THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

REPORT TO THE CITY COUNCIL

DATE ISSUED: September 12, 2011 REPORT NO. 11-118

ATTENTION: Land Use and Housing Committee
Agenda of September 14, 2011

SUBJECT: Approval to expend $30,000 from the Historic Preservation Fund for local historic preservation activities consistent with the General Plan

REFERENCE: City Council hearing of July 7, 2009

REQUESTED ACTION:
Recommend to the City Council approval of the appropriation and expenditure of monies from the Historic Preservation Fund in the amount of $30,000 over the next two fiscal years (through June 30, 2013) for specific activities that promote the City's historic preservation program and are consistent with the General Plan.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:
Staff recommends the Land Use and Housing Committee support the proposed expenditures of $30,000 from the Historic Preservation Fund and forward the item to the full City Council for action.

SUMMARY:

Background

In July 2009, the City Council established the historic preservation fund for any and all potential grants, donations, fines, penalties, or other sources of funding for the purpose of historic preservation (Resolution R-305067). The Comptroller was authorized to appropriate funds for local preservation programs and incentives consistent with the General Plan. At the hearing, the City Council further directed these monies shall come to Council through the budget process before any funds are expended. Due to staffing limitations and timing of the budget process, we are bringing this item forward separately.

As created by City Council, the historic preservation fund may pay for architectural assistance to help owners design rehabilitation or adaptive reuse plans and projects, or feasibility studies for designated buildings, structures and objects. This allows low and moderate income property owners the ability to preserve and rehabilitate their historic buildings with the guidance of professionals that they may not otherwise be able to afford. Similarly, an archaeological site protection plan may be developed through this funding source for important sites left undeveloped but without a management plan or funds may be provided for curation of significant

artifacts recovered from past excavations. Funding through this source may provide for other historic preservation incentives consistent with the General Plan.

In May 2008, the Historical Resources Board (HRB) established the Incentives Subcommittee to explore available historic preservation incentives and formulate recommendations for the implementation of incentives identified in the General Plan. Once the Historic Preservation Fund was established, the Subcommittee began to evaluate potential activities for funding through this source. Rather than bringing forward individual expenditures to City Council for approval, a programmatic approach for potential expenditures from this fund was developed through Subcommittee meetings and public input between late 2009 and May 2011. The recommended expenditures were reviewed and approved by the HRB in July 2011 (Attachment 1).

Analysis

The historic preservation fund currently has a balance of approximately $88,000. These funds have been generated through stipulated agreements associated with code enforcement actions. To date, no historic preservation funds have been spent. The HRB recommendation for expenditure of $30,000 of historic preservation funds is described in detail in Attachment 1 and is summarized below.

Architectural Assistance in the amount of $5,000 is recommended to be used to support homeowner education for "do it yourself" maintenance and repair of designated historic properties. It is anticipated that City staff would host evening and Saturday workshops open to the public in historic communities. The funds would be spent on notices/mailings; staff time; outside experts related to specific topics such as, window repair; printing Preservation Briefs and other material costs.

Archaeological Site Protection in the amount of $16,000 is recommended to fund a research proposal for Faunal Analysis of the San Diego Presidio Bird Bones, prepared by the Natural History Museum ($6,000), and Phase I of the San Diego Presidio Collections Management Plan (Management Plan), prepared by the Presidio Park Council ($10,000). The bird bone study would document the variety and relative proportions of domestic and wild avian meat resources represented at the Presidio, chicken husbandry practices, food preparation and patterns of consumption, and whether these data reflect the ethnicity and social status of the Presidio inhabitants. Phase I of the Management Plan would verify the archaeological inventory and assess its condition including condition of boxes, bags, bag labels, object labels, and box labels; organize the collection by material and site number; document evidence of mold, insects, pests, and dirt; review computer data, catalog, associated records, and previous NAGPRA inventory; and determine the total number of boxes of artifacts and associated records, unboxed artifacts and total number of artifacts.

A total of $3,000 is recommended to fund historic preservation training, meeting Certified Local Government (CLG) requirements, for HRB Members and Staff. The training would be in the form of workshops and/or seminars on important preservation topics and would be open to public at no cost. The monies would be used to fund travel expenses for out of town speakers, notices/mailings to the public, and technology or printing costs. Annual training on topics pertinent to the business of the HRB is a requirement of being a CLG.

A total of $2,000 is recommended for improved technology to support public access to historical resources data. The monies would be used to pay for necessary staff time and software, including continued support for the City's database upgrade to CHRID.

A total of $4,000 is recommended for manufacture and installation of identification signs in designated historic districts. The cost of each sign manufactured by the City Store was $150 in fiscal year 2010/2011. A standard design for historic district signs was previously approved and signage has been installed within the Burlingame, Mission Hills and Ft. Stockton districts. It is proposed that two to four identification signs be manufactured and installed in additional historic districts.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, the HRB has recommended spending $30,000 of the money available in the Historic Preservation Fund for activities consistent with the General Plan and as envisioned by the City Council at the time the fund was established.

FISCAL CONSIDERATIONS: Expend $30,000 from the Historic Preservation Fund within the next two fiscal years.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL and/or COMMITTEE ACTION: None specifically for these recommended expenditures; the Historic Preservation Fund was established by the City Council in July 2009.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND PUBLIC OUTREACH EFFORTS: The recommended expenditures were developed over several HRB Subcommittee meetings with public input between late 2009 and May 2011. The recommended expenditures were reviewed and approved by the HRB at a public meeting in July 2011.

KEY STAKEHOLDERS AND PROJECTED IMPACTS: Key stakeholders include historic property owners and interested public that may be able to take advantage of architectural assistance through educational workshops; the general public and archaeological community that will gain important knowledge about a highly significant part of San Diego's history; historic neighborhoods that will benefit from increased identification as historic districts; the HRB and historical resources staff from training; and the interested public who will gain improved access to historical resources information. Projected impacts include benefits to historical resources and interested public.

Respectfully submitted,

Kelly Broughton, Director
Development Services Department

Cathy Winterrowd, Principal Planner
Development Services Department

BROUGHTON/WINTERROWD/cw

Attachment: Report to the Historical Resources Board, dated July 22, 2011

THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

Historical Resources Board

DATE ISSUED: July 22, 2011 REPORT NO. HRB-11-050

ATTENTION: Historical Resources Board
Agenda of July 28, 2011

SUBJECT: **ITEM #13 – Historic Preservation Fund Expenditures**

APPLICANT: City of San Diego, Development Services Department

LOCATION: City-wide

DESCRIPTION: Consider the expenditure of funds from the Historic Preservation Fund.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Recommend to the City Council the expenditure of $30,000 from the Historic Preservation Fund over the next two fiscal years (2012 – 2013) as proposed for architectural assistance, archaeological site protection, Board and staff training, improved technology for public access to historical records, and historic district signage.

BACKGROUND

In July 2009, the City Council established the historic preservation fund for any and all potential grants, donations, fines, penalties, or other sources of funding for the purpose of historic preservation (Attachment 1). The Comptroller was authorized to appropriate funds for local preservation programs and incentives consistent with the General Plan. At the hearing, the City

Development Services Department
1222 First Avenue, MS 512 ● San Diego, CA 92101-4155
Tel (619) 235-5200 Fax (619) 446-5499

Council further directed these monies shall come to Council through the budget process before any funds are expended. Due to staffing limitations and timing of the budget process, we are bringing this item forward separately.

The Historic Preservation Element of the City's General Plan includes a number of important incentives for historic property owners and includes a policy to create a historic preservation fund that provides a monetary source for local preservation incentives. Creating incentives for property owners is a critical component of our historic preservation plan and funding for some of these incentives can be achieved through acceptance of grants, donations and other monetary sources. As created by City Council, the historic preservation fund may pay for architectural assistance to help owners design rehabilitation or adaptive reuse plans and projects, or feasibility studies for designated buildings, structures and objects. This allows low and moderate income property owners the ability to preserve and rehabilitate their historic buildings with the guidance of professionals that they may not otherwise be able to afford. Similarly, an archaeological site protection plan may be developed through this funding source for important sites left undeveloped but without a management plan or funds may be provided for curation of significant artifacts recovered from past excavations. Funding through this source may provide for other historic preservation incentives consistent with the General Plan.

In May 2008, the Historical Resources Board established the Ad Hoc Incentives Subcommittee to explore available historic preservation incentives for San Diego. The focus of this subcommittee was to formulate recommendations to the HRB for the implementation of incentives identified in the Historic Preservation Element of the General Plan. Due to the requirement to take expenditures from the historic preservation fund to City Council for approval, a programmatic approach for potential expenditures from this fund was developed by the Subcommittee in late 2009 and early 2010. This programmatic approach included a variety of possible expenditures including an architectural assistance program, archaeological site protection, assistance to improve energy efficiency of historic buildings, CLG training, improved technology for historic surveys, use of funds for completing nomination reports, signage for historic districts, and restoration using grant funds. With staffing reductions in early 2010, the Subcommittee was disbanded and the incentives program was transferred to the Policy Subcommittee.

A more limited programmatic approach for spending a portion ($30,000) of the available funds that have accumulated in the Preservation Fund was presented to the Policy Subcommittee in May 2011. Two of the proposals related to the archaeological collections from the Presidio that had previously been discussed at the Archaeology Subcommittee. Other proposed expenditures included signs for historic districts, Certified Local Government training, technical support for public access to survey and project review data, and homeowner and public education related to appropriate treatment of historic properties. The Policy Subcommittee reviewed the revised proposal for programmatic expenditures and forwarded the item to the full HRB for a recommendation to the City Council.

ANALYSIS

The historic preservation fund currently has a balance of approximately $86,000. These funds have been generated through stipulated agreements associated with code enforcement actions. To date, no historic preservation funds have been spent. The Policy Subcommittee's recommendation for expenditure of $30,000 of historic preservation funds during the next two fiscal years (July 1, 2011 – June 30, 2013) is summarized in Attachment 3. Specific proposals are described below.

Architectural Assistance

A total of $5,000 is proposed to be used to support homeowner education for "do it yourself" maintenance and repair of designated historic properties. It is anticipated that City staff would host evening and Saturday workshops in targeted communities that would be open to public. Notification in both Spanish and English would be sent to historic property owners, other languages would be included as appropriate to a specific area. The funds would be spent on notices/mailings; staff time; outside experts related to specific topics such as, window repair; printing Preservation Briefs and other material costs. The Sherman Heights Historic District would be the first area targeted for an education session. Those properties were designated prior to the City recording resolutions and, when properties change ownership, the designation status is often not passed on. We consistently see violations of the required design guidelines and Secretary of the Interior's Standards in this area of the City, often due to a lack of knowledge about the regulations. Other areas of the City would be addressed as money and time allow.

Archaeological Site Protection

A total of $16,000 is proposed to be used to fund two studies associated with materials previously recovered from the Royal Presidio of San Diego. A research proposal for *Faunal Analysis of the San Diego Presidio Bird Bones* (Attachment 4) was prepared by Susan Arter and Aharon Sasson of the San Diego Zooarchaeology Lab at the Natural History Museum. The requested $6,000 would provide partial funding for the study. The remaining cost of the study ($9,000) has been secured from the Heller Fund. The study proposal was reviewed and approved by the Archaeology Subcommittee and the Presidio Park Council. It would document the variety and relative proportions of domestic and wild avian meat resources represented at the Presidio, chicken husbandry practices, food preparation and patterns of consumption, and whether these data reflect the ethnicity and social status of the Presidio inhabitants. Following the study, an exhibit or display for the public and/or a presentation of the study findings would be presented to the public and other scholars.

The *San Diego Presidio Collections Management Plan* (Plan; Attachment 5) was prepared by D. Seán Cárdenas, Curation and Collections Subcommittee Chair of the Presidio Park Council. Funding for Phase I Inventory Verification in the amount of $10,000 is proposed as part of the programmatic expenditures of historic preservation funds. Professionals from the Presidio Park Council and San Diego Archaeological Center would conduct the inventory verification. This proposal would provide full funding for Phase I of Plan; funding for other phases has not yet been secured. However, it is anticipated that once the inventory is complete, funding for other

phases of the Plan may become available through grants. The Plan was reviewed and approved by the Archaeology Subcommittee and the Presidio Park Council. Phase I would verify the inventory and assess its condition. The specific proposal is to conduct a condition assessment to evaluate the general condition of the collections, including condition of boxes, bags, bag labels, object labels, and box labels; organization of collection by material class separation and site number; evidence of mold, insects, pests, and dirt; presence of computer data, catalog, associated records, and previous NAGPRA inventory; and total number of boxes of artifacts and associated records, unboxed artifacts and total number of artifacts (estimate). Additionally, to conduct catalog verification, including item-by-item verification of artifacts against catalog and associated documents; identification of missing artifacts; and identification of non-cataloged artifacts. Finally to identify and document particular conservation needs. The results of this phase of the Plan would inform all future phases and be used in developing specific tasks.

Certified Local Government (CLG) Training

A total of $3,000 is proposed to fund historic preservation training, meeting CLG requirements, for HRB Members and Staff. The training would be in the form of workshops and/or seminars on important preservation topics and would be open to public at no cost. The monies would be used to fund travel expenses for out of town speakers, notices/mailings to the public, and technology or printing costs. Annual training on topics pertinent to the business of the HRB is a requirement of being a CLG.

Improved Technology

A total of $2,000 is proposed for improvement of technology to support public access to historical resources data. The monies would be used to pay for necessary staff time and software, including continued support for the City's database upgrade to CHRID. Improvements in the public's access to survey and project review data would be realized from this proposal.

Historic District Signage

A total of $4,000 is proposed for manufacture and installation of identification signs in designated historic districts. The cost of each sign manufactured by the City Store was $150 in fiscal year 2010/2011. A standard design for historic district signs was previously approved by the Policy and Design Assistance Subcommittees and signage has been installed within the Burlingame, Mission Hills and Ft. Stockton districts. It is proposed that two to four identification signs be manufactured and installed in additional historic districts. The requested funds could provide signs for the Greater Golden Hill, Sherman Heights, Talmadge Gates, Shirley Ann Place, Naval Training Center, Islenair, and newly established historic districts. These identification signs provide a sense of place to residents, support historic tourism and education, remind City workers that they are within a historic district, and help promote the City's broader historic preservation program.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is requested that the HRB recommend to the City Council the programmatic expenditure of $30,000 from the Historic Preservation Fund, as proposed.

Cathy Winterrowd
Principal Planner/HRB Liaison

CW/cw

Attachment(s):

1. City Council Resolution Creating the Historic Preservation Fund
2. Policy Subcommittee Agenda for Meeting of May 9, 2011
3. Summary of Programmatic Approach to Expenditure of Funds
4. Faunal Analysis of the San Diego Presidio Bird Bones Research Proposal
5. San Diego Presidio Collections Management Plan

CLERK'S FILE COPY

RESOLUTION NUMBER R-305067

DATE OF FINAL PASSAGE JUL 07 2009

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE COMPTROLLER TO ESTABLISH A SPECIAL INTEREST-BEARING HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND AND TO APPROPRIATE AND EXPEND FROM THE FUND CONSISTENT WITH THE GENERAL PLAN AND GENERAL PLAN ACTION PLAN.

WHEREAS, on March10, 2008, the Council of the City of San Diego adopted the General Plan establishing the long range vision and policy framework for the City's projected growth and development for the next 20 to 30 years, which includes policies for historic preservation; and

WHEREAS, General Plan Historic Preservation [GPHP] section HP-A.5 provides a policy to: "Enforce the Historical Resources Regulations and Guidelines of the Land Development Code that are aimed at identifying and preserving historical resources. Update these regulations and guidelines as needed to maintain adequate protection of historical resources;" and

WHEREAS, GPHP section HP-B.2 provides a policy to: "Promote the maintenance, restoration, and rehabilitation of historical resources through a variety of financial and development incentives. Continue to use existing programs and develop new approaches as needed. Encourage continued private ownership and utilization of historic structures through a variety of incentives;" and

WHEREAS, GPHP section HP-B.3 provides a policy to: "Create a historic preservation fund that provides a monetary source for local preservation incentives such as an architectural assistance program and archaeological site protection plan. The fund may be supported through grants, private or public donations, or other sources;" and

WHEREAS, the General Plan Action Plan [Action Plan] contains eight key elements for the implementation of the General Plan, including an Historic Preservation Element [HPE] to implement the General Plan Policies listed above; and

WHEREAS, the HPE of the Action Plan includes Action Item 2 in order to: "Establish appropriate remedies and penalties in the Land Development Code to address unlawful demolition or destruction of historical resources;" and

WHEREAS, the HPE of the Action Plan includes Action Item 5 in order to: "Establish a historic preservation fund that provides a monetary source for local preservation incentives supported through grants, private or public donations, or other sources;" and

WHEREAS, the historic preservation fund would provide an incentive to preserve or rehabilitate historic buildings by funding architectural assistance to owners of low to moderate income properties for the design of rehabilitation or adaptive reuse plans or the preparation of feasibility studies for designated historical resources; and

WHEREAS, the historic preservation fund would also fund the preparation of archaeological site protection plans to ensure that important archaeological sites will be left undeveloped and that significant artifacts will be properly curated; and

WHEREAS, this activity is not a project and is exempt from environmental review per California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines section 15060(c)(3); and

WHEREAS, under Charter section 280(a)(2) this resolution is not subject to veto by the Mayor because this matter requires the City Council to act as a quasi-judicial body and where a public hearing was required by law implicating due process rights of individuals affected by the

decision and where the Council was required by law to consider evidence at the hearing and to make legal findings based on the evidence presented;

WHEREAS, the matter was set for a public hearing on JUL 07 2009, testimony having been heard, evidence having been submitted, and the City Council having fully considered the matter and being fully advised concerning the same; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Council of the City of San Diego, as follows:

1. That the Comptroller is authorized to establish a special interest-bearing fund, titled "Historic Preservation Fund," for any and all potential grants, donations, fines, penalties, or other sources of funding for the purpose of historic preservation.

2. That the Comptroller is authorized to appropriate funds from the Historic Preservation Fund for the purpose of funding local historic preservation programs and incentives, including but not limited to, architectural assistance programs, archaeological site protection plans, or other historic preservation programs or incentives consistent with the City of San Diego General Plan and Action Plan, contingent upon certification of sufficient funds.

3. That monies shall come to Council through the budget approval process before any funds are expended.

APPROVED: JAN I. GOLDSMITH, City Attorney

By _____
Nina M. Fain
Deputy City Attorney

NMF:js
07/19/09 Rev.
Aud.Cert: N/A
Or.Dept:CPCI-Planning
R-2009-1247
MMS:9437

CITY OF SAN DIEGO HISTORICAL RESOURCES BOARD
POLICY SUBCOMMITTEE

Monday, May 9, 2011, 3:00 PM to 4:00 PM

5th Floor Large Conference Room
City Administration Building
202 C Street, San Diego, CA

The Policy Subcommittee is a subcommittee of the City of San Diego's Historical Resources Board. It is primarily composed of Historical Resources Board members who are interested in policy matters. In general, the Subcommittee is not a voting entity, but rather a forum for discussing issues and policy matters related to historic resources and their preservation. Comments at the meeting do not predispose future positions on any matter by the Historical Resources Board.

Members of the public will be allowed an opportunity to speak, for up to one minute each, at the end of the Subcommittee's discussion on an agenda item. Each member of the public is required to state their name and the organization (if any) that they represent prior to their one minute presentation.

MEETING AGENDA

1. Introductions

2. Public Comment (on matters not on the agenda)

3. Issues:
   3a. Preservation Fund. A programmatic approach for spending a portion of the available funds that have accumulated in the Preservation Fund will be presented and discussed. Two of the proposals relate to the archaeological collections from the Presidio and have previously been discussed at the Archaeology Subcommittee (implementation of the initial task discussed in the Presidio Collections Management Plan and partial funding of a Bird Bone Study.) Other proposed expenditures include signs for historic districts, Certified Local Government training, technical support for public access to survey and project review data, and homeowner and public education related to appropriate treatment of historic properties.

4. Adjourn

Next Policy Subcommittee Meeting will be on Monday, June 13, 2011 at 3:00 PM.

For more information, please contact Cathy Winterrowd by phone at (619) 235-5217 or email at cwinterrowd@sandiego.gov

Summary of Programmatic Approach to Expenditure of Funds

Historic Preservation Fund ($86,000)

In July 2009, the City Council established this fund for any and all potential grants, donations, fines, penalties, or other sources of funding for the purpose of historic preservation. The Comptroller was authorized to appropriate funds from the Historic Preservation Fund for the local preservation programs and incentives consistent with the General Plan. These monies shall come to Council through the budget process before any funds are expended.

Programmatic Approach to Expenditure of Funds ($30,000 total over two years FY12 and FY13)

1. Architectural assistance ($5,000)
    a. Homeowner education for "do it yourself" maintenance and repair for designated historic properties
        i. Evening and Saturday workshops open to public
        ii. Notices/mailings; staff time; outside experts (window repair); printing Preservation Briefs or other materials
2. Archaeological site protection ($16,000)
    a. Bird Bone Study for Presidio ($6,000)
        i. San Diego Zooarchaeology Lab at Natural History Museum
        ii. Provides partial funding for study; other funding source has been secured ($9,000 from the Heller Fund)
        iii. Study approved by Archaeology Subcommittee and Presidio Park Council
        iv. Document variety and relative proportions of domestic and wild avian meat resources represented at the Presidio, chicken husbandry practices, food preparation and patterns of consumption, and whether these data reflect the ethnicity and social status of the Presidion inhabitants. Prepare an exhibit or display for the public and/or present findings of study to public and scholars.
    b. Presidio Collections Management Plan – Phase I ($10,000)
        i. Presidio Park Council and San Diego Archaeological Center
        ii. Provides full funding for Phase I of Plan; funding for other phases has not been secured

iii. Plan approved by Archaeology Subcommittee and Presidio Park Council

iv. Verify Inventory. Conduct a condition assessment to evaluate the general condition of the collections, including condition of boxes, bags, bag labels, object labels, and box labels; organization of collection by material class separation and site number; evidence of mold, insects, pests, and dirt; presence of computer data, catalog, associated records, and previous NAGPRA inventory; and total number of boxes of artifacts and associated records, unboxed artifacts and total number of artifacts (estimate). Conduct catalog verification, including item-by-item verification of artifacts against catalog and associated documents; identification of missing artifacts; and identification of non-cataloged artifacts. Identify and document particular conservation needs.

3. CLG training for HRB Members and Staff ($3,000)
    a. Workshop/seminar open to public at no cost
        i. Speakers' travel expenses, notices/mailings
4. Improved technology for public access to historical resources data ($2,000)
    a. Staff time and software needs
    b. Survey and project review data accessible to the public
5. District signage ($4,000)
    a. $150 each (FY11) City Store manufacture
    b. Standard design approved by Policy/DAS and already within Burlingame, Mission Hills and Ft. Stockton
    c. Two to four per historic district: Greater Golden Hill, Sherman Heights, Talmadge Gates, Shirley Ann Place, Naval Training Center, Islenair, and newly established districts

SAN DIEGO ZOOARCHAEOLOGY LABORATORY
P.O. Box 121390, San Diego, CA 92112-1390
Phone: (619)255-0235
http://new.sdnhm.org/research/san-diego-zooarchaeology-lab

Faunal Analysis of the San Diego Presidio Bird Bones

Research Proposal

Susan Arter and Aharon Sasson

Introduction

The San Diego Zooarchaeology Lab, located at The San Diego Natural History Museum, has offered its services to analyze a partial sample of bird bones recovered from excavations at the San Diego Presidio.

The analysis will be carried out by Susan Arter (M.A.) and Aharon Sasson (Ph.D.). The current bone sample includes 78 bags. Two-thirds of the sample (n=47) originated from two archaeological proveniences- the North Wing and Gateway Mesa deposits. Additional proveniences include the North-East Corner and the South Gate among others. The 78 bone bags do not represent all bird remains excavated from the Presidio to date. With that said, and providing the archaeological deposits from which they came are contextually secure, the bird remains should provide useful information about the lifeways of the inhabitants. This proposal outlines the study of the bird bones from the San Diego Presidio.

Project Significance

The San Diego Presidio represents the first European settlement on the coast of what is now the western United States. Efforts to establish the first Spanish military settlement in Alta California included importation of various domestic livestock. Included among the San Diego Presidion seed-stock were cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs (Cheever 1983). To the best of our knowledge, the only zooarchaeological studies carried out on Presidio deposits are Cheever's analysis of sheep and cattle bones (Cheever 1983), and a preliminary study of fish remains (Chase and Roeder in preparation).

The current study provides an opportunity to document several data sets. Among these are the variety and relative proportions of domestic and wild avian meat resources represented at the Presidio, chicken husbandry practices, food preparation and patterns of consumption, and whether these data reflect the ethnicity and social status of the Presidio inhabitants.

With these data sets in mind, two interpretive objectives are proposed here. The first is a comparison between the two main proveniences represented by the bird bone samples, the Gateway Mesa and North Wing deposits. The second objective focuses on bird remains from specific North Wing living quarters. These contexts were securely encapsulated beneath fallen roof tiles (Jack Williams: pers.comm.) and provide a unique opportunity to examine ethnic markers associated with the relative proportions of domesticated fowl versus wild species consumed, household chicken husbandry practices, and most notably variations in butchering techniques.

Considering the sample for the analysis remains at its current size (i.e., 78 bags), this study should be considered as a pilot study for a more comprehensive zooarchaeological analysis of all faunal remains recovered from the Presidio.

Results of the current study will be provided in a written report to the City of San Diego and The Heller Fund, the latter providing the majority of funding for this project. Moreover, the data will be shared in professional meetings, and submitted for publication in a professional journal if data allow.

Research Methods

Quantification

Two basic quantification methods will be used in this study. The NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) is the most common quantification method used in zooarchaeological studies (Grayson: 17-34; Reitz and Wing: 191-202). It represents the total number of skeletal elements identified to species (e.g., California quail, domestic chicken, sheep). The MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) is the minimum quantity of individuals represented for each species. It is based upon the quantification of most prevalent side (right or left) of the most common body element recovered for each species identified.

Data Collection

1. Specimens will be identified to species, skeletal element, and side (left or right). Fragments of limb bones unidentifiable to species will be recorded as large, medium, or small bird, and assigned to an articular end (distal or proximal) or shaft
2. Skeletal elements will be aged and sexed when applicable.
3. Evidence for modifications of bones such as burn, cut (or chopping) and gnawing marks will be inspected using a magnifying lens (X5)
4. Skeletal elements will be measured (when applicable)

5. A preservation percentage will be recorded for each specimen identified to species. For instance, half of a distal bird humerus will receive a value of one NISP and a preservation value of 50 percent
6. Partly identified specimens, those unidentified to species or body element, will be assigned to size-categories. Small birds represent song birds, medium birds represent quail or pigeon size, and large birds represent duck to pelican size
7. The zooarchaeological study will be conducted at the San Diego Zooarchaeology Lab, using a reference collection located in the Department of Birds and Mammals. Anatomical atlases of various species may also be consulted (Schmid 1972; Cohen and Serjeanston 1996; Olsen 1979; Wolniewicz 2001; Gilbert et al 1985; Howard 929; Serjeantson 2009). Atlases and reference books on modern birds will be used to identify bird ranges and habitats (Unitt 2004)
8. Specimens of interest will be photographed by the authors.
9. No destructive study will be conducted.

Description of the Study

As noted above two research objectives are recommended: an intra-site comparison between the Gateway Mesa and North Wing, and focus upon the North Wing living quarters. Zooarchaeological finds are commonly employed for defining social stratification (Ervynck et al. 2003). The Presidio housed military and civilian occupants, representing diverse social and cultural backgrounds, who shared resources and housing within this walled compound (Cheever 1983: 56). The study of the Presidio bird remains may provide an excellent case study for identifying social groups through zooarchaeological parameters. The primary zooarchaeological criteria to be employed are the relative proportion of domestic versus wild birds, their body-part representation, age and sex profiles, and butchery analysis. These data should reflect husbandry practices

and exploitation of avian meat. Spatial analysis may further highlight differences in avian exploitation within the North Wing or between the North Wing and Gateway Mesa. In addition, metric analysis of the Presidio chicken remains will serve as baseline documentation of early breeds of chicken in Alta California.

Upon completion of the analysis, a written report, digital documentation of all recorded data, and a catalogue of the bird bone specimens will be provided to The City of San Diego's Presidio Park Council, the Heller Fund, and any additional organizations or donors providing financial support for this study.

Prospective Study of the Presidio Bird Remains

Given the study goals presented above, and depending on the funding for the zooarchaeological study (see finance section below), we recommend that additional bird remains be retrieved from the Gateway Mesa and North Wing recovered deposits. A larger bone sample will allow more accurate cultural interpretation. We also recommend that a comprehensive study of all Presidio faunal remains be conducted and incorporated with past and present studies. Only an inclusive study of all faunal remains recovered from contextually secure Presidio deposits will provide thorough insights regarding the diet, lifeways, ethnicity, and socio-economy of the Presidio inhabitants.

Timeline

San Diego Zooarchaeology Lab is able to initiate study of the Presidio bird bone collection by late March 2011. The final report, digital catalogue of the specimens, and analytical data will be provided to The City of San Diego within four months, and after a

signed agreement has been established between the City of San Diego and the San Diego Zooarchaeology Lab.

Estimates Costs

Based on our scan of the 78 bags containing faunal remains, we estimate the present study will require $9,000. This estimate includes data collection and analyses (see research methods), data syntheses, catalogue of all specimens studied, photographs of specimens of interest, and report preparation.

Documenting Appropriate Chain of Custody and Protections

The integrity, security, and custody of the Presidio bird bone assemblage is of paramount concern. As such, prior to the collection's temporary transfer from the City Archaeology Laboratory to The San Diego Natural History Museum, the bone assemblage will be weighed before leaving the building and will be weighed upon its return. Further, Park and Recreation personnel may compare the sample bags against the inventory list generated by Arter and Sasson on December 30th, 2010 both prior to the transfer and upon their return. Upon arrival to the SDNHM, a temporary Accessions Invoice Form documenting date of receipt and contents of the assemblage will be filed by the SDNHM Registrar Margie Dykens to record the temporary transfer of the assemblage (see attached form) from the City to the Museum. Moreover, no destructive studies will be undertaken on any specimens.

Methods of Temporary Storage in a Secure Location

The Presidio bird bone assemblage will remain within The San Diego Zooarchaeology Laboratory housed in the Department of Birds and Mammals for the duration of the study

until its return to the City, not to exceed four months. To gain access to the Zooarchaeology Lab, an electronic key card is required for two locked doors, one into the Department of Birds and Mammals, and another into the Zooarchaeology laboratory where the comparative collections are housed. Only museum staff and Research Associates are permitted access to the collections without supervision. The assemblage will remain under the direct care of Susan Arter and Aharon Sasson during the period of analysis.

Inspection and Investigation by City Parks and Recreation Personnel

City Park and Recreation Department staff is welcome to visit the Zooarchaeology Laboratory at any time during business hours, to inspect the laboratory and storage space where the Presidio collection will be temporarily housed. Telephone numbers for the Department of Birds and Mammals, Arter, and Sasson are listed below should City staff wish to contact us for on-site inspection.

Department of Birds and Mammals, SDNHM (619) 255-0235
Curator: Phil Unitt
Susan Arter (858) 245-4258
Aharon Sasson (858) 530-0062

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SAN DIEGO PRESIDIO
COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT PLAN

On May 14, 1769, the Portola-Serra land and sea expeditions joined together and established the Presidio Reál de San Diego (Royal Presidio of San Diego), the first permanent European settlement on the Pacific Coast of the present-day United States, on a bluff overlooking the Kumeyaay village of Kosa'ii (Cosoy). Fray Junípero Serra founded the Mission of San Diego de Alcalá, the first of the California missions. The Presidio served as a base for exploring expeditions into the interior and as the military headquarters for Southern California (Luksic and Kendziorski 1999). The site of the Presidio is located in Presidio Park, which is owned by the City and administered through the Park and Recreation Department. The Presidio site was designated a National Historic Landmark on October 9, 1960 and listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP No. 66000226) on October 15, 1966. The Presidio site is California State Historic Landmark No. 59 and City of San Diego Historical Site No. 4. The City is committed to preserving the site of the Presidio and the excavated artifacts as a cultural resource of national significance.

The purpose of this San Diego Presidio Collections Management Plan (hereafter Collections Management Plan) is to provide a phased management plan for the inventory, cataloging and preservation of the artifacts excavated from the Presidio site over the last 90 years, so that the collections can allow for retrieval of specific artifacts or artifact classes and be available to the public for education and research.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESIDIO COLLECTIONS

Since 1920, almost 90 years of excavations have taken place at the Presidio. The various collections excavated at the Presidio are referred to by the name of the Principal Investigators – the Broell Collection, Ezell Collection[1], Barbolla Collection, Bartel Collection, and Williams Collection.

Existing Collections

Broell Collection (1920-40)

Percy Broell conducted excavations at the Presidio during a time when archaeology lacked scientific rigor, and he was not trained in excavation techniques. The artifacts from his random digging have been placed in boxes of various sizes and shapes and lack exact provenience information. Artifact location information is general, such as "north wing" or "south mound." Lists of the artifacts were compiled by Broell. These artifacts will need the most work to bring them up to current professional standards and to make them archivally sound.

Diane Barbolla Collection (1976-83)

Diane Barbolla excavated the Gateway/West Wing of the Presidio. Artifacts from the Barbolla Collection consist of Chinese, French, English, Mexican/Spanish, and Native American ceramics. She published a report on the Majolica ceramics recovered in *The Journal of San Diego History* (2009). Her excavations also produced children's toys (a toy cannon with two balls) and game pieces; worked shell beads; personal items such as jewelry, metal and shell buttons, and belt buckles; building hardware, such as drawer pulls, lock sets, and hinges; glass pieces; and many Native American stone tools. The artifacts demonstrate the variety of activities performed by two vastly different cultural groups at the Presidio. The total number of artifacts, which does not include shells or animal bones, is over 15,000. All of the artifacts were cataloged by Diane Barbolla and the information stored on floppy computer disks. When

[1]N.B.: Dr. Paul Ezell excavated the Chapel/South Wing of the Presidio. The Ezell Collection is currently housed at San Diego State University (SDSU) and has been rehabilitated with a previous grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (The Spanish Colonial Mission Virtual Museum ED-21139-98) and is not included in the scope of this management plan.

transferred to the City, the collection was stored in 100 bankers' boxes. The Barbolla Collection includes about seven boxes of field notes, catalogs, and reports.

Brad Bartel Collection (1987-90)

Dr. Brad Bartel conducted the first methodical excavation of the north wing of the Presidio. Bartel published a final report of his excavations in *The Journal of San Diego History* (1991). This report gave a detailed documentation of the artifacts recovered by broad artifact categories. Based on excavation of nine units over several years, the total number of artifacts was 32,289. Ceramics constituted 89%, glass 6.2%, metal objects 3.1%, stone objects 0.6%, and modern items 1% of the total. Not included in these numbers were "thousands of bone and shell" artifacts (Bartel 1991). The majority of ceramics (86.1%) were Native American, with English ceramics next at 5.1%, Majolica at 4.1%, and Chinese ceramics at 2.4%. Metal artifacts included buttons, munitions and gun parts, needles, hardware, and personal items, such as earrings and finger rings. The glass was determined to be the result of three to four dozen broken objects, and some window glass. Two bone tools were recovered. One was a bone awl used in basket making and the other was an incised decorative handle to some type of eating utensil. Evidence of Native American activities included flaked stone tools, stone beads, stone bowls, and grinding equipment. One unit was used as a test for examination of the animal bone. Over 4,000 pieces of bone were recovered. When identified, 25% of the bone was from cattle, 26% from fish, 12% from bird species, 5% from sheep, 5% from rabbit, 3% from deer, and 24% from rodents. Bartel noted the absence of pig bones.

While the Bartel artifacts appear to fall into the same material classes as those from the Broell, Barbolla and Williams excavations, unlike the other collections, Native American items dominate. This is important in the overall interpretation of the site, and significant to the many Native American descendants still living in San Diego County.

Jack Williams Collection (1992-98)

Dr. Jack Williams further expanded the excavation of the north wing of the Presidio. The Williams excavation produced 27 volumes (three-ring binders, three inches thick) of catalog sheets. Architectural reconstruction and collection of historic documentation were the foci for the Williams excavations (Williams 1997). Consequently, details about recovered artifacts have not been reported. However, all artifacts have been cataloged and provenience information in the form of maps provides important documentation of this excavation. Artifacts from the Williams excavation consist of household items, including a large number of ceramics (Chinese, French, English, and Spanish/Mexican), glass, metal, seashells, animal bone, and a variety of munitions. The amount of area excavated by Williams far exceeds that excavated by Barbolla or Bartel. The total number of boxes of artifacts from the Williams excavation alone was close to 300, containing about 200,000 artifacts. In addition, another 20 linear feet of paper documentation exists.

Physical Description of the Presidio Collections

In total, over 250,000 artifacts have been excavated by these four excavation projects at the San Diego Presidio. Material classes include Native American ceramics and lithics, historic ceramics (American, English, Chinese, Japanese, and Spanish Colonial wares), beads, buttons, textiles, jewelry, religions articles, miscellaneous metal items, glass, plaster, wood, and burial materials, such as crosses, coffin nails, and wood. A rich assemblage of faunal material, primarily shell and animal bone, is also included in the collection. Copper earrings, shell buttons and beads, and a bone crochet hook in pristine condition indicate a strong female presence. Chinese ceramics from the Ming Dynasty period were excavated during the Barbolla project. There are numerous religious medals, crosses and crucifixes in the collections.

The Presidio collections are currently stored in the basement of the Balboa Park Administration Building, which does not meet Secretary of Interior standards for curation. After transfer to the City, the Barbolla

Collection was repackaged to stabilize the collection. During stabilization, the fish bone and bird bone were removed for analysis. Mark Roeder (2010) conducted analysis of the fish bone and Susan Arter and Aharon Sasson of the San Diego Zooarchaeology Lab at the Natural History Museum are proposing to analyze the bird bone. Portions of the Barbolla, Bartel and Williams Collections were consolidated into 100 boxes. There are an additional 49 boxes containing the Barbolla Collection, 41 boxes containing the Bartel Collection and 140 boxes containing the Williams Collection. None of the collections are organized or documented in their present location to allow for retrieval of specific artifacts or artifact classes; thus, the collections are unavailable for education or research. The City is anxious to remedy this situation.

NAGPRA Considerations

The artifacts addressed in this management plan were excavated before implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Human remains from over 100 individuals were recovered during the 1965-76 Ezell excavations. Some of these human remains were clearly identified as being Native American. A large number of human bones (no documentation exists as to exact numbers) were reburied within the Presidio, when the Chapel excavation units were backfilled. Human remains from approximately 14 individuals were discovered at SDSU during an inventory for NAGPRA. The Native American human remains are currently in the repatriation process between SDSU and local tribes.

While not expected, the possibility exists that human remains may be found among the artifacts in the collections addressed in this management plan. A NAGPRA Inventory will be conducted on all the boxes as part of the inventory process. The presence or absence of human remains, funerary items and objects of cultural patrimony is of special concern to the many living Native American descendants of Presidio residents. The City is committed to carry out repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA.

METHODS AND STANDARDS

The City, working through the Presidio Park Council and the Historical Resources Board, will work with the San Diego Archaeological Center (SDAC) in the management of artifacts from the Presidio. A letter of commitment from the SDAC is attached. The City and SDAC will maintain the Presidio Collections in accordance with "The Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR Part 79); the National Park Service *Museum Handbook*, Part I, Museum Collections; culturally affiliated Native American and ethnic group advice; professional museum and archival practices; and any other relevant and appropriate recommendations as to the care of archaeological collections and archives in order to prevent degradation of collections by human or environmental factors. In addition, for those collections which were excavated before the adoption of NAGPRA, a NAGPRA Inventory will be prepared and efforts to repatriate relevant objects will take place.

Implementation of the Collections Management Plan will be in three phases. Each phase will be conducted under the direction of the Principal Investigator, in consultation with appropriate City staff from Development Services, Park and Recreation and Historical Resources Board. Each phase will be started once funds are available to complete the phase. Original field notes, catalog sheets, catalog cards, bag labels, and other materials will be preserved. Specific information concerning methods for inventory verification, historic and ethnohistoric documentation improvement, collection cataloging, NAGPRA inventory, archival packaging, curation, and interpretive plan preparation are described below.

Phase I

Verify Inventory

1) Conduct a condition assessment to evaluate the general condition of the collections, including:
   a) condition of boxes, bags, bag labels, object labels, and box labels;
   b) organization of collection by material class separation and site number;
   c) evidence of mold, insects, pests, and dirt;
   d) presence of computer data, catalog, associated records, and previous NAGPRA inventory; and
   e) total number of boxes of artifacts and associated records, unboxed artifacts and total number of artifacts (estimate).

2) Conduct catalog verification, including:
   a) item-by-item verification of artifacts against catalog and associated documents;
   b) identification of missing artifacts; and
   c) identification of non-cataloged artifacts.

3) Identify and document particular conservation needs.

This phase of the management plan is expected to take place in the basement of the Balboa Park Administration Building.

Improve Historic/Ethnohistoric Documentation

1) Develop a system of consistent artifact terms that can be used for all the collections;

2) Develop a coded cataloguing system based on those terms that can be easily learned and implemented on a computer; and

3) Implement a program to train volunteers in the use of the code sheets and database program.

The catalogs from the individual Presidio excavations were completed by different people, under different methodological and theoretical practices. The result is four separate catalogs without sufficient detail to provide research level access to the material. To assure this level of accessibility, artifact classifications will be updated to current professional standards to establish a unifying level of control. Consultants meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards will examine the historic and ethnohistoric components of the Presidio collections to improve the documentation of the catalog in accordance with current theory and knowledge.

Catalog information from the four separate excavation episodes with standardized language will be computerized using a Microsoft Access format.

The artifacts will be classified according to material class (e.g., chipped stone, groundstone, ceramics, glass, metal, bone, shell, etc.). Within each group they will be identified as to item, type, material, identifying marks, manufacture date, quantity, weight, and references used to identify the artifacts. Each category in the catalog will be assigned a code number. Catalog entries will be made in a computer using a database program. Each entry will consist of the appropriate code number and the written term.

Code sheets will be printed so that technicians and volunteers can quickly identify the correct entry sequence for each artifact. Artifacts in each material class will be quantified by estimated minimum number of items/or and weight. There will be no attempt to identify species of animal bone or shell. Bulk items such as concrete, building items, brick fragments, window glass, and tile are usually so fragmented that estimated minimum numbers cannot be calculated and in many cases would be inappropriate. These artifact types will be quantified by weight only. With this classification method the

artifact assemblages can be analyzed by functional activity groups, so that changes in activity patterns can be studied, and still provide a method of conducting analysis of smaller artifact such as, for example, European ceramics, bottle glass, military items, faunal material, or clothing items.

Volunteers will be trained in accurate artifact identification with the development of "sherd boards" on which physical samples of artifact types are displayed and identified, and with manuals in which different artifact types, identification marks and other identifying attributers are illustrated.

Periodic review during the cataloguing process will ensure that identification is accurate. Additional information and training will be provided as needed, along with personal expert identification of unusual or hard-to-identify items.

Phase II

Catalog Collections

1) Catalog collections according to standardized and improved nomenclature;
2) Enter catalog on computer database;
3) Organize collections according to location, material class, item, type, and material type;
4) Prepare inventory of each box for ease in locating individual artifacts; and
5) Assign a unique number to each box and unboxed artifact.

Because of the SDAC staff's expertise, it may be more efficient to work with some material classes at the Center.

Conduct NAGPRA Inventory

1) Assess collections for items which may be subject to NAGPRA, including human remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony;
2) Prepare a summary of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony for distribution by the City;
3) Prepare an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects for distribution by the City; and
4) Facilitate Native American consultations.

Archival Packaging

1) Replace boxes, bags, bag labels, and object labels with archival-quality materials;
2) Copy associated documents onto acid-free paper and place in archival-quality boxes; and
3) Place large documents, photographs, maps and other large-format associated documents in appropriate archival-quality containers; and
4) Label boxes and objects for curation.

Phase III

Curation

The City may:

1) Rehabilitate the basement of the Balboa Park Administration Building to meet Secretary of Interior standards for curation <u>or</u> arrange for permanent curation of the collections at the SDAC;
2) Consider requests for use of the collections;
3) Provide assistance in use of collections, including access, processing loans, retrieval, and replacement of artifacts;
4) Consider requests to transfer or repatriate any collections (material remains or associated records);

5) Provide management in emergency situations;
6) Provide security for collections; and
7) Observe suggestions and advice concerning access, handling, storage, inspection, inventory, cleaning, conserving, labeling and exhibition of archaeological artifacts in consultation with affiliated Native American and descendant groups.

Phase IV

Interpretive Plan

Create a written Interpretive Plan about the collections for a museum-based learning program at the Serra Museum and for offsite education.

PLAN OF WORK

All phases of work will be conducted under the direction of the Principal Investigator and in consultation with appropriate City staff from Development Services, Park and Recreation, and Historical Resources Board.

Phase I

Verify Inventory

SDAC personnel will conduct inventory verification with available documentation to confirm the completeness of each collection. Inventory verification will be accomplished during Months 1-3 of the plan.

Improve Historic/Ethnohistoric Documentation

SDAC personnel and consultants meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards will improve, standardize and expand artifact identification in accordance with the current level of knowledge during Months 1-3 of the plan.

Phase II

Catalog Collections

SDAC personnel will implement an organizational system to increase accessibility of the collections during Months 4-18 of the plan.

Conduct NAGPRA Evaluation

SDAC personnel and Native American advisors will review the collections to locate and identify human remains, funerary items and objects of cultural patrimony which might be present in the collections during Months 4-18 of the plan.

Archival Packaging

SDAC personnel will prepare the collection for curation using archival-quality packaging during Months 17-18 of the plan.

Phase III

Curation

It is anticipated that the City may rehabilitate the basement of the Balboa Park Administration Building to meet Secretary of Interior standards for curation or arrange for permanent curation of the collections at the SDAC during Months 4-18 of the Plan.

Phase IV

Prepare Interpretive Plan

SDAC personnel and consultants meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards will create a written Interpretive Plan about the collections in Months 19-24 of the plan.

Plan of Work Chart

Tasks	**Months1-3**	**Months 4-18**	**Months 19-24**
Phase I			
Phase II			
Phase III			
Phase IV			

Each phase of the management plan will not be undertaken until funds are available to complete the phase.

STAFFING

D. Seán Cárdenas, RPA, Principal Investigator

Seán Cárdenas received a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of Chicago and a M.A. Equivalency and A.B.D. in Anthropology from Southern Illinois University-Carbondale. As a Registered Professional Archaeologist with over 30 years of experience in southern California, he brings an understanding of cataloging systems, laboratory analysis and curation issues. Mr. Cárdenas is chair of the Curation and Collections Subcommittee of the San Diego Presidio Park Council and will devote approximately 40% of his time toward direct oversight of the Collections Management Plan, working as an unpaid volunteer.

Cindy Stankowski, SDAC Center Director

Cindy Stankowski received a B.A. *summa cum laude* in Anthropology from San Diego State University and a M.A. in Museum Studies from San Francisco State University. She brings an understanding of curation issues and museum management to SDAC. Cindy has led symposia on curation throughout the state and assists local cultural resource management firms in archival-quality collection preparation. Ms. Stankowski will devote approximately 15% of her time toward coordination of the Collections Management Plan.

Adolfo Muniz, Ph. D., SDAC Collections Manager

Dr. Muniz (Ph.D. 2007, University of California, San Diego) is an archaeologist and researcher currently working on material from California, Southern Jordan and India. Since 2007, he has served as Adjunct Professor and Lecturer in Anthropology at California State University, San Marcos and at UCSD. His research has been published in edited volumes and journals including Journal of Arid Lands, SAA Archaeological Record, ADAJ, and BASOR. Muniz's interests include the evolution of complex societies, human impact on the environment, zooarchaeology, ethnoarchaeology and the application of digital methods in archaeology. His work has been funded through various grants including the American Center of Oriental Research, the Kress Foundation, and the University of California. Collections technicians, trained student interns and community volunteers perform collections management procedures under the direct supervision of the Collections Manager. Dr. Muniz will devote approximately 20% of his time toward coordination of the Collections Management Plan.

Collections Processing Technicians

The SDAC trains and supervises collections processing technicians, student interns, graduate students and interested members of the public to participate in the preservation of our cultural resources. Implementation of the Collections Management Plan will focus on volunteer labor. Area colleges and universities will be contacted to arrange student internships.

Community Volunteers

An important resource in the implementation of this plan will be the dynamic volunteer program within the City of San Diego Park and Recreation Department. Individual park rangers spend a significant amount of their time identifying volunteers and deploying them to the benefit of each park. Volunteer labor has been used before during excavations and as part of the reburial process of the most recent excavations. However, the City has never had an active volunteer program at Presidio Park. With interpretation as a significant component of this ranger's job description, organization of volunteers to assist with the archival packaging will be an important part of this management plan. A student intern program will be aggressively pursued with local colleges and universities.

DISSEMINATION

The Collections Management Plan will return an important cultural resource to the community. Artifacts and documents will be organized, accessible and stabilized for long-term curation. Improved intellectual documentation of the collections will give us a more comprehensive and accurate understanding of the lives of the people who lived at the Presidio. An Interpretive Plan will make this information available for present and future generations.

Collection Status

At the conclusion of the Collections Management Plan the status of the artifact collections and related documentation will be as follows:

- The artifacts and documentation from the various excavations will be physically located in the basement of the Balboa Park Administration Building <u>or</u> at the SDAC.
- The completeness of each collection will be verified and documented.
- Reevaluation and identification of artifacts in accordance with current expert opinion will be documented.
- Evaluation for NAGPRA related objects will be completed.
- Artifacts and associated documents will be in archivally sound condition.
- Artifacts and associated documents will be organized, documented and computerized for immediate accessibility.

- Artifacts and associated documents will be curated in accordance with "The Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (36 CFR Part 79), the National Park Service *Museum Handbook*, Part I, Museum Collections, culturally affiliated Native American group advice, descendant group advice, professional museum and archival practices, and any other relevant and appropriate recommendations as to the care of archaeological collections and archives in order to prevent degradation of collections by human or environmental factors.
- Use of the artifacts and documentation will be encouraged.

Improved Documentation

At the completion of the Collections Management Plan, the entire artifact collection catalog will be standardized and a unifying level of intellectual control established. Artifact documentation will be improved, expanded and organized in accordance with the current level of knowledge. All catalog information will be computerized using a Microsoft Access format.

Museum-Based Interpretive Plan

At the completion of the Collections Management Plan, the improved intellectual documentation will be used to create an Interpretive Plan for a museum-based learning program at the Serra Museum and for offsite education.

The Serra museum is scheduled to be refitted with new exhibits about the history of the Presidio and San Diego. In accordance with artifact stability and presence, specific artifacts or groups of artifacts will be selected for the development of exhibits and study themes relevant to selected artifacts. For example, Chinese trade porcelains, Majolica wares, English and American wares, and Native American pottery might be chosen to illustrate and compare the varying manufacturing techniques of each culture, or the cultural values implicit in each ceramic type.

Artifacts and information can also be assembled into discrete theme-related study units to be used onsite by students visiting the museum or offsite in the classrooms. Each study unit would consist of an instructional guide for teachers, study booklets for students, and a boxed kit containing the associated artifacts. This approach has been successfully used in a curriculum package entitled "Ancient Encinitas, Archaeology at the Air Field Site," prepared for the Encinitas Union School District. For the proposed Collections Management Plan, this approach would be modified to include two target audiences, Grades 4-6 and Grades 7-12, with separate instructional materials prepared for each.

After 230 years, the history of each of the founding cultures of San Diego can be shared with the public.

FUNDING

Estimated Cost

Phase I	$ 10,000
Phase II	$ 40,000
Phase III (330 boxes)	$231,000
Phase IV	$ 10,000
Contingency	$ 9,000
Grand Total	$300,000

City of San Diego Historic Preservation Fund

Upon approval of the Collections Management Plan, the San Diego Presidio Park Council will apply for a $10,000 grant from the City's Historic Preservation Fund to conduct the verification process.

Grants

A review of federal, state and local funding organizations will be conducted to identify potential funding sources. Grant proposals will be prepared and submitted to appropriate organizations.

Others

Funding will be solicited from the Natural History Museum and San Diego Museum of Man.

Donations will be solicited from the archaeological community and private individuals.

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