



**Results of a Cultural Resources  
Survey for the Spectrum Pedestrian  
Bridge Project  
San Diego, California**

*Prepared for*

Alexandria Real Estate Equities, Inc.  
10996 Torreyana Road, Suite 250  
San Diego, CA 92121  
Contact: Mr. Michael D'Ambrosia

*Prepared by*

RECON Environmental, Inc.  
3111 Camino del Rio North, Suite 600  
San Diego, CA 92108  
P 619.308.9333

RECON Number 9160  
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A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Carmen Zepeda-Herman".

Carmen Zepeda-Herman, M.A., RPA  
Principal Investigator

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Harry J. Price".

Harry J. Price  
Project Archaeologist

**NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION**

Author: Carmen Zepeda-Herman, M.A., RPA  
Harry J. Price

Consulting Firm: RECON Environmental, Inc.  
3111 Camino del Rio North, Suite 600  
San Diego, CA 92108

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10996 Torreyana Road, Suite 250  
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- 1: Sacred Lands File Results

**CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS (Not for Public Review)**

- 1: Record Search Results
- 2: Site Forms

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

A.D.	anno Domini (indicates a year in the Christian era)
AMSL	above mean sea level
APE	Area of Potential Effect
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
City	City of San Diego
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
GPS	global positioning system
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
project	Spectrum Pedestrian Bridge Project
RPA	Register of Professional Archaeologists
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

# Management Summary

This report summarizes the results of the cultural resources survey for the Spectrum Pedestrian Bridge Project (project). The project is located in an urban canyon within the community of La Jolla, in the city of San Diego. The proposed project consists of a 148-foot span box truss pedestrian bridge, which would be constructed over a terminal finger canyon, providing foot access between the buildings of the Spectrum Research and Development campus. The survey area consisted of 3.58 acres with 0.32 acre being the area of potential effect.

The purpose of this study is to determine the potential effects of the project on significant cultural resources. For this effort, a records search and an archaeological resources survey were conducted. RECON Environmental, Inc. (RECON) completed a self-search records search at the California Historical Resources Information System, South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University to determine if previously recorded prehistoric or historic cultural resources occur within the survey area. The files at the South Coastal Information Center indicate that one historic-era resource (P-37-035124) has been recorded within the survey area.

The on-foot archaeological resources survey was conducted on March 8, 2013 and August 6 and 8, 2018. The survey resulted in finding additional foundations for P-37-035124. RECON recommends that these additional foundations for P-37-035124 are not eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources or the City local register. The foundations are not associated with an event or person significant to local, California, or national history. The features of P-37-035124 do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values. Additionally, P-37-035124 does not qualify under Criterion 4 because the resource itself has not yielded, and is not likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history of the state or nation.

The possibility of significant historical resources being present within the proposed project area is considered low. The majority of the area is too steep for the presence of potentially significant prehistoric cultural resources. Some foundations (two walls) for P-37-035124 will likely be impacted; this impact is not considered significant because the resource is not significant per the City Historical Resource Board staff. However, RECON recommends cultural resources monitoring during ground-disturbing work near P-37-035124. Potential construction details and information on the use of the structure may be obtained during grading of the structure. Additionally, the Viejas Band requested a Kumeyaay cultural monitor be present during ground-disturbing activities.

## 1.0 Introduction

This report describes the results of the historical resources survey conducted for the Spectrum Pedestrian Bridge Project (project). The project is located in an urban canyon within the community of La Jolla, in the city of San Diego (Figure 1). The project is situated

east of North Torrey Pines Road, north of the northern terminus of Cray Court, and south of Science Park Road. It is within the Pueblo Lands of San Diego Land Grant on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographical map series, Del Mar quadrangle, 1994 (Figure 2). The survey area is shown on the City of San Diego (City) 800' scale map, Number 266-1689 (Figure 3) and is primarily composed of undeveloped land bounded by industrial development to the north and south, and undeveloped land to the west and east (Figure 4). The survey area consisted of 3.58 acres with 0.32 acre being the area of potential effect (APE). The survey area overlaps with an open space easement previously recorded as part of the La Jolla Pines Technology Centre in 1992 (Map No. 12960; TM 88-0244; File No. 92-509036, City of San Diego 1992; see Figure 4). The applicant is negotiating with the City for access to this easement. A second open space easement recorded by CarrAmerica in 1993 occurs approximately 250 feet to the east of the project area.

The proposed project consists of a 148-foot span box truss pedestrian bridge, which would be constructed over a terminal finger canyon, providing foot access between the buildings of the Spectrum Research and Development campus. Specifically, it would include a landscaped pedestrian path leading to the bridge at the Spectrum 5 building at 3545 Cray Court and would connect to an existing dirt path at Spectrum 2 at 3013 Science Park Road. The bridge would be suspended between two pile foundations, both of which are located outside the canyon, with one above the northern slope and one above the southern slope of the canyon. The bridge would be constructed with a crane, which would be staged within the proposed limits of work in flat or currently graded areas outside the canyon.

No construction activities would be conducted within the canyon. A crane pad would be manufactured in an existing developed area in the northern portion of the site. The crane would be used to move bridge materials into place during construction. Construction access to the bridge foundations would be from existing developed areas to the north and south.


## **2.0 Physical and Cultural Setting**

### **2.1 Natural Setting**

The project is on the east side of Torrey Pines Mesa. The project will span a small, east-trending drainage that empties into Soledad Valley (also known as Sorrento Valley), which is approximately 0.50 mile to the east. The north and south sides of the drainage are mostly undeveloped, with a graded pad at the south end of the project on the north-facing slope. The properties to the west, north, and east are occupied by research and development facilities. Elevations within the survey area range between 360 to 380 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

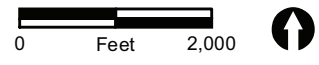
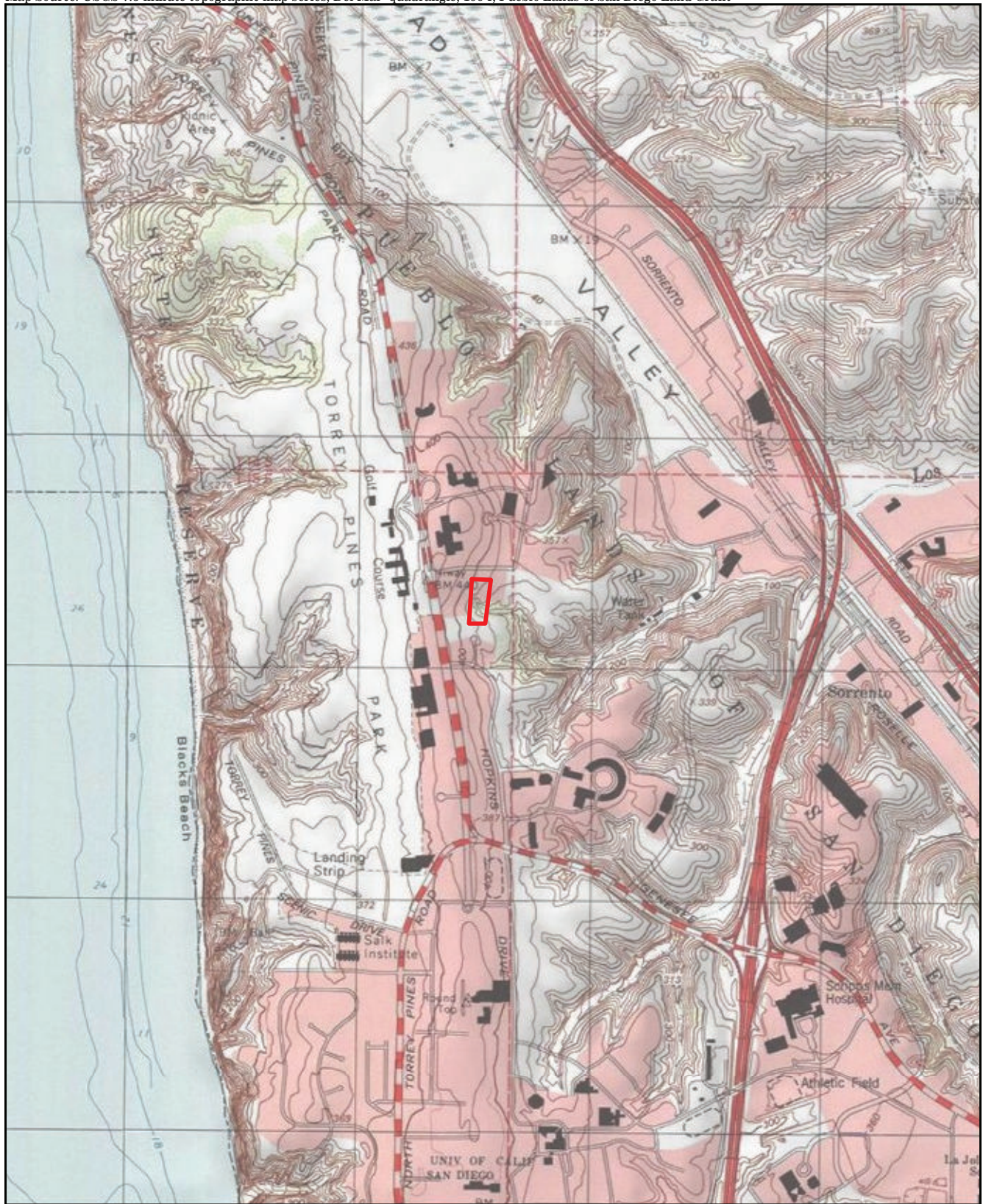
Vegetation in the drainage consists of a combination of coastal sage scrub, southern maritime chaparral, and ornamental. The coastal sage scrub occurs on the top and upper portion of the south-facing slope. The maritime chaparral occurs on the lower portion of the north-facing slope and in the drainage bottom (RECON Environmental Inc. [RECON] 2021).



 Project Location

**FIGURE 1**  
Regional Location

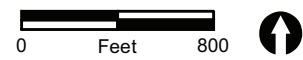




 Survey Area

**FIGURE 2**  
Project Location on USGS Map






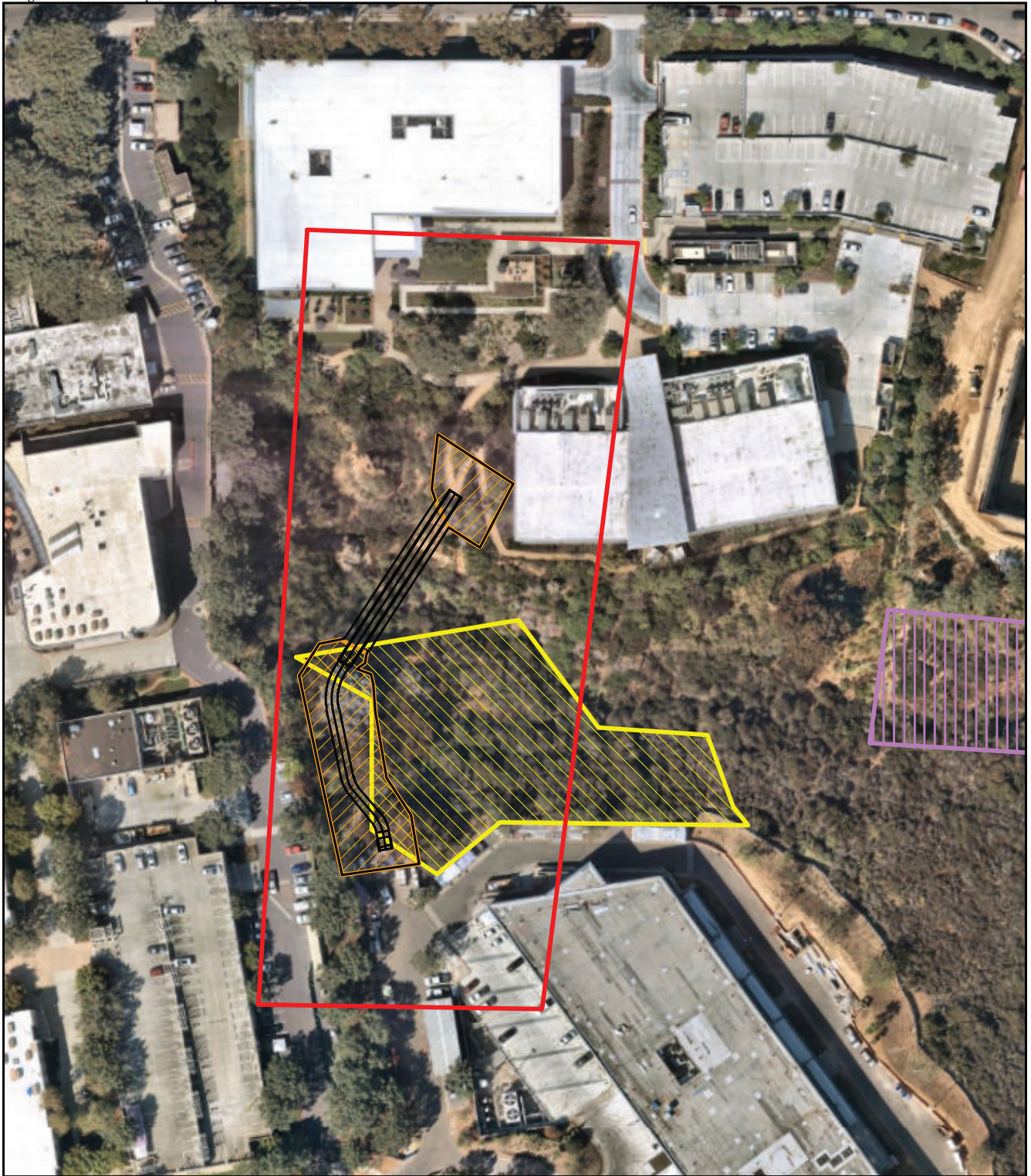
 Survey Area

FIGURE 3

Project Location on City 800' Map










-  Survey Area
-  Site Plan
-  Limit of Work/Impacts
-  Open Space Easement Recorded By CarrAmerica in 1993
-  Open space Easement Recorded by Jolla Pines Technology Center



FIGURE 4

Project Location on Aerial Photograph

## **2.2 Cultural Setting**

### **2.2.1 Prehistory**

The prehistoric cultural sequence in San Diego County is generally conceived as comprising three basic periods: (1) the Paleoindian Period, dated between about 11,500 and 8,500 years ago; (2) the Archaic Period, lasting from about 8,500 to 1,500 years ago (Anno Domini [A.D.] 500); and (3) the Late Prehistoric Period, lasting from about 1,500 years ago to historic contact (i.e., 500 to 1769). During the Late Prehistoric Period, the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay utilized southern San Diego County.

#### **2.2.1.1 Paleoindian Period**

The Paleoindian Period in San Diego County is most closely associated with the San Dieguito Complex, as identified by Rogers (1938, 1939, and 1945). The San Dieguito assemblage consists of well-made scraper planes, choppers, scraping tools, crescentics, elongated bifacial knives, and leaf-shaped projectile points. The San Dieguito Complex is thought to represent an early emphasis on hunting (Warren et al. 1993: III-33).

#### **2.2.1.2 Archaic Period**

The Archaic Period in coastal San Diego County is represented by the La Jolla Complex, a local manifestation of the widespread Millingstone Horizon. This period brings an apparent shift toward a more generalized economy and an increased emphasis on seed resources, small game, and shellfish. The local cultural manifestations of the Archaic Period are called the La Jolla Complex along the coast and the Pauma Complex inland. Pauma Complex sites lack the shell that dominates many La Jollan sites. Along with an economic focus on gathering plant resources, the settlement system appears to have been more sedentary than earlier periods. The La Jollan assemblage is dominated by rough, cobble-based choppers and scrapers, and slab and basin metates. Elko series projectile points appeared late in the period. Large deposits of marine shell at coastal sites demonstrate the importance of shellfish gathering to the coastal Archaic economy (True 1980).

#### **2.2.1.3 Late Prehistoric Period**

Near the coast and in the Peninsular Mountains beginning approximately 1,500 years ago, patterns began to emerge that suggest the ancestors of the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay occupied the area. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversify and intensify during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, cremation burial practices, and the appearance of more labor-intensive but effective technological innovations. The late prehistoric archaeology of the San Diego coast and foothills is characterized by the Cuyamaca Complex. It is primarily known from the work of D. L. True (1970) at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park. The Cuyamaca Complex is characterized by the presence of steatite arrowshaft straighteners, steatite pendants, steatite comales

(heating stones), Tizon Brown Ware pottery, ceramic figurines reminiscent of Hohokam styles, ceramic “Yuman bow pipes,” ceramic rattles, miniature pottery various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, hammerstones), bone awls, manos and metates, mortars and pestles, and Desert Side-Notched (more common) and Cottonwood Series projectile points (True 1970).

### **2.2.1.4 Ethnohistory**

The Kumeyaay (also known as Kamia, Ipai, Tipai, and Diegueño) occupied the southern two-thirds of San Diego County. The Kumeyaay lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherías. A settlement system typically consisted of two or more seasonal villages with temporary camps radiating away from these central places (Cline 1984). Their economic system consisted of hunting and gathering, with a focus on small game, acorns, grass seeds, and other plant resources. The most basic social and economic unit was the patrilocal extended family. A wide range of tools was made of locally available and imported materials. A simple shoulder-height bow was used for hunting. Numerous other flaked-stone tools were made, including scrapers, choppers, flake-based cutting tools, and biface knives. Preferred stone types were locally available metavolcanics, cherts, and quartz. Obsidian was imported from the desert to the north and east. Ground stone objects include mortars and pestles typically made of locally available fine-grained granite; both portable and bedrock types are known. The Kumeyaay made fine baskets, employing either coiled or twined construction. The Kumeyaay also made pottery, using the paddle-and-anvil technique. Most were a plain brown utility ware called Tizon Brown Ware, but some were decorated (May 1978; Spier 1923).

## **2.2.2 Historic Period**

### **2.2.2.1 Spanish Period**

The Spanish Period in Alta California (1769 to 1821) represents a time of European exploration and settlement. Military and religious contingents established the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego Mission in 1769. The major land use during the Spanish Period was cattle grazing. The mission system used forced Native American labor and introduced horses, cattle, and other agricultural goods and implements. Native American culture in the coastal strip of California rapidly deteriorated despite the Native Americans’ repeated attempts at revolt against the Spanish invaders (Cook 1976). Disease, starvation, and a general institutional collapse caused emigration, birth rate declines, and high adult and infant mortality levels for the Native American groups in San Diego County (Shipek 1991). One of the hallmarks of the Spanish colonial scheme was the rancho system. In an attempt to encourage settlement and development of the colonies, large landgrants were made to well-connected individuals.

### **2.2.2.2 Mexican Period**

In 1821, Mexico declared its independence from Spain. During the Mexican period (1821 to 1848), the missions were secularized, opening vast tracts of former mission lands for private

use and settlement. The numerous grants (i.e., landgrants) dramatically expanded the rancho system. The southern California economy became increasingly based on cattle ranching. The Mexican period ended when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, concluding the Mexican–American War (1846 to 1848) (Rolle 1998). Just prior to signing the Treaty of Guadalupe–Hidalgo, gold was discovered in the northern California Sierra Nevada foothills. The news was published on March 15, 1848, and the California Gold Rush began. California became a state in 1850.

### 2.2.2.3 American Period

The influx of Americans and Europeans, beginning with the Gold Rush, eliminated many remaining vestiges of Native American culture. The American homestead system encouraged settlement beyond the coastal plain into areas where Native Americans had retreated to avoid the worst of Spanish and Mexican influences (Carrico 1987; Cook 1976). By the late 1800s, San Diego County witnessed the gradual development of a number of outlying communities, many of which were established around previously defined ranchos and landgrants. These communities were composed of an aggregate of people who lived on scattered farmsteads tied together through a common school district, church, post office, and country store (Hector and Van Wormer 1986; Pourade 1963).

By the 1890s, the uniqueness of the Torrey pine population on the mesa had been recognized by botanists. In 1890, portions of the Pueblo Lands of San Diego were being leased for cattle and sheep grazing. The area proposed for leasing included Torrey Pines Mesa, and leases were cutting down pines to clear land for grazing and to sell as firewood (Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve 2010). The City took action and set aside 364 acres as a park, although no provision to actually protect the trees was set up (Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve 2010). Between 1908 and 1911, Ellen Browning Scripps purchased additional parcels to add to the park, and in 1921, a custodian was appointed to guard the park (Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve 2010). One year later Ms. Scripps funded the construction of the Torrey Pines Lodge, which housed a ranger office, docent lodgings, and a restaurant. Over the years, the park increased its holdings, and in 1956, the park was transferred to the state of California.

The outbreak of World War II in Europe triggered the establishment of Camp Callan on Torrey Pines Mesa. In 1940, the War Department announced that a new camp was needed for training coast artillery units. The U.S. Army leased 750 acres of Torrey Pines Mesa, west of Highway 101 (present-day North Torrey Pines Road) from the City of San Diego. The new camp encompassed areas where the present-day Salk Institute, Torrey Pines Golf Course, and part of Torrey Pines State Reserve are located. The camp was named in honor of Major General Robert Callan, one of the most distinguished officers in coast artillery history. Originally, Camp Callan was an anti-aircraft artillery replacement training center.

Construction began in November of 1940 and the flag-raising ceremony was on January 15, 1941. By April 13, 1941, there were 297 buildings that varied in size laid out in 23 blocks. Peak activity at Camp Callan began in March of 1942. About 150,000 men were trained during each 13-week training cycle. In 1944, Camp Callan became the center for training for massive amphibious assaults when the anti-aircraft artillery training was moved to Fort



Bliss, Texas (Shulman 1994). On November 1, 1945, Camp Callan was termed surplus and closed. After its closure, the majority of the buildings were dismantled and the lumber was sold and used to build homes for veterans (Shulman 1994). From the 500 buildings that existed at Camp Callan's closure, 1,500 new homes were built, 50 small buildings were hauled away intact to become homes, and the three chapels were dismantled, moved, and rebuilt. A few buildings that had not been dismantled by 1957 were kept for use by the just completed Torrey Pines Golf Course, and the camp water and sewer systems and roads were retained for use in future development of the mesa (*San Diego Union* 1957).

In the early 1950s, there was still little development on Torrey Pines Mesa. Streets, vacant pads, and some other infrastructure remained from Camp Callan, as well as some agriculture and a housing development near the south end of the mesa. Torrey Pines Municipal Golf Course was built in 1956–1957. The location of the golf course was originally part of the Torrey Pines park, but the 100 acres had been set aside for a golf course when the park was transferred to state ownership in 1956 (Torrey Pines State Natural Reserve 2010). Also in 1956, ground was broken for the University of California, San Diego campus. The campus was heavily supported by John J. Hopkins, chairman of both Convair and General Dynamics, and a proponent of a scientific and technical campus in San Diego.

## 3.0 Previous Research

### 3.1 Records Search

A self-search records search with a one-mile-radius buffer was conducted on January 13, 2020 at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), in order to determine if previously recorded prehistoric or historic cultural resources occur in or near the project area. This included previously recorded cultural resources, previous archaeological surveys and excavations, historic maps, and historic addresses. The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) for San Diego County, and the City's Historic Properties List were also reviewed.

The record search indicated that a total of 43 cultural resources are recorded within one mile of the project (Table 1) (Confidential Attachment 1). There are 25 prehistoric sites, 12 historic sites, 2 prehistoric isolated artifacts, 1 historic isolated artifact, 2 multi-component sites, and 1 record with missing data. The prehistoric resources consist of hearths, house pits, shell and lithic scatters, and lithic scatters. The historic resources consist of foundations, a single-family house, a railway section, U.S. Marine Corps latrines, a garage, a culvert, an engineering structure, a cement marker, trash scatters, a cistern and water conveyance system, and the Torrey Pines Golf Course (North). One of these resources (P-37-035124) is mapped within the project area.

Table 1 Cultural Resources within One-Mile of the Project Area			
Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Period	Site Type
P-37-000200	CA-SDI-200	Prehistoric	shell and lithic scatter
P-37-001010	CA-SDI-1010	Prehistoric	shell, lithic, and ceramic scatter
P-37-004624	CA-SDI-4624	Prehistoric	shell and lithic scatter
P-37-004625	CA-SDI-4625	Both	lithic, shell scatters, hearths, historic tar and glass
P-37-004647	CA-SDI-4647	Prehistoric	Not reported
P-37-005218	CA-SDI-5218	Prehistoric	shell and lithic scatter
P-37-007223	CA-SDI-7223	Prehistoric	shell and lithic scatter
P-37-007224	CA-SDI-7224	Prehistoric	shell and lithic scatter
P-37-008211	CA-SDI-8211	Prehistoric	shell and lithic scatter
P-37-008212	N/A	Prehistoric	isolate: mano
P-37-008213	N/A	Prehistoric	isolate: mano
P-37-008214	CA-SDI-8214	Prehistoric	lithic scatter
P-37-008215	CA-SDI-8215	Prehistoric	lithic scatter
P-37-008466	CA-SDI-8466	Prehistoric	lithic scatter
P-37-008467	CA-SDI-8467	Historic	U.S. Marine Corps latrines
P-37-008470	CA-SDI-8470	Prehistoric	shell and lithic scatter
P-37-008472	CA-SDI-8472	Prehistoric	shell and lithic scatter
P-37-008721	CA-SDI-8721	Prehistoric	lithic scatter
P-37-009594	CA-SDI-9594	Prehistoric	shell and lithic scatter
P-37-009863	CA-SDI-9863	Prehistoric	shell and lithic scatter
P-37-010815	CA-SDI-10815	Prehistoric	shell and lithic scatter
P-37-011223	CA-SDI-11223	Prehistoric	lithic scatter
P-37-011224	CA-SDI-11224	Prehistoric	lithic scatter
P-37-011225	CA-SDI-11225	Prehistoric	lithic scatter
P-37-011227	CA-SDI-11227	Prehistoric	lithic scatter
P-37-011266	CA-SDI-11266	Historic	foundation, historic trash
P-37-012581	CA-SDI-12581	Both	shell and lithic scatter with hearths & house pit; experimental agricultural station
P-37-013241	CA-SDI-13241	Prehistoric	shell and lithic scatter
P-37-017177	N/A	Historic	garage
P-37-017178	N/A	Historic	single-family house
P-37-024739	CA-SDI-16385	Historic	BNSF railroad (originally Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway)
P-37-026490	CA-SDI-17386	Prehistoric	shell and lithic scatter with hearths
P-37-026495	CA-SDI-17391	N/A	site form missing data
P-37-032541	CA-SDI-20664	Prehistoric	shell and lithic scatter
P-37-033597	CA-SDI-22051	Historic	Torrey Pines Golf Course North Course District
P-37-035124	N/A	Historic	Foundation (with 1933 stamp)
P-37-035638	CA-SDI-21812	Historic	foundations, landscaping, trash dump, cistern, water conveyance system
P-37-035837	CA-SDI-21865	Prehistoric	shell and lithic scatter
P-37-036068	CA-SDI-21943	Historic	culvert/trough and fence
P-37-036276	N/A	Historic	Cement marker
P-37-036278	N/A	Historic	Isolate: ceramic figurine, metal
P-37-036415	N/A	Historic	Engineering Structure
<b>P-37-035124*</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Historic</b>	<b>Foundations (9160-HJP-1)</b>

\*In project area.

P-37-035124 is a series of poured concrete walls, stairs, and walkways located on a south-facing slope. It was recorded in 2013-2014 as part of the survey for the development at 3013 Spectrum Park Road. One of the top sections of wall had the date "11-10-33" inscribed in handwritten script. This historic structure may have been associated with an agricultural

station that appears on a 1948 American Automobile Club road map in the general area of this historic structure. However, neither the 1903 topographic La Jolla quadrangle map nor the 1943 15-minute Del Mar quadrangle maps depict these walls, stairs, or walkways. No clear association was reached; the resource was recommended not significant under City guidelines. The City Historical Resources Board staff concurred with this recommendation in their January 2, 2015 cycle issues letter for the 3013 Spectrum Park Road development (City of San Diego 2015).

## **3.2 Sacred Lands File Search Results**

A letter was sent on April 24, 2020 to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting them to search their Sacred Lands File to identify spiritually significant and/or sacred sites or traditional use areas in the proposed project vicinity (Attachment 1). The NAHC indicated that their search of the Sacred Lands File is positive for cultural resources in the vicinity of the project. The NAHC recommended contacting the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel and the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians for more information (see Attachment 1). RECON sent emails to both recommended contacts on May 4, 2020. The Viejas Band responded on May 4, 2020 and indicated that the project site has cultural significance to Viejas and they requested a Kumeyaay cultural monitor be present during ground-disturbing activities. Additionally, the Viejas Band would like to be informed of any new discoveries.

## **4.0 Methods**

The cultural resources survey included both an archival search and an on-foot survey of the survey area. As noted above, a records search with a one-mile-radius buffer was conducted at the SCIC in order to determine if previously recorded prehistoric or historic cultural resources occur in or near the APE. Historic aerial photographs were also checked in order to see past development within and near the project area.

RECON archaeologist Harry Price, accompanied by Native American monitor Gabe Kitchen of Red Tail Environmental, conducted the field survey of a portion of survey area on March 8, 2013 in foggy weather. The southern portion was surveyed on August 6, 2018 by Harry Price and Rachel Smith from Red Tail Environmental. The southern portion was revisited on August 8, 2018 by RECON archaeologists Harry Price and Nathaniel Yerka. The primary goal of these investigations was to systematically survey the project area to: (1) determine if there are previously unrecorded cultural resources present, and if so, document the resources' locations and components; and (2) update conditions of previously recorded cultural resources. The survey area was inspected for evidence of archaeological materials such as flaked and ground stone tools or fragments, ceramics, milling features, and human remains. Intervals between field personnel were approximately 15 meters. The locations of features were recorded using a sub-meter-accurate global positioning system (GPS). Sketch maps were made by means of GPS data and aerial photographs of the site location. Photographs were taken to document the environmental setting and general conditions. California Department of Parks and Recreation site forms, update forms, and maps will be submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation's CHRIS, at the SCIC.

## 5.0 Report of Findings

The survey resulted in finding additional foundations for P-37-035124 (Confidential Attachment 2). A series of poured concrete walls, stairs, and walkways were identified on a north-facing slope of the survey area. These features appeared to be in good condition with some features being obscured by overgrown vegetation. At least eight rooms were noted; however, similar to the south-facing slope features, the total number of rooms on the north-facing slope could not be determined. A wall in one of the southernmost rooms has collapsed and some walls have concrete spalling. A staircase connects the series of features on the north-facing slope with those of the south-facing slope (Photograph 1).

The survey crew did not survey areas of dense vegetation and slopes over 25 degrees. Ground visibility was poor overall. The slopes were covered in dense brush, with ground visibility averaging between 0 and 15 percent (Photograph 2). There were some areas of bare dirt, mostly on very steep slopes where tall bushes made it too shady for groundcover plants. The slopes and drainage bottom were inspected using several existing southern narrow trails through the vegetation. The slope in the southern portion was covered in dense maritime chaparral (Photograph 3). The slope soil here was unstable weathering sandstone and sandy soil. Because of this, the slope was not surveyed. The steepness of the slope and the erosional nature of the formation make the potential for prehistoric cultural material to be present very low.

Review of historic aerial photographs indicate that there were buildings approximately 150 meters west-northwest of P-37-035124 as represented in a 1953 aerial photograph. Also represented are trails connecting the north-facing and south-facing portions of P-37-035124. This may indicate some connection between the experimental agricultural station and the structures; however, this association could not be verified. Dirt roads cross the APE in aerial photographs from 1964 and 1966, and the series of concrete walls, stairs, and walkways of P-37-035124 can also be seen on the south-facing slope. Only a small portion of the foundations on the north-facing slope were noted on these 1960s photographs; the majority of the foundations is covered by dense vegetation (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2020).

The 1903 USGS La Jolla quadrangle map shows no buildings in the area of the project and no experimental agricultural station is shown. The 1930 15-minute USGS La Jolla quadrangle map also shows no buildings in the area. The 1940 and 1942 USGS 15-minute La Jolla quadrangle maps show four buildings. The 1943 USGS 7.5-minute Del Mar quadrangle map shows Interstate 5, three buildings and a dirt road to the west-northwest of the project area, but nothing in the project area. Also, there is no label of an agricultural station. A 1948 road map produced by the American Automobile Club has two buildings labeled “U.S. Agr. Exp. Sta.” on Torrey Pines in the general location of the project, but the scale of the map is not small enough for an exact location to be determined (Historic Map Works 2014). The 1954, 1959, and 1966 topographic maps label the U.S. Agricultural Experimental Station. The station is not on the 1970 topographic map (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2020).





**PHOTOGRAPH 1**  
View of Survey Area, Looking North  
Note Stairway



**PHOTOGRAPH 2**  
Looking East Down Central Drainage Showing Dense Vegetation





**PHOTOGRAPH 3**  
Southern Portion of Project Area, Looking South

Construction of the building north of the APE is noted in the 1980 aerial photograph. The area for the building in the south was cleared of vegetation and possibly graded by the 1993 photograph. In the 1998 photograph, the area appears to have been graded again. The 1993 photograph exhibits the existing building south of the APE (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2020).

Based upon research conducted both on-line and at the Research Center of the San Diego Historic Center, P-37-035124 is not associated with Camp Callan. Construction of the camp began in November 1940. This is seven years after the date inscribed on the wall, “11-10-33”. A map included on the history of Camp Callan on the Historic California Army and National Guard Posts website (<http://www.militarymuseum.org/Resources/CampCallanMap.jpg>) shows no camp structures east of Highway 101, except for a sewage treatment plant. This plant is on the mesa top approximately 1,100 feet to the south. The sewage plant is also visible on a 1953 aerial photograph and is not adjacent to the drainage where the P-37-031524 series of structures were built.

The 1928 Erickson aerial photograph, accessed at the Research Center of the San Diego History Center, shows no structures on either side of the canyon. This corroborates with the 1933 date inscribed on P-37-035124 as being the construction date for at least that structure on the south-facing slope, if not for both structures. The 1952 Roselle aerial photograph shows the northern structure clearly. Unfortunately, the photo is an oblique, looking north, so the south slope is obscured and the foundations on the north-facing slope are not visible. The agricultural station buildings and associated fields are present on the photo north of the structures. It does show a well-used dirt trail from the agricultural station to P-37-035124, and a smaller trail to the foundations on the north-facing slope.

## **6.0 Management Recommendations**

### **6.1 Regulatory Background**

The project is subject to state and City environmental regulations. The City is the lead for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines and regulations.

#### **6.1.1 State Regulations**

As stated above, the project is also subject to the CEQA Guidelines. Significance criteria are found in CEQA Guidelines 15064.5(a) and Section 5024 of the Public Resources Code, and CEQA Guidelines 15064.5(c).

A resource shall be considered historically significant if it meets one of the following criteria for listing on the CRHR (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1):

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;

2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

In addition to meeting one of the above criteria, a resource must have integrity; that is, it must evoke the resource's period of significance or, in the case of Criterion 4, it may be disturbed, but it must retain enough intact and undisturbed deposits to make a meaningful data contribution to regional research issues (California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 11.5 Section 4852 [c]).

## 6.1.2 City Regulations

The City has developed a set of guidelines that ensure compliance with state and federal guidelines for the management of historical resources. These guidelines are stated in the City's Historical Resources Regulations. The Historical Resources Regulations have been developed to implement applicable local, state, and federal policies and mandates. Included in these are the City's Progress Guide and General Plan, the CEQA of 1970, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The intent of the City's guidelines is to ensure consistency in the identification, evaluation, preservation and mitigation, and development of the City's historical resources.

The criteria used by the City to determine significance for historic resources reflect a more local perspective of historical, architectural, and cultural importance for inclusion on the City's Historical Resources Register. The resource can meet one or more of the following criteria:

- a. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's, a community's, or a neighborhood's historical, archaeological, cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, landscaping, or agricultural development.
- b. Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history.
- c. Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or crafts.
- d. Is representative of the notable work of a master builder, designer, architect, engineer, landscape architect, interior designer, artist, or craftsman.
- e. Is listed or has been determined eligible by National Park Service for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or is listed or has been determined eligible by the State Historical Preservation Office for listing on the State Register of Historic Resources.

- f. Is a finite group of resources related to one another in a clearly distinguishable way or is a geographically definable area or neighborhood containing improvements which have a special character, historical interest, or aesthetic value, or which represent one or more architectural periods or styles in the history and development of the City.

Unless demonstrated otherwise, archaeological sites with only a surface component are not typically considered significant. The determination of an archaeological site's significance depends on a number of factors specific to that site, including size, type, integrity, presence or absence of a subsurface deposit, soil stratigraphy, features, diagnostic artifacts, or datable material; artifact/ecofact density; assemblage complexity; cultural affiliation; association with an important person or event; and ethnic importance. Under the City's guidelines, all archaeological sites are considered potentially significant (City of San Diego 2001:13).

Under the City's Historical Resources Guidelines for the Land Development Code, there are historical resource types that are typically considered insignificant for planning purposes. These are isolates, sparse lithic scatters, isolated bedrock milling features, shellfish processing stations, and sites and buildings less than 45 years old (City of San Diego 2001:13).

## 6.2 Evaluations of Resources

Based on research and record search data, RECON recommends that the additional foundations for P-37-035124 as not eligible for listing on the CRHR or the City local register. The foundations are not associated with an event or person significant to local, California or national history. The date "11-10-33" is inscribed in handwritten script in the top of one section of wall of P-37-035124. This is very likely the construction date of that entire structure, although it could only be the date for that section of wall. Unlike the northern structure, no dates were found on the features on the north-facing slope. It is very possible that, based on construction techniques and the connecting staircase, both structures were constructed at this time.

A significance testing report of CA-SDI-12581 (RECON 1992) states that an experimental agricultural station was located around the archaeological site. CA-SDI-12581 is approximately 300 meters to the north of the project. It is possible that the structures are part of the agricultural station, which included at least nine buildings as well as fields. The 1992 RECON report notes that the agricultural station was visible on a 1928 aerial photograph and was still in use in 1961.

The features of P-37-035124 do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values. Additionally, P-37-035124 does not qualify under Criterion 4 because the resource itself has not yielded, and is not likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history of the state or nation.

The resource also does not qualify under any of the City criteria. No information could be found to indicate P-37-035124 exemplifies or reflects special elements (criterion a) of the city's or Torrey Pines' historical, archaeological, cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic,

engineering, landscaping, or agricultural development. It could not be associated with Camp Callan and no information could be found on the experimental agricultural station, which it may or may not be associated with, that indicated the station was significant in local, regional, or national history. No information was found to associate P-37-035124 with a particular architect (criteria c and d) so it does not represent the notable work of a master builder, designer, architect, engineer, landscape architect, interior designer, artist, or craftsman. P-37-035124 cannot be associated with a finite group (criterion f) of resources related to one another in a clearly distinguishable way. It is not associated with Camp Callan and no information could be found to definitely associate it with the now non-existent experimental agricultural station. It is not a part of or is a geographically definable area or neighborhood containing improvements which have a special character, historical interest, or aesthetic value, or which represent one or more architectural periods or styles in the history and development of the city.

This concurs with the determination of non-eligibility that was made for the features on the south-facing slope by City Historical Resource Board staff (City of San Diego 2015).

### **6.3 Recommendations**

The proposed project has the potential to adversely affect historical resources as defined under CEQA and City guidelines. Mitigation is required under CEQA if a project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.

A substantial adverse change is defined as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historic property/historical resource would be materially impaired. Avoidance of the historic property/historical resource through project design is the preferred approach. If avoidance through design is not feasible, minimizing impacts by limiting the degree of impacts or reducing the impact through a data recovery excavation and/or construction monitoring are mitigation options.

The possibility of significant historical resources being present within the proposed project area is considered low. The majority of the area is too steep for the presence of potentially significant prehistoric cultural resources. Some foundations (two walls) for P-37-035124 will likely be impacted; this impact is not considered significant because the resource is not significant per the City Historical Resources Board staff. However, RECON recommends cultural resources monitoring during ground-disturbing work near P-37-035124. Potential construction details and information on the use of the structure may be obtained during grading of the structure. Additionally, the Viejas Band requested a Kumeyaay cultural monitor be present during ground-disturbing activities.



## 7.0 Certification and Project Personnel

This report was prepared in compliance with the CEQA and with policies and procedures of the City of San Diego. RECON archaeologist Carmen Zepeda-Herman, M.A. served as principal investigator. Ms. Zepeda-Herman is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists and meets the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. The individuals listed below participated in the field tasks or preparation of this report. Resumes for key personnel are on file with the City of San Diego. To the best of our knowledge, the statements and information contained in this report are accurate.



Carmen Zepeda-Herman, M.A., RPA

Principal Investigator	Carmen Zepeda-Herman, M.A.
Field Archaeologist	Harry Price
Field Archaeologist	Nathanial Yerka
Native American Observer	Gabe Kitchen
Native American Observer	Rachel Smith
GIS Coordinator	Frank McDermott
Senior Production Specialist	Stacey Higgins

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**ATTACHMENT 1**  
**Sacred Lands File Results**

# Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

**Project:** Spectrum Collection Bridge Project (RECON# 9160)

**County:** San Diego

### **USGS Quadrangle**

**Name:** La Jolla, 1996

**Township:** -15 South

**Range:** -4 West

**Section(s):** Unsectioned portion of

Pueblo Lands of San Deigo

### **Contact Information**

**Company/Firm/Agency:** RECON Environmental, Inc.

**Contact:** Harry Price

**Street Address:** 1927 Fifth Avenue

**City:** San Diego

**ZIP:**92101

**Phone:** 619.308.9333

**Fax:** 619.308.9334

**Email:** hprice@reconenvironmental.com

### **Project Description:**

The project is on the east side of Torrey Pines Mesa , and will provide access between the Spectrum 2 facility at 3013/3033 Science Park Road (on the south side of Science Park Road), and the Spectrum 5 facility 3545 Cray Court at 3545 Cray Court (on the northeast side of John J. Hopkins Drive). The project will span a small, east-trending drainage that empties into Soledad Valley (also known as Sorrento Valley), which is approximately 0.50 mile to the east. The south side of the drainage project area is undeveloped. P-37-035124, a structure composed of a series of foundations and staircase occupies a substantial portion of the north slope of the project area.



## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

May 4, 2020

Harry Price  
RECON

Via Email to: [hprice@reconenvironmental.com](mailto:hprice@reconenvironmental.com)

**Re: Spectrum Collection Bridge Project, San Diego County**

Dear Mr. Price:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel and the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,



Steven Quinn  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
*Luiseño*

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
*Chumash*

SECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
*Luiseño*

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
*Karuk*

COMMISSIONER  
**Marshall McKay**  
*Wintun*

COMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
*Paiute/White Mountain Apache*

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
*Chumash*

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Christina Snider**  
*Pomo*

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
5/4/2020**

**Barona Group of the Capitan Grande**

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

**Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians**

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

**Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians**

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

**Jamul Indian Village**

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

**Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians**

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

**Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians**

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

**Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians**

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

**La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians**

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

**Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel**

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

**La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians**

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

**Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel**

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

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation**

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

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 Spectrum Collection Bridge Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
5/4/2020**

**Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno  
Mission Indians**

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

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians**

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

**San Pasqual Band of Diegueno  
Mission Indians**

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

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians**

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

**San Pasqual Band of Diegueno  
Mission Indians**

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

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay  
Nation**

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

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay  
Nation**

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

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Spectrum Collection Bridge Project, San Diego County.

## Carmen Zepeda-Herman

---

**From:** Ray Teran <rteran@viejas-nsn.gov>  
**Sent:** Monday, May 4, 2020 2:44 PM  
**To:** Carmen Zepeda-Herman  
**Cc:** Ernest Pingleton  
**Subject:** [External] RE: Cray Bridge sacred lands search.

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians (“Viejas”) has reviewed the proposed project and at this time we have determined that the project site has cultural significance or ties to Viejas.

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

If you wish to utilize Viejas cultural monitors, please call Ernest Pingleton at 619-659-2314 or email, [epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov](mailto:epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov), for contracting and scheduling. Thank you.

---

**From:** Carmen Zepeda-Herman [<mailto:czepeda@reconenvironmental.com>]  
**Sent:** Monday, May 4, 2020 12:27 PM  
**To:** Ray Teran <[rteran@viejas-nsn.gov](mailto:rteran@viejas-nsn.gov)>  
**Cc:** Ernest Pingleton <[epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov](mailto:epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov)>  
**Subject:** Cray Bridge sacred lands search.

Good afternoon,

I am writing because the NAHC recommended I contact you regarding this project. I have attached a map of the project location. The applicant is proposing to build a bridge between the Spectrum 2 facility at 3013/30133 Science Park Road and the Spectrum 5 facility at 35345 Cray Court.

Do you have any concerns or comments that you would like to share and have RECON include in our survey report. We surveyed the project area with a Native American monitor from Red Tail Environmental and did not find any cultural resources.

Thanks.

Carmen Zepeda-Herman  
Archaeologist

### **RECON Environmental, Inc.**

1927 Fifth Avenue  
San Diego, CA 92101  
P (619) 308-9333 ext 133  
F (619) 308-9334

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