Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report

Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project

City of San Diego, California

JUNE 2025

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605 Third Street
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Type of Study: Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory and Phase II Evaluation

USGS Quadrangle: La Jolla, CA 7.5', T15S, R4W, Section 26 **Area:** 0.10 acres **Key Words:**
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
APE	Area of Potential Effects
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
City	City of San Diego
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
cm	centimeter
CU	control unit
CRHR	California Register of Historic Resources
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
Guidelines	City of San Diego Historic Guidelines
m	meter
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PLSS	Public Land Survey System
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project
SDSU	San Diego State University
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
STP	shovel test pit
TCR	tribal cultural resource
topo	topographic
USGS	United States Geological Survey

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Management Summary

This report presents the results of a Phase I inventory and a Phase II evaluation performed by Dudek for the for the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project (Project) located in the City of San Diego, California. The Project is located on Public Land Survey System (PLSS) units Township 15 South; Range 4 West; Section 26; of the La Jolla, California United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1, Project Location). The Project would involve restoring, rehabilitation, and improving the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail for public access to the beach area. The trail will be approximately 6.7 m (22 feet) long and 1.5 m (5 feet) wide. The City of San Diego (City) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In accordance with CEQA and the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines (2001), Dudek performed a Phase I cultural resources inventory for the entire area of potential effect (APE). The APE consists of the entire 0.10-acre Project area (Figure 2, Area of Potential Effects [APE] Map).

A records search conducted by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) staff has indicated that the Project APE is located within the site boundary of one previously recorded prehistoric cultural resource, CA-SDI-39. Additionally, 149 cultural resources were identified within the 1-mile search radius buffer. Records indicate that CA-SDI-39 consists of the prehistoric Kumeyaay Village *MUT-LLEHUP*, also referred to as the Spindrift Site. CA-SDI-39 is recorded as a late prehistoric and archaic period site containing multiple hearth features, burials, and cremations. Due to the presence of human remains, CA-SDI-39 is determined to be significant under CEQA. CA-SDI-39 is also designated as a historic resource under the City of San Diego Historical Board (HRB) Criterion A as the site contains significant archaeological deposits and human remains.

The results of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search results for the Project APE and surrounding area were positive.

A Dudek archaeologist conducted an intensive-level cultural pedestrian survey of the entire Project APE. Surface visibility was low (0%–20%) within areas of dense vegetation (e.g., ice plant and coastal sage scrub) and excellent (90%–100%) within areas not obscured by vegetation. The entire Project APE is located along a coastal bluff that slopes toward the west. No artifacts or features were identified on the ground surface in the APE during the field survey.

Dudek evaluated CA-SDI-39 and did not encounter any artifacts, features, or subsurface deposits. The investigated portion of CA-SDI-39 is not considered a contributing element to the overall significance of the site under CEQA and City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines. An updated California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series form was prepared for the section of the site that was evaluated and will be submitted to the SCIC of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at San Diego State University (SDSU).

While no artifacts were identified on the surface and no subsurface deposits were encountered during the evaluation of CA-SDI-39 within the APE, because the Project is located along a coastal bluff, located adjacent to the Pacific Ocean, and in consideration of the documented presence of cultural deposits identified in the immediate vicinity, there is a high potential for the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources during Project implementation. Archaeological and Native American monitoring during ground-disturbing activities for the Project is required as mitigation to reduce potential impacts to a less-than-significant level under CEQA. The monitoring program should be performed in accordance with City guidelines and must be directed by a City-qualified archaeologist (Principal Investigator). In consultation with the City, and tribes, monitoring can be reduced or

terminated should no discoveries be made or if documentation is provided that demonstrates that ground-disturbing activities will be occurring in sediments with no potential for cultural resources. If human remains are found, the County Coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery in accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Location and Description

The Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project (Project) is located on Public Land Survey System (PLSS) units Township 15 South, Range 4 West, Section 26, on the La Jolla, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle. The proposed Project would involve restoring, rehabilitation, and improving the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail located at 7957 Princess Street for public access to the beach area (Figure 1).

The Coastal Access Trail starts at the public right of way (a street) that dead ends at a private residence located at 7957 Princess Street in the La Jolla neighborhood of San Diego. The homeowners have made the public access look more like a driveway than an access point; there is currently a gate blocking public access, which will be open from dawn to dusk once the trail is completed. On the west side of the gate, there are tile steps that go down to a dirt pad where a dirt pathway begins and continues down the cliff to a point where users can jump into the water at high tide or scramble down to the beach at low tide. The existing trail is approximately 6.7 m (22 feet) long and 0.6 m (2 feet) wide and is mostly obscured by vegetation (e.g., ice plant). The dirt trail was established by pedestrians walking a path through the native vegetation.

1.2 Area of Potential Effect

The area of potential effect (APE) for the Project consists of all areas subject to construction activities, including the trail, retaining walls, and fences, which covers a total of 0.10 acres. This includes the rehabilitated trail, which will be 6.7 m (22 feet) long and 1.5 m (5 feet) wide. The maximum depth of disturbance will be no more than 10 feet. All construction equipment will likely be staged on Princess Street, which is paved. The staging area location will be confirmed with the City.

1.3 Regulatory Context

The following section provides a summary of the applicable regulations, policies, and guidelines relating to the proper management of cultural resources.

1.3.1 California Register of Historical Resources (California Public Resources Code Section 5020 et seq.)

In California, the term “historical resource” includes but is not limited to “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1[j]). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1[a]). A resource is eligible for listing in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it is a significant

resource and that it meets any of the following National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria (California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1[c]):

- Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage
- Associated with the lives of persons important in our past
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

Resources less than 50 years old are not considered for listing in the CRHR but may be considered if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of the resource (14 CCR, Section 4852[d][2]).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing on the NRHP are automatically listed on the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys. The State Historic Preservation Officer maintains the CRHR.

1.3.2 Native American Historic Cultural Sites (California Public Resources Code Section 5097 et seq.)

State law addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and establishes the NAHC to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year in jail to deface or destroy an Indian historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

1.3.3 California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, enacted in 2001, required all state agencies and museums that receive state funding and that have possession or control over collections of human remains or cultural items, as defined, to complete an inventory and summary of these remains and items on or before January 1, 2003, with certain exceptions. The act also provides a process for the identification and repatriation of these items to the appropriate tribes.

1.3.4 California Environmental Quality Act

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.) are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological and historic resources:

1. California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g): Defines "unique archaeological resource."
2. California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a): Define historical resources. In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource;" it also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a historical resource.
3. California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e): Set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
4. California Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4: Provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including options of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context, and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

Under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause "a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; 14 CCR 15064.5[b]). If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1[q]), it is a "historical resource" and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; 14 CCR 15064.5[a]). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; 14 CCR 15064.5[a]).

A "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired" (14 CCR 15064.5(b)(1); California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1[q]). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
2. 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 an 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

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

See the City of San Diego Historic Guidelines section of this report for a discussion of the CEQA Guidelines for determining significance and mitigating impacts to unique archaeological resources.

1.3.5 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, the procedures are detailed in California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the County coroner has examined the remains (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[b]). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[c]). In accordance with California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(a), the NAHC will notify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery. Within 48 hours of being granted access to the site, the MLD may recommend means of treatment or disposition, with appropriate dignity, of the human remains and associated grave goods.

1.3.6 Assembly Bill 52

California Assembly Bill 52, which took effect July 1, 2015, establishes a consultation process between California Native American Tribes and lead agencies in order to address tribal concerns regarding project impacts and mitigation to “tribal cultural resources” (TCR). Public Resources Code Section 21074(a) defines TCRs and states that a project that has the potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a TCR is a project that may have an adverse effect on the environment. A TCR is defined as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, and object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that is either:

1. listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or a local register of historical resources, or
2. determined by a lead agency to be a TCR.

1.3.7 California Code of Regulations

Two sections of the California Code of Regulations (Title 14, Division 3, Chapter 1), applicable to lands administered by the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), address paleontological resources. Section 4307 states “no person shall destroy, disturb, mutilate, or remove earth, sand, gravel, oil, minerals, rocks, paleontological features, or features of caves.” Section 4309 states “the Department may grant a permit to remove, treat, disturb, or destroy

plants or animals or geological, historical, archaeological or paleontological materials; and any person who has been properly granted such a permit shall to that extent not be liable for prosecution for violating the forgoing."

1.3.8 California Coastal Act

The California Coastal Act, in part, authorizes the California Coastal Commission (CCC) to review permit applications for development within the coastal zone and, where necessary, to require reasonable mitigation measures to offset effects of that development. Permits for development are issued with "special conditions" to ensure implementation of these mitigation measures.

Section 30244 of the Act, "Archaeological or Paleontological Resources," states that:

> Where development would adversely impact archaeological or paleontological resources as identified by the State Historic Preservation Officer, reasonable mitigation measures shall be required.

If the CCC determines that a paleontological resource is present within an applicant's proposed Project area, they generally look for evidence that the applicant has taken the resource into consideration (e.g., through formal survey by a professional paleontologist with implementation of resulting recommendations). If a paleontological site is present, special permit conditions may range from avoidance of the site to construction monitoring and/or salvage of significant fossils. This approach virtually parallels the level of protection afforded to paleontological resources by CEQA. Additionally, the CCC relies heavily on Project sponsoring or permitting agencies to ensure compliance with CEQA (and consequently, the California Coastal Act). It is worth noting, however, the CCC permits generally post-date a Project's environmental document/determination and may not necessarily be consistent with requirements previously issued by other regulatory agencies (see SER, Volume 1, Chapter 18).

1.3.9 City of San Diego Historic Guidelines

The Programmatic Environmental Impact Report for the City General Plan states the following:

> Chapters 11, 12 and 14 of the City of San Diego Municipal Code establish the Historical Resources Board (HRB) authority, appointment and terms, meeting conduct, and powers and duties; the designation process including the nomination process, noticing and report requirements, appeals, recordation, amendments or recission, and nomination of historical resources to state and national registers; and development regulations for historical resources. The purpose of these regulations is to protect, preserve, and, where damaged, restore the historical resources of San Diego. The historical resources regulations require that designated historical resources and traditional cultural properties be preserved unless deviation findings can be made by the decision maker as part of a discretionary permit. Minor alterations consistent with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards are exempt from the requirement to obtain a separate permit but must comply with the regulations and associated historical resources guidelines. Limited development may encroach into important archaeological sites if adequate mitigation measures are provided as a condition of approval.
>
> Historical Resources Guidelines, located in the Land Development Manual, provide property owners, the development community, consultants and the general public explicit guidance for the management of historical resources located within the City's jurisdiction. These guidelines are

designed to implement the historical resources regulations and guide the development review process from the need for a survey and how impacts are assessed to available mitigation strategies and report requirements and include appropriate methodologies for treating historical resources located in the City.

Any improvement, building, structure, sign, interior element and fixture, feature, site, place, district, area, or object may be designated a historical resource by the City's Historical Resources Board if it meets one or more of the following designation criteria:

a. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's, a community's, or a neighborhood's, historical, archaeological, cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, landscaping or architectural development;
b. Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state or national history;
c. Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
d. Is representative of the notable work or a master builder, designer, architect, engineer, landscape architect, interior designer, artist, or craftsman;
e. Is listed or has been determined eligible by the National Park Service for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or is listed or has been determined eligible by the State Historical Preservation Office for listing on the State Register of Historical Resources; or
f. Is a finite group of resources related to one another in a clearly distinguishable way or is a geographically definable area or neighborhood containing improvements which have a special character, historical interest or aesthetic value or which represent one or more architectural periods or styles in the history and development of the City.

According to the City's Significance Determination Thresholds (City of San Diego 2011), impacts to historical resources would be significant if the project would:

- Result in the alteration, including the adverse physical or aesthetic effects and/or the destruction of a prehistoric or historic building (including an architecturally significant building), structure, object, or site
- Result in any impact to existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area
- Result in the disturbance of any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries

In general, the City's Historical Resource Guidelines build on federal and state cultural resources laws and guidelines in an attempt to streamline the process of considering impacts to cultural resources within the City's jurisdiction, while maintaining that some resources not significant under federal or state law may be considered historical under the City's guidelines. Essentially, the City's historic resource guidelines localize cultural resources laws providing local perspective on significance criteria. In order to apply the criteria and determine the significance of potential project impacts to a cultural resource, the APE of the project must be defined for both direct impacts and indirect impacts. Indirect impacts can include increased public access to an archaeological site, or visual impairment of a historically significant viewshed related to a historic building or structure.

1.4 Report Format and Key Personnel

Following this introduction, Chapter 2 presents the environmental and historical background of the area, and the research design for site evaluations. Chapter 3 outlines the methods used to conduct this study. Chapter 4 presents the results of the records search, field survey, and evaluations. Chapter 5 summarizes the results of the study, discusses interpretation of the evaluation of cultural resources, and provides recommendations for treatment of archaeological resources. Four appendices are included that contain additional information: Appendix A contains resumes of qualified personnel. Confidential Appendix B includes SCIC records search information, Confidential Appendix C contains a resource location map and California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Series 523 form, and Appendix D includes NAHC correspondence documents.

Angela Pham, MA, RPA, served as principal investigator, led the archaeological field survey, and co-authored the report. Micah Hale, PhD, RPA, contributed to the cultural context section. Keshia Montifolca co-authored the report. Anthony Flores participated as a Native American monitor from the San Pasqual of Diegueno Mission Indians during the survey. Javier Hernandez served as field director during the field evaluation. Mark Abelon served as archaeological field staff during the field evaluation. Gage Baay participated as a Native American monitor from Red Tail Environmental during the field evaluation. Resumes of qualified personnel are included in Appenidx A.

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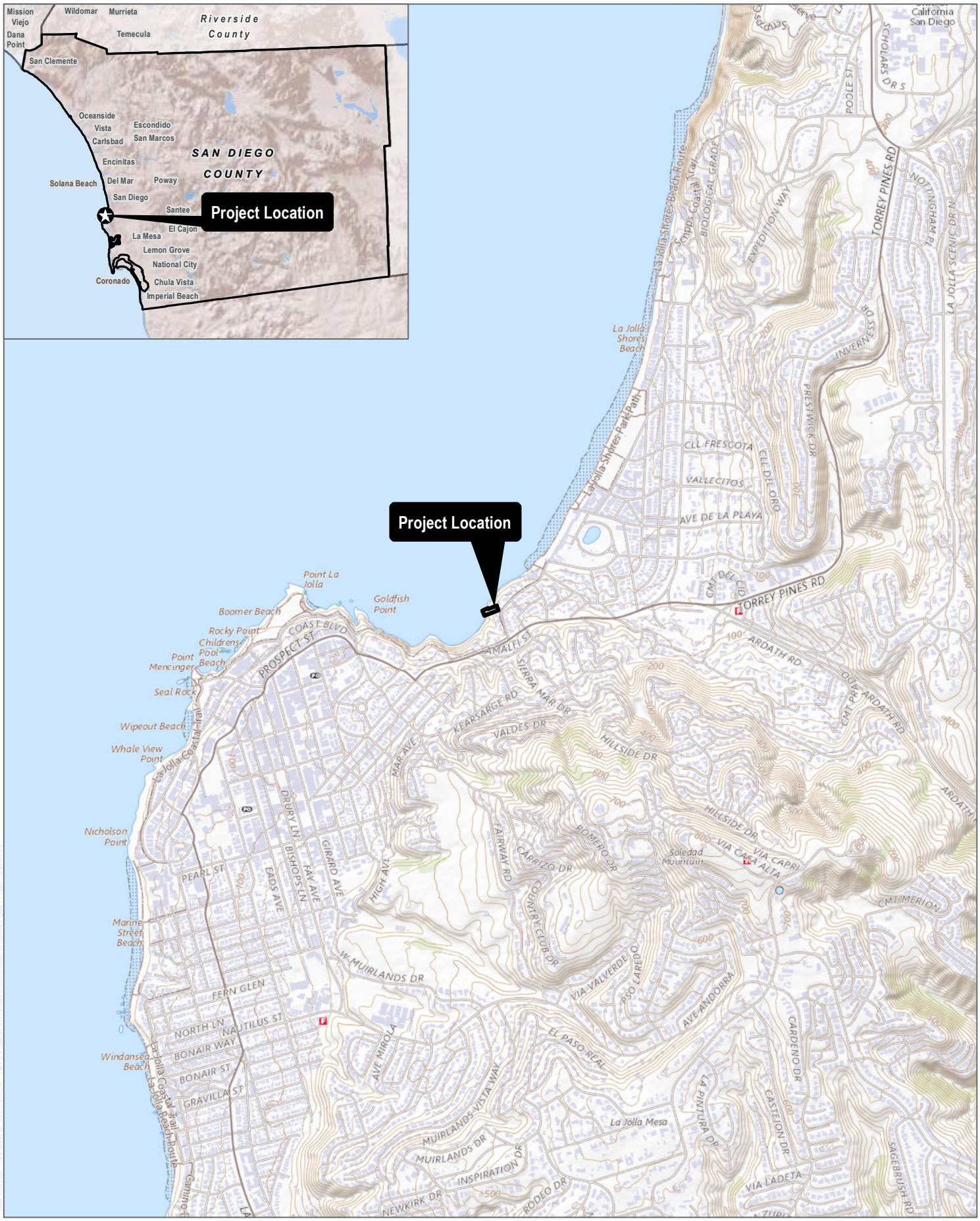

SOURCE: USGS National Map 2022

0 250 500 Meters

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

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FIGURE 1

Project Location

Princess Street

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SOURCE: Bing Maps 2022

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0 25 50 Feet

Area of Potential Effects (APE) Map

Princess Street

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2 Cultural Context

2.1 Prehistoric Context

Evidence for continuous human occupation in the San Diego region spans the last 10,000 years. Various attempts to parse out variability in archaeological assemblages over this broad time frame have led to the development of several cultural chronologies; some of these are based on geologic time, most are based on temporal trends in archaeological assemblages, and others are interpretive reconstructions. Each of these reconstructions describes essentially similar trends in assemblage composition in more or less detail. This research employs a common set of generalized terms used to describe chronological trends in assemblage composition: Paleoindian (pre-5500 BC), Archaic (8000 BC–AD 500), Late Prehistoric (AD 500–1769), and Ethnohistoric (post-AD 1769).

2.1.1 Paleoindian Period (Pre-5500 BC)

Evidence for Paleoindian occupation in coastal Southern California is tenuous, especially considering the fact that the oldest dated archaeological assemblages look nothing like the Paleoindian artifacts from the Great Basin. One of the earliest dated archaeological assemblages in coastal Southern California (excluding the Channel Islands) derives from CA-SDI-4669/W-12, in La Jolla. A human burial from CA-SDI-4669 was radiocarbon dated to 9,590–9,920 years before present (95.4% probability) (Hector 2007). The burial is part of a larger site complex that contained more than 29 human burials associated with an assemblage that fits the Archaic profile (i.e., large amounts of ground stone, battered cobbles, and expedient flake tools). In contrast, typical Paleoindian assemblages include large stemmed projectile points, high proportions of formal lithic tools, bifacial lithic reduction strategies, and relatively small proportions of grounds tone tools. Prime examples of this pattern are sites that were studied by Emma Lou Davis (1978) on China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station near Ridgecrest, California. These sites contained fluted and unfluted stemmed points and large numbers of formal flake tools (e.g., shaped scrapers, blades). Other typical Paleoindian sites include the Komodo site (CA-MNO-679)—a multicomponent fluted point site, and CA-MNO-680—a single component Great Basined Stemmed point site (Basgall et al. 2002). At CA-MNO-679 and CA-MNO-680, ground stone tools were rare while finely made projectile points were common.

Turning back to coastal Southern California, the fact that some of the earliest dated assemblages are dominated by processing tools runs counter to traditional notions of mobile hunter–gatherers traversing the landscape for highly valued prey. Evidence for the latter—that is, typical Paleoindian assemblages—may have been located along the coastal margin at one time, prior to glacial desiccation and a rapid rise in sea level during the early Holocene (pre-7500 BP) that submerged as much as 1.8 kilometer of the San Diego coastline. If this were true, however, it would also be expected that such sites would be located on older landforms near the current coastline. Some sites, such as CA-SDI-210 along Agua Hedionda Lagoon, contained stemmed points similar in form to Silver Lake and Lake Mojave projectile points (pre-8000 BP) that are commonly found at sites in California's high desert (Basgall and Hall 1990). CA-SDI-210 yielded one corrected radiocarbon date of 8520–9520 BP (Warren et al. 2004). However, sites of this nature are extremely rare and cannot be separated from large numbers of milling tools that intermingle with old projectile point forms.

Warren et al. (2004) claimed that a biface manufacturing tradition present at the Harris site complex (CA-SDI-149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the San Diego region that possibly dates between 10,365 and 8200 BC (Warren et al. 2004, p. 26). Termed San Dieguito (Rogers 1945), assemblages at the Harris site are

qualitatively distinct from most others in the San Diego region because the site has large numbers of finely made bifaces (including projectile points), formal flake tools, a biface reduction trajectory, and relatively small amounts of processing tools (Warren 1964, 1968). Despite the unique assemblage composition, the definition of San Dieguito as a separate cultural tradition is hotly debated. Gallegos (1987) suggested that the San Dieguito pattern is simply an inland manifestation of a broader economic pattern. Gallegos' interpretation of San Dieguito has been widely accepted in recent years, in part because of the difficulty in distinguishing San Dieguito components from other assemblage constituents. In other words, it is easier to ignore San Dieguito as a distinct socioeconomic pattern than it is to draw it out of mixed assemblages.

The large number of finished bifaces (i.e., projectile points and non-projectile blades), along with large numbers of formal flake tools at the Harris site complex, is very different than nearly all other assemblages throughout the San Diego region, regardless of age. Warren et al. (2004) made this point, tabulating basic assemblage constituents for key early-Holocene sites. Producing finely made bifaces and formal flake tools implies that relatively large amounts of time were spent for tool manufacture. Such a strategy contrasts with the expedient flake-based tools and cobble-core reduction strategy that typifies non-San Dieguito Archaic sites. It can be inferred from the uniquely high degree of San Dieguito assemblage formality that the Harris site complex represents a distinct economic strategy from non-San Dieguito assemblages.

If San Dieguito truly represents a distinct socioeconomic strategy from the non-San Dieguito Archaic processing regime, its rarity implies that it was not only short-lived, but that it was not as economically successful as the Archaic strategy. Such a conclusion would fit with other trends in southern California deserts, wherein hunting-related tools are replaced by processing tools during the early Holocene (Basgall and Hall 1990).

2.1.2 Archaic Period (8000 BC–AD 500)

The more than 2,500-year overlap between the presumed age of Paleoindian occupations and the Archaic period highlights the difficulty in defining a cultural chronology in the San Diego region. If San Dieguito is the only recognized Paleoindian component in the San Diego region, then the dominance of hunting tools implies that it derives from Great Basin adaptive strategies and is not necessarily a local adaptation. Warren et al. (2004) admitted as much, citing strong desert connections with San Dieguito. Thus, the Archaic pattern is the earliest local socioeconomic adaptation in the San Diego region (Hale 2001, 2009).

The Archaic pattern is relatively easy to define with assemblages that consist primarily of processing tools: milling stones, hand stones, battered cobbles, heavy crude scrapers, incipient flake-based tools, and cobble-core reduction. These assemblages occur in all environments across the San Diego region, with little variability in tool composition. Low assemblage variability over time and space among Archaic sites has been equated with cultural conservatism (Byrd and Reddy 2002; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2004). Despite enormous amounts of archaeological work at Archaic sites, little change in assemblage composition occurs until the bow and arrow is adopted at around AD 500, as well as ceramics at approximately the same time (Griset 1996; Hale 2009). Even then, assemblage formality remains low. After the bow is adopted, small arrow points appear in large quantities and already low amounts of formal flake tools are replaced by increasing amounts of expedient flake tools. Similarly, shaped milling stones and hand stones decrease in proportion relative to expedient, unshaped ground stone tools (Hale 2009). Thus, the terminus of the Archaic period is equally as hard to define as its beginning because basic assemblage constituents and patterns of manufacturing investment remain stable, complimented only by the addition of the bow and ceramics.

2.1.3 Late Prehistoric (AD 500–1769)

The period of time following the Archaic and prior to Ethnohistoric times (AD 1750) is commonly referred to as the Late Prehistoric (Rogers 1945; Wallace 1955; Warren et al. 2004). However, several other subdivisions continue to be used to describe various shifts in assemblage composition, including the addition of ceramics and cremation practices. In northern San Diego County, the post-AD 1450 period is called the San Luis Rey Complex (True 1980), while the same period in southern San Diego County is called the Cuyamaca Complex and is thought to extend from AD 500 until Ethnohistoric times (Meighan 1959). Rogers (1929) also subdivided the last 1,000 years into the Yuman II and III cultures, based on the distribution of ceramics. Despite these regional complexes, each is defined by the addition of arrow points and ceramics, and the widespread use of bedrock mortars. Vagaries in the appearance of the bow and arrow and ceramics make the temporal resolution of the San Luis Rey and Cuyamaca complexes difficult. For this reason, the term Late Prehistoric is well-suited to describe the last 1,500 years of prehistory in the San Diego region.

Temporal trends in socioeconomic adaptations during the Late Prehistoric period are poorly understood. This is partly due to the fact that the fundamental Late Prehistoric assemblage is very similar to the Archaic pattern but includes arrow points and large quantities of fine debitage from producing arrow points, ceramics, and cremations. The appearance of mortars and pestles is difficult to place in time because most mortars are on bedrock surfaces; bowl mortars are actually rare in the San Diego region. Some argue that the Ethnohistoric intensive acorn economy extends as far back as AD 500 (Bean and Shipek 1978). However, there is no substantial evidence that reliance on acorns, and the accompanying use of mortars and pestles, occurred prior to AD 1400. True (1980) argued that acorn processing and ceramic use in the northern San Diego region did not occur until the San Luis Rey pattern emerged after approximately AD 1450. For southern San Diego County, the picture is less clear. The Cuyamaca Complex is the southern counterpart to the San Luis Rey pattern, however, and is most recognizable after AD 1450 (Hector 1984). Similar to True (1980), Hale (2009) argued that an acorn economy did not appear in the southern San Diego region until just prior to Ethnohistoric times, and that when it did occur, a major shift in social organization followed.

2.1.4 Ethnohistoric (Post-AD 1769)

The history of the Native American communities prior to the mid-1700s has largely been reconstructed through later mission-period and early ethnographic accounts. The first records of the Native American inhabitants of the San Diego region come predominantly from European merchants, missionaries, military personnel, and explorers. These brief, and generally peripheral, accounts were prepared with the intent of furthering respective colonial and economic aims and were combined with observations of the landscape. They were not intended to be unbiased accounts regarding the cultural structures and community practices of the newly encountered cultural groups. The establishment of the missions in the San Diego region brought more extensive documentation of Native American communities, though these groups did not become the focus of formal and in-depth ethnographic study until the early twentieth century (Boscana 1846; Fages 1937; Geiger and Meighan 1976; Harrington 1934; Laylander 2000). The principal intent of these researchers was to record the precontact, culturally specific practices, ideologies, and languages that had survived the destabilizing effects of missionization and colonialism. This research, often understood as “salvage ethnography,” was driven by the understanding that traditional knowledge was being lost due to the impacts of modernization and cultural assimilation. Alfred Kroeber applied his “memory culture” approach (Lightfoot 2005, p. 32) by recording languages and oral histories within the San Diego region.

Kroeber's 1925 assessment of the impacts of Spanish missionization on local Native American populations supported Kumeyaay traditional cultural continuity (Kroeber 1925, p. 711):

> San Diego was the first mission founded in upper California; but the geographical limits of its influence were the narrowest of any, and its effects on the natives comparatively light. There seem to be two reasons for this: first, the stubbornly resisting temper of the natives; and second, a failure of the rigorous concentration policy enforced elsewhere.

In some ways this interpretation led to the belief that many California Native American groups simply escaped the harmful effects of contact and colonization all together. This, of course, is untrue. Ethnographic research by Dubois, Kroeber, Harrington, Spier, and others during the early twentieth century seemed to indicate that traditional cultural practices and beliefs survived among local Native American communities. These accounts supported, and were supported by, previous governmental decisions that made San Diego County the location of more federally recognized tribes than anywhere else in the United States: 18 tribes on 18 reservations that cover more than 116,000 acres (CSP 2009).

The traditional cultural boundaries between the Luiseño and Kumeyaay Native American tribal groups have been well defined by anthropologist Florence C. Shipek:

> In 1769, the Kumeyaay national territory started at the coast about 100 miles south of the Mexican border (below Santo Tomas), thence north to the coast at the drainage divide south of the San Luis Rey River including its tributaries. Using the U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, the boundary with the Luiseño then follows that divide inland. The boundary continues on the divide separating Valley Center from Escondido and then up along Bear Ridge to the 2240 contour line and then north across the divide between Valley Center and Woods Valley up to the 1880-foot peak, then curving around east along the divide above Woods Valley. [1993 summarized by the San Diego County Board of Supervisors 2007:6.]

Based on ethnographic information, it is believed that at least 88 different languages were spoken from Baja California Sur to the southern Oregon state border at the time of Spanish contact (Johnson and Lorenz 2006, p. 34). The distribution of recorded Native American languages has been dispersed as a geographic mosaic across California through six primary language families (Golla 2007, p. 71). The Native American inhabitants of the region spoke using either the Ipai or Tipai language subgroups of the Yuman language group. Ipai and Tipai are spoken respectively by the northern and southern Kumeyaay communities, with the San Diego River acting as the boundary between the two. As Ipai and Tipai are mutually intelligible, they are often treated as dialects of a larger Kumeyaay tribal group rather than as distinctive languages, though this has been debated (Luomala 1978; Laylander 2010).

Victor Golla has contended that one can interpret the amount of variability within specific language groups as being associated with the relative "time depth" of the speaking populations (Golla 2007, p. 80). A large amount of variation within the language of a group represents a greater time depth than a group's language with less internal diversity. One method that he has employed is by drawing comparisons with historically documented changes in Germanic and Romantic language groups. Golla has observed that the "absolute chronology of the internal diversification within a language family" can be correlated with archaeological dates (2007, p. 71). This type of interpretation is modeled on concepts of genetic drift and gene flows that are associated with migration and population isolation in the biological sciences.

Golla suggested that there are two language families associated with Native American groups who traditionally lived throughout the San Diego County region. The northern San Diego tribes have traditionally spoken Takic languages that may be assigned to the larger Uto–Aztecan family (Golla 2007, p. 74). These groups include the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. Golla has interpreted the amount of internal diversity within these language-speaking communities to reflect a time depth of approximately 2,000 years. Other researchers have contended that Takic may have diverged from Uto–Aztecan ca. 2600 BC–AD 1, which was later followed by the diversification within the Takic-speaking San Diego tribes, occurring approximately 1500 BC–AD 1000 (Laylander 2010). The majority of Native American tribal groups in southern San Diego region have traditionally spoken Yuman languages, a subgroup of the Hokan Phylum. Golla has suggested that the time depth of Hokan is approximately 8,000 years (Golla 2007, p. 74). The Kumeyaay tribal communities share a common language group with the Cocopah, Quechan, Maricopa, Mojave, and others to east, and the Kiliwa to the south. The time depth for both the Ipai (north of the San Diego River, from Escondido to Lake Henshaw) and the Tipai (south of the San Diego River, the Laguna Mountains through Ensenada) is approximated to be 2,000 years at the most. Laylander has contended that previous research indicates a divergence between Ipai and Tipai to have occurred approximately AD 600–1200 (Laylander 1985). Despite the distinct linguistic differences between the Takic-speaking tribes to the north, the Ipai-speaking communities in central San Diego, and the Tipai southern Kumeyaay, attempts to illustrate the distinctions between these groups based solely on cultural material alone have had only limited success (Pigniolo 2004; True 1966).

The APE is located within the prehistoric Kumeyaay Village *MUT-LLEHUP*, also referred to as the Spindrift Site in La Jolla. The Kumeyaay referred to La Jolla *as Mut kula xuy/Mut lah hoy ya* (place of many caves).

The Kumeyaay generally lived in smaller family subgroups that would inhabit two or more locations over the course of the year. While less common, there is sufficient evidence that there were also permanently occupied villages, and that some members may have remained at these locations throughout the year (Owen 1965; Shipek 1982; Shipek 1985; Spier 1923). Each autonomous triblet was internally socially stratified, commonly including higher-status individuals such as a tribal head (Kwaaypay), shaman (Kuseyaay), and general members with various responsibilities and skills (Shipek 1982). Higher-status individuals tended to have greater rights to land resources, and owned more goods, such as shell money and beads, decorative items, and clothing. To some degree, titles were passed along family lines; however, tangible goods were generally ceremonially burned or destroyed following the deaths of their owners (Luomala 1978). Remains were cremated over a pyre and then relocated to a cremation ceramic vessel that was placed in a removed or hidden location. A broken metate was commonly placed at the location of the cremated remains, with the intent of providing aid and further use after death. At maturity, tribal members often left to other bands in order to find a partner. The families formed networks of communication and exchange around such partnerships.

Areas or regions, identified by known physical landmarks, could be recognized as band-specific territories that might be violently defended against use by other members of the Kumeyaay. Other areas or resources, such as water sources and other locations that were rich in natural resources, were generally understood as communal land to be shared amongst all the Kumeyaay (Loumala 1978). The coastal Kumeyaay exchanged a number of local goods, such as seafood, coastal plants, and various types of shell for items including acorns, agave, mesquite beans, gourds, and other more interior plants of use (Luomala 1978). Shellfish would have been procured from three primary environments, including the sandy open coast, bay and lagoon, and rocky open coast. The availability of these marine resources changed with the rising sea levels, siltation of lagoon and bay environments, changing climatic conditions, and intensity of use by humans and animals (Gallegos and Kyle 1988; Pigniolo 2005; Warren and Pavesic 1963). Shellfish from sandy environments included *Donax*, *Saxidomas*, *Tivela*, and others. Rocky coast

shellfish dietary contributions consisted of *Pseudochama*, *Megastraea*, *Saxidomus*, *Protothaca*, *Megathura*, and others. Lastly, the bay environment would have provided *Argopecten*, *Chione*, *Ostrea*, *Neverita*, *Macoma*, *Tagelus*, and others. While marine resources were obviously consumed, terrestrial animals and other resources likely provided a large portion of sustenance. Game animals consisted of rabbits, hares (*Leporidae*), birds, ground squirrels, woodrats (*Neotoma*), deer, bears, mountain lions (*Puma concolor*), bobcats (*Lynx rufus)*, coyotes (*Canus latrans*), and others. In lesser numbers, reptiles and amphibians may have been consumed.

A number of local plants were used for food and medicine. These were exploited seasonally and were both traded between regional groups and gathered as a single triblet moved between habitation areas. Some of the more common of these that might have been procured locally or as higher elevation varieties would have included buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), *Agave*, *Yucca*, lemonade berry (Rhus integrifolia), sugar brush (*Rhus ovata*), sage scrub (*Artemisia californica*), yerba santa (*Eriodictyon*), sage (*Salvia*), *Ephedra*, prickly pear (*Opuntia*), mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), oak (*Quercus*), willow (Salix), and *Juncus* grass among many others (Wilken 2012).

2.2 Historic Period (Post-AD 1542)

European activity in the region began as early as AD 1542, when Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo landed in San Diego Bay. Sebastián Vizcaíno returned in 1602, and it is possible that there were subsequent contacts that went unrecorded. These brief encounters made the local native people aware of the existence of other cultures that were technologically more complex than their own. Epidemic diseases may also have been introduced into the region at an early date, either by direct contacts with the infrequent European visitors or through waves of diffusion emanating from native peoples farther to the east or south (Preston 2002). It is possible, but as yet unproven, that the precipitous demographic decline of native peoples had already begun prior to the arrival of Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra in 1769.

Spanish colonial settlement was initiated in 1769, when multiple expeditions arrived in San Diego by land and sea, and then continued northward through the coastal plain toward Monterey. A military presidio and a mission to deal with the local Kumeyaay and Ipai were soon firmly established at San Diego, despite violent resistance to them from a coalition of native communities in 1776. Private ranchos subsequently established by Spanish and Mexican soldiers, as well as other non-natives, appropriated much of the remaining coastal or near-coastal locations (Pourade 1960–1967).

Mexico's separation from the Spanish empire in 1821 and the secularization of the California missions in the 1830s caused further disruptions to native populations in western San Diego County. Some former mission neophytes were absorbed into the work forces on the ranchos, while others drifted toward the urban centers at San Diego and Los Angeles or moved to the eastern portions of the county where they were able to join still largely autonomous native communities. United States conquest and annexation, together with the gold rush in Northern California, brought many additional outsiders into the region. Development during the following decades was fitful, undergoing cycles of boom and bust. With rising populations in the nineteenth century throughout the Southern California region, there were increased demands for important commodities such as salt.

2.2.1 Twentieth-Century City of San Diego

The first two decades of the twentieth century brought continuity and change to San Diego. In 1846, the U.S. Army and Navy that had first arrived in the area during the Mexican-American War remained important influences, and the arrival of military personnel impacted the growing population of the City (Heibron 1936:370, 431; U.S. Census Bureau 1920). A population expansion especially took place between 1910 and 1920 (U.S. Census Bureau 1900, 1910, 1920). In 1911, Glenn H. Curtiss flew the first seaplane from North Island and thus initiated a growing interest in aviation technologies in San Diego. Later in 1927, Charles Lindberg's historic flight on the Spirit of St. Louis from Rockwell Field in San Diego to St. Louis, Missouri heightened what Curtiss had begun (Engstrand 2005). In 1915, the Panama-California Exposition reaped new interest in local communities, and Balboa Park and the San Diego Zoo remained as city-defining legacies. San Diego Bay became an important training port for the Pacific Fleet as part of the nationwide defense campaign for World War I. During that time, parts of the eastern grounds and buildings of Balboa Park became camps for the U.S. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. A new U.S. Marine base at San Diego Bay, now the Marine Corps Recruit Depot was also constructed. The U.S. Army and Navy both had aviation schools that operated at Rockwell Field on the recently acquired North Island. Aerial gunnery and advanced flying schools were in operation at Imperial Beach, Oneota (Ream Field), and Otay Mesa. Two U.S. Naval Radio Stations existed in San Diego; with Fort Rosecrans at Point Loma being an ideal location for defending the San Diego harbor. In 1917, the U.S. Army also established Camp Kearney in nearby Linda Vista (California Development Board 1918:69, 91; Engstrand 2005 p.116, 118, 129–131, 137). During the period between 1900 and 1920, a number of communities developed as land was subdivided and new residences were constructed in areas such as the current City Heights (City of San Diego 1942). Roads such as the predecessors to Highway 80 made connectivity easier between the city and various towns across the county.

By 1930, much of the county consisted of flourishing agricultural communities as San Diego had not yet become a densely populated area (Engstrand 2005; U.S. Census Bureau 1930). Federal and state water development projects, military construction projects, harbor improvements, and highway construction reduced some of the effects of the Great Depression. Social changes, such as the construction of San Diego State College (1931), the transition from coal-derived power to natural gas, and the planning and hosting of the World's Fair (1935), also helped in sustaining the San Diego area (Engstrand 2005 p. 147–155). Another economic stimulus was Reuben H. Fleet's decision to move Consolidated Aircraft from Buffalo, New York to San Diego, which brought 800 employees and $9 million in orders (Engstrand 2005 p.151). During the decade between 1930 and 1940, the county population increased by a modest 38% (U.S. Census Bureau 1930, 1940). Residential development within the city increased between 10% and 20% in neighborhoods such as North Park, Barrio Heights, Mission Hills/Hillcrest, South Park, City Heights, Encanto, Marilou Park, and Middleton. During the same decade, areas such as College Heights and Talmadge experienced significant growth at 80% and over 138% due to open land and the newly constructed college (City of San Diego 1939). The population of the county remained largely concentrated in and around the city of San Diego. A strong military presence and wartime related industries in the area established a strong foundation for participation in the mobilization for World War II.

Wartime industries such as aircraft production and government, trade, and service industries created a 62% labor increase in the city and a 63% increase in the county (Day and Zimmerman Report 1945 p.87–90). Consequently, San Diego's population swelled between 1940 and 1950. With more than half a million people, San Diego had become a metropolis with well-established city neighborhoods and attractive rural areas transitioning into new suburban communities (U.S. Census Bureau 1950). By 1960, the population of the county had risen to 1,033,011,

and between 1950 and 1970, bedroom communities such as Chula Vista, El Cajon, Oceanside, and Escondido experienced incredible growth rates (Engstrand 2005 p.166; U.S. Census Bureau 1960).

2.3 Research Design and Questions

The objective of the evaluation portion of this Project was to obtain information from archaeological sites that could be used to evaluate the resource's significance under CEQA. Current research is typically structured in a way that links anthropologically oriented research issues to the archaeological record. The following discussion embraces this strategy and identifies potential questions and appropriate archaeological evidence within a series of broad research themes. General issues pertinent to the assessment of the sites include determination of the extent and integrity of cultural deposits, age and probable affiliation, site function, and subsistence strategies.

2.3.1 Integrity

Delineation of the horizontal distribution and vertical depth of the site is necessary for an assessment of research potential. Of particular importance is the integrity of the deposits: whether or not features or surfaces are preserved and whether the potential exists for identifying, through analysis, horizontal and vertical spatial patterning in the evidence for past behavior.

A variety of post-depositional disturbance processes can greatly alter the original character of prehistoric sites (e.g., Gross and Robbins-Wade 2008; Schiffer 1987; Waters 1992). Formation processes such as alluvial deposition, erosion, bioturbation, and modern disturbance can considerably affect the integrity of archaeological sites. Here, attempts are made to identify and interpret the processes that formed the site, with particular attention given to the character of post-depositional processes and the extent to which they have affected the integrity of the archaeological deposits.

The results of testing at various sites have been used to address the following issues:

- Does the horizontal and vertical extent of the archaeological record within the sites represent continuous or discrete occupations?
- Is it possible to discern depositional versus post-depositional processes that have contributed to the present condition of the archaeological record at any of the sites? In other words, what are the factors, both natural and anthropogenic, that have altered the position and condition of artifacts from the prehistoric and historic occupations of the sites?
- What kinds of features are potentially preserved at the sites (e.g., structures, hearths, privies)? Are there features that are highly disrupted by post-depositional processes but that are still recognizable? Can these features be associated with particular functions?
- By examining spatial patterns in the horizontal distribution of artifacts, is it possible to discern areas that were associated with specific functions? Do patterns in the vertical distribution of artifacts tell us anything about changes in the function, materials exploited, or human activities at the sites through time?

3 Methods

This chapter describes the techniques employed to identify and evaluate archaeological resources within the Project APE. All methods meet the Secretary of Interior's guidelines, as do all Project personnel for their respective roles.

3.1 Phase I Inventory

The Phase I inventory portion of this cultural resource investigation consisted of a records search of the Project APE and a 1-mile radius around the area at the SCIC, located at SDSU; initiation of correspondence with the NAHC; and an intensive pedestrian survey of the project APE. In addition to the SCIC records, the record search also examined the NRHP, Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility and Historic Property Directory lists, and historic maps. Historic aerial photographs and topographic maps were also reviewed online (NETR 2023). All previously recorded cultural resources and previous cultural resources investigations were plotted on records search maps and reviewed to assess the potential for discovery of cultural resources within the Project APE. Records search results are included in Confidential Appendix B.

The intensive pedestrian survey for this project was performed by Dudek Archaeologist Angela Pham on August 15, 2022. Ms. Pham was accompanied by San Pasqual Native American monitor Anthony Flores. The survey was conducted using standard archaeological procedures and techniques that meet the Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines. Archaeological survey staff exceeded the applicable Secretary of Interior Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeological survey and evaluation. The Project APE was subject to a 100% survey with transects spaced no more than 5 meters apart and oriented in cardinal directions conducted where possible for the APE.

Within each transect, the ground surface was examined for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, features indicative of the current or former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, post holes, foundations), and historic artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics, building materials). Ground disturbances such as burrows, cut banks, and drainages were also visually inspected for exposed subsurface materials. All fieldwork was documented using field notes, digital photography, a GPS receiver with sub-meter accuracy, iPad technology with close-scale field maps, and aerial photographs. Location-specific photographs were taken using an Apple 11th Generation iPad equipped with 8 MP resolution and ArcGIS Field Maps. The accuracy of this device ranged between 3 m and 10 m.

For the purposes of site definition, a minimum density of three or more artifacts in a 25 square m area was used to constitute an archaeological site, as was the presence of any feature (e.g., concrete foundation). Any separation of 50 m or more between artifacts was considered justification for delineation of a site boundary. One site, CA-SDI-39, a prehistoric occupation complex recorded as the Kumeyaay village of MUT-LLEHUP (Spindrift Site) was previously recorded within the Project APE and was revisited during the pedestrian survey and updated on a DPR 523 (Series 1/95) form, using the Instructions for Recording Historical Resources (Office of Historic Preservation 1995). The updated DPR form is included in Confidential Appendix C with a map of the cultural resources within the Project APE. The site would potentially be impacted by the Project and was evaluated for eligibility under CEQA and local regulations.

3.2 Phase II Archaeological Evaluations

The Phase II evaluation for the Project was conducted by Dudek for the portion of CA-SDI-39 that intersects the Project APE (Confidential Figure 3, included in Confidential Appendix C). Dudek archaeologists Javier Hernandez and Mark Abelon conducted the field evaluation on April 8, 2025, and were accompanied by Native American monitor Gage Baay from Redtail Environmental. The methods used during this archaeological evaluation have been designed according to methods and procedures developed by Dudek and others over many years of archaeological study in Southern California, and they comply with federal and state guidelines regarding cultural resource evaluations and eligibility recommendations (Giambastiani and Basgall 2000; Hale and Becker 2006; Hale and Comeau 2010; Schaefer et al. 1994; Schaefer 2000). Evaluation methods are essentially sampling methods geared toward recovering a reasonable-sized assemblage to estimate the density and diversity of the cultural deposit, and to expose enough of the site deposit to determine integrity. A general approach is described below.

The first step in each site evaluation was to relocate site boundaries as identified in the survey phase. The site was then subjected to an intensive surface survey with regular-interval sweeps of the site surface.

Shovel test pits (STPs) were used for field evaluations for the project. All units were excavated with square corners to enable their expansion in order to more thoroughly explore deposits, if necessary. STPs are small; 0.5 m by 0.25 m exploratory units excavated in 20 centimeters (cm) increments to depths of no more than 40–60 cm if the unit is sterile (i.e., no artifacts or subsurface deposits are encountered), and typically spaced at 10 to 20 m intervals or subjectively placed. STPs are typically used to explore the edges of cultural deposits, providing a positive-negative indication with little reliability in terms of estimating depth of cultural deposits or integrity. A Control Unit (Cs) measuring 1 by 0.5 m were also excavated to provide more detailed information on stratigraphic profiles and depositional integrity.

All excavated matrix was screened through 1/8 in (3 mm) mesh. Sediment profiles from the STPs and CU were recorded and photographed, where appropriate, with small sediment samples taken for Munsell color and constituent classification.

The site was mapped using a GPS receiver with sub-meter accuracy, using an Apple 11th Generation iPad equipped with 8 MP resolution and ArcGIS Field Maps to plot all STPs and CU. In addition to the mapping, a series of overview photographs were taken to show the site landscape situation and condition. Table 1 presents levels of field effort expended at each site during the evaluation.

Table 1. Level of Effort for Evaluated Resources

Site	Period	Dimensions	Number of Shovel Test Pits	Number of Control Units
CA-SDI-39	Prehistoric	20 acres	4	1

4 Results

4.1 Records Search Results

This chapter presents the results of the records searches, field survey, and evaluation for the current study.

4.1.1 Previously Recorded Resources

Dudek requested a records search at the SCIC for the Project APE with a surrounding 1-mile buffer on June 15, 2022. The records search identified 1 previously recorded cultural resource, CA-SDI-39, the Kumeyaay Village MUT-LLEHUP, also referred to as the Spindrift Site; additionally, 149 cultural resources were identified within the 1-mile search radius buffer (Table 2). Of the total 150 resources, 27 are prehistoric sites, 6 are prehistoric isolates, 105 are historic sites, 5 are historic isolates, and 7 are multicomponent sites. Resources that are not shown in Table 2 are included as Confidential Appendix B. No historic addresses are located within the Project APE; however, 252 historic addresses are located within the 1-mile search radius, and of the 252 historic addresses, one (P-37-035644; consisting of a single residence at 7964 Princess Street) is immediately adjacent and south of the Project APE (Confidential Appendix B).

Table 2. Cultural Resources Within the Project APE

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Site Type	Eligibility
P-37-000039	CA-SDI-39	Prehistoric	Kumeyaay Village of MUT-LLEHUP; Spindrift Site	Significant

CA-SDI-39

The Coastal Access Trail Project APE is located within the mapped site boundaries of CA-SDI-39 (Confidential Appendix B). CA-SDI-39 is a prehistoric occupation complex recorded as the Kumeyaay village of MUT-LLEHUP (Spindrift Site). It was first recorded in 1925 by Malcom Rogers as SDM-W-1, a shell midden perched on a receding sea-cliff that expands over 20 acres of bluffs and knolls between La Jolla Cover and La Jolla Shores (Rogers 1925). For nearly 100 years, CA-SDI-39 has been investigated and evaluated in association with several small La Jolla residential projects (Wade 1998; ICF Jones & Stokes 2008; BFSA 2007, 2008, 2015; Pignolio 2009; Affinis 2013). CA-SDI-39 is known to contain human burials and human bone and is determined to be significant under CEQA. Excavations within CA-SDI-39 have uncovered shell, fish, and mammal bone, obsidian, mortars and hand stones, lithics, shell beads, and pottery.

Jones & Stokes Associates conducted an extended phase I for the Kretowicz Residence in 2008 to determine the presence or absence of cultural material related to CA-SDI-39. The residence had conducted unpermitted construction work prior to the 2008 extend phase I evaluation. Jones & Stokes archaeologists were restricted to open space around the residence. Four STPs measuring 50 cm by 30 cm to sterile subsoil or to 100 cm. STP 2 was located within the current Project APE. STP 2 indicated the presence of four distinctive soil strata and two distinctive black organic fill layers. Materials recovered from STP 2 included modern building materials and two prehistoric artifacts. Modern building materials consisted of concrete fragments, plastic fragments, brick fragments, nails,

recovered from 90-100 cm. Prehistoric artifacts consisted of a quartzite lithic fragment, recovered from 20-30 cm; and a single Donax shell fragment, recovered from 90-100 cm. Building materials were recovered within STPs 1 and 3. STP 4 contained building materials and one volcanic flake from 50-60 cm.

The materials recovered from the STPs indicated that there was a high degree of disturbance in the soil, or soil was transported from another location. Modern items were also recovered from the STPs. Only a shell fragment and two prehistoric lithics were recovered. Jones & Stokes determined that the two lithics recovered do not constitute evidence of a prehistoric occupation within the property and that CA-SDI-39 did not extend into the study area.

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Studies

SCIC records indicate that 437 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within the 1-mile search buffer of the proposed project APE between 1983 and 2018. Of these, three studies intersect the Project APE (Table 3). The majority of the Project APE (90%) has been previously studied. The remaining previous studies that do not intersect the APE are included in Confidential Appendix B.

Table 3. Previous Technical Studies Within the Project APE

Report Number	Authors	Date	Title
SD-07941	MARY ROBBINS-WADE (AFFINIS)	1998	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ENHANCED SURVEY OF THE KRIKORIAN RESIDENCE, 1828 SPINDRIFT DRIVE, LA JOLLA, SAN DIEGO, CA
SD-11717	JONES & STOKES ASSOCIATES	2008	EXTENDED PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE KRETOWICZ RESIDENTIAL PROJECT 7957 PRINCESS STREET, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA
SD-17352	AECOM	2018	LETTER REPORT: ETS 35765 - CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING FOR RENEW SRVC, CPSS, 7959 PRINCESS ST LA JOLLA IN THE COMMUNITY OF LA JOLLA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA - IO 7074263-GAS DISTRIBUTION

4.1.3 Historic Map Review

Dudek consulted historic maps and aerial photographs to understand the development of the project APE. Historic aerial photographs of the project were available for 1953, 1964, 1966, 1978, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2019 (NETR 2023). The 1953 historic aerial shows that a majority of the Project APE is undeveloped consisting of the cliff ridge and Pacific Ocean; however, one structure is observed within a small portion of the eastern section of the APE. Princess Street and Spindrift Drive area already developed, and several residential homes appear to the south, north, and east of the APE. In the 1964 aerial, the structure in the eastern section of the APE appears to have expanded; however, the remaining areas of the APE are undeveloped. There are no changes to the APE observed within the 1966 aerial. On the 1978 aerial, it appears that the structure has expanded within the APE, and immediately adjacent in the northeastern corner, two buildings are connected to the expanded building. In the 1980 aerial, the structure within the APE has expended to the north. There are no changes to the APE observed within the 1981 aerial. In the 1982 aerial, the ocean has receded,

exposing the bottom of the ocean and expanding the shoreline. There are no changes to the APE observed in the 1983 to 1984 aerials. In the 1985 aerial, the ocean and shoreline are no longer receded, and there are no immediate changes noticed within the remaining portions of the APE. There are no changes to the APE observed within the 1986 to 1989 aerials. In the 1990 aerial, the structure within the eastern section of the APE has expanded into an irregular z-shape building. There are no changes observed in the 1991 to 1999 aerials. In the 2000 aerial, the ocean has once again receded, exposing the bottom of the ocean, and expanding the shoreline. No changes are observed in the 2002 to 2005 aerials. In the 2009 aerial, the ocean and shoreline are no longer receded. There are no changes observed to the structure within the APE. There are no changes observed in the 2010 to 2016 aerials. In the 2019 aerial, the structure within the APE has had some visible changes to the roof. A review of the historic aerials reveals that the Project APE has not been entirely disturbed. Only the small section to the east where the structure is located has undergone changes. No historic age structures are located within the Project APE. The Project will not impact any structures.

Historic topographic (topo) maps of the project APE were available, the earliest of which is from 1943. The 1943 topo reveals one building within the Project APE. Several buildings are located to the north, east, and south of the APE. The 1955 to 2018 topos do not reveal any major changes to the APE or surrounding areas and the structures no longer appear on the maps.

4.1.4 Sacred Lands File Search

Dudek requested a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search on August 19, 2022, for the project APE. The SLF consists of a database of known Native American resources The NAHC responded on October 27, 2022, stating resources are listed in the SLF for this area, but did not provide details on what the resource(s) or where they are located (Appendix D). The NAHC recommended contacting the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel and the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians for more information on the resource(s) and provided contact information for those tribes and other Native American tribes that may have additional information (Appendix D).

Following the NAHC response, phone calls were made to the listed tribal representatives on the NAHC contact list (Appendix D). Dudek staff made phone calls and spoke with the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel and the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians on October 27, 2022, with the intent of requesting information, opinions, or concerns relating to the proposed Project impacts. The Santa Ysabel and the Viejas Band of the Kumeyaay Indians requested to be informed during the process of the Project.

Outreach letters were mailed on June 6, 2025, to all Native American group representatives included on the NAHC contact list (Appendix B). These letters attempted to solicit additional information relating to Native American resources that may be impacted by the Project. Native American representatives were requested to define a general area where known resources intersect the Project APE. No responses have been received to date. The NAHC correspondence is included in Appendix B. In compliance with Assembly Bill 52, the City, as lead agency, is responsible for conducting government to government consultation with pertinent tribal entities.

4.1.5 Geotechnical Investigation

Geotechnical Exploration, Inc. completed a geotechnical investigation for the Project APE in 2023. The report titled Report of Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation and Coastal Bluff Edge Evaluation for the Princess Street Coastal

Trail 7957 Princess Street, La Jolla, California (Reed et al. 2023) documents the subsurface geological conditions within the Project APE. The report details the results of nine exploratory excavations to depths ranging from 2 to 5.5 feet below the existing ground surface. The Project APE is underlain at shallow depth, i.e. less than 2 to 3 feet, by native soils consisting of dense/hard silty clay and sandy clay consisting of the Cretaceous-age Point Loma Formation (Reed et al. 2023). The Point Loma Formation consists of cemented sandstone and fractured claystone. The upper portion of the APE is overlain by approximately 2 to 4 feet of surficial fill soils consisting of gray-brown to dark light brown, clayey sand with gravel. Fill soils with a maximum thickness of 3 feet were observed to overlie the Point Loma Formation on the lower bluff (Reed et al. 2023).

4.2 Intensive Pedestrian Survey

The Project APE is located within the mapped site boundaries of CA-SDI-39. The current survey did not identify cultural resources, features, ecofacts, or evidence of midden-like soils that might be associated with CA-SDI-39. While the native surface of this area has been substantially disturbed and otherwise modified, considering the documented presence of cultural deposits identified in the immediate vicinity, it should be assumed that there is potential for subsurface deposits along the coastal bluff to be present.

The entire Project APE has been disturbed by adjacent residential development, eroding bluffs, and stormwater maintenance (Exhibits 1 and 2). The upper northern portion of the APE is developed residential development consisted of a paved driveway, granite walkway, and stairway within the coastal access trail right of way. Public access to the trail is currently blocked by a gate. The southern portion of the APE is located along a steep bluff face that shows evidence of coastal erosion due to the prevalence of relatively soft sandstone units that make up the bluffs. The coastal access trail is currently marked by string and metal posts. A storm pipe, running north to south, intersects the APE.

Exhibit 1. Overview of northern portion of the APE, facing north.

Exhibit 2. Overview of southern portion of APE, facing southeast.

4.2.1 Previously Recorded Site and Evaluation Results

CA-SDI-39

This prehistoric site is a prehistoric occupation complex recorded as the Kumeyaay village of MUT-LLEHUP (Spindrift Site). It was first recorded in 1925 by Malcom Rogers as SDM-W-1, a shell midden perched on a receding sea-cliff that expands over 20 acres of bluffs and knolls between La Jolla Cover and La Jolla Shores (Robbins-Wade 1998).

A survey conducted by Dudek of the site prior to the evaluation also did not reveal cultural material within the previously recorded site boundaries (Exhibits 3 and 4).

Subsurface Excavation

With authorization of the City, a total of four STPs and one CU were excavated within the APE where the Project intersects CA-SDI-39 (Confidential Figure 3, included in Confidential Appendix C) and included in the individual site sketch map within the DPR site form (Confidential Appendix C).

STP-01 was placed in the lower section of the pathway within the western section of the APE and excavated to a depth of 40 cm through loosely compacted dark brown sandy loam (Exhibit 5). The surface was covered with imported cobbles and ice plants. The 0–18 cm layer consisted of a loosely compacted, very dark brown moist sandy loam (Munsell: 7.5 YR 2.5/3). The 18–27 cm layer consisted of a loosely-moderately compacted reddish yellow moist sandy clay loam (Munsell: 7.5YR 6/6). The 27–40 cm layer transitioned back to a loosely compacted very dark brown sandy loam (Munsell: 7.5 YR 2.5/3). STP-01 was terminated at 40 cm due to being sterile.

STP-02 was placed approximately 4.5 m east of STP-01 and excavated to a depth of 40 cm through loosely compacted very dark brown sandy loam (Munsell: 7.5 YR 2.5/3) (Exhibit 6). The surface was covered with dense vegetation consisting of ice plants and pepper bushes. The 40 cm level encountered a heavily compacted gray sandstone layer (Munsell: 10.5YR 5/1). STP-02 was terminated at 40 cm due to being sterile.

STP-03 was placed approximately 6 m southeast of STP-02 and excavated to a depth of 40 cm through loosely compacted very dark brown sandy loam (Munsell: 7.5 YR 2.5/3) (Exhibit 7). The surface was covered with dense vegetation consisting of ice plants and pepper bushes. There was no change in the color or stratigraphy. STP-03 was terminated at 40 cm due to being sterile.

STP-04 was placed near the entrance of the pathway, approximately 11 m east of STP-03 and excavated to a depth of 40 cm through loosely compacted very dark brown sandy loam (Munsell: 7.5 YR 2.5/3) (Exhibit 8). A section of footing for a wall was present approximately 20 cm deep that prevented the northern portion of the STP from being excavated. The southern portion of the STP was dug to depth. There was no change in the color or stratigraphy. STP-04 was terminated at 40 cm due to being sterile.

CU-01 was placed over STP-03, expanding the unit to 1 x 1 m and excavated to a depth of 80 cm (Exhibit 9). The 0–60 cm layer consisted of a loosely compacted very brown sandy loam (Munsell: 7.5 YR 2.5/3). The 60–80 cm layer consisted of a moderately compacted gray sandstone (Munsell: 10.5YR 5/1) (Exhibit 10). CU-01 was terminated at 80 cm due to being sterile and the presence of sandstone.

The four STPs and one CU were all sterile.

Discussion and Site Summary

CA-SDI-39 is a prehistoric occupation complex recorded as the Kumeyaay village of MUT-LLEHUP. Due to the presence of human remains, CA-SDI-39 is determined to be significant under CEQA. CA-SDI-39 is also designated as a historic resource under the HRB Criterion A as the site contains significant archaeological deposits and human remains. Dudek evaluated CA-SDI-39 located within the APE and did not encounter any artifacts, features, or subsurface deposits. The investigated portion of CA-SDI-39 within the APE is not considered a contributing element to the overall significance of the site under CEQA and City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines. An Updated California DPR 523 series form was completed for the site (Confidential Appendix C).

Exhibit 3. Overview of APE, view facing west.

Exhibit 4. Overview of southern end of APE, view facing west.

Exhibit 5. Overview of STP-01.

Exhibit 6. Overview of STP-02.

Exhibit 7. Overview of STP-03.

Exhibit 8. Overview of STP-04.

Exhibit 9. Overview of CU-01, view facing north.

Exhibit 10. Overview of CU-01 West Wall, view facing west.

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Summary and Management Considerations

The SCIC records search determined that the Project APE is located within the mapped site boundary of CA-SDI-39, a resource of documented archaeological significance and cultural importance to Kumeyaay tribes. Due to the presence of human remains, CA-SDI-39 is determined to be significant under CEQA. CA-SDI-39 is also designated as a historic resource under the HRB Criterion A as the site contains significant archaeological deposits and human remains. SCIC records further identify the presence of several additional cultural resources located within 1 mile of the Project APE. The ground surface was observed to have been substantially modified, and while the archaeological survey did not observe cultural material or other indications of prehistoric use within the APE, the area is considered to have potential to contain buried archaeological deposits. As such, the Project has a high potential of encountering subsurface cultural resources during Project implementation.

Dudek evaluated CA-SDI-39 within the Project APE and did not encounter any subsurface deposits and is not considered a contributing element to the overall significance of the site under CEQA and City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.

While no artifacts were identified on the surface and no subsurface deposits were encountered during the evaluation of CA-SDI-39 within the APE, because the Project is located along a coastal bluff, located in proximity to the Pacific Ocean, and in consideration of the documented presence of cultural resources deposits identified in the immediate vicinity previously identified within and adjacent to the APE, there is a high potential for the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources during Project implementation. Archaeological and Native American monitoring during ground-disturbing activities for the Project is required as mitigation to reduce potential impacts to a less-than-significant level under CEQA. The monitoring program should be performed in accordance with City guidelines and must be directed by a City-qualified archaeologist (Principal Investigator).

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7 National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information

Authors:	Angela Pham, MA, RPA, Keshia Montifolca, MA, RPA, Brad Comeau, MSc, RPA, and Micah Hale, PhD, RPA
Firm:	Dudek
Project Proponent:	Environmental Center of San Diego
Report Date:	June 2025
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project, City of San Diego, California
Type of Study:	Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Phase II Evaluation
Updated Sites:	CA-SDI-39
USGS Quads:	La Jolla, California 7.5', T15S, R4W, Section 26
Acreage:	0.10
Keywords:	Positive Survey, Coastal Access Trail, City of San Diego, CA-SDI-39, Spindrift; CEQA; prehistoric Kumeyaay Village MUT-LLEHUP

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8 Certification

Preparer: Keshia Montifolca, MA, RPA	**Title:** Archaeologist
Signature:	**Date:** June 11, 2025

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Appendix A

Qualified Personnel (Resumes)

CURRICULUM VITAE

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Education

2013 MA, Anthropology, San Diego State University

2008 BA, Sociology, University of California, Santa Cruz

Registrations - Register of Professional Archaeologists (2015)

Professional Research Interests and Experience

Applied anthropology and archaeology (prehistoric and historic)

San Diego County Archaeology Experience

Affiliation	Client	Project Description	Dates	Weeks / days
Dudek	Sillman	EMTS NTC Laboratory Remodel and NTC Lab Solar Implementation Project, City of San Diego. Conducted survey and authored technical report.	2023	1 week
Dudek	City of Encinitas	Zona Gale Estates Project, Encinitas. Coordinated pedestrian survey, field director for testing and evaluation of known resource, authored technical report.	2023	2 weeks
Dudek	Country Club Ventures	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Solaris Business Park Project, Escondido, California. Coordinated survey and authored technical report.	2023	1 week
Dudek	Capalina SMA LLC	Capalina Apartments Project, San Marcos. Conducted records search, coordinated pedestrian survey, authored technical report.	2023	1 week
Dudek	Boretto+ Merrill Consulting	Sunshine Gardens Project, Encinitas, California. Archaeological project manager, schedule archaeological and Native American monitoring and authored technical report.	2022-2023	2 weeks
Dudek	Black Fox Timber Management Group, Inc.	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Girl Scout Camp Project, San Diego County, California. Co-coordinated survey, co-coordinated testing and evaluation, and authored technical report.	2022-2023	3 weeks

Dudek	TTLC Vista East Vista LLC	East Vista Housing Project, Vista. Coordinated pedestrian survey, coordinated testing, conducted evaluation of known resource, authored technical report.	2022	2 weeks
Dudek	City Ventures	El Cajon I Project, El Cajon. Archaeological project manager, schedule archaeological and Native American monitoring, authored technical report.	2022	5 weeks
Dudek	Schmidt Design Group	Emerald Hills Park Project, City of San Diego. Conducted records search, conducted pedestrian survey, authored technical report.	2022	2 weeks
Dudek	City of San Diego	La Jolla Farms Outfall Repair Project, City of San Diego. Conducted records search, coordinated pedestrian survey, conducted evaluation of known resources, authored addendum report.	2022	1 week
Dudek	MCRT Investments LLC	Modera Melrose Project, Oceanside. Conducted records search, coordinated pedestrian survey, conducted evaluation of known resource, authored technical report.	2022	2 weeks
Dudek	The Palomar Heights Project Owner LLC	The Palomar Heights Project, Escondido. Archaeological project manager, schedule archaeological and Native American monitoring, authored technical report.	2021-2022	20 weeks
Dudek	Legacy Partners	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Sunset Drive Project, Oceanside, California. Coordinated survey and authored technical report.	2022	1 week
Dudek	HomeFed Village III, LLC	Otay Ranch Village 3 R6/R20 Compliance Project, Chula Vista, California. As project archaeologist, coordinated archaeological and Native American monitoring, on-site evaluations, authored technical report.	2022	5 weeks
Dudek	Rincon Homes	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Guajome Crest Project, Oceanside, California. Conducted survey and authored technical report.	2022	1 week
Dudek	TTLC Vista Foothill, LLC	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Vista Foothill Residential Project, Vista, California. Coordinated survey and authored technical report.	2022	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Live Oak Park Road Bridge Project, Fallbrook, California. As project archaeologist, coordinated archaeological and Native American monitoring during utility relocation phase.	2021	4 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Mount Helix Drive Rock Walls, Casa de Oro, California. As project archaeologist, conducted records search, field investigation, and outreach on researching the history of the rock walls.	2021	4 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Estrella Park Water Quality Improvement Project, Casa de Oro, California. As project archaeologist, coordinated archaeological and Native American monitoring.	2021	1 week

County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Willows Road Bridge Scour Project, San Diego County, California. As project archaeologist, coordinate archaeological and Native American monitoring during construction	2020	28 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Old Highway 80 Sealing and Repairs FY 20-21, San Diego County, California. As project archaeologist, review construction samples and specs to ensure compliance with preservation.	2021	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	San Diego River Basin Sewer Improvements Project, Lakeside, California. As project archaeologist, prepared NAHC outreach, and coordinated consultants for field review.	2021	4 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Woodside Avenue Sidewalk Improvement Project, Lakeside, California. Conducted pedestrian survey and authored technical report.	2021	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Cultural Resources Inventory Memorandum for the RGP-53 Permit 2021 Renewal, San Diego County California. Conducted sites records search and authored memorandum.	2021	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Cultural Resources Inventory Memorandum for the Gillespie Service Road and Drainage Project, El Cajon, California. Conducted sites records search and authored memorandum.	2021	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Cultural Resources Inventory Memorandum for the Ramona West Apron Project, Ramona, California. Conducted sites records search and authored memorandum.	2021	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Rainbow Water Quality Improvement Project, Rainbow, California. As project archaeologist, conducted NAHC and AB52 outreach and consultations.	2021	8 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Sweetwater Road Pathway Improvement Project, San Diego County, California. As project archaeologist, conducted survey and authored technical report.	2020	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Sycamore Drive Bridge Project, San Marcos, California. As project archaeologist, conducted NAHC and AB52 outreach and consultations.	2020	8 weeks

County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Mapleview Street Green Streets Project, Lakeside, California. As project archaeologist, conducted NAHC and AB52 outreach and consultations.	2020	8 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Boys and Girls Club of North County Improved Accessibility Project, Fallbrook, CA. Conducted survey and evaluation of historic building, authored SHPO letter, and consulted with SHPO.	2020	2 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Coronado John D. Spreckels Center Emergency Power Project, Coronado, CA. Conducted survey and evaluation of historic building, authored SHPO letter, and consulted with the SHPO.	2020	3 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Ramona Food and Clothes Closet Solar Panel Installation Project, Fallbrook, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of historic building, authored SHPO letter, and consulted	2020	3 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the El Cajon Senior Veterans Apartments Multifamily Housing Acquisition and Rehabilitation Project, El Cajon, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of historic building, authored SHPO	2020	2 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the HOPWA-Fraternity House Roof Repair and/or Replacement Project, San Diego, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2020	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Veterans Village of San Diego Escondido Apartments Project, Escondido, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2020	2 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the West Aviation Road Sidewalk Improvements Project, Fallbrook California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2020	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the City of Imperial Beach ADA Pedestrian Ramps Project, Imperial Beach, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2020	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Villa Lakeshore Apartments Rehabilitation Project, Lakeside, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2020	2 weeks

County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the City of Lemon Grove Street Rehabilitation and ADA Pedestrian Ramps Project, Lemon Grove, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored	2020	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Alora Affordable Housing for Families Phase I, San Marcos, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2020	2 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the City of Solana Beach ADA Pedestrian Ramps Project, Solana Beach, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2020	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Skyline Fire Recovery Emergency Project, San Diego County California. Conducted survey and provided avoidance measures for existing cultural sites.	2020	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Ramona Town Hall ADA Improvements Project, Fallbrook, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of historic building, authored SHPO letter, and consulted with the SHPO.	2019	2 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Old Highway 80 Sealing and Repairs FY 18-19, San Diego County, California. As project archaeologist, review construction samples and specs to ensure compliance with preservation.	2019	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Town Center Manor Improvements Project, Chula Vista, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2019	2 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Dehesa Road and Harbison Canyon Road Intersection Improvement Project, San Diego County, California. As project archaeologist, coordinated archaeological and Native American monitoring during utility relocation phase.	2019	28 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Riverside Drive Flood Control Channel Water Quality Improvement Project, Lakeside, California. As project archaeologist, coordinated archaeological and Native American monitoring during construction.	2019	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Coast Boulevard at 22nd Street ADA Pedestrian/Roadway Improvements Project, Del Mar, California. Conducted survey and authored documentation.	2019	2 days

County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Don Dussault Park Improvements Phase III Project, Fallbrook, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2019	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the West Alvarado Street Sidewalks Project, Fallbrook, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2019	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the West Aviation Road Sidewalks Project, Fallbrook, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2019	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Lakeshore Drive at Channel Road Sidewalk Project, Lakeside, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2019	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Family Affordable Solar Homes Project: 13810 Terrilee Drive, Poway, California. Conducted surveys and evaluations of four potential historic properties and authored documentation.	2019	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Family Affordable Solar Homes Project: 15097 Lone Oak Trail, Ramona, California. Conducted surveys and evaluations of four potential historic properties and authored documentation.	2019	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Family Affordable Solar Homes Project: 2188 Eldora Street, Lemon Grove, California. Conducted surveys and evaluations of four potential historic properties and authored documentation.	2019	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Family Affordable Solar Homes Project: 919 La Presa Ave, Spring Valley, California. Conducted surveys and evaluations of four potential historic properties and authored documentation.	2019	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Wilma Street and Granger Avenue Sidewalk Project, National City, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2019	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Lake Poway ADA Barrier Removal Project, Poway, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2019	2 days

County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the D Street Sidewalk Project, Ramona, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2019	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Birch Street Sidewalk at Sweetwater Lane Project, La Presa, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2019	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Lamar Park Project, Spring Valley, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2019	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Goldentop Road Water Quality Improvement Project, 4S Ranch, California. As project archaeologist and environmental planner, conducted field survey, and records search.	2019	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the San Marino Drive Water Quality Improvement Project, San Marcos, California. As project archaeologist and environmental planner, conducted field survey, and records search.	2019	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Cultural Resources Inventory Memorandum for Ramona Sheriff Substation Project, Ramona, California. Conducted sites records search and authored memorandum.	2019	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Oleander Avenue Sidewalks Project, Chula Vista, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2019	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the San Miguel Drive Sidewalks Project, Chula Vista, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2019	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Bonita Drive Sidewalks Project, San Diego, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2019	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Cultural Resources Inventory Memorandum for Sheriff Quartermaster Project, Otay Mesa, California. Conducted sites records search and authored memorandum.	2019	1 week

County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Keys Creek Channel Access and Maintenance Project, Fallbrook, California. Conducted survey and authored technical report.	2018	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Old Highway 80 Sealing and Repairs FY 17-18, San Diego County, California. As project archaeologist, reviewed construction specs construction samples to ensure color matching.	2018	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological monitoring for the geotechnical work for the Dehesa Road & Harbison Canyon Road Intersection Improvement Project, San Diego County, California. As project archaeologist, conducted archaeological monitoring for geotech.	2018	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Riverside Drive Flood Control Channel Water Quality Improvement Project, Lakeside, California. Conducted survey, NAHC and AB52 consultations and authored technical report.	2018	8 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Old Highway 80 Sealing and Repairs, San Diego County, California. As project archaeologist, review construction samples to ensure color matching.	2018	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Coronado ADA Curb Improvements: B, C, and G Avenue Corridors Project, Coronado, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2018	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Rios Canyon Road Pedestrian Improvements Project, El Cajon, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2018	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Aviation Road Missing Sidewalk Project, Fallbrook, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2018	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Don Dussault Park Improvements- Phase I, Fallbrook, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2018	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Rose Temple Memorial Park Improvements Project, Imperial Beach, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2018	2 days

County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Lemon Grove Street Rehabilitation and ADA Pedestrian Curb Ramps Project, Lemon Grove, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of and authored documentation.	2018	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Boys & Girls Club: Rehabilitation and Upgrade of Conrad-Prebys Ramona Branch Project. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2018	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Lemon Crest Drive Drainage Project, Lakeside, California. Conducted survey and authored technical report.	2017	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Supplemental Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Live Oak Park Road Bridge Project, Fallbrook, California. Conducted survey and authored technical report. Conducted AB-52 consultations.	2017	4 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Monitoring for the Fallbrook Street Sidewalk Improvements Project San Diego County, California. As Project archaeologist, conducted cultural monitoring ground disturbing activities.	2017	2 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological survey and monitoring for the Lilac Fire Recovery Emergency Project, San Diego County, California. As Project archaeologist, conducted site records search, and monitoring of ground disturbing activities.	2017	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the HUD-Funded Villa de Vida Multifamily Housing Development, Poway, California. Conducted survey and authored SHPO letter.	2017	2 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the HUD-Funded Ramona Senior Apartments, Ramona, California. Conducted survey and authored SHPO letter.	2017	2 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the HUD-Funded The Grove Affordable Senior Housing, Vista, California. Conducted survey and authored SHPO letter.	2017	2 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Dehesa Road and Harbison Canyon Road Intersection Improvement Project, Crest, California. Conducted survey and authored technical report.	2017	2 weeks

County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Mountain Health and Community Services Health Center-Security Fence Project. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2017	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Vista Las Flores Apartment Housing Development Rehabilitation Project. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2017	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Coronado ADA Improvements- ADA Door & ADA Curb Upgrades Project. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2017	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Ammunition Rd. (S. Mission/Alturas) Sidewalks, Fallbrook, California. Conducted survey and evlauation and authored documentation.	2017	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Clemmens Lane Park Improvements, Fallbrook, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2017	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Ramona D Street Sidewalks, Ramona, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2017	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Shelter Valley Community Center-Ground Mounted Solar Generation System, San Diego County, California. Conducted survey and evaluation and authored documentation.	2017	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Valley Center Park ADA Improvements, Valley Center, California. Conducted survey and evaluation and authored documentation.	2017	2 days
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Old Highway 80 Sealing and Repairs FY 16-17, San Diego County, California. As project archaeologist, reviewed construction specs and construction samples to ensure color matching.	2017	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Valley Road Sidewalks Project. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2017	2 days

County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Fuerte Drive Realignment Project, San Diego, California. Conducted survey and authored technical report.	2016	2 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Mapleview Street Sidewalks Project. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2016	2 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the El Apajo Sidewalks Project. Conducted survey and evaluation of potential historic property and authored documentation.	2016	2 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological monitoring for the Alpine Boulevard Streetscape Improvements Project. As Project archaeologist, conducted cultural monitoring ground disturbing activities.	2016	2 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Cultural Resources Inventory Memorandum for the Gillespie Field Airport Project, Ramona, California. Conducted sites records search and authored memorandum.	2016	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Cultural Resources Inventory Memorandum for the SDG&E Steel Canyon Road Project, Jamul, California. Conducted sites records search and authored memorandum.	2016	1 week
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Keys Creek Channel Access and Maintenance Project, Fallbrook, California. As project archaeologist, coordinate archaeological and Native American monitoring during construction and maintenance phases.	2016	5 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Monitoring for the Bear Valley Parkway North Widening Project, San Diego County, California. As Project archaeologist, conducted cultural monitoring ground disturbing activities.	2016	4 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Monitoring for the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisitions Improvements for Water and Wastewater Facilities Project. As Project archaeologist, conducted cultural monitoring ground disturbing activities.	2016	4 weeks
County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Rancho Santa Fe Roundabouts Project, Rancho Santa Fe, California. As Project archaeologist conducted updated survey and authored addendum report.	2016	2 weeks

County of San Diego Department of Public Works	County of San Diego Department of Public Works	Old Highway 80 Sealing and Repairs FY 16-18, San Diego County, California. As project archaeologist, reviewed construction specs and construction samples to ensure color matching.	2016	1 week
ASM	San Diego Gas and Electric	Wood to Steel Preconstruction Archaeological Surveys for the Tie Line Alternative Pole Replacements, San Diego, California. As Archaeological Field Technician conducted preconstruction surveys for future power poles.	2014	2 weeks
ASM	Alpha Project	Archaeological Monitoring for the Alpha Project, San Diego, San Diego County, California. As Archaeological Field Technician conducted cultural monitoring for all ground disturbance.	2014	13 weeks
ASM	North County Health Services	Archaeological Monitoring for the Mission Mesa Medical Center Project, North County, San Diego County, California. As Archaeological Field Technician conducted cultural monitoring for all ground disturbance.	2014	2 weeks
ASM	Harborview Hotel	Archaeological Monitoring for the Harborview Hotel, San Diego, San Diego County, California. As Archaeological Field Technician conducted cultural monitoring for all ground disturbance.	2014	2 weeks
Petra	San Diego Gas and Electric	Archaeological Monitoring for the City of Chula Vista Underground Utility Project, Chula Vista, San Diego County, California. As Archaeological Field Technician conducted cultural monitoring for underground utilities trenching.	2014	2 weeks
ASM	San Diego Gas and Electric	Archaeological Monitoring for the San Diego Gas and Electric Gas Line Trenching Project, La Jolla, San Diego County, California. As Archaeological Field Technician conducted cultural monitoring for underground utilities trenching.	2014	1 week
Petra	San Diego Gas and Electric	Wood to Steel Archaeological Monitoring for the Tie Line Alternative Pole Replacements, Cleveland National Forest, San Diego County, California. As Archaeological Field Technician conducted monitoring for pole replacements.	2014	2 weeks
Petra	San Diego Gas and Electric	Archaeological Monitoring for the San Diego Gas and Electric Gas Line Project, San Diego, California. As Archaeological Field Technician conducted cultural monitoring for potholing of utilities at Hotel Circle.	2014	2 weeks
ASM	San Diego Gas and Electric	Archaeological Monitoring for the San Diego Gas and Electric Pole Brushing Project, San Diego County, California. As Archaeological Field Technician conducted cultural monitoring for pole brushing activities.	2014	8 weeks

ASM	City of Encinitas	Archaeological Monitoring for Moonlight State Beach Project, Encinitas, San Diego County, California. As Archaeological Field Technician conducted cultural monitoring for all ground disturbance.	2013	1 week
ASM	McMillin Construction	Archaeological Monitoring for the Pulse Millenia Apartments, Chula Vista, San Diego County, California. As Archaeological Field Technician conducted cultural monitoring for all ground disturbance.	2013	13 weeks
ASM	SANDAG	Archaeological Data Recovery for the SANDAG Railroad Project, San Diego County, California. As Archaeological Field Technician, excavated units, and identified prehistoric and historical material for project.	2012	2 weeks
ASM	Camp Pendleton	Archaeological Survey for the Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County. As Archaeological Field Technician conducted pedestrian survey to identify any cultural resources located on Camp Pendleton.	2011	1 day
CAL FIRE	CAL FIRE	Archaeological Survey for CAL FIRE Southern Region Resource Management, San Diego County. As Archaeological Intern. Conducted pedestrian survey to identify any cultural resources located within San Diego County.	2011	15 days

Other Southern California Archaeology Experience

Affiliation	Client	Project Description	Dates	Weeks / days
ASM	San Diego Gas and Electric	Wood to Steel Preconstruction Archaeological Surveys for the Tie Line Alternative Pole Replacements, Laguna Beach, California. As Archaeological Field Technician conducted preconstruction survey for future power pole replacements.	2014	1 week
AES	CalTrans	Archaeological Survey for the I-10 Highway Overpass Project, Caltrans, Banning, California. As Archaeological Field Technician, conducted intensive pedestrian survey for proposed project area. Identified all potential impacts to existing and newly recorded cultural resources.	2014	1 week

CURRICULUM VITAE

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Education

2011 M.A., Applied Anthropology, San Diego State University, California

2008 BA, Anthropology, San Diego State University, California

Registrations - Register of Professional Archaeologists (2011)

Professional Research Interests and Experience:
Applied anthropology and archaeology (prehistoric and historic)

San Diego County Archaeology Experience

Affiliation	Client	Project Description	Dates	Weeks / days
Dudek	City of San Diego	City of San Diego on-call cultural monitoring for Undergrounding Utility District Project (tasks 1-12), San Diego, California. Schedule archaeological and Native American monitoring, site assessments/evaluations. Records search. Author Archaeological monitoring exhibit letter	2016-2019	3 years
Dudek	Newland Land Company	Newland Sierra Project. As archaeologist, conducted archaeological testing of known a known archaeological site within project area.	2016	1 day
Dudek	City of San Diego	Archaeological Water Screening for the Vallecitos Project. As field director, conducted on-site water screening and lab processing with archaeological crew. Scheduled archaeological crew.	2016	1 week
Dudek	City of San Diego	Archaeological project manager for the Trojan Avenue Project, San Diego, California. Schedule archaeological and Native American monitoring, site assessments/evaluations. Records search. Author Archaeological monitoring exhibit letter report and map.	2016	4 weeks

Dudek	City of San Diego	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Mount Elbrus Long Term Access Project, San Diego, California. Conducted survey and authored technical report.	2016	3 Weeks
Dudek	Jacumba Community Services District	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the JCSD Well 8 Improvements Project, Jacumba, California. Conducted survey and authored technical report	2016	2 weeks
Dudek	City of San Diego	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Osler and Langmuir Mitigation Areas Project, Carlsbad, California. Conducted survey and authored technical report	2016	3 weeks
Dudek	Beazer Homes	Archaeological/paleontological project manager for the Villa Storia Project, Oceanside, California. Schedule arch/paleo monitoring, on-site assessments/evaluations. Author technical report	2016	14 weeks (ongoing)
Dudek	City of San Diego	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Emergency Storm Water Channels Project, San Diego, California. Conducted surveys and authored technical reports/IHA	2016	18 weeks
Dudek	John Whalen and Associates	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Ocean View Point Project, Carlsbad, California. Conducted survey and authored technical report	2016	2 week
Dudek	RBF Consulting	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the El Apajo Drainage Project, Rancho Santa Fe, California. Conducted survey and evaluation of historic buildings. Authored technical report.	2016	1 week
Dudek	San Elijo Joint Powers Authority	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the San Elijo Water Recycled Water Pipeline Project. Conducted survey and evaluation of historic buildings. Authored technical report, performed internal review and editing on entire report.	2016	5 weeks
Dudek	San Elijo Joint Powers Authority	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the San Elijo Water Reclamation Facility Project. Conducted survey and evaluation of historic buildings. Authored technical report, performed internal review and editing on entire report.	2015-2016	4 weeks
Dudek	The Preserve at Torrey Highlands, LLC	Archaeological Survey for the Torrey Highlands Office Project, San Diego County, California. As Field Director, conducted intensive pedestrian survey.	2015	2 days
Dudek	City of San Diego	Archaeological Survey for Lake Morena Dam and Outlet Project. As Field Director, directed field crew and conducted intensive pedestrian survey for proposed project area.	2015	2 days

Dudek	City of San Diego	Archaeological Survey for Lake Morena Reservoir Project. As Field Director, directed field crew and conducted intensive pedestrian survey for proposed project area.	2015	2 weeks
Dudek	Jackson Pendo	Archaeological Testing and Intensive Pedestrian Survey for the Proctor Valley Village 14 & Preserve Project. As Archaeologist, conducted intensive pedestrian survey and field testing for proposed project area.	2015	2 weeks
Dudek	City of San Diego	Archaeological Monitoring for the Block 4N North Encanto Underground Utility Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California. As archaeologist, coordinated with San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) project managers and construction foreman, and conducted archaeological monitoring for underground utilities trenching. Authored technical report.	2015	4 weeks
Dudek	City of San Diego	Archaeological Testing for the Mission Beach Elementary School Project, San Diego County, California. As field director, conducted Phase II of testing for future construction at the Mission Beach Elementary School. Dug shovel test units, used GPS, and documented excavation.	2014	1 day
ASM	San Diego Gas and Electric	San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) Cultural Resources On-Call Contract, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, San Diego, Riverside, Imperial, and Orange Counties, California. As Field Director, organized and led archaeological surveys of project areas on an as-needed basis. Identified, recorded, and mapped sites within the project areas. Provided management recommendations, pole placement recommendations, and cultural resources monitoring. Wrote DPR forms and technical reports regarding project findings.	2012-2014	28 weeks
ASM	Environmental Resources Solutions Inc.	County of San Diego Fuel Reduction Parcel Preparation Program in Julian, Whispering Pines, and Along State Route 78/79, San Diego County, California. As associate archaeologist, performed a cultural resources survey of the project area. Created avoidance measures in consultation with ERS and the County of San Diego and prepared a technical report.	2013	6 weeks

ASM	HDR Engineering Inc	Cultural and Historical Resources Report and Impact Analysis for the Elvira to Morena Double Track Project, San Diego, California 2013. As associate archeologist, performed a cultural resources survey of the double track project area, including a visual impact of buildings within the indirect area of potential effect, and an evaluation of the railroad and associated railroad bridges and feature	2013	1 week
ASM	SANDAG	Archaeological Testing for the Sorrento to Miramar Double Track Project. As field director, conducted on-site water screening and lab processing with archaeological crew.	2013	28 weeks
ASM	Helix Environmental	Archaeological Survey for the Padre Trail Inn Project, San Diego County, California. As field director, conducted intensive pedestrian survey for project area. Identified all potential impacts to existing and newly recorded cultural resources.	2013	1 week
ASM	Iberdrola Renewables Inc.	Archaeological Monitoring for the Tule Wind Project, Iberdrola Renewables, Inc., San Diego County, California. As Supervisor Archaeologist, conducted monitoring for geotechnical work in compliance with Bureau of Land Management (BLM) requirements for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Surveyed and recorded existing and new sites located near geotechnical testing locations.	2013	4 weeks
ASM	Granite Construction	Archaeological Survey for the Rosemary's Mountain Quarry Expansion Project, Granite Construction, San Diego County, California. As Archaeologist, conducted an intensive pedestrian survey in order to determine is any previous or new cultural resources will be encountered during construction expansion. Authored technical report.	2013	2 days
ASM	Broadstone Construction	Archaeological Monitoring for the Broadstone and Balboa Project, San Diego County, California. As Supervisor Archaeologist, conducted construction monitoring of all ground disturbance. Determined if historical resources were present or absent from project area.	2013	1 week

ASM	Army Corps of Engineers	Archaeological Survey for the Otay Mesa Cactus Road Project, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Diego County, California. As Field Director, conducted an intensive pedestrian survey in compliance with both NHPA and CEQA guidelines. Determined the presence and absence of any additional cultural resources within the project area. *Client Reference: Army Corps of Engineers.*	2013	1 day
ASM	H.G. Fenton Company	Archaeological Testing and Monitoring for the 10th Avenue and Urbana Apartments Project, San Diego County, California. As supervisor archaeologist, conducted testing and trench excavation prior to construction of project area. Monitored all ground disturbance activities. Collected and recorded any cultural resources. Conducted lab analysis of artifacts.	2012-2013	10 weeks
ASM	Helix Environmental	Archaeological Testing for the Padre Dam Eastern Service Area Secondary Connection-Alternative Site Location Project, San Diego, California. As field director, conducted Phase II testing for future installment of reservoir, tanks, and water pumps. Dug shovel test units, used GPS, documented excavation, and supervised field crew.	2012	1 day
ASM	ABC Construction	Archaeological Testing and Monitoring for the North Country Transit District, Sorrento to Miramar Project, San Diego County, California. As field director, conducted test excavation in order to determine if cultural resources were located in construction area. Also conducted construction monitoring.	2012	1 week
ASM	Holland Partners	Archaeological Testing, Evaluation, and Monitoring for the Holland and Partners 15th and Market Project, Holland Partners, San Diego County, California. As Associate Archaeologist, conducted test excavations on 15th and Market in downtown San Diego in order to identify any possible historic and historical resources.	2012	4 weeks
ASM	San Diego Gas and Electric	Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring for the Bachman Project, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, San Diego County, California. As Associate Archaeologist, conducted construction monitoring for gas line replacement and controlled unit in order to determine the location of known archaeological resources located on project site.	2012	1 week

ASM	Camp Pendleton	Archaeological Evaluation for the Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton Conjunctive Use Project, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California. As Associate Archaeologist, conducted pedestrian survey in order to identify any cultural resources located on Camp Pendleton and Fallbrook boundaries of the area of potential effect (APE)	2012	1 day
ASM	San Diego Gas and Electric	Wood to Steel Preconstruction Archaeological Surveys for Tie Line Alternative Pole Replacements, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, San Diego County, California. As Archaeological Field Technician. Conducted preconstruction survey for future power pole replacements.	2011	1 week
ASM	San Diego Gas and Electric	Archaeological Data Recovery for the Roseland Gas Main Replacement Project, SDG&E, San Diego County, California. As Archaeological Field Technician, excavated units, conducted water screening of soil from project area and identified prehistoric and historical cultural material, and lab work for project.	2010-2011	8 weeks

Other Southern California Archaeology Experience

Affiliation	Client	Project Description	Dates	Weeks / days
Dudek	LADWP	Inyo Barren Ridge Transmission Line Clearance Archaeological Monitoring Report, Kern and Inyo Counties, California. Author technical report	2016	1 week
Dudek	LADWP	Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of the Bishop Bridge Replacements, Inyo County, California. Conducted cultural resources inventory and authored technical report.	2016	2 weeks
Dudek	Santa Margarita Water District	El Toro Water pipeline Project. Conducted cultural resources inventory and authored technical report	2015/2016	1 week
Dudek	High Speed Rail	High Speed Rail, Sections CP 2-3, Fresno to Bakersfield, California.Conducted preconstruction archaeological surveys.	2016	18 weeks

Dudek	NextEra	Blythe Solar Power Project Riverside County, California, 2015. As Lead Archaeologist, conducted compliance monitoring on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land. Responsible for on-site implementation of the archaeological monitoring program, including daily safety briefings. Oversaw field monitors. Coordinated the work of sub-consultants or other contractors participating in archaeological field investigations.	2015	20 weeks
Dudek	NextEra	McCoy Solar Energy Project, Riverside, County. As lead archaeological monitor, conducted and coordinated archaeological compliance monitoring, archaeological surveys, and Section 106 testing on BLM land for construction of access roads, substation, restoration activities, and a 230-kilovolt generation tie-line for the McCoy Solar Project. Responsible for on-site implementation of the archaeological monitoring program, including daily safety briefings. Oversaw field monitors. Coordinated the work of sub-consultants or other contractors participating in archaeological field investigations. Authored the Long Term Archaeological Management Plan.	2014-2015	40 weeks
Dudek	City of Bakersfield	Archaeological Survey for the Bernard Street Project, Kern County, California. As Field Director, conducted intensive pedestrian survey. Authored technical report	2015	1 day
Dudek	Santa Margarita Water District	Archaeological Testing for the Hidden Ridge Recycled Water Pipeline Project, Santa Margarita Water District, Orange County, California. As archaeologist, conducted extended phase I testing for the installment of a recycled water line to serve the Hidden Ridge community within the Santa Margarita Water District service area.	2015	2 days
Dudek	City of Riverside	Archaeological Survey for the Canyon Spring Healthcare Center, Riverside, California. As Field Director, conducted intensive pedestrian survey for proposed project area. Identified all potential impacts to existing and newly recorded cultural resources.	2015	1 day
Dudek	Santa Margarita Water District	Archaeological Survey for the Lake Mission Viejo Advanced Purified Water Project, Orange County, California. As Field Director, conducted intensive pedestrian survey for proposed project area. Identified all potential impacts to existing and newly recorded cultural resources.	2015	1 day

Dudek	OTO Development	Archaeological Site Visit for the 888 North Sepulveda Blvd. Hotel Project, Los Angeles County, California. As Archaeologist, conducted a pre-construction site visit with Clients and construction Foreman. Discussed standard archaeological field protocols.	2015	1 day
Dudek	Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Archaeological Monitoring for the Line B, MDP, Project, Riverside County, California, 2015. As Archaeologist, coordinated with WINCO project managers and construction foreman, conducted archaeological and paleontological monitoring for all trenching activities for the pipeline.	2014	2 days
ASM	CalTrans	Archaeological Monitoring for the City of San Juan Capistrano Highway 74 Project, Caltrans, Orange County, California. As archaeologist, coordinated with project managers and construction foreman, and conducted archaeological monitoring for Highway 74 improvements.	2013	1 week
ASM	Southern California Edison	Archaeological Survey and Monitoring for the Devers Palo Verde 2 Project, Riverside County, California. As field director, supervised and conducted survey and monitoring for proposed substation location. Coordinated work with Southern California Edison. Marked off areas of culturally sensitive materials.	2011	2 weeks

Other United States Archaeology Experience

Affiliation	Client	Project Description	Dates	Weeks / days
Dudek	County of Napa	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Meadow rock Vineyard Residence Project, Napa County, California. Author tech8099nical report.	2016	2 days
Dudek	City of Auburn	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Collins Drive Project, City of Auburn, Placer County, California. Author technical report.	2016	2 days
Dudek	County of Placer	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Royal Gorge Rim Trail Project, Placer County, California. Assisted with technical report.	2016	2 days

Dudek	Contra Costa County	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Byron Airport Project, Contra Costa County, California. Author technical report. Scheduled archaeological inventory survey.	2016	1 week
Dudek	City of Grass Valley	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Dorsey Marketplace Project, Grass Valley, California. Author technical report	2016	1 week
Dudek	City of Novato	Archaeological Testing and Monitoring for the Hamilton Hospital Project, Marin County, California. As Field Director, conducted extended phase I testing and monitored auguring activities for the future construction and improvement of the Hamilton Hospital. Dug shovel test units, used GPS, documented excavation.	2015	1 week

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Education

1996	BS, Anthropology, University of California Davis
2001	MA, Archaeology, California State University, Sacramento
2009	Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Davis

San Diego County Archaeology Experience—Supervisory Level

Affiliation	Client	Project Description	Dates	Weeks / days
Dudek	City of San Diego	On Call Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Services	2015-Present	Ongoing
Dudek	City of San Diego	Morena Reservoir Archaeological Inventory	2014-2015	16 weeks
Dudek	City of San Diego	Barret Reservoir Archaeological Inventory	2015-Present	12 weeks
Dudek	SANDAG	Third Party Cultural Resources Review for the Bridge 249.9 Project, Sorrento Valley. Acted as Principal Investigator and Report Author.	2013	2 weeks
Dudek	SANDAG	Cultural Resources Monitoring for the San Onofre to Las Pulgas Double Track project. Acted as Principal investigator.	2013-2015	2 weeks-ongoing
Dudek	County of San Diego	Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Rancho Guajome Utilities Undergrounding Project. Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator; report co-author.	2013	1 weeks
Dudek	County of San Diego	Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Pine Valley Sheriff Station Project. Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator; report co-author.	2013	2 weeks
Dudek	County of San Diego	Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Camp Locket Propane Project. Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator; report co-author.	2013	6 weeks

Dudek	Soitec	Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Desert Green Solar Project. Acting as Project Manager and Principal Investigator.	2013-present	1 week-ongoing
Dudek	E2 Managetech; San Diego Unified School District	Cultural Resources Inventory for the 5th Avenue Development Project. Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator; co-authored report.	2013-present	1 week
Dudek	Darco Engineering	Historical Building Evaluations for the Normal Street Redevelopment Project. Acing as Project Manager.	2013-present	1 week-ongoing
Dudek	Chris Lischewski	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Artesian Road Property. Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator.	2013-present	1 week-ongoing
Dudek	All Creatures Hospital	Cultural Resources Inventory for the All Creatures Hospital Expansion Project. Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator; authored report.	2013	1 week
Dudek	RBF	Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Sol Orchard Ramona Solar Project. Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator; co-authored report.	2013	2 weeks
Dudek	RBF	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Valley Center Solar Project. Acted as Project Manager and co-Principal Investigator; co-authored report.	2013	1 week
Dudek	County of San Diego	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Blue Mountain Preserve Pipeline Project. Acted as Project Manager.	2013	1 week
Dudek	City of Vista	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Buena Vista Creek Revegetation Project. Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator; report author.	2012	1 week
Dudek	Daybreak Church	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Daybreak Church Expansion Project. Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator; report author.	2013	1 week
Dudek	Kaiser	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Kaiser San Diego Hospital. Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator; report author.	2012	1 week
Dudek	City of Escondido	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Rock Springs Pipeline Realignment Project. Acted as Principal Investigator.	2013	1 week
Dudek	San Diego County Water Authority	Cultural Resources Inventory and Mitigation Monitoring for Desalination Pipes 3 and 4. Acted as Principal Investigator.	2013	1 week

Dudek	Poseidon Resources	Poseidon Wetland Mitigation Site Evaluation Report (in progress). Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator; co-author of technical report.	2013 (ongoing)	12 weeks
Dudek	St. John Garabed Apostolic Armenian Church	St. John Garabed Church Phase II Testing. Acted as Project Manager and co-Principal Investigator; co-authored report	2013	4 weeks
Dudek	Soitec LLC	Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation of 19 Prehistoric Sites for the Tierra del Sol Gen-Tie Project, Boulevard, CA. Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator, and co-authored report.	2103	8 weeks
Dudek	Poseidon Resources	Carlsbad Desalination Plant, Carlsbad, CA. Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator for cultural resources studies and mitigation.	2013	8 weeks
Dudek	Soitec LLC	Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation of 40 Archaeological Sites for the Rugged Solar Project. Acted as Project Manager and co-Principal Investigator; co-authored report.	2012-2013	16 weeks
Dudek	Newland Homes	Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring for the Newland Homes Sierra Project, Deer Springs Road. Acting as Project Manager and co-Principal Investigator; co-authoring report.	2013-present	2 weeks-ongoing
Dudek	BLM	Third Party Compliance Cultural Resources Oversight to the Bureau of Land Management for the Tule Wind Project. Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator.	2012-present	8 weeks
Dudek	BLM and CPUC	Third Party Compliance Cultural Resources Oversight to the Bureau of Land Management and California Public Utilities Commission for the East County Substation Project. Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator.	2013	16 weeks
Dudek	BLM	Third Party Compliance Cultural Resources Oversight to the Bureau of Land Management for the Rio Mesa Solar Project. Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator.	2012	8 weeks
ASM Affiliates	California State Parks	Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations at Border Fields State Park. Co-Principal Investigator and Field Director.	2006	4 weeks

ASM Affiliates	City of San Diego	Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Two Prehistoric Sites, Torrey Pines Glider Port, San Diego County, California, 2012. Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator, co-authored report for the Torrey Pines City Park General Development Plan.	2011-2012	8 weeks
ASM Affiliates	City of San Diego	Phase III Mitigation for Geotechnical Monitoring at the University House, UCSD. Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator, co-authored report.	2009-2011	12 weeks
ASM Affiliates	NOAA	Phase I Inventory and Phase II Evaluation of One Archaeological Site for the NOAA SW Fisheries Building Project. Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator, co-authored report.	2010	2 weeks
ASM Affiliates	RBF	Phase I Inventory and Phase II Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Star Ranch Project, Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator, co-authored report.	2011-2012	8 weeks
ASM Affiliates	Sea Breeze Properties	Data Recovery of One Prehistoric Site for the Rhodes Property, Sea Breeze Properties. Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator, co-authored report.	2010-2011	6 weeks
ASM Affiliates	Pardee Homes	Data Recovery at the Pankey Site, City of Escondido. Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator during construction monitoring and discovery treatment.	2011-2012	12 weeks
ASM Affiliates	Padre Dam Municipal Water District	Phase III Data Recovery for the Ridge Hill facilities site. Acted as Principal Investigator and report author.	2010-2011	20 weeks
ASM Affiliates	RBF Consulting	Significance Evaluation of Four Prehistoric Archaeological Sites for the Sol Focus Project, Borrego Springs. Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator; co-authored report.	2011	3 weeks
ASM Affiliates	Iberdrola Renewables	Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory for the Tule Wind Project. Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator; authored report.	2011-2012	16 weeks
ASM Affiliates	Camp Pendleton MCB	Archaeological Investigations at SDI-9824. Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator; co-authored report.	2011	4 weeks

ASM Affiliates	San Marcos USD	Significance Evaluation of SDI-20363 for the San Marcos High School Expansion Project. Acted as Principal Investigator and report co-author.	2011	4 weeks
ASM Affiliates	RBF	Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of 4 Archaeological Sites for the Gildred Solar Project, Borrego Springs. Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator; co-authored report.	2011	4 weeks
ASM Affiliates	RBF	Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of 2 Archaeological Sites for the Borrego A and B Solar Project, Borrego Springs. Acted as Project Manager and Principal Investigator; co-authored report.	2011	2 weeks
ASM Affiliates	Jackson-Pendo	Archaeological Data Recovery at one Prehistoric Site in Escondido. Acted as Principal Investigator; authored report.	2005	3 weeks
ASM Affiliates	Bureau of Land Management	Archaeological Salvage Excavations of Two Ollas in Hellhole Canyon. Acted as Principal Investigator; authored report.	2005	1 week
ASM Affiliates	Caltrans District 11	Archaeological Testing and Ground Penetrating Radar Study of the Forester Creek Biological Mitigation Area, Santee. Acted as Principal Investigator; report coauthor.	2004	4 weeks
ASM Affiliates	NAVFAC SW	Archaeological Inventory of Prehistoric Sites on Naval Base Point Loma. Acted as Principal Investigator; authored report.	2004	8 weeks
ASM Affiliates	North County Transit District	Cultural Resource Inventory for the Bridge 230.6 Replacement Project, Agua Hedionda, Carlsbad. Acted as Principal Investigator; authored report.	2004	2 weeks
ASM Affiliates	City of San Diego Metropolitan Water District	Cultural Resources Inventory for the San Clemente Canyon Trunk Sewer Replacement Project. Acted as Principal Investigator; authored report.	2004	1 week
ASM Affiliates	City of San Diego Metropolitan Water District	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Lake Murray Trunk Sewer Replacement Project. Acted as Principal Investigator; authored report.	2003	1 week

Please Inquire Regarding Other Southern California Archaeology Experience

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Education

2015 BS, Archeology, California State University East Bay

San Diego County Archaeology Experience

Affiliation	Client	Project Description	Dates	Weeks / Days
Dudek	Villa Sorita	Oceanside CA, cultural monitoring for Beazer Homes, next to Mission San Luis Rey.	2016 (ongoing)	10weeks
Dudek	Vallecitos Water screening	Eggar Farms Imperial Beach CA, water screening and artifact sorting through sensitive sediment, possibly containing Human remains	2016 (ongoing)	9 weeks
Dudek	MCTC	Pacific Beach CA, cultural resource monitor for railroad expansion project in culturally sensitive area near the San Diego river.	2016 (ongoing)	12weeks
Dudek	Granger Solar	Valley Center CA, cultural resource monitor during excavation for a solar farm.	2016	6 days
Dudek	Valley Center Solar	Valley Center CA, cultural resource monitor for a solar farm project.	2016	3day
Dudek	North Broadway Pipeline Project	Escondido CA, Cultural resource monitor during a water line expansion.	2016	6weeks
Dudek	Encinitas creek Channel Improvement Project	Encinitas CA, Cultural resource monitor during the removal of sediment near a known prehistoric scatter.	2016	6weeks

Dudek	Dudek Lab	Assisted in Artifact analysis, identification, and curating.	2016 (ongoing)	8weeks

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Education

2008 AA, Anthropology, San Diego City College
2008 Certificate of Performance: Archaeology, San Diego City College
2015 BS Anthropology, Portland State University (in progress)

San Diego County Archaeology Experience

Affiliation	Client	Project Description	Dates	Weeks / Days
Dudek	Lennar Homes – San Diego Division	Sunbow II Project. Housing development. Archaeological Technician; archaeological and paleontological monitoring.	2022–2022	16 Weeks
Dudek	Poseidon	Otay River Estuary Restoration Project. Excavation and exporting of 320,000 – 370,000 cubic yards of materials to create an approximate 30 acres tidal influenced estuarine, salt marsh, and upland transition habitats. Archaeological Technician; construction monitoring.	2022–2023 (Present)	15 Weeks
Dudek	MiraCosta Community College District	MiraCosta Community District Oceanside Campus Project. Campus development. Archaeological Technician; construction monitoring.	2022	2 Days
Dudek	Milestone Housing Group	1460 Marshall Road Project. Housing development. Archaeological Technician; construction monitoring and archaeological site recordation.	2021	3 Days
NWB Environmental Services, LLC	SDG&E	Fire Resource Management Program (FiRM). Archaeological Technician; attended job-walks, intensive surveys, construction monitoring, GIS geodatabase and map making, and drafted reports.	2015/2017 -2022	80 weeks
NWB Environmental Services, LLC	SDG&E	PRiME Project. Archaeological Technician; attended job-walks, intensive surveys, construction monitoring, GIS geodatabase and map making, and drafted reports.	2018-2022	8 weeks
NWB Environmental Services, LLC	U.S. Forest Service	Laguna Mountain Campground Renovation Project. Archaeological Technician; construction monitoring, archaeological resource recordation, and GIS geodatabase & map making.	2019-2020	4 Weeks
NWB Environmental Services, LLC	SDG&E	Sycuan High Pressure Gas Extension Project. The project consists of installing 16,000-feet of 4-inches steel pipe and the replacement of 4-inches plastic pipe to 6-inches plastic	2018 / 2019	1 week

		pipe. Archaeological Technician; intensive surveys and construction monitoring.		
NWB Environmental Services, LLC	County of San Diego	The County of San Diego (County) Department of Parks and Recreation's (DPR) Comprehensive Tree Replacement Program (Tree Program). DPR will be planting several large trees at various county parks in support of this program. Archaeological Technician; attended intensive surveys, construction monitoring, GIS geodatabase and map making, and drafted reports.	2019	2 weeks
NWB Environmental Services, LLC	City of San Diego	The Alvarado Canyon Long Term Access project is part of the Canyon Sewer Cleaning Program and Long-Term Sewer Maintenance Program. The project consists of construction of a 10-feet wide access path, encasement of an existing sewer main with concrete, replacement of an existing culvert pipe, and the construction of five streambed crossings. Archaeological Technician; construction monitoring.	2017 / 2018	2 weeks
NWB Environmental Services, LLC	SDG&E	Intrusive Inspections, 49 Poles CIP Project. The project consists of 49 poles slated for an intrusive inspection, which are along CA-79. Archaeological Technician; attended intensive surveys, construction monitoring, GIS geodatabase and map making, and drafted reports.	2018	2 weeks
NWB Environmental Services, LLC	SDG&E	TL629 Re-Frame Pole Top Project. The project consists of using an aerial lift to re-frame the pole top with post insulators for one pole location. Conducted a pedestrian survey for one pole location.	2018	2 day
NWB Environmental Services, LLC	SDG&E	OH-UG Pole Replacement & RFS Project. The project consists of removing one pole from service and to install a new underground (UG) conduit in Aguanga, CA, just south of the Riverside County line. Archaeological Technician; construction monitoring.	2018	6 days
NWB Environmental Services, LLC	SDG&E	New Bus, UG Rewire Project. The project consists of rewiring and relocation of the UG conduits. Archaeological Technician; construction monitoring.	2018	1 week
NWB Environmental Services, LLC	SDG&E	Millards Road Conversion project consist removing 2000-feet of overhead lines and to pull cable into existing conduits and handholes in Poway, California. Archaeological Technician; intensive survey and construction monitoring.	2018	3 days
NWB Environmental Services, LLC	SDG&E	TL643 Miguel to Jamacha Fiber Build – Fiber Optic Project; identify areas for vegetation trimming to allow for overhead ADSS cable installation. Archaeological Technician; intensive survey.	2017	2 days
NWB Environmental Services, LLC	SDG&E	TL643, OH Fiber Optic Build, Miguel Sub to Jamacha Sub Project. SDG&E proposes to install new fiber optic communication cable on TL643 from Miguel Substation to Jamacha Substation on existing SDG&E structures. Archaeological Technician; intensive survey.	2017	4 days

NWB Environmental Services, LLC	SDG&E	TL6910 Miguel Sub to Otay Mesa Sub – Fiber Optic Build Project. SDG&E proposes to install a new fiber optic communication cable from Miguel Substation to Otay Mesa Substation. Archaeological Technician; construction monitoring.	2017	1 week
NWB Environmental Services, LLC	SDG&E	Mid Coast Corridor Trolley Expansion – Electrical Distribution. Review of the electrical distribution work proposed in response to SANDAG/MTS expansion of the mid coast transit corridor from Old Town to University City. Archaeological Technician; construction monitoring.	2017	1 week
NWB Environmental Services, LLC	SDG&E	Intrusive data request for 14 poles CIP Project. The project consists of intrusively inspecting distribution poles in Warner Springs, California. Archaeological Technician; intensive survey and construction monitoring.	2017	3 days
NWB Environmental Services, LLC	SDG&E	RFS P515987, Warner Springs, CNF Project. The project consists of removing one pole from service, overhead work on existing poles with an installation of one anchor. Archaeological Technician; intensive survey.	2017	3 days
NWB Environmental Services, LLC	SDG&E	Bus Extension, Foster Lodge Service Restoration Project, CNF. The project consists of installing three new poles to restore power to the Sierra Club / Foster Lodge within CNF on Laguna Mountain. Archaeological Technician; construction monitoring.	2017	3 weeks
NWB Environmental Services, LLC	SDG&E	ALM Group 22A: TL50001 Project, ALM Group 28A: TL6903/TL13804 Project, and ALM Group 28B: TL6906/TL13804 Project. The project consists of installing aerial marker balls on TL 50001 between 5 sets of transmission lines. Archaeological Technician; intensive survey and construction monitoring.	2017	3 days
NWB Environmental Services, LLC	SDG&E	Volcan Road Phase 1 & 2 Project. The project consists of rehabilitation of portions of Volcan Road experiencing distress for which repair is desired prior to the winter season. Archaeological Technician; intensive survey and construction monitoring.	2017	1 week
NWB Environmental Services, LLC	SDG&E	Chula Vista. Monitor trenching activity for a new fuse cabinet.	2017	2 days
NWB Environmental Services, LLC	SDG&E	Monitored ground disturbance activities, which includes trenching and grading, at the Poway SDG&E Electric Substation.	2017	3 days
NWB Environmental Services, LLC	SDG&E	Carlton Hills 12kV Gateways. Archaeological Technician; construction monitoring for trenching activity at the Santee SDG&E Electric Substation	2016	1 week
Tierra Environmental Services, Inc	City of San Diego	La Jolla, CA. Archaeological Technician; water-screening and processing.	2016	2 weeks
Dudek	Beazer Homes Holding Corporation	Villa Storia Development Project. Conducted shovel test pits and monitored various construction activities, which includes machine trenching for an underground water pipe and a block wall footing.	2016	4 weeks

NWB Environmental Services, LLC	The Vineyard at Escondido Golf Club	Assisted in recording a historic adobe brick making machine and in report preparation	2015	1 weeks
Tierra Environmental Services, Inc	Barona Band of Mission Indians	Archaeological evaluation for future project in the area. Assisted in pedestrian survey	2013	2 weeks
San Diego County Parks & Recreation	Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve	History intern. Inventoried and archived the historic and prehistoric collection at the adobe ranch house	2011/2012	45 weeks
Affinis Environmental	City of Oceanside	Haymar Sewer Segment Replacement Project – emergency data recovery. Assisted in test excavation and lab procedures	2011	2 weeks
San Diego City College	Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve	Inventoried artifacts from sites near the adobe ranch house. Supervised students during Field work sessions and artifact analysis lab sessions	2008-2010	27 weeks
Palomar College	Vallecitos Water District	Student. Excavated a unit for the Vallecitos Water District	2009	3 weeks
San Diego County Archaeological Society	Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve	Volunteered at Arch in the Park at the adobe Ranch House. Supervised children and adults during the flintknapping demonstration	2008/2009	2 days
San Diego City College	Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve	Student. ANTH 115: Intro to Archaeological Field Work. Emphasis is placed on site survey, site layout, excavation, artifact identification, laboratory analysis and report writing	2008	1 week
San Diego City College	Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve	Student. ANTH 120: Archaeological Artifact Analysis. Emphasis is placed on artifact typology and seriation methods used in the preparation of archaeological reports	2007	2 weeks

Other Southern California Archaeology Experience

Affiliation	Client	Project Description	Dates	Weeks / days
Dudek	NextEra Energy	Arlington Solar Project. Massive ground disturbance activities such as grading and trenching. Archaeological Technician; construction monitoring, intensive surveys, archaeological site recordation, and archaeological site inspections.	2020 – 2022	54 Weeks
Dudek	Terra-Gen	Sanborn Solar Project. Development of photovoltaic (PV) solar facilities and associated infrastructures. Archaeological Technician; construction monitoring and archaeological site recordation.	2021 / 2022	2 Weeks
Dudek	Los Angeles Department of	Century Trunk Line Project. Excavating waterline along public streets near Los Angeles Airport. Archaeological Technician; construction monitoring (night work).	2022	1 day

	Water and Power (LADWP)			
Dudek	Benjamin J. Hanelin of Latham & Watkins LLP	Lemon Blossom Lane Project. Golf course development. Archaeological Technician; construction monitoring.	2022	2 Weeks
Dudek	City of Riverside	Canyon Springs Healthcare Campus Project.	2020	3 Days
Dudek	Ben Clark Training Center	Ben Clark Training Center School of Public Safety Project.	2021	2 Days
NWB Environmental Services, LLC	County of Riverside	El Sobrante Landfill Project. The project proposed to expand existing landfill area by approximately 1,144 acres to accept solid wastes from adjacent southern California counties. Archaeological Technician; intensive survey and construction monitoring.	2017 / 2018 / 2019	2 weeks
NWB Environmental Services, LLC	Verizon Wireless	The project consists of the installation of new cellular structures, which may include towers, panels, and other structures and devices located throughout California. Conducted preliminary surveys at various locations throughout the state of California (San Diego, Los Angeles, etc)	2018 / 2017	4 days
NWB Environmental Services, LLC	County of Los Angeles	Vermont Corridor Project. The project involved the demolition and development of three discontinuous project sites located in the City of Los Angeles and owned by the County of Los Angeles. The fieldwork portion of this project involved monitoring ground disturbance associated with the construction project at Project Site 1.	2018	1 week
Dudek	NextEra Energy	NextEra Energy Resources Ord Mountain Survey for a solar farm project in Lucerne Valley, California.	2016	3 days
Dudek	Vali Cooper & Associates	The Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA) will be trenching to install a new pipeline and making improvements to an existing pipeline along a segment of Pierce Street and Nichols Road in Lake Elsinore, California.	2016	3 weeks
NWB Environmental Services, LLC	SDG&E	San Juan Capistrano. Archaeological Technician; construction monitoring.	2016	1 day
Dudek	NextEra Energy	Blythe Solar Power Project. Massive ground disturbance activities such as grading and trenching. Archaeological Technician; construction monitoring, intensive surveys, archaeological site recordation, and site inspection.	2015-2016 2020-2021	37 weeks
Tierra Environmental Services, Inc	Pattern Energy	Ocotillo Wind Turbine Project. Conducted intensive pedestrian survey of the approximate 12,500 acres project area and monitored construction activities	2011-2013	63 weeks

Society for California Archaeology	California State Parks & BLM	California Archaeological Site Steward Program. Volunteered to report on the physical status of sites and mitigate any damage suffered	2009-2010	2 weeks

Non-Southern California Archaeology Experience

Affiliation	Client	Project Description	Year	Weeks / Days
Dudek	McCarthy	McCarthy CalFlats Solar Project. Monitored various construction activities, conducted shovel test pits, and miscellaneous tasks.	2016	6 weeks
Dudek	Draganos-Flatiron Joint Venture	Draganos-Flatiron Joint Venture High Speed Rails Project. Monitored geotechnical drilling and building demolition.	2016	4 weeks

Appendix B

(Confidential) SCIC Records Search Results

Appendix C

(Confidential) Resources Location Map and DPR Form

Appendix D

NAHC and Tribal Correspondence

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Princess Street Project (14171)

County: San Diego County

USGS Quadrangle Name: 7.5-Minute Series La Jolla Quadrangles

Township: 15S **Range:** 4W **Section(s):** 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 35

Company/Firm/Agency: Dudek

Street Address: 605 Third Street

City: Encinitas **Zip:** 92024

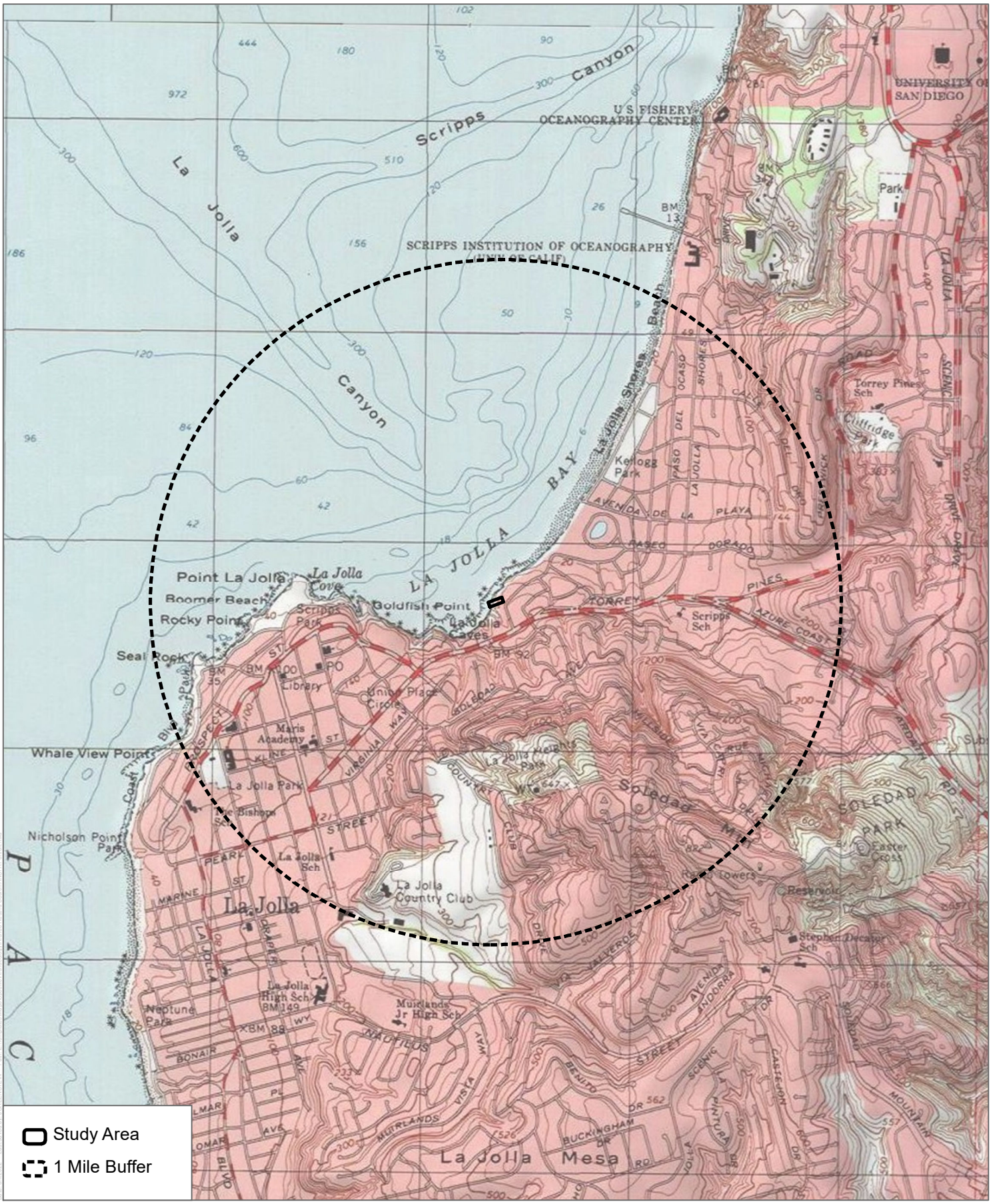
Phone: 760.479.4827

Fax: 760.632.0164

Email: mmurillo@dudek.com & apham@dudek.com

Project Description:

The proposed project would involve restoring, rehabilitation, and improving the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail located at 7957 Princess Street and adjacent area of the shoreline as needed



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series La Jolla Quadrangle
Township 15S; Range 4W; Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 35

DUDEK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 285 570 Meters
1:24,000

Records Search

Princess Street

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[**Vacant**]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

October 27, 2022

Makayla Murillo & Angela Pham
Dudek

Via Email to: mmurillo@dudek.com & apham@dudek.com

Re: Princess Street (14171) Project, San Diego County

Dear Ms. Murillo & Ms. Pham:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel and the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

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

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Cody.Campagne@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cody Campagne

Cody Campagne
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
10/27/2022

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Raymond Welch, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road — Diegueno
Lakeside, CA, 92040
Phone: (619) 443 - 6612
Fax: (619) 443-0681
counciloffice@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 Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 933 - 2200
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 368 - 4382
Fax: (619) 445-9126
ceo@ebki-nsn.gov

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
clint@redtailenvironmental.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

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

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

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 Princess Street (14171) Project, San Diego County.

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

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

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

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
John Christman, 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

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 Princess Street (14171) Project, San Diego County.

DUDEK
MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 6, 2025 14171

Mr. Raymond Welch, Chairperson
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

Subject: Information Request for the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Welch,

The Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project (Project) would involve restoring, rehabilitation, and improving the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail located at 7957 Princess Street in the La Jolla neighborhood of San Diego, California. The Project is located on Public Land Survey System (PLSS) units Township 15 South, Range 4 West, Section 26, on the La Jolla, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were positive. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed Project.

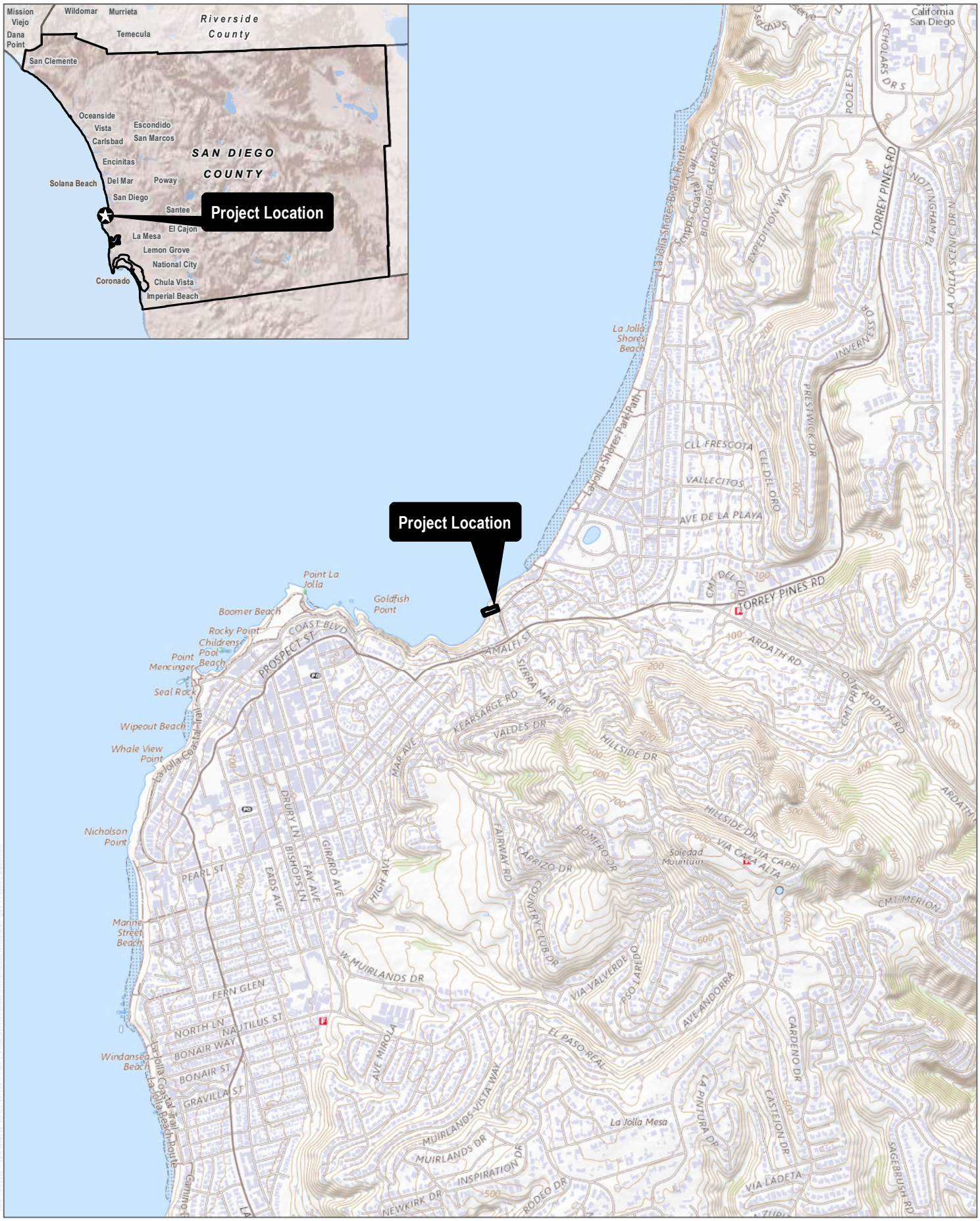
Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources.

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,

Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location



SOURCE: USGS National Map 2022

0 250 500 Meters

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

DUDEK

FIGURE 1

Project Location

Princess Street

DUDEK
MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 6, 2025 14171

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

Subject: Information Request for the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Goff,

The Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project (Project) would involve restoring, rehabilitation, and improving the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail located at 7957 Princess Street in the La Jolla neighborhood of San Diego, California. The Project is located on Public Land Survey System (PLSS) units Township 15 South, Range 4 West, Section 26, on the La Jolla, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,

Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

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MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 6, 2025 14171

Mr. Robert Pinto, Chairperson
Ewiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
4054 Willow Rd.
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Information Request for the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Pinto,

The Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project (Project) would involve restoring, rehabilitation, and improving the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail located at 7957 Princess Street in the La Jolla neighborhood of San Diego, California. The Project is located on Public Land Survey System (PLSS) units Township 15 South, Range 4 West, Section 26, on the La Jolla, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,

Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

DUDEK
MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 6, 2025 14171

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

Subject: Information Request for the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Garcia,

The Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project (Project) would involve restoring, rehabilitation, and improving the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail located at 7957 Princess Street in the La Jolla neighborhood of San Diego, California. The Project is located on Public Land Survey System (PLSS) units Township 15 South, Range 4 West, Section 26, on the La Jolla, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

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Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

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MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 6, 2025 14171

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

Subject: Information Request for the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Perez,

The Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project (Project) would involve restoring, rehabilitation, and improving the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail located at 7957 Princess Street in the La Jolla neighborhood of San Diego, California. The Project is located on Public Land Survey System (PLSS) units Township 15 South, Range 4 West, Section 26, on the La Jolla, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

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DUDEK
MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 6, 2025 14171

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

Subject: Information Request for the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project, City of San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Osuna,

The Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project (Project) would involve restoring, rehabilitation, and improving the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail located at 7957 Princess Street in the La Jolla neighborhood of San Diego, California. The Project is located on Public Land Survey System (PLSS) units Township 15 South, Range 4 West, Section 26, on the La Jolla, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

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Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

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MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 6, 2025 14171

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

Subject: Information Request for the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Linton,

The Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project (Project) would involve restoring, rehabilitation, and improving the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail located at 7957 Princess Street in the La Jolla neighborhood of San Diego, California. The Project is located on Public Land Survey System (PLSS) units Township 15 South, Range 4 West, Section 26, on the La Jolla, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

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Respectfully,

Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

DUDEK
MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 6, 2025 14171

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

Subject: Information Request for the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project, City of San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Pinto,

The Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project (Project) would involve restoring, rehabilitation, and improving the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail located at 7957 Princess Street in the La Jolla neighborhood of San Diego, California. The Project is located on Public Land Survey System (PLSS) units Township 15 South, Range 4 West, Section 26, on the La Jolla, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,

Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

DUDEK
MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 6, 2025 14171

Ms. Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Presrevation Officer
Jamul Indian Village
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA 91935

Subject: Information Request for the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project, City of San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Cumper,

The Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project (Project) would involve restoring, rehabilitation, and improving the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail located at 7957 Princess Street in the La Jolla neighborhood of San Diego, California. The Project is located on Public Land Survey System (PLSS) units Township 15 South, Range 4 West, Section 26, on the La Jolla, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,

Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

DUDEK
MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 6, 2025 14171

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

Subject: Information Request for the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project, City of San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Lucas,

The Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project (Project) would involve restoring, rehabilitation, and improving the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail located at 7957 Princess Street in the La Jolla neighborhood of San Diego, California. The Project is located on Public Land Survey System (PLSS) units Township 15 South, Range 4 West, Section 26, on the La Jolla, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,

Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

DUDEK
MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 6, 2025 14171

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

Subject: Information Request for the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project, City of San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Parada,

The Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project (Project) would involve restoring, rehabilitation, and improving the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail located at 7957 Princess Street in the La Jolla neighborhood of San Diego, California. The Project is located on Public Land Survey System (PLSS) units Township 15 South, Range 4 West, Section 26, on the La Jolla, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were positive. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed Project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources.

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,

Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

DUDEK
MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 6, 2025 14171

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

Subject: Information Request for the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project, City of San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Miller,

The Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project (Project) would involve restoring, rehabilitation, and improving the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail located at 7957 Princess Street in the La Jolla neighborhood of San Diego, California. The Project is located on Public Land Survey System (PLSS) units Township 15 South, Range 4 West, Section 26, on the La Jolla, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were positive. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed Project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources.

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,

Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

DUDEK
MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 6, 2025 14171

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

Subject: Information Request for the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project, City of San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Santos,

The Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project (Project) would involve restoring, rehabilitation, and improving the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail located at 7957 Princess Street in the La Jolla neighborhood of San Diego, California. The Project is located on Public Land Survey System (PLSS) units Township 15 South, Range 4 West, Section 26, on the La Jolla, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were positive. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed Project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources.

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,

Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
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Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

DUDEK
MAIN OFFICE
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ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
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June 6, 2025 14171

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

Subject: Information Request for the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Linton,

The Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project (Project) would involve restoring, rehabilitation, and improving the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail located at 7957 Princess Street in the La Jolla neighborhood of San Diego, California. The Project is located on Public Land Survey System (PLSS) units Township 15 South, Range 4 West, Section 26, on the La Jolla, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were positive. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed Project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources.

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,

Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

DUDEK
MAIN OFFICE
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ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
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June 6, 2025 14171

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

Subject: Information Request for the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Lawson,

The Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project (Project) would involve restoring, rehabilitation, and improving the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail located at 7957 Princess Street in the La Jolla neighborhood of San Diego, California. The Project is located on Public Land Survey System (PLSS) units Township 15 South, Range 4 West, Section 26, on the La Jolla, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were positive. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed Project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources.

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,

Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

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MAIN OFFICE
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ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 6, 2025 14171

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

Subject: Information Request for the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Flores,

The Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project (Project) would involve restoring, rehabilitation, and improving the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail located at 7957 Princess Street in the La Jolla neighborhood of San Diego, California. The Project is located on Public Land Survey System (PLSS) units Township 15 South, Range 4 West, Section 26, on the La Jolla, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were positive. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed Project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources.

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,

Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

DUDEK
MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 6, 2025 14171

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

Subject: Information Request for the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Martinez,

The Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project (Project) would involve restoring, rehabilitation, and improving the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail located at 7957 Princess Street in the La Jolla neighborhood of San Diego, California. The Project is located on Public Land Survey System (PLSS) units Township 15 South, Range 4 West, Section 26, on the La Jolla, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were positive. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed Project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources.

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,

Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

DUDEK
MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 6, 2025 14171

Ms. Kristie Orosco, Resource Specialist
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA 92019

Subject: Information Request for the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project, City of San Diego, California

Dear Ms. Orosco,

The Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project (Project) would involve restoring, rehabilitation, and improving the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail located at 7957 Princess Street in the La Jolla neighborhood of San Diego, California. The Project is located on Public Land Survey System (PLSS) units Township 15 South, Range 4 West, Section 26, on the La Jolla, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were positive. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed Project.

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,

Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

DUDEK
MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 6, 2025 14171

Mr. John Christman, Chairperson
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Rd.
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Information Request for the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Christman,

The Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project (Project) would involve restoring, rehabilitation, and improving the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail located at 7957 Princess Street in the La Jolla neighborhood of San Diego, California. The Project is located on Public Land Survey System (PLSS) units Township 15 South, Range 4 West, Section 26, on the La Jolla, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were positive. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed Project.

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,

Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

DUDEK
MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 6, 2025 14171

Mr. Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic Officer
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Rd.
Alpine, CA 91901

Subject: Information Request for the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project, City of San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Pingleton,

The Princess Street Coastal Access Trail Project (Project) would involve restoring, rehabilitation, and improving the Princess Street Coastal Access Trail located at 7957 Princess Street in the La Jolla neighborhood of San Diego, California. The Project is located on Public Land Survey System (PLSS) units Township 15 South, Range 4 West, Section 26, on the La Jolla, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map (Figure 1).

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,

Keshia Montifolca
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 619.949.3082
Email: kmontifolca@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Project Location

Dudek
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL

9214 8901 9403 8317 9211 44

MR RAYMOND WELCH CHAIRPERSON
BARONA GROUP OF THE CAPITAN GRANDE
1095 BARONA RD
LAKESIDE CA 92040-1541

Return Reference Number:14171_Montifolca
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL

9214 8901 9403 8317 9211 99

MR RALPH GOFF CHAIRPERSON
CAMPO BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
36190 CHURCH RD STE 1
CAMPO CA 91906-2732

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Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL

9214 8901 9403 8317 9212 12

MR ROBERT PINTO CHAIRPERSON
EWIAAPAAYP BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS
4054 WILLOWS RD
ALPINE CA 91901-1620

Return Reference Number:14171_Montifolca
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL

9214 8901 9403 8317 9212 36

MR MICHAEL GARCIA VICE CHAIRPERSON
EWIIAAPAAYP BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS
4054 WILLOWS RD
ALPINE CA 91901-1620

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Dudek
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL

9214 8901 9403 8317 9212 43

MR VIRGIL PEREZ CHAIRPERSON
IIPAY NATION OF SANTA YSABEL
PO BOX 130
SANTA YSABEL CA 92070-0130

Return Reference Number:14171_Montifolca
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605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL

9214 8901 9403 8317 9212 81

MS REBECCA OSUNA CHAIRPERSON
INAJA-COSMIT BAND OF INDIANS
2005 S ESCONDIDO BLVD
ESCONDIDO CA 92025-8207

Return Reference Number:14171_Montifolca
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL

9214 8901 9403 8317 9213 42

MR CLINT LINTON DIRECTOR OF CULTURAL RESOURCES
IPAY NATION OF SANTA YSABEL
PO BOX 507
SANTA YSABEL CA 92070-0507

Return Reference Number:14171_Montifolca
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL

9214 8901 9403 8317 9214 10

MS ERICA PINTO CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 612
JAMUL CA 91935-0612

Return Reference Number:14171_Montifolca
Username: Marcel Fuentes

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605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL

9214 8901 9403 8317 9214 65

MS LISA CUMPER
TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESREVATION OFFICER
PO BOX 612
JAMUL CA 91935-0612

Return Reference Number:14171_Montifolca
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL

9214 8901 9403 8317 9214 89

MS CARMEN LUCAS
KWAAYMII LAGUNA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
PO BOX 775
PINE VALLEY CA 91962-0775

Return Reference Number:14171_Montifolca
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL

9214 8901 9403 8317 9215 19

MS GWENDOLYN PARADA CHAIRPERSON
LA POSTA BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
8 CRESTWOOD RD
BOULEVARD CA 91905-9725

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Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL

9214 8901 9403 8317 9215 57

MS JAVAUGHN MILLER TRIBAL ADMINISTRATOR
LA POSTA BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
8 CRESTWOOD RD
BOULEVARD CA 91905-9725

Return Reference Number:14171_Montifolca
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605 Third Street
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USPS CERTIFIED MAIL

9214 8901 9403 8317 9215 71

MS ANGELA ELLIOTT SANTOS CHAIRPERSON
MANZANITA BAND OF KUMEYAAY NATION
PO BOX 1302
BOULEVARD CA 91905-0402

Return Reference Number:14171_Montifolca
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL

9214 8901 9403 8317 9216 01

MR MICHAEL LINTON CHAIRPERSON
MESA GRANDE BAND OF DIEGUNEO MISSION INDIANS
PO BOX 270
SANTA YSABEL CA 92070-0270

Return Reference Number:14171_Montifolca
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL

9214 8901 9403 8317 9216 49

MR ALLEN E LAWSON CHAIRPERSON
SAN PASQUAL BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
PO BOX 365
VALLEY CENTER CA 92082-0365

Return Reference Number:14171_Montifolca
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL

9214 8901 9403 8317 9218 61

MR JOHN FLORES ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR
SAN PASQUAL BAND OF DIEGUENO MISSION INDIANS
PO BOX 365
VALLEY CENTER CA 92082-0365

Return Reference Number:14171_Montifolca
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL

9214 8901 9403 8317 9220 59

MR CODY MARTINEZ CHAIRPERSON
SYCUAN BAND OF THE KUMEYAAY NATION
1 KWAAYPAAY CT
EL CAJON CA 92019-1833

Return Reference Number:14171_Montifolca
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Dudek
605 Third Street
Encinitas CA 92024

USPS CERTIFIED MAIL

9214 8901 9403 8317 9221 03

MS KRISTIE OROSCO RESOURCE SPECIALIST
SYCUAN BAND OF THE KUMEYAAY NATION
1 KWAAYPAAY CT
EL CAJON CA 92019-1833

Return Reference Number:14171_Montifolca
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Dudek
605 Third Street
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USPS CERTIFIED MAIL

9214 8901 9403 8317 9221 34

MR JOHN CHRISTMAN CHAIRPERSON
VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS
1 VIEJAS GRADE RD
ALPINE CA 91901-1605

Return Reference Number:14171_Montifolca
Username: Marcel Fuentes

Dudek
605 Third Street
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USPS CERTIFIED MAIL

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MR ERNEST PINGLETON TRIBAL HISTORIC OFFICER
VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS
1 VIEJAS GRADE RD
ALPINE CA 91901-1605

Return Reference Number:14171_Montifolca
Username: Marcel Fuentes