the technical study for the related ReWild Project (Everest 2016). The information provided below has been cited directly from this previous study.

Mission Bay remained a tidal marsh until the Army Corps of Engineers attempted to reroute the terminus of the San Diego River into the bay in 1853. The rerouting structure, known as the Derby Dike, lasted 2 years until it was washed away by a flood. Besides this temporary development, Mission Bay was largely undeveloped and used as sheep pasture and outdoor sports until the 1880s when the bay's commercial potential was realized.

In the 1920s, entrepreneur John D. Spreckels subdivided Mission Beach, constructed an amusement park, and build the La Jolla Streetcar. In 1929, Mission Bay was incorporated into the California State Park System, but the Great Depression and World War II delayed any further developments.

## 2.3 Records Search Results

An examination of existing maps, records, and reports was conducted by Dudek to determine if the proposed project could potentially impact previously recorded cultural resources. Dudek

conducted a records search in June 26, 2018, of data obtained from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University. The search encompassed the APE and a ¼-mile buffer around the APE. The purpose of the records search is to identify any previously recorded resources that may be located in or adjacent to the project area and to identify previous studies in the project vicinity. In addition to a review of previously prepared site records and reports, the records search also reviewed historical maps of the project area, 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. A search of the Office of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Wrecks and Obstruction Database identified no shipwrecks within 1 mile of the proposed project APE (NOAA 2018).

### 2.3.1 Previously Identified Cultural Resources

The records search identified 64 cultural resources within ¼-mile of the APE (Confidential Appendix B). The prehistoric sites include two lithic and shell scatters and the ethnographic village of La Rinconada de Jamo. The historic-period sites include a railroad bridge, refuse scatters, two schools, a commercial district, and many historic buildings. Of the 64 identified within 1 mile of the APE, two cultural resources intersect the APE: P-37-005017 and P-37-011571 (see Confidential Appendix B).

**P-37-005017; CA-SDI-5017**

This resource consists of La Rinconada de Jamo, an ethnohistoric Native American village located at the mouth of Rose Canyon. The site was recorded by archaeologists in the late 1970s and described as a large habitation site including many cobble hearth features, scattered ground and flaked stone artifacts, and midden soil with burned shell. In 1986, an archaeological index of the site was constructed with the focus of documenting the extent and variation of the cultural deposit at the time to measure future preservation and research efforts. The index identified groundstone tools, flaked stone tools, ceramics, bone artifacts, shell, historic artifacts, charcoal, and other habitation debris. The presence of a ceramic pipe and red-tailed hawk remains was interpreted as evidence of ceremonial activities. The rich midden deposits reached a depth of at least 2 m (approx. 6.5 ft). The site has been repeatedly tested and monitored for development efforts. All previous reports noted that the area has been highly modified and developed, much of the land being plowed by the 1970s. In spite of the previous developments, midden soil was observed during excavations. While monitoring excavations for the installation of storm sewer improvements, archaeologists identified midden soil under fill soil as deep as 1.5 m (approximately 5 ft). This resources boundary is very large and encompasses the northern portion of the De Anza APE.

**P-37-011571; CA-SDI-11571**

This resource consists of a prehistoric lithic and shell scatter located on Crown Point that was originally recorded by Malcom Rogers. The site included shell midden exposed in cliff faces with a scant scatter of lithic flakes. Seven trenches were excavated in 1992 across Crown Point identified five pieces of lithic debitage but no cultural. Archaeological monitoring at the construction of private residence have identified few lithic artifacts and scatters of marine shell. This resource boundary is very large and intersects the westernmost extent of the KFMR/NWP portion of the De Anza APE.

### 2.3.2 Previous Studies

The records search revealed that 44 archaeological studies have been previously conducted within ¼-mile of the APE (Confidential Appendix B). Of the 44 studies, 16 studies cover portions of the APE. Five studies contain information pertinent to the cultural sensitivity of the proposed project.

**SD-2518**

In 1992 Ogden Environmental conducted archaeological testing for the Mission Bay Sewage Interceptor System immediately north of Grand Avenue and the De Anza APE. The testing included the mechanical excavation of trenches and hand digging of archaeological test units (Ogden Environmental 1992). The trenches and test units immediately north of the De Anza APE were negative for archaeological deposits. The nearest archaeological deposit was identified more than 1,000 feet north of the De Anza APE.

**SD-7840**

In 2000 ASM Affiliates Inc. conducted an archaeological survey of the De Anza Cove Area and Golf Course (NiGhabhlain 2001). This study included the observation of mechanical trenching in the northern portion of the Golf Course adjacent to Grand Avenue and immediately east of the Mission Bay Boat and Ski Club. The depths of these 10 trenches ranged from 120 to 300 cm. Neither the survey nor the trenching identified any cultural resources.

**SD-12522**

In 2008 ASM Affiliates Inc. conducted archaeological monitoring of subsurface excavations during the replacement of existing gas lines in the Admiral Hartman Family Housing community in Pacific Beach (ASM 2008). Previous cultural studies have identified the archaeological remains of the large Native American village, La Rinconada de Jamo (P-37-005017; CA-SDI-5017). The project included excavations in the “central portion” of P-37-005017. Monitoring identified 3 bifaces, 2 cores, 12

retouched flakes, 1 utilized flake, 3 percussion tools, 222 debitage, and 26 ground stone artifacts. Ecofacts included bone and shell. The study included a review of previous La Rinconada de Jamo research. This research suggests that the village site was located within the Admiral Harman Family Housing community. This culturally sensitive area is located 2,000 ft north of the current proposed project APE. The trenching conducted along Grand Avenue, immediately north of the proposed project APE, identified no cultural resources.

**SD-16197**

In 2013 Affinis conduced archaeological testing within the Mission Bay Athletic Area which falls within the northeastern extent of the proposed project APE (Robbins-Wade 2013). These excavations were conducted to determine if the proposed installation of wireless phone equipment and screening landscaping would impact the archaeological site of La Rinconada de Jamo (P-37-005017; CA-SDI-5017). Four 1 × 0.5 m test units were excavated with areas of proposed disturbance. The excavations identified one unmodified fragment of large mammal bone and 167.5 g of marine shell. Robbins-Wade (2013) suggests that the shell is "cultural in nature" and not the results of natural deposition or dredge spoils. No explanation of why this shell is cultural was provided but Robbin-Wade claimed the find lacked integrity and did not constitute a significant resource.

**Homburg et al. 2013**

In 2013, LSA conducted a geoarchaeological investigation to determine if archaeological remnants of the ethnohistoric village site of La Rinconada de Jamo (P-37-005017) are located within the Mission Bay Golf Course and the De Anza APE (Homburg et al. 2013). 59 sediment cores were drilled at intervals in the golf course to depths of were excavated to eight feet. Many of the borings were located inside the reported boundary of P-37-005017, but all 59 sediment cores were negative for cultural resources. The geoarchaeological investigation identified artificial fill down to eight feet in most locations of the De Anza APE. Shallow native soil was identified in the northeastern portion of the golf course. The report recommended cultural monitoring if any ground disturbance took place in the northeastern section of the golf course or if ground disturbance extended beyond eight feet of depth in the rest of the golf course.

**Homburg and McLean 2017**

In September 2016, LSA conducted a geoarchaeological investigation to determine if archaeological remnants of the ethnohistoric village site of La Rinconada de Jamo (P-37-005017) are located within a proposed sewer group (Homburg and McLean 2017). Ten soil cores were excavated to depths ranging from 19 to 24 ft within the site boundaries of P-37-005017; however, they were positioned in areas where midden soil had not yet been identified. These boring locations were not located

within the De Anza APE, but four were located immediately north of Grand Avenue which borders the APE. The borings identified no cultural resources but a lens of possible thermally modified soil was identified near the surface of a boring north of Grand Avenue and west of Bond Street. The geoarchaeological investigation identified artificial fill on the surface of three of the four boring locations along Grand Avenue. This supports soil maps that show the land south of Grand Avenue, the proposed project APE, to be made land and unlikely to contain cultural deposits.

## 2.4 NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

A search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File was conducted for the proposed project APE on June 25, 2018 (Appendix C). A search of this type requires NAHC staff to review their list for the presence of Native American sites, which are organized spatially based on a Public Land Survey System section grid (measuring 1 square mile). The NAHC responded on June 27, 2018, indicating that the search was negative for the presence of Native American sites. Additionally, the NAHC response letter included a list of Native American group representatives whom should be contacted for information about these sites.

Under CEQA, the lead agency is required to perform formal government-to-government consultation with Native American Tribes under AB 52.

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# 3 METHODS

The purpose of this study was to compile an inventory of all resources within the proposed project APE to determine possible impacts to cultural resources. To complete this study, a review of all known resources and the identification of all new resources were necessary. Because the proposed project APE is within a highly developed area, much of the APE has been previously inventoried and most resources have been previously identified. Additional survey was conducted to assure no previously unidentified resources are present within the proposed project APE.

## 3.1 Survey

The survey of the proposed project APE was conducted on June 22, 2018. The APE is located in a highly developed area and it was determined prior to field work that survey of the entire APE would be unproductive. Large portions of the APE surface are covered by buildings, pavement, and landscaping, obscuring any remnants of archaeological sites. The cultural significance of these built environment features are being addressed in another technical study prepared for the proposed project (Dotter 2018). The survey team conducted a reconnaissance survey of the APE in motorized carts. This vehicle survey allowed the survey team to assess the APE and identify less developed portions of the APE where ground surface was visible and archaeological resources could be identified. The KFMR/NWP portion of the proposed project APE consists of wetlands, portions of which are subject to rising tidal water. It is unlikely that these areas contain intact cultural sites due to the varying water levels and unstable terrain. Because the KFMR/NWP portion of the APE will be preserved as wetlands and will not be impacted by the proposed project, Dudek did not survey this portion of the APE.

Less developed portions of the APE, such as exposed soils along construction lines or dirt parking lots, were surveyed using transects at 15 m intervals. Portions of the APE that were completely developed or covered in landscape, such as the fairways of the active golf course, were not subject to pedestrian survey.

An iPad Air with georeferenced project maps and GPS capabilities was used to aid surveying and site recordation. Records of sites previously identified within the APE were loaded onto the iPad for field reference. Field work was conducted by Dudek archaeologists Matthew DeCarlo and Jessica Colston. Jenna Growing Thunder of Red Tail Environmental participated in the survey as the Native American monitor.

Any documentation of cultural resources would have complied with the Office of Historic Preservation 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 constraints analysis would have been recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation Form DPR 523 (Series 1/95), using the Instructions for Recording Cultural Resources (Office of Historic Preservation 1995).

Visibility throughout the proposed project APE varied greatly. Campland; Mission Bay Tennis Center, Athletic Fields, and Golf Course; and the De Anza Cove Area are completely covered by pavement, buildings, and landscaping. While there was 100% ground visibility along the beaches of the De Anza Cove Area, other undeveloped areas were covered by thick wetland vegetation.

# 4 RESULTS

This section presents the results of the reconnaissance vehicle survey and the pedestrian survey.

## 4.1 Survey Results

Survey of the proposed project APE confirmed the complete development of the area. Campland is completely developed and the built environment consists of little exposed dirt. Pavement, camping stalls, landscaping, and constructed sand beaches dominate the area. The Mission Bay Tennis Center, Athletic Fields, and Golf Course are likewise completely developed with no natural surface. The De Anza Cove Area is dominated by a mobile home facility and a completely landscaped park. The KFMR/NWP portion of the proposed project APE is not developed, however, due to access issues, dangerous terrain, and no potential project impacts to the area, this area was not surveyed (see Chapter 3, Methods).

No archaeological resources were identified during the survey of the proposed project APE. For a discussion of built environment resources, please see Dotter 2018.

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# 5 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

## 5.1 Resource Management

This cultural resource constraints analysis was conducted to determine if implementation of the proposed project has the potential to impact archaeological and/or tribal cultural resources. The proposed project APE is highly developed and the entire APE has been previously surveyed. A search of records housed at the SCIC identified two archaeological resources located within the proposed project APE, P-37-005017 and P-37-011571.

P-37-005017, though containing rich prehistoric habitation midden deposits, archival review suggest that the concentration of the site is located north of the proposed project APE (see Section 2.3). Several archaeological excavations have been conducted within the proposed project APE with negative results. A recent geoarchaeological study identified artificial fill on the surface of the Mission Bay Golf Course (Homburg et al. 2013). This study found that artificial fill extended to depth of eight feet and it is beyond this depth were cultural deposits might be identified. The study also identified native soil closer to the surface in the northeastern segment of the golf course. The study recommended cultural monitoring if ground disturbance took place in the northeastern segment of the golf course or extended beyond eight feet of depth anywhere else on the golf course..

P-37-011571 consists of a widely dispersed prehistoric lithic and shell scatter encompassing Crown Point. This large resource boundary intersects the westernmost extent of the KFMR/NWP portion of the De Anza APE. The current project proposes that the KFMR/NWP portion of the De Anza APE will be preserved as a natural area. However, the proposed project includes some restoration and enhancement within the City-owned portions of KFMR/NWP. In the westernmost extent of the City-owned portion of the KFMR/NWP, any work would be limited to enhancement activities using non-motorized equipment and use of hand tools for removal of invasive species. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project could potentially impact P-37-011571 through minor ground disturbance or alteration. To potential impacts, additional analysis may be required based on project scope and level of anticipated disturbance. Additionally, Dudek recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring during invasive plant removal and other ground-disturbing habitat restoration activities in the KFMR/NWP portion of the De Anza APE to properly treat inadvertent archaeological discoveries.

This study reveals that cultural sensitivity varies across the different De Anza Project components. The Campland component of the De Anza APE is void of previously identified resources and no new resources were identified during the current survey effort. Additionally, Campland was constructed on man-made land. Due to this low sensitivity, Dudek does not recommend any further cultural review or monitoring within the Campland component of the De Anza APE. The De Anza Cove Area component

of the APE was also constructed on man-made land, and is void of previously recorded cultural resources. As such, Dudek does not recommend any further cultural review or monitoring within the De Anza Cove Area component of the APE.

The Mission Bay Tennis Center, Athletic Fields, and Golf Course component of the De Anza APE is located in a moderate cultural sensitivity area due to the presence of a previously identified resource. Recent geoarchaeological testing shows that the Mission Bay Tennis Center, Athletic Fields, and Golf Course component is covered by eight feet of artificial fill. Native soil was located closer to the surface in the northeastern segment of the golf course. Dudek recommends cultural monitoring in this northeastern segment of the golf course during any ground disturbance associated with the proposed project. Dudek recommends no further cultural review or monitoring within the rest of the Mission Bay Tennis Center, Athletic Fields, and Golf Course component provided that ground disturbance does not extend beyond eight feet in depth. If ground disturbance extends beyond eight feet in depth, there is a potential that the project will impact cultural resources. Dudek recommends additional analysis and cultural monitoring if ground disturbance extends beyond eight feet in the Mission Bay Tennis Center, Athletic Fields, and Golf Course component.

## 5.2 Mitigation Measures

Because there is always a potential for encountering a resource during excavation, the City has established procedures for construction in the "Whitebook – Standard Specification for Public Works Construction" (City of San Diego, 2015). Section 6-3.2.1 requires that should a Native American, archaeological, and/or paleontological item be identified subsurface, soil disturbance in the area of discovery shall cease until the item is properly evaluated and salvaged. The procedures of the Whitbook apply to all construction associated with the proposed project.

This report was completed in compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. Separate mitigation measures are not required. Rather, each mitigation measure has been designed to fulfill the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA, CEQA Guidelines, and the City's Historic Resource Guidelines. The City would be the lead agency implementing cultural resource mitigation measures.

Ground disturbance within the northeastern extent of the Mission Bay Tennis Center, Athletic Fields, and Golf Course Component of the De Anza Project poses a potentially significant impact to archaeological resources. Ground disturbance beyond eight feet in depth within the rest of the Mission Bay Tennis Center, Athletic Fields, and Golf Course Component of the De Anza Project poses a potentially significant impact to archaeological resources, and additional analysis may be required. Depending on the scope of work, subsequent project review may result in the need for testing to determine presence, absence and/or significance of potential resources. If significant resources are

present, measures would be implemented to avoid, reduce or minimize impacts through capping, preservation and/or data recovery in accordance with CEQA and the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. In the event that resources are determined not to be significant, construction monitoring may still be required. The following project-level construction monitoring program could be implemented to reduce potential subsequent adverse effects/significant impacts to cultural resources.

**Construction Monitoring**

The following shall be implemented to protect unknown archaeological resources and/or grave sites that may be identified during project construction phases.

**I. Prior to Permit Issuance or Bid Opening/Bid Award**

A. Entitlements Plan Check

1. Prior to permit issuance or Bid Opening/Bid Award, whichever is applicable, the Environmental Designee (ED) shall verify that the requirements for Archaeological Monitoring and Native American monitoring have been noted on the applicable construction documents through the plan check process.

B. Letters of Qualification have been submitted to ED

1. Prior to Bid Award, the applicant shall submit a letter of verification to Mitigation Monitoring Coordination (MMC) identifying the Principal Investigator (PI) for the project and the names of all persons involved in the archaeological monitoring program, as defined in the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG). If applicable, individuals involved in the archaeological monitoring program must have completed the 40-hour HAZWOPER training with certification documentation.
2. MMC will provide a letter to the applicant confirming the qualifications of the PI and all persons involved in the archaeological monitoring of the project meet the qualifications established in the HRG.
3. Prior to the start of work, the applicant must obtain written approval from MMC for any personnel changes associated with the monitoring program.

**II. Prior to Start of Construction**

A. Verification of Records Search

1. The PI shall provide verification to MMC that a site-specific records search (1/4 mile radius) has been completed. Verification includes, but is not limited to a copy of a confirmation letter from South Coastal Information Center, or, if the search

was in-house, a letter of verification from the PI stating that the search was completed.

2. The letter shall introduce any pertinent information concerning expectations and probabilities of discovery during trenching and/or grading activities.
3. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC requesting a reduction to the ¼ mile radius.

B. PI Shall Attend Precon Meetings

1. Prior to beginning any work that requires monitoring; the Applicant shall arrange a Precon Meeting that shall include the PI, Native American consultant/monitor (where Native American resources may be impacted), Construction Manager (CM) and/or Grading Contractor, Resident Engineer (RE), Building Inspector (BI), if appropriate, and MMC. The qualified Archaeologist and Native American Monitor shall attend any grading/excavation related Precon Meetings to make comments and/or suggestions concerning the Archaeological Monitoring program with the Construction Manager and/or Grading Contractor.
    a. If the PI is unable to attend the Precon Meeting, the Applicant shall schedule a focused Precon Meeting with MMC, the PI, RE, CM or BI, if appropriate, prior to the start of any work that requires monitoring.
2. Acknowledgement of Responsibility for Curation (CIP or Other Public Projects)

    The applicant shall submit a letter to MMC acknowledging their responsibility for the cost of curation associated with all phases of the archaeological monitoring program.
3. Identify Areas to be Monitored

    Prior to the start of any work that requires monitoring, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Monitoring Exhibit (AME) (with verification that the AME has been reviewed and approved by the Native American consultant/monitor when Native American resources may be impacted) based on the appropriate construction documents (reduced to 11x17) to MMC identifying the areas to be monitored including the delineation of grading/excavation limits.

    The AME shall be based on the results of a site specific records search as well as information regarding the age of existing pipelines, laterals and associated appurtenances and/or any known soil conditions (native or formation).

    MMC shall notify the PI that the AME has been approved.
4. When Monitoring Will Occur

a. Prior to the start of any work, the PI shall also submit a construction schedule to MMC through the RE indicating when and where monitoring will occur.

b. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC prior to the start of work or during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program. This request shall be based on relevant information such as review of final construction documents which indicate conditions such as age of existing pipe to be replaced, depth of excavation and/or site graded to bedrock, etc., which may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.

5. Approval of AME and Construction Schedule

After approval of the AME by MMC, the PI shall submit to MMC written authorization of the AME and Construction Schedule from the CM.

**III. During Construction**

A. Monitor Shall be Present During Grading/Excavation/Trenching/Habitat Restoration

1. The Archaeological Monitor shall be present full-time during all soil disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities which could result in impacts to archaeological resources as identified on the AME. **The Construction Manager is responsible for notifying the RE, PI, and MMC of changes to any construction activities such as in the case of a potential safety concern within the area being monitored. In certain circumstances OSHA safety requirements may necessitate modification of the AME.**

2. The Native American consultant/monitor shall determine the extent of their presence during soil disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities based on the AME and provide that information to the PI and MMC. If prehistoric resources are encountered during the Native American consultant/monitor's absence, work shall stop and the Discovery Notification Process detailed in Section III.B-C and IV.A-D shall commence.

3. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program when a field condition such as modern disturbance post-dating the previous grading/trenching activities, presence of fossil formations, or when native soils are encountered that may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.

4. The archaeological and Native American consultant/monitor shall document field activity via the Consultant Site Visit Record (CSVR). The CSVR's shall be emailed by the CM to the RE the first day of monitoring, the last day of monitoring, monthly

(**Notification of Monitoring Completion)**, and in the case of ANY discoveries. The RE shall forward copies to MMC.

B. Discovery Notification Process

1. In the event of a discovery, the Archaeological Monitor shall direct the contractor to temporarily divert all soil disturbing activities, including but not limited to digging, trenching, excavating or grading activities in the area of discovery and in the area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent resources and immediately notify the RE or BI, as appropriate.
2. The Monitor shall immediately notify the PI (unless Monitor is the PI) of the discovery.
3. The PI shall immediately notify MMC by phone of the discovery, and shall also submit written documentation to MMC within 24 hours by email with photos of the resource in context, if possible.
4. No soil shall be exported off-site until a determination can be made regarding the significance of the resource specifically if Native American resources are encountered.

C. Determination of Significance

1. The PI and Native American consultant/monitor, where Native American resources are discovered shall evaluate the significance of the resource. If Human Remains are involved, follow protocol in Section IV below.
    a. The PI shall immediately notify MMC by phone to discuss significance determination and shall also submit a letter to MMC indicating whether additional mitigation is required.
    b. If the resource is significant, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP) and obtain written approval of the program from MMC, CM and RE. ADRP and any mitigation must be approved by MMC, RE and/or CM before ground disturbing activities in the area of discovery will be allowed to resume. **Note: If a unique archaeological site is also an historical resource as defined in CEQA Section 15064.5, then the limits on the amount(s) that a project applicant may be required to pay to cover mitigation costs as indicated in CEQA Section 21083.2 shall not apply.**
        (1). Note: For pipeline trenching and other linear projects in the public Right-of-Way, the PI shall implement the Discovery Process for Pipeline Trenching projects identified below under "D."

c. If the resource is not significant, the PI shall submit a letter to MMC indicating that artifacts will be collected, curated, and documented in the Final Monitoring Report. The letter shall also indicate that that no further work is required.

(1). Note: For Pipeline Trenching and other linear projects in the public Right-of-Way, if the deposit is limited in size, both in length and depth; the information value is limited and is not associated with any other resource; and there are no unique features/artifacts associated with the deposit, the discovery should be considered not significant.

(2). Note, for Pipeline Trenching and other linear projects in the public Right-of-Way, if significance cannot be determined, the Final Monitoring Report and Site Record (DPR Form 523A/B) shall identify the discovery as Potentially Significant.

D. Discovery Process for Significant Resources - Pipeline Trenching and other Linear Projects in the Public Right-of-Way

The following procedure constitutes adequate mitigation of a significant discovery encountered during pipeline trenching activities or for other linear project types within the Public Right-of-Way including but not limited to excavation for jacking pits, receiving pits, laterals, and manholes to reduce impacts to below a level of significance:

1. Procedures for documentation, curation and reporting

a. One hundred percent of the artifacts within the trench alignment and width shall be documented in-situ, to include photographic records, plan view of the trench and profiles of side walls, recovered, photographed after cleaning and analyzed and curated. The remainder of the deposit within the limits of excavation (trench walls) shall be left intact.

b. The PI shall prepare a Draft Monitoring Report and submit to MMC via the RE as indicated in Section VI-A.

c. The PI shall be responsible for recording (on the appropriate State of California Department of Park and Recreation forms-DPR 523 A/B) the resource(s) encountered during the Archaeological Monitoring Program in accordance with the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. The DPR forms shall be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center for either a Primary Record or SDI Number and included in the Final Monitoring Report.

d. The Final Monitoring Report shall include a recommendation for monitoring of any future work in the vicinity of the resource.

## IV. Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area and no soil shall be exported off-site until a determination can be made regarding the provenance of the human remains; and the following procedures as set forth in CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California Public Resources Code (Sec. 5097.98) and State Health and Safety Code (Sec. 7050.5) shall be undertaken:

A. Notification

1. Archaeological Monitor shall notify the RE or BI as appropriate, MMC, and the PI, if the Monitor is not qualified as a PI. MMC will notify the appropriate Senior Planner in the Environmental Analysis Section (EAS) of the Development Services Department to assist with the discovery notification process.
2. The PI shall notify the Medical Examiner after consultation with the RE, either in person or via telephone.

B. Isolate discovery site

1. Work shall be directed away from the location of the discovery and any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent human remains until a determination can be made by the Medical Examiner in consultation with the PI concerning the provenience of the remains.
2. The Medical Examiner, in consultation with the PI, will determine the need for a field examination to determine the provenience.
3. If a field examination is not warranted, the Medical Examiner will determine with input from the PI, if the remains are or are most likely to be of Native American origin.

C. If Human Remains **ARE** determined to be Native American

1. The Medical Examiner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. By law, **ONLY** the Medical Examiner can make this call.
2. NAHC will immediately identify the person or persons determined to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) and provide contact information.
3. The MLD will contact the PI within 24 hours or sooner after the Medical Examiner has completed coordination, to begin the consultation process in accordance with CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California Public Resources and Health & Safety Codes.
4. The MLD will have 48 hours to make recommendations to the property owner or representative, for the treatment or disposition with proper dignity, of the human remains and associated grave goods.

5. Disposition of Native American Human Remains will be determined between the MLD and the PI, and, if:

    a. The NAHC is unable to identify the MLD, OR the MLD failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the Commission, OR;

    b. The landowner or authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and mediation in accordance with PRC 5097.94 (k) by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, THEN

    c. To protect these sites, the landowner shall do one or more of the following:

        (1) Record the site with the NAHC;

        (2) Record an open space or conservation easement; or

        (3) Record a document with the County.

    d. Upon the discovery of multiple Native American human remains during a ground disturbing land development activity, the landowner may agree that additional conferral with descendants is necessary to consider culturally appropriate treatment of multiple Native American human remains. Culturally appropriate treatment of such a discovery may be ascertained from review of the site utilizing cultural and archaeological standards. Where the parties are unable to agree on the appropriate treatment measures the human remains and items associated and buried with Native American human remains shall be reinterred with appropriate dignity, pursuant to Section 5.c., above.

D. If Human Remains are **NOT** Native American

1. The PI shall contact the Medical Examiner and notify them of the historic era context of the burial.

2. The Medical Examiner will determine the appropriate course of action with the PI and City staff (PRC 5097.98).

3. If the remains are of historic origin, they shall be appropriately removed and conveyed to the San Diego Museum of Man for analysis. The decision for internment of the human remains shall be made in consultation with MMC, EAS, the applicant/landowner, any known descendant group, and the San Diego Museum of Man.

**V. Night and/or Weekend Work**

A. If night and/or weekend work is included in the contract

1. When night and/or weekend work is included in the contract package, the extent and timing shall be presented and discussed at the precon meeting.

2. The following procedures shall be followed.

    a. No Discoveries

        In the event that no discoveries were encountered during night and/or weekend work, the PI shall record the information on the CSVR and submit to MMC via email by 8AM of the next business day.

    b. Discoveries

        All discoveries shall be processed and documented using the existing procedures detailed in Sections III - During Construction, and IV – Discovery of Human Remains. Discovery of human remains shall always be treated as a significant discovery.

    c. Potentially Significant Discoveries

        If the PI determines that a potentially significant discovery has been made, the procedures detailed under Section III - During Construction and IV-Discovery of Human Remains shall be followed.

    d. The PI shall immediately contact the RE and MMC, or by 8AM of the next business day to report and discuss the findings as indicated in Section III-B, unless other specific arrangements have been made.

B. If night and/or weekend work becomes necessary during the course of construction

    1. The Construction Manager shall notify the RE, or BI, as appropriate, a minimum of 24 hours before the work is to begin.

    2. The RE, or BI, as appropriate, shall notify MMC immediately.

C. All other procedures described above shall apply, as appropriate.

**VI. Post Construction**

A. Submittal of Draft Monitoring Report

1. The PI shall submit two copies of the Draft Monitoring Report (even if negative), prepared in accordance with the Historical Resources Guidelines (Appendix C/D) which describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program (with appropriate graphics) to MMC via the RE for review and approval within 90 days following the completion of monitoring. **It should be noted that if the PI is unable to submit the Draft Monitoring Report within the allotted 90-day timeframe as a result of delays with analysis, special study results or other complex issues, a schedule shall be submitted to MMC establishing agreed due dates and the provision for submittal of monthly status reports until this measure can be met.**

   a. For significant archaeological resources encountered during monitoring, the Archaeological Data Recovery Program or Pipeline Trenching Discovery Process shall be included in the Draft Monitoring Report.

   b. Recording Sites with State of California Department of Parks and Recreation

      The PI shall be responsible for recording (on the appropriate State of California Department of Park and Recreation forms-DPR 523 A/B) any significant or potentially significant resources encountered during the Archaeological Monitoring Program in accordance with the City's Historical Resources Guidelines, and submittal of such forms to the South Coastal Information Center with the Final Monitoring Report.

2. MMC shall return the Draft Monitoring Report to the PI via the RE for revision or, for preparation of the Final Report.

3. The PI shall submit revised Draft Monitoring Report to MMC via the RE for approval.

4. MMC shall provide written verification to the PI of the approved report.

5. MMC shall notify the RE or BI, as appropriate, of receipt of all Draft Monitoring Report submittals and approvals.

B. Handling of Artifacts

1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all cultural remains collected are cleaned and catalogued

2. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts are analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area; that faunal material is identified as to species; and that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate.

C. Curation of artifacts: Accession Agreement and Acceptance Verification

1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts associated with the survey, testing and/or data recovery for this project are permanently curated with an appropriate institution. This shall be completed in consultation with MMC and the Native American representative, as applicable.
2. When applicable to the situation, the PI shall include written verification from the Native American consultant/monitor indicating that Native American resources were treated in accordance with state law and/or applicable agreements. If the resources were reinterred, verification shall be provided to show what protective measures were taken to ensure no further disturbance occurs in accordance with Section IV – Discovery of Human Remains, Subsection C.
3. The PI shall submit the Accession Agreement and catalogue record(s) to the RE or BI, as appropriate for donor signature with a copy submitted to MMC.
4. The RE or BI, as appropriate shall obtain signature on the Accession Agreement and shall return to PI with copy submitted to MMC.
5. The PI shall include the Acceptance Verification from the curation institution in the Final Monitoring Report submitted to the RE or BI and MMC.

D. Final Monitoring Report(s)

1. The PI shall submit one copy of the approved Final Monitoring Report to the RE or BI as appropriate, and one copy to MMC (even if negative), within 90 days after notification from MMC of the approved report.
2. The RE shall, in no case, issue the Notice of Completion until receiving a copy of the approved Final Monitoring Report from MMC which includes the Acceptance Verification from the curation institution

## 5.3 Level of Significance After Mitigation

Impacts would be **less than significant** after mitigation is incorporated.

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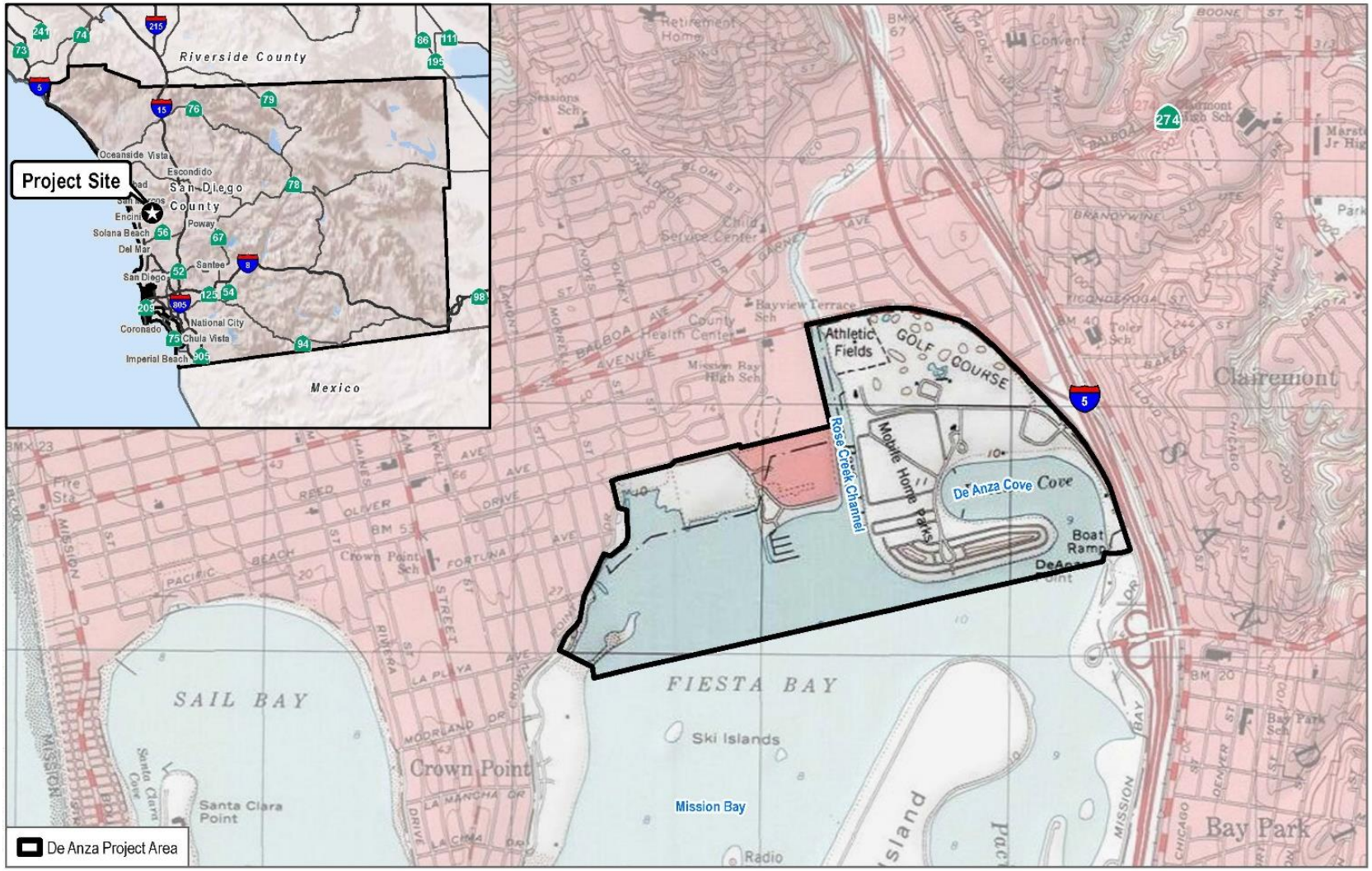


SOURCE: City San Diego 2018; SANGIS 2018; USGS 7.5-Minute Series La Jolla, La Jolla OE W Quadrangles

SD Planning

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

**FIGURE 1**

Project Location

De Anza Cove Amendment to the Mission Bay Park Master Plan

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SOURCE: City San Diego 2018; SANGIS 2017, 2018

SD Planning 0 200 400 Feet

**FIGURE 2A**

Area Potential Effect (APE)

De Anza Cove Amendment to the Mission Bay Park Master Plan

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SOURCE: City San Diego 2018; SANGIS 2017, 2018

SD Planning 0 200 400 Feet

**FIGURE 2B**

Area Potential Effect (APE)

De Anza Cove Amendment to the Mission Bay Park Master Plan

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SOURCE: City San Diego 2018; SANGIS 2017, 2018

SD Planning

0 200 400 Feet

**FIGURE 2C**

Area Potential Effect (APE)

De Anza Cove Amendment to the Mission Bay Park Master Plan

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# 7 CERTIFICATION

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|---|---|
| **Preparer:** Matthew DeCarlo, MA | **Title:** Archaeologist |
| **Signature:** Matthew M. DeCarlo | **Date:** March 20, 2019 |

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# APPENDIX A

*Project Personnel Qualification*

# APPENDIX A

*Project Personnel Qualification*

# Jessica Colston

## Associate Archaeologist and Paleontological Technician

Jessica Colston is an archaeological and paleontological field monitor and technician with 10 years' experience. Ms. Colston has extensive field experience that builds upon her educational background. Her specific expertise includes 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***

*California State University, Los Angeles*

*MA, Anthropology (Archaeology emphasis), 2017*

*University of California, Santa Cruz*

*BA, Anthropology (Archaeology emphasis), 2009*

***Certifications***

*CPR/First Aid*

*24-Hour HAZWOPER*

*Archeological Technician Certificate, Cabrillo Community College*

*Technician Level Amateur Radio License, Call Sign K16NTC*

*Driver's License, Classes C and M1*

***Professional Affiliations***

*Lambda Alpha National Honors Society*

*Society for American Archaeology*

*Society for Biological Anthropology*

*Society for California Archaeology*

## Project Experience

### Development

**16970 Sunset Boulevard Cultural, Crest Real Estate, Los Angeles, California.** Responsible for identification and documentation of 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.** Responsible for cataloging and data entry for collection previously housed with Palomar College.

**Del Mar Beach Resort, Del Mar Beach Resort Investors LLC, San Diego County, California.** Responsible for excavation, identification and recording of 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.** Archaeological technician. Responsible for monitoring for cultural resources during construction development for residential use.

**The Yokohl Ranch Company Environmental Impact Report, Tulare County, California.** Responsible for cataloging and sorting 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. Responsible for identifying and recording 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.** Responsible for the writing/preparation of the Negative Monitoring Report.

**Villa Storia Monitoring, Beazer Homes Holding Corporation,** City of **Oceanside, California.** Served as archaeological technician. Responsible for monitoring 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

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

## 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

**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.

**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.

**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.

## 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 anthopology 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 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.

**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.

## 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 Southern California Academy of Sciences. Los Angeles, 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
- 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 #2075, Hawthorne, California, 2010
- Academic Jacket Award, Los Angeles Unified School District, California, 2005
- Advanced Placement Scholar Award, 2004

# Brad Comeau, MSc, RPA

## Archaeologist

Brad Comeau is an archaeologist with 14 years' experience as a principal investigator, field director, archaeological monitor, and laboratory technician. Mr. Comeau has conducted numerous surveys, evaluation excavations, and data recoveries, primarily in Southern California. He has extensive experience in San Diego County, with additional experience in Riverside County, the Mojave Desert, San Joaquin Valley, and Imperial County, as well as Massachusetts, Arizona, and England. Mr. Comeau's research interests include the role of experimentation in archaeology, copper production techniques, and lithic production.

***Education***

*University of Sheffield*
*MS, Experimental Archaeology, 2012*

*University of Massachusetts, Amherst*
*BA, Anthropology, 2004*
*BA, Italian Studies, 2004*

***Certifications***

*40-Hour HAZWOPER*

*City of San Diego, Certified Archaeological Monitor*

***Professional Affiliations***

*Society for American Archaeology*

*Bath and Camerton Archaeological Society*

*Society for California Archaeology*

## Project Experience

### Energy

**Devers–Colorado River Substation No. I 500-Kilovolt Transmission Line Rating and Remediation Project, Riverside, California.** Provided third-party review on behalf of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife for the cultural resources technical report; prepared the cultural resources and TCR mitigated negative declaration sections.

**Archaeological Services for the McCoy Solar Energy Project, Blythe, Riverside County, California.** As Principal Investigator, oversaw and implemented compliance monitoring for construction of the solar field, including archaeological significance evaluations and mitigation, tribal coordination, and documentation, under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Riverside County guidelines, and Section 106 guidelines; prepared monthly summaries and notifications of discoveries. (2014–Present)

**Tule Wind Project, HDR Inc./Avangrid Renewables, McCain Valley, San Diego County, California.** As field director, conducted Class II and Class III intensive pedestrian surveys over 4,900 acres; coordinated multiple survey crews; scheduled and coordinated with Native American monitors; prepared site forms; co-author of Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR)-format report of findings; conducted eligibility testing for one prehistoric site, led a crew of four people, and assisted in producing an ARMR report of findings. Acting as third-party reviewer on behalf of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for cultural resources during construction; review work products submitted by the archaeological monitoring contractor (variance requests, work summaries; testing and data recovery plans); attend on site meetings with tribes.

**California Flats Solar, McCarthy Construction Co., Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties, California.** As Principal Investigator, oversaw and implemented compliance monitoring for construction for a 1300-acre solar project in accordance with CEQA, County, and Section 106 guidelines; prepared weekly summaries and notifications of

discoveries; co-author of monitoring report; prepared Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms for new discoveries; directed laboratory efforts for collected artifacts.

**Imperial Solar Energy Center West, Tenaska Solar Ventures, Imperial County, California.** As Principal Investigator, coordinated monitors and documented post-review discoveries of cultural resources during construction of a 150 megawatt (MW) solar generation facility; edited and implemented a long-term archaeological monitoring plan (LTAMP) for sites within the project alignment; directing annual site visits in order to implement the LTAMP.

**Jacumba Solar Energy Project, NextEra, Jacumba, San Diego County, California.** As principal investigator, directed Phase I, Extended Phase I, and Phase II studies of 304-acre project area; directed a crew of 2–4; coordinated with Tribal monitors; documented, treated, and repatriated human remains in accordance with state law; prepared letter report of Extended Phase I study; lead author of County format CEQA report; lead author of Section 106 ARMR-format report; performed lithic, ceramic, and faunal analysis. Directed cultural resource monitoring efforts during construction of the 100 solar facility; documented discoveries, including human remains, and directed excavation of newly identified features; lead author for monitoring report; directed laboratory analysis.

**Underground Utility District (UUD) Projects, City of San Diego Transportation and Stormwater Department, San Diego, California.** As co-Principal Investigator, directing archaeological and Native American monitoring of 14 projects involving the installation of underground utility lines; scheduling archaeological and Native American monitors; directed wet-screening of excavated sediments for human remains; attended pre-construction meetings; providing scoping requirements for 5 other UUD projects, including archaeological excavations/evaluations;

**Ord Mountain Solar Project, NextEra Energy Resources Inc., Lucerne Valley, San Bernardino County, California.** As Principal Investigator, directed Phase I archaeological survey of a 60 MW, 484-acre solar project; performed field survey; performed Phase II evaluation of five cultural resources; lead author of technical report; assisted the County and project proponent with Tribal consultation.

**Valley Center Solar Project, BayWa, San Diego County, California.** As Principal Investigator, directed archaeological and Native American monitoring for a 25-acre solar project; lead author of final report.

**Granger Solar Project, BayWa, San Diego County, California.** As Principal Investigator, directed archaeological and Native American monitoring for a 27-acre solar project; lead author of final report.

**Peterson Solar Project, BayWa, Kern County, California.** As Principal Investigator, directed archaeological monitoring for initial grading of a 14-acre solar project.

**Joshua Tree Solar Project, NextEra Energy Resources Inc., Joshua Tree, California.** As Principal Investigator, directed archaeological and Native American monitoring for initial grading of a 20 MW, 115-acre solar project.

**Block 4N (North Encanto) Underground Utility District, City of San Diego Public Works Department, San Diego, California.** As principal investigator, directed archaeological monitoring for the installation of underground utility lines; scheduled archaeological and Native American monitors; prepared monthly summaries and a final monitoring report.

**Desert Green Solar Project, Invenergy LLC, Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California.** As principal Investigator, directed archaeological monitoring for a 50-acre, 5 MW solar energy generation facility; scheduled archaeological and Native American monitors; directed excavation of newly discovery resources, including human remains; lead author of technical report.

**Block 8B Sherman Heights Underground Utility District Archaeological Monitoring, City of San Diego Public Works Department, San Diego, California.** As Principal Investigator, provided internal review of the construction monitoring report prepared by the archaeological subconsultant.

**Kent South Solar Substation, Dashiell Corporation, County of Kings, California.** As primary author, prepared archaeological and paleontological construction monitoring and inadvertent discovery work plan for construction of the substation.

**Tierra del Sol LLC Project, Soitec LLC, Tierra del Sol, San Diego County, California.** As field director, conducted pedestrian survey and evaluation of the 337-acre generator-tie (Gen-Tie) portion of the solar project; directed crew between 2 and 4 people; prepared the Gen-Tie portion of the technical report; provided internal review and editing on entire report based on agency comments; prepared cost and scoping proposal for evaluation phase.

**Rugged Solar Project, Soitec LLC, Boulevard, San Diego County, California.** Provided internal review and editing of the evaluation report based on agency comments for the evaluation of 39 archaeological sites.

**LanWest Solar Farm Project, Soitec LLC, Boulevard, San Diego County, California.** Provided internal review and editing based on agency comments of a 231-acre survey report.

**LanEast Solar Farm Project, Soitec LLC, Boulevard, San Diego County, California.** Provided internal review and editing based on agency comments of a 35-acre survey report.

**Rio Mesa Solar Project, BLM, Riverside County, California.** Contributed to third-party review for the BLM of the Phase I pedestrian survey report.

**San Jacinto Solar Project, NextEra, Riverside County, California.** As principal investigator, performed site visit and record search review of project area; prepared constraints analysis assessing the potential for sensitive cultural materials; directed Phase I pedestrian survey of 142-acre project area; prepared negative letter report of findings.

**Occidental of Elk Hills Block Survey II, Occidental Petroleum, Taft, Kern County, California.** As field director, conducted pedestrian survey of 2,560 acres in the Elk Hills Oil Field; led a crew of six people; prepared site forms and site descriptions for technical report.

**Class III Cultural Resources Inventory, Occidental Petroleum, Taft, Kern County, California.** As field director, conducted pedestrian survey of 2,560 acres in the Elk Hills Oil Field; led a crew of six people; performed records search at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center and BLM Bakersfield office; prepared site forms and site descriptions for technical report.

**Five Well Pads Cultural Resources Survey, Occidental Petroleum, Kern County, California.** As field director, led a crew of two people for a Class III pedestrian survey of 60 acres near McKittrick, California; performed the record searches at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center and BLM Bakersfield office.

**Vintage Kern Front Inventory, Vintage Production California LLC, Oildale, Kern County, California.** As field director, led a crew of five people for a Class III pedestrian survey of 184 acres in the Kern Front Oil Field; prepared primary record.

**Coso Geothermal Plant Road Survey, BLM, Inyo County, California.** As field director, led a crew of two for a Class III pedestrian survey of proposed roads associated with a geothermal plant in southern Inyo County.

**Gildred Solar Cultural Resources Survey, Gildred Building Company, Ocotillo Wells, San Diego County, California.** As field director, led a crew of four for a Class III pedestrian survey of 440 acres; coordinated Native American monitor participation: assisted with preparation of ARMR technical report.

**Silurian Valley West Cultural Resources Study, Iberdrola Renewables, Baker, San Bernardino County, California.** As crew chief, led a crew of four people for a Class II pedestrian survey of 4,500 acres within the project right-of-way; assisted the field director in organizing and scheduling two field crews; trained crew members in operation of Bluetooth-enabled laser range finder.

**TL 637 Survey Santa Ysabel to Creelman, San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E), San Diego County, California.** As archaeological monitor, performed pre-construction fielding study with engineers, biologists, and construction managers for an electrical transmission line pole replacement; located previously recorded sites; helped direct new pole locations to avoid site impacts.

**East County Substation Survey, Insignia Environmental, Jacumba, San Diego County, California.** As crew chief, conducted survey of linear electric transmission line; directed a crew of three people; recorded multiple prehistoric and multicomponent sites; prepared site forms and site descriptions for technical report of findings.

**Sunrise Powerlink Evaluations, SDG&E, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California.** As field director, conducted subsurface testing of 17 sites; directed a crew ranging from three to six people; helped organize laboratory artifact processing.

**Devers–Palo Verde 2 Survey, Southern California Edison, Riverside County, California.** As field director, conducted Class III intensive survey of selected portions of a transmission line area of potential effect (APE); relocated and updated previously recorded sites; identified and recorded new sites.

**Colorado River Staging Yard Survey, Southern California Edison, Riverside County, California.** As crew chief, conducted Class III pedestrian survey of the Colorado River Staging Yard for the Devers–Palo Verde 2 electric transmission line near Blythe; identified and recorded numerous World War II–era sites relating to the Desert Training Center; led a crew of two people.

**Sunrise Powerlink Survey and Monitoring, SDG&E, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California.** As crew chief, led survey crew of four people and two Native American monitors for Class III survey of project APE; coordinated with Native American monitors; created survey schedules in conjunction with the field director and right-of-way agents.

## Development

**Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 Project, Jackson Pendo Development Company, San Diego County, California.** As Principal Investigator, directed Phase II evaluation of over 50 archaeological sites within the area of direct impact for both the primary project and one alternative; performed lithic, ceramic, and groundstone analysis; lead author of standalone combined Phase I and II County-formatted technical reports for the main project and the alternative; participated in on-site tribal consultation meetings with the County, project proponent, and Tribes.

**Discovery Village South Project; City of San Marcos, California.** As Principal Investigator, directed archaeological survey of 39 acres residential subdivision; directed evaluation excavations of five archaeological sites; co-author of technical report.

**DD Mine Project, Mitchel Chadwick, San Bernardino County, California.** As Principal Investigator, directed Phase I archeological survey of 600-acre mining site; performed Phase II evaluation of one historic-era archaeological site.

**San Miguel Commercial Development Project, SimonCRE Inc., San Luis Obispo County, California.** As Principal Investigator, directed survey of 1-acre project area; prepared scope and budget; lead author of survey report; directed archaeological and Native American monitoring during construction; lead author of monitoring report.

**Kettner Lofts Project, Citymark Development, San Diego, California.** As co-Principal Investigator, directed archaeological survey and monitoring for a six-story residential building; co-author of survey report and monitoring reports; assisted in preparation and implementation of the testing plan.

**Pinon Hills Commercial Development Project, SimonCRE Via Soleri II Inc., San Bernardino County, California.** As Principal Investigator, directed survey of 1.7-acre project area; prepared scope and budget; co-author of survey report.

**Truckee High School Track and Field Improvements Project, Tahoe-Truckee Unified School District, Truckee, California.** As Principal Investigator, directed Phase I inventory of improvements to the high school track and field facilities and associated

**Palm Avenue Distribution Project, IDS Real Estate Group, City of San Bernardino, California.** As Principal Investigator, directed archaeological/paleontological monitoring for the construction of a warehouse facility on a 37-acre parcel; directed evaluation excavation of newly discovered prehistoric site; lead author of monitoring report.

**North Eastern Sphere Annexation Area, Sargent Town Planning Inc., Rancho Cucamonga, California.** As Principal Investigator, directed Phase I inventory of 1500-acre parcel; co-author of technical report; performed field director duties for a portion of the survey.

**Five Lagunas Project, Merlone Geier Management LLC, City of Laguna Hills, California.** As Principal Investigator, directed Phase I inventory of a 68-acre redevelopment project; prepared Phase I negative letter report documenting findings.

**Yorba Avenue Industrial Project, Pacific Industrial Inc., City of Chino, California.** As co-Principal Investigator, managed cultural resource inventory for an 11-acre warehouse development project.

**888 N. Sepulveda Blvd. Specific Plan Project, El Segundo, California.** As Principal Investigator, coordinated Native American monitors during ground disturbing activities for the construction of a 5-story hotel; prepared a monitoring report in compliance with CEQA and the mitigation measures adopted for the project.

**Mira Loma Commerce Center, Western Realco, Jarupa Valley, Riverside County, California.** As Principal Investigator, directing cultural and paleontological monitoring for the construction of two commercial buildings on 31 acres; coordinated with Tribal monitors; lead author of technical report.

**SCE Bishop Service Center, Elements Architecture, City of Bishop, Inyo County, California.** As principal investigator, conducted a Phase I pedestrian survey of a 20-acre parcel; performed records search; prepared site forms and ARMR-format technical report in accordance with CEQA; directed archaeological and Native American monitoring of construction grading; directed additional survey for off-site improvements; prepared revised ARMR-format technical report for Caltrans.

**Winchester 1800 Project, Van Daele Development Corporation, French Valley, Riverside County, California.** As principal investigator, directed a Phase I pedestrian survey for a 40-acre residential subdivision; primary author of ARMR-format technical report in accordance with County guidelines.

**Lone Oak Road Project, Hunsaker & Associates, San Diego Inc., San Diego County, California.** As Principal Investigator, directed a Phase I cultural resource inventory for a 14-acre residential subdivision development; coordinated with Native American subconsultant; prepared negative letter report.

**Newland Sierra Project, Newland Sierra LLC, San Diego County, California.** As principal investigator, directed Phase I pedestrian survey of on- and off-site impact areas of a 1,985-acre residential and commercial subdivision; directed Phase II evaluation excavation of one significant archaeological site; participated in multiple on- and off-site Tribal consultation meetings with the County, Tribes, and project proponent; initiated re-analysis of existing collections; co-author of revised technical report; performed lithic, groundstone, and ceramic analysis; discovered and treated human remains in accordance with state law.

**Alessandro Business Park Project, Western Realco, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.** As primary author, prepared archaeological monitoring report, including discovery evaluation results for seven new archaeological sites. Prepared DPR forms.

**The Vineyard, Van Daele Development Corporation, Temecula, Riverside County, California.** As principal investigator, directed archaeological monitoring for construction of a 25-acre residential development; prepared a monitoring and unanticipated discoveries work plan; prepared negative monitoring letter report.

**Shearwater Creek Project, City of Temecula, Temecula, Riverside County, California.** As principal investigator, performed all aspects of a Phase 1 cultural resource study for a 7-acre residential development project; performed pedestrian survey; coordinated with Native American monitors and Tribal representative in regards to a sacred resource in the project area; primary author of the ARMR-format technical report.

**Arbor Vista Cluster Residential Project, City of Temecula, Temecula, Riverside County, California.** As principal investigator, conducted all aspects of a Phase I pedestrian survey for archaeological and paleontological resources for a 72-acre parcel; directed a crew of two people; primary author ARMR-format technical report of findings, including summation of paleontological resources.

Navy Federal Credit Union Project, City of Temecula, Temecula, Riverside County, California. As principal investigator, conducted Phase I pedestrian survey for archaeological and paleontological resources; lead author of ARMR-format report; prepared all archaeological portions of technical report and contributed to the paleontological portions; performed background research into historic context of the project area, incorporating results into the report.

**Artesian Road Project, The Harwood Group, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California.** As principal investigator, directed a Phase I cultural resource study for a 25-acre residential project; coordinated field crew schedule and tribal monitor; primary author of ARMR-format report according to County guidelines; performed background research into historic context of the project area, incorporating results into the report.

**Martin Residence Project, HAA Architects, Carlsbad, San Diego County, California.** As principal investigator, performed all aspects of a Phase 1 cultural resource study for a 1-acre residential development project within a known archaeological site; instructed staff and provided quality control oversight in the preparation of the ARMR-format technical report.

**St. John Garabed Church Project, San Diego County, California.** As field director, conducted site examinations and limited shovel test pit excavation for an Extended Phase 1 survey; directed a crew of two people; prepared a letter report of findings.

**Rhodes Crossing Update, Rhodes Properties, San Diego, California.** As field director, led a crew of two people for a Class III pedestrian survey of 88 acres; coordinated Native American monitor participation; assisted with preparation of Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR).

**Palomar Station Project Survey, Integral Communities Inc., San Marcos, San Diego County, California.** As field director, conducted Class III pedestrian survey of 14.5-acre parcel and prepared ARMR technical report of findings.

**Gregory Canyon Landfill Environmental Impact Statement PHI Assessments, PCR Services Corporation, Pala, San Diego, California.** As field director, conducted pedestrian survey of proposed landfill; relocated and verified previously recorded sites; led a crew of four people; coordinated with Native American monitors; prepared site forms and site descriptions for ARMR report.

**Robertson Ranch East Excavation, The Corky McMillin Companies, Carlsbad, San Diego County, California.** As field director, conducted controlled grading of two prehistoric sites that required directing excavation activities of multiple types of heavy machinery; led excavation of numerous roasting pit features by a crew of up to 20 people; instructed crew in carbon-14, thermoluminescence, and soil floatation sampling techniques.

**Sky Ranch Monitoring, Lennar, Santee, San Diego County, California.** As archaeological monitor, monitored mass grading activities for construction of a subdivision.

**Sky Ranch Data Recovery, Lennar, Santee, San Diego County, California.** As crew chief, conducted data recovery excavation of two prehistoric sites; led a crew of up to eight staff; drew site maps and unit profiles; collected carbon-14 and soil floatation samples.

**4S Ranch Data Recovery, 4S Ranch Company, Rancho Bernardo, San Diego County, California.** As field technician and crew chief, conducted Phase III data recovery of a large Late Prehistoric site; excavated numerous hearth features; drew site maps and unit profiles; created a site grid for unit placement; collected carbon-14 and soil floatation samples.

**Atlas Monitoring and Excavation, D. R. Horton, San Diego County, California.** As archaeological monitor, monitored building/subterranean parking structure excavation; excavated historic deposits.

**The Rock Academy Monitoring, The Rock Church, San Diego, California.** As archaeological monitor, monitored building foundation excavation, trenching, and building demolition.

**Otay Business Park Project, Paragon Management Company LLC, San Diego County, California.** As field technician, excavated 10 prehistoric and multi-component sites as part of a Phase II evaluation project.

**Vantage Point, Point of View Monitoring LLC, San Diego County, California.** As archaeological and paleontological monitor, monitored excavation, drilling, and other construction activities during the excavation of a subterranean parking garage and building footings. Recorded and collected artifacts and marine fossils.

**Audie Murphy Ranch Monitoring, Woodside Homes, Sun City, Riverside County, California.** As archaeological monitor, monitored controlled grading of five sites in collaboration with Native American monitors; excavated hearth features; monitored construction grading.

**Robertson Ranch Data Recovery, The Corky McMillin Companies, Carlsbad, San Diego County, California.** As field technician, excavated four prehistoric sites as part of a data recovery program, including test unit excavation, wet screening, drawing and photographing profiles, excavating hearth and pit features, and artifact sorting.

**LaPozz No. 5 Lode Evaluation, Enviroscientists, Indian Wells Valley, Kern County, California.** As field director, led a crew of four people for an evaluation testing program of three prehistoric sites; prepared site form updates and site testing results for the ARMR technical report.

**Faraday Data Recovery, Carlsbad, San Diego County, California.** As field technician, excavated five prehistoric sites as part of a data-recovery program, including test unit excavation, drawing profiles, wet screening, and sorting artifacts.

## Education

**San Onofre Elementary School Project, Roesling Nakamuna Terada Architects Inc., San Clemente, Orange County, California.** As Principal Investigator, prepared cultural resources survey report for a 23-acre school redevelopment project.

**Academy of Our Lady of Peace Parking Garage Project, T.B. Penick & Sons Inc., San Diego, San Diego County, California.** As principal investigator, directed archaeological and Native American monitoring for construction of a new parking garage; conducted evaluation excavation of a newly discovered historic deposit; directed laboratory analysis; lead author of technical report; coordinated paleontological monitoring subconsultant.

San Elijo Hills K–9th Grade Campus Project, San Marcos Unified School District, San Marcos, San Diego County, California. As principal investigator, conducted all aspects of a Phase I pedestrian survey for a 36-acre school; prepared letter report summarizing findings.

**Palomar College 7 Building Historic Evaluation, Palomar Community College District, San Marcos, San Diego County, California.** As GPS) technician and photographer, assisted architectural historians in recording potentially historic buildings; photographed and recorded buildings with Ricoh digital camera, range finder, and Trimble GeoXH GPS.

**University House Excavation, University of California, San Diego, San Diego County, California.** As crew chief, conducted Phase II test excavation using wet screening; led a crew of five people.

**San Marcos Unified School District Monitoring, San Marcos Unified School District, San Diego County, California.** As archaeological monitor, monitored transplanting of endangered species by biologists prior to construction grading of site.

**Desert Sands Unified School District High School Monitoring, Indio, Riverside County, California.** As archaeological monitor, monitored grading for construction of a new high school and related facilities.

**Maranatha Excavation, Maranatha Christian School, Rancho Bernardo, San Diego County, California.** As field technician, excavated test units for a Phase III data recovery of an archaic period site; drew unit profiles; sorted artifacts.

## Federal

**Bunker Hill Survey, GSR Corporation, Imperial Beach, San Diego County, California.** As field director, conducted Class III pedestrian survey of a road improvement and fence construction covering 7.6 acres for the border fence; directed a crew of two people; recorded a previously identified site for a future nomination to the National Register of Historic Places; prepared site form update; prepared ARMR technical report of findings.

**Imperial County Drill Sites Survey, United States Geological Survey, Imperial County, California.** As field director, conducted survey of two water well drilling sites; coordinated U.S. Border Patrol escort; prepared ARMR technical report of findings.

**BLM Western Expansion Survey, TEC Environmental, Johnson Valley, San Bernardino County, California.** As crew chief, surveyed various locations throughout the BLM Johnson Valley off-highway vehicle area; identified and recorded new sites; coordinated survey schedule with the field director.

**Border Fence Project Survey and Monitoring, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Diego County, California, and Pima, Santa Cruz and Cochise Counties, Arizona.** As archaeological monitor, monitored construction of the U.S./Mexico border fence; surveyed locations of proposed construction activity; mapped new archaeological sites; directed construction activities away from archaeological resources.

## Military

Tortoise Fence Installation Project, Tetra Tech Inc., Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC) Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. As Principal Investigator, directed archaeological monitoring during construction of exclusionary tortoise fencing around the western and southern expansion areas of the base for tortoise relocation; and documented new isolates.

**Camp Wilson Utility Upgrades Project, RQ Construction, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC) Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California.** As co-Principal Investigator, directed archaeological monitoring efforts for demolition and upgrading utility lines at Camp Wilson, including water, stormwater, gas, sewer, and electric lines.

**Fort Irwin Solar Project, Soitec LLC, Fort Irwin, San Bernardino County, California.** As principal investigator, directed pedestrian survey of 12 acres for a proposed solar generation facility; also prepared the technical report.

**Level 3 Powerline Road Fiber-Optic Project, HP Communications Inc., Fort Irwin, San Bernardino County, California.** As principal investigator, conducted intensive pedestrian survey of approximately 10 acres; also prepared the ARMR technical report of findings.

**Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS) Road Survey, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Southwest, Ridgecrest, Inyo, San Bernardino, and Kern Counties, California.** As field director, conducted Class III pedestrian survey of approximately 129 miles of existing roads; led a crew of four people; scheduled and coordinated with Explosive Ordnance Disposal escorts; prepared ARMR technical report of findings.

**NAWS Fiber-Optic Survey, Epsilon Systems Solutions, Ridgecrest, San Bernardino County California.** As crew chief, conducted Class III pedestrian survey for a proposed fiber-optic line; led a crew of two people; assisted the field director with scheduling.

**Delivery Order (DO) 30 Survey, NAVFAC Southwest, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC) Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California.** As crew chief, surveyed numerous proposed landing zones throughout MCAGCC; coordinated scheduling/training area access with the field director; prepared site forms and site descriptions for ARMR report.

**53 Aerial Maneuver Zone (AMZ) Survey, NAVFAC Southwest, MCAGCC Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California.** As crew chief, surveyed numerous proposed landing zones throughout MCAGCC Twentynine Palms; coordinated scheduling/training area access with the field director; prepared site forms and site descriptions for ARMR report.

**Southwest Division (SWDIV)-04/DO 27 Survey, NAWS China Lake, NAVFAC Southwest, Ridgecrest, Inyo County, California.** As field technician, participated in a Class III intensive survey under Section 106 of National Historic Preservation Act; operated a Trimble GeoXH for navigation and site recording.

## Resource Management

**Dry Canyon Munition Response and Remediation.** As Principal Investigator, directed archaeological monitoring for unexploded ordinance sampling and remediation; prepared site forms for updated and newly discovered sites and isolates; prepared ARMR-formatted technical report for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

**Ground Penetrating Radar Study at the Vista Canyon Project, Santa Clarita, California.** Conducting a GRP survey of the Mitchell Family Cemetery (in progress).

**St Algar's Farm Geochemical Testing, English Heritage, Frome, Somerset, United Kingdom.** As student volunteer, helped perform a pXRF field survey of a Roman-era glass and metalworking site; excavated a 5-meter by 5-meter trench.

## Transportation

**Old Otay Mesa Road Widening Project, City of San Diego, San Diego, California.** As principal investigator, directed archaeological and Native American monitoring for construction of a 2- to 4-lane road widening project; prepared final report of findings.

**Mid-Coast Rail Project, PGH Wong Engineering Inc./AECOM, San Diego, California.** As principal investigator, directing archaeological and Native American monitoring of four concurrent railroad projects over multiple years, including double tracking of an existing railroad, installation of new light rail lines, and construction of new bridges; responsible for ensuring compliance with multiple agencies under CEQA and Section 106.

**San Elijo Lagoon Double Track Project, AECOM, Solana Beach and Encinitas, California.** As principal investigator, directing archaeological and Native American monitoring during construction of double tracking an existing

railroad, responsible for ensuring compliance with multiple agencies under CEQA and Section 106; directed field excavation of one new archaeological discovery.

**San Onofre to Pulgas Double Track Project, PGH Wong Engineering Inc., San Diego County, California.** As principal investigator, directing cultural, paleontological, and Native American monitoring of installation of second railroad track through Camp Pendleton; prepared monitoring and inadvertent discovery work plan; attended weekly construction meetings; preparing weekly monitoring schedules for all monitors, including multiple Native American Tribes; conducted evaluation excavations for two new discoveries identified during monitoring; prepared letter report summarizing discovery evaluations; prepared final mitigation monitoring and discovery report.

**Ortega Interchange Project, RBF Consulting, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California.** As principal investigator, directed archaeological and Native American monitoring for construction of a freeway interchange; prepared letter report of findings.

**Palomar Station Project Survey, Integral Communities Inc., San Marcos, San Diego County, California.** As field director, conducted Class III pedestrian survey of 14.5-acre parcel and prepared ARMR technical report of findings.

## Water/Wastewater

**Cultural Resource Inventory for the Barrett Reservoir, City of San Diego Public Utilities Department, San Diego County, California.** As principal investigator, directed a Phase I archaeological survey of lands recently exposed within the high-water line of the lake due to water level draw down; documented over 30 new archaeological sites; lead author of ARMR-format survey report, including recommendations to treat and prevent ongoing impacts to the sites, including looting; collected selected surface artifacts potentially at risk of looting; coordinated Native American monitor.

**Little Lake MDP Line B, Stage 1 Project, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Riverside County, California.** As principal investigator, directing archaeological and Native American monitoring for a new underground pipeline (in progress).

**Tijuana River Valley Channel Maintenance, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California.** Assumed responsibility of principal investigator during project implementation from anther contractor; coordinated archaeological and Native American monitoring; prepared negative monitoring report; prepared budget for services.

**Cultural Resource Inventory for the Morena Reservoir, City of San Diego Public Utilities Department, San Diego County, California.** As principal investigator, directed a Phase I archaeological survey of lands recently exposed within the high-water line of the lake due to water level draw down; documented 27 new archaeological sites; lead author of ARMR-format survey report, including recommendations to treat and prevent ongoing impacts to the sites, including looting; collected selected surface artifacts potentially at risk of looting; coordinated archaeological subconsultant and Native American monitor; presented findings to City and County Parks representatives to institute actions to prevent looting.

**Bear River Restoration at Rollins Reservoir Project, Nevada Irrigation District, Nevada and Placer Counties, California.** As contributing author, prepared ARMR-format report for 75-acre Phase I pedestrian survey for compliance with CEQA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

**Huntington Beach Beach Boulevard Sewer Improvements Project, Civil Source, Huntington Beach, Orange County, California.** As principal investigator, directed archeological and Native American monitoring for the installation of a 1 mile sewer line; prepared letter report of findings.

**Plano Force Main Project, Santa Margarita Wastewater District, City of Rancho Santa Margarita, Orange County, California.** As principal investigator, prepared a constraints analysis for the relocation of an existing force main;

reviewed records search results and contacted Native American tribes to assess the potential for cultural resources in the project are; prepared a letter report of findings and recommendations.

**Clay Canyon Sewer Pipeline Project, Lee Lake Water District, Riverside County, California.** As principal investigator, directed a Phase I pedestrian survey for a 200 feet pipeline installation; prepared letter report of findings.

**Recycled Water Mitigated Negative Declarations, El Toro Water District, Orange County, California.** As principal investigator, directed cultural and paleontological monitoring of a water pipeline installation project; coordinated field monitor; prepared technical report.

**Water Recycling Monitoring, San Clemente Water District, San Clemente, Orange County, California.** As principal investigator, directed cultural and paleontological monitoring of a water pipeline installation project; coordinated field monitor; prepared technical report.

**Carlsbad Desal Plant Project, Poseidon Resources, Carlsbad, California.** As principal investigator, directed cultural and paleontological monitoring for the water pipeline portion of the project; coordinated and scheduled archaeological and Native American monitors; providing oversight and coordination for paleontological monitoring subconsultant; prepared letter report for Plant portion of the project; performed Phase I inventory for the Intake/Discharge modification, including preparation of negative letter report.

**Newhall County Water District Sewer Relocation Project, Alliance Engineering, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California.** As principal investigator, directed a Phase I pedestrian survey of 13.4-acre sewer line project; prepared ARMR-format report in compliance with CEQA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; prepared DPR site record updates.

**30-Inch ETM Replacement at San Juan Creek, Moulton Niguel Water District, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California.** As principal investigator, prepared a constraints analysis for water main installation project; prepared a records search review and tribal outreach to assess the potential for cultural resources; prepared a letter report of findings.

**Poseidon Wetland Mitigation Project, Poseidon Resources Inc., Imperial Beach, San Diego County, California.** As principal investigator, conducted all aspects of a Phase II evaluation of three prehistoric archaeological sites; performed ceramic analysis for report; prepared technical report of findings as lead author.

**Buena Vista Creek Enhancement Project, City of Vista, Vista, San Diego County, California.** As principal investigator, conducted all aspects of a Phase I pedestrian survey for archaeological resources; prepared technical report of findings.

**Construction Monitoring for the Pipeline 3 Desalination Relining and Pipeline 4 Vent Modifications Project, San Diego County Water Authority, San Diego County, California.** As principal investigator, conducted all aspects of a Phase I pedestrian survey for archaeological resources; prepared letter reports summarizing findings of each project component.

**MWD Upper Newport Backbay EIR, Metropolitan Water District, Newport Beach, Orange County, California.** Requested and reviewed records search for the project area for inclusion in the project EIR.

**Wastewater Pipeline Improvement Project, City of South Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California.** As principal investigator, conducted all aspects of a constraints analysis for a citywide pipeline rehabilitation and replacement project; performed a limited pedestrian reconnaissance of selected pipeline segments; prepared letter report of findings.

**Temescal Canyon and Dawson Canyon Pipelines and Non-Potable Water Tank Project, Lee Lake Water District, Riverside County, California.** As principal investigator, performed Phase I intensive pedestrian survey of the project APE; also prepared letter report of findings.

**Padre Dam Data Recovery, Padre Dam Municipal Water District, Lakeside, San Diego County, California.** As field director, conducted a data recovery project of a late prehistoric site using wet screening; led a crew of six; coordinated with Native American monitors; performed shell and ceramic lab analysis studies.

# Training/Continuing Education

- Desert Geomorphology for Archaeologists. National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, Friends of the NCPTT, and the Desert Research Institute. Las Vegas, Nevada. May 2015. Five-day instructional course on the principals and practices of geomorphology, including field visits.
- Ground Penetrating Radar: Principals, Procedures, and Application. A 3 Day Ground-Penetrating Radar Short Course. Sensors & Software Inc., Toronto, Canada. May 2015. Instructed in operation and survey design of multiple GPR devices; participated in in-field training with equipment; instructed in data processing and interpretation.
- Introduction to Ceramic Petrography, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom. September 2016. Six day instructional course on the theories, methods, and applications of ceramic petrography to archaeological collections.

# Publications

## Professional Publications

Comeau, B., L.M. Cheesman, J.L. Slater, and R.C.P. Doonan. 2014. Out of the Furnace and into the Field: Reconceptualising Metallurgical Processes as Practice. *Proceedings of the 39th International Symposium for Archaeometry, Leuven*. Center for Archaeological Sciences: Leuven, Belgium. pp.293–301.

## Master's Dissertation

2012 *Investigating Metallurgical Practice: An Experimental Study of the Sintashta Well-Tunnel-Furnace (WTF) from the Middle Bronze Age, Siberia, Russia*. University of Sheffield.

## Presentations

*Dry Run on a Dry Well: An Experimental Investigation of Sintashta Metallurgy.* Paper presented at the 78th Annual Meeting of the Society of American Archaeology. 2013. Lead author.

*Time, Space and Place: The Potential of Time/Geography, Geophysical, and Geochemical Approaches for Capturing Experimental Engagement.* Paper presented at the 78th Annual Meeting of the Society of American Archaeology. 2013. Co-author.

*Finding the Smith in Hammerscale Palais: Investigations at an Experimental Iron Production Site.* Poster presented at the 39th International Symposium on Archaeometry 2012. Co-author.

*Archaeological Investigations at Site CA-SDI-10,611: A Functional and Temporal Analysis of Subterranean Pit Features In Northern San Diego County*. Presented at Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting 2008. Co-author.

*The Burghardts of Great Barrington: The View from the W.E.B. Du Bois Boyhood Homesite*. Presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference 2005. Co-author.

## Volunteer History

Student Placement, English Heritage, Portsmouth, United Kingdom. (2012)

## Awards/Commendations

Francis Ouimet Scholar (1999–2003)

## Relevant Previous Experience

- Archaeologist, Dudek, Encinitas, California (2012–Present)
- Associate Archaeologist, ASM Affiliates Inc., Carlsbad, California (2009–2011)
- Archaeological Monitor, E$^2$m, Denver, Colorado (2008–2009)
- Archaeological Monitor/Field Technician, URS Corporation, San Diego, California (2008)
- Field Supervisor, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Poway, California (2005–2008)
- Field/Lab Technician, University of Massachusetts Archaeological Services, Amherst, Massachusetts (2003–2004)
- Field School in Archaeology, University of Massachusetts Amherst/Great Barrington, Massachusetts. (2003)

# Matthew DeCarlo

## Archaeologist

Matthew DeCarlo is an archaeologist with more than 8 years' professional experience leading archaeological surveys and excavations, performing lithic and faunal analyses, constructing and analyzing geographic information system (GIS) data, and producing cultural resource management reports.

As acting district archaeologist for the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Mr. DeCarlo worked intensively with federal regulations and Native American tribal representatives and from this experience, has developed the ability to work collaboratively with consulting groups on multi-phase projects. Within the private sector, Mr. DeCarlo has managed the cultural resource requirements for large-scale utility projects which required extensive cooperation with utility managers, construction efforts, and Native American tribal representatives.

***Education***

*California State University, Bakersfield*
*M.A., Anthropology, pending*

*University of California, Irvine*
*B.A., Anthropology, 2006*

***Professional Affiliations***

*San Diego Archaeological Society*

*Society for American Archaeology*

*Society for California Archaeology*

## Project Experience

**Cultural Resources Impact Assessment and Evaluation for the West of Devers Upgrade Project (WODUP), Southern California Edison (SCE), Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.** Served as project manager for a cultural resource impact assessment for a dual transmission line upgrade spanning from North Palm Springs to San Bernardino, California. Tasks included implementing archaeological surveys and excavations, producing a cultural resource evaluation report, and participation in construction site visits with SCE staff and construction specialists to resolve construction/resource conflicts. The WODUP preconstruction activities are nearing completion.

**Construction Monitoring for Devers to Palo Verde 2 (DPV2) Transmission Line Project, SCE, Riverside County, California.** Served as field director for the construction of a 500 kV transmission line spanning from Blythe to Romoland, California. Tasks included conducting archaeological surveys and excavations; managing construction monitoring teams; producing cultural resource records and reports; and consulting with SCE, construction, and Native American representatives. The final cultural resource report has been submitted and is awaiting approval.

**Mountain Top Healthy Trees Project, USFS, Mount Pinos Ranger District, Santa Barbara County, California.** Served as the acting district archaeologist for a proposed tree thinning project. To ensure that no previously recorded resources were impacted during the tree mastication, Mr. DeCarlo conducted a records search, delineated mastication boundaries, and monitored the mastication activities.

**ARRA Wilderness Trails Restoration Project, USFS, Mount Pinos Ranger District, Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, California.** Served as the acting district archaeologist. Fulfilled cultural resource requirements for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance to ensure the Mount Pinos Ranger District of the Los Padres Forest received American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) federal funds to conduct trail work within wilderness areas. This required consultation with USFS supervisors to construct a viable timetable, completion of a records search, intensive survey of trails, and collaboration with trail maintenance crew chiefs to protect threatened cultural resources.

**Cultural Resources Management for the Day Fire Reforestation Project, USFS, Mount Pinos Ranger District, Ventura County, California.** Served as the acting district archaeologist for the reforestation of areas burned during the 2007 Day Wildfire. Prior to the planting of pine tree saplings, Mr. DeCarlo performed a records search, conducted an archaeological inventory, and evaluated the post-fire condition of previously identified archaeological sites. A survey report and archaeological site records were submitted to the Los Padres National Forest Headquarters and tree saplings were planted in the spring of 2010.

**Sierra Madre Ridge Archaeological Survey and Rock Art Recordation Project, USFS, Mount Pinos Ranger District, Santa Barbara County, California.** Served as the field chief for the Sierra Madre Ridge Project, a Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) project consisting of three one-week expeditions to update site records and survey previously unrecorded portions of a known archaeological district. Tasks included leading and training volunteer teams in survey and site recordation methods, updating previously recorded archaeological sites, identification of new sites, surveying previously unrecorded land, and managing fuels near significant sites to prevent possible fire damage. A survey report, site records, and GIS mapping were completed and submitted to the Los Padres National Forest Headquarters.

**NEPA Compliance for the New Chuchupate Ranger Station, USFS, Mount Pinos Ranger District, Ventura County, California.** Served as the acting district archaeologist. To ensure NEPA compliance and ensure acquisition of ARRA federal funds, conducted a records search, collaborated with the Forest Tribal Liaison, updated previously recorded sites, mapped the existing Chuchupate Ranger Station, conducted an intensive survey, contracted an architectural historian, and submitted a report to the Los Padres National Forest Headquarters.

**Sapaski (Painted Rock) Tribal Protection Meeting, USFS, Mount Pinos Ranger District, Ventura County, California.** Served as the acting district archaeologist for the Sapaski Tribal Protection Meeting, a collaborative effort with tribal representatives and USFS supervisors to protect a significant rock art resource. Conducted a records search and suggested possible protection strategies to tribal representatives.

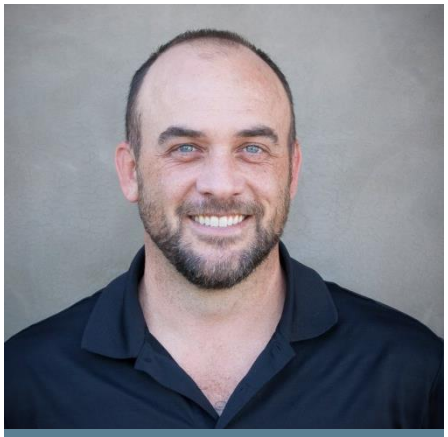
**Archaeological Investigation for the Yellow Jacket Fire Project, USFS, Mount Pinos Ranger District, Ventura County, California.** Served as the acting district archaeologist for the archaeological investigation after the Yellow Jacket Fire. Conducted a records search to identify any previously identified cultural resource within burned or staging areas, appraised sites impacted by both fire and fire-fighting measures, consulted with fire personnel to determine possible impacts, and submitted a report to the Los Padres National Forest Headquarters.

# Micah Hale, PhD, RPA

## Senior Archaeologist

Micah Hale is Dudek's cultural resources lead principal investigator, with technical expertise as a lithic and groundstone analyst, invertebrate analyst, and in ground penetrating radar. Over the course of his 19-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, Davis (U.C. Davis). 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.



Micah Hale

***Education***

*University of California, Davis*
*PhD, Anthropology, 2009*

*California State University, Sacramento*
*MA, Anthropology, 2001*

*University of California, Davis*
*BS, Anthropology, 1996*

***Certifications***

*Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), 2001*

***Professional Affiliations***

*Society for American Archaeology*

*Society for California Archaeology*

*Antelope Valley Archaeological Society*

*San Diego Archaeological Society*

## Project Experience

**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).

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**Kaiser Permanente Murrieta Valley Medical Center Preliminary Environmental Impact Report (PEIR), City of Murrieta, California.** Dr. Hale 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. Dr. Hale 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.

# APPENDIX B (CONFIDENTIAL)

*SCIC Records Search Documents*

# APPENDIX C

*NAHC Sacred Lands File Search*

DUDEK

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

July 25, 2018

Gayle Totton
Associate Government Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission

***Subject:*** ***NAHC Sacred Lands Records Search Request for the De Anza Revitalization Project in San Diego, San Diego County, California***

Dear Ms. Totton,

Dudek is conducting a cultural resources inventory for the De Anza Revitalization Project. The approximately 290-acre project site consists of the highly developed De Anza Cove and Campland facilities in Mission Bay in San Diego, California (Figure 1). The project is located in Sections 7, 8, 17, and 18 of Township 16S, Range 3W on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) La Jolla 7.5' quadrangle.

Dudek is requesting a NAHC search for any sacred sites, traditional cultural properties, or other Native American cultural resources that may fall within a 1-mile buffer of the proposed project location (Figure 1). Please provide contact information for all Native American tribal representatives that should be consulted regarding these project activities. This information can be emailed or faxed to 760-632-0164.

If you have any questions about this investigation, please contact me directly by email or phone.

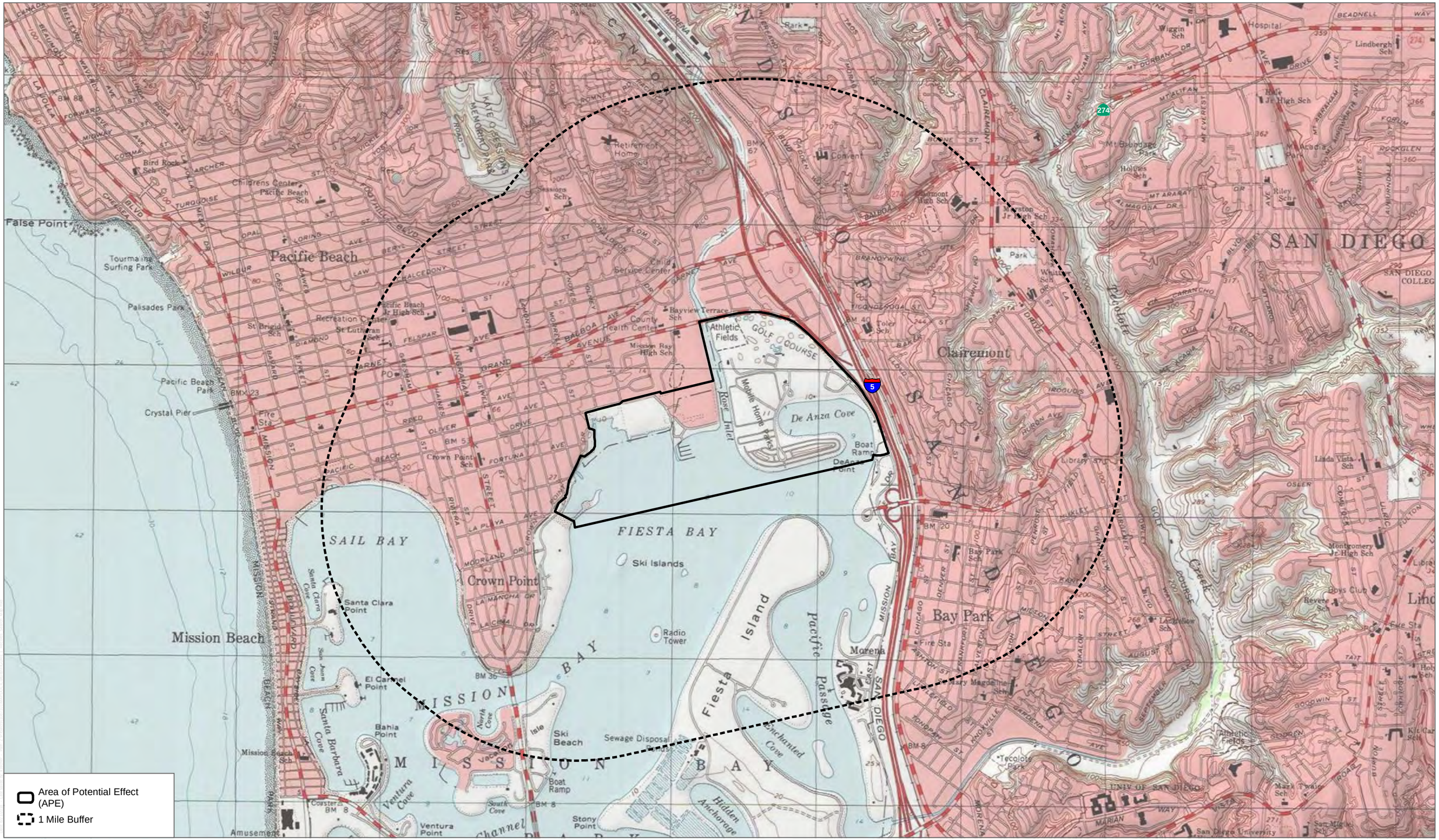
Regards,

Matthew M. DeCarlo

_____

Matthew DeCarlo
Archaeologist
**DUDEK**
Phone: (760) 632-0164
Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com

**Attachments:**
*Figure1. Project location map.*




SOURCE: SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series La Jolla Quadrangle
Township 16S; Range 3W; Sections 7, 8, 17, 18

DUDEK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

Records Search

De Anza Revitalization Project

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**
**Cultural and Environmental Department**
**1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100**
**West Sacramento, CA 95691**
**(916) 373-3710**

June 27, 2018

Matthew DeCarlo
Dudek

Sent by E-mail: mdecarlo@dudek.com

RE: Proposed De Anza Revitalization Project, City of San Diego; La Jolla USGS Quadrangle, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. DeCarlo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
(916) 373-3714

**Native American Heritage Commission**
**Native American Contact List**
**San Diego County**
**6/27/2018**

***Barona Group of the Capitan Grande***
Edwin Romero, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road Kumeyaay
Lakeside, CA, 92040
Phone: (619) 443 - 6612
Fax: (619) 443-0681
cloyd@barona-nsn.gov

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

***Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office***
Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

***Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office***
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

***Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel***
Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 507 Kumeyaay
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 803 - 5694
cjlinton73@aol.com

***Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel***
Virgil Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 130 Kumeyaay
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 765 - 0845
Fax: (760) 765-0320

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

***Jamul Indian Village***
Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 Kumeyaay
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785
Fax: (619) 669-4817
mohusky@jiv-nsn.gov

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

***La Posta Band of Mission Indians***
Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
8 Crestwood Road Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

***La Posta Band of Mission Indians***
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

***Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation***
Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957

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 De Anza Revitalization Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission**
**Native American Contact List**
**San Diego County**
**6/27/2018**

***Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians***
Mario Morales, Cultural Resources Representative
PMB 366 35008 Pala Temecula Rd.
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 622 - 1336
Kumeyaay

***Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians***
Virgil Oyos, Chairperson
P.O Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 782 - 3818
Fax: (760) 782-9092
mesagrandeband@msn.com
Kumeyaay

***San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians***
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org
Kumeyaay

***San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians***
John Flores, Environmental Coordinator
P. O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org
Kumeyaay

***Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation***
Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources Manager
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 312 - 1935
lhaws@sycuan-nsn.gov
Kumeyaay

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

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians***
Robert Welch, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
Kumeyaay

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians***
Julie Hagen,
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
Kumeyaay

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