



Cultural Resources Survey for the  
Quarry Road Self-Storage and RV Parking  
Facility Project  
San Diego County, California  
PDS2021-MUP-21-009

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RECON Number 9891  
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**NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION**

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Parking Facility Project, San Diego County, California

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USGS Quadrangle Map: 7.5-minute, National City 1996 quadrangle, La Nacion Land Grant

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1:	Records Search Results
2:	Newly Recorded Resource Site Form
3:	P-37-007978-Update

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

AMSL	above mean sea level
County	County of San Diego
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
GPS	Global Positioning System
MUP	Major Use Permit
RECON	RECON Environmental, Inc.
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
RV	recreational vehicle
SCIC	South Coast Information Center
sf	square feet
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

## Management Summary

This report details the methods and results of the cultural resource survey for the Quarry Road Self-Storage and RV Parking Facility Project (project).

The proposed project would construct an approximately 130,000-square-foot self-storage facility and recreational vehicle (RV) parking lot located off Quarry Road, east of Sweetwater Road, in the unincorporated community of Bonita-Sunnyside, California, within the Sweetwater Community Planning Group area. The proposed self-storage facility would contain 980 units and the proposed RV storage parking lot would contain 116 spaces. In addition, the northern portion of the project site would be dedicated as open space.

A portion of P-37-007978 is mapped within the project area but no cultural material was observed. As designed, the proposed project will impact P-37-007978; however, the current survey and review process did not observe any cultural material and noted the mapped boundary has suffered surface disturbance from past agriculture and development. The resource is presumed destroyed and therefore, recommended not eligible for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) or the local register. Project effects to P-37-007978 are therefore considered not significant.

The current survey located one historic resource, CA-SDI-23275 (9891-NDY-1), the concrete remains of several foundations, cinderblock walls, pathways, and asphalt driveways, as well as a portion of a wooden fence. The resource appears to be a former small-scale ranch complex that consisted of agriculture in the form of orchards and a livery yard. The current survey and review process recommends CA-SDI-23275 (9891-NDY-1) not eligible for purposes of CEQA for listing on the CRHR or the local register. Project effects to CA-SDI-23275 (9891-NDY-1) are therefore considered not significant.

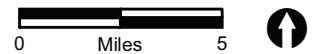
However, as designed, the proposed project will require subsurface grading. Mitigation measures are recommended to avoid inadvertently impacting undiscovered significant archaeological deposits or features.

# 1.0 Introduction

## 1.1 Project Location and Description

**Project Location.** The project area is located in the unincorporated community of Bonita-Sunnyside, in the south county region of San Diego County, within the Sweetwater Community Planning Group area (Figure 1). The project area is within Township 17 South, Range 01 West, within an unsectioned portion of the La Nacion Land Grant, on the National City quadrangle of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map series (1996, Figure 2). The project area occurs on a gentle slope on the west side of the Sweetwater River and adjacent to the east side of Quarry Road. The project area is vacant land, while land uses surrounding the project area include a mixture of residential lots, horse boarding, a golf course, and vacant land (Figure 3). The survey area is approximately 10.7 acres.

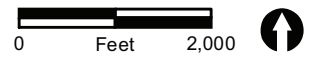
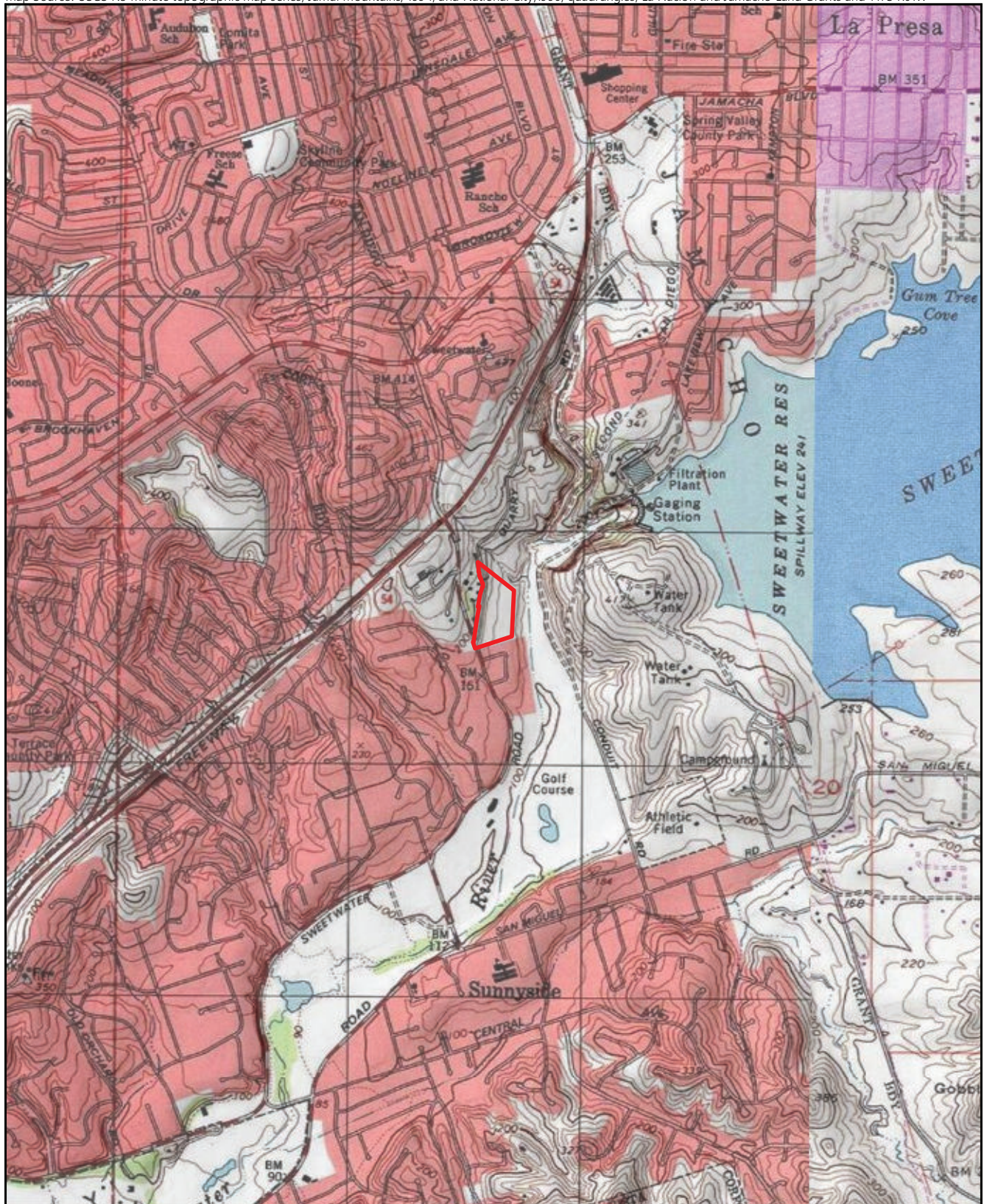
**Project Description.** The project is a Major Use Permit (MUP) to develop a mini self-storage facility on an approximately 10.74-acre parcel. The proposed MUP boundary would be limited to 4.99 acres pursuant to Zoning Ordinance Section 2185.c. While the MUP boundary is 4.99 acres, the project includes a fuel management zone, limited building zone, trail, pathway and frontage improvements that bring the total area of disturbance to 9.04 acres both within the 10.74-acre parcel and within off-site areas (such as grading for the realignment of Quarry Road). The project proposes to develop a 1,023-unit, 132,425-square-foot (sf) storage facility and a 1,000 sf leasing office and will include 109 recreational vehicle (RV) parking spaces and 21 standard passenger vehicle parking spaces for customers and employees. There will be 5 loading spaces provided by the entrances to the storage building. Additionally, the project proposes to develop and enhance the trails system at the boundary of the development for public benefit. The project includes the dedication of a biological open space easement over 1.97 acres located in the northern portion of the project site, which would be separated from the MUP boundary by lodgepole fencing and include open space signage. The project will improve Quarry Road along the project's entire frontage from a 20-foot improved width to varying 26 feet to 32 feet wide plus a 10-foot-wide pathway parallel to Quarry Road. The site would operate from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., seven days per week, 361 days a year. The site is currently vacant and undeveloped. Fire service is provided by the Bonita-Sunnyside Fire Protection District. Water service is provided by Sweetwater Authority. Sewer service is provided by San Diego County Sanitation District. School service is not required as the project does not propose residential uses. The project proposes approximately 8.3 acres of grading and will require approximately 30,275 cubic yards of cut and 22,535 cubic yards yard of fill. Approximately 7,740 cubic yards of material will be exported. The site is subject to the General Plan Regional Category Village and General Plan Land Use Designation Village Residential 2 (VR-2). Zoning for the site is Rural Residential (RR). The project is located directly to the east of Sweetwater Road and is directly to the south of State Routes 54 and 125 in the Sweetwater Community Planning Area within unincorporated San Diego County (APN 586-050-36, -44, and -48).



 Project Location

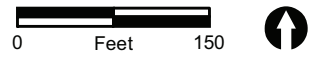
FIGURE 1  
Regional Location





 Project Boundary

FIGURE 2  
Project Location on USGS Map



 Project Boundary

FIGURE 3  
Project Location on Aerial Photograph

## 1.2 Existing Conditions

### 1.2.1 Environmental Setting

#### Natural Setting

The proposed project is located in the unincorporated community of Bonita-Sunnyside, California, a census-designated place in San Diego County. The unincorporated community of Bonita is adjacent to the east, Sweetwater Dam and Reservoir is 0.4 mile to the northeast, and downtown San Diego is approximately 8 miles to the west. Surrounding the project area is Sweetwater Road, Quarry Road, State Route 125, and the Sweetwater River. Land uses surrounding the project area include a mixture of residential lots, horse boarding, a golf course, and vacant land. Currently, the project area is vacant land that exhibits remnants of past development and agriculture. Elevation ranges between 132 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in the southeast portion of the project area to 138 feet AMSL in the northeast, with ranges between 166 feet AMSL in the southwest corner to 203 feet AMSL in the northwest.

Soils within the project area are Auld clay, 5 to 9 percent slopes. The Auld series consists of well-drained clay soils underlain by metavolcanic rock, with bedrock ranging from 45 to greater than 60 inches below the surface. These soils are found in uplands between 300 and 700 feet above mean sea level (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1973).

#### Cultural Setting

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

#### Paleoindian Period

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

#### Archaic Period

The Archaic Period in coastal San Diego County is represented by the La Jolla Complex, a local manifestation of the widespread Millingstone Horizon. This period brings an apparent shift toward a collecting economy and an emphasis on seed resources, small game, and shellfish. The inland cultural

manifestations of the Archaic Period are called the Pauma Complex. Pauma Complex sites lack the shell that dominates many La Jollan sites. Along with an economic focus on gathering plant resources, the settlement system appears to have been more sedentary. La Jollan and Pauma assemblages are dominated by rough, cobble-based choppers and scrapers, and slab and basin metates. Elko series projectile points appeared late in the period. Large deposits of marine shell at coastal sites argue for the importance of shellfish gathering to the coastal Archaic economy (True 1980).

## Late Prehistoric Period

Near the coast and in the Peninsular Mountains beginning approximately 1,500 years ago, patterns began to emerge which suggest the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay. The Late Prehistoric Period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversify and intensify during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, but effective technological innovations. The late prehistoric archaeology of the San Diego coast and foothills is characterized by the Cuyamaca Complex. It is primarily known from the work of D. L. True (1970) at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park. The Cuyamaca Complex is characterized by the presence of steatite arrowshaft straighteners, steatite pendants, steatite comales (heating stones), Tizon Brown Ware pottery, ceramic figurines reminiscent of Hohokam styles, ceramic "Yuman bow pipes," ceramic rattles, miniature pottery various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, hammerstones), bone awls, manos and metates, mortars and pestles, and Desert Side-Notched (more common) and Cottonwood Series projectile points.

## Ethnohistory

The Kumeyaay (also known as Kamia, Ipai, Tipai, and Diegueño) occupied the southern two-thirds of San Diego County. The Kumeyaay lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherias. A settlement system typically consisted of two or more seasonal villages with temporary camps radiating away from these central places (Cline 1984a and 1984b). Their economic system consisted of hunting and gathering, with a focus on small game, acorns, grass seeds, and other plant resources. The most basic social and economic unit was the patrilocal extended family. A wide range of tools was made of locally available and imported materials. A simple shoulder-height bow was used for hunting. Numerous other flaked-stone tools were made, including scrapers, choppers, flake-based cutting tools, and biface knives. Preferred stone types were locally available metavolcanics, cherts, and quartz. Obsidian was imported from the deserts to the north and east. Ground stone objects include mortars and pestles typically made of locally available fine-grained granite. Both portable and bedrock types are known. The Kumeyaay made fine baskets. These employed either coiled or twined construction. The Kumeyaay also made pottery, using the paddle-and-anvil technique. Most were a plain brown utility ware called Tizon Brown Ware, but some were decorated (Meighan 1954; May 1976, 1978).

## Historic Period

The Spanish Period (1769–1821) represents a time of European exploration and settlement. Military and naval forces along with a religious contingent founded the San Diego Presidio, the pueblo of

San Diego, and the San Diego Mission in 1769 (Rolle 1998). The mission system used forced Native American labor and introduced horses, cattle, other agricultural goods, and implements. Native American culture in the coastal strip of California rapidly deteriorated despite repeated attempts to revolt against the Spanish invaders (Cook 1976). One of the hallmarks of the Spanish colonial scheme was the rancho system. In an attempt to encourage settlement and development of the colonies, large land grants were made to meritorious or well-connected individuals.

In 1821, Mexico declared its independence from Spain. During the Mexican Period (1822–1848), the mission system was secularized by the Mexican government and these lands allowed for the dramatic expansion of the rancho system. The southern California economy became increasingly based on cattle ranching.

The Mexican Period ended when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, concluding the Mexican American War (1846–1848; Rolle 1998). Just prior to the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, gold was discovered in the northern California Sierra Nevada foothills, the news was published on March 15, 1848, and the California Gold Rush began. The great influx of Americans and Europeans eliminated many remaining vestiges of Native American culture. California became a state in 1850.

The American homestead system encouraged settlement beyond the coastal plain into areas where Indians had retreated to avoid the worst of Spanish and Mexican influences (Carrico 1987; Cook 1976). A rural community cultural pattern existed in San Diego County from approximately 1870 to 1930. These communities were composed of an aggregate of people who lived on scattered farmsteads tied together through a common school district, church, post office, and country store (Hector and Van Wormer 1986; Pourade 1963).

The Sweetwater River empties into the Sweetwater river valley at the northeast corner of the unincorporated community of Bonita. In 1886, the San Diego Land and Town Company, a subsidiary of the Santa Fe Railroad, formed the National City and Otay Railway (NC&O), which provided transportation of equipment and men to aid efforts in the construction of the Sweetwater Dam. Completed in 1888, the Sweetwater Dam created the Sweetwater Reservoir which provided water to National City and Chula Vista. The NC&O and the Sweetwater Valley extension was the first commuter railway in San Diego and accommodated business and pleasure transportation needs for county residents. One of the highlighted tourist attractions was to take the 'Dam Train' on the Sweetwater Valley Extension via the Sweetwater Branch Junction to the Sweetwater Dam, the tallest in the United States. A stop near the dam was the Aloha Station, a Greek Revival style station erected by Ulysses S. Grant Jr. who owned a Dutch Colonial style cottage retreat overlooking Sweetwater Dam just west of the project area (Pourade 1964, Smith 1997, Wade 1998, and Coons 2007).

## 1.2.2 Previously Recorded Sites

RECON Environmental, Inc. (RECON) requested a records search with a one-mile-radius buffer of the project area from the California Historical Resources Information System, South Coastal Information Center (SCIC). There have been numerous cultural resource investigations within the one-mile search area (Confidential Attachment 1). The SCIC identified 62 cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project area, of which 37 are historic, 22 are prehistoric, and 3 are multicomponent—

composed of both prehistoric and historic resources (Table 1). One prehistoric site (P-37-007978) is mapped within the project area.

Table 1 Cultural Resources within One Mile of Survey Area				
Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Site Type	Date Recorded
P-37-004645	CA-SDI-004645	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1974 (Gross); 1979 (Hatley)
P-37-005129	CA-SDI-005129	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, marine shell	1977 (Carrico)
P-37-005695	CA-SDI-005695	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, ground stone	1978 (Fink); 1989 (Rosen et al.); 2018 (Downs)
P-37-005702	CA-SDI-005702	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1978 (Hightower and Fink)
P-37-006842	CA-SDI-006842	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1978 (Hightower and Fink)
P-37-006843	CA-SDI-006843	Historic	Trash scatter, walls, hunting blinds	1981 (Hightower)
P-37-007207	CA-SDI-007207	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1979 (Ferguson)
P-37-007216	CA-SDI-007216	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1979 (Hunter)
<b>P-37-007978</b>	<b>CA-SDI-007978</b>	<b>Prehistoric</b>	<b>Lithic scatter, ground stone, marine shell</b>	<b>1981 (Rosen and DeCosta)</b>
P-37-009583	CA-SDI-009583	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling	1982 (Miller and Kidder)
P-37-010986	CA-SDI-010986	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, marine shell	1988 (Laylander et al.)
P-37-010987	CA-SDI-010987	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, ground stone, marine shell	1988 (Kelsay et al.)
P-37-010991	CA-SDI-010991	Multicomponent	Lithic, ceramic scatter; trash scatter	1988, 1992 (Laylander)
P-37-010993	CA-SDI-010993	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	1988, 1992 (Laylander); 2018, 2019 (PanGIS Inc.)
P-37-010994	CA-SDI-010994	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, marine shell	1988 (Laylander)
P-37-011452	CA-SDI-011452	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, ground stone, marine shell	1989 (Rosen et al.)
P-37-011453	CA-SDI-011453	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter, ground stone	1989 (Rosen et al.)
P-37-012738	CA-SDI-012738	Multicomponent	Lithic scatter, marine shell; trash scatter	1995 (Carrico); 1992 (Shultz et al.)
P-37-014373		Historic	Retaining wall	1995 (Carrico)
P-37-014374		Historic	Single family house	1995 (Carrico)
P-37-014897		Prehistoric	Isolate: flake	1988 (Kelsay et al.)
P-37-014898		Prehistoric	Isolate: flake	1988 (Kelsay et al.)
P-37-014900		Prehistoric	Isolate: core	1988 (Laylander et al.)
P-37-014901		Prehistoric	Isolate: flake	1988 (Laylander et al.)
P-37-015168		Prehistoric	Isolate: flake	1992 (Shultz et al.)
P-37-015304		Historic	Isolate: bottle	1993 (Robbins-Wade and Gross)
P-37-016578	CA-SDI-014879	Historic	Single family house	1999 (Heritage Resources)
P-37-017372		missing?		1999 (CHRIS )
P-37-017373		Historic	Single family house	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017399		Historic	National City and Otay railroad footings	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017400		Historic	National City and Otay railroad ROW	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017401		Historic	National City and Otay railroad ROW	1990 (Carrico et al.)

**Table 1**  
**Cultural Resources within One Mile of Survey Area**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Period	Site Type	Date Recorded
P-37-017402		Historic	National City and Otay railroad ROW	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017403		Historic	Tree	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017404		Historic	Single family house	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017407		Historic	Detached garage	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017408		Historic	Single family house	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017409		Historic	Single family house	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017410		Historic	Single family house	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017411		Historic	Single family house	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017412		Historic	Single family house	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017413		Historic	Water tower	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017414		Historic	Sunnyside Bridge	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017415		Historic	Commercial building	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017416		Historic	Single family house	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017417		Historic	Single family house	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017418		Historic	Single family house	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017419		Historic	Subdivision markers	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017422		Historic	Religious building	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017423		Historic	Single family house	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017424		Historic	Single family house	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017425		Historic	Quarry	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017426		Historic	Quarry powder magazine	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017427		Historic	Quarry loading platform	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017428		Historic	Quarry	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017429		Historic	Single family house	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017430		Historic	Single family house	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-017431		Historic	Single family house	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-020176		Historic	Sweetwater Dam	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-020177		Historic	Sweetwater caretaker's cottage	1990 (Carrico et al.)
P-37-025436	CA-SDI-016883	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling	2004 (Chambers Group, Inc.)
P-37-029300	CA-SDI-018741	Multicomponent	Marine shell scatter, trash scatter	2008 (Jones & Stokes)
P-37-034148	CA-SDI-021358	Prehistoric	Marine shell scatter	2013 (ASM Affiliates)

## Previously Recorded Resources within the Area of Potential Effect

### P-37-007978

P-37-007978 was recorded by M. Robbins and J. J. Mitchell in 1980 and characterized as a lithic scatter with a 10-meter radius. It was noted that the scatter is likely a secondary deposit that had possibly washed down from another site. One core was observed, and one felsite flake was collected (Robbins and Mitchell 1980).

## Historic Maps and Aerial Photographs Review

Historic USGS topographic maps and aerial photographs [available online at www.historicaerials.com](http://www.historicaerials.com) were reviewed to determine changes in the project area over time. An aerial photograph from 1953—the first available [online](#) aerial—shows what appears to be a main residence with a series of generally north-south rectangular outbuildings or structures centrally located within the project area and demonstrates the whole of the project area was subject to agricultural development which included several fenced cleared areas and orchards. Historic topographic maps date to 1904 and first exhibit a dwelling or structure in 1944 which corresponds with the 1953 aerial. A 1964 aerial photograph exhibits a second dwelling or structure to the north and closer to Quarry Road. This building does not appear on the 1963 topographic map but does appear by 1970. The aerial photographs demonstrate an expansion of the complex to include more structures to the south and to the east, and in the 1970s, the long generally north-south structures transition from what appear to be large rectangular outbuildings to rows of corrals with independent shade structures. A rectangular paddock first appears in the southwest corner along Quarry Road on the 1971 aerial and an oval paddock is present just to the east by 1978. The current configuration of the project area with no buildings or structures was first apparent on the 1990 aerial (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2021).

### *Native American Heritage Commission*

The Native American Heritage Commission was also contacted via a Sacred Lands File search letter requesting the identification of spiritually significant and/or sacred sites or traditional use areas (Attachment 1).

## 1.3 Applicable Regulations

The project is subject to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance.

### 1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act and County of San Diego Compliance

The regulatory framework and methods for determining impacts on cultural resources include compliance with the requirements of CEQA as defined in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archaeological and Historical Resources (CEQA Guidelines) and with County of San Diego (County) Guidelines for Determining Significance of Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources (County of San Diego 2007a). Both sets of guidelines require the identification of cultural resources that could be affected by the proposed project, the evaluation of the significance of such resources, an assessment of the proposed project impacts on significant resources, and a development of a data recovery program to avoid or address adverse effects to significant resources. Significant resources, also called historical resources, are those cultural resources (whether prehistoric or historic) that have been evaluated and determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).



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According to CEQA Section 15064.5 (a), a historical resource includes the following:

1. A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing on, the CRHR.
2. A resource included in the local register.
3. A resource which an agency determines to be historically significant. Generally, a resource shall be considered to be "historically significant," if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Places (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1 Title 14 California Code of Regulations, Section 4852) including the following:
  - A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history or cultural heritage;
  - B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
  - C. 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; or
  - D. Has yielded, or maybe likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.
4. The fact that a resource is not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR or a local register does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

A resource must meet one of the above criteria and must have integrity; that is, it must evoke the resource's period of significance or, in the case of criterion D, it may be disturbed, but it must retain enough intact and undisturbed deposits to make a meaningful data contribution to regional research issues. Most archaeological sites typically qualify for listing under criterion D.

The San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources includes resources with any of the following criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

## 2.0 Guidelines for Determining Significance

Section 4.2 of the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance of Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources (County of San Diego 2007a) indicate that any of the following will be considered a potentially significant environmental impact to cultural resources:

1. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the state CEQA Guidelines. This shall include the destruction, disturbance, or any alteration of characteristics or elements of a resource that cause it to be significant in a manner not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior Standards.
2. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the state CEQA Guidelines. This shall include the destruction or disturbance of an important archaeological site or any portion of an important archaeological site that contains or has the potential to contain information important to history or prehistory.
3. The project disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.
4. The project proposes activity or uses damaging to significant cultural resources as defined by the Resource Protection Ordinance and fails to preserve those resources.

## 3.0 Analysis of Project Effects

### 3.1 Methods

#### 3.1.1 Survey Methods

RECON archaeologist Nathaniel Yerka accompanied by Larry Sutton from Red Tail Environmental conducted the on-foot survey of the project area on August 10, 2021. Mr. Yerka served as project archaeologist and principal author and Ms. Zepeda-Herman served as principal investigator. Ms. Zepeda-Herman is a County-Approved Preparer, is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists, and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

The primary goal of this survey was to determine (1) if there are previously unrecorded cultural resources present, and if so, document the resources' locations and what they consist of, and (2) to update conditions of previously recorded cultural resources. The project area was inspected for evidence of archaeological materials such as debris, flaked and ground stone tools, ceramics, milling features, and human remains. Photographs were taken to document the environmental setting and general conditions. Spacing between archaeologists was 15 meters.

The locations of observed artifacts or features were recorded using an Apple iPad running ESRI's ArcGIS Collector application paired with a Trimble R1 sub-meter global positioning system (GPS) unit. California Department of Parks and Recreation update forms and maps were submitted to the SCIC (Confidential Attachment 2).

### 3.1.2 Native American Participation

Native American participation was required during the survey per the County of San Diego's Report Format and Content Requirements: Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources (County of San Diego 2007b). Larry Sutton from Red Tail Environmental participated as the Native American monitor.

The NAHC response letter dated August 31, 2021, noted that the Sacred Lands File search was completed with negative results; however, the response provided a list of other sources of cultural resources to contact for information regarding known and recorded sites. The NAHC reply is included as Attachment 1.

## 3.2 Results

### 3.2.1 Survey

One previously unrecorded historic cultural resource was observed during the pedestrian survey of the project area (CA-SDI-23275/9891-NDY-1; see Confidential Attachment 2). No previously unrecorded prehistoric cultural resources were observed. RECON revisited a portion of the mapped boundary of P-37-007978 and was unable to locate any site material (see P-37-007978-Update; Confidential Attachment 3). The project area was surveyed under clear skies and warm temperatures. The project area presented less than 5 percent ground visibility owed mostly to non-native grasses and ornamental vegetation.

The project area is mostly disturbed. The area along the generally north-south trending Quarry Road presents a manufactured east-facing subjacent support slope owed to the initial construction as well as periodic updating of the road. Multiple two-track roads and footpaths crisscross the project area. An east-west 42-inch Sweetwater Authority water utility is centrally situated. Several locations across the project area exhibit evidence of subsurface disturbance most likely owed to recent geologic testing. A multitude of one- to four-foot-tall earthen berms and mounds occupy the eastern boundary. Several piles of imported gravel are staged near the center of the project area. Piles of staged vegetation waste also occur along the eastern boundary. Refuse dumping is evident throughout the project area and includes construction rubble (such as rock, concrete, metal, and dimensional lumber), automobile tires, appliances, large plastics, and carpeting. The project area also has several areas of modern refuse accumulation associated with the transient movement of people evidenced by discarded bedding, clothing, consumer glass and plastic beverage containers, and consumer paper packaging.

## P-37-039858/CA-SDI-23275 (9891-NDY-1)

The project area's prominent extant surface disturbances are owed to the concrete remains of several foundations, cinderblock walls, and asphalt driveways. The resource appears to be a former small-scale ranch complex that consisted of agriculture in the form of orchards and a livery yard.

### *Foundation #1*

Foundation #1 is situated approximately 45 feet east of Quarry Road and is the northernmost concrete foundation (Photograph 1). The foundation is composed of two adjacent but differing sized pads; the western measures 28 feet north-south by 17 feet east-west; the eastern measures 20 feet north-south by 13 feet east-west. There is a 7-by-4-foot cellar or septic tank 8 feet to the east. An asphalt parking area and driveway occupies the area adjacent to the north and accesses Quarry Road. The remnant two courses of an L-shaped 16-foot-long cinder block retaining wall is located at the base of the Quarry Road support slope 10 feet to the west. The foundation exhibited indoor plumbing and one sewer cleanout.

### *Foundation #2*

Foundation #2 is situated approximately 110 feet east of Quarry Road. It appears to be the downslope slab portion to a residence that was primarily resting on a cinder block foundation adjacent to west (Photograph 2 and 3). The concrete pad measures 25 feet north-south by 22 feet east-west. Lag bolts and nuts line the perimeter of the pad. At least two poured-in-place concrete step alignments access the once raised building. An asphalt parking area and driveway occupies the area adjacent to the south and accesses Quarry Road. A patchwork of interconnecting cinder block walls, some six courses high, totaling approximately 225 feet are associated with the pad.

### *Foundation #3*

Foundation #3 is situated approximately 210 feet east of Quarry Road. It appears to be an ancillary structure pad that supports the greater ranch complex. It features a concrete ramp on the west side that accesses the lower portion of the two-tiered pad (Photograph 4). The concrete pad measures 35 feet north-south by 31 feet east-west. Metal attachments protruding from the slab appear along several alignments of the pad along with one sewer cleanout.

Also evident is a series of at least nine 3-foot-by-[some examples are] 85-foot concrete troughs or pathways that supported the greater ranch complex (Photograph 5). These concrete alignments are situated 270 feet from Quarry Road. These alignments are associated with the long generally north-south structures that appear to be large rectangular outbuildings that transition to rows of corrals with independent shade structures (see Historic Maps and Aerial Photographs Review above).

### *Fence*

One generally north-south wooden fence portion comprised of five 4-inch-square posts with one level of 2-inch-by-4-inch cross pieces, as well as one 1-inch-by-8-inch board that evidences possible animal mastication (Photograph 6). The fence is most likely associated with the generally north-south fence alignment that once demarcated an orchard to the east or made up a portion of the ovular paddock adjacent to the east (see Historic Maps and Aerial Photographs Review above).



PHOTOGRAPH 1  
Overview of Foundation #1, Looking South



PHOTOGRAPH 2  
Overview of Foundation #2 Area, Looking Southeast



PHOTOGRAPH 3  
Overview of Foundation #2, Looking Southeast



PHOTOGRAPH 4  
Overview of Foundation #3, Looking West



PHOTOGRAPH 5  
Overview of Series of Troughs or Pathways, Looking Northeast



PHOTOGRAPH 6  
Overview of North-South Fence Portion, Looking North

## 4.0 Interpretation of Resource Importance and Impact Identification

### 4.1 Resource Importance

This section addresses CA-SDI-23275 (9891-NDY-1). The following eight criteria will not be applied to P-37-007978 because it was not located during the survey and presumed destroyed.

The criteria used to identify significant archaeological and historic resources are based on the County Local Register criteria of significance. The local register is similar to the CRHR but is different in that significance is evaluated at a local level. Sites, buildings, and structures are eligible for the County Local Register if they are:

1. Resources associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California or County history and cultural heritage.
  - CA-SDI-23275 (9891-NDY-1) does not qualify under this criterion. No information was found to associate the site with a significant event in local or California history.
2. Resources associated with the lives of persons important to our past, including the history of San Diego County or its communities.
  - CA-SDI-23275 (9891-NDY-1) does not qualify under this criterion. No information was found to associate the site with a specific person or persons important to our past.
3. Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region (San Diego County), or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
  - CA-SDI-23275 (9891-NDY-1) does not qualify under this criterion. The superstructures of the resource have been demolished and removed from the site location. The remaining concrete foundation pads, cinderblock walls, asphalt driveways, and fence portions do not exhibit the type of characteristics required for significance under this criterion.
4. Resources that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
  - CA-SDI-23275 (9891-NDY-1) does not qualify under this criterion. The superstructures of the resource have been demolished and removed from the site location. The remaining concrete foundation pads, cinderblock walls, asphalt driveways, and fence portions do not exhibit the type of characteristics required for significance under this criterion. The recording of the resource's location and extant attributes have exhausted the research potential of the resource.
5. Districts are significant resources if they are composed of integral parts of the environment not sufficiently significant by reason of historical association or artistic merit to warrant



individual recognition, but collectively compose an entity of exceptional historical or artistic significance, or outstandingly commemorate or illustrate a way of life or culture.

- CA-SDI-23275 (9891-NDY-1) does not qualify under this criterion as it is not a contributing element of a significant district or group of significant resources.
6. Resource Protection Ordinance. Cultural resources must be evaluated for both the CEQA as outlined in criteria 1-4 (see above, Section 1.3.1) and the Resource protection Ordinance pursuant to Section 2 of the ordinance. Under the Resource Protection Ordinance, cultural resources are considered Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) significant if they meet the definition of a RPO "Significant Prehistoric or Historic Site."
- CA-SDI-23275 (9891-NDY-1) is not recommended eligible; therefore, the resource will not be listed on the National Register of Historic Places to which Historic Resource Special Area Regulations have been applied; or is a one-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resource; has not been noted as being any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances which are protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9; or is any other formally designated and recognized site which is of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.
7. A resource shall be considered significant if it contains any human remains interred outside of a formal cemetery.
- CA-SDI-23275 (9891-NDY-1) does not qualify under this criterion. No human remains were encountered during the survey and likely would not be present subsurface because human remains are usually associated with large habitation sites.
8. Resources must retain enough of their integrity to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance.
- CA-SDI-23275 (9891-NDY-1) does not qualify under this criterion. The resource does not retain enough integrity to be recognizable as a historical resource because the superstructure to each foundation has been demolished and removed from the site location.

## 4.2 Impact Identification

Specific guidance was from Section 4.2, County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance of Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources (County of San Diego 2007a). Pursuant to the Section 4.2, any of the following will be considered a significant impact to cultural resources (County of San Diego 2007a):

1. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This shall include the destruction, disturbance, or any alteration of characteristics or elements of a resource that cause it to be significant in a manner not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior Standards.

- No historic-era resources were noted within the project area; therefore, impacts would not be significant.
2. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the state CEQA Guidelines. This shall include the destruction or disturbance of an important archaeological site or any portion of an important archaeological site that contains or has the potential to contain information important to history or prehistory.
    - Because CA-SDI-23275 (9891-NDY-1) is not significant, the project will not result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of this archaeological resource. However, there remains a potential for impacts to unknown subsurface archaeological deposits during construction.
  3. The project disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.
    - It is assumed that the project will not disturb any human remains. No human remains were encountered during the survey and the potential for the presence of subsurface human remains is considered very low because human remains are usually associated with large habitation sites.
  4. The project proposes activities or uses damaging to significant cultural resources as defined by the RPO and fails to preserve those resources.
    - No RPO resources were identified; therefore, there are no impacts to RPO significant cultural resources.

## 5.0 Management Considerations

### 5.1 Effects Considered Not Significant

A portion of P-37-007978 is mapped within the project area but no cultural material was observed. As designed, the proposed project will impact P-37-007978; however, the current survey and review process did not observe any cultural material and noted the mapped boundary has suffered surface disturbance from past agriculture and development. The resource is presumed destroyed and therefore, recommended not eligible for purposes of CEQA for listing on the CRHR or the local register. Project effects to P-37-007978 are therefore considered not significant.

The current survey and review process recommends CA-SDI-23275 (9891-NDY-1) not eligible for purposes of CEQA for listing on the CRHR or the local register. Project effects to CA-SDI-23275 (9891-NDY-1) are therefore considered not significant.

However, as designed, the proposed project will require subsurface grading. Mitigation measures are recommended in the next section to avoid inadvertently impacting undiscovered significant archaeological deposits or features.

## 5.2 Mitigated Impacts

In order to mitigate significant impacts to the project area, implementation of a construction monitoring and data recovery program would reduce impacts to a level below significance. This program would mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered significant archaeological deposits. A grading monitoring and data recovery program would include the following:

- The program would require both archaeological and Native American monitors to attend a pre-construction meeting and to be present during ground-disturbing activities within the project area. The frequency of inspections will be determined by the project archaeologist in consultation with the Native American monitor and will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features.
- If previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, construction activities should be diverted away from the discovery and the resources should be evaluated for significance. Isolates and non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field. Significant archaeological discoveries include intact features, stratified deposits, previously unknown archaeological sites, and human remains. The Principal Investigator shall inform the County archaeologist of the discovery. The significance of the resource would be determined by the Principal Investigator in consultation with the PDS Staff Archaeologist and the Kumeyaay Native American monitor. To mitigate potential impacts to significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program should be prepared by the Principal Investigator in consultation with the Kumeyaay Native American monitor, approved by the County Archaeologist, and implemented using professional archaeological methods. Construction activities would be allowed to resume after the completion of the recovery of an adequate sample and the recordation of features.
- All cultural material collected during the monitoring and data recovery program shall be processed and conveyed to a Native American group of appropriate tribal affinity. Alternatively, the cultural material may be curated at a San Diego facility that meets federal standards per 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 79 if the tribes do not take possession of the cultural materials.
- If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area and the procedures set forth in the California Public Resources Code (Section 5097.98) and State Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5) will be followed. The principal investigator shall contact the County Coroner.
- After the completion of the monitoring, a report shall be prepared. If no significant cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter shall be prepared. If significant cultural resources are discovered, a report with the results of the monitoring and data recovery (including the interpretation of the data within the research context) shall be prepared.

---

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San Diego, County

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## 7.0 List of Preparers and Persons/Organization Contacted

### 7.1 Project Participants

#### 7.1.1 RECON Environmental, Inc.

Carmen Zepeda-Herman	Principal Investigator
Nathanial Yerka	Project Archaeologist/Author
Benjamin Arp	GIS Specialist
Stacey Higgins	Senior Production Specialist

#### 7.1.2 Red Tail Environmental

Larry Sutton	Native American Monitor
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### 7.2 Organization Contacted

South Coastal Information Center, records search

## ATTACHMENTS

## ATTACHMENT 1

### Native American Heritage Commission Correspondence



# Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364

Sacramento, CA 95814

(916) 653-4082

(916) 657-5390 – Fax

[nahc@pacbell.net](mailto:nahc@pacbell.net)

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

**Project:** InSite Storage Quarry Road (RECON-9891)

**County:** San Diego County

### **USGS Quadrangle**

**Name:** National City

**Township:** [Click here to enter text.](#)    **Range:** [Click here to enter text.](#)    **Section(s):** La Nacion Land Grant

### **Contact Information**

**Company/Firm/Agency:** RECON Environmental, Inc.

**Contact:** Carmen Zepeda-Herman

**Street Address:** 3111 Camino del Rio North, Suite 600

**City:** San Diego

**ZIP:**92108

**Phone:** 619-308-9333

**Fax:** [Click here to enter text.](#)

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

### **Project Description:**

The proposed project entails the development of the project area for storage of recreational vehicles and construct a 122,100-square-foot self-storage facility. In addition, the project proposes to donate five acres (approximately half the property) to open space, parks, and equestrian amenities as a community benefit. Site access is proposed via Quarry Road.

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 31, 2021

Carmen Zepeda-Herman  
RECON Environmental, Inc.

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

### Re: InSite Storage Quarry Road Project, San Diego County

Dear Ms. Zepeda-Herman:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

SECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
Karuk

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

COMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
Chumash

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER  
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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
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Pomo

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
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**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
8/31/2021**

**Barona Group of the Capitan Grande**

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**Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians**

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**Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians**

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**Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel**

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**Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel**

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Fax: (760) 765-0320

**Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians**

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**Jamul Indian Village**

Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
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**Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians**

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**La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians**

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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 InSite Storage Quarry Road Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Diego County  
8/31/2021**

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay  
Nation**

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**San Pasqual Band of Diegueno  
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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 InSite Storage Quarry Road Project, San Diego County.

## CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS

(Under Separate Cover)