HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

1. UNDERTAKING DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

District	*County*	*Federal Project. Number. (Prefix, Agency Code, Project No.)*	*Location*
11	SD	BRLS-5957 (084)	Buckman Springs Road

The environmental review, consultation, and any other actions required by applicable Federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by Caltrans pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 327 and the Memorandum of Understanding dated December 23, 2016, and executed by FHWA and Caltrans.

The studies for this undertaking were carried out in a manner consistent with Caltrans' regulatory responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR Part 800) and pursuant to the January 2014 *First Amended Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act* (Section 106 PA), as well as under Public Resources Code 5024 and pursuant to the January 2015 *Memorandum of Understanding Between the California Department of Transportation and the California State Historic Preservation Office Regarding Compliance with Public Resources Code Section 5024 and Governor's Executive Order W-26-92* (5024 MOU) as applicable.

Project Description:

The County of San Diego (County) Department of Public Works (DPW), in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is proposing maintenance activities as part of the proposed Buckman Springs Road Bridge Widening Project (project or undertaking) at one bridge location in eastern San Diego County (Figure 1, Study Vicinity Map). The project is located within Section 8 of Township 17 South, Range 5 East on the Moreno Reservoir and Cameron Corners U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle maps (Figure 2, Study Location Map).

The proposed project is a FHWA funded project that proposes the rehabilitation and widening of the existing bridge crossing of Buckman Springs Road over Cottonwood Creek (Bridge No. 57C-0270) to meet federal bridge safety requirements. Specifics of the proposed activities and a more detailed project description for the project can be found within the Archaeological Survey Report (ASR), provided as Attachment C in this Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR).

2. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

In accordance with Section 106 PA Stipulation VIII.A, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project was established in consultation with Kevin Hovey, District Environmental Analysis, Branch D Chief, and Bing Luu, Local Assistance Engineer, on [date]. The APE maps are located in Attachment A (Figure 3, Area of Potential Effects), in this HPSR.

The APE was established as the extent of the project footprint and staging areas, including both permanent and temporary areas of disturbance, and the temporary reroute location of the Pacific Crest Trail (PCT). The APE totals approximately 2.78 acres. During construction, grading would be required within at either end of the bridge, a 16-foot-wide temporary road would be created immediately northeast of the Buckman Springs Road Bridge from Buckman Springs Road for construction vehicles to access the underside of the bridge, and the PCT would be temporarily relocated outside the project's impact area along the northeastern boundary of the project. The

project would widen the bridge up to 6 feet, 9 inches total to create two 15-foot-wide lanes. The foundations of four of the bridge piers would be retrofitted; at these piers, the bottom of the pile cap would be constructed approximately 10 feet below the ground surface, with the piles extending up to 75 feet below the ground surface. Construction staging would occur on a County-owned parcel one-half mile away from the project site on Morena Stokes Valley Road (Figure 3). The staging area would be cleared of vegetation and would be utilized for building material storage and overnight parking of construction equipment.

3. CONSULTING PARTIES / PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

☒ Native American Heritage Commission

The County contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 9, 2016 to request participation on the environmental review process for the project. The NAHC indicated in a response dated August 16, 2018 that no known sacred lands or traditional cultural properties are within the survey area. Native American correspondence is included in Appendix D of the ASR (Attachment B in this HPSR).

☒ Native American Tribes, Groups and Individuals

Initial consultation letters were sent by DPW staff to specific tribal representatives on August 9, 2016. In addition, letters were sent on September 20, 2018 to the Native American representatives and interested parties identified by the NAHC. Native American correspondence is included in Appendix D of the ASR (Attachment C in this HPSR).

- The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians responded in a letter dated September 15, 2016 that the project site has cultural significance or ties to Viejas. They request that a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be on site for ground disturbing activities to inform them of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains.

☒ Other

Thomas Duffy, Environmental Planning Manager, County DPW

4. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION EFFORTS

☒ National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

☒ California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

☒ National Historic Landmark (NHL)

☒ California Historical Landmarks (CHL)

☒ Results:

☒ California Points of Historical Interest

☒ California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS)

☒ Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory

A records search was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on September 24, 2018. The records search included a one-mile radius around the APE.

A pedestrian archaeological field survey of the APE was conducted by HELIX senior archaeologist Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA, and Kumeyaay Native American monitor Shuuluk Linton from Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc. on October 10, 2018.

Nine studies have been conducted, and three cultural resources have documented within the Buckman Springs Road Bridge records search radius.

No archaeological resources were identified within the Buckman Springs Road Bridge survey area.

5. PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED

☒ **No cultural resources are present** within the APE.

☒ Stacie Wilson, RPA, who meets the Professionally Qualified Staff (PQS) Standards in Section 106 PA Attachment 1 and as applicable PRC 5024 MOU Attachment 1 as a PQS-Equivalent Principal Investigator Prehistoric Archaeology, has determined that the only/only other properties present within the APE meet the criteria for Section 106 PA Attachment 4 (**Properties Exempt from Evaluation**) and as applicable PRC 5024 MOU Stipulation VIII.C.1 and Attachment 4.

- A geodetic benchmark is embedded in the concrete curb of the bridge at its northernmost corner. The marker designation is 'Z 893' and it was placed in 1955. This type of bench mark disk was one of the most common design types between circa (c.) 1923 and c. 1985 and was one of the twelve standard disks in 1961. The elevation of the bench mark is 3,079 feet above mean sea level. Following guidance in the Section 106 PA, this marker meets the criteria as a property exempt from evaluation.

☒ Caltrans, in accordance with Section 106 PA Stipulation VIII.C.5 and as applicable PRC 5024 MOU Stipulation VIII.C.5 has determined there are cultural resources within the APE that were **previously determined not eligible** for inclusion in the NRHP and/or not eligible for registration as a CHL with SHPO concurrence and those determinations remain valid. Copy of SHPO/Keeper correspondence is attached.

☒ Bridges listed as **Category 5** (previously determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP) in the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory are present within the APE and those determinations remain valid. Appropriate pages from the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory are attached.

- Buckman Springs Road Bridge (57C-0270)

6. FINDING FOR THE UNDERTAKING

☒ Caltrans, pursuant to Section 106 PA Stipulation IX.A and as applicable PRC 5024 MOU Stipulation IX.A.2, has determined a Finding of **No Historic Properties Affected** is appropriate for this undertaking because there are no historic properties within the APE.

7. CEQA CONSIDERATIONS

☒ Not applicable; **Caltrans is not the lead agency under CEQA**.

8. LIST OF ATTACHED DOCUMENTATION

☒ Project Vicinity, Location, and APE Maps: Attachment A

☒ Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory Sheet: Attachment B

☒ Archaeological Survey Report (ASR): Attachment C

Archaeological Survey Report, Buckman Springs Road Bridge Widening, County of San Diego, California, HELIX, January 2019

9. HPSR PREPARATION AND CALTRANS APPROVAL

Prepared by:  1/15/2019

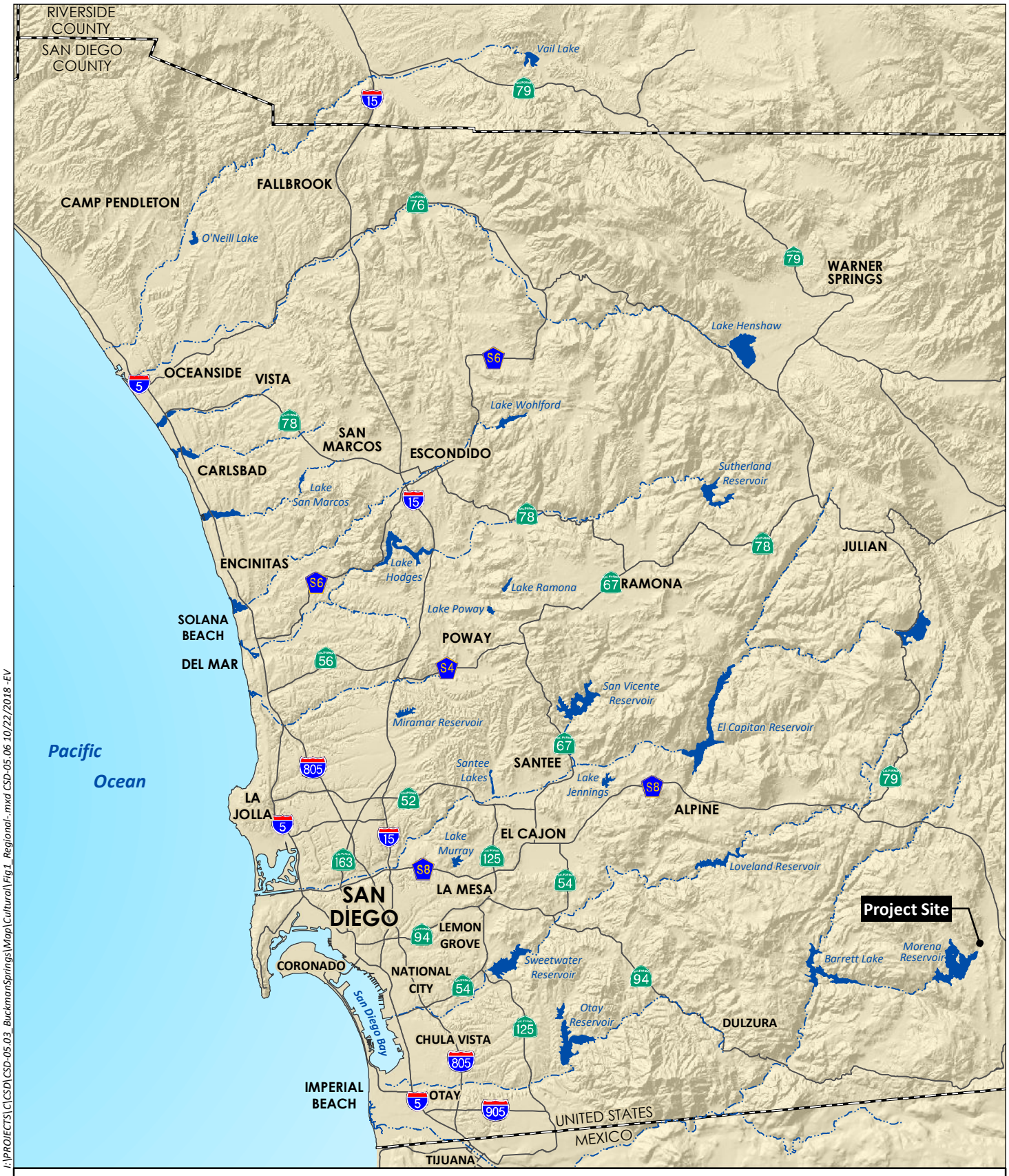
Stacie Wilson, Senior Archaeologist Date
PQS-Equivalent Principal Investigator Prehistoric Archaeology
HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc., 7578 El Cajon Boulevard, La Mesa, California 91942

Reviewed for
Approval by: _____
District 11 Caltrans PQS Koji Tsunoda, Principal Investigator Prehistoric Archaeology Date

Approved by: _____
District 11 EBC Kevin Hovey, District Environmental Analysis Branch D Chief Date

Attachment A

Project Vicinity, Location, and APE Maps



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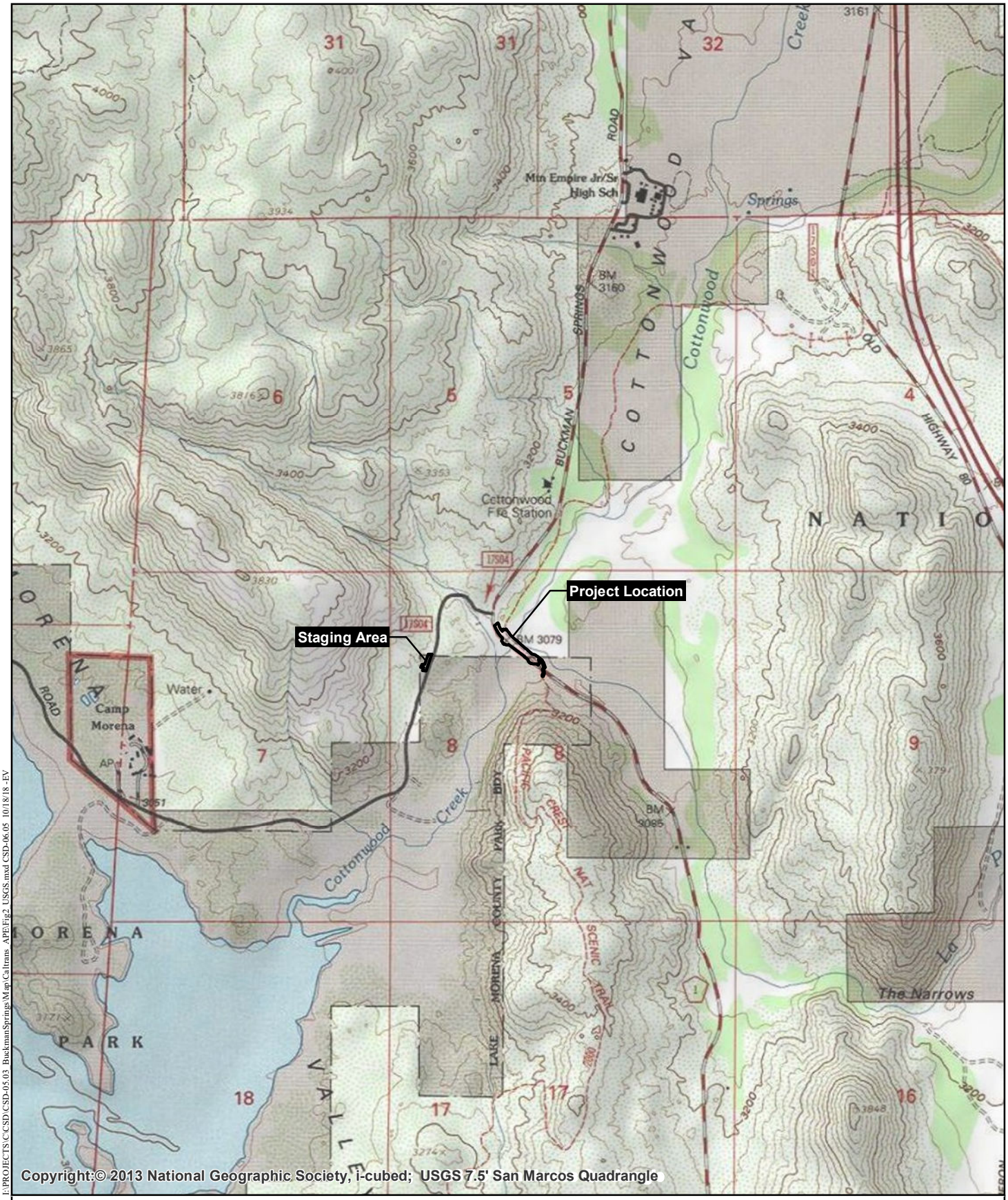
Buckman Springs Road Bridge (Bridge No. 57C0270)

Study Vicinity Map
Figure 1
Caltrans District 11
County of San Diego
Federal Project Number: BRLS-5957 (084)

0 1 in = 8 miles 8 Miles
0 10 Kilometers
N



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Buckman Springs Road Bridge (Bridge No. 57C0270)

Study Location Map
Figure 2
Caltrans District 11
County of San Diego
Federal Project Number: BRLS-5957 (084)

0 1 in = 2,000 ft 2,000 Feet
0 500 Meters
N

I:\PROJECTS\C\CSD\CSD-05.03_BuckmanSprings\Map\Caltrans_APE\Fig3_HPSR_APE.mxd SWE-04 06/30/17 -EV

Buckman Springs Road Bridge (Bridge No. 57C0270)

Area of Potential Effects
Figure 3
Caltrans District 11
County of San Diego
Federal Project Number: BRLS-5957 (084)

0 300 Feet
0 60 Meters
N

Kevin Hovey
District Environmental Analysis, Branch D Chief
Date

Bing Luu
District Local Assistance Engineer (DLAE)
Date

Attachment B

Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory Sheet

Structure Maintenance & Investigations

Historical Significance - Local Agency Bridges

District 11

San Diego County

Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ext
57C0237	COTTONWOOD CRK (BUCKMAN SPRGS RD)	0.3MI S/O I-8	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1975	
57C0238	BUENA VISTA CREEK	0.15 MI S OF RT 78	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	
57C0239	SAN DIEGO RIVER (PACIFIC HIGHWAY)	250' E/O ROUTE 5	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1933	1952
57C0253	SWEETWATER RIVER (WILDWOOD GLEN)	250FT W/O SR 79	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1952	
57C0254	WEST MISSION BAY DRIVE OC	0.75 M N/O ROUTE 8	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972	
57C0255	W MISSION BAY DRIVE SBND	0.6 MI N/W OF RTE I-8	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972	
57C0256	SUNSET CLIFFS-SEA WORLD	0.4 MI N/W RTE I-8	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972	
57C0258	SWEETWATER RIVER (JAPUTAL RD)	1.6MI E/O TAVERN RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	
57C0259	PETERSON CANYON (JAPUTAL RD)	2.2MI E TAVERN RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	
57C0263	KEYS CREEK CHANNEL	100' E OF RTE I-15	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1978	
57C0265	WASHINGTON CHNL (MAIN ST)	0.15MI E/O MAGNOLIA AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	
57C0267	POTRERO CREEK	0.2 MI S OF ROUTE 76	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1960	1966
57C0269	NORTH FORK SWEETWATER RIVER	2.8 MI W TAVERN RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1989	
57C0270	COTTONWOOD CRK (BUCKMAN SPRGS RD)	3.5MI S/O ROUTE I-8	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950	
57C0271	COTTONWOOD CRK TRIB (BUCKMAN SPRGS RD)	1.5MI S/O I-8	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1942	1981
57C0273	TELEGRAPH CYN (OTAY LAKES RD)	0.64MI E/O LA MEDIA RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1990	
57C0274	OTAY RIVER	3.5 MI E/O RUTGERS AVE.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1971	
57C0276	ENCINITAS BLVD UP	175FT E/O COAST HWY 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	
57C0277	RANCHO GUAJOME (N. SANTA FE)	1.4 MI E OF ROUTE 76	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1936	1970
57C0279	WASHINGTON CHNL (AVOCADO)	175FT S/O MAIN ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1969	
57C0280	POMERADO CREEK (POWAY RD)	0.1M W/O POMERADO RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1951	1964
57C0281	RATTLESNAKE CRK (POWAY RD)	100FT E/O TARASCAN DR.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1964	
57C0285	VOLTAIRE STREET OC	0.65M S/O PT. LOMA BL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	
57C0286	FAMOSA BLVD OC	0.5MI S/O PT. LOMA BL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	
57C0287	SAN DIEGO RVR (SUNSET CLIFFS)	150FT N/O RTE 8	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1951	1993
57C0289	OLD TOWN UP	0.5 MI E SEA WORLD DR	4. Historical Significance not determined	1914	1927
57C0291	MISSION CENTER ROAD UC	0.5 M E/O ROUTE 163	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968	
57C0292	SAN DIEGO CONSOLIDATED COMPANY UC	0.7 MI E OF RTE 163	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968	
57C0293	QUALCOM WAY UC	.35 MI W/O RTE 805	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968	
57C0294	ESCALA APARTMENT VILLAGE UC	0.2 MI E OF FENTON PKWY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968	
57C0295	MISSION VILLAGE DRIVE OC	0.35 MI W/O RTE 15	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968	
57C0296	FORESTER CRK (CUYAMACA ST)	0.13MI S/O PROSPECT AVE.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
57C0297	FORESTER CRK (FLETCHER PKWY)	830FT E/O MARSHAL AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	1975
57C0298	LOS COCHES CREEK (LOS COCHES RD)	1.2 MI NORTH ROUTE I-8	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1985	
57C0299	WASHINGTON CHNL (MAGNOLIA AVE)	0.15MI N/O MAIN ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	
57C0300	LOMA ALTA CREEK	1.3 MI N'LY RTE 78	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1948	1970
57C0301	SAN MARCOS CRK TRIB (SAN MARCOS BLVD)	1.2MI W/O SR 78	4. Historical Significance not determined	1986	
57C0304	NAVY STATION POC (HARBOR DR)	0.12M S/O 32ND ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1969	
57C0305	GENESEE AVENUE OH	0.4MI S/O NOBEL DR.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
57C0306	ROSE CANYON CRK (GENESEE AVE)	0.41MI S/O NOBEL DR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
57C0307	ENCINA DISCHARGE CHANNEL	0.5 MI N CANNON RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1954	
57C0308	ARTILLERY CREEK	1.35 MI SOUTH BALBOA AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1971	
57C0310L	MISSION BAY CHANNEL	0.5 MI N/W MISSION BAY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1987	

Attachment C

Archaeological Survey Report

DRAFT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT
BUCKMAN SPRINGS ROAD BRIDGE WIDENING
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

BRLS-5957 (084)

Restricted Distribution – Confidential Information

Prepared By:

_____

Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA, Senior Archaeologist
PQS-Equivalent Principal Investigator Prehistoric Archaeology
HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
7578 El Cajon Boulevard
La Mesa, California 91942

Reviewed and Approved by:

_____

Koji Tsunoda
PQS Principal Investigator Prehistoric Archaeology
California Department of Transportation, District 11
4050 Taylor St.
San Diego, California 92110

_____

Kevin Hovey
District Environmental Analysis, Branch D Chief
California Department of Transportation, District 11
4050 Taylor St.
San Diego, California 92110

Area Surveyed: 2.78 acres

USGS 7.5' Quadrangles: Cameron Corners and Moreno Reservoir

Cultural Resources: None

January 2019

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This investigation was conducted by HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) for the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in support of the proposed Buckman Springs Road Bridge Widening Project (project or undertaking). The project proponent is the County of San Diego (County) Department of Public Works (DPW), with local assistance funding from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The FHWA serves as the federal lead agency for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance. Caltrans is assigned by FHWA to provide oversight for the completion of the environmental review process. DPW is serving as lead agency for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project entails the rehabilitation and widening of the existing bridge crossing of Buckman Springs Road over Cottonwood Creek (Bridge No. 57C-0270).

This Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) was prepared in support of the proposed project's environmental compliance with NEPA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). This report details the methods and results of the records search and literature review, the archaeological survey, and consultation efforts undertaken by DPW staff on behalf of Caltrans with Native American representatives.

A records search of the bridge survey area and a one-mile radius was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on September 24, 2018. The records search revealed that nine studies have been conducted, and three cultural resources have documented within the Buckman Springs Road Bridge search radius.

DPW contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and Native American tribes on August 9 and September 20, 2016. The NAHC responded that no known sacred lands or traditional cultural properties are within the survey area. The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians responded that the project site has cultural significance or ties to Viejas and request that a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be on site for ground disturbing activities.

A pedestrian archaeological field survey of the archaeological survey area for the Buckman Springs Road Bridge was conducted by HELIX senior archaeologist Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA. and Kumeyaay Native American monitor Shuuluk Linton from Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc. on October 10, 2018. The archaeological survey area was defined as the extent of the project footprint, which includes both permanent and temporary construction activities associated with the project; a total of approximately 2.78 acres was surveyed.

No archaeological resources were identified within the Buckman Springs Road Bridge survey area. As such, no historic properties will be affected by the project. It is Caltrans' policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. Further investigations may be needed if site[s] are present and the site[s] cannot be avoided by the project. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Additional survey will be required if the project changes to include areas not previously surveyed.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The County of San Diego (County) Department of Public Works (DPW), in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is proposing the rehabilitation and widening of the existing bridge crossing of Buckman Springs Road over Cottonwood Creek (Bridge No. 57C-0270). The Buckman Springs Road Bridge Widening Project (project or undertaking) is located in the unincorporated community of Campo in the County of San Diego, California (Figure 1, *Study Vicinity Map*). This investigation was conducted by HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) and was undertaken to identify archaeological resources within the archaeological survey area for the proposed undertaking. The project proponent is DPW, with local assistance funding from the FHWA. The FHWA serves as the federal lead agency for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance. The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is delegated by FHWA to provide oversight for the completion of the environmental review process. In addition, FHWA's responsibility for environmental review, consultation, and any other action required in accordance with applicable federal laws for the project is being, or has been, carried out by Caltrans. DPW is serving as lead agency for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

This Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) was prepared in support of the proposed undertaking's environmental compliance with NEPA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). This document was prepared according to Caltrans guidelines, including the First Amended Section 106 Programmatic Agreement (106 PA) among FHWA, the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation (ACHP), and Caltrans, effective January 1, 2014. This report details the methods and results of the records search and literature review, the archaeological survey, and consultation efforts undertaken by DPW staff on behalf of Caltrans with Native American representatives.

The project is located within Section 8 of Township 17 South, Range 5 East on the Moreno Reservoir and Cameron Corners U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle maps (Figure 2, *Study Location Map*). The bridge is located on Buckman Springs Road, approximately 3.1 miles south of its intersection with Interstate 8 (I-8). The archaeological survey area for the project was established as the extent of the project footprint and staging areas, including both permanent and temporary areas of disturbance and totals approximately 2.78 acres (Figure 3, *Survey Coverage Map*). Figures are provided in Appendix A.

Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA served as Principal Investigator and primary report author. Ms. Wilson is PQS-Equivalent Principal Investigator in Prehistoric Archaeology and has been professionally involved in cultural resources management in San Diego County for over 15 years. She has a depth of experience with archaeological surveys, resource monitoring, Native American consultation, and CEQA and Section 106 compliance and consultation. She has served as principal investigator on numerous cultural resources management projects, and regularly coordinates with local, state, and federal agencies, and Native American tribal representatives. Ms. Wilson's resume can be found in Appendix B.

2.0 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The purpose of the proposed project is to widen and rehabilitate Buckman Springs Road Bridge to meet federal bridge safety requirements. The Buckman Springs Road Bridge was constructed in 1950 and is an approximately 450-foot-long, two-lane bridge with a concrete bridge deck and nine piers. The existing

27-foot-wide bridge carries two lanes of traffic over Cottonwood Creek. The project would widen the bridge up to 6 feet, 9 inches total to create two 15-foot-wide lanes. The foundations of four of the piers would be retrofitted. At these four piers, the bottom of the pile cap would be constructed approximately 10 feet below the ground surface, with the piles extending up to 75 feet below the ground surface. All nine piers would be lengthened by 1.5 feet on each end. Substandard and deteriorated timber rails and concrete overhangs would be removed and replaced with new girders, overhangs, bridge metal railings and Caltrans' standard timber/metal Midwest guardrail system at the two bridge approaches. The bridge deck surface would be repaved with a polyester concrete overlay and restriped.

Dewatering may be required during retrofitting of the existing bridge footings. The construction dewatering would be localized around each of the four piers that are to be retrofitted. In order to understand the dynamics of the localized groundwater, a Groundwater Dewatering Study (GWDS) would be required prior to construction. The GWDS would involve drilling three eight-inch diameter holes within Cottonwood Creek, adjacent to the existing bridge. The water that is encountered during the GWDS would be pumped out of the hole and sprayed evenly on the surface of the creek bed just downstream of the bridge. In order to minimize impacts to the creek and to sensitive arroyo toad individuals that may be present, an arroyo toad exclusion fence would be installed in an approximately 50 by 50-foot area prior to initiation of the GWDS. Once the GWDS test is concluded, the arroyo toad fence would be removed

During construction, grading would be required at either end of the bridge, a 16-foot-wide temporary road would be created immediately northeast of the Buckman Springs Road Bridge from Buckman Springs Road for construction vehicles to access the underside of the bridge, and the Pacific Crest Trail (PCT) would be temporarily relocated outside the project's impact area along the northeastern boundary of the project. Two 36-inch water diversion pipes would be placed within the creek bed and buried with temporary fill so that construction equipment can drive over the top; however, a mat would be placed between the native soil and the temporary fill to keep them separated. Construction staging would occur on a City-owned parcel one-half mile away from the project site on Morena Stokes Valley Road (Figure 3). The staging area would be temporarily cleared of vegetation and would be utilized for building material storage and overnight parking of construction equipment.

After construction, a small 10-foot section of the PCT would be routed slightly around the base of the new bridge abutment slope. Two signs, a "slow to 40 mph at the curve" speed limit sign at the eastern end of the bridge, and a 6.5-mile marker at the western end of the bridge, would be relocated to within 5 to 10 feet of their existing locations. Existing utilities, including AT&T lines, would be relocated along the alignment of the new bridge, and the staging area would be revegetated using hydroseed. The ground beneath the bridge would be restored to pre-project conditions and replanted with native species after construction.

3.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

3.1 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

HELIX staff archaeologist, Dominique Diaz de Leon, conducted a records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on September 24, 2018. The records search covered a one-mile radius around the bridge. The records search focused on the identification of previously recorded cultural properties

and previously conducted investigations. The records search also involved a review of historical files, including the state Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directory and examination of historic site inventories pertaining to the project area. A copy of the records search summary and maps is included as Appendix C.

3.1.1 Previous Investigations

The records search results indicate that nine studies have been conducted within a mile of the Buckman Springs Road Bridge (Table 1, *Previous Investigations Conducted Within One Mile of the Buckman Springs Road Bridge*). These investigations consisted of four cultural resources assessments, one cultural resources survey, one archaeological overview, one historic property survey, and two permit renewals. Two reports (SD-9741 and SD-10997) are shown along the extent of the bridge survey area and consist of a cultural resource survey report for The Cottonwood Creek Invasive Species Removal Project and an archaeological overview for The Cleveland National Forest.

Table 1
PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE BUCKMAN SPRINGS ROAD BRIDGE

Report No. (SD-#)	Report Title	Author, Date	Report Type
932	A Cultural Resource Assessment for Three Roads in the Lake Morena Area: Lake Morena Drive, Oak Drive, Buckman Springs Road. Project: UJ0171	Fink, 1979	Cultural Resources Assessment
3256	Morena Grazing Allotment Permit Renewal	Culbert and Verplanck, 1995	Permit Renewal
4500	Historic Property Survey Report: The Kitchen Creek Bridge Replacement Project Old Highway 80, Immediately North of Boulder Oaks	Joyner, 1991	Historic Property Survey
6516	Cleveland National Forest Archaeological Report: Cottonwood Station Phone Line	Goodrich, 1992	Cultural Resources Assessment
9741	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Cottonwood Creek Invasive Species Removal Project County of San Diego, California	McGinnis, 2005	Cultural Resources Survey
10551	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California	Arrington, 2006	Cultural Resources Assessment
10997	Final Archaeological Overview for The Cleveland National Forest California	Carrico, Cooley, Barrie, 2003	Final Archaeological Overview
11977	A Cultural Resource Assessment for Three Roads in the Lake Morena Area: Lake Morena Drive, Oak Drive, Buckman Springs Road. Project: UJ0171	SWCA, 2008	Cultural Resource Assessment
12477	Morena Grazing Allotment Permit Renewal	Gardner, 2009	Permit Renewal

3.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The records search results indicate that 30 cultural resources have been recorded within one mile of the Buckman Springs Road Bridge (Table 2, *Previously Recorded Cultural Properties Within One Mile of the*

Buckman Springs Road Bridge). These consist of one historic site, one historic structure, two multi-component sites, four prehistoric isolates, and 22 prehistoric archaeological sites.

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE BUCKMAN SPRINGS ROAD BRIDGE

Resource Number (P-37-#)	Resource Number (CA-SDI-#)	Age and Resources Present	Description	Recorder, Date
004713	4713	Prehistoric Site	Single bedrock milling outcrop with 11 elements (slicks).	Swanson, 1971; Pham, 2014
004714	4714	Prehistoric Site	Two large rock slab milling features with a total of 8 to 10 elements (slicks).	Polk, 1971
007883	7883	Prehistoric Site	Single bedrock milling feature with six elements (basins and slicks).	Fink, 1979; Calvani, 2018
007884	7884	Prehistoric Site	Single bedrock milling feature with five elements (slicks) and three associated surface artifacts consisting of lithics and shell.	Fink, 1979; Calvani and Manchen, 2016; Tift et al., 2018
007885	7885	Prehistoric Site	Single bedrock milling feature with a total of over 43 elements (three basins and over 40 slicks).	Fink, 1979; VerPlanck, 1995; Palette and Garnsey, 2006; Giacinto, 2010
007886	7886	Prehistoric Site	Two bedrock milling features with a total of 12 elements (a mortar, basins, and slicks).	Fink and Loy, 1979; VerPlanck, 1995; Giacinto, 2010
009219	9219	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling site (number of features and elements not specified). Associated surface artifacts consisting of a mano fragment and a felsitic basalt spall.	Pierson, 1982
023872	13730	Prehistoric Site	Two bedrock milling features (recorded as two loci) with a total of at least 10 milling elements. Locus A: three milling elements (slicks and basins); Locus B: six to seven elements (a slick and basins).	Lambell and Noah, 1994; Keeler, 2014
024459	16227	Multi-Component Site	Prehistoric: At least 16 bedrock milling features with associated lithics, pottery sherds, ground stone and midden deposits. Historic: Rock wall features.	Culbert and VerPlanck, 1995; Burkard et al., 2007; Williams et al., 2010; Calvani and Manchen, 2018
024460	16228	Prehistoric Site	Three bedrock milling features with a total of 7 elements (mortars, a basin, and a slick) and associated surface artifacts consisting of two basaltic flakes.	Culbert et al., 1995
024461	16229	Multi-Component Site	Is now subsumed under CA-SDI-16227.	Culbert et al., 1995
024462	16230	Prehistoric Site	Four bedrock milling features with at least 10 elements (slicks and a possible basin).	Culbert and VerPlanck, 1995

Table 2 (cont.)
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE
OF THE BUCKMAN SPRINGS ROAD BRIDGE

Resource Number (P-37-#)	Resource Number (CA-SDI-#)	Age and Resources Present	Description	Recorder, Date
024463	16231	Prehistoric Site	Single bedrock milling feature with five elements (basins, slicks).	Culbert and VerPlanck, 1995
024464	16232	Prehistoric Site	Three bedrock milling features with seven elements (slicks) with an associated low-density pottery and lithic artifact scatter.	Culbert and VerPlanck, 1995; Giacinto, 2010; Keeler, 2014
024465	16233	Prehistoric Site	Four bedrock milling features with a total of nine elements (basins, slicks, and a mortar) and a single associated pottery sherd.	Decker and Culbert, 1995
024466	16234	Prehistoric Site	Two to three bedrock milling features with multiple elements present (slicks, mortars and basins; number of elements not specified) and associated surface pottery and lithic artifact scatter.	VerPlanck, 1995
025321	16796	Prehistoric Site	Four bedrock milling features with a total of 18 elements (mortars, basins, and slicks) and two associated pottery sherds and two flakes.	Berryman and Roder, 2003
027038	21897	Prehistoric Site	Single bedrock milling feature with at least five elements (heavily weathered slicks).	Jordan and McGinnis, 2005; Keeler, 2014
029750	--	Prehistoric Isolate	Green metavolcanic tertiary flake with marginal retouch along one edge.	Connell et al., 2007
031708	20141	Prehistoric Site	Two bedrock milling features with a total of 19 elements (slicks, mortars, and a basin).	Giacinto et al., 2010; Calvani, 2018
031709	--	Historic Site	Refuse scatter.	Giacinto et al., 2010; Calvani, 2018
031711	20143	Prehistoric Site	Two bedrock milling features with a total of 21 elements (slicks, basins, and a cupule/basin) with a small associated artifact scatter. Associated surface artifacts consisting of metate fragments, a bifacial hand stone fragment, two metavolcanic flakes, and three pottery sherds.	Giacinto et al., 2010; Tift et al., 2018
031712	20144	Prehistoric Site	Single bedrock milling feature with one element (slick) and associated light density flake scatter.	Williams et al., 2010
031713	20145	Prehistoric Site	Two bedrock milling features with a total of 14 elements (slicks).	Williams et al., 2010
031719	20150	Prehistoric Site	Single bedrock milling feature with two elements (mortars).	Cordova, 2010; Keeler, 2014

Table 2 (cont.)
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE BUCKMAN SPRINGS ROAD BRIDGE

Resource Number (P-37-#)	Resource Number (P-37-#)	Resource Number (P-37-#)	Resource Number (P-37-#)	Resource Number (P-37-#)
036511	--	Historic Structure	Utility distribution line (Circuit 449) that is approximately 14 miles long with several branch lines; set between 1951 and 1983.	Gorman, 2014
036657	22145	Prehistoric Site	Two large bedrock milling features with a total of 17 elements (slicks and a basin).	Manchen, 2016
036689	--	Prehistoric Isolate	Porphyritic volcanic interior flake.	Lennen, 2017
036690	--	Prehistoric Isolate	Proximal end of (possible elko) fine-grain volcanic projectile point.	Lennen, 2017
036691	--	Prehistoric Isolate	Single brownware pottery sherd.	Lennen, 2017

Two of the resources were documented immediately adjacent to the project survey area: P-37-07885 (CA-SDI-7885) and P-37-023872 (CA-SDI-13730). CA-SDI-7885, a prehistoric milling station with three oval basins and over 40 slicks, was originally recorded in 1979 and has been updated several times since then, with the latest documentation occurring in 2010. CA-SDI-13730 is prehistoric milling site with two bedrock milling features (recorded as two loci) with a total of at least 10 milling elements. This site was originally documented in 1990 and updated in 2014.

3.2 HISTORIC MAPS AND AERIALS

Historic maps and aerial photographs were reviewed to assess the potential for historic structural resources and historic archaeological resources within the archaeological survey areas.

Maps included the 1939, 1942, and 1959 15-minute Campo quadrangle; the 1942, 1944, and 1960 15-minute Potrero quadrangle; the 1959 and 1977 7.5-minute Cameron Corners quadrangle; and the 1960 and 1975 7.5-minute Morena Reservoir quadrangle. Government Land Office (GLO) Plat Maps were viewed on the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) GLO Records website (https://glorecords.blm.gov). Historic aerial photographs were reviewed at historicaerials.com (NETR Online 2018); no aerials prior to 1994 were available for the project area.

The general routes of what are now Buckman Springs and Morena Stokes Valley Roads are shown as dotted-line trails on the 1859 survey plat for Township 17 South, Range 5 East. The roads continue to be shown in essentially the same alignment on all of the available quadrangle maps; on the 1939 and 1942 15-minute Campo quadrangle, Buckman Spring Road is referred to as Morena Canyon Road.

In 1890, Rebecca Hook was granted a land patent for a large portion of Section 8 under the authority of the Homestead Act of 1862.Her lands included the east ½ of the northwest ¼ of the section, in which the Buckman Spring Road Bridge is located. However, a duplicate patent listing for Ms. Hook refers to her land as "Lot/Trct 47". A survey plat undertaken as an independent resurvey in 1921 shows Tract 47 as being situated in the eastern ½ of the section, which is east and outside of the bridge and survey area.

The southern portion of the survey area is shown as Tract 49 on this same map, but no land patents are on file for that tract.

3.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

The County contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 9, 2016 to request participation on the environmental review process for the project. The NAHC indicated in a response dated August 16, 2018 that no known sacred lands or traditional cultural properties are within the survey area. Initial Assembly Bill 52 consultation letters were sent by DPW staff to specific tribal representatives on August 9, 2016. In addition, letters were sent on September 20, 2018 to the Native American representatives and interested parties identified by the NAHC. One response was received. The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians responded in a letter dated September 15, 2016 that the project site has cultural significance or ties to Viejas. They request that a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be on site for ground disturbing activities to inform them of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains. NAHC and tribal correspondence is included as Appendix D.

4.0 BACKGROUND

4.1 ENVIRONMENT

Buckman Springs Road Bridge is located within the Peninsular Ranges of southern California. Situated in Cottonwood Valley, the survey area is primarily within the alluvial setting of the Cottonwood Creek.

The elevation of the project area is approximately 3,060 to 3,079 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Geologically, the bridge survey area is underlain by alluvial valley deposits, with Mesozoic granitic rocks surrounding the project area among the mountainous ranges, and underlying the footprint of the staging area (Strand 1962). Two soil series are mapped within the project survey area: acid igneous rock land composes both ends of the bridge survey area; Mottsville loamy coarse sand, 2 to 9 percent slopes, comprises the remainder of the survey area, including the staging area (Web Soil Survey n.d.). Acid igneous rock land is rough broken terrain that supports a varied vegetation depending on the elevation and climate and can include sumac, sugarbrush, chamise, ceanothus, manzanita, red shank, oak brush, and a sparse cover of desert shrubs, cactus, and grasses (Bowman 1973:18). The Mottsville series consists of excessively drained, very deep, loamy coarse sands and supports a vegetation of California live oak, sagebrush, buckwheat, and annual grasses.

Many of the native plant species found in the vegetation types in the project vicinity are known to have been used by native populations for food, medicine, tools, ceremonial, and other uses (Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978). Major wildlife species found in the environment of the project prehistorically were coyote (*Canis latrans*); mule deer (*Odocoilus hemionus*); grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*); mountain lion (*Felis concolor*); rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*); jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*); and various rodents, the most notable of which are the valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), California ground squirrel (*Ostospermophilus beecheyi*), and dusky footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*) (Head 1972). Rabbits, jackrabbits, and rodents were very important to the prehistoric diet; deer were somewhat less significant for food, but were an important source of leather, bone, and antler. The Cottonwood Creek, which runs in the project area's immediate vicinity, would have made fresh water easily accessible to native populations living in the area.

4.2 PREHISTORY

The earliest well-documented sites in the San Diego area belong to the San Dieguito Tradition, dating to over 9,000 years ago (Warren 1967; Warren et al. 1998). The San Dieguito Tradition is thought by most researchers to have an emphasis on big game hunting and coastal resources (Warren 1967). Diagnostic material culture associated with the San Dieguito complex includes scrapers, scraper planes, choppers, large blades, and large projectile points (Rogers 1939; Warren 1967). In the southern coastal region, the traditional view of San Diego prehistory has the San Dieguito Tradition followed by the Archaic Period, dating from circa 8600 Before Present (B.P.) to circa 1300 B.P. (Warren et al. 1998).

A large number of archaeological site assemblages dating to this period have been identified at a range of coastal and inland sites. These assemblages, designated as the La Jolla/Pauma complexes, are considered part of Warren's (1968) "Encinitas tradition" and Wallace's (1955) "Early Milling Stone Horizon." The Encinitas tradition is generally "recognized by millingstone assemblages in shell middens, often near sloughs and lagoons" (Moratto 1984:147) and brings a shift toward a more generalized economy and an increased emphasis on seed resources, small game, and shellfish. The local cultural manifestations of the Archaic period are called the La Jollan complex along the coast and the Pauma complex inland. Pauma complex sites lack the shell that dominates many La Jollan complex site assemblages. Sites dating to the Archaic Period are numerous along the coast, near-coastal valleys, and around estuaries. In the inland areas of San Diego County, sites associated with the Archaic Period are less common relative to the Late Prehistoric complexes that succeed them (e.g., Cooley and Barrie 2004; Laylander and Christenson 1988; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999; True 1970). The La Jolla complex tool assemblage is dominated by rough cobble tools, especially choppers and scrapers (Moriarty 1966). The La Jolla complex tool assemblage also include manos and metates, terrestrial and marine mammal remains, flexed burials, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, plummets, biface points, beads, and bone tools (True 1958, 1980).

While there has been considerable debate about whether San Dieguito and La Jollan patterns might represent the same people using different environments and subsistence techniques, or whether they are separate cultural patterns (e.g., Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1987; Warren et al. 1998), abrupt shifts in subsistence and new tool technologies occur at the onset of the Late Prehistoric Period (1500 B.P. to A.D. 1769). The Late Prehistoric period is characterized by higher population densities and intensification of social, political, and technological systems. The Late Prehistoric period is represented by the San Luis Rey complex in the northern portion of San Diego County and the Cuyamaca complex in the southern portion.

4.3 ETHNOGRAPHY

Based on ethnographic data, including the areas defined for the Hokan-based Yuman-speaking peoples and the Takic-speaking peoples at the time of contact, it is now generally accepted that the Cuyamaca complex is associated with the Yuman Kumeyaay and the San Luis Rey complex with the Luiseño.

The study area is located within the traditional territory of the Kumeyaay, also known as Ipai, Tipai, or Diegueño (named for Mission San Diego de Alcalá). At the time of Spanish contact, Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay bands occupied southern San Diego and southwestern Imperial counties and northern Baja California. The Kumeyaay were a group of exogamous, patrilineal territorial bands that lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherias. Most rancherias were the seat of a clan, although it is thought that, aboriginally, some clans had more than one rancheria and some rancherias

contained more than one clan (Bean and Shipek 1978; Luomala 1978). Several sources indicate that large Kumeyaay villages or rancherias were often located in river valleys (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). They subsisted on a hunting and foraging economy, exploiting San Diego's diverse ecology throughout the year; coastal bands exploited marine resources while inland bands might move from the desert, ripe with agave and small game, to the acorn and pine nut rich mountains in the fall (Cline 1984; Kroeber 1976; Luomala 1978).

4.4 HISTORY

4.4.1 Spanish Period

While Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo visited San Diego briefly in 1542, the beginning of the historic period in San Diego County is generally given as 1769. During the mid-eighteenth century, Spain had escalated its involvement in California from exploration to colonization (Weber 1992) and it was that year that the Royal Presidio of San Diego was founded on a hill overlooking the San Diego River. There were three types of settlements in Spanish Alta California: presidial, mission, and civic. San Diego was the first and was the presidial type, that is, it was administered by the military based at the presidio. Initially, both a mission and a military presidio were located on Presidio Hill overlooking the San Diego River. A small pueblo, now known as Old Town San Diego, developed below the presidio. The Mission San Diego de Alcalá was constructed in its current location five years later.

The economy of Alta California during the Spanish period was based on cattle ranching at the missions and a few Spanish land grant ranchos. A minor amount of agriculture and commerce took place in and around San Diego.

4.4.2 Mexican Period

Mexico, including Alta California, gained its independence from Spain in 1821, but Spanish culture and influence remained as the missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained for a period of time.

Following secularization of the missions in 1834, large ranchos were granted to prominent and well-connected individuals. The society made a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. With numerous new ranchos, cattle ranching expanded and prevailed over agricultural activities. These ranches put new pressures on California's native populations, as grants were made for inland areas still occupied by the Kumeyaay, forcing them to acculturate or relocate farther into the backcountry. In rare instances, former mission neophytes were able to organize pueblos and attempt to live within the new confines of Mexican governance and culture. The most successful of these was the Pueblo of San Pasqual, located inland along the San Dieguito River Valley, founded by Kumeyaay who were no longer able to live at the Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Carrico 2008; Farris 1994).

4.4.3 American Period

The Mexican period ended when Mexico ceded California to the United States after the Mexican-American War (1846–1848), which concluded with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. A great influx of settlers to California and the San Diego region occurred during the American Period, resulting from several factors, including the discovery of gold in the state in 1848, the end of the Civil War, the

availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act in 1862, and later, the importance of San Diego County as an agricultural area supported by roads, irrigation systems, and connecting railways. The increase in American and European populations quickly overwhelmed many of the Spanish and Mexican cultural traditions, and greatly increased the rate of population decline among Native American communities.

The 1880s saw "boom and bust" cycles that brought thousands of people to the area of San Diego County. By the end of the decade, many had left, although some remained to form the foundations of small communities based on dry farming, orchards, dairies, and livestock ranching. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, rural areas of San Diego County developed small agricultural communities centered on one-room schoolhouses. Such rural farming communities consisted of individuals and families tied together through geographical boundaries, a common schoolhouse, and a church. The influence of military development, beginning in 1916 and 1917 during World War I, moved much of the population away from this life, and the need to fight a two-ocean war during World War II (WWII) resulted in substantial development in infrastructure and industry to support the military and accommodate soldiers, sailors, and defense industry workers.

5.0 FIELD METHODS

A pedestrian archaeological field survey for the Buckman Springs Road Bridge was conducted by HELIX senior archaeologist Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA. and Kumeyaay Native American monitor Shuuluk Linton from Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc. on October 10, 2018. Photos of the archaeological survey area are included as Appendix E.

Visibility within the archaeological survey area varied from poor to excellent. The roadway, road shoulders, and the area immediately under the bridge contained excellent visibility. On the other hand, dense vegetation at the northwest and southeast ends of the bridge, on the north side, obscured much of the ground surface. Likewise, ground visibility was poor within the staging area due to a thick cover of non-native grasses.

The two archaeological resources identified in the records search adjacent to the survey area, CA-SDI-7885 and CA-SDI-13730, were reidentified during the survey to verify their locations outside of the survey area. No additional archaeological resources were identified within the survey area.

6.0 STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The project area is located primarily within the Cottonwood Creek bed, with manmade berms at the ends of the bridge. The proposed staging area is located to the west of Morena Stokes Valley Road, within a relativity flat, undisturbed area. Although several prehistoric archaeological sites have been documented in the project vicinity, with two sites being situated immediately adjacent to the project area, no archaeological features or material were observed within the survey area. However, at the staging area, ground visibility was poor, due to the dense cover of non-native grasses.

6.1 OTHER RESOURCES

A geodetic benchmark is embedded in the concrete curb of the bridge at its northernmost corner (Appendix E). The marker designation is 'Z 893' and it was placed in 1955 (National Geodetic Survey Data

Sheet, Appendix F). This type of bench mark disk was one of the most common design types between circa (c.) 1923 and c. 1985 and was one of the twelve standard disks in 1961 (Leigh n.d.). The elevation of the bench mark, as indicated on the Cameron Corners USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map, is 3,079 feet AMSL. Following guidance in the 106 PA, this marker meets the criteria as a property exempt from evaluation.

The PCT is a 2,650-mile-long trail that travels from the border of Mexico to the border of Canada. As part of the proposed project, an approximately 950-foot segment will be temporarily rerouted outside of the project's impact area. After construction, a small 10-foot section of the PCT would be permanently routed slightly around the base of the new bridge abutment slope.

While the route for the PCT was first explored in the 1930s, it was not designated as a scenic trail in the National Trails System until 1968 (County of San Diego 2005). A 1978 Amendment to the National Trails System Act directed the Secretary of Agriculture to prepare a comprehensive plan for the development, management, and use of the trail; a consequent Comprehensive Management Plan was adopted in 1982 (USDA Forest Service 1982). The Comprehensive Management Plan provided a "schedule of acquisition and construction that will secure the trail location by December 31, 1985, and result in construction being completed by December 31, 1986" (USDA Forest Service 1982). The document further notes that the specific location of the trail between the Mexico border and the Cleveland National Forest had yet to be determined.

The PCT was completed in 1993, with Golden Spike "completion" ceremony and dedication occurring that year (County of San Diego 2005; Pacific Crest Trail Association 2018). No record of the trail, or any segment of trail, is on file at the SCIC (Jaime Lennox, personal communication 2017). Based on this, the physical trail route through the survey area does not appear to be at least 45 years in age and as such, is not considered a cultural resource and does not require recordation or evaluation.

6.2 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the current study, no archaeological resources have been identified within the survey area, and no historic properties will be affected by Buckman Springs Road Bridge Widening Project.

The proposed temporary relocation of the PCT within the southeastern portion of the survey area is adjacent to CA-SDI-13730, a prehistoric milling site with two loci. Due to this, and the dense vegetation that was present within this area during the pedestrian survey, it is recommended that the vegetation clearing, and the establishment of the southeastern portion of the temporary trail route, be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor. Additionally, due to the low ground visibility within the proposed staging area due to dense vegetation, it is recommended that the initial vegetation clearing of the staging area be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor.

If previously unidentified cultural materials are unearthed during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find. Additional archaeological survey will be needed if project limits are extended beyond the present survey limits.

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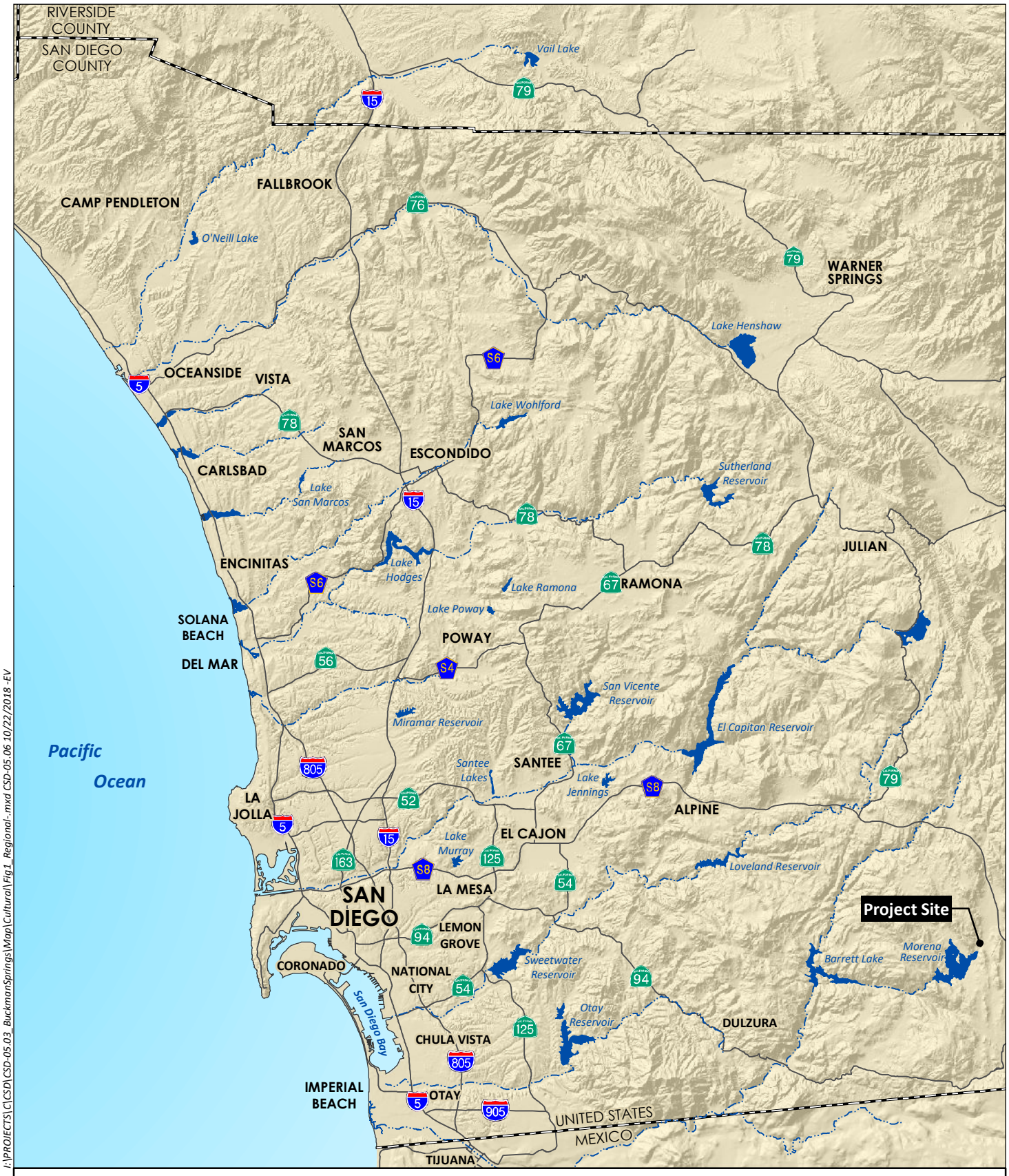
Appendix A

Figures



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Buckman Springs Road Bridge (Bridge No. 57C0270)

Study Vicinity Map
Figure 1
Caltrans District 11
County of San Diego
Federal Project Number: BRLS-5957 (084)

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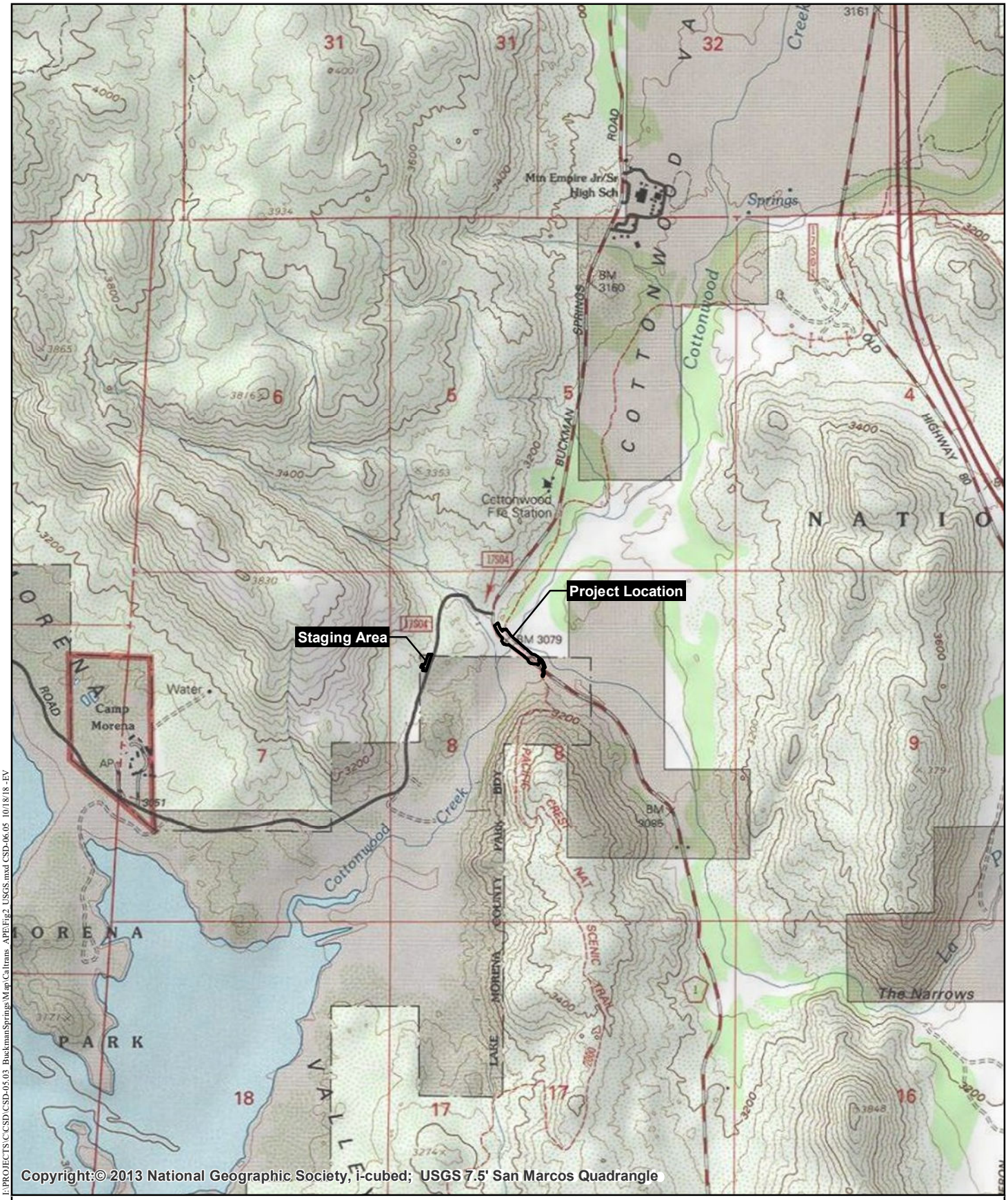
0 10 Kilometers
N



I:\PROJECTS\C\CSD\CSD-05.03 BuckmanSprings\Map\Caltrans APE\Fig2 USGS.mxd CSD-06.05 10/18/18 -EV

Buckman Springs Road Bridge (Bridge No. 57C0270)

Study Location Map
Figure 2
Caltrans District 11
County of San Diego
Federal Project Number: BRLS-5957 (084)

0 1 in = 2,000 ft 2,000 Feet
0 500 Meters
N

I:\PROJECTS\C\CSD\CSD-05.03_BuckmanSprings\Map\Caltrans_APE\Fig3_ASR_APE.mxd SWE-04 06/30/17-EV

Buckman Springs Road Bridge (Bridge No. 57C0270)

Survey Coverage Map
Figure 3
Caltrans District 11
County of San Diego
Federal Project Number: BRLS-5957 (084)

N

0 300 Feet
0 60 Meters

Appendix B

Resumes

Stacie Wilson, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

HELIX Environmental Planning

Summary of Qualifications

Ms. Wilson has been professionally involved in cultural resources management for 14 years and has more than 16 years of experience in both archaeology and Geographic Information Systems (GIS). She has served as principal investigator on numerous cultural resources management projects, and regularly coordinates with local, state, and federal agencies and Native American tribal representatives. She is skilled in project management, archaeological inventories and excavation, and report documentation and has broad experience on private, municipal, federal, utility, and renewable energy projects. She is proficient at creating, organizing, and analyzing GIS data; technical skills include ArcGIS 10.4, Spatial Analyst, Geostatistical Analyst, and working with datasets in Microsoft Word and Excel. Ms. Wilson is detail-oriented and has strong organizational and coordination capabilities.

Selected Project Experience

San Diego County Water Authority As-Needed Environmental Consulting Services (2014 - 2016). Cultural Resources Task Lead for as-needed CEQA and NEPA support. Coordinated cultural resource survey, reporting, and monitoring efforts. Provided cultural resources support for scoping and costing of Task Orders.

El Cuervo Del Sur Phase II Mitigation Support (2016 - 2017). Principal Investigator for a cultural resources study for the El Cuervo Del Sur restoration site. Conducted as part of an as-needed contract with the City of San Diego, Transportation & Storm Water Department, the project proposed the creation of approximately 1.42 acres of wetland habitat. Duties included conducting background research, reviewing previous cultural resource surveys, Native American outreach, and report preparation. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

City of San Diego Long-term Mitigation Strategy Development (2016). Principal Investigator for a cultural resources study of the Kearny Mesa East Mitigation Site, a 7.57-acre City of San Diego-owned parcel located in Murphy Canyon. Conducted as part of an as-needed contract with the City of San Diego, Transportation & Storm Water Department, the project evaluated the potential mitigation opportunities for the parcel. Duties included conducting background research, a field survey and recording of cultural resources, Native American outreach and coordination, and report preparation. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation As-Needed Consulting Services (2012 - 2016). Cultural Resources Task Lead and Principal Investigator for as-needed CEQA and NEPA support. Duties included coordination of archaeological monitors, site assessments, survey, documentation, and reporting.

Education

Master of Science, Applied Geographical Information Science, Northern Arizona University, 2008

Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, University of California, San Diego, 2001

Bachelor of Science, Biological Psychology, University of California, San Diego, 2001

Registrations/ Certifications

Register of Professional Archaeologists, RPA, 2016

Professional Affiliations

Society for California Archaeology

Society for American Archaeology

San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) As-Needed Services (2011 - 2016). Project Manager and Principal Investigator for cultural resources as-needed services for SDG&E pole replacement, operation and maintenance, transmission line planning, and other projects in San Diego and Imperial counties on private, local agency, and federal lands. Activities included task coordination and management of field survey, monitoring, and archaeological documentation.

The Lakes - Unit 4B & Unit 6 Biological Consulting (2017). Senior archaeologist for an approximately 130-acre construction monitoring project in Rancho Santa Fe. Provided cultural resources consultation support, arranged for archaeological and Native American monitors, and provided project status updates to the County. The County of San Diego is the lead agency.

Otay Truck Route (2013 - 2014). Task Lead for a cultural resources study for the Otay Truck Route (OTR) project. The OTR fronts a portion of the U.S./Mexico border in the Otay Mesa community of the City of San Diego. Duties included conducting an archaeological survey of approximately 18.4 acres, recording prehistoric and archaeological sites, and reporting efforts that included a Historic Property Survey Report, Archaeological Survey Report, and City of San Diego Archaeological Resource Report Form. The project proponent was the City of San Diego, with local assistance funding from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The City of San Diego was the lead agency for CEQA compliance and Caltrans was the lead agency for NEPA.

Terramar Area Coastal Improvement Project (2015 - 2016). Task Lead for a cultural resources study for a project proposing to enhance the Terramar community by improving safety, traffic, and coastal access within the project area by constructing new sidewalks and walking paths, creating more parking, improving road conditions, and building a buffer for bicyclists. Duties include oversight of the cultural resources records search, field survey, and archaeological documentation for the project. Work performed for the City of Carlsbad.

Coastal Reliability Project (2016). Project Archaeologist and field director for a cultural resource survey of 8 linear miles of transmission line located within the cities of San Diego and Del Mar. The project involved the reconfiguration, removal, and conversion of transmission lines. Duties included the oversight of pedestrian archaeological and historic architecture surveys and documentation of 45 cultural resources. Work performed for SDG&E, with CPUC as lead agency.

State Route 94 (2006 - 2008). Archeologist for the cultural resources survey and inventory of an 18-mile-long segment of State Route 94 in southern San Diego County. Project responsibilities included assisting in the organization of field survey, intensive pedestrian survey, conducting GIS-based cultural resource data management, and recording or updating of more than 100 archaeological resources on site forms. Work performed for Caltrans.

Appendix C

Records Search Results

South Coastal Information Center
San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182-5320
Office: (619) 594-5682
www.scic.org
scic@mail.sdsu.edu

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM
CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Helix Enviro

Company Representative: Dominique Diaz de Leon

Date: 9/24/2018

Project Identification: CSD-05.06

Search Radius: 1 mile

Historical Resources: SELF

Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites.

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: SELF

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Addresses: SELF

A map and database of historic properties (formerly Geofinder) has been included.

Historic Maps: SELF

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

Copies: 281

Hours: 2

Excel Lines = 31

This is not an invoice. Please pay from the monthly billing statement

Appendix D

Native American Correspondence

County of San Diego

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

RICHARD E. CROMPTON
DIRECTOR

5510 OVERLAND AVE, SUITE 410
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92123-1237

(858) 694-2212 FAX: (858) 694-3597
Web Site: www.sdcounty.ca.gov/dpw/

August 9, 2016

Mr. Rob Wood
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Sacred Lands Check;
Buckman Springs Bridge Project 1010847;
Section: Section S18, Township: 17S, Range: 05E, Thomas Guide Page 1277-F1

Dear Mr. Wood:

The County of San Diego Department of Public Works Environmental Services Unit (DPW ESU) requests your participation in the environmental review process of the proposed development project for the Buckman Springs Bridge Project (Bridge No. 57C0270), IA# 1010847. The project site is, located on Buckman Springs Road where it crosses Cottonwood Creek in the unincorporated community of Campo in San Diego County (Thomas Guide page 1277-F1). This project proposes to widen the functionally obsolete Buckman Springs Bridge by 6.5 feet in width. The proposed project is subject to CEQA and NEPA. As such, we are requesting your assistance in identifying cultural resources including sacred lands that may be present on site.

As part of the environmental review for this project, an institutional records search and a cultural resources survey has been required. A record search indicates that there are mapped cultural sites in the vicinity of the project that can be avoided. If resources are present and cannot be avoided analysis will be conducted to determine significance pursuant to CEQA and NEPA. If the cultural resources are determined significant, mitigation must be proposed.

Any information you have regarding cultural places will be kept strictly confidential and will not be divulged to the public. Although we are providing to you for the purposes of

your review this confidential information regarding the location of cultural places, this information is not available to the public.

If you have any questions I can be reached at (858)694-3907 or Thomas.Duffy@sdcounty.ca.gov

Sincerely,

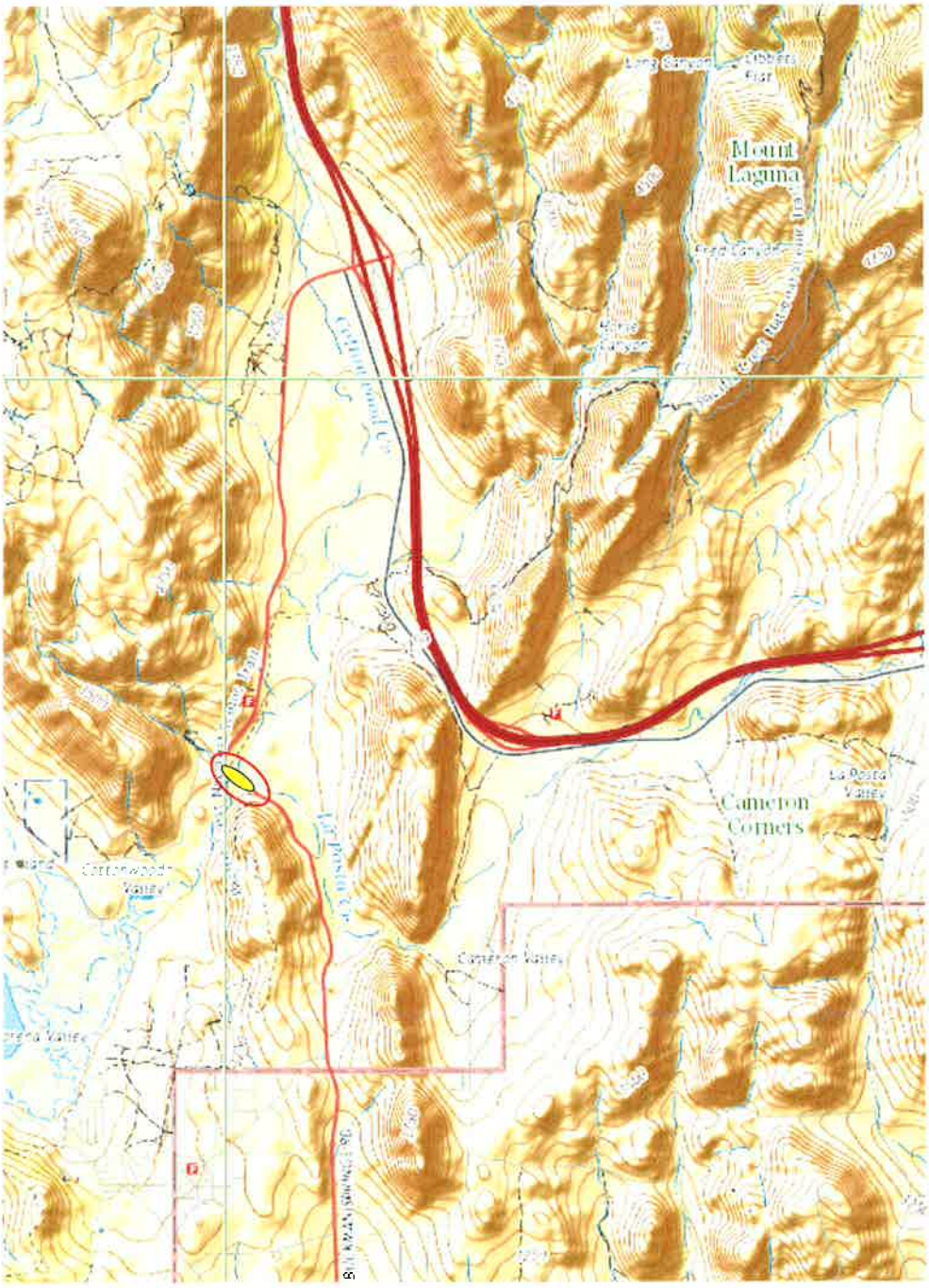
THOMAS DUFFY
Environmental Planning Manager
5510 Overland Avenue, Ste 410
San Diego, CA 92123
Mailstop O-332

Td:sw

Attachments:
USGS Topographical Map
Confidential cultural site map

cc: ESU files

FIGURE 1
Project Location on USGS Map
Map Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Lat/Long: 32.7153/-116.4990



Survey Area
Impact Area

County of San Diego

RICHARD CROMPTON
DIRECTOR

Department of Public Works
5510 OVERLAND AVENUE, SUITE 410, SAN DIEGO, CA 92123
www.sdcounty.ca.gov/dpw

Date: August 9, 2016

To:

Barona Band of Mission Indians
Attn: Mr. Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside Ca 92040-1599

Campo Kumeyaay Nation
Attn: Mr. Harry P. Cuero
36190 Church Road Suite 1
Campo, CA 91906

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Attn: Mr. Clint Linton
P. O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Kwaaymii Laguna Band
Attn: Ms. Carmen Lucas
P.O. Box 775
Pine Valley, CA 91962-0775

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

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Attn: Ms. Julie Hagen
P.O. Box 908
Alpine, CA 91903

Buckman Springs Road Bridge Project August 9, 2016

RE: AB-52 Consultation; Buckman Springs Road Bridge Project

We are contacting you pursuant to Assembly Bill 52, which California Governor Jerry Brown signed into law on September 25, 2014. This law specifically requires agencies to consult with Native American tribes and individuals on issues that may affect tribal cultural resources.

The project is located along Buckman Springs Road where Cottonwood Creek crosses under the existing Buckman Springs Bridge (figure 1). The purpose of the project is to widen the functionally obsolete Buckman Springs Bridge by 6.5 feet. The project is subject to the federal laws and regulations of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It is also subject to the laws and regulations of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), including AB52. For NEPA, federal oversight is being provided by Caltrans District 11. The federal environmental document for the undertaking will be a Categorical Exclusion with accompanying technical studies. For the purposes of CEQA the County is preparing a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND).

The undertaking proposes to protect the bridge footings by installing pier revetments around the perimeter of each footing. During construction, a temporary road would be created so that construction vehicles can access the underside of the bridge. This road would be to the immediate north east of the Buckman Springs Bridge from Buckman Springs Road. Construction is expected to take approximately 18 months. The ground beneath the bridge will be recontoured and revegetated with native species after construction.

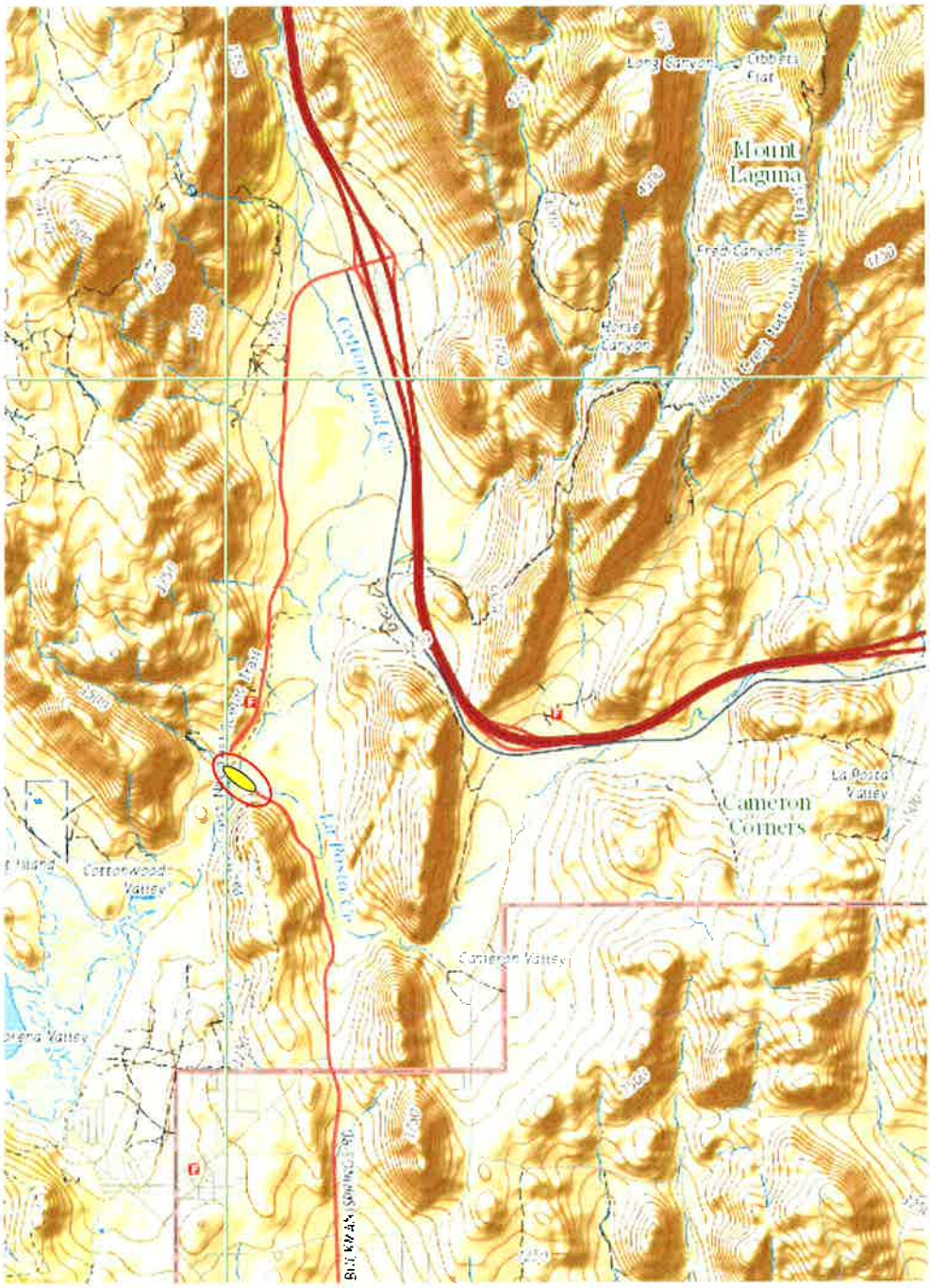
Any information you have regarding tribal cultural resources will be kept strictly confidential and will not be divulged to the public. The County of San Diego feels that your comments regarding decisions that may affect cultural resources are extremely important in fulfilling its responsibilities pursuant to NEPA and CEQA. If you wish to consult about any potential tribal cultural resources at this project, please let me know in writing by September 16, 2016.

If you have any questions, you can reach me at (858) 694-3907 or by email at thomas.duffy@sdcounty.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

THOMAS DUFFY, Environmental Planning Manager
County of San Diego
Mail Stop O-332
5510 Overland Drive, Suite 410
San Diego, CA 92123

FIGURE 1
Project Location on USGS Map
Map Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Lat/Long: 32.7153/-116.4990



Survey Area
Impact Area

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471

August 16, 2016

Thomas Duffy, Environmental Planning Manager
County of San Diego, Department of Public Works

Sent by E-mail: Thomas.duffy@sdcounty.ca.gov

RE: Proposed Buckman Springs Bridge Project 1010847 Cultural Resources Survey Project, Community of Campo, Campo USGS Quadrangle, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Duffy:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
8/16/2016

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Buckman Springs Bridge Project 1010847 Cultural Resources Survey, San Diego County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
8/16/2016

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

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

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

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 Buckman Springs Bridge Project 1010847 Cultural Resources Survey, San Diego County.

County of San Diego

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

RICHARD E. CROMPTON
DIRECTOR

5510 OVERLAND AVE, SUITE 410
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92123-1237

(858) 694-2212 FAX: (858) 694-3597
Web Site: www.sdcounty.ca.gov/dpw/

September 20, 2016

Barona Band of Mission Indians
Mr. Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

RE: Sacred Lands Check; Buckman Springs Road Bridge Project (Bridge No. 57C0270); Project Number 1010847; USGS Ramona Quadrangle; Sections: S18; Township: 17S; Range: 5E; Thomas Guide Page 1277-F1

Dear Mr. LaChappa,

The County of San Diego requests your participation in the environmental review process of the proposed Buckman Springs Road Bridge Project (No. 1010847). The project site is located on Buckman Springs Road where it crosses Cottonwood Creek, in the unincorporated community of Campo in San Diego County. The project proposes to widen the functionally obsolete Buckman Springs Bridge by 6.5 feet in width.

The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). County staff contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a Sacred Lands File Search. The NAHC responded in a letter dated August 16, 2016 that the Sacred Lands File Search did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within a one half mile radius of the project site and requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project.

The project is currently in the process of environmental review. As part of the environmental review for this project, an institutional records search and a cultural resources survey are underway. If resources are present, testing will be requested to

The project is currently in the process of environmental review. As part of the environmental review for this project, an institutional records search and a cultural resources survey are underway. If resources are present, testing will be requested to determine significance pursuant to CEQA. If the cultural resources are determined significant, mitigation must be proposed which may include the placement of the resources in an open space easement, or in some cases, data recovery excavations may be conducted as an alternative.

The County of San Diego feels that your comments regarding decisions that may affect ancestral tribal sites are very important. Any information you have regarding cultural places will be kept strictly confidential and will not be divulged to the public. We request that your comments be received by October 20, 2016.

Pursuant to CEQA, environmental documents will be circulated for a 30-day public review period prior to project approval. You will have an additional opportunity to comment on the project during the CEQA public review period.

Comments can be mailed to 5510 Overland Avenue, Suite 410, San Diego, CA 92123, or e-mailed to Thomas.Duffy@sdcounty.ca.gov. In addition, please feel free to contact me with any questions via e-mail or at (858) 694-3907.

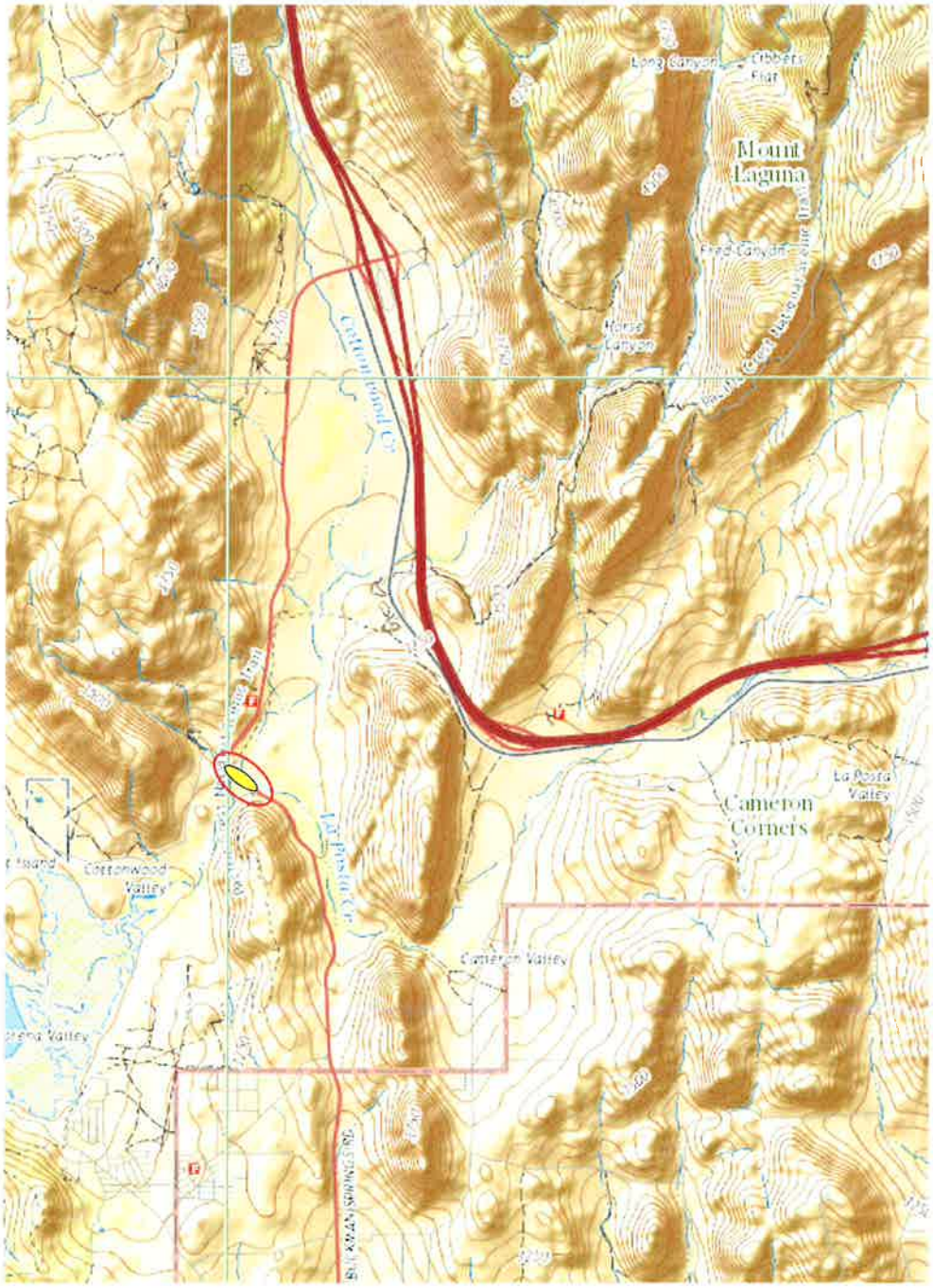
Sincerely,

THOMAS DUFFY
Environmental Planning Manager
5510 Overland Avenue, Ste 410
San Diego, CA 92123
Mailstop O332

Attachment: USGS Topographical Map

cc: ESU files

FIGURE 1
Project Location on USGS Map
Map Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Lat/Long: 32.7153/-116.4990



Survey Area
Impact Area

Barona Band of Mission Indians
Attn: Mr. Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside Ca 92040-1599

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

Campo Kumeyaay Nation
Attn: Mr. Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road Suite 1
Campo, CA 91906

Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Attn: Mr. Virgil Oyos, Chairperson
P. O. Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office
Attn: Mr. Robert Pinto, Sr., Chair
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901

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

Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Attn: Michael Garcia, Vice Chair
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Inaja Band of Mission Indians
Attn: Ms. Rebecca Osuna, Chair
2005 S. Escondido Blvd.
Escondido, CA 92025-4619

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

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Attn: Mr. Allen E. Lawson Jr., Chair
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082

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

Kwaaymii Laguna Band
Attn: Ms. Carmen Lucas
P.O. Box 775
Pine Valley, CA 91962-0775

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Attn: Robert J. Welch,Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Rd
Alpine, CA 91901

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

La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Attn: Ms. Gwendolyn Parada,
Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard CA 91905

Buckman BridgeProject
Tracking of AB-52/Sacred Lands Consultations

Updated 09/12/16

Tribes Notified	Date of ESU Sent Consultation Letter	Comment Provided to ESU (Y/N)	Date of Tribe's Response	Method of Comment	Date of County's Response	Date of Consultation Meeting	Notes
AB-52	8/9/2016						
BARONA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS Mr. Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson 1095 Barona Road Lakeside, CA 92040-1599	8/9/2016						
Campo Kumeyaay Nation Mr. Harry P. Cuero 36190 Church Road Suite 1 Campo, CA 91906	8/9/2016						
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel Mr. Clint Linton P.O. Box 507 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070	8/9/2016						
Kwaaymii Laguna Band Ms. Carmen Lucas P.O. Box 775 Pine Valley, CA 91962-0775	8/9/2016						
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation Mr. Cody Martinez, Chairperson 1 Kwaaypaay Court El Cajon CA 92019	8/9/2016						
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians Ms. Julie Hagen P.O. Box 908 Alpine, CA 91903	8/9/2016	Yes	09/15/16	email with Letter Attachment			

Buckman BridgeProject
Tracking of AB-52/Sacred Lands Consultations

Updated 09/12/16

SACRED LANDS							
Mr. Rob Wood Native American Heritage Commission 915 Capitol Mall, Room 364 Sacramento, CA 95814	8/9/2016	YES	8/16/16 From Gayle Totton				
Tribes Notified	**Date of ESU Sent Sacred Lands Search Letter**	**Comment Provided to ESU (Y/N)**	**Date of Tribe's Response**	**Method of Comment**	**Date of County's Response**		**Notes**
BARONA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS Mr. Clifford LaChappa, Chairperson 1095 Barona Road Lakeside, CA 92040-1599	9/20/2016						
Campo Band of Mission Indians Ralph Goff, Chairperson 36190 Church Road, Suite1 Campo, CA 91906	9/20/2016						
Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson 4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA 91901	9/20/2016						
Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office Robert Pinto, Chairperson 4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA 91901	9/20/2016						
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel Vergil Perez, Chairperson P.O. Box 130 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070	9/20/2016						
Inaja Band of Mission Indians Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson 2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Escondido, CA 92025	9/20/2016						
Jamul Indian Village Erica Pinto, Chairperson P.O. Box 612 Jamul, CA 91935	9/20/2016						
Kwaaymii Laguna Band Ms. Carmen Lucas P.O. Box 775 Pine Valley, CA 91962-0775	9/20/2016						

Saved to: *G:\PROJECTS\C\CSD-ALL\CSD-05 DPW AsNeeded EnvSvcs\Task Order 6 - Buckman Springs Bridge Part 2\Cultural\NA Consult*

Buckman BridgeProject
Tracking of AB-52/Sacred Lands Consultations

Updated 09/12/16

SACRED LANDS							
Tribes Notified	**Date of ESU Sent Sacred Lands Search Letter**	**Comment Provided to ESU (Y/N)**	**Date of Tribe's Response**	**Method of Comment**	**Date of County's Response**		**Notes**
La Posta Band of Indians Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson 8 Crestwood Road Boulevard, CA 91905	9/20/2016						
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation Mr. Cody Martinez, Chairperson 1 Kwaaypaay Court El Cajon CA 92019	9/20/2016						
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA 91905	9/20/2016						
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians Virgil Oyos, Chairperson P.O. Box 270 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070	9/20/2016						
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians Robert J. Welch, Chairperson 1 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, CA 91901	9/20/2016						
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson P.O. Box 365 Valley Center, CA 92082	9/20/2016						

VIEJAS
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

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

Phone: 6194453810
Fax: 6194455337
viejas.com

September 15, 2016

Thomas Duffy
Environmental Planning Manager
County of San Diego
Mail Stop 0-332
5510 Overland Drive, Suite 410
San Diego, Ca 92123

RE: Buckman Springs Road Bridge Project

Dear Mr. Duffy

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians ("Viejas") has reviewed the proposed project and at this time we have determined that the project site is has cultural significance or ties 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 Ernest Pingleton for scheduling at 619-659-2314 or email epingleton@Viejas-nsn.gov. Thank you.

Sincerely,

VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS

Appendix E

Photos

Plate 1. Overview of Buckman Springs Road Bridge, view to the northwest.

Plate 2. Overview of area under Buckman Springs Road Bridge, view to the southeast.

Plate 3. Overview of staging area, view to the west.

Plate 4 (left). Overview of geodetic bench mark location, view to the southeast.
Plate 5 (right). Close up of geodetic bench mark.