



Archaeological Resources Report for La Jolla Farms Outfall Repair Project

San Diego, California

Prepared for

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Public Works Department
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Prepared by

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November 14, 2017

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Principal Investigator

This report form shall be used when a site specific survey for historical resources was completed and no archaeological resources were identified within the project area (APE). This form may be used, rather than completion of an Archaeological Resource Management report, when archaeological resources were identified and, based on an evaluation, were determined to be non-significant or are potentially significant but will not be directly impacted by the proposed development project. Completion of the required site specific survey and this report form must conform to the Historical Resources Guidelines of the Land Development Manual.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The La Jolla Farms Outfall Repair Project is located west of Interstate 5 in the La Jolla area of the City of San Diego (City), in western San Diego County (Figure 1), west of La Jolla Farms Road between Black Gold Road and Green Tree Lane (Figure 2). The project area is within Township 15 South, Range 4 West, unsectioned lands of the Pueblo Lands of San Diego land grant on the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute Del Mar topographic quadrangle, and is entirely within the Coastal Zone Appealable Area. The project is on land owned by the Regents of the University of California; the City is pursuing an easement from UC to complete the outfall repair project.

The project proposes to construct approximately 252 linear feet of 18-inch RCP storm drain, and associated curb inlet, cleanout, and concrete dissipater. The project also includes the abandonment of approximately 58 feet of existing CMP storm drain. A temporary trench measuring three to five feet wide and five to 10 feet deep will be excavated for installation of the new RCP storm drain. New storm drain cleanouts and headwalls would be installed at the same depth of the pipe, with installation widths between five to 10 feet, and lengths of six to 10 feet. The project impact area includes permanent impacts and a temporary construction corridor of approximately 40 feet wide for a total of 0.3 acre of project impact area. The impact area would be revegetated post-construction with appropriate native plants for erosion control purposes. Related work would also include potholing, traffic control, and best management practices, as well as geotechnical activities during design. Staging will occur within the project footprint and the paved right of way.

The project also proposes to conduct geotechnical testing by digging 4 test pits (Figure 4). The geotechnical consultants will use hand tools, and no conventional large augers. There will be no equipment staged on site. All excavated soil will be temporarily stockpiled next to each test pit location, and then used to back fill test pits. The test pits will be 1.5 feet in width and 4 feet in depth.

Because of the culturally sensitive nature of this area, a cultural resources survey was conducted by NWB Environmental Services, LLC (NWB) and Red Tail Monitoring and Research in November, 2017.

II. SETTING

Natural Environment (Past and Present)

The project area is approximately 0.3 acre in size. It is in the coastal plains of San Diego County. The level portion is at an elevation of 240 feet above sea level, where the mean annual temperature is 61° F, and the mean minimum temperature in January is 42° F. The annual rainfall ranges from 10 to 16 inches; 90 percent of this amount falls during the period between November to April (U.S. Department of Agriculture).

The geology of the property consists of Ardath Shale and Scripps formations overlain by the Linda Vista formation. The Linda Vista formation consists of marine, beach, and non-marine sediments deposited on a platform that was cut by wave action. It is a reddish sandstone and conglomerate material, with resistant cement components. Small mound-like hills sometimes are formed in Linda Vista formation, often referred to as 'mima mounds.' Water is held between these mounds during the winter and spring seasons, creating temporary pools, referred to locally as 'vernal pools.' Prior to approximately 8,000 to 10,000 years ago, the property would have been covered with vegetation similar to that of Torrey Pines Mesa; the pine trees have retreated to the most damp, fog-shrouded coastal areas as the climate has dried (Hector, 2007).

The site soil type is 10YR 6/4, of varying consistency throughout the project area with dry slopes and silty clay, to loamy clay in the center of the project area due to increased moisture from drainage water. Medium to large smooth river cobbles were observed sparsely throughout the property. The project area extends from a front yard opposite the project area across La Jolla Farms Road to approximately 317 feet down the drainage ravine from the western edge of the road curb. A large storm drain extends from under La Jolla Farms Road, overhanging the ravine by approximately 20 feet. The ravine drainage exposes bedrock in the center where runoff passes over it. Currently there are a few small pools of water remaining in the drainage. Based on field observations, the ravine appears to experience heavy flow periods of runoff, most likely during the rainy season, since the ravine bedrock is eroded and riparian type flora are present.

Ethnography/History

Archaeological investigations along southern California coast have indicated that there was a diverse range of human occupation activities extending from the early Holocene (approximately 11,000 to 10,000 years ago) into the Ethnohistoric period (e.g., Erlandson and Colten 1991; Jones 1991, 1992; Moratto 1984). Within this broad time period, terms have been created by archaeologists to describe the assemblage of artifacts associated with distinctive patterns. The patterns may represent exploitation of specific environments during a period of time, changes in cultural preferences due to trade or movement of groups, or other reasons. The use of different terms for different time periods and locations should not be construed to mean that great culture change occurred, or that one group replaced another. Rather, it would appear that the continuum of culture throughout the San Diego area is represented by evidence for unbroken habitation with many distinctive cultural responses to changing conditions. The regional populations also changed conditions themselves, as they managed the diverse habitats present in southern California by burning and other direct methods.

The basic cultural sequence for San Diego County was established by Rogers (1929, 1945), and subsequent scholars have generally refined it by subdividing cultures, combining cultures, or renaming the sequence. The most enduring local culture historical terminologies are those generated by Rogers (1945) and a later synthetic treatment by Wallace (1955) that integrate San Diego County with other portions of the southern California coast. In addition, True's (1966) terminology for late adaptations in the San Luis Rey River area has continued to have widespread acceptance.

This discussion uses the terms Early Man, Paleoindian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric to structure an overview of San Diego County prehistory, with particular reference to the Kumeyaay area. The use of those terms should not be interpreted to imply that they represent different cultures or populations that inhabited the area; rather, the terms are used to refer to cultural patterns that change over time in response to environmental and social conditions. Trade and human travel and movement introduce new ideas and people to culture areas. The discussion begins with a brief mention of Early Man, a controversial element of regional prehistory.

Early Man: Human Occupation Prior to 11,500 B.P.

The antiquity of human occupation in the New World has been the subject of considerable debate over the last few decades among academics and a number of sites have been proposed as representing very early occupation of the Americas (Owen 1984; Taylor 1991). The most widely accepted academic model is that humans first entered North America between 15,000 B.P. and 12,000 B.P.; no sites are reliably dated earlier than 15,000 B.P. (e.g., Haynes 1969; Jelinek 1992; Meltzer 1993). Several notable Early man sites have been reported in San Diego County (e.g., Buchanan Canyon and Texas Street; see Gross (2004) for a summary of George Carter's local work), but these locations have problems with context and provenience. Many reported Early Man sites are surface scatters of "ancient" tools, or are cobble tools extracted from geological contexts. Radiocarbon dates that support Early Man presence in the region have been corrected with improvements technology, with the result that these dates are now proven to be much more recent (Bada 1985). The reported presence of Early Man in San Diego remains controversial. There is no Early Man evidence in the mountains of San Diego, as discoveries have been concentrated in the desert areas and along the coastal mesas (e.g., Texas Street).

Paleoindian Period (11,500 B.P. – 8500/7500 B.P.)

The Paleoindian period began with Clovis occupation, a widespread phenomenon in North America. Noted for its distinctive tool kit characterized by fluted points, Clovis occupation dates to the end of the Pleistocene, from 11,200 B.P. to 10,600 B.P. (Meltzer 1993). The Paleoindian period in San Diego County is considered to date to the terminal Pleistocene and the early Holocene, from >10,000 B.P. to 8500/7500 B.P. (Moratto 1984; Warren et al. 1993).

Much has been written about Paleoindian assemblages in the southern California region, and a variety of terms proposed. Rogers, the first to temporally order the archaeological assemblages of the region, introduced and then discarded the terms Scaper-Makers, Malpais, and Playa to label early lithic industries of the region. Rogers (1939, 1945) coined the term San Dieguito to refer to early artifact assemblages in San Diego County. Rogers' (1929) use of the term San

Dieguito developed out of pioneering survey work during which he identified lithic scatters situated on the San Dieguito plateau of San Diego County. These sites were initially termed the Scraper-Maker occupation areas. Key attributes of these Scraper-Maker sites included patinated scrapers, knives, rare crescentic stones (also called eccentrics), and occasional manos and metates. These sites, situated on terraces and ridge tops, lacked a substantial midden deposit, and were interpreted as evidence of a hunting-focused culture.

During the last two decades years, the relationship between San Dieguito and later La Jolla sites has been the subject of considerable debate (Bull 1983, 1987; Gallegos et al. 1987; Moriarty 1969; Warren 1985, 1987; Warren et al. 1993). The key issues concern whether San Dieguito sites are chronologically earlier than La Jolla (Archaic) sites; whether early sites really do lack ground stone artifacts; and whether subsequent Archaic sites have a strong bifacial tool characteristic. A major alternative interpretation considers San Dieguito and La Jolla sites as simply functional variants of a single culture, with so-called San Dieguito sites representing specialized quarrying or hunting activities (Bull 1987; Gallegos et al. 1987). Most archaeologists now combine the two "traditions" into a single cultural component, the Archaic, that has regional and environmental variants.

Archaic Period (8500 B.P. - 1300/800 B.P.)

The Archaic period is considered to have extended from 8500 B.P., and possibly as early as 9000 B.P., until 1300 B.P./800 B.P. (Moratto 1984; Warren et al. 1993). This time period is differentiated from the Paleoindian cultural complex based on a later focus on activities that emphasized marine mollusks, fish, and plant resources.

Some archaeologists have identified a distinction between shell midden Archaic sites (near the coast) and non-shell midden Archaic sites further inland. Coastal Archaic sites (often termed the La Jolla complex) are characterized by well-developed shell middens, flaked cobble tools, basin metates, manos, and discoidal stone artifacts. Inland Archaic adaptations are not well understood by archaeologists. Initially, a series of 25 sites predating the Late Prehistoric period in inland northern San Diego County were termed the Pauma complex by True (1958). These sites were set on hills overlooking drainages. They were considered distinct from coastal Archaic sites because they lack shellfish remains and bone. The economy at these sites was interpreted as oriented to seed gathering, given the predominance of grinding stones in the tool assemblages. True (1958) initially hypothesized that they may have similarities with San Dieguito (Paleoindian) sites based on the presence of bifaces, crescentics, and projectile points. A significant result of True's reconsideration of the Pauma complex, based on materials from the Pankey site (SDI-682) and other sites, was the differentiation between Pauma complex and San Dieguito complex sites (True 1980:34-37). He pointed out, elaborating on his earlier study (True 1958), that Pauma sites contain the following attributes: crescents, leaf-shaped points, felsite chipping waste, shallow cultural deposits, site locations on knolls or hills that are currently not near water sources. No pottery, bedrock milling, or developed midden is present at Pauma complex sites. He further added that the Pauma complex appeared to be affiliated with the coastal La Jolla complex, and had little evidence of San Dieguito cultural components (True 1980:37).

A focus of True's ongoing research over the next several years was evaluating whether the Pauma complex is an inland manifestation of the coastal La Jolla complex. While it might seem

obvious that Archaic use of a major drainage would be continued from the coast to the inland areas, there continues to be little chronological evidence for inland occupation as early as sites occupied on the coast. Previous work on Pauma complex sites had suggested that interior Early Milling/Archaic occupations were much later than Early Milling/Archaic occupation along the coast (ca. 2500 B.P. vs. 5000 - 7000 B.P.).

Differentiating between Archaic period coastal and inland sites is an ongoing research issue. Are the differences cultural, or based on resource exploitation and the environment? Research on Camp Pendleton indicates continuity in Archaic-type occupation of the coastal area from 8000 B.P. into the Late Prehistoric period. These results differ from the classic interpretation of San Diego's culture history, but are in line with current thinking that seasonal and environmental adaptations, rather than temporal or cultural differences, result in differences in site constituents. This subject is the focus of ongoing additional research in the region, and has importance for interpretation in the Torrey Pines area because several recorded sites appear to represent occupation during this time period.

Late Prehistoric Period (1300/800 B.P. - 200 B.P.)

The onset of the Late Prehistoric period in San Diego County is generally considered to have occurred between 1300 B.P. and 800 B.P. (Moratto 1984; Rogers 1945; Warren et al. 1993). The timing of this period may vary within the region (potentially earlier in the east and later in the west). In general, the Late Prehistoric period is characterized by the appearance of small, pressure-flaked projectile points indicative of bow and arrow technology, the appearance of ceramics, the replacement of flexed inhumations with cremations, and an emphasis on inland plant food collection and processing (especially of acorns) (Meighan 1954; Rogers 1945; Warren 1964, 1968).

The explanations for the origin of the Late Prehistoric period are problematic and subject to differing interpretations by archaeologists (Meighan 1954; Moriarty 1966; Rogers 1945; True 1966). Kroeber (1970:578) speculated that Shoshonean language speakers migrated from the deserts to the southern coast of California at least 1,000-1,500 years ago. Some subsequent investigators have embraced this hypothesis and correlated it with the origins of the Late Prehistoric period (Meighan 1954; Warren 1968). Other evidence points to a continuous occupation of the area for thousands of years, with extensive travel and trade introducing new cultural elements, such as pottery.

The Late Prehistoric period in southern San Diego County was first described by Rogers based on over 25 years of investigations in San Diego and Imperial counties. In his key study (Rogers 1945), he described the Yuman cultural sequence, its traits, and the range of its people. Rogers defined the Yuman people as having come from, or possessing cultural traits derived from, the Colorado River area. The Yuman culture developed into what the Spanish called the Diegueño culture during the ethnohistoric period. There is limited evidence of Late Prehistoric occupation in the Torrey Pines mesa area; a few pieces of pottery have been found at sites nearby. However, the absence of more information does not mean that the mesa was not used continuously throughout the later period of regional prehistory.

Ethnohistoric Period

The people living along San Diego's southern coast at the time of Spanish contact were called the Diegueño by the Spanish, who established the mission at San Diego. However, as Hedges (1975:80) pointed out, many of the people living in the region were not affiliated specifically with the mission. In recent times, the term Kumeyaay has come into common usage to identify the Yuman-speaking people living in the central and southern part of the county. Cline (1979:20) compared the term Kumeyaay with the tribe level. Luomala (1978) used the terms Tipai and Ipai to refer to the southern and northern Kumeyaay, respectively. The dividing line between the Tipai and the Ipai is approximately Point Loma to Cuyamaca Peak and Julian.

The Kumeyaay people established a rich cultural heritage that is described in detail in Waterman (1910), Spier (1923), Hohenthal (2001), and others. The people were organized into large groups (referred to as rancherías), each having base camps and an extensive territory exploited for specific resources. Based on ethnohistoric and ethnographic information, a large number of village sites have been identified throughout San Diego County. Many of these villages were located along the coast, near river mouths; the varied environments offered by the ocean and riparian areas attracted large numbers of people to these areas (although a study by Christenson (1992) indicated that maritime resources were not as large a part of the diet as previously believed). In addition to the coastal occupation, many villages were located in the Cuyamaca and Laguna Mountains.

The diet of the Kumeyaay included both plant and animal foods. There was considerable seasonality in the relative importance of plant versus animal food, as well as the types available. Nutritionally, the plant foods were high in fat, carbohydrates, and protein, and thus provided a high-energy diet. Some of the plants exploited for food included acorns, annual grass seeds, yucca, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonade berry, chia, and various wild greens and fruits. None of these plants are available throughout the year, instead they were only seasonally available. For example, elderberries are available during July and August, chia are available mainly in June, acorns in the fall only, and many grasses are summer and fall resources. Of course, if these resources were stored, they could be consumed throughout the year. They were stored in large clay or basket granaries for future use.

Examples of baskets and pottery from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries indicate a high level of artistic achievement and craftsmanship. Many different types of stone material were used for manufacturing tools, and exotic types were procured from other parts of the region. The remains of structures that were built at village sites can be seen in the archaeological record as stone foundations and circles. Many traditional cultural areas were recognized by the Kumeyaay, and these locations continue to be held as sacred today.

In California, Spanish explorers first encountered coastal villages of Native Americans in 1769 with the establishment of Mission San Diego de Alcalá. The missions "recruited" coastal Native Americans to use as laborers and convert them to Catholicism. This had a dramatic effect on traditional cultural practices. Missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the Kumeyaay populations. Most villagers, however, continued to maintain many of their aboriginal customs while adopting the agricultural and animal husbandry practices learned from Spaniards.

By the early 1820s, California came under Mexico's rule, and in 1834 the missions were secularized. This resulted in political imbalance and a series of Native American uprisings against the Mexican rancheros. Many of the Kumeyaay left the missions and ranchos and returned to their original village settlements (Cuero 1970). When California became a sovereign state in 1849, the Kumeyaay were heavily recruited as laborers, and experienced even harsher treatment.

The Kumeyaay treasure their culture and their way of life. Even after roads and settlements have been built on their tribal lands, the Kumeyaay continue to gather acorns, hold ceremonies, and use traditional ways. They were described as "passionately devoted to the customs of their fathers" (Kroeber 1970:711). The Kumeyaay remained in the mountains of San Diego for decades after the coastal population had been removed to missions or ranches.

III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

The area of potential impact is 0.3 acre.

IV. STUDY METHODS

NWB conducted a records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on November 01, 2017. A request for a Sacred Lands File search was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on November 08, 2017.

On November 03, 2017, NWB archaeologists Phillip Bosque and Michael Degiovine conducted a field survey of the APE to inspect for evidence of cultural material. They were accompanied by Justin Linton, a Native American representative from Red Tail Monitoring and Research.

V. RESULTS OF STUDY

Background Research

A record search conducted at the South Coastal Information Center indicated that several archaeological investigations which were carried out within a one-mile radius of the APE. The search also identified over 40 archaeological sites. None of those sites extend into the APE.

The University House at UC San Diego is located within 1/3 mile to the northwest of the APE. It is located at 9630 La Jolla Farms Road. The structure is built on the location of archaeological site CA-SDI-4669, also known as SDM-W-12 (W-12). Two loci were identified by Malcolm Rogers of the San Diego Museum of Man. Locus A is where the current University House is located. Locus B, west of the project area, has been developed. Past archaeological investigations at both loci indicated the presence of human burials as well as archaeological deposits. Site W-12 has cultural importance to the Native American community; it is regarded as a sacred area because of the high number of burials present. Its boundary does not extend into the APE. The house and archaeological site are listed in the National Register of Historical Places.

On November 8, 2017, a Sacred Lands File search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). On November 9, 2017, NAHC responded with “negative results” for the presence of Native American cultural resources within the APE.

Field Reconnaissance

The survey area was covered with dense vegetation as listed above. Due to the thickness of vegetation, the surface area overgrown with sprawling ice plants and brush, and the steep incline of slopes, portions of the survey area had low visibility. The sides of the ravine were exposed, showing natural stratigraphy, which consisted of compact sandy soil and small cobbles. Modern refuse was observed on the northern portion of the survey area, just outside a property fence. This refuse consisted of leftover construction materials like brick, slate, and unidentified metal hardware, possibly discarded at the time of the house construction or after a renovation. There were no cultural resources observed during the survey.

Evaluation

There were no historic or prehistoric cultural resources observed during the field survey. However, as discussed in the background research, a National Register archaeological site (W-12), with recorded burials, is located less than 1/3 mile from the APE. Although, no cultural materials were encountered during the survey, there is potential for subsurface cultural material to be present. These deposits may not be visible from the ground surface but could be significant.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

There were no cultural resources discovered during the surface survey, possibly due to the thick vegetation. Numerous previously recorded resources, including an archaeological site listed in the National Register of Historic Places, are located within a 1-mile radius, which presents an increased potential for unknown subsurface cultural resource deposits to be discovered during construction-related excavation. Therefore, NWB is recommending that an archaeologist and a Kumeyaay Native American monitor be present to monitor all ground disturbing activities.

If a significant archaeological resource (defined as an *in situ*, non-isolated discovery) is identified during monitoring, work should stop until an evaluation of the importance of the discovery can be made. Additional measures may be necessary, following City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines for the identification and evaluation of cultural resources.

VII. SOURCES CONSULTED	DATE
National Register of Historic Places	Month and Year: November 2017
California Register of Historical Resources	Month and Year: November 2017
Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center	Month and Year: November 2017

Other Sources Consulted:

VIII. CERTIFICATION

Preparer: Susan Hector, Ph.D., RPA	Title: Principal Investigator
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Signature:	Date: November 14, 2017
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IX. ATTACHMENTS

- A National Archaeological Data Base Information
- B Bibliography
- C Maps/Figures
 - Regional Location Map - City of San Diego 800' scale
 - Project Location - USGS. Quadrangle
 - Project Location - Aerial
 - Vegetation Test Pits - Aerial
- D Photographs
- E Native American Heritage Commission Correspondence

X. CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES (Bound separately)

Records search results

ATTACHMENT A

National Archaeological Database Information

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

Authors: Susan Hector

Consulting Firm: NWB Environmental Services, LLC, 3033 5th Ave, San Diego, CA 92103, (619) 546-5196

Report Date: November 2017

Report Title: Archaeological Report Form: La Jolla Farms Outfall Repair Project, San Diego, CA

Submitted to: City of San Diego, Development Services, 1222 First Avenue, San Diego, CA 92101

Prepared for: City of San Diego, Public Works Department, 9573 Chesapeake Dr, San Diego, CA

Contract Number: SDD-31.01

USGS Quadrangles: Del Mar (7.5' series)

Acreage: 0.3 acre

Keywords: Negative archaeological survey; coastal; Del Mar, San Dieguito River Valley, City of San Diego, San Diego County; Township 15 South, Range 4 West, Unsectioned Portion of Pueblo Lands of the San Diego Landgrant; W-12 (not observed within project area)

ATTACHMENT B

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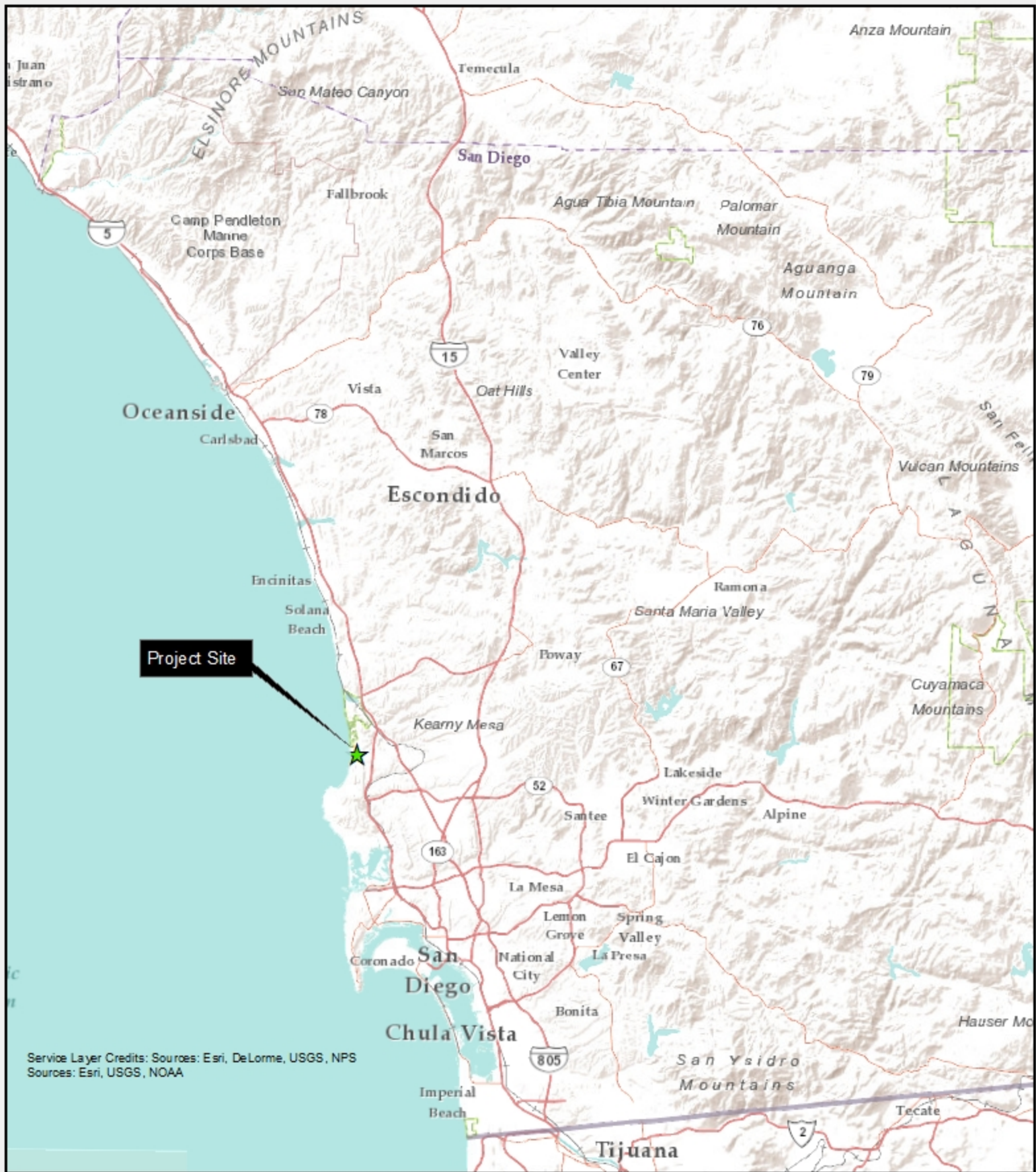
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ATTACHMENT C

Maps



Regional Location Map

La Jolla Farms Outfall Repair

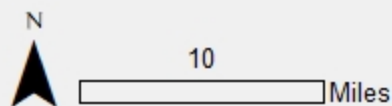


Figure 1

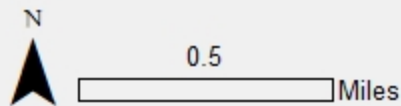


Project Location - USGS

La Jolla Farms Outfall Repair

Figure 2

NWB environmental services, LLC
 A CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FIRM





Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS,

Project Location -Aerial

La Jolla Farms Outfall Repair

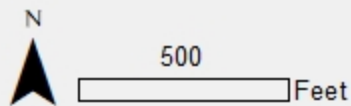
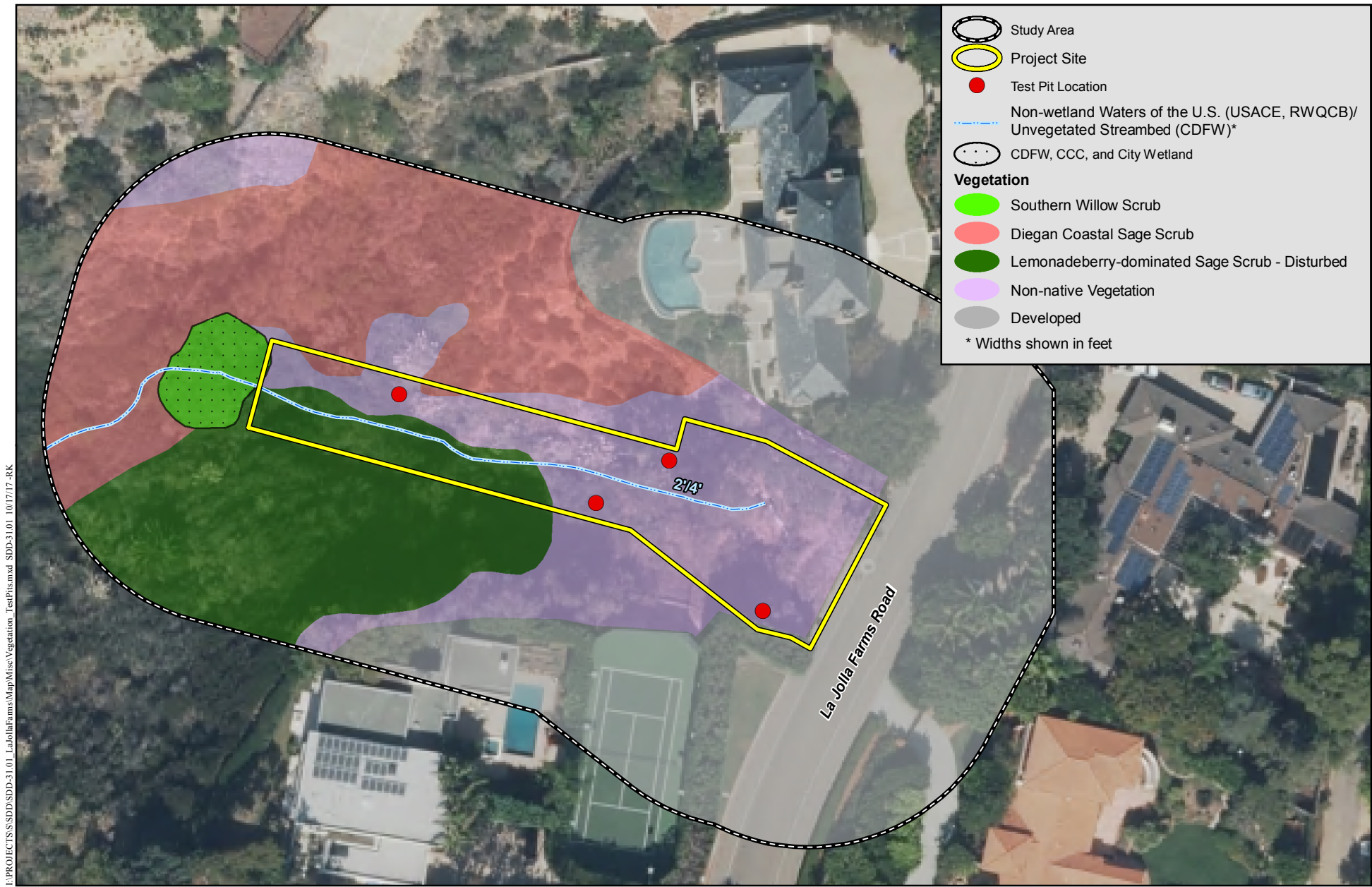


Figure 3



Vegetation and Jurisdictional Features/Test Pits

LA JOLLA FARMS OUTFALL REPAIR

Figure 4

I:\PROJECTS\SDD\SDD-31.01_LaJollaFarms\Map\Misc\Vegetation_TestPits.mxd SDD-31.01_10/17/17-RR

ATTACHMENT D

Photographs



PHOTOGRAPH 1
Site Overview, Facing West



PHOTOGRAPH 2
View of Drainage at the Beginning of the
Valley. Facing East

ATTACHMENT E

Native American Heritage Commission Correspondence

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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



November 9, 2017

Michael Taylor, President
NWB Environmental Services, LLC

Sent by E-mail: mtaylor@nwbenvironmental.com

RE: Proposed La Jolla Farms Outfall Repair Project, near the Community of Mission Valley; Del Mar USGS Quadrangle, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Taylor:

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
11/9/2017**

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande

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Kumeyaay

Inaja Band of Mission Indians

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Fax: (760) 747-8568

Kumeyaay

Campo Band of Mission Indians

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Campo, CA, 91906
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Kumeyaay

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Kumeyaay

Ewilaapaayp Tribal Office

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
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Fax: (619) 445-9126

Kumeyaay

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians

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Kumeyaay

Ewilaapaayp Tribal Office

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Kumeyaay

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Kumeyaay

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

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Kumeyaay

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Kumeyaay

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

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Kumeyaay

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation

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Kumeyaay

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.6 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 La Jolla Farms Outfall Repair Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
11/9/2017**

**Mesa Grande Band of Mission
Indians**

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Resources Representative
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**Mesa Grande Band of Mission
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mesagrandeband@msn.com

**Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
- Pauma & Yuima Reservation**

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
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**San Pasqual Band of Mission
Indians**

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**San Pasqual Band of Mission
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jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

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