



Historical Resources Survey for the  
Euclid Terrace Project  
San Diego, California

Prepared for  
Mr. Carlos Madrazo  
Euclid San Diego, LLC  
8543 Run of the Knolls  
San Diego, CA 92127

Prepared by  
RECON Environmental, Inc.  
3111 Camino del Rio North, Suite 600  
San Diego, CA 92108-5726  
P 619.308.9333

RECON Number 9215  
November 14, 2022

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

Carmen Zepeda-Herman, Project Archaeologist

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## ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE REPORT FORM

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### I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

This report summarizes the background information, methods, and results of the historical resources survey of the Euclid Terrace Project (project) in the city of San Diego, California. The project proposes the construction of 25 single-family residential units. The project is located within the Encanto community planning area, east of Interstate 805, and immediately east of South Euclid Avenue (Figure 1). The survey area is found on the Mission San Diego Land Grant, of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map, National City quadrangle (Figure 2; USGS 1996) and City of San Diego (City), Engineering and Development, City 800' scale map number 138-1761 (Figure 3). The project area equals approximately 3.0 acres within undeveloped land (Figure 4).

The project is subject to the City guidelines and regulations and may be subject to federal regulations if jurisdictional waters/wetlands are identified. To address both sets of regulations, a cultural resource survey was completed for the project.

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### II. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) consisted of approximately 3.0 acres (see Figure 4).

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### III. SETTING

#### Natural Environment (Past and Present)

The project area is located south of Chollas Valley. The majority of the project area consists of a north-facing slope with two ephemeral drainages that run along the northern perimeter and a portion of mesa top along the southern edge of the project area. The project area is surrounded by urban development in all directions. Elevations in the project area range from 118 feet above mean sea level to 166 feet above mean sea level.

One soil type, Huerhuero loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded, as mapped by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (1973), occurs within the project area. Huerhuero soils are characterized by moderately drained loams and have a clay subsoil at a depth of 12 inches and deeper. The Huerhuero soil series is typically used for range, truck crops, tomatoes, and flowers (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1973).

#### *Ethnography/History*

The prehistoric cultural sequence in San Diego County is generally conceived as comprising three basic periods: the Paleoindian, dated between about 11,500 and 8,500 years ago and manifested by the artifacts of the San Dieguito Complex; the Archaic, lasting from about 8,500 to 1,500 years ago (A.D. 450) and manifested by the cobble and core technology of the La Jolla Complex; and the Late Prehistoric, lasting from about 1,500 years ago to historic contact (i.e., A.D. 450 to 1769) and represented by the Cuyamaca Complex. This latest complex is marked by the appearance of ceramics, small arrow points, and cremation burial practices.

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

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 Jolla Complex sites. Along with an economic focus on gathering plant resources, the settlement system appears to have been more sedentary. The La Jolla Complex 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 argue for the importance of shellfish gathering to the coastal Archaic economy (True 1980).

Near the coast and in the Peninsular Mountains beginning approximately 1,500 years ago, patterns began to emerge which 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, 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).

#### *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 rancherias. A settlement system typically consisted of two or more seasonal villages with temporary camps radiating away from these central places (Cline 1984a, 1984b). 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 deserts 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. These employed 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; Meighan 1954; Spier 1923).

#### *Spanish/Mexican/American Periods*

The Spanish Period (1769–1821) represents a time of European exploration and settlement. San Diego was first settled by Spanish colonists in A.D. 1769, when the Mission San Diego de Alcalá and Presidio de San Diego were founded. 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 land grants were made to well-connected individuals.

In 1821, Mexico declared its independence from Spain. During the Mexican Period (1822–1848), the mission system was secularized by the Mexican government and these lands allowed for the dramatic expansion of the rancho system. The Mexican Period ended when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe–Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, concluding the Mexican-American War (1846–1848; Rolle 1998). The United States took over the northern half of Mexico as a result of the war, and California became a state in 1850. 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.

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, the population in San Diego County more than tripled (Pourade 1963). Development in the county was well under way with the beginnings of a recognizable downtown San Diego area and the gradual development of a number of outlying communities, many of which were established around previously defined ranchos and land grants. A rural community cultural pattern existed in San Diego County from approximately 1870 to 1930. These communities composed 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).

Between 1880 and 1910 San Diego's population tripled in size. The arrival of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe line from National City to Los Angeles via Oceanside and Fallbrook helped in the 1880s boom and connected San Diego to a transcontinental railroad in San Bernardino. Growth to outlying suburban areas was limited by the challenge of providing quick and inexpensive transportation to and from the suburban areas to downtown San Diego. Horse-drawn City stagecoach lines were the first solution to the mass transit problem. This was followed by street cars on rails pulled by horses, and then by cable-powered street cars. The San Diego StreetCar Company ran a horse-powered streetcar service starting in 1886. The cable-powered street cars were owned by the San Diego Cable Railway. John D. Spreckels bought the cable-powered street cars company and renamed it the San Diego Electric Railway Company in 1892 (Bevil 2007). After the automobile became more affordable, streetcar service was discontinued in 1949 and was replaced by buses along the same routes (Dodge 1960).

Encanto was platted in 1891 but development did not start until 1907 with the Richland Realty Company purchase of 1,100 acres (Page & Turnbill 2014). The City annexed Encanto in 1916. The popularity of automobiles allowed for settlement further from the city center. World Wars I and II brought an increase of people who settled in southeastern San Diego. Tract housing with few floor plan variations were constructed to meet the housing demand. Demographics also shifted because of restrictive zoning and discriminatory covenants in other parts of the city that resulted in segregated living conditions where a majority of San Diego's poor and non-white resided during the postwar era. The construction of State Route 94 and Interstates 5, 15, and 805 exacerbated the socioeconomic conditions. Today, southeastern San Diego remains ethnically diverse. Numerous infill and urban renewal projects are changing the built environment and historic character of southeastern San Diego (Page & Turnbill 2014).

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#### IV. STUDY METHODS

The cultural resources survey included both an archival search and an on-site foot survey of the project area. A records search with a one-mile radius buffer was requested from the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University in order to determine if previously recorded prehistoric or historic cultural resources

occur within the project area. Additionally, historic aerial photographs were reviewed to assist in identifying past ground disturbances.

A letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on October 19, 2021 requesting they search their files to identify spiritually significant and/or sacred sites and traditional use areas in the proposed project vicinity. The NAHC was also asked to provide a list of local Native American tribes, bands, or individuals who may have concerns or interests in the cultural resources of the proposed project.

The field survey was conducted the morning of October 13, 2021, by RECON archaeologist Carmen Zepeda-Herman. Shuluuk Linton, a Native American representative from Red Tail Environmental conducted the field survey the afternoon of October 13, 2021. The spacing between transects was ten meters. The project area was inspected for evidence of archaeological materials such as flaked and ground stone tools, ceramics, milling features, and historic features. Photographs and field notes were taken to document the environmental setting and general conditions.

## V. RESULTS OF STUDY

### Record Search/Previous Work

The records search indicates that there have been various historical resource investigations within a one-mile radius of the project (Confidential Attachment). Five of these investigations crossed the project area. The records search also lists 23 cultural resources recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area of which four are prehistoric resources, one is an isolated prehistoric artifact, one is an isolated historic artifact, and 17 are historic-era resources (Table 1). Prehistoric resources include lithic and shell scatters; historic resources consist of multi- and single-family properties, foundations, walls/adobe brick, and trash scatters. No previously recorded cultural resources occur within the project area.

Primary #	Trinomial #	Site Type	Period	Recording Events
P-37-010252	CA-SDI-010252	Foundations	Historic	1990 (Robbins-Wade); 2017 (AECOM)
P-37-011959	CA-SDI-011959	Lithic, shell scatter	Prehistoric	1990 (Gross et al.)
P-37-011960	CA-SDI-011960	Shell scatter	Prehistoric	1990 (Gross et al.); 2008 (Giletti et al.)
P-37-014217	CA-SDI-014049	Trash scatter	Historic	1995 (Brian F. Smith & Associates)
P-37-016029	CA-SDI-014599	Lithic, shell scatter	Prehistoric	1998 (Gallegos)
P-37-016296	CA-SDI-014788	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	1998 (Tierra Environmental)
P-37-016298	CA-SDI-014790	Trash scatter	Historic	1998 (Tierra Environmental)
P-37-017160		Single-family property	Historic	1999 (City SD, Planning Dpt.)
P-37-017654		Single-family property	Historic	1999 (Affinis)
P-37-017655		Multi-family property	Historic	1999 (Affinis)
P-37-018886		Foundations, trash scatter	Historic	2000 (Heritage Resources)
P-37-018965	CA-SDI-015790	Trash scatter	Historic	2000 (Brian F. Smith & Assoc.)

**Table 1**  
**Cultural Resources within One-Mile of APE**

Primary #	Trinomial #	Site Type	Period	Recording Events
P-37-022029		Single-family property	Historic	1983 (Caltrans)
P-37-026909	CA-SDI-017596	Trash scatter	Historic	2005 (Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.)
P-37-027351	CA-SDI-017874	Foundations, trash scatter	Historic	2006 (Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.)
P-37-028488		Crematorium: Chapel of Chimes	Historic	1998 (Bignell)
P-37-028964		Isolate: metate	Prehistoric	2007 (ASM Affiliates, Inc.)
P-37-032607		Isolate: jar, jug	Historic	2012 (Brian F. Smith & Associates)
P-37-032678	CA-SDI-020704	Trash scatter	Historic	2012 (Brian F. Smith & Associates)
P-37-032916		Educational building	Historic	2012 (ICF International)
P-37-035565		Commercial building	Historic	2013 (Crawford Historic Services)
P-37-036632		Walls, adobe brick	Historic	2017 (Shannon Foglia, AECOM)
P-37-037045		Single-family property	Historic	2018 (LSA)

A response letter from the NAHC was received on December 2, 2021, indicating the results of the search of the Sacred Lands File for the project area were negative. The NAHC provided a list of twenty Native American contacts who may have an interest in the project.

Review of historic aerial photographs indicate that the housing tracts to the north and south were in place by 1953, the earliest available photograph. By 1964, the mesa top along the south end had been graded and started eroding. The residential development to the west was completed by 2000 as noted in that photograph (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2021).

### Survey Results

The survey resulted in finding no cultural material. Ground visibility on the north-facing slope averaged 40 percent and was covered in recently mowed grass and weeds (Photograph 1). The western portion of the north-facing slope is over 25 percent, an area generally lacking the potential of holding significant cultural material due to its steepness. Rodent hole backdirt piles on less steep areas were examined for evidence of subsurface cultural material. Modern trash including concrete blocks, brick, metal fragments, glass fragments, and rubber tires was scattered throughout the project area. Imprints of heavy equipment tracks were observed on the slope as well as tractor push piles. The southeastern corner had 90 percent ground visibility and eroded gullies with exposed cobbles (Photograph 2). Topsoil has eroded away from this area. Evidence of a recent fire was observed in the ephemeral drainage area. An east/west dirt trail crosses the project area. Based on the topography of the project area incorporating a steep slope and a graded mesa top, the project area is considered to have a low likelihood of containing intact cultural deposits.

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## VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

### Regulatory Framework

A key consideration for management is whether cultural resources are eligible for inclusion on the NRHP or the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). A resource must qualify under one or more criteria in order to be considered eligible for listing.

A property that qualifies for the NRHP is considered significant in terms of the planning process under the NHPA, National Environmental Policy Act, and other federal mandates. The National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 60.4) provides guidance in determining a property's eligibility for listing on the NRHP. This states that the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or,
- C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history [36 CFR 60.4].

To be eligible, sites must also have integrity. For Criteria A, B, and C, integrity means that the property must evoke the resource's period of significance to a non-historian or non-archaeologist. If site materials have been removed or vandalized to the extent that an ordinary citizen can no longer envision or grasp the historic activities that took place there, the site is said to lack integrity (National Park Service 1997:45). Typically, archaeological sites qualify for eligibility under Criterion D, research potential, so integrity in this case means that the deposits are intact and undisturbed enough to make a meaningful data contribution to regional research issues.

According to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), a significant impact is a project effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. Adverse changes include physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings resulting in the impairment of the resource's significance (Sec. 15064.5.4b, CEQA Guidelines). Mitigation measures are required for adverse effects on significant historical resources (Sec. 21083.2 CEQA Code).

State criteria are those listed in CEQA and used to determine whether a historic resource qualifies for the CRHR. CEQA also recognizes resources listed in a local historic register or deemed significant in a historical resource survey. Some resources that do not meet these criteria may still be historically significant for the purposes of CEQA.

A resource may be listed in the CRHR if it is significant at the federal, state, or local level under one of more of the four criteria listed below.

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

2. Are associated with the lives of persons important to the nation or to California's 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 of the state or 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.

CEQA also recognizes resources listed in a local historic register or deemed significant in a historical resource survey. Some resources that do not meet the above criteria may still be historically significant for the purposes of CEQA (Section 15064.5[a][4]).

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 of San Diego's Historic Resources Regulations (HRR). The HRR has 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 NHPA of 1966. The intent of the City's guidelines is to ensure consistency in the identification, evaluation, preservation/mitigation, and development of the City's historical resources.

The criteria used by the City to determine significance for historical 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 which 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).

**Recommendations**

The historical resources survey summarized herein satisfies the study and documentation requirements identified by qualified staff from the City's Planning Department pursuant to the Land Development Manual Historical Resources Guidelines, and is consistent with the goals and policies of the City's General Plan. As such, the efforts to identify and document historical resources in the APE for the project determined that the project would have no impact on previously recorded prehistoric cultural resources or historic properties. No cultural resources were found during the survey. The possibility of significant historical resources or historic properties being present within the project area is considered low. The majority of the project area is on a steep slope considered to have a low potential for holding significant cultural resources and the mesa top has been graded in the past and is highly disturbed. RECON recommends no further cultural resources work; construction monitoring is not recommended.

VII. SOURCES CONSULTED	DATE
National Register of Historic Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: October 2021
California Register of Historical Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: October 2021
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: October 2021
Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: October 2021

**VIII. CERTIFICATION**

Preparer: Carmen Zepeda-Herman	Principal Investigator
Signature: 	Date: November 14, 2022

## IX. ATTACHMENTS

### Bibliography

Attached

### Maps

Figure 1: Regional Location

Figure 2: Project Location on USGS Map

Figure 3: Project Location on City 800' Map

Figure 4: Project Location on Aerial Photograph

### Photographs

Photograph 1: Overview of Project with Burned Vegetation in Drainage, Looking East

Photograph 2: Eroded Area, Looking Northwest

### Native American Heritage Commission Correspondence

### Personnel Qualifications (Include resumes if not already on file with the City.)

Resumes are already on file with the City.

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## X. CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT (Bound Separately)

Record search results

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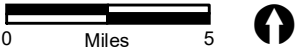
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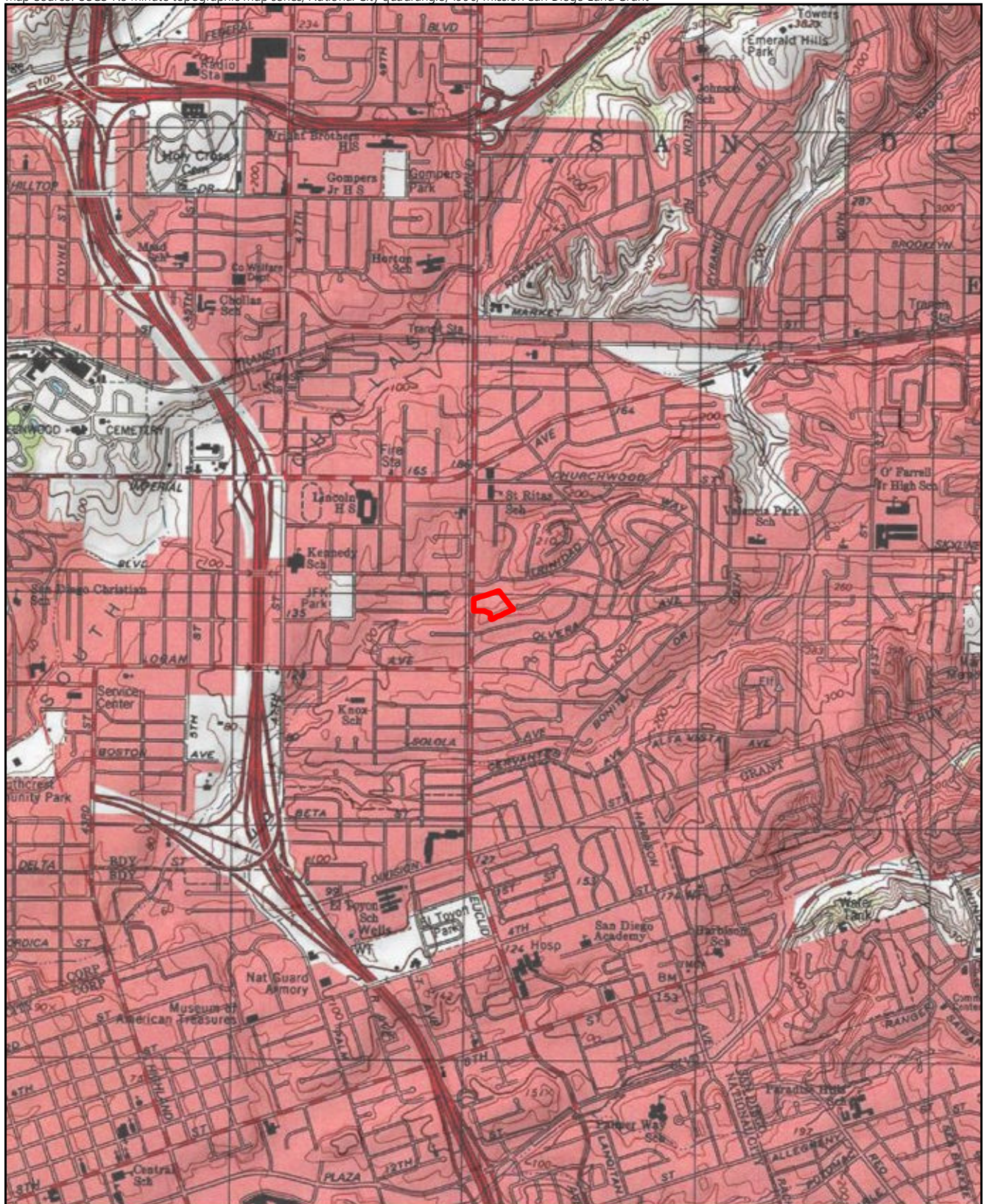
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 Project Location

FIGURE 1  
Regional Location



 Project Boundary

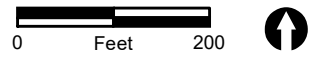
FIGURE 2  
Project Location on USGS Map



 Project Boundary

FIGURE 3

Project Location on City 800' Map



 Project Boundary

FIGURE 4  
Project Location on Aerial Photograph





PHOTOGRAPH 1  
Overview of Project with Burned Vegetation in Drainage, Looking East



PHOTOGRAPH 2  
Eroded Area, Looking Northwest

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

December 2, 2021

Carmen Zepeda-Herman  
RECON Environmental, Inc.

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

### Re: Euclid Terrace Project, San Diego County

Dear Ms. Zepeda-Herman:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Atebery**  
Karuk

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

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

COMMISSIONER  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

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  
12/2/2021**

**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**

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

**Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians**

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

**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) 368 - 4382  
Fax: (619) 445-9126  
ceo@ebki-nsn.gov

**Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians**

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

**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

**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

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**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
12/2/2021**

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay  
Nation**

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

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay  
Nation**

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

**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

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**CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS**

Are Not for Public Review