



An Employee-Owned Company

February 12, 2018

Mr. Michael Brekka
RV Communities LLC
7855 Herschel Avenue, Suite 200
La Jolla, CA 92037

Reference: Cultural Resources Survey for the Alvarado Creek Specific Plan, La Mesa, California
(RECON Number 4167-2)

Dear Mr. Brekka:

This letter describes the results of a cultural resources survey conducted for the Alvarado Creek Specific Plan by RECON Environmental, Inc. (RECON). The project site is located in the urbanized floodplain of Alvarado Creek in the City of La Mesa (Figure 1). The entire project area has been disturbed by urbanization to varying degrees. No previously recorded prehistoric or historic archaeological resources are within or immediately adjacent to the project. The San Diego RV Resort was constructed sometime between 1953 and 1964 as a mobile home park and is over 50 years old. As such, it is potentially eligible for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

1.0 Introduction

The project is located on the south side of Interstate 8, approximately 1,500 feet east of 70th Street/Lake Murray Boulevard and approximately 1,000 feet west of the Interstate 8/Fletcher Parkway intersection. Alvarado Creek runs immediately on the southern boundary of the western portion of the project, then turns north, dividing the project area into two pieces. The western portion is approximately twice the size of the eastern portion. The project is in an unsectioned portion of the Mission San Diego land grant, Township 16 South, Range 2 West, on the 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey La Mesa quadrangle (Figure 2).

The Alvarado Specific Plan is proposed as a master plan for a multi-family “transit-oriented development” on a 12.36-acre project site and a 1.30-acre off-site impact area. The Specific Plan proposes to include four parcels, with three primary development sites. The plan is for construction to occur in two phases. Phase 1 is planned for the properties west of the intersection of Alvarado Creek and Alvarado Road with two development parcels for Buildings 1 and 2, with a remainder parcel on the very west end of the site that will be used for parking, open space, and storm water management. Phase 2, the parcel east of the Alvarado Road/Alvarado Creek intersection, is planned for a later development schedule with a similar development concept in Building 3, and the San Diego RV Resort facilities remaining as an interim use. Each development parcel is proposed to include Type V residential wood-frame construction of approximately 300 dwelling units (or the equivalent as applied to the “student housing” component) in five stories on a three-level concrete parking garage podium. The Specific Plan will define and provide for the construction of the major public improvements for the Specific Plan Area with Phase 1 construction.

2.0 Existing Conditions

The project site was developed in the late 1950s/early 1960s as a trailer park. At that time, the site was an undeveloped river valley. Presently, the entire area around the project is developed, except for a small hillside immediately south of the project (Figure 3). West of the project is a small San Diego Metropolitan Transit System light rail (trolley) station, and the trolley right-of-way continues east on the south side of Alvarado Creek, just south of the project. East of the project is a Chevrolet car dealership and a motel. The

area on the hills south of the trolley line is predominantly single-family residential and a small trailer park. North of Interstate 8 is a mix of single- and multi-family residential and a small commercial mall. Elevation of the project is approximately 420 feet above mean sea level (AMSL), while the hills to the south rise to an elevation of 500 feet AMSL.

The vast majority of vegetation within the project area consists of exotic plants used for landscaping or non-native weeds. Alvarado Creek, channelized in the project area, supports both southern willow scrub and coastal and valley freshwater marsh, as well as small patches of southern mixed chaparral and Diegan coastal sage scrub. Southern willow scrub is a dense riparian community dominated by broad-leaved, winter-deciduous trees such as willows (*Salix* spp.), and often scattered with Fremont cottonwoods (*Populus fremontii*) and sycamores (*Platanus racemosa*). Southern willow scrub within Alvarado Creek was dominated by black willow (*Salix gooddingii*), shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*), and Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*). Understory species are fairly dense, and are dominated by southern cat-tail (*Typha domingensis*) and spiny rush (*Juncus acutus* ssp. *leopoldii*). Coastal and valley freshwater marsh is a vegetation community found in areas of permanent inundation by freshwater such as channels, floodplains, and various basins. The coastal and valley freshwater marsh growing within the armored and channeled floodplain of Alvarado Creek is dominated by southern cat-tail.

3.0 Cultural Setting

3.1 Prehistoric Period

The prehistoric cultural sequence in San Diego County is generally conceived as comprising three basic periods: the Paleoindian, dated between about 11,500 and 8,500 years ago and manifested by the artifacts of the San Dieguito Complex; the Archaic, lasting from about 8,500 to 1,500 years ago (A.D. 500) and manifested by the cobble and core technology of the La Jollan 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.

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

The Archaic Period brings an apparent shift toward a more generalized economy and an increased emphasis on seed resources, small game, and shellfish. The local cultural manifestations of the Archaic Period are called the La Jollan Complex along the coast and the Pauma Complex inland. 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. The La Jollan assemblage is dominated by rough cobble-based choppers and scrapers, and slab and basin metates. Large side-notched and Elko series projectile points appeared. Large deposits of marine shell at coastal sites argue for the importance of shellfish gathering to the coastal Archaic economy.

Near the coast and in the Peninsular Mountains beginning approximately 1,500 years ago, patterns began to emerge which suggest the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversify and intensify during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, but effective technological innovations. The late prehistoric archaeology of the San Diego coast and foothills is characterized by the Cuyamaca Complex. It is primarily known from the work of D. L. True at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park (True 1970). The Cuyamaca Complex is characterized by the presence of steatite arrowshaft straighteners, steatite pendants, steatite comales (heating stones), Tizon Brownware 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.

3.2 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. 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 patrilineal extended family. A wide range of tools were 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 Brownware, but some were decorated (Meighan 1954; May 1976, 1978).

3.3 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). 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). The great influx of Americans and Europeans resulting from the California Gold Rush in 1848–49 eliminated many remaining vestiges of Native American culture.

3.4 La Mesa History

Unless otherwise noted, information for this section was obtained from the City of La Mesa 2012 General Plan Update.

La Mesa was originally part of the Rancho de la Mission San Diego de Alcala, consisting of 58,875 acres and stretching from the Pueblo of San Diego east to El Cajon, north to Claremont Mesa, and south to National City. The Rancho supported the mission until secularization in 1834, and was put under the administration of Joaquin Ortega in 1835 (Pourade 1969). In 1845, the ex-mission lands were deeded to Don Santiago Arguello.

The area that now comprises La Mesa was first settled in 1868 by Robert Allison, who purchased the property for ranching. The discovery of gold in the eastern mountains around what became Julian helped foster the growth of La Mesa, which became a stopping point on the road east. A second boost to development in La Mesa was the construction a flume to bring water down from the Cuyamaca Mountains in the late 1880s. The San Diego Flume Company formed in 1886 and raised capital by subdividing and selling land along present-day El Cajon Boulevard between College Avenue and Garfield Street. Robert Allison also donated 100 one-acre lots in the La Mesa town site to the Flume Company for sale to raise money for the

project. In 1887, Robert Allison purchased construction bonds and granted a right-of-way to the new San Diego, Cuyamaca, and Eastern Railroad Company. By 1890, service was available from Lakeside to San Diego, with a stop at the Allison Springs Station located in what would become the downtown area.

By the turn of the century, the La Mesa area was known variously as Allison Springs, La Mesa Springs, and La Mesa Colony. The economy of La Mesa expanded in the early 1900s to include agriculture and citrus orchards with packing warehouses, health resorts, and even a film production company, the American Film Manufacturing Company (Starr 1986). La Mesa incorporated in 1912.

Prior to World War I, University Avenue had been the main east–west road between San Diego and La Mesa, and development was concentrated along and adjacent to it. During the war, El Cajon Boulevard was constructed, presenting an alternative route. Development shifted north along the El Cajon Boulevard corridor.

Development in La Mesa slowed during the period of the Great Depression, as it did in the entire greater San Diego region. World War II brought a resurgence of development, which continued into the 1950s. The demand for housing resulted in the development of large residential tracts accompanied by new schools and shopping centers to support the growing population.

Development expanded north along Lake Murray Boulevard and Baltimore Drive. Transportation expanded to help support the expansion of the 1950s and 1960s, including the construction of State Routes 94 and 125, Fletcher Parkway, and the expansion of U.S. Highway 80. The opening of Grossmont Shopping Center in 1961 significantly impacted downtown La Mesa, drawing much business away from the retail stores there. This trend has reversed itself in subsequent years, with new businesses moving into the old downtown area.

4.0 Study Methods

Site record searches were conducted through the California Historical Resources Information System, South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (Confidential Attachment 1).

The project area was surveyed by RECON archaeologists Harry Price on January 31, 2018. The field inspection was conducted on foot, in conditions of clear skies and good visibility. The survey areas consisted of the majority of the 12.36-acre project site and a 1.30-acre off-site impact area. The portion of the project within the Alvarado Creek channel was not walked, but was visually inspected wherever possible from the edge of the channel.

Existing buildings and hardscaping cover most of the project area. Landscaped and bare dirt areas in the developed portion of the property were inspected closely for any indication of cultural materials. Ground visibility in these areas varied considerably, with some grass-covered areas having no ground visibility, and areas between trees and bushes having excellent ground visibility.

5.0 Survey Results

5.1 Record Search Results

Information from a records search conducted on July 25, 2017 for an area that included the project was used. Being only seven months old, and in an area that has been developed for over 50 years it was felt the information was sufficiently up to date. The search included a one-half mile radius buffer. The records search results were used to determine if previously recorded prehistoric or historic cultural resources occur on the property.

The SCIC lists no prehistoric or historic archaeological resources recorded within or adjacent to the project. Only one historical resource is listed within one-half mile of the project. P-37-035910 is the 69th and Mowhawk Pump Station. The station consists of two small single-story buildings in a basic Spanish Eclectic

architectural style, constructed by the City of San Diego between 1941 and 1953. The record search cover letter and resource maps are included as Confidential Attachment 1.

A Sacred Lands Search letter was sent to the NAHC on July 11, 2017, and a reply was received on July 13, 2017. The NAHC noted that the record search was negative. A copy of the NAHC response letter is included as Attachment 1.

5.2 Field Survey Results

The entire project has been heavily disturbed by construction of the resort. The project has been flattened in the past to create trailer parking spaces, and is mostly covered with asphalt or concrete for roads and RV parking pads. Landscaped areas are scattered between parking spaces, and varied in cover between grass and bushes with bare dirt between the individual plants (Photographs 1 and 2). These bare dirt landscape areas were checked for the presence of cultural material. A mostly bare berm runs along a portion of the retaining wall between the RV resort and Alvarado Creek, but it is artificial and was only cursorily inspected. A larger planter fronts Alvarado Road in the eastern portion of the RV resort, which was inspected (Photograph 3). Ground visibility averaged 80 percent. Large numbers of small to medium cobbles and pieces of asphalt were present. An undeveloped slope in the eastern portion of the project, between the RV resort facilities and the trolley line, was also examined (Photograph 4). Much of the slope area had been impacted by grading for the construction of the trolley line in 2002, and is now covered with non-native plants (Photograph 5). Ground visibility averaged 50 percent in this area.

The Alvarado Creek, which divides the San Diego RV Resort area in two, was channelized between 1953 and 1964, and was originally extended farther north into the floodplain. The current channel is at least partially concrete and riprap lined. However, sediment has collected on the bottom, so it is difficult to determine if stretches are concrete or dirt bottomed. Vegetation is very dense along most of the channel (Photograph 6). As noted above, the Alvarado Creek channel was not directly surveyed because of its heavily disturbed condition and dense vegetation and standing water. The creek area was visually inspected from the closest accessible location.

Alvarado Road was not surveyed as there is no possibility of prehistoric archaeological resources to be present in the road or shoulder.

No prehistoric cultural resources were observed on the project during the survey.

There are five permanent buildings on the San Diego RV Resort property: two laundry/bathroom buildings and a J-shaped office/apartment complex of three buildings adjacent to Alvarado Road. All five buildings were constructed between 1953 and 1964, as part of the original mobile home park development. The office complex consists of a two-story, rectangular office building (Photographs 7 and 8); a two-story apartment building with an irregular floor plan (Photographs 9 and 10); and a small, single-story meeting building between the two multi-story buildings (Photograph 11). The office and apartment buildings are in the Contemporary architectural style. All three buildings are stuccoed. The two-story buildings have low-pitch gable roofs with wide boxed eaves. The office building has numerous large, metal-framed windows, and the second story cants out on the two long sides. The apartment building has an exercise room at one end with a curved façade and large picture windows, and pilasters and bay windows to add visual interest. A few small windows have been replaced with vinyl-coated, metal-framed windows, but the majority of windows in the three buildings appear original. A small swimming pool sits immediately east of the office building, surrounded by a concrete patio. The area immediately around the office building/pool is extensively landscaped. The footprint of the office buildings appears to be the same as in 1964. The two laundry/bathroom buildings are rectangular, single-story, stuccoed buildings with low front gable roofs (Photograph 12). Both have a small laundry room at one end, with rest rooms and storage in the remaining portions. One has a notched out corner with a small patio. These two buildings also have the same footprint as in 1964. The layout of the current San Diego RV Resort is basically the same as the original mobile home park, with some changes in individual space size and in landscaping.

The landscaping and hardscaping of the current RV park may or may not represent the original layout of the trailer park. Trailer parking space layout appears to be unchanged, but the original composition of the walkways may have changed over the years. Elements of the landscaping have definitely changed through time; numerous stumps are visible where plants have been cut down. The numerous palm trees may be original, as most are 40 to 50 feet tall.

6.0 Management Considerations

6.1 Regulatory Framework

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history and cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Are associated with the lives of persons important to the nation or to California's past.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history of the state or nation.

In addition to meeting one of the above criteria, a resource must have integrity; that is, it must evoke the resource's period of significance or, in the case of Criterion 4, it may be disturbed, but it must retain enough intact and undisturbed deposits to make a meaningful data contribution to regional research issues.

6.2 Evaluation of Impacts

No previously recorded historic structures or prehistoric archaeological resources are within or immediately adjacent to the project area. The San Diego RV Resort was constructed sometime between 1953 and 1964 as a mobile home park and is over 50 years old. As such, it is potentially eligible for inclusion on the CRHR. RECON recommends a detailed evaluation of the resort be performed by a qualified architectural historian to determine if the RV resort, as the original trailer park, is a significant historical resource under CEQA guidelines.

The project is within the floodplain for Alvarado Creek. Although no prehistoric cultural resources were observed during the survey, the potential does exist that prehistoric material has been buried by alluvium from periodic flooding of the creek. Implementation of the project has the potential to encounter buried archaeological deposits during construction-related subsurface grading and trenching activities. Because of the possibility of encountering buried cultural resources, RECON recommends all ground-disturbing work be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American observer.

7.0 Certification and Project Staff

This letter report was prepared in compliance with CEQA (Section 21083.2 of the Statutes and Appendix K of the Guidelines) and with policies and procedures of the City of La Mesa. To the best of our knowledge, the statements and information contained in this report are accurate.

Resumes for key personnel are included in Attachment 2. The following individuals participated in the field tasks or preparation of this letter report.

Harry Price	Project Archaeologist
Sean Bohac	GIS Specialist
Stacey Higgins	Senior Production Specialist

If you have any questions, please contact me at 619-308-9333 x104 or at hprice@reconenvironmental.com.

Sincerely,



Harry J. Price, Jr.
Project Archaeologist

HJP:sh

Attachments

8.0 References Cited

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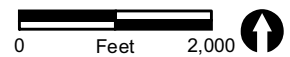
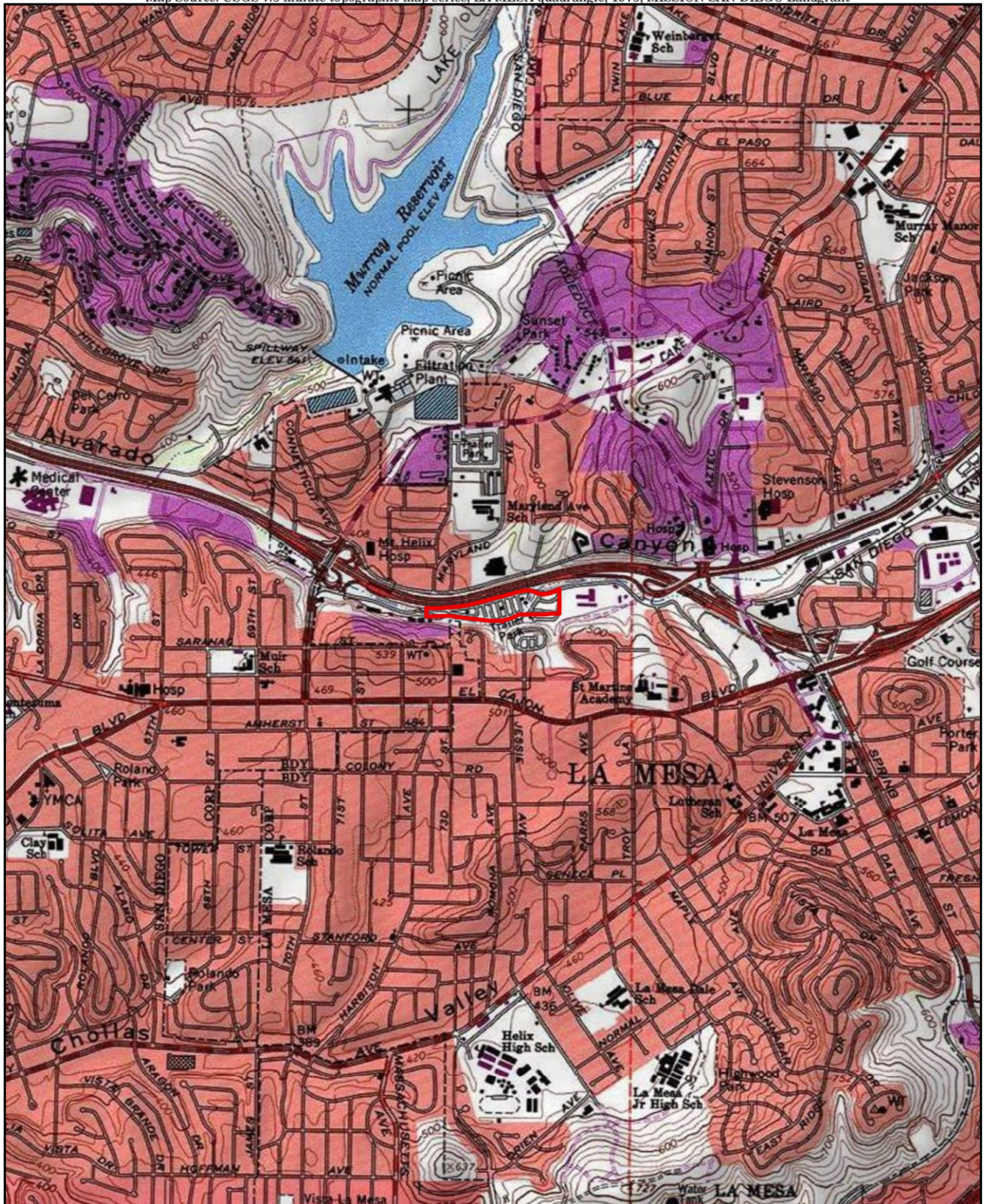
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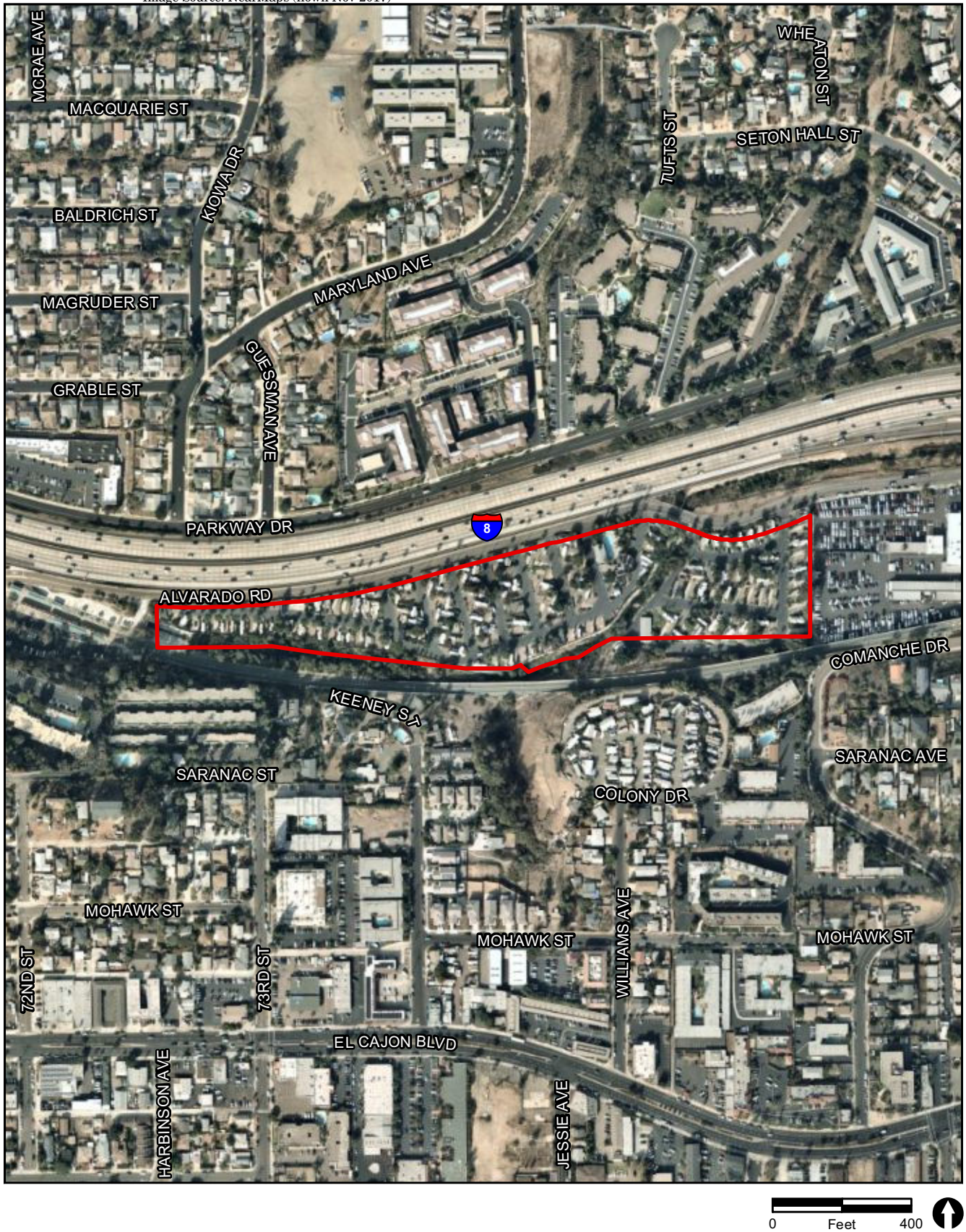
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 Project Boundary



 Project Boundary



PHOTOGRAPH 1
Typical Parking Area with Grass



PHOTOGRAPH 2
Typical Landscaped Area with Shrub and Bare Dirt



PHOTOGRAPH 3
Landscaped Area Adjacent to Alvarado Road



PHOTOGRAPH 4
Slope Adjacent to Trolley Line



PHOTOGRAPH 5
Top Slope Showing Grading Disturbance



PHOTOGRAPH 6
Typical Dense Alvarado Creek Vegetation



PHOTOGRAPH 7
Front of Office Building



PHOTOGRAPH 8
Rear of Office Building



PHOTOGRAPH 9
Front of the Apartment Building



PHOTOGRAPH 10
Rear of the Apartment Building



PHOTOGRAPH 11
Single-story Meeting Building



PHOTOGRAPH 12
Front of Laundry/Bathroom Building in Eastern Portion of Project

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1
NAHC Response Letter

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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February 2, 2018

Harry Price
RECON Environmental

Sent by E-mail: hprice@reconenvironmental.com

RE: Proposed Alvarado Apartment (Job No. 4167.2) Project, City of La Mesa; La Mesa USGS Quadrangle, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Price:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gayle Totton".

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
(916) 373-3714

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**Native American Heritage Commission
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2/2/2018**

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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 Alvarado Apartment Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
2/2/2018**

**Mesa Grande Band of Mission
Indians**

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ATTACHMENT 2

Resumes of Key Personnel

Harry Price

Archaeologist/Architectural Historian



Experience Highlights

- ✓ Field surveying, excavation, and monitoring
- ✓ Experience evaluating properties for the National Register of Historic Places

Experience

42 years

Education/Registrations

B.A. Anthropology, San Diego State University

Certifications/Permits

Arizona State Museum, Antiquities Act Blanket Permit 2016-053bl

California BLM Cultural Resource Use Permit CA-16-05

Arizona BLM Cultural Resource Use Permit AZ-000590

City of San Diego Qualified Archaeological Principal Investigator

County of Riverside Cultural Resources Consultants List

County of San Diego Approved CEQA Consultants List; Archaeology and Historic Resources

Mr. Price is an experienced archaeologist in the areas of excavation, site mapping, soil profiling, column sampling, surface collection, and field reconnaissance. He serves as principal investigator for cultural resources projects in the City of San Diego and County of San Diego. He also serves as field crew supervisor, conducts field surveys, provides illustration of artifacts, and prepares maps of archaeological sites. Mr. Price's responsibilities include organizing personnel and equipment for work in the field, preparing daily field notes on progress and results, determining site sampling strategy (i.e., shovel tests, 1x1-meter units, trenching), placement of sample units, and site mapping.

Mr. Price's experience also includes Historic American Building Survey and Historic American Engineering Record documentation for historic structures. He has performed historic building evaluations and archival research for many historic structures in the San Diego area and is knowledgeable of the California Register of Historical Resources and National Register of Historic Places eligibility requirements.

Mr. Price is on the County of San Diego's Qualified Consultants List for the fields of Historic Resources and Archaeology, and is a City of San Diego qualified Archaeological Principal Investigator.

City Hall/Town Hall Historic Resources, Del Mar, CA

Mr. Price was called to assess the potential for subsurface prehistoric or historic material to be present on the Del Mar City Hall/Town Hall project after major construction grading had been performed. Based on the record search, pre-project condition of the site, site visit after grading, and inspection of a sample of soils transported off-site and remaining disturbed soils on-site, he determined the soils contained a low potential for containing prehistoric cultural materials.

Summit Senior Living Project, Carlsbad, CA

Mr. Price served as project archaeologist for the Summit Senior Living facility located on El Camino Real in Carlsbad. The project proposes 86 assisted living and 12 memory support units and parking within a three-story space on the current site of the Madonna Hill Guest Home.

Orange County Certified
Consultants List;
Archaeologists

Training

National Preservation
Workshop on Identification
and Evaluation of Mid-
20th Century Buildings

Riverside County Cultural
Sensitivity Training
Course, Register No. 241

The surveys were undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the City of Carlsbad Planning Department to identify potential impacts to biological and cultural resources under the CEQA and City of Carlsbad guidelines.

Banyan Mixed-Use, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was the Principal Investigator for, and conducted the cultural resources survey of the proposed Aero Drive Multi-family Project property located in Kearny Mesa. The survey identified the KELCO Laboratory Building as a potentially significant historical resource requiring additional evaluation.

Ballantyne Street Affordable Housing Project, El Cajon, CA

Mr. Price conducted a cultural resources survey of the property at 585 Ballantyne Street in the City of El Cajon. Mr. Price also conducted the State Historic Preservation Office consultation for the project as part of the Environmental Assessment required due to Housing and Urban Development funding for the project.

Escondido Innovation Center, Escondido, CA

Mr. Price conducted a cultural resources survey for the Escondido Innovation Center Project, which proposed three light industrial buildings and associated parking on a 5.76-acre parcel. The survey identified two bedrock milling features within the proposed project footprint. Mr. Price developed and implemented a testing program to determine the milling features' significance under CEQA and City of Escondido guidelines. The project also required coordination of Native American representatives from both the Luiseno and Kumeyaay communities.

Villa de Vida Residential Project, Poway, CA

Mr. Price completed a field and archival investigation of the 3.18-acre Villa de Vida Residential Project site in the City of Poway.

Sheriff Emergency Vehicle Operations Center, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Price participated as field crew during cultural resources constraints study for the in support of the development of the County Sheriff's Emergency Vehicle Operation Center.

Escondido Victory Industrial Park, Escondido, CA

Mr. Price completed a field and archival investigation of this 4.87-acre-parcel adjacent to Escondido Creek in southwestern Escondido. The property had been the site of

a farmstead previously determined to not be a significant historical resource. Archaeological monitoring was recommended due to the project's proximity to a significant Late Prehistoric site. The project also required coordination of Native American representatives from both the Luiseno and Kumeyaay communities.

North Coastal Regional Center, Health and Human Services Agency, Oceanside, CA

Mr. Price conducted a historic evaluation of two existing buildings that comprise the County of San Diego's Health and Human Services Agency North Coastal Regional Center, in the City of Oceanside. Research conducted at the Oceanside Historical Society and on-line newspaper archives identified Robert A. Bradt as architect of one of the two buildings. The evaluation concluded that the two buildings, constructed between 1957 and 1960, were not eligible for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources.

Del Mar City Hall/Town Hall EIR, Del Mar, CA

The survey and evaluation were conducted by Mr. Price to determine the significance of two existing City Hall buildings that are over 50 years old that were to be demolished by the proposed Del Mar City Hall/Town Hall Project on the existing City administration property. The evaluation included a review of archival files at the Del Mar Historical Society, San Diego Historical Society, County of San Diego, and an on-foot reconnaissance of the parcel. The evaluation determined that neither building qualified for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources under any of the four criteria. In addition, neither building qualified as historically significant under City of Del Mar Municipal guidelines.

Westin Hotel and Timeshare Project, Carlsbad, CA

Mr. Price conducted a peer review of the Cultural Resources Survey Evaluation Program for the Westin Hotel and Timeshare Project to determine the adequacy of the cultural resources survey information and compliance with CEQA.

Chapman Solar Ranch Project, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Price conducted a cultural resources survey for the proposed Chapman Ranch Solar Project in Boulevard, San Diego County. The survey included the entire 132.94-acre Chapman Ranch parcel. A total of 17 previously unrecorded prehistoric and historic sites and 6 prehistoric isolates were found during the survey. As part of the survey process, Mr. Price coordinated with the Campo Reservation to provide

local Native American monitors for the survey, and implemented mitigation for the sites within the proposed project footprint to reduce project impacts to below a level of significance.

372 Fourth Avenue Project, San Diego, CA

This report written by Mr. Price evaluated the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits to be present on the 372 Fourth Avenue Project parcel. Research included a review of the results of a records search at the California Historical Resources Information System South Coastal Information Center, a review of the 1876 Bird's Eye View drawing of San Diego, applicable Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, and a review of the files at the San Diego Historical Society. This research was used to determine what buildings occupied the project site prior to the construction of the current warehouse building.

The report determined that the potential exists for subsurface historic archaeological deposits such as building foundations and trash deposits, to be present.

South Magnolia Avenue Subdivision, El Cajon, CA

Mr. Price conducted a cultural resources survey for the South Magnolia Subdivision property in the City of El Cajon, California. The survey program included a record search at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University and an on-foot survey of the property. His survey identified a previously unrecorded prehistoric site on the property. Since avoidance of the site is not feasible, Mr. Price recommended implementation of a testing program for the identified site subject to CEQA standards.

Vidler Estates, San Marcos, CA

Mr. Price conducted a review of the cultural resources inventory report for the proposed residential development encompassing 4.86 acres.

Dorothy Street Residence Project, Chula Vista, CA

Mr. Price prepared a technical analysis report for the City of Chula Vista to determine the impacts of a proposed multi-family development on a historic private residence at 753 Dorothy Street in the City of Chula Vista. The Spanish Colonial Revival Style residence had been recommended as being eligible for inclusion on the list of Chula Vista's Register of Historical Resources and the California Register of Historical Resources. The technical analysis included background information on the development of the parcel and house and a discussion of the integrity of the house.

The report also evaluated the impacts on the integrity of the house from a proposed relocation of the house to either of two proposed sites on the parcel. Mr. Price determined relocation of the house to the preferred site would not significantly impact the integrity of the house and it would remain eligible for listing on both the Chula Vista and California registers. This determination was accepted by the City of Chula Vista.

Escondido Disposal Incorporated Master Plan, Escondido CA

Mr. Price completed the historic building evaluation of the Golfcraft office/manufacturing plant building as part of the environmental review of a proposed expansion/modernization of the EDCO facility in the City of Escondido. The evaluation included a review of archival files at the City of Escondido, Escondido Historical Society, San Diego Historical Society, County of San Diego, an on-foot reconnaissance of the parcel and evaluation of the building eligibility under CEQA and City of Escondido eligibility criteria. The report determined that the building was eligible for both the California Register of Historical Resources and the Escondido historic register.

Atmosphere Project in Downtown San Diego, CA

Mr. Price completed historic resource research reports for two pre-1960 buildings at 1434 and 1492 Fifth Avenue in downtown San Diego to determine their eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources and the San Diego Register of Historical Resources. These reports included architectural descriptions of the building, research results, photographs, and discussions and determinations of significance.

El Granito Rancho Adobe Historic Building Survey, El Cajon, CA

Mr. Price developed and directed the efforts to research and record an adobe house, wood-frame house, and barn prior to their demolition. Research included accessing primary material from various sources. Recordation included photo documentation of all buildings, exterior drawings of the wood-frame house, and exterior and interior drawings of the adobe. Research determined the adobe was constructed in 1941 by James Streeter.

Alpha Square Project in Downtown San Diego, CA

Mr. Price completed historic resource research reports for two pre-1950 buildings at Market Street and 14th Avenue in downtown San Diego. These reports included architectural descriptions of the building, photographs, and

historic research, and were used to determine the building's eligibility for listing on the San Diego City Register of Historic Resources.

ARE Spectrum Redevelopment, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was the Principal Investigator for this project, which began with a survey of the 7.1-acre project site. Responsibilities included conducting the record search, directing the field effort, coordinating the Native American monitor, and writing the technical report with recommendations for a complex of concrete foundations identified during the survey.

The Camelot Project, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was the field director and co-author of the survey of this 67-acre property in the Rancho Peñasquitos area. Responsibilities included conducting the record search, directing the field effort, coordination with the Native American monitor, and writing the technical report with mitigation recommendations for the prehistoric isolates found during the fieldwork.

The Elms and The Ivy Property, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was the Principal Investigator for this project, which began with a survey of the 33.7-acre site. The survey identified a large prehistoric site on the property. Mr. Price developed the research design, implemented the testing program, which consisted of surface scrapes and subsurface trenches, and wrote the report of findings and determination of significance.

Kaiser Sea Breeze Carmel View Project, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was Principal Investigator for the monitoring program and co-author of the monitoring/mitigation report. Responsibilities included coordination of field personnel and Native American monitors with construction schedule and writing/implementation of a testing program to evaluate two small historic-period archaeological deposits found during the monitoring program. Mr. Price co-authored the mitigation report, which determined both features were not significant historical resources under any of the four CEQA criteria or City of San Diego criteria.

Allied Imperial Landfill Expansion, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Price was project archaeologist for the monitoring program for the landfill expansion. Responsibilities included conducting the record search, directing the field effort, coordination with the Native American representative, and writing the monitoring findings report.

Crystal View Terrace/Green Orchard Place/Overlook Parkway, Riverside, CA

Mr. Price was the project archaeologist in charge of the cultural resources survey of the three project areas, during which two bedrock milling features, a house foundation, and historic standpipes were recorded. The Crystal View Terrace/Green Orchard Place/Overlook Parkway project involves the local roadway system in the eastern portion of the City of Riverside, southeast of Interstate 91.

Balboa Park Plaza de Panama, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price conducted the archaeological survey for this 53.4-acre project site. Responsibilities included conducting the record search, directing the field effort, coordination with the Native American monitor, and writing the technical report with mitigation recommendations. The field survey found two previously unrecorded shell scatters within the project boundary. Mr. Price wrote and directed the testing program for the two shell scatters and a previously recorded subsurface historic trash deposit, all of which were determined not to be significant historical resources.

The Glen at Scripps Ranch, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was the field director and co-author of the survey of this 53.4-acre property. Responsibilities included conducting the record search, directing the field effort, coordination with the Native American monitor, and writing the technical report with mitigation recommendations.

Coyne Ranch Project, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Price was the project archaeologist and field director for the survey of this 129.45-acre property. Responsibilities included conducting the record search, directing the field effort, and writing the technical report with mitigation recommendations.

Fallbrook Community Airpark, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Price conducted the pedestrian survey of the 33-acre Fallbrook airport for the County of San Diego. The survey was for proposed improvements recommended for addressing operational safety and efficiency in the context of future airport demands. Mr. Price also co-authored the survey report.

Restaurant Depot, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was field director of the monitoring/data recovery program and co-author of the mitigation monitoring report. Monitoring for the proposed 70,000-square-foot wholesale warehouse building revealed the presence of a historic-

period archaeological site consisting of six features, two of which were associated with early twentieth century tuna cannery workers housing. The report was awarded the Certificate of Merit for Outstanding Technical Report from the AEP San Diego Chapter and City of San Diego Historical Resources Board Award of Excellence for Archaeology.

Alliance Regional Center, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Price was the project archaeologist for the cultural resource survey for the 25-acre project in Imperial County. The project included consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer for a determination of no adverse effect to historical resources.

Imperial Solar Energy Center (CSOLAR) South and West Projects, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Price participated in the cultural resource survey for two utility-scale solar energy projects in western Imperial County. The two project sites consist of a photovoltaic solar field and associated transmission lines and cover over 2,000 acres of both private lands and BLM lands in Imperial County.

Mount Laguna Air Force Station, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Price co-authored a National Register of Historic Places eligibility evaluation of the Mount Laguna Air Force Station (MLAFS) located in the Cleveland National Forest. The evaluation for potential eligibility for inclusion on the National Register involved a building-by-building inspection of the remaining 23 buildings and the development of a historic context of MLAFS to use in the evaluation process. In addition, a cultural resources survey of the 140 acres of MLAFS was also conducted.

Ocotillo Airstrip Extension, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Price was the project archaeologist for this job, which consisted of extending the existing Ocotillo Airstrip, located in the western portion of Imperial County, approximately one mile northwest of the community of Ocotillo. The proposed extension is approximately 2,203 feet long and an area of approximately 45 acres was surveyed for cultural resources.

Clinicas de Salud del Pueblo Expansion Project, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Price co-authored a National Register of Historic Places eligibility evaluation of a building constructed between 1928 and 1937. The building was part of a proposed project in the City of Brawley and involved renovation and

expansion of the existing Clinic complex. The evaluation determined the historic building at 945 G Street, qualified for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, at the local level of significance. Because the project could not be redesigned, a program of mitigation to reduce impacts to the historic building was developed in conjunction with the State Historic Preservation Office, including a HABS Level III recordation of the building and installation of an interpretive plaque in the new Clinicas reception area.

Alvarado Apartments IS/MND, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price conducted the cultural resource survey of a 9.9-acre developed property for redevelopment of apartment complex. Project duties included record search, survey, Native American coordination, and report of negative findings.

Hauser Mountain Fuels Project, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Price participated in a Class III cultural resources survey for the Hauser Mountain Fuels Project on 310 acres in eastern San Diego County. The project was for a plan to reduce fire hazards by clearing, grazing, and prescribed fires. Mr. Price also co-authored the survey results report.

RiverBend, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price completed a historical resource technical report investigation as part of this project in the City of San Diego. The report evaluated four buildings on the property that appeared to be more than 45 years old for eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources and the San Diego Register of Historical Resources. Research using various sources and architectural descriptions and photographs of the four structures were completed.

Arizona National Guard's Buckeye Military Reservation, Maricopa County, AZ

Mr. Price participated in the National Register qualification evaluation of four previously recorded archaeological sites in support of a proposed increase of training on the Buckeye Military Reservation, a parcel encompassing some 1,481 acres located north of Buckeye, Maricopa County, Arizona.

Borrego Valley Airport Improvement Sites, San Diego, CA

For this County of San Diego project, Mr. Price served as project archaeologist responsible for conducting a pedestrian survey on an approximately 18-acre parcel located immediately west of the Borrego Valley Airport and

five airport improvement locations within the airport. Mr. Price also conducted the construction monitoring, and wrote the monitoring report.

Jacumba Airport Project, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price participated in the survey of a 12-acre lot proposed for a new building and the perimeter of the airport in order to determine the impacts of the installation of a security fence. The purpose was to give guidance in project design and citing of projects at the airport. Two previously recorded sites and two newly recorded sites were identified. A footprint location for the new building to avoid impacts to the cultural resources and construction monitoring for the building and the fence installation were recommended.

Data Recovery Excavations, Carlsbad, CA

Mr. Price was the field director and co-author of the data recovery efforts on two small Late Prehistoric sites above San Marcos Creek (CA-SDI-11569 and CA-SDI-11570). Responsibilities included developing the data recovery research design, directing the field crew, overseeing cataloging and analysis in the lab, and co-authoring the report presenting findings and recommendations.

South Orange Avenue, Escondido, CA

Mr. Price was the project architectural historian for this redevelopment project in Escondido. He was responsible for background research, on-site current conditions survey, and buildings evaluation report with mitigation recommendations for these four buildings (three residences and an outbuilding) built between 1930 and 1960. The evaluation included archival, aerial photography, and architectural research following CEQA and City of Escondido Guidelines.

Selected Bureau of Land Management Road Closures in the Yuha Desert and East Mesa, Imperial County, CA

Mr. Price served as project archaeologist responsible for conducting pedestrian surveys on 228 acres on road segments slated for closure and revegetation by the Bureau of Land Management in western Imperial Valley. Mr. Price authored the report of findings and recommendations dealing with the numerous prehistoric sites identified during the surveys.

Navy SERE Remote Training Site, Warner Springs, CA

Mr. Price participated in a Class II sample survey for the proposed expansion of the U.S. Navy Remote Training Site,

Warner Springs. The survey covered approximately 6,400 acres of the total 12,544-acre project area. This property is owned and/or managed by the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Forest Service, and Vista Irrigation District, requiring effective coordination and communication among all parties. He compiled the Department of Parks and Recreation forms for 125 cultural resources identified during the survey.

La Cresta, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price participated in the survey, testing and recordation for this project. Testing of the site consisted of ten shovel test pits and eight soil profiles. The purpose of the shovel test pits was to identify the presence or absence of cultural material and thus determine if any cultural resources had been disturbed during the flood control activities conducted by the County of San Diego Department of Public Works.

Needles/Topock Bank Stabilization Project, Havasu National Wildlife Refuge, Mohave County, AZ

Mr. Price participated in the survey of approximately 75 acres in the Havasu National Wildlife Refuge as part of a bank stabilization project to control erosion on the east bank of the Colorado River. The goal of the survey was to identify, record, and inventory any cultural resources within the project footprint.

Otay Mesa Community Plan Update, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price co-authored the cultural resources report for the 9,319-acre Otay Mesa Community Plan Update (CPU), which evaluated the potential effect of the adoption of the proposed update on prehistoric and historic cultural resources within the plan area. Mr. Price helped develop a mitigation framework which provides steps and procedures for review of future projects associated with implementation of the CPU.

Ancient Lake Cahuilla Shoreline, Target Area 101, Naval Air Facility El Centro, CA

Mr. Price participated in the cultural resource survey for this project involving a cultural resources inventory of 2,000 acres along a portion of the ancient Lake Cahuilla shoreline at Naval Air Facility El Centro.

Via de la Valle Road Widening Project, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was the principal investigator of the significance testing program for four previously recorded archaeological sites within the project impact area. Responsibilities included developing the testing program research design,

directing the field crew, coordinating the Native American monitors, overseeing cataloging and analysis in the lab, and authoring the report presenting findings of significance and recommendations for a data recovery program.

Wal-Mart/Escondido Union School District Planned Development Project, Escondido, CA

Mr. Price conducted archival photographic research on history of a half-round metal building constructed by the Escondido Water District to determine its significance under CEQA and City of Escondido Guidelines.

Mission to San Miguel Substation 230-kiloVolt Transmission Line #2, San Diego County, CA

Mr. Price conducted a cultural resources survey for this 230-kiloVolt transmission line access road. The route follows existing transmission lines within an existing SDG&E utility easement for approximately 35 miles and extends through the cities of El Cajon, Santee, and San Diego, and a portion of the U.S. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar. The cultural resource investigation was undertaken to satisfy the conditions of project approval, regarding cultural resources, as requested by the California Public Utilities Commission and as identified in CEQA.

Riverpark at Mission Gorge, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was the project archaeologist responsible for conducting record search, directing the field effort, and writing the technical report with mitigation recommendations for this 395-acre redevelopment project in Mission Gorge. The project included the relocation and evaluation of several segments of the Old Mission Flume, a city, state, and federally listed historical resource.

Construction Monitoring for a 230-kiloVolt Transmission Line on BLM Lands, Imperial Valley to the U.S./Mexico Border, CA

Mr. Price participated in archaeological field surveys, significance testing, and monitoring for the construction of two 230-kiloVolt transmission lines in Imperial County. As a project monitor, he was present for the drilling of the tower footings, cement form setup, cement pouring, and initial lattice assembly.

Penasquitos West, San Diego, CA

Mr. Price was field director of the monitoring/testing program and co-author of the monitoring/mitigation report. During the grading monitoring, artifacts from an adjacent prehistoric site were identified. As a result, a data recovery program was implemented. Because the initial testing

program produced a duplication of information from previous testing programs, no additional excavation was determined necessary to mitigate the impacts to the newly discovered extension of the site.

Holly Springs Property, Carlsbad, CA

Mr. Price was the field director and co-author of the significance testing program for a small two-loci Late Prehistoric site north of Agua Hedionda Creek (CA-SDI-16661). Responsibilities included developing the data recovery research design, directing the field crew, overseeing cataloging and analysis in the lab, and co-authoring the report presenting findings and recommendations for the site.

Additional Projects

Test Excavations for the San Vicente Road Improvement Project, San Diego County, CA

Cultural Resource Survey and Test Excavation for Sewer Group 698, San Diego, CA

Test Excavation for the Emery Road Realignment Project, Tecate. San Diego County, CA

Archaeological Monitoring and Test Excavations for the Agua Caliente Pool and Campsite Improvements Project, San Diego County, CA

Cultural Resource Testing for the Hazard Center Redevelopment Project, Mission Valley, San Diego, CA

Cultural Resource Evaluation and Determination of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility for three Archaeological Sites, CA-SDI-10688, CA-SDI-14681, and CA-SDI-14682, on U.S. MCB Camp Pendleton, for Southwest Division NAVFACENGCOM

Test Excavation at CA-SDI-16,646 for the Lawson Valley Bridge Replacement Project, San Diego County, CA

Monitoring for the San Dieguito Lagoon Restoration Project, Del Mar, City of San Diego, CA

Monitoring for the Arbor Terrace Project, North Park, City of San Diego, CA

Monitoring for a Portion of the West Clusters Development Grading, Black Mountain Ranch, San Diego, CA

Monitoring for the Veterinary Specialty Hospital Grading, Sorrento Valley, San Diego, CA

Monitoring for AAA Office, Mission Valley, San Diego, CA

Monitoring for Camino Del Sur and Lusardi Creek Bridge

Grading, Black Mountain Ranch, San Diego, CA

Monitoring for the Egyptian Condominiums, San Diego, CA

Monitoring for Construction at MILCON P-634, MCB Camp Pendleton, CA

Cultural Resources Survey for BLM Dulzura Fuel Break, Dulzura, CA

Cultural Resources Survey of a Portion of the Golf Training Area, MCB Camp Pendleton, CA

Cultural Resource Survey of the Archstone Mission Gorge Development Project, Mission Gorge, City of San Diego, CA

Cultural Resource Survey of the River Park Equestrian Center, Del Mar, City of San Diego, CA

Cultural Resources Survey for Chula Vista Bayfront Master Plan EIR, Chula Vista, CA

Cultural Resources Survey for Santee Town Center Specific Plan Amendment, Santee, CA

Cultural Resource Survey and Building Evaluation of the AMCAL Multi-housing Project, El Centro, CA

Evaluation of the Ivey Ranch House at the Ivey Ranch Park, Oceanside, CA

Historic American Engineering Record Documentation of Six Base End Stations in the White's Point Reservation, Los Angeles County, CA

Evaluation and Documentation of the Alta Loma Heights Citrus Association Packing House, Rancho Cucamonga, CA.

Cultural Resource Surveys of Portions of Eight County Parks, San Diego, CA

Cultural Resource Evaluation and Determination of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility for Two Sites on MCB Camp Pendleton, CA

Data Recovery Excavations for the Western Portion of CA-SDI-13,727 in Valley Center, CA

Test Excavations of Site at Highway 94 and Jamacha Junction, San Diego, CA

Dry Lakes Data Recovery at 4-IMP-5620 for the Bureau of Land Management, Imperial County, CA

Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Lake Murray, Cowles Mountain, and Fortuna Mountain Regional Park, San Diego, CA

Testing at 9 Sites in The Villages and The Ranch at Stallions Crossing, San Diego, CA

Data Recovery of Nine Archaeological Sites at La Costa North Lake and Golf Course Complex, Carlsbad, CA

Data Recovery at Campus Point, San Diego, CA

Cultural Resource Survey for the Hieatt-Jett Property, Carlsbad, CA

Archaeological Testing of Six Sites at the Proposed North City West, Seventh Development Unit, City of San Diego, CA

Extended Initial Studies at Mira Costa Estates, San Diego, CA

Cultural Resource Survey for Areas VII and VIII of The El Sobrante Landfill Expansion, Riverside County, CA

Archaeological Field Survey of Saint William of York Property, San Diego, CA

Cultural Resource Survey for the El Corazon Property, Oceanside, CA

Cultural Resource Survey for Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve, San Diego, CA

Data Recovery at Ten Archaeological Sites at Westwood Valley, San Diego, CA

Data Recovery at Santee Greens Development, El Cajon, CA

Excavations at Los Peñasquitos (Johnson Taylor) Ranch House, San Diego, CA

Testing of Archaeological Sites at Travertine Material Site, San Diego, CA

Testing of Sites for a Portion of State Route 52/Interstate 15, San Diego, CA

Cultural Resource Survey of the Sunshine Beradini Fields Development Plan Property, San Diego, CA

Cultural Resource Survey of the Robertson's Oceanside, Concrete Facility, City of Oceanside, CA

Cultural Resource Survey for the BLM Beauty Mountain Fuel Break, San Diego and Riverside Counties, CA

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS

Are not for public review