Appendix E

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Phase II Testing and Evaluation of the 98-acre Alpine Park Project

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND PHASE II TESTING AND EVALUATION OF THE 98-ACRE ALPINE PARK PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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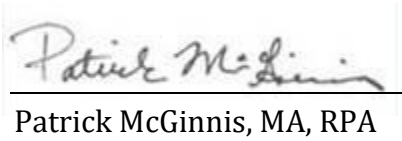

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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

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Client:	County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation
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Report Title:	*Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory of 98-Acre Alpine Park Project, San Diego County, California*
Type of Study:	Phase I Survey and Inventory
New Sites:	0
Updated Sites:	P-37-005199/CA-SDI-5199, P-37-030429/CA-SDI-19332, P-37-030430/CA-SDI-19333, P-37-012236/CA-SDI-12236
USGS Quadrangle:	Alpine, California: 7.5' series (1:24,000)
Acreage:	98 acres (92 acres intensively surveyed; 6 acres visually inspected)
Keywords:	Phase I and II Survey and Testing; pedestrian survey; Phase II Test and Evaluation; Wright's Field; Alpine Park; flaked stone; ground stone; bedrock milling

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

B.P.	before present
ca.	circa
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
cimuL	consanguineal kin group
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation
GPS	Global Positioning System
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historical Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
Property	Assessor's Parcel Number 404-170-61-00
RMP	Resource Management Plan
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SLF	Sacred Lands File
USGS	United States Geological Survey

Executive Summary

ICF has completed a Phase I cultural resources survey and inventory of Assessor's Parcel Number 404-170-61-00 (Property), totaling approximately 98 acres in support of the effort to create a community park tentatively called Alpine Park within the community of Alpine in east San Diego County (Project). The Property is adjacent to the Back Country Land Trust's Wright Field Preserve on South Grade Road. The County acquired the Property in early 2019. The current cultural resource survey was completed to identify and map existing resources within the Property and to provide the County of San Diego's Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) with management information for handling potentially significant cultural resources. These measures include preservation recommendations, protective measures, and potential interpretive and educational opportunities.

The Phase I inventory and Phase II test and evaluation was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and guidance from the County of San Diego's *Cultural Resources Report Format and Guidelines for Determining Significance* (2007). The purpose of this report is to provide an inventory of cultural resources located within the Property and to provide future management considerations for potentially significant cultural resources. The Phase I inventory involved a records search, literature review, archival research, Native American consultation, historic map checks, field surveys, and resource documentation. Areas exceeding 20 percent slope were surveyed based on professional judgment; accordingly, the areas principally surveyed were those with a slope gradient of less than 20 percent. Only the 5.83 acres at the northeast corner of the property were too steep to safely survey on foot. Field notes and digital photographs detailing conditions and survey results are on file at the San Diego office of ICF.

ICF conducted a cultural resources records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University on April 24, 2019. The SCIC cultural resources records search indicated that 26 cultural resources have been recorded within 0.25 mile of the Property, 4 of which are plotted within the Property. Of these 26 resources, 20 are prehistoric resources, 5 are historic period resource, and 1 is a multicomponent resource.

The survey of the property relocated the four previously recorded cultural resources and did not identify any new cultural resources. The four resources reported within the Property consist of three prehistoric resources—bedrock milling sites (CA-SDI-5199, CA-SDI-19332 and CA-SDI-19333)—and one historic house complex archaeological site (CA-SDI-12236). One of the prehistoric resources (CA-SDI-5199) has been previously tested and determined to be ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The remaining two (CA-SDI-19332 and CA-SDI-19333) were tested and evaluated to determine whether subsurface deposits are present, to define site boundaries and assess resource significance. No subsurface deposits or other related artifacts or features were identified during testing and the resources are evaluated as not eligible for the NRHP, CRHR or Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register). Historic site CA-SDI-12236 was relocated and found to be in poor condition. The presence and nature of any subsurface component of the site CA-SDI-12236 is unknown; therefore, their potential significance is unknown until testing is conducted at the site. Field notes and photographs are on file at ICF. No artifacts were collected during this survey. DPR forms for each resource, documented in Appendix D of this report, will be submitted to the SCIC of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at San Diego State University when the report is finalized.

Chapter 1
Introduction

1.1 Project Description

ICF has completed a Phase I cultural resources survey and Phase II test and evaluation of Assessor's Parcel Number 404-170-61-00 (Property), totaling approximately 98 acres, in support of an effort to create a community park, tentatively called Alpine Park, within the community of Alpine in east San Diego County (Project). The Property is adjacent to the Back Country Land Trust's Wright Field Preserve on South Grade Road. The County acquired the Property in early 2019.

The Property is located within the Alpine 7.5 minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle in Township 15 South, Range 2 East, in section 34.

The Phase I study consisted of archival research, Native American consultation, and archaeological field surveys. ICF archaeologists were able to survey a total of 92 acres (approximately 94 percent) of the Property. By contract agreement, attempts to survey areas exceeding 20 percent slope were based on professional judgment that considered safety issues and the probability that resources would not be present on steep slopes. Approximately 6 acres (5.8 percent) of the Property have slopes greater than 20 percent. However, some of these areas were included in the survey to gain access to other areas with less than 20 percent slope. Identified resources were recorded, and previously recorded sites were updated using State of California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Primary Record and Location Map forms, as stipulated by the contract. The Phase II test and evaluation conducted test excavations to evaluate the potential significance of two prehistoric resources for their eligibility for the NRHP, CRHR, and Local Register.

Four previously recorded resources were identified within the Property, and they were all relocated during the current survey. No new or previously unidentified cultural resources were found during the current survey. Significance testing was not performed on any of the identified resources because at this time it is not known if any sites will be impacted because of property improvements or management decisions. However, this report contains management guidelines for potentially significant cultural resources, including preservation recommendations, protective measures, and potential interpretive and educational opportunities.

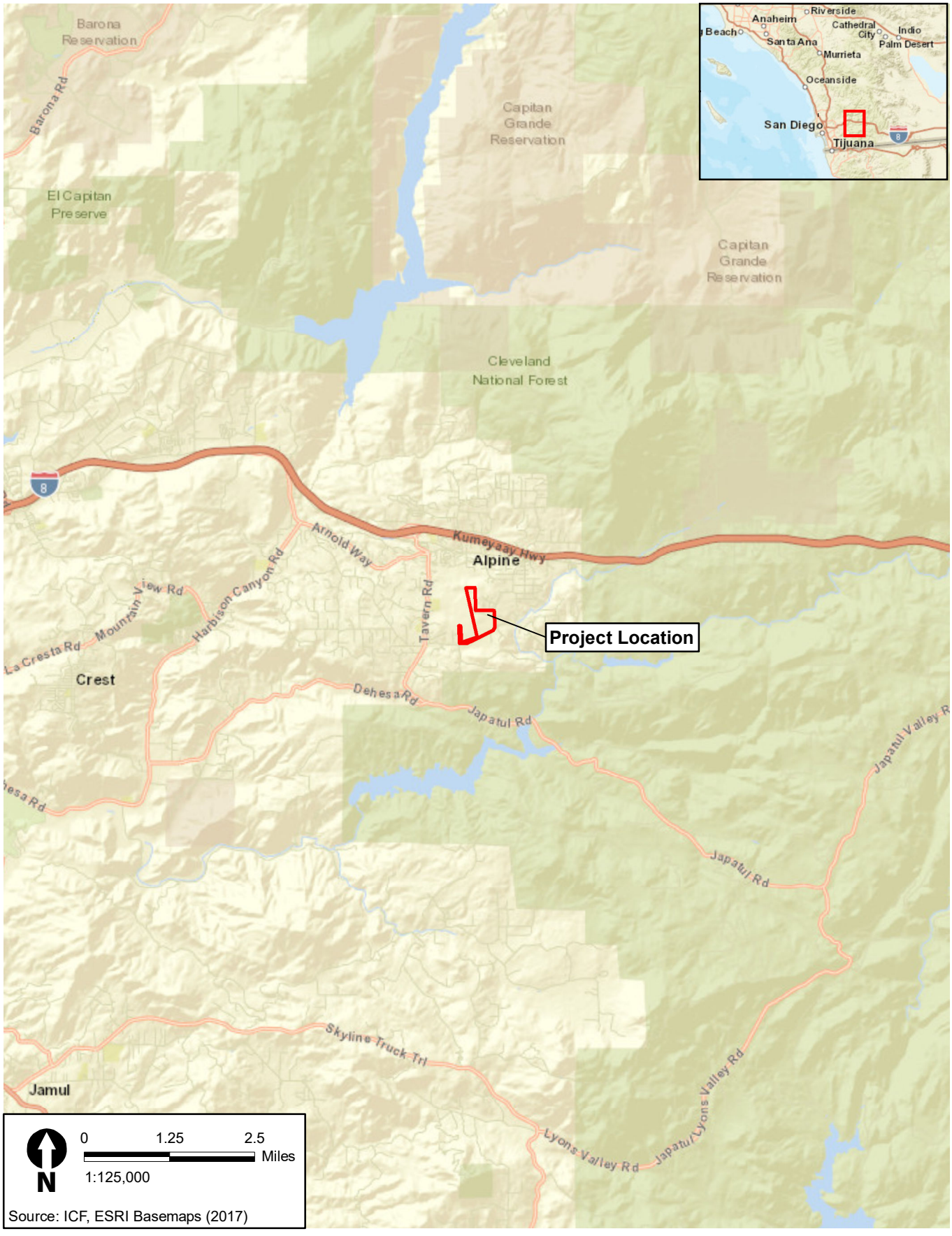

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Figure 1
Regional Location Map
Alpine Park Project

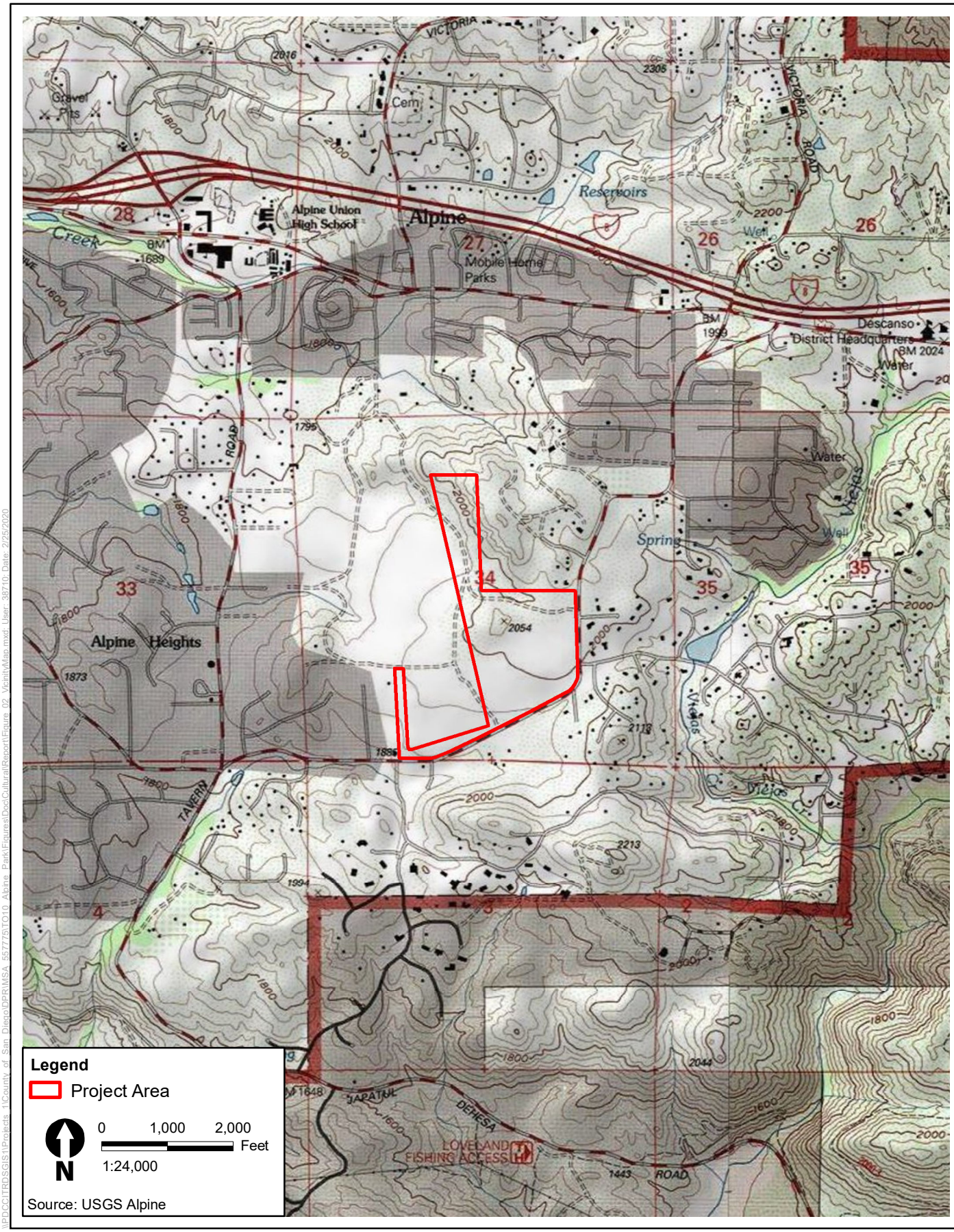

Figure 2
Project Vicinity Map
Alpine Park Project

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Chapter 2
Background

2.1 Existing Conditions

2.1.1 Geography

The Property is located at elevations ranging from approximately 1,886 to 2,054 feet above mean sea level. The geography of the Property includes steep hills with rolling knoll tops on the eastern half and abundant bedrock outcrops (Figures 2 and 3). The Property also includes rolling grasslands, and openings in coastal sage scrub and Engelmann oak woodlands.

2.1.2 Geology and Soils

The Property lies within the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of California, a region characterized by northwest-trending faults and structural blocks with intervening valleys. Regional geologic maps for the area indicate that bedrock underlying the Property is situated atop three distinct geologic categories: pre-Cretaceous metamorphic rocks, Cretaceous granitic rocks, and Eocene sedimentary rocks. The pre-Cretaceous rocks consist of various metamorphic types. The granitic rocks, consisting of granite, granodiorite, and gabbro, are part of the southern California batholith in the area.

The Project is within a small area of Eocene non-marine sedimentary rock (e.g., Poway conglomerate), surrounded by Mesozoic basic intrusive rock (gabbro and diorite) and Mesozoic granitic rocks (Kennedy and Larson 1975). The soils mapped for the Property are Bosanko stony clay, 5 to 9 percent slopes; Fallbrook rocky sandy loam, 9 to 30 percent slopes, eroded; Cienaba very rocky coarse sandy loam, 30 to 75 percent slopes; and Cienaba-Fallbrook rock sandy loams, 9 to 30 percent slopes, eroded (USDA 1973). These soils generally support annual grasses and forbs, flattop buckwheat, chamise, California sagebrush, and oak or broadleaf chaparral (USDA 1973).

2.1.3 Biology

As noted above, the Property includes rolling grasslands, and openings in coastal sage scrub and Engelmann oak woodlands. Prehistorically, animal life in and within the vicinity of the Property likely included large to medium mammals, such as grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos horribilis*) and black bear (*Ursus americanus*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), ringtail (*Bassariscus asutus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*). Numerous species of smaller mammals were also present, including jack rabbit (*Lepus californicus*), brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), and several species of mice and rats (Burt and Grossenheider 1976). Other animals included numerous predatory bird species, such as red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*), as well as western pond turtles (*Clemmys marmorata*) and several species of lizards and snakes (Peterson 1961;

Stebbins 1966). During the current survey, ground squirrels (Marmotini sp.) and several red-tailed hawk and other bird species were observed.

2.2 Cultural Setting

The following cultural history outlines and briefly describes the area's known prehistoric cultural traditions, its historic occupation and land use, and an historic overview of the Property.

2.2.1 Prehistoric Period

The approximately 10,000 years of documented prehistory of the San Diego region has often been divided into three periods: the Early Prehistoric Period (San Dieguito complex), Archaic Period (Millingstone Horizon, Encinitas tradition, La Jolla and Pauma complexes), and Late Prehistoric Period (Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes).

Early Prehistoric Period Complexes

The Early Prehistoric Period encompasses the earliest documented human habitation in the region; the San Dieguito complex is the earliest reliably dated occupation of the area. The assemblage of artifacts associated with this complex has been studied and elaborated upon extensively (Rogers 1939, 1945, 1966; Warren and True (1961), Warren (1967); Moriarty (1969, 1987). The complex correlates with Wallace's (1955) Early Man Horizon, and Warren subsequently defined a broader San Dieguito tradition (1968). The earliest component of the Harris Site (CA-SDI-149/316/4935B) is located along the San Dieguito River northwest of the Property and is characteristic of the San Dieguito complex (Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961). Artifacts from the lower levels of the site include leaf-shaped knives, ovoid bifaces, flake tools, choppers, core, and pebble hammerstones, and several types of scrapers, crescents, and short-bladed shouldered points (Warren and True 1961, Warren 1966). Little evidence for the San Dieguito Complex/Early Man Horizon has been discovered north of San Diego County.

Some researchers interpret the San Dieguito complex as having a primarily, but not exclusively, hunting subsistence orientation (Warren 1967, 1968, 1987; Warren et al. 1998). Others see a more diversified San Dieguito subsistence system as possibly ancestral to, or as a developmental stage for, the subsequent, predominantly gathering-oriented complex denoted as the La Jolla/Pauma complex (cf. Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1985, 1987, 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

Archaic Period Complexes

In the southern coastal region of California, the Archaic Period dates from circa (ca.) 8600 years before present (BP) to ca. 1300 BP (Warren et al. 1998). Archaic Period La Jolla/Pauma complexes have been identified from the content of archaeological site assemblages found dating to this period. These assemblages occur at a range of coastal and inland sites and appear to indicate that a relatively stable and sedentary hunting and gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, was present in the coastal and immediately inland areas of San Diego County for more than 7,000 years. La Jolla/Pauma complex sites are considered to be part of Warren's (1968) Encinitas tradition and Wallace's (1955) Millingstone Horizon. The inland, or Pauma complex, aspect of this culture lacks shellfish remains, but is otherwise similar to the coastal La Jolla complex and may, therefore,

simply represent a non-coastal expression of the La Jolla complex (True 1958, 1980; True and Beemer 1982).

The content of Archaic Period La Jolla/Pauma site assemblages is characterized by manos and metates, shell middens, terrestrial and marine mammal remains, burials, rock features, cobble-based tools at coastal sites, and the increased presence of hunting equipment and quarry-based tools at inland sites. Artifact assemblages can also include bone tools, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, plummets, biface points/knives, Elko-eared dart points, and beads made of stone, bone, and shell. Beginning approximately 5500 BP and continuing during the latter half of the Archaic Period, evidence of hunting and the gathering and processing of acorns gradually increases through the area. The evidence in the archaeological record consists of artifacts such as dart points and the mortar and pestle, which are essentially absent during the early Archaic Period. The initial and subsequent increasing use of these technologies during the middle and late Archaic Period constitutes a major transition in how the prehistoric populations interacted with their environment in the southern coastal region. The period of this shift, from ca. 4000 to 1300 BP, has been designated as the Final Archaic Period (Warren et al. 1998).

Late Prehistoric Period Complexes

In the San Diego area, the Late Prehistoric Period has been described as a time characterized by an increased number of sites, as well as "many technological innovations, and new patterns in material culture and belief systems" (McDonald and Eighmey 1998:III-1). This description, in fact, aptly describes the period for the entire San Diego County area. The archaeological record documents changes in tool and ornament types, burial practices, and site location choices that vary from those documented for the earlier periods, as described below.

As with the earlier periods, archaeologists have defined distinctive complexes for the Late Prehistoric Period prehistoric cultures of the area. Two complexes have been defined for the protohistoric occupants of the area: San Luis Rey is identified in the southern Orange, western Riverside, and northern San Diego Counties area; the Cuyamaca is identified in southern San Diego County (Meighan 1954; True 1966, 1970; True et al. 1974). The San Luis Rey complex is believed to be the progenitor of the Shoshonean-speaking peoples (Luiseño/Juaneño culture) living in the area at the time of historic contact in northern San Diego County, referred to as San Luis Rey of Shoshonean origin (Koerper 1979). Peoples of southern San Diego County (Cuyamaca, Yuman) are believed to be the ancestors of the Hokan-speaking Diegueño or Kumeyaay (Ipai/Tipai) occupying southern San Diego County at contact. The demarcation line between the San Luis Rey complex and the Cuyamaca complex is believed to be near the historic separation of the tribal territories of the Luiseño/Juaneño and Diegueño. It is highly unlikely, however, that the boundary remained static over time. During late prehistoric times, the Property would have been within the area commonly associated with the archaeologically defined Cuyamaca complex.

2.2.2 Historic Period

By common convention, prehistory ended and historic cultural activities began within what is now San Diego County between the late 1500s and mid-1770s. These cultural activities provide a record of Spanish, Mexican, and American rule, occupation, and land use. An abbreviated history of this area is presented to provide a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources within the Property.

Spanish Period

The historic period in California began with the early explorations of Juan Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo came ashore on what is now Point Loma to claim the land for Spain and gave it the name San Miguel. Sixty years passed before another European, Sebastían Vizcaíno, entered the bay on November 10, 1602, and gave it the name San Diego (Pourade 1960:49, 66). Although both expeditions encountered native inhabitants, there appears to have been little or no interaction. Kumeyaay oral tradition does not offer a native perspective on these encounters.

The Spanish period extended from 1769 to 1821. It encompassed early exploration and subsequent establishment of the Presidio of San Diego and Mission San Diego (1769), Mission San Juan Capistrano (1776), and Mission San Luis Rey (1798). During this period, Spanish colonists introduced horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, corn, wheat, olives, and other agricultural goods and implements, as well as new architecture and methods of building construction. Located on Presidio Hill, San Diego's original Spanish settlement consisted of a presidio (fort) and a chapel that also served as Alta California's first mission. In 1769 an expedition headed by Gaspar de Portolá traveled north from the Presidio de San Diego to extend the Spanish Empire from Baja California into Alta California by seeking out locations for a chain of presidios and missions in the area. From its original outpost on what is now Presidio Hill, Mission San Diego de Alcalá was moved to roughly its current site in Mission Valley in 1774. In November 1774, the mission was attacked by Tipay warriors from south of the San Diego River who razed the mission and killed Father Luis Jayme and two others. The mission was rebuilt in 1775, and although it was one of the least successful missions in the chain of California missions, it firmly established Spain's presence in the region (Sandos 2004:42–43, 56–68).

Despite such expansion, and amid the growing wealth accumulated by the missions, Spanish colonists maintained an ultimately tenuous grip on the region. While missions such as San Diego and San Luis Rey flourished economically, threats from within and without increasingly undermined political stability. Indigenous populations declined dramatically due to disease, overwork, and the missions' campaigns to end native ways of life. Instances of native resistance to Spanish authority multiplied across Alta California. Mariners with allegiances to competing colonial powers and trapper-explorers from the east and north increasingly challenged the authority of officials and priests whose problems were of little interest to officials in Spain, which was embroiled in European conflict and declining as a major power. (Pourade 1961:176-177; Bean and Rawls 2003:48–52, 54–56.)

Mexican Period

The Mexican Period in San Diego began with Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821 and ended in 1848 with the conclusion of the Mexican-American War and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. During this period, most Spanish laws and practices continued until shortly before secularization of the missions in the mid-1830s. Former Presidio soldiers became civilian residents who populated the Pueblo of San Diego, which was established during this period. Transportation routes were expanded. Economic activity centered upon agriculture and livestock-raising for subsistence and localized markets, as well as hide and tallow production for the international market. (Pourade 1961:171,182–186; Pourade 1963:11–16; Sherman 2001:23.)

Approximately 500 private rancho land grants were made under Mexican rule by Governors Juan Batista Alvarado, Manuel Micheltorena, and Pío Pico, mostly after secularization of the missions.

Although many Native Americans were forced to work on Mexican ranchos they lived near, those living farther inland and away from the ranchos were able to maintain their way of life longer. Some former mission neophytes organized pueblos and attempted to live within Mexican law and society. The most successful of these was the Pueblo of San Pasqual, established in the San Pasqual Valley, south of the Project area, by Kumeyaay who were no longer able to live at the Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Farris 1997; Bean and Rawls 2003:58–63). Two ranchos were established south of the Property, including the 12,653-acre El Rincón del Diablo Rancho, which appears to have been granted in 1843 to Don Juan Batista Alvarado, a prominent government official, and Rancho Los Vallecitos De San Marcos, granted in 1840 to Don José María Alvarado (Moyer 1969:22, 44).

American Period

In principle, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo protected the rights of the Hispanic population of Californios who owned property during the Mexican period. In practice, however, the legal process for vetting land claims that was set into motion by the Land Commission established in 1851, combined with the mounting debts of many rancho owners, allowed American and other newcomers to take possession of nearly all the rancho lands originally granted to Californios (Bean and Rawls 2003:142–147).

The first reservations in San Diego County, the San Pasqual, and Pala Reservations, were established in the 1870s and served to offset encroachment by an increasing number of Anglo-American settlers who fenced land for farms and ranches that Native Americans had traditionally used for hunting and gathering. As an alternative to moving to reservations, some of the region's native peoples acculturated to Anglo-Americans' comparatively sedentary and increasingly dominant agricultural way of life (Carrico 2008).

The Viejas Reservation is located 3 miles northeast of the Property and the Sycuan Reservation is located 4 miles to the southwest. The Sycuan Reservation was established by Executive Order in 1875 on a 1-square-mile tract in Dehesa Valley west of the Property. The Viejas Reservation was established in 1934 on the former Baron Long Ranch after the Kumeyaay were evicted from the Capitan Grande Reservation (est. 1875) after politicians from San Diego successfully lobbied Congress to remove the people to create El Capitan Reservoir for the City of San Diego. Viejas was one of two reservations established for the former Capitan Grande people, the other being Barona Reservation (Carrico 2008).

2.2.3 Historic Overview of the Property

Research yielded no evidence of substantial built-environment resource development within the Property area during the historic period. The first historic ownership of the Property was when it was incorporated into the mission lands of Mission San Diego Alcala. Mission lands were appropriated for use as grazing land and growing crops. A map of the area from 1846 indicates the Property was at that time being used for growing grain. After the secularization of the missions in the 1830s, the mission lands were divided among those favored by the Mexican Governors of California. In 1846 a land grant that included all of Alpine was granted to Ramon and Leandro Osuna as part of a 13,000-acre rancho called Rancho Valle de las Viejas y Mesa del Arroz. However, the Osunas were absentee landholders and unable to establish their claim, and 8,877 acres were sold to Don Jose Antonio Aguirre, who retained ownership until 1862. The land went through several owners in the years afterwards, and settlement in Alpine did not become seriously established until the arrival of German and Swiss immigrants in the1880s. The Property remained undeveloped until

it was purchased as part of a larger farm by Sydney and Anna Wright in 1920. The Wrights lived on the property until 1957. The remains of their home are in the northwest corner of the Property. Since that time the Property has been subject to a variety of proposed development plans that were never brought to fruition. The Property remains undeveloped and has been used for years as unofficial recreational open space by nearby residents.

2.3 Ethnography

2.3.1 Kumeyaay

The Property is situated in the traditional territory of the people known to the Spaniards as the Diegueño, a term derived from the San Diego Mission Alcalá, with which these people came to be associated. This term was later adopted by anthropologists (Kroeber 1925) and further divided into the southern and northern Diegueño. Shipek (1982) initiated use of a Yuman language term, "Kumeyaay," for the people formerly designated as the Diegueño. The Kumeyaay are traditionally considered to be a collector/hunting society characterized by central-based nomadism.

The linguistic and language boundaries, as seen by Shipek (1982), subsume the Yuman speakers into a single nomenclature, the Kumeyaay, a name applied previously to the mountain Tipai or Southern Diegueño by Lee (1937), while Almstedt (1974:1) noted that Ipai applied to the Northern Diegueño with Tipai and Kumeyaay for the Southern Diegueño. However, Luomala (1978:592) has suggested that while these groups consisted of over 30 patrilineal clans, no singular tribal name was used, and thus referred to the Yuman-speaking people as Ipai/Tipai (Carrico 1998:V-3–V-7).

As with most hunting-gathering societies (Service 1966:33), Kumeyaay social organization was formed in terms of kinship. More specifically, the Kumeyaay possessed a patrilocal type of band organization with band exogamy (marriage outside of one's band) and virilocal marital residence (the married couple integrates into the male's band). The band is often considered as synonymous with a village or ranchería, which is a political entity. Following White (1963), Almstedt (1980:45) has suggested that the term ranchería be applied to both a social and geographical unit, as well as to the particular population and territory held in common by a native group or band. She also stressed that the territory for a ranchería might comprise a 30-square-mile area. Many households would constitute a village or ranchería, and several villages were part of a much larger social system, usually referred to as a consanguineal kin group (cimuL). The cimuL is typically an exogamous, multilocal, patrilineal descent unit, often widely dispersed in local lineage. The members of the cimuL do not intermarry because of their presumed common ancestry, but they maintain close relations and often share territory and resources (Sahlins 1968:23; Service 1971:105–106; Luomala 1963:287–289).

Other researchers have designated the San Diego River as a natural feature that divides the Kumeyaay between those people living north of it, the Ipai (Northern Diegueño), and those south of it and into Baja California, the Tipai (Southern Diegueño) (Langdon 1975:64–70; Hedges 1975:71–83). With a history stretching back at least 2,000 years, the Kumeyaay, at the point of contact, were, as described by Carrico, settled in permanent villages or rancherías with strong alliances. Carrico has indicated the possible locations for a number of these villages in the San Diego County area (Carrico 1998).

Although the Kumeyaay exploited a large variety of terrestrial and marine food sources, emphasis was placed on acorn procurement and processing, as well as the capture of rabbit and deer. Shipek (1989) has strongly suggested that the Kumeyaay, or at least some bands of the Kumeyaay, were practicing proto-agriculture at the time of Spanish contact. While Shipek's evidence is difficult to verify, the Kumeyaay were certainly adept land and resource managers, with a history of intensive plant husbandry.

The Kumeyaay practiced many forms of spiritualism with the assistance of shamans (kuessay) and cimuL leaders. Spiritual leaders were not elected, nor did they inherit their position; they achieved status because they knew all the songs involved in ceremonies (Shipek 1991) and had an inclination toward the supernatural. Important Kumeyaay ceremonies included male and female puberty rites, the fire ceremony, the whirling dance, the eclipse ceremony, the eagle dance, and the cremation ceremony, as well as the yearly mourning ceremony (Spier 1923:311–326). The primary ceremonial direction among the Kumeyaay is east, with rock art and entrances to ceremonial enclosures usually facing this direction (Kroeber 1925:717). The Kumeyaay are the only California tribe known to possess a color-direction system, with white representing the east, green-blue the south, black the west, and red the north (Kroeber 1925:717).

2.4 Previous Research in the Area

2.4.1 Prominent Studies

Previous research in the area has included both archaeological and historical studies. In addition to early historical accounts, several of which were cited above in Section 2.2, *Cultural Setting*, cultural resources studies associated with regulatory compliance for CEQA and/or for federal regulations, such as the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA), have been conducted on, or in the vicinity of, the Property.

The results from these local studies indicate a temporary occupation of the local area over a long period of time. It seems probable that the prehistoric sites and isolates already recorded within the Property represent elements of a settlement pattern connected with the repeated occupation, through time, of the areas of the Property and the surrounding vicinity, from the Archaic Period through the Late Prehistoric Period.

2.4.2 Research Context

Previous research conducted in the local area, as well as in the San Diego region in general, provides a basis for understanding the cultural resources present within the Property. It also provides criteria for assessing the significance of these resources relative to the value of the scientific information they contain and the answers they may be able to provide to unresolved historical and archaeological research questions. To this end, this previous research allows for the delineation of particular research topic areas or "realms." For prehistoric resources, these topic realms often focus on categories of research such as settlement patterning or trade. Patterns of prehistoric subsistence and settlement have, for example, been a topic area of particular focus by several researchers. Regionally, Christenson (1990) has proposed and implemented a systems approach for the analysis of settlement and subsistence patterns in the San Diego County area during the Late Prehistoric period. In her study, Christenson made use of various environmental and cultural variables, many of

which are frequently contained within topic areas or realms often proposed for assessing a site's potential to provide important research information. Laylander (2006) has discussed and critiqued the use of some settlement systems approaches in analyzing the prehistoric hunter-gatherers of the San Diego region. He proposed an alternative approach, like that used by Christenson, utilizing the correlation of archaeological variables, at the regional, site, and artifact/ecofact/feature levels, with settlement system dimensions.

Recently, several researchers have defined and discussed research topic areas considered relevant to the prehistory of the area (e.g., Laylander 2006), both regionally (San Diego County) and locally. Specifically, in the northern County area, for a large survey of the lower Santa Margarita River Valley, Schroth et al. (1996: Section 2, pp. 10–21) proposed five general topic areas considered applicable for the investigation of the prehistory of their study area: (1) prehistoric time-depth and chronology, (2) subsistence strategies, (3) settlement patterning, (4) trade and travel, and (5) tool technology. These topic areas are relative to sites throughout San Diego County and these same topic areas or realms were also used to assess the research value of sites encountered in large surveys in the southern County, in the Otay Mesa area (Gallegos et al. 1998). In the Ramona area, Carrico and Cooley (2005) have previously described four similarly broad research topic areas: chronology, settlement, lithic raw material procurement, and technological/environmental change.

Such broad topic realms allow for site type and content to be understood and evaluated in the broader context of both the region and the local area, providing the basis for site content to be translated into research questions that can help explain the nature of past life ways. How, for example, do sites fit, or not fit, into the prehistoric settlement pattern as it is currently understood? How are they located relative to their environmental setting? Do any of the sites represent more substantial habitation locations, such as villages or major campsites? Such sites often contain the greatest variety of associated cultural materials, thereby providing the context with which to better explain their function and relevance to each other. Can sites with ceremonial and/or ritual content be identified? Are special-use sites present, such as quarries, lithic workshops, milling stations, and seed storage locations? Do any sites contain exotic artifacts or materials that may indicate trade with other areas? Are the raw lithic or food material remains observed at the sites indicative of having been locally obtained, or do they indicate procurement from greater distance? Do the sites contain elements that can be used to ascertain their age, either by radiometric dating or by the presence of time sensitive artifacts?

The previous prehistoric research studies detail some of the information that has already been obtained from the area. Results from the current survey, should they yield new information about sites discovered on the Property, could then be used in conjunction with the existing data to expand current knowledge within some or all the topic realms described.

Chapter 3
Records Search Results

ICF staff archaeologist, Nara Cox, BA conducted a cultural resources records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University on April 24, 2019. The purpose of the search was to identify any previously recorded cultural resources inside or within 0.25 mile of the Property and to assess the potential for certain resource types within the Property. Also included in the search were those cultural resources studies that have been conducted inside or within 0.25 mile of the Property. The records search results can be found in Appendix A. Details on the records search results are presented below.

3.1 Previous Studies

In addition to the three reports requested by the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), 27 cultural resources studies are on record at the SCIC as having occurred inside or within 0.25 mile of the Property (see Table 1, below). Twenty-two reports were designated as unmappable but were identified as a result of the record search and are not listed below. Six of the mapped reports covered a portion of the Property, including three (Cook 1977; McIntyre 1993; Robbins-Wade and Giletti 2008) that covered the Property in its entirety (marked by an asterisk, see shaded studies in Table 1).

Table 1. Previous Studies Inside or Within a 0.25-mile Radius of the Property

Report #	Date	Author	Report Title
SD-00583	1978	Carrico, Richard L. and Keith D. Rhodes	Archaeological Investigations at Palo Verde Ranch, Units 1 and 2, Alpine California.
SD-01298	1982	Phillips, Roxana	Phase I Archaeological Investigation for Palo Verde Ranch Developments Units 2 Through 10.
SD-01713	1979	Quillen, Dennis K. and Richard L. Carrico	Archaeological Investigations for the Reimetz Lot Split at W-1856 Alpine, California
SD-02023	1978	Advance Planning & Research Associates	Alpine Ranch Subdivision TM #3796, EAD Log # 77-14-280 Alpine, California
SD-02228	1991	Smith, Brian F.	An Archaeological Survey of the Victoria Ranch Estates Projects
SD-02717*	1977	Cook, John	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Alpine Ranch Subdivision
SD-03310	1998	Schaefer, Jerry	Alpine School District Middle School - Cultural Resources Constraints Assessment
SD-03386*	1993	McIntyre, M. Bruce	Environmental Impact Report for the Proposed Stagecoach Ranch Specific Plan SP 91-002, TM 4974 LOG No. 91-14-13
SD-03463	1997	Smith, Brian F. and Alex N Kirkish	An Archaeological Survey of the Boulder Oaks Project, Alpine, County of San Diego
SD-06425	1990	Carrico, Richard, Susan H. Carrico,	Historic Resources Inventory Sweetwater Valley

Report #	Date	Author	Report Title
		Kathleen A. Crawford, and S. Kathleen Flanigan	
SD-07544	1990	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Eltinge Drive Lot Split Alpine, San Diego County
SD-07582	1999	Wade, Sue and Stephen Van Wormer	Alpine Estates Subdivision an Inventory and Evaluation of Prehistoric and Historic Resources Alpine, Ca
SD-08500	2000	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Cultural Resources Report for the Gonya Property Grading Permit L1400 Alpine, San Diego County, California
SD-10454	1994	Gross, Timothy G., Mary Robbins-Wade, and Ruth C. Atter	Confidential Appendices to Archaeological Survey and Assessment for the South Grade Road Parcel Alpine, San Diego County, California
SD-10482	1978	Van Horn, David M.	Surface Collection and Test Excavation at the Alpine Sites SDI 5199, 5200 Archaeological Associates
SD-10486	1984	Banks, Thomas J.	TPM 18201, LOG 84-14-23
SD-10551	2006	Arrington, Cindy	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California
SD-10555	1989	Roth, Linda	Results of Archaeological Survey and Initial Test Excavations of 12 Acre Mosiman Project, Alpine, San Diego County, California
SD-10997	2003	Carrico, Richard L., Theodore G. Cooley, and Laura J. Barrie	Final Archaeological Overview for the Cleveland National Forest California
SD-11758*	2008	Robbins-Wade, Mary and Andrew Giletti	Archaeological Resources Study, Park Alpine, Alpine, San Diego County, California, TM 5433
SD-13016	2006	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Cultural Resources Assessment for Alpine Oaks Estates (TM 5330), Alpine, San Diego County, California
SD-13391	2011	Whitaker, James E.	ETS #21744, Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Wood Pole Intrusive Inspections, 45 Poles, Alpine Project, San Diego, California (HDR #168414)
SD-13748	2011	Bowden-Renna, Cheryl	Letter Report: ETS 21763- Cultural Resources Survey for the Replacement of Pole P273807, Alpine, San Diego County, California- IO7011102
SD-14206	2011	Bowden-Renna, Cheryl	Letter Report: ETS 21763- Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Replacement of Pole P273807, Alpine, San Diego County, California- IO 7011102
SD-15291	2014	Tennesen, Kristin	ETS #26491, Cultural Resources Survey P373230 Replace Damaged Pole, San Diego County, California
SD-16812	2016	Pigniolo, Andrew R., Serr, Carol, And James, Del	Cultural Resource Survey for the San Diego Back Country Fuel Reduction Project, Alpine, San Diego County, California
SD-17338	2017	Robbins-Wade, Mary and Nicole Falvey	Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Update: Rancho Sierra Alpine, San Diego County, California

Note: Shaded resources are located within or directly adjacent to the Property.

3.2 Previous Recorded Resources Inside or Adjacent to the Study Area

The SCIC cultural resources records search indicated that 26 cultural resources have been recorded within 0.25 mile of the Property, four of which are plotted within the Property (see Table 2, below). Of these 26 resources, 20 are prehistoric resources, 5 are historic period resource, 1 is a multicomponent resource.

The four resources reported within the Property consist of three prehistoric resources—bedrock milling sites (CA-SDI-5199, CA-SDI-19332, and CA-SDI-19333)—and one historic house complex archaeological site (CA-SDI-12236).

Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites Inside or Within a 0.25-mile Radius of the Property

P Number	Trinomial	Type	Dimensions	Reference
P-37-004290	CA-SDI-004290	Bedrock milling site	60 m x 25 m	Berryman 1975
P-37-004656	CA-SDI-004656	Bedrock milling site	130 m x 120 m	Elmore 1974
P-37-005199	CA-SDI-005199	Bedrock milling site	320 m x 255 m	Roth 1991
P-37-005200	CA-SDI-005200	Prehistoric temporary campsite	320 m x 125 m	Affinis 2008
P-37-005840	CA-SDI-005840	Prehistoric temporary campsite	330 m x 35 m	May 1978
P-37-005876	CA-SDI-005876	Bedrock milling site	80 m x 40 m	Rhodes 1978
P-37-011209	CA-SDI-011209	Lithic scatter	90 m x 30 m	Roth 1989
P-37-012230	CA-SDI-012230	Bedrock milling site	146 m x 85 m	Roth 1991
P-37-012235	CA-SDI-012235	Historic rock corral	740 ft x 600 ft	Roth 1991
P-37-012236	CA-SDI-012236	Historic house complex	85 ft x 70 ft	Roth 1991
P-37-012237	CA-SDI-012237	Historic house complex	300 ft x 150 ft	Roth 1991
P-37-012238	CA-SDI-012238	Historic stacked rock feature	55 ft x 10 ft	Roth 1991
P-37-012239	CA-SDI-012239	Bedrock milling site	4 m x 2 m	Roth 1991
P-37-013242	CA-SDI-013242	Multicomponent site	200 m x 120 m	Affinis 1992
P-37-013243	CA-SDI-013243	Sparse lithic scatter	32 m x 24 m	Affinis 1992
P-37-013244	CA-SDI-013244	Bedrock milling site	35 m x 45 m	Affinis 1992

P Number	Trinomial	Type	Dimensions	Reference
P-37-013245	CA-SDI-013245	Historic refuse deposit	20 ft x 50 ft	Affinis 1992
P-37-013246	CA-SDI-013246	Historic homestead site	400 ft x 240 ft	Affinis 1992
P-37-028099	CA-SDI-018284	Bedrock milling site	30 m x 20 m	James 2016
P-37-028100	CA-SDI-018285	Bedrock milling site with midden	10 m x 20 m	Hector 2006
P-37-028101	CA-SDI-018286	Bedrock milling site	10 m x 10 m	Hector 2006
P-37-028102	CA-SDI-018287	Bedrock milling site	10 m x 10 m	Hector 2006
P-37-028103	CA-SDI-018288	Bedrock milling site	5 m x 5 m	Hector 2006
P-37-030429	CA-SDI-019332	Bedrock milling site	3 m x 3 m	Cooley 2006
P-37-030430	CA-SDI-019333	Bedrock milling site	3 m x 3 m	Cooley 2006
P-37-036106	N/A	Isolate pot sherd	N/A	James 2016

Note: Shaded resources are located within or directly adjacent to the Property.
ft = feet; m = meters

3.3 Other Historical Research

Historical research was also conducted for this study. Information on the earliest property owners was gathered using the 1912 County Plat Book and the document search portal at the webpage of the General Land Office, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. Historic topographic maps were gathered at the USGS Topoview website. ICF cultural resources staff gathered historic aerial photographs from the National Environmental Title Research, LLC, historicaerials.com website. Digital historical newspaper searches for individuals who owned land in the study area and historical themes pertaining to the Project site were conducted using two database services to which ICF subscribes: Newspapers.com and Genealogybank.com.

Chapter 4
Field Methods

Patrick McGinnis, MA, RPA, of ICF, served as principal investigator for the Project. ICF archaeologist Nara Cox, BA, served as archaeological field director, and ICF archaeologist Jordan Menvielle, BA, participated as crew in the archaeological survey. Justin Linton of Red Tail Monitoring, Inc. acted as the Native American monitor, representing the Kumeyaay, during the archaeological survey. This document was co-authored by Patrick McGinnis and Nara Cox with contributions from Karolina Chmiel and Rachel Droessler.

4.1 Field Surveys and Test and Evaluation Methods

A formal pedestrian survey was conducted by a team of archaeologists on August 22 and 23, 2019. The field survey methods for this Project consisted of either systematic intensive pedestrian survey or reconnaissance survey. Intensive pedestrian survey was the preferred method and was utilized in all areas where feasible. Intensive pedestrian survey methods consisted of a team of three people (two ICF archaeologists and one Native American monitor) walking in 15-meter transects in any areas where slope, vegetation, and/or terrain would allow transects to be maintained. Team members checked all bedrock outcrops and areas cleared of vegetation or disturbed by rodents along and between the transect lines.

Intensive survey methods utilizing transects were not suitable for some of the Property. Instead, reconnaissance survey methods were used where transect coverage was precluded by the presence of dense vegetation, large boulder outcrops, or steep, rugged terrain. Consequently, such areas could not be covered consistently using a 15-meter transect methodology. Reconnaissance survey methods consisted of surveying the visible areas where present and/or accessible. Bedrock outcrops within all surveyed areas were examined thoroughly for evidence of prehistoric milling activity or other discernible human modification. Within the reconnaissance survey areas, if bedrock outcrops were identified that had a potential to contain bedrock milling features, rock shelters, or rock art, specific attempts were made to reach these outcrops to determine if such resources were present.

Testing was be conducted within the boundaries of two sites to determine the vertical and horizontal boundaries of the site and assist in the determination of its significance. A combination of surface collection and subsurface testing methods was employed at each site dependent upon the site's individual characteristics. The sites were intensively surveyed; however, no surface artifacts were identified at either site. After surface mapping, shovel test units (STUs) were placed across each site. The number of STUs excavated were determined by site size and complexity. Each STU measured approximately 40 centimeters by 40 centimeters and was carried out to determine if the sites contained subsurface deposits. All material from the STUs was screened through 1/8-inch mesh.

An Apple iPad using a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver with submeter accuracy was used to track the survey transects and coverage and record cultural resources that were identified within the Property. Notes on resource details were collected to meet or exceed site recordation guidelines based on the California Office of Historic Preservation's 1995 *California Archaeological Inventory Handbook for Completing an Archaeological Site Record* and the SCIC recommendations.

ICF archaeologists were able to survey most of the Property. By contract agreement, attempts to survey areas exceeding 20 percent slope were based on professional judgment that considered safety issues and the probability that resources would not be present on steep slopes. Only the 5.83 acres at the northeast corner of the property were too steep to safely survey on foot. This area was visually inspected while surveying the area at the base of the slope. See Figure 3.

Ground visibility was fair to poor throughout most of the Property, ranging from 10–90 percent (averaging 50 percent) in the uplands, 0–20 percent (averaging 15 percent) in the chaparral along the drainages and slopes, and 10–40 percent (averaging 25 percent) in grassy meadows.

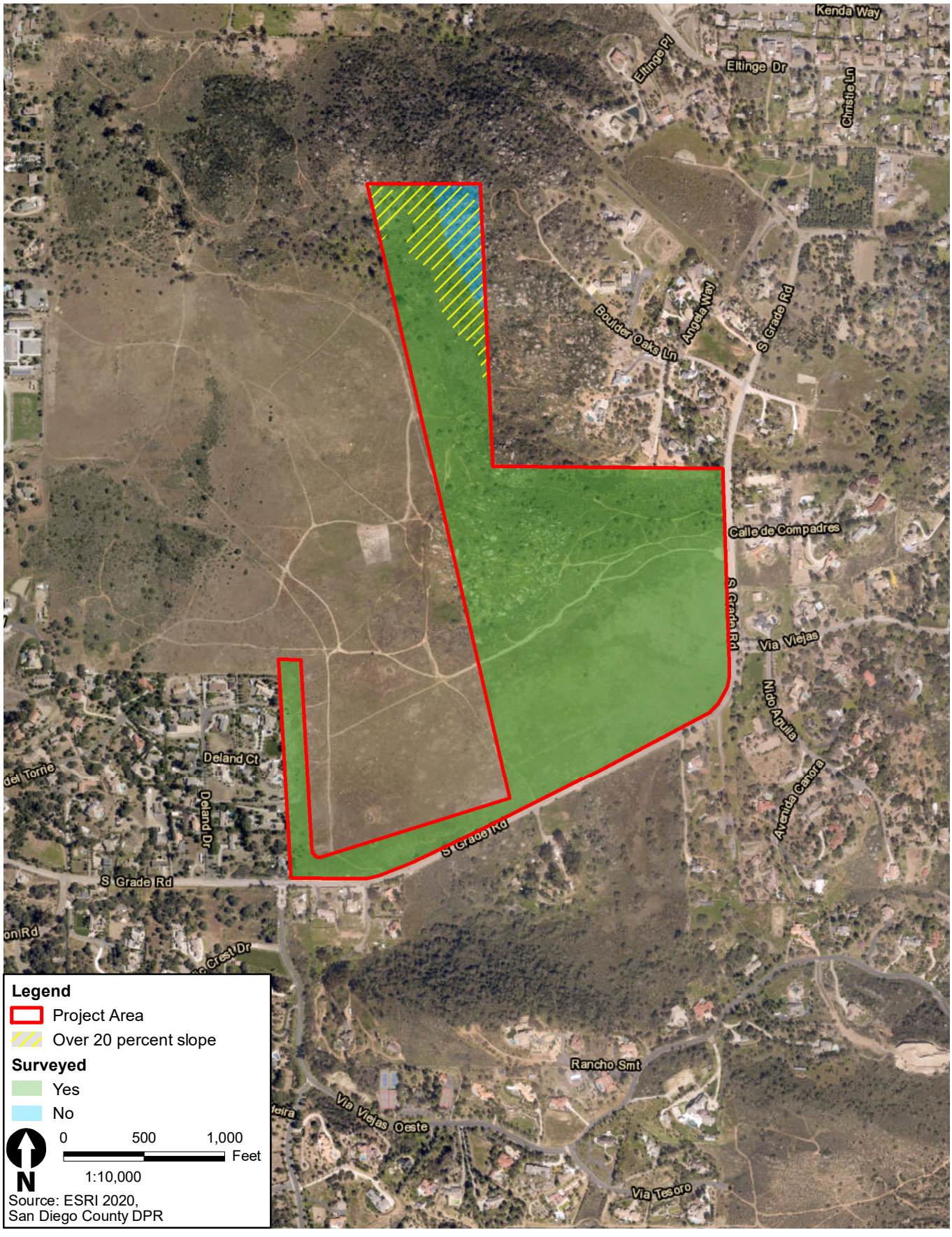

Figure 3
Survey Coverage
Alpine Park Project

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Chapter 5
Archaeological Resources

Four archaeological resources were identified during the current survey. The sites include three prehistoric sites—two bedrock milling sites without associated surface artifacts, and one large bedrock milling site with associated lithic and ground stone artifacts. The lone historic-era archaeological site is the remains of a house and associated features. All four sites were previously recorded, and no newly identified cultural resources were discovered during the survey. Details on each identified resource are presented below and their locations are shown on Figure 4 in Confidential Appendix B.

5.1 Prehistoric Archaeological Sites

During the survey, no previously unrecorded prehistoric resources were identified, and the locations of the three previously recorded prehistoric resources were visited and updated. Below are descriptions of the prehistoric sites identified during the survey.

5.1.1 Previously Recorded Prehistoric Archaeological Resources

P-37-005199/CA-SDI-005199

This resource consists of a knoll/outcrop containing at least 15–22 bedrock milling features with at least 42 milling elements: 7 basins and 35 milling slicks. Bedrock is granitic rock; granodiorite and tonalite. The site also contains a thin scatter of ceramics and lithic debitage. The site was originally recorded in 1977 by Cook and described as two knolls with over 100 milling elements and an extensive low density lithic scatter with approximately 75 artifacts. In 1978 the site was excavated by Van Horn. The site was cleared of vegetation and the artifacts surface collected, resulting in the recovery of 321 artifacts including a single mano, four cores, six scrapers, a blade, a drill point, and a small amount of faunal bone. Three pottery sherds were also recovered. Eight 1- by 1-meter units were excavated, resulting in the recovery of 120 artifacts, most within the top 10 centimeters of the soil.

Roth and Berryman evaluated the site in 1990, excavating two 1- by 1-meter units and 24 shovel test pits, resulting in the recovery of few artifacts (1 pottery fragment and 15 flakes). The study led to a reduction in the size of the site's boundaries. Based on the limited number of artifacts recovered during excavation and disturbance since 1978 the site was considered to have no further research potential and recommended as not significant.

The site was updated and evaluated in 2008 by Robbins-Wade and Giletti for a proposed residential development and found to be in the same condition as the 1990 excavations, with nothing found to contradict the conclusion that the research potential of the site has been fulfilled by the previous work conducted by Cook, Van Horn, and Roth and Berryman.

The current survey found the site in similar condition to the survey conducted in 2009. The site is fairly disturbed by several bike and pedestrian trails. Much of the bedrock milling surfaces were found to be in poor condition due to heavy exfoliation. Over 100 flakes and two tools of metavolcanic material were identified within the site's previously recorded boundaries, mostly in disturbed pathways on the southeast side of the site. The sites boundaries were not expanded and appear to be consistent with the site as recorded when updated in 2009 rather than with the larger area identified in 1978.

P-37-030429/CA-SDI-019332

This resource consists of one bedrock milling feature with one slick. The bedrock is dark granitic rock; tonalite or gabbro. The current effort found the resource to be in poor condition, the milling surface has undergone severe exfoliation. An additional milling feature was found on a small boulder (1 meter [m] by 0.5 m) approximately 5 m from the originally recorded milling feature (Photo 1). This new milling feature contains a slick that measures approximately 17 centimeters (cm) x 6 cm. The milling features are now referred to as MF#1 and MF #2. No artifacts or midden soils were identified in the vicinity of the resource.

P-37-030430/CA-SDI-019333

This resource consists of one granitic bedrock milling feature with one slick. The current survey relocated the resource—40 meters due south of the location recorded at the SCIC—and found the surface of the rock to be highly exfoliated. The surveyors verified that the identified rock is the same as that recorded in 2006 by comparing the subject (rock) and background of the photo in the 2006 DPR form. One small area, approximately 2 centimeters by 2 centimeters appeared to retain a slick remnant. The originally recorded slick is in very poor condition as of the 2019 survey. No artifacts or midden soils were identified in the vicinity of the resource.

5.1.2 Testing and Evaluation Results P-37-030429/CA-SDI-019332 and P-37-030430/CA-SDI-019333

ICF archaeologists and a Native American monitor conducted subsurface testing at two archaeological sites within the 98-acre Project area in January 2021. The purpose of the testing was to determine if the sites contained subsurface deposits and to evaluate the resources potential to qualify as historical resources or unique archaeological resources under CEQA and the County of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.

Prior to commencing subsurface investigation, the areas surrounding the site were intensively surveyed for surface artifacts that might identify potential cultural deposits in addition to the bedrock milling features. Surface visibility was fair to poor, averaging less than 50 percent due to the presence of low grasses. No artifacts were identified on the ground surface near either of the bedrock milling sites when they were originally recorded or during subsequent investigations. Therefore, shovel test pit (STP) locations were selected arbitrarily within 5 m of each milling feature. Five STPs were excavated at site CA-SDI-19333 and four were excavated at site CA-SDI-19332. If the STPs were positive, additional STPs were to be placed radiating outward from the site to establish the site's subsurface boundaries and determine the depth of deposit.

STPs were excavated to a minimum depth of 40 cm and would have been excavated to two sterile levels below the level of the last recovered artifacts had artifacts been recovered. All excavated soil was passed through sifting screens with 1/8-inch mesh.

Soils within the STPs tended to be consistent with an upper layer of loose dark brown loamy, organic, root-matted soil ranging anywhere from 5-10 cm in thickness followed by a layer of compact dark gray-brown silty clay with some gravel and occasional large granitic cobbles. The soil became more compact with depth and some pockets and layers of hard compact decomposing granite were encountered below 30 cm in depth. All nine of the STPs excavated at sites CA-SDI-019332 and CA-SDI-019333 were negative for cultural materials or ecofacts and it is worth noting that no types of stone normally associated with stone tool making were identified in the STPs other than chunks of granite.

Nine STPs were excavated at sites CA-SDI-19333 and CA-SDI-19332. None of the STPs contained artifacts or other cultural materials. Prehistoric bedrock milling sites do not possess the qualities that would make them eligible for the CRHR under Criteria 1-3 or the Local Register under Criteria 1-3. However, bedrock milling sites when associated with deposits that have potential to yield additional information or exist as part of large habitation site or district may be eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 or Local Register Criterion 4. Both CA-SDI-19333 and CA-SDI-19332 are isolated bedrock milling sites with no evidence of additional activities taking place in the immediate vicinity. The sites may be outliers related to the larger bedrock milling complex at CA-SDI-5199 which has been found to not be eligible for the CRHR. These site types are thought to reflect late prehistoric resource collection and processing activities by the Kumeyaay people. These sites occur in an area with abundant evidence of prehistoric land use and are a very common site type in the area. Based on the results of the shovel probe survey, no subsurface components are associated with these sites, and they are unlikely to yield significant information that would warrant consideration for the CRHR under Criterion 4 or Local Register. The recording and testing of CA-SDI-19333 and CA-SDI-19332 has exhausted their research potential and therefore, the Project would have no impact on historical resources.

5.2 Historic Archaeological Sites

During the survey, no previously unrecorded historic resources were identified, and the location of the one previously recorded historic resource was visited and updated. Below is a description of the historic site identified during the survey

5.2.1 Previously Recorded Historic Archaeological Sites

P-37-012236/CA-SDI-012236

This historic house complex recorded in 1991 includes a house foundation, garage, fish pond, and associated modern trash, as well as a cement water storage tank. These may be associated with 1920–1957 Wright family ownership. Recorded artifacts included roofing material, wood, asphalt shingles, brick, cement rubble, cement foundations, rock walls, chimney remains, a concrete water tank, and one highly disturbed trash pit with white ware fragments, blue glass shards, and an iron frying pan. The site was identified during the 2008 study by Robbins-Wade and Giletti in much the same condition and was not evaluated as it was to be placed in open space and left undisturbed.

The far eastern portion of the site was revisited during the current survey. Several concrete and cobble foundations were consistent with the conditions recorded from 2008, although it appears that the site may have been further disturbed by public access to the area, and visibility was poor due to dense grasses. No artifacts were identified within the surveyed portion of the resource.

5.3 Prehistoric Synthesis

Although limited by the relatively few number of prehistoric resources identified, the results of the study do offer some insight into prehistoric settlement patterns and individual site function. The number of artifacts and features, as well as the number of artifact types, suggests that the resources represent a series of campsites or resource-processing stations related to the unnamed drainage that prehistorically would have been a tributary to Alpine Creek. The three identified prehistoric sites are small bedrock milling sites or a large bedrock milling site with associated lithic scatter showing relatively short-term and low intensity use.

The prehistoric sites in the Property appear to represent locations at which special tasks and/or specific resource procurement activities occurred. Based on surface indications alone, the sites do not appear to represent loci of a dispersed village pattern of settlement, such as has been proposed for the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay in the Ramona area by Carrico and Cooley (2005), but appear to represent more minimal vestiges of remote resource procurement and/or processing activities away from habitation areas.

This pattern may be part of an overall fission/fusion settlement pattern model for the Kumeyaay (Ipai/Tipai), described by Carrico (2003) for the southern San Diego County area during Late Prehistoric times, which reflected seasonal movements by local prehistoric groups to maximize resource utilization. Carrico envisioned a bipolar pattern for a single village group. In the model, fusion involves two large, concentrated sites, located a considerable distance apart with low site densities. Fission involves a few smaller, more densely populated habitation sites distributed over the area between the two large, concentrated sites. The two large-scale habitation sites would have been seasonally occupied, while the smaller sites were inhabited as the village split up and moved in smaller groups between the two major site locations. At these smaller sites, focused activities took place to exploit particular resources in that site vicinity. Carrico proposed that one such village group moved between a main site seasonal location, Pámu near Ramona (summer/fall), to another, Tukumak at Mesa Grande (winter/early spring) some 32 kilometers away. Willey et al. (2002:127) speculate that site CA-SDI-122 and the complex of smaller sites in proximity to it in the San Vicente Creek Valley may represent a similar main site location for another bipolar village arrangement similar to that proposed by Carrico for Pámu/Tukumak. If so, then the site loci located on the Property may represent either part of the dispersed main village, or fusion point, in the pattern, with the smaller, more intensely occupied resource exploitation sites representing the fission part of the pattern.

Based on the limited survey data in the Property, it appears that future archaeological investigations at the sites could possibly contribute data to better define Late Prehistoric Period settlement and subsistence patterns, not only for the East County area, but also for southern San Diego County in general. Data recovered from the sites on the Property could be analyzed in conjunction with those from surrounding known sites to test whether Carrico's postulated fission/fusion pattern is an adequate model for the region's Late Prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns (Carrico 2003).

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Chapter 6
Native American Participation/Consultation

Letters were sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by ICF and on behalf of the DPR on April 19, 2019, requesting a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) and a list of contacts. A response letter from Steven Quinn of the NAHC, dated May 3, 2019, was received, and noted that the SLF search was positive and recommended contacting the Sycuan Band of Kumeyaay Nation and the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians (Viejas Band) in addition to 17 other contacts. Letters requesting information and comment were sent to the listed contacts by ICF on May 21, 2019. A response by Clint Linton of the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel was received via email on May 22, 2019. Mr. Linton deferred comment to the Viejas Band and supports any comments or requests made by them. The Viejas Band responded by letter on June 5, 2019, stating that the Project site has cultural significance to the Tribe and requested that a Kumeyaay monitor be present on site for ground-disturbing activities and to be informed of any new developments such as inadvertent discoveries. No other responses were received. Native American correspondence is located Appendix C.

DPR staff responded to a request to consult under AB 52 from the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians (Viejas Band). During consultation on March 10, 2021, Viejas Band requested a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be on-site for ground-disturbing activities and to be informed of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains. Lorrie Bradley of DPR sent an email on July 11, 2021 following up to see if consultation could be concluded and stating the project would have cultural monitors, including a Kumeyaay monitor, on-site during disturbance of native soil. AB-52 was concluded with Viejas on July 28, 2021, with the following request that the County agrees to, “Viejas requested that any ground disturbance and not just native soils have monitoring. With this inclusion in project conditioning, Viejas agreed to conclude consultation.”

Justin Linton of Red Tail Monitoring, Inc. acted as the Native American monitor, representing the Kumeyaay, during the archaeological survey and Caesar Welch of the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians served as Native American monitor during test excavations.

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Chapter 7
Impacts, Significance, and Management Recommendations

There are four cultural resources within or directly adjacent to the Property. It is anticipated that the County is to include the Property baseline information and management directives in preparation of executing a Resource Management Plan (RMP). The present study, including both historical context for the Property and the cultural resource inventory, provides the County with a framework for the development of an RMP. Although staging areas and potential trail development are anticipated, no other development is currently proposed. When trails, staging areas, and any potential future development or other construction are proposed in the future, these activities may have a significant impact on potentially significant resources documented within the Property. Additionally, vegetation management efforts and future public access may cause impacts on archaeological resources through vegetation removal, ground-disturbing activities, and increased potential for the public to encounter and damage significant cultural resources.

The County of San Diego's preferred management of cultural resources is avoidance and preservation incorporated into project design. However, it is recommended that, prior to development of any trails, access roads, staging areas, or other facilities and prior to implementation of revegetation plans, any of the recorded archaeological sites that cannot be preserved through project design and avoidance should be tested and evaluated for significance. As summarized in Table 3, below, four cultural resources were recorded within the Property. One of the prehistoric resources (CA-SDI-5199) has been previously tested and determined to be ineligible for the NRHP or CRHR. The two other prehistoric resources (CA-SDI-19332 and CA-SDI-19333) were tested as part of the current effort and found to lack subsurface deposits or significance that would make them eligible for either the CRHR or the Local Register.

Site CA-SDI-12236 was relocated and found to be in poor condition. However, testing could be undertaken to identify if substantial subsurface deposits are present within the site's boundaries. The presence and nature of any subsurface component of the site is unknown; therefore, its potential significance is unknown until testing is conducted at the site. For the purposes of this inventory, it is assumed that the resource has low to moderate potential for site significance.

Native American representatives should be present to monitor prehistoric archaeological testing activities and be involved in the assessment of prehistoric site significance.

Table 3. Potential Significance of Cultural Resources within the Property

Resource	Type	Description	Potential Significance for NRHP/CRHR	Reasoning
P-37-005199/ CA-SDI-5199	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling temporary campsite	Evaluated, Recommended not eligible	Previously evaluated
P-37-030429/ CA-SDI-19332	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling	Evaluated, Recommended not eligible	Lack of surface artifacts and midden
P-37-030430/ CA-SDI-19333	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling	Evaluated, Recommended not eligible	Lack of surface artifacts and midden
P-37-012236/ CA-SDI-12236	Historic	Historic era home site	Unevaluated, likely ineligible	Structures razed, and surrounding area disturbed

Three of the cultural resources identified during the survey have been tested and evaluated for listing in the CRHR. If testing and evaluation of the single unevaluated resource within the Property is not possible or desired by the County, mitigation measures should be developed to protect or treat this resource. Recommended mitigation measures include site avoidance or, if avoidance is not possible, the development and completion of an archaeological data recovery program for sites that have been evaluated and found eligible for the NRHP or CRHR. The development of recreational activities must take into consideration potential impacts on cultural resources resulting from public access and increased public use at the entire Property. It is recommended that the County avoid as much as possible developing trails, staging areas, or other recreation areas that would allow for an increase in public access to or through sites. Trail development and maintenance activities may impact subsurface deposits, and the increase in traffic and accessibility may create direct impacts through vandalism, looting, or the inadvertent destruction of artifacts and site integrity. Any eligible sites that cannot be avoided in the development of the Property should be capped as a preservation measure.

Drawing the public's attention to sites containing any or substantial subsurface and surface deposits of artifacts is not recommended, as this may encourage site looting and impacts on site integrity. Offsite interpretation would be the preferred means to provide public education while protecting the sites.

It is essential to reiterate that specific potential impacts on significant resources cannot be identified until resource significance has been determined through testing and evaluation. Until evaluation of the identified resources' importance has been completed, mitigation measures and/or design considerations involving impacts on cultural resources cannot be formulated. While the County considers preservation of cultural resources through project design the preferred mitigation strategy to avoid impacts, should avoidance not prove feasible at any site determined to be significant, a data recovery program for archaeological resources, or a documentation program of historic period structures and features, must be developed in coordination with the County of San Diego and executed prior to the proposed activities. The following mitigation measure are recommended to reduce potential impacts to cultural resources to a less than significant level.

MM-CUL-1: Prepare and Implement a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Discovery Plan. Prior to the commencement of any ground-disturbing activities within previously undisturbed soils within the project area, the County DPR shall retain a qualified archaeologist (pre-approved by County DPR) who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Part 61) to prepare a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Discovery Plan (CRMDP) for the project area. Procedures to follow in the event of an unanticipated discovery apply to all project components. The CRMDP shall be submitted to the County DPR, as applicable based on the jurisdiction wherein the project component is located, and shall be reviewed and approved by County DPR, the relevant agency. If County DPR does not have in-house expertise to review the CRMDP, they shall respectively hire an expert who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR 61) and the County DPR shall pay for said expert prior to the commencement of any ground-disturbing activities within the areas requiring archaeological monitoring.

County DPR's CRMDP review shall ensure that appropriate procedures to monitor construction and treat unanticipated discoveries are in place. County DPR's review and approval of the CRMDP shall occur prior to the commencement of any construction activities subject to the requirements of the CRMDP. The CRMDP shall include required qualifications for archaeological monitors and supervising archaeologists and shall lay out protocols to be followed in relation to cultural resources, including both archaeological and tribal cultural resources. The CRMDP shall provide a summary of sensitivity for buried cultural resources. In addition, it shall describe the roles and responsibilities of archaeological and Native American monitors, County DPR, and construction personnel. The CRMDP shall describe specific field procedures to be followed for archaeological monitoring, including field protocol and methods to be followed should there be an unanticipated archaeological discovery. Evaluation of resources, consultation with Native American individuals, tribes and organizations, treatment of cultural remains and artifacts, curation, and reporting requirements shall also be described. The CRMDP shall also delineate the requirements, procedures, and notification processes in the event that unanticipated human remains are encountered.

The CRMDP shall delineate the area(s) that require archaeological monitoring. Mapping of the area(s) shall be made available to the County DPR, who shall incorporate this information into the respective construction specifications for the project.

MM-CUL-2: Prepare and Implement a Cultural Resources Awareness Training Prior to Project Construction. Prior to, and for the duration of, project-related ground disturbance County DPR shall hire a qualified archaeologist, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR 61) and approved by County DPR to provide cultural resources awareness training to project construction personnel. The training shall include a discussion of applicable laws and penalties under the law; samples or visual representations of artifacts that might be found in the project vicinity; and the steps that must be taken if cultural resources are encountered during construction, including the authority of archaeological monitors, if required to be on site during the project, to halt construction in the area of a discovery.

The cultural resources awareness training shall be conducted by a qualified archaeologist. A hard copy summary of cultural resources laws, discovery procedures, and contact information

shall be provided to all construction workers. Completion of the training shall be documented for all construction personnel, who shall be required to sign a form confirming they have completed the training. The form shall be retained by County DPR to demonstrate compliance with this mitigation measure.

MM-CUL-3: Conduct Archaeological and Native American Monitoring.

An archaeological monitor or cross-trained archaeological/paleontological monitor and a Native American monitor shall be retained to observe all initial ground-disturbing activities, including brush clearance, vegetation removal, grubbing, grading, and excavation, within the recorded boundaries of P-36-005695. The archaeological monitor shall meet the qualification standards of the California Office of Historic Preservation and will be overseen by an archaeological principal investigator. The Native American monitor shall be selected from amongst the Native American groups identified by the NAHC as having affiliation with the Project area. Prior to start of ground-disturbing activities, the archaeological monitor shall conduct paleontological and cultural resources sensitivity training for all construction personnel. The Native American monitor or a representative shall be given the opportunity to participate. Construction personnel shall be informed of the types of paleontological or archaeological resources that may be encountered, and of the proper procedures to be enacted in the event of an inadvertent discovery of fossils, archaeological resources, or human remains. The County shall ensure that construction personnel are made available for and attend the training and retain documentation demonstrating attendance.

Archaeological monitoring shall be conducted by an archaeologist familiar with the types of archaeological resources that could be encountered within the Project site and that is cross trained in paleontological resource identification. The qualified archaeologist, in coordination with the County and Native American monitor, may reduce or discontinue monitoring if it is determined that the possibility of encountering buried archaeological deposits is low based on observations of soil stratigraphy or other factors. Both the archaeologist and Native American monitor shall be empowered to halt or redirect ground-disturbing activities away from the vicinity of a discovery until the qualified archaeologist or paleontologist has evaluated the discovery and determined appropriate treatment. If prehistoric archaeological materials are encountered, the Native American monitor shall participate in any discussions involving treatment and subsequent mitigation.

The archaeological monitor shall keep daily logs detailing the types of activities and soils observed, and any discoveries. After monitoring has been completed, the qualified archaeologist shall prepare a monitoring report that details the results of monitoring. The report shall be submitted to the County any Native American groups who request a copy. A copy of the final report shall be filed at the SCIC. Monitoring actions and procedures shall be completed per the CRMDP described in **MM-CUL-1**.

Chapter 8
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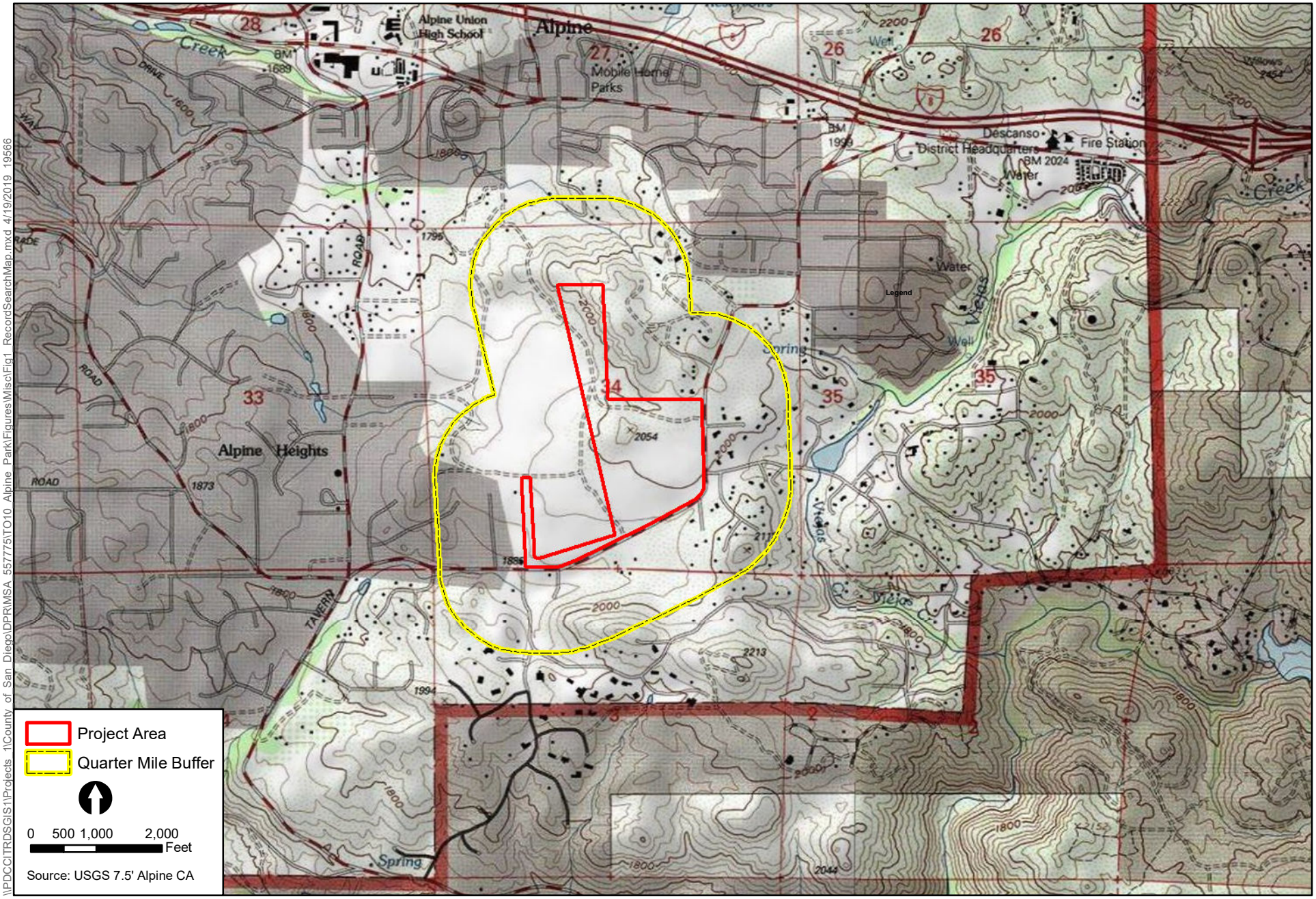
Appendix A

Records Search Confirmation



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ICF

Figure 1
Record Search Map
Alpine Park (676.18)

27 mapped reports within 1/4 mile of project area. 21 unmappable reports returned by search.Studies which encompass all (2023, 2717,3386, 6425, 11758) encompass portions (10482, 10551) or intersect (none). got a copy of 11758, could request 10482 if more info is needed regarding 37-005199.

26 resources within 1/4 mile. resources wthin or partially within (12236, 5199, 30430, and 30429)

PDF ALPINE PARK RECORD SEARCH 4/24/2019

26 RESOURCES

#	PDF	RESOURCES	STUDIES	EXCEL
2	✓	361106	583, 1298	✓ ✓
4	✓	4290	~~1298~~ 1713	✓
6	✓	4656	* 2023, 2717	
17	✓	5199	3463	✓
7	✓	5200	2228	-
6	✓	5840	3310	-
4	✓	5876	* 3386	-
3	✓	11209	• 6425	- SWATH TO S. OF LINE
14	✓	122.30	7544	-
4	✓	12235	7582	-
6	✓	12236	8500, 10454	-
8	✓	12237	• 10482	-
4	✓	12238	10486	-
3	✓	12239	• 10551	-
28	✓	13242 (2 OVERLAPPING POLYS)	10555	-
4	✓	13243	10997	-
4	✓	13244	* ~~11758~~	- 64p.
4	✓	13245	13016	-
4	✓	13246	13891	- NTT MAPPED SEVERAL SMALL POINTS NOT IN PROJ. AREA
6	✓	28099 (2 OVERLAPPING POLYS)	13748, 14206	
3	✓	28100	15291	-
3	✓	28101	17338	-
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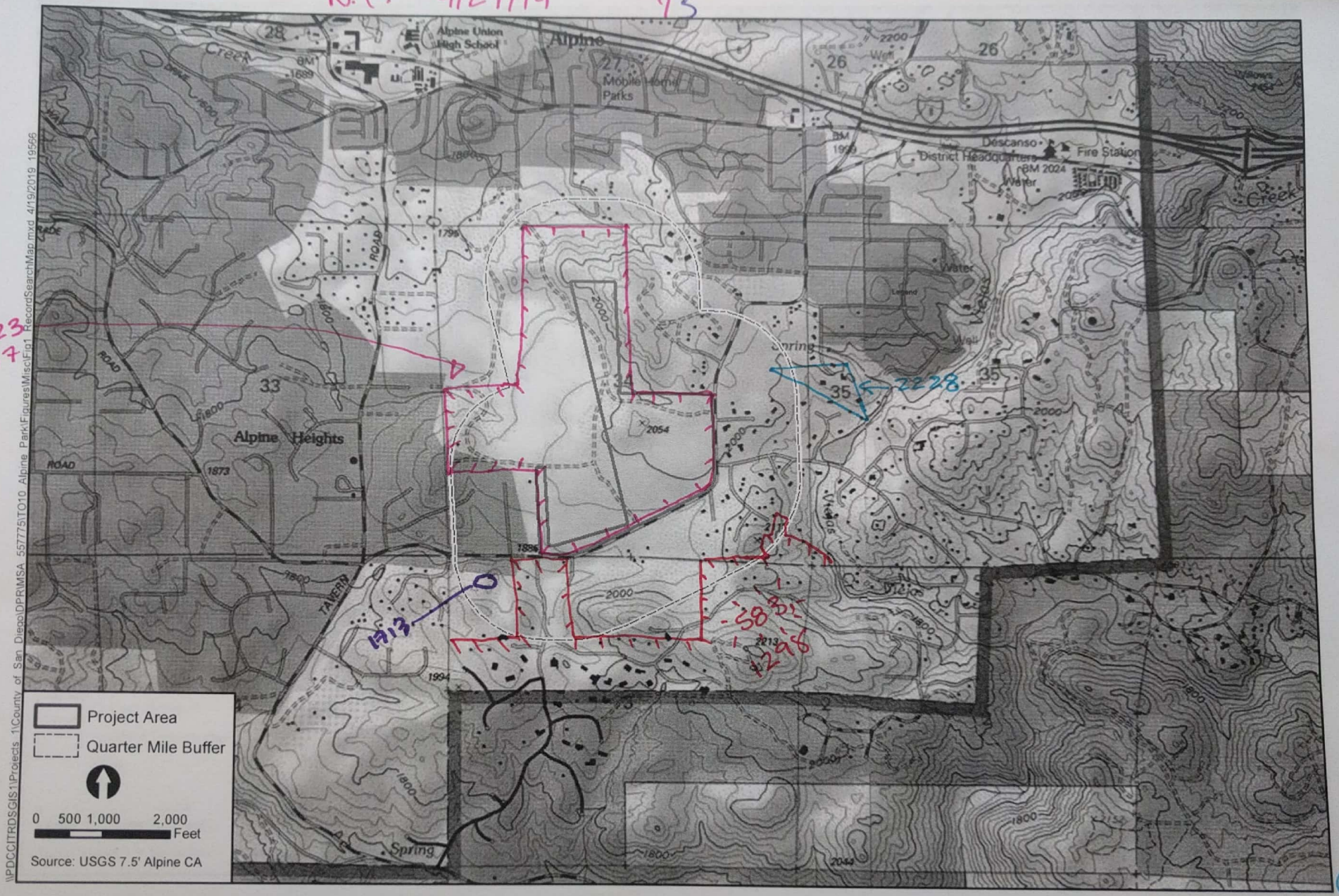

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Figure 1
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Alpine Park (676.18)

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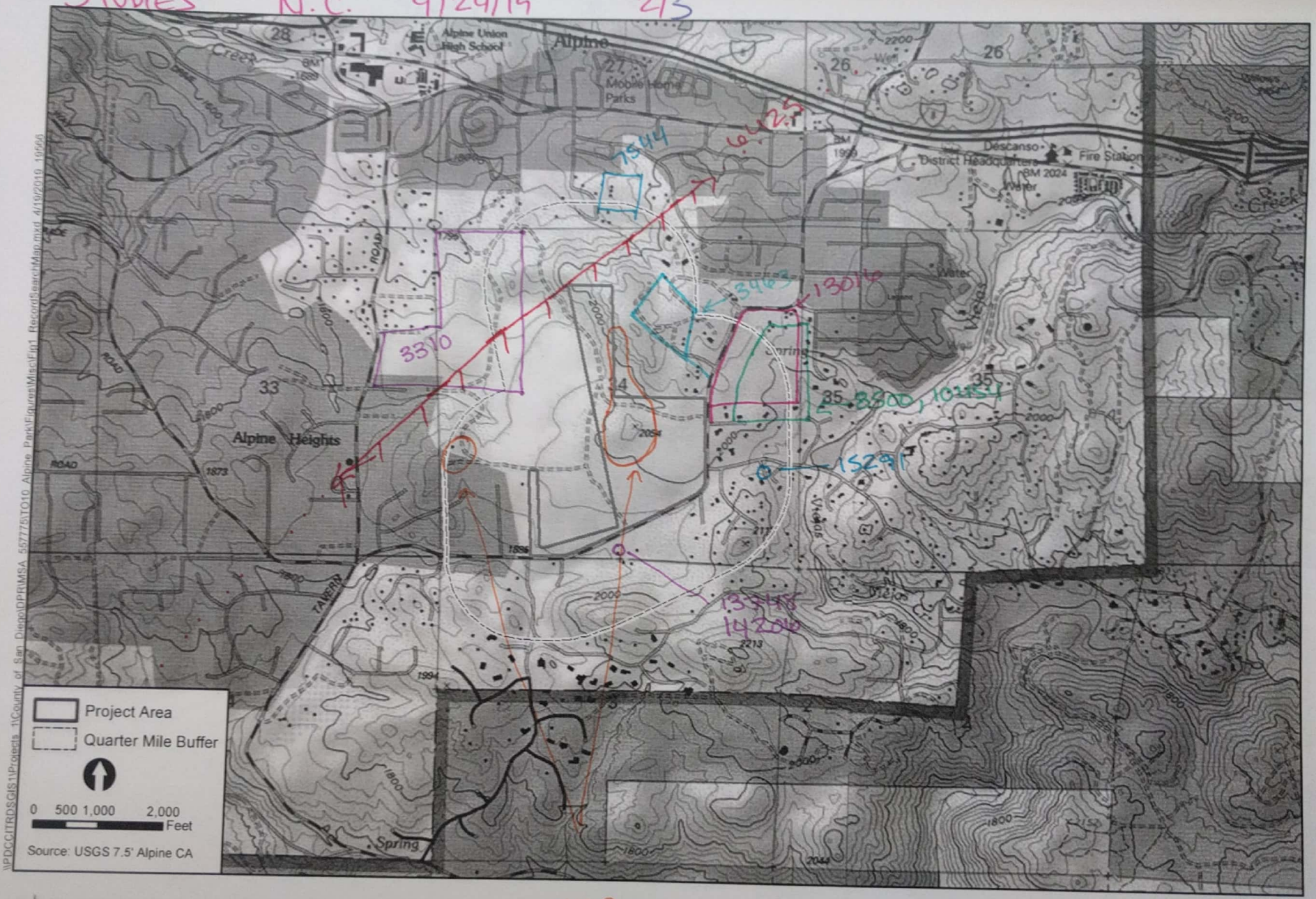

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Figure 1
Record Search Map
Alpine Park (676.18)

STUDIES N.C. 4/25/19 3/5

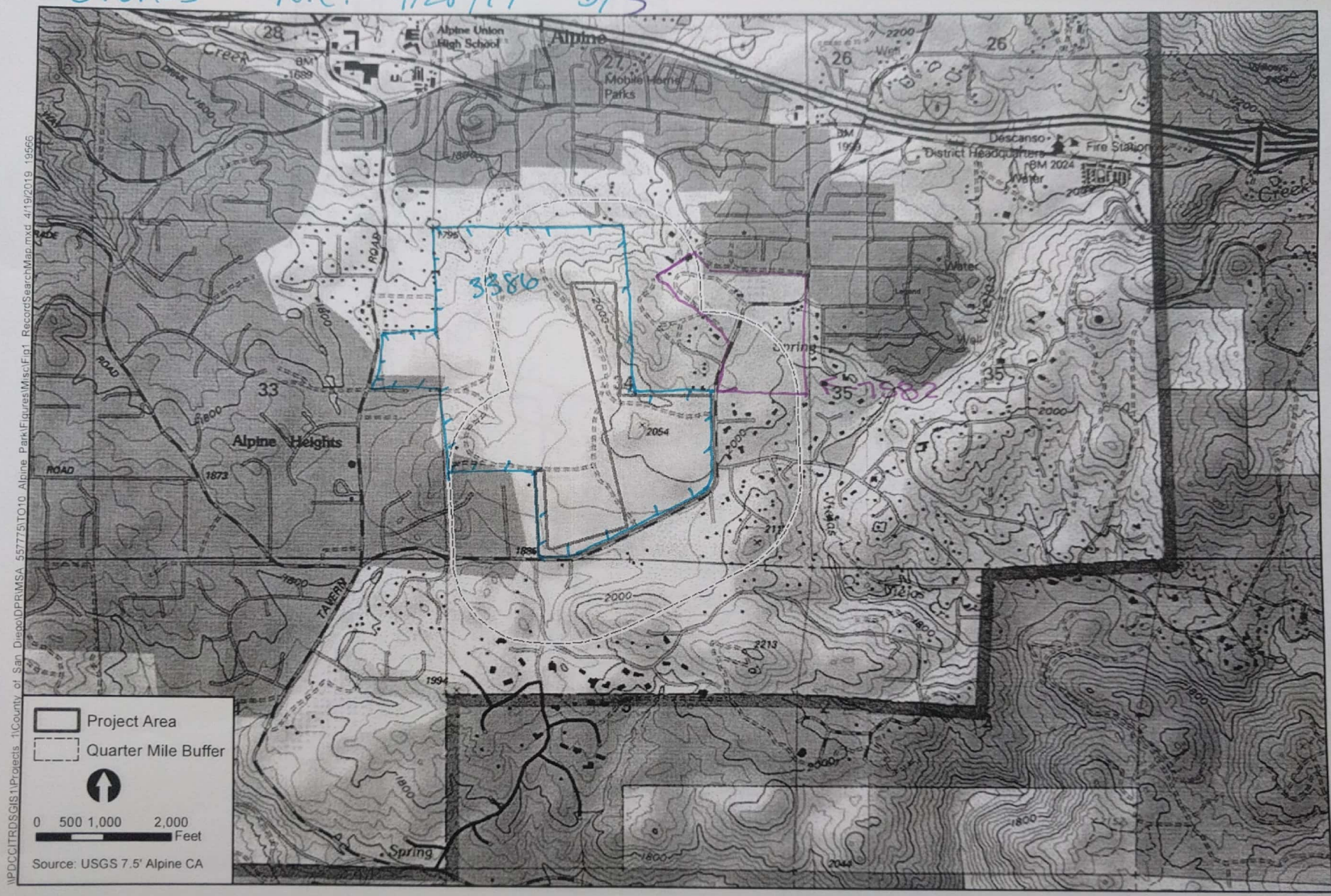

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Figure 1
Record Search Map
Alpine Park (676.18)

STUDIES 4/24/19 N.C. 4/5

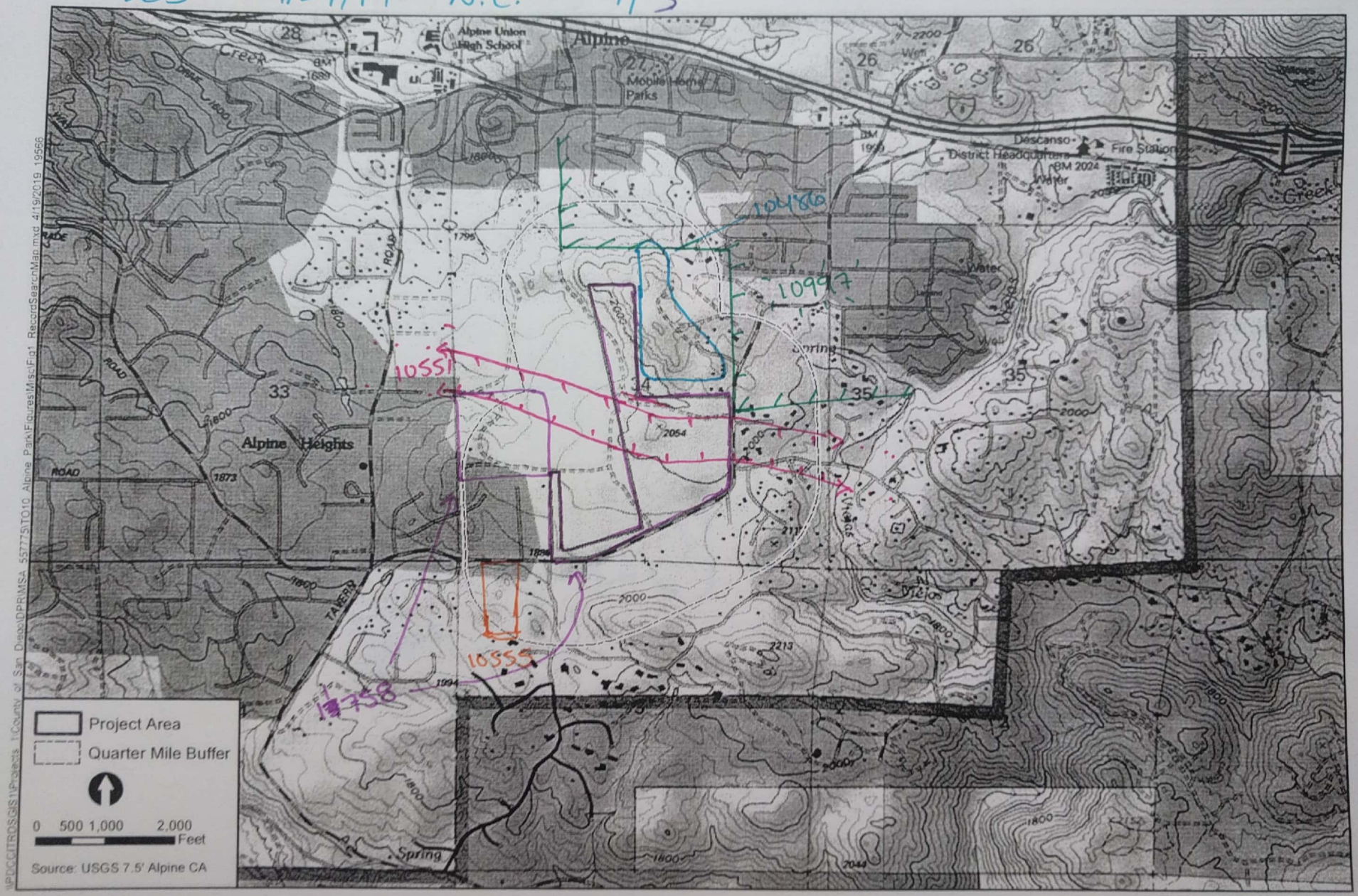

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Figure 1
Record Search Map
Alpine Park (676.18)

STUDIES N.C. 4/24/19 5/3

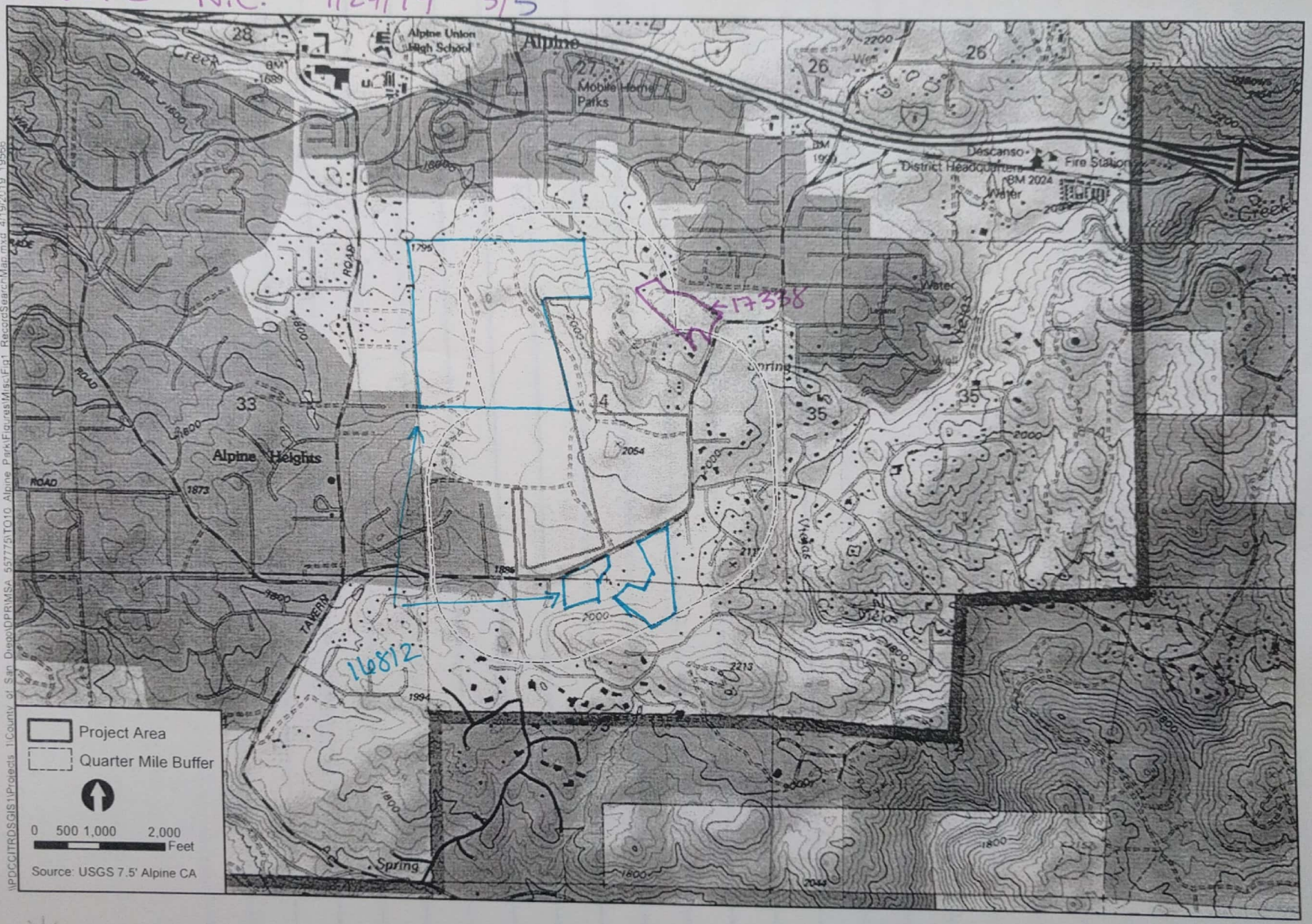

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Figure 1
Record Search Map
Alpine Park (676.18)

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Appendix B

CONFIDENTIAL

Figure 4 – Site Location Map

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Appendix C

Native American Consultation

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95501
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Alpine Park Project – Environmental

County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle

Name: Alpine

Township: 15 South Range: 2 East Section(s): 34 and 3

Company/Firm/Agency:

ICF

Contact Person: Patrick McGinnis

Street Address: 525 B St. #1700

City: San Diego Zip: 92101

Phone: (858) 444-3947 Extension:

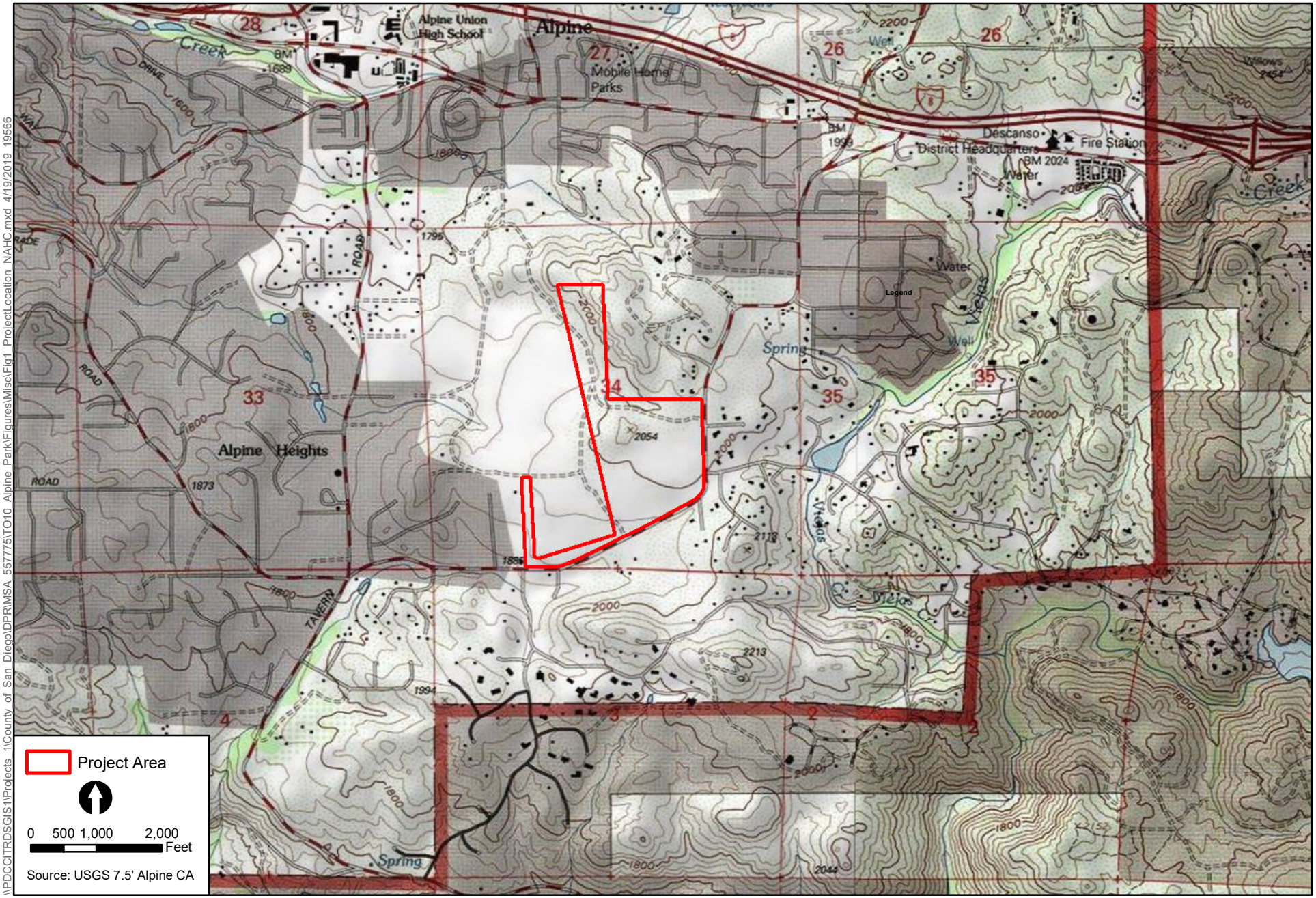
Fax: (858) 578-0573

Email: Patrick.McGinnis@ICF.com

Project Description:

The County of San Diego proposes to develop approximately 102 acres as a public park. ICF has been retained to conduct a Phase I cultural resources inventory, and prepare a memorandum documenting the environmental surveys and CEQA reporting required to develop a park at the site. The proposed project is within a parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 404-170-61-00. The property is located adjacent to the Back Country Land Trust's Wright's Field Preserve on South Grade Road in Alpine.

☑ Project Location Map is attached



\\PDCCITRDSGIS1\Projects 1\County of San Diego\DPRMSA 557775\TO10 Alpine Park\Figures\Misc\Fig1 ProjectLocation NAHC.mxd 4/19/2019 19566

ICF

Figure 1
Project Location
Alpine Park

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691 Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: http://www.nahc.ca.gov

May 3, 2019

Patrick McGinnis
ICF

VIA Email to: Patrick.mcginnis@icf.com

RE: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Alpine Park Project, San Diego County

Dear Mr. McGinnis:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

> Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

   - A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;

   - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;

   - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and

   - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

   - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

     All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the NAHC was positive. Please contact the Sycuan Band of Kumeyaay Nation and the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians on the attached list for more information.
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
5/3/2019

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Alpine Park Project, San Diego County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
5/3/2019

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

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

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

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

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

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

May 21, 2019

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA 91905

Subject: Alpine Park Project- Environmental – Due Diligence Outreach

Dear Ms. Elliott Santos:

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has acquired approximately 102 acres adjacent to the Back Country Land Trust's Wright's Field Preserve on South Grade Road in Alpine, and intends to develop a new park facility within its confines. The new park facility would consist of a community park, an open space preserve or a combination of the two. The proposed project is within a parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 404-170-61-00. The Project is within Sections 34 and 3 of Township 15 South, Range 2 East, and appears on the *Alpine*, California USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

ICF has been retained to support DPR in further identifying the opportunities and constraints on the subject property. ICF will conduct a Phase I cultural resources inventory, and prepare a memorandum documenting the environmental surveys and CEQA reporting in support of the project. To accomplish this objective, ICF cultural resources personnel performed a records search, archival research, and a Sacred Lands File search. Archival research refers to both written and oral history including record searches at the South Central Information Center (SCIC), the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), as well as Native American consultation. Prehistoric sites have been identified directly within the project area as a result the record search.

The NAHC completed a search of the Sacred Lands File which did indicate the presence of Native American sacred lands within the project area. The NAHC identify you as a person who may have concerns or knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. Any information you might be able to share about the project area would greatly enhance the study and would be most appreciated.

If you would like to participate in the consultation process, or if you have any recommendations regarding the Project, please address them to me so that I can incorporate them into our draft report. As required by State law, all site data and other culturally sensitive information will not be released to the general public and will be kept strictly confidential. This outreach is for due diligence and not under AB52 or Section 106. I can be reached at 858-444-3947, or by email at Patrick.McGinnis@icf.com.

Sincerely,



Patrick McGinnis, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

May 21, 2019

San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
John Flores, Environmental Coordinator
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082

Subject: Alpine Park Project- Environmental – Due Diligence Outreach

Dear Mr. Flores:

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has acquired approximately 102 acres adjacent to the Back Country Land Trust's Wright's Field Preserve on South Grade Road in Alpine, and intends to develop a new park facility within its confines. The new park facility would consist of a community park, an open space preserve or a combination of the two. The proposed project is within a parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 404-170-61-00. The Project is within Sections 34 and 3 of Township 15 South, Range 2 East, and appears on the *Alpine*, California USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Sincerely,



Patrick McGinnis, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

May 21, 2019

Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Alpine Park Project- Environmental – Due Diligence Outreach

Dear Mr. Garcia:

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has acquired approximately 102 acres adjacent to the Back Country Land Trust's Wright's Field Preserve on South Grade Road in Alpine, and intends to develop a new park facility within its confines. The new park facility would consist of a community park, an open space preserve or a combination of the two. The proposed project is within a parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 404-170-61-00. The Project is within Sections 34 and 3 of Township 15 South, Range 2 East, and appears on the *Alpine*, California USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Sincerely,



Patrick McGinnis, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

May 21, 2019

Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA 91906

Subject: Alpine Park Project- Environmental – Due Diligence Outreach

Dear Mr. Goff:

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has acquired approximately 102 acres adjacent to the Back Country Land Trust's Wright's Field Preserve on South Grade Road in Alpine, and intends to develop a new park facility within its confines. The new park facility would consist of a community park, an open space preserve or a combination of the two. The proposed project is within a parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 404-170-61-00. The Project is within Sections 34 and 3 of Township 15 South, Range 2 East, and appears on the *Alpine*, California USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Sincerely,



Patrick McGinnis, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

May 21, 2019

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Kristie Orosco, Cultural Resources Manager
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA 92019

Subject: Alpine Park Project- Environmental – Due Diligence Outreach

Dear Ms. Orosco:

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has acquired approximately 102 acres adjacent to the Back Country Land Trust's Wright's Field Preserve on South Grade Road in Alpine, and intends to develop a new park facility within its confines. The new park facility would consist of a community park, an open space preserve or a combination of the two. The proposed project is within a parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 404-170-61-00. The Project is within Sections 34 and 3 of Township 15 South, Range 2 East, and appears on the *Alpine*, California USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Sincerely,



Patrick McGinnis, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

May 21, 2019

San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Allen Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082

Subject: Alpine Park Project- Environmental – Due Diligence Outreach

Dear Mr. Lawson:

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has acquired approximately 102 acres adjacent to the Back Country Land Trust's Wright's Field Preserve on South Grade Road in Alpine, and intends to develop a new park facility within its confines. The new park facility would consist of a community park, an open space preserve or a combination of the two. The proposed project is within a parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 404-170-61-00. The Project is within Sections 34 and 3 of Township 15 South, Range 2 East, and appears on the *Alpine*, California USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Sincerely,



Patrick McGinnis, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

May 21, 2019

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Subject: Alpine Park Project- Environmental – Due Diligence Outreach

Dear Mr. Linton:

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has acquired approximately 102 acres adjacent to the Back Country Land Trust's Wright's Field Preserve on South Grade Road in Alpine, and intends to develop a new park facility within its confines. The new park facility would consist of a community park, an open space preserve or a combination of the two. The proposed project is within a parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 404-170-61-00. The Project is within Sections 34 and 3 of Township 15 South, Range 2 East, and appears on the *Alpine*, California USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Sincerely,



Patrick McGinnis, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

May 21, 2019

Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Michael Linton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Subject: Alpine Park Project- Environmental – Due Diligence Outreach

Dear Mr. Linton:

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has acquired approximately 102 acres adjacent to the Back Country Land Trust's Wright's Field Preserve on South Grade Road in Alpine, and intends to develop a new park facility within its confines. The new park facility would consist of a community park, an open space preserve or a combination of the two. The proposed project is within a parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 404-170-61-00. The Project is within Sections 34 and 3 of Township 15 South, Range 2 East, and appears on the *Alpine*, California USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Sincerely,



Patrick McGinnis, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

May 21, 2019

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas
P.O. Box 775
Pine Valley, CA 91962

Subject: Alpine Park Project- Environmental – Due Diligence Outreach

Dear Ms. Lucas:

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has acquired approximately 102 acres adjacent to the Back Country Land Trust's Wright's Field Preserve on South Grade Road in Alpine, and intends to develop a new park facility within its confines. The new park facility would consist of a community park, an open space preserve or a combination of the two. The proposed project is within a parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 404-170-61-00. The Project is within Sections 34 and 3 of Township 15 South, Range 2 East, and appears on the *Alpine*, California USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Sincerely,



Patrick McGinnis, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

May 21, 2019

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA 92019

Subject: Alpine Park Project- Environmental – Due Diligence Outreach

Dear Mr. Martinez:

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has acquired approximately 102 acres adjacent to the Back Country Land Trust's Wright's Field Preserve on South Grade Road in Alpine, and intends to develop a new park facility within its confines. The new park facility would consist of a community park, an open space preserve or a combination of the two. The proposed project is within a parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 404-170-61-00. The Project is within Sections 34 and 3 of Township 15 South, Range 2 East, and appears on the *Alpine*, California USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Sincerely,



Patrick McGinnis, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

May 21, 2019

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA 91905

Subject: Alpine Park Project- Environmental – Due Diligence Outreach

Dear Mr. Miller:

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has acquired approximately 102 acres adjacent to the Back Country Land Trust's Wright's Field Preserve on South Grade Road in Alpine, and intends to develop a new park facility within its confines. The new park facility would consist of a community park, an open space preserve or a combination of the two. The proposed project is within a parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 404-170-61-00. The Project is within Sections 34 and 3 of Township 15 South, Range 2 East, and appears on the *Alpine*, California USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Sincerely,



Patrick McGinnis, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

May 21, 2019

Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians
Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson
2005 S. Escondido Blvd.
Escondido, CA 92025

Subject: Alpine Park Project- Environmental – Due Diligence Outreach

Dear Ms. Osuna:

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has acquired approximately 102 acres adjacent to the Back Country Land Trust's Wright's Field Preserve on South Grade Road in Alpine, and intends to develop a new park facility within its confines. The new park facility would consist of a community park, an open space preserve or a combination of the two. The proposed project is within a parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 404-170-61-00. The Project is within Sections 34 and 3 of Township 15 South, Range 2 East, and appears on the *Alpine*, California USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Sincerely,



Patrick McGinnis, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

May 21, 2019

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA 91905

Subject: Alpine Park Project- Environmental – Due Diligence Outreach

Dear Ms. Parada:

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has acquired approximately 102 acres adjacent to the Back Country Land Trust's Wright's Field Preserve on South Grade Road in Alpine, and intends to develop a new park facility within its confines. The new park facility would consist of a community park, an open space preserve or a combination of the two. The proposed project is within a parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 404-170-61-00. The Project is within Sections 34 and 3 of Township 15 South, Range 2 East, and appears on the *Alpine*, California USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Sincerely,



Patrick McGinnis, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

May 21, 2019

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Virgil Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 130
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Subject: Alpine Park Project- Environmental – Due Diligence Outreach

Dear Mr. Perez:

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has acquired approximately 102 acres adjacent to the Back Country Land Trust's Wright's Field Preserve on South Grade Road in Alpine, and intends to develop a new park facility within its confines. The new park facility would consist of a community park, an open space preserve or a combination of the two. The proposed project is within a parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 404-170-61-00. The Project is within Sections 34 and 3 of Township 15 South, Range 2 East, and appears on the *Alpine*, California USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Sincerely,



Patrick McGinnis, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

May 21, 2019

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic Officer, Resource Management
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Alpine Park Project- Environmental – Due Diligence Outreach

Dear Mr. Pingleton:

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has acquired approximately 102 acres adjacent to the Back Country Land Trust's Wright's Field Preserve on South Grade Road in Alpine, and intends to develop a new park facility within its confines. The new park facility would consist of a community park, an open space preserve or a combination of the two. The proposed project is within a parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 404-170-61-00. The Project is within Sections 34 and 3 of Township 15 South, Range 2 East, and appears on the *Alpine*, California USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Sincerely,

Patrick McGinnis, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

May 21, 2019

Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office
Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Alpine Park Project- Environmental – Due Diligence Outreach

Dear Mr. Pinto:

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has acquired approximately 102 acres adjacent to the Back Country Land Trust's Wright's Field Preserve on South Grade Road in Alpine, and intends to develop a new park facility within its confines. The new park facility would consist of a community park, an open space preserve or a combination of the two. The proposed project is within a parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 404-170-61-00. The Project is within Sections 34 and 3 of Township 15 South, Range 2 East, and appears on the *Alpine*, California USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Sincerely,



Patrick McGinnis, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

May 21, 2019

Jamul Indian Village
Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA 91935

Subject: Alpine Park Project- Environmental – Due Diligence Outreach

Dear Ms. Pinto:

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has acquired approximately 102 acres adjacent to the Back Country Land Trust's Wright's Field Preserve on South Grade Road in Alpine, and intends to develop a new park facility within its confines. The new park facility would consist of a community park, an open space preserve or a combination of the two. The proposed project is within a parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 404-170-61-00. The Project is within Sections 34 and 3 of Township 15 South, Range 2 East, and appears on the *Alpine*, California USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Sincerely,



Patrick McGinnis, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

May 21, 2019

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Edwin Romero, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

Subject: Alpine Park Project- Environmental – Due Diligence Outreach

Dear Mr. Romero:

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has acquired approximately 102 acres adjacent to the Back Country Land Trust's Wright's Field Preserve on South Grade Road in Alpine, and intends to develop a new park facility within its confines. The new park facility would consist of a community park, an open space preserve or a combination of the two. The proposed project is within a parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 404-170-61-00. The Project is within Sections 34 and 3 of Township 15 South, Range 2 East, and appears on the *Alpine*, California USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Sincerely,



Patrick McGinnis, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

May 21, 2019

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert Welch, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Alpine Park Project- Environmental – Due Diligence Outreach

Dear Mr. Welch:

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has acquired approximately 102 acres adjacent to the Back Country Land Trust's Wright's Field Preserve on South Grade Road in Alpine, and intends to develop a new park facility within its confines. The new park facility would consist of a community park, an open space preserve or a combination of the two. The proposed project is within a parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 404-170-61-00. The Project is within Sections 34 and 3 of Township 15 South, Range 2 East, and appears on the *Alpine*, California USGS 7.5-minute series topographic map (Figure 1).

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Sincerely,



Patrick McGinnis, MA
Archaeologist

Encl. Figure 1

VIEJAS
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

P.O Box 908
Alpine, CA 91903
#1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Phone: 6194453810
Fax: 6194455337
viejas.com

June 5, 2019

Patrick McGinnis
Archaeologist
ICF
525 B Street, Suite 1700
San Diego, CA 92101

RE: Alpine Park Project

Dear Mr. McGinnis,

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 lies to Viejas.

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

Please call me at 619-659-2312 or Ernest Pingleton at 619-659-2314 or email, rteran@viejas-nsn.gov or epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov , for scheduling. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ray Teran, Resource Management
VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS

From: Cox, Nara
To: Clint Linton
Cc: McGinnis, Patrick
Subject: Re: Alpine Park Project- Environmental – Due Diligence Outreach
Date: Wednesday, May 22, 2019 9:16:55 AM
Attachments: image003.png

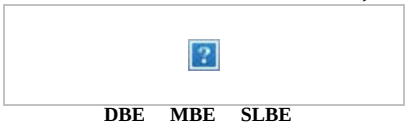
Thanks Clint. We'll make a note of that.

On May 22, 2019 8:04 AM, Clint Linton <clint@redtailenvironmental.com> wrote:
Thanks Nara. For this project i would like to defer to and support the comments and requests of the Viejas Band. Thanks again, clint

On Tue, May 21, 2019 at 2:57 PM Cox, Nara <Nara.Cox@icf.com> wrote:

> Hi Clint-
>
> Please see attached regarding outreach for the Alpine Park Project.
>
> Hope all is well,
>
> 
> **NARA COX** | Archaeologist – Southern California | +1.714.337.0769 mobile | nara.cox@icf.com| icf.com
>
> **ICF** | 525 B Street, Suite 1700, San Diego, CA 92101 USA
>
> Connect with us on social media.

--
Clint Linton, President
Cell: (760) 803-5694
Clint@redtailenvironmental.com
P.O. Box 507 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070



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Appendix D

CONFIDENTIAL
Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Forms

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Appendix E

Alpine Park Cultural Resources Testing Report

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Memorandum

To:	Lorrie Bradley Department of Parks and Recreation County of San Diego 5500 Overland Avenue, Suite 410 San Diego, CA 92123
From:	Patrick McGinnis, M.A., RPA Archaeologist ICF 525 B St. Suite 1700 San Diego CA, 92101
Date:	April 30, 2021
Re:	**Alpine Park Cultural Resources Testing Report**

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) retained ICF to perform as-needed cultural resources services in support of planning efforts for Alpine Park (Project). The Project is being conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (CEQA) and the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). Patrick McGinnis, M.A., RPA served as the Principal Investigator and author of the report for the Project. Kent Smolik and Hector Galvez served as archaeological field crew. A Native American monitor was provided by Red Tail Environmental and present during the field effort.

ICF archaeologists and a Native American monitor conducted subsurface testing at two archaeological sites within the 98-acre Project area. The purpose of the testing was to determine if the sites contained subsurface deposits and to evaluate the resources potential to qualify as historical resources or unique archaeological resources under CEQA and the County of San Diego RPO and Historical Resources Guidelines.

Project Location

The study area is Assessor's Parcel Number 404-170-61-00 (Property), totaling approximately 98 acres. The County plans to create a community park on the Property, tentatively called Alpine Park, within the community of Alpine in east San Diego County. The Property is adjacent to the Back Country Land Trust's Wright Field Preserve on South Grade Road. The County acquired the Property in early 2019.

The Property is located within the Alpine 7.5 minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle in Township 15 South, Range 2 East, in section 34 (Figures 1 and 2, attached).

Records Search

ICF staff archaeologist, Nara Cox, B.A. conducted a cultural resources records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University on April 24, 2019. The purpose of the search was to identify previously recorded cultural resources inside or within 0.25 mile of the Property and to assess the potential for certain resource types within the Property. Also included in the search were cultural resources studies that have been conducted inside or within 0.25 mile of the Property.

Records Search Results

A total of 30 cultural resources studies are on record at the SCIC as having occurred inside or within 0.25 mile of the Property. Of these, 22 reports were designated as unmappable but were identified because of the record search. Six of the mapped reports covered a portion of the Property, including three that covered the Property in its entirety. The SCIC cultural resources records search indicated that 26 cultural resources have been recorded within 0.25 mile of the Property, four of which are plotted within the Property. Of these 26 resources, 20 are prehistoric resources, five are historic period resource, and one is a multicomponent resource.

The four resources reported within the Property consist of three prehistoric resources—bedrock milling sites (CA-SDI-5199, CA-SDI-19332, and CA-SDI-19333)—and one historic house complex archaeological site (CA-SDI-12236). A survey of the Property was conducted in August 2019. During the survey, four previously recorded cultural resources were relocated, and no new cultural resources were identified.

Two of the three prehistoric sites, CA-SDI-19332, and CA-SDI-19333, have not been previously evaluated for eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and are in areas where proposed park construction of landscaped berm screens could impact the sites. Site CA-SDI-5199 consists of a knoll/outcrop containing at least 15–22 bedrock milling features with at least 42 milling elements: 7 basins and 35 milling slicks. Bedrock is granitic rock; granodiorite and tonalite. The site also contains a thin scatter of ceramics and lithic debitage. The site was originally recorded in 1977 and described as two knolls with over 100 milling elements and an extensive low density lithic scatter with approximately 75 artifacts. CA-SDI-5199 was later tested and evaluated multiple times. The site has previously been evaluated and found to lack enough subsurface information to be considered eligible for the CRHR. Most of this site including the bedrock milling elements will be avoided and are outside proposed park improvements. The historic house complex archaeological site, CA-SDI-12236, is in an area proposed to be left as open space and was not evaluated for this current effort. Due to the potential for impacts to sites CA-SDI-19332 and CA-SDI-19333, subsurface testing was conducted at both sites to identify if subsurface deposits were present and in turn evaluate the sites for their eligibility for the CRHR and the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register). Descriptions of the two tested sites are below.

P-37-030429/CA-SDI-19332

This resource was originally recorded as one bedrock milling feature with one slick. The bedrock is dark granitic rock, possibly tonalite or gabbro. The current effort found the resource to be in poor

condition, the milling surface has undergone severe exfoliation. An additional milling feature was found on a small boulder (1 meter [m] by 0.5 m) approximately 5 m from the originally recorded milling feature (Photo 1). This new milling feature contains a slick that measures approximately 17 centimeters (cm) x 6 cm. The milling features are now referred to as MF#1 and MF #2. No artifacts or midden soils were identified in the vicinity of the resource.



Photo 1. Additional milling feature (MF#2) identified at CA-SDI-19333 with testing excavation in the background near originally recorded milling feature.

P-37-030430/CA-SDI-19333

This resource consists of one granitic bedrock milling feature with one slick. The 2019 survey relocated the resource—40 m due south of the location recorded at the SCIC—and found the surface of the rock to be highly exfoliated. One small area, approximately 2 cm by 2 cm, appeared to retain a slick remnant. The originally recorded slick is in very poor condition. No artifacts or midden soils were identified in the vicinity of the resource.

Testing Methods and Results

Prior to commencing subsurface investigation, the areas surrounding the site were intensively surveyed for surface artifacts that might identify potential cultural deposits in addition to the bedrock milling features. Surface visibility was fair to poor, averaging less than 50 percent due to the presence of low grasses. No artifacts were identified on the ground surface near either of the bedrock milling sites when they were originally recorded or during subsequent investigations. Therefore, shovel test pit (STP) locations were selected arbitrarily within 5 m of each milling feature. Five STPs were excavated at site CA-SDI-19333 and four were excavated at site CA-SDI-19332. If the STPs were positive, additional STPs were to be placed radiating outward from the site to establish the site's subsurface boundaries and determine the depth of deposit (Figure 3).



STPs were excavated to a minimum depth of 40 cm and would have been excavated to two sterile levels below the level of the last recovered artifacts had artifacts been recovered. All excavated soil was passed through sifting screens with 1/8-inch mesh.

Photo 2. STP 2 at terminal 40 cm level with granitic cobbles present, CA-SDI-19332

Soils within the STPs tended to be consistent with an upper layer of loose d ark brown loamy, organic, root-matted soil ranging anywhere from 5-10 cm in thickness followed by a layer of compact dark gray-brown silty clay with some gravel and occasional large granitic cobbles. The soil became more compact with depth and some pockets and layers of hard compact decomposing granite were encountered below 30 cm in depth. All nine of the STPs excavated at sites CA-SDI-019332 and CA-SDI-019333 were negative for cultural materials or ecofacts and it is worth noting that no types of stone normally associated with stone tool making were identified in the STPs other than chunks of granite.

Guidelines for Determining Significance

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality for illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. Several criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, the criteria outlined in the NRHP, CEQA, and the Local Register provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the criteria that a resource must meet to be determined important.

California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA Section 15064.5a, the term "historical resource" includes the following:

A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the CRHR (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1; 14 CCR 4850 et seq.).

A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically of culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant, unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, 14 CCR 4852), including the following:

Criterion 1: Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

Criterion 2: Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values; or

Criterion 4: Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the CRHR; not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources

Code); or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource, as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA Section 15064.5b, a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as follows:

Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.

The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or

Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources, pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code, or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR, as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites: When a project will affect an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).

If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the CEQA Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.

If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a) but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c–f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether a project location contains unique archaeological resources.

If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological resource nor a historical resource, the effects of a project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the initial study or environmental impact report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Sections 15064.5(d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides the following:

(d) When an initial study identifies the existence, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within a project area, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans, as identified by the NAHC, and provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans, as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

(1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).

(2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources

The County of San Diego requires that resource importance be assessed not only at the state level, as required by CEQA, but at the local level as well. If a resource meets any one of the following criteria, as outlined in the Local Register, it will be considered an important resource. A cultural resource is significant at the local level if it:

Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage;

Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities;

Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values; or

Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Resource Importance and Evaluation

Nine STPs were excavated at sites CA-SDI-19333 and CA-SDI-19332. None of the STPs contained artifacts or other cultural materials. Prehistoric bedrock milling sites do not possess the qualities that would make them eligible for the CRHR under Criteria 1-3 or the Local Register under Criteria 1-3. However, bedrock milling sites when associated with deposits that have potential to yield additional information or exist as part of large habitation site or district may be eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 or Local Register Criterion 4. Both CA-SDI-19333 and CA-SDI-19332 are isolated bedrock milling sites with no evidence of additional activities taking place in the immediate vicinity. The sites may be outliers related to the larger bedrock milling complex at CA-SDI-5199 which has been found not be eligible for the CRHR. These site types are thought to reflect late prehistoric resource collection and processing activities by the Kumeyaay people. These sites occur in an area with abundant evidence of prehistoric land use and are a very common site type in the area. Based on the results of the shovel probe survey, no subsurface components are associated with these sites, and they are unlikely to yield significant information that would warrant consideration for the CRHR under Criterion 4 or Local Register. The recording and testing of CA-SDI-19333 and CA-SDI-19332

has exhausted their research potential and therefore, the Project would have no impact on historical resources.

Recommendations

The County of San Diego's preferred management method for cultural resources is to incorporate avoidance and preservation into project designs. Although no cultural resources eligible for the CRHR or Local Register have been identified in the Project the possibility exists that potentially significant subsurface deposits may exist within the Project Area. Because of the nature of the prehistoric and historic sites in the Project Area, signage could be provided to emphasize the prehistoric and ethnographic activity represented by the resources and discuss the connection between these features and the original ecological context of the area. Signage would provide an opportunity to tie the Project Area into the larger regional landscape, along with interpretive programs and displays to illustrate how the Project Area is connected to patterns of Native American subsistence.

The following mitigation measure is recommended to reduce potential impacts to cultural resources.

MM-CUL-1: Archaeological Monitoring. The County Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) will retain a qualified archaeologist to monitor all proposed ground-disturbing activities related to the implementation of the proposed project in order to minimize disturbance of subsurface archaeological deposits. Specifically, the following measures will be implemented to reduce impacts:

- All proposed ground disturbance, including grading and excavation for the project, will be monitored by a qualified archaeologist(s) who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards, as promulgated in Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 36, Section 61 or in the City's Land Development Code.

- Prior to the start of construction, a monitoring plan will be prepared that describes the nature of the archaeological monitoring work, procedures to follow in the event of an unanticipated discovery, and reporting requirements.

- The archaeologist will be invited to the preconstruction meeting to inform all personnel of the high probability of archaeological materials being encountered during construction.

- If intact subsurface deposits are identified during construction, the archaeologist will be empowered to divert construction activities away from the find and will be given sufficient time and compensation to investigate the find and determine its significance. No soil will be exported off site until a determination can be made regarding the significance of the resource, especially if Native American resources are encountered.

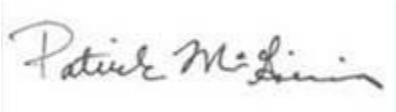
- Recovered items will be treated in accordance with current professional standards by being properly provenienced, cleaned, analyzed, researched, and reported. Curation of recovered items in a collection facility meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, as promulgated in 36 CFR 79, such as the San Diego Archaeological Center is the preferred final disposition of any recovered assemblage. The costs for curation would be included in the budget for recovery of the archaeological remains. Conversely, if the assemblage is minimal, once the recovered items have been appropriately recorded and analyzed they may be reburied on the project site as near as possible to their original depth and location when originally recovered. The artifacts will be

identified to indicate that they are secondary deposition. The location will be recorded and submitted to the SCIC for their records.

- A final Cultural Resources Monitoring report will be produced, which will discuss the monitoring program and its results and will provide interpretations of any recovered cultural materials.

Although there is no evidence to suggest the presence of human remains, in the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during future ground disturbing activities, all work will cease and the requirements of California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5(a) (b) shall be followed and the County coroner will be contacted. Should the remains be identified as Native American, the coroner will contact the NAHC within 24 hours and the Native American Heritage Commission will designate a Most Likely Descendent (MLD) within 48 hours. The MLD and the County will work together to determine appropriate treatment of the human remains.

Sincerely,



Patrick McGinnis, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments Attachment 1: Figures 1, 2, and 3
Attachment 2: Updated DPR forms (Confidential)

ATTACHMENT 1: Figures 1-3 (Figure 3 is Confidential and Not for Public Review)

ATTACHMENT 2: Updated DPR Forms (Confidential)