

Clairemont Community Plan Update

DRAFT
Cultural Resources Constraints
& Sensitivity Analyses

June 2020 | SDD-36.09

Prepared for:

**City of San Diego
Planning Department**
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San Diego, CA 92123

Prepared by:



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National Archaeological Database Information

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New Sites: N/A

Updated Sites: N/A

USGS Quad: La Jolla 7.5' Quadrangle

Acreage: Approximately 8,500 acres

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
AMSL	above mean sea level
BP	before present
Ca.	circa
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CPU	Community Plan Update
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
I-	Interstate
MCAS	Marine Corps Air Station
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PEIR	Programmatic Environmental Impact Report
SB	Senate Bill
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SR	State Route
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
TUA	Traditional Use Area
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) was contracted by the City of San Diego (City) to conduct a constraints analysis and resources sensitivity analysis for archaeological resources and Tribal Cultural Resources for the community of Clairemont, San Diego County, California, in support of the Clairemont Community Plan Update (CPU) and its Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR). A cultural resources study including a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and review of existing documentation was completed for the Clairemont Community Planning Area.

The records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), on file at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), indicated that 101 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted, and a total of 155 cultural resources have been previously identified, within the Clairemont CPU area, or study area. These include 10 prehistoric archaeological resources (eight archaeological sites and two isolates), one historic archaeological resource, two multi-component archaeological resources, and 141 resources recorded as historic buildings or structures. In addition, one resource, P-37-034101, is on file at the SCIC as located in the study area; however, according to the sketch map provided with the site record form, the resource was recorded in the Tijuana River area of the County.

The prehistoric resources documented within the study area consist of marine shell and/or lithic artifact scatters and two prehistoric isolates. The historic archaeological resources include a foundation and trash scatters. The archaeological resources are primarily located along the periphery of the study area, within canyons.

A search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File was returned with positive results for the study area. The NAHC provided a list of local tribal representatives and other interested parties, to whom outreach was conducted.

The majority of cultural sensitivity of the CPU area was assessed as low, based on the records search, the Sacred Lands File search, and the amount of modern development that has occurred within the Clairemont Community Planning Area. Undeveloped areas within or near the canyons contain a moderate sensitivity for archaeological resources, with the bottoms of the major canyons, where young alluvial flood-plain deposits are present, containing a high sensitivity.

Prior to any future projects that could directly affect an archaeological resource, steps should be taken to determine (1) the presence of archaeological resources and (2) the appropriate mitigation for any significant resources that may be impacted. According to the City's Historical Resources Guidelines (City 2001), for Purposes of Environmental Review (in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act), cultural resource surveys are required under the following circumstances:

Archaeological surveys are required when development is proposed on previously undeveloped parcels, when a known resource is identified on site or within a one-mile radius, when a previous survey is more than five years old if the potential for resources exists, or based on a site visit by a qualified consultant or knowledgeable City staff.

In addition, participation of the local Native American community is crucial to the effective identification and protection of cultural resources, in accordance with the Historical Resources Guidelines, Native American participation is required for all levels of future investigations in the community, including those areas that have been previously developed. In areas that have been previously developed, additional ground-disturbing activities may require further evaluation and/or monitoring.

Tribal consultation notification in accordance with Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) for the CPU was initiated by the City of San Diego on May 22, 2020. Tribal consultation in accordance with Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) will be initiated by the City with Mr. Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources from the Lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel and Ms. Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) from the Jamul Indian Village. This report, as well as confidential data, will be provided to tribal representatives, as requested, to assist with their review determine if the CPU area contains any Tribal Cultural Resources or areas of tribal importance which would require further evaluation or special consideration during the environmental review process. The results of the consultation will be included in the final report.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) completed a constraints analysis and resources sensitivity analysis for archaeological resources and Tribal Cultural Resources for the community of Clairemont, San Diego, California in support of the Clairemont Community Plan Update (CPU) and its Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR). This report documents the existing cultural resources located within the Clairemont Community Planning Area (study area) and identifies the cultural resources sensitivity for the CPU.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Clairemont is located in the north-central portion of the City of San Diego (City), in San Diego County (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The study area is located within the Pueblo Lands of San Diego Land Grant, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' La Jolla quadrangle (Figure 2, *USGS Topography*). The CPU area encompasses approximately 8,500 acres and is bounded by State Route (SR) 52 on the north, Interstate (I-) 805 and SR 163 on the east, I-5 on the west, and the southern boundary lies just north of Friars Road (Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph*). Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar is situated to the northeast of the study area, the community of University City to the north, the community of Kearney Mesa to the east, the community of Linda Vista to the south, and the communities of La Jolla, Mission Beach and Pacific Beach to the west.

Clairemont is one of the first post-World War II suburban developments in the City of San Diego, with many of its homes built in the 1950s and 1960s. Developed areas of Clairemont occur primarily atop mesas punctuated by several major canyon systems, including Tecolote Canyon that traverses the center of the CPU area, San Clemente Canyon in the north, and Stevenson Canyon in the west portion of the CPU area.

Clairemont is predominantly comprised of single-family residential neighborhoods. Several community and neighborhood-serving commercial centers are located at the intersections of major transportation corridors, such as Clairemont Drive and Clairemont Mesa Boulevard, as well as Balboa Avenue and Genesee Avenue. Smaller pockets of commercial development are interspersed throughout the community and within corridors along Morena Boulevard and Clairemont Mesa Boulevard.

Transit service currently consists of a number of local and express bus lines. The Mid-Coast Trolley, now under construction, will extend the Blue Line Trolley from Downtown San Diego to the Clairemont community and beyond to the University City community.

The CPU is a comprehensive update to the current community plan, which was adopted in 1989 and most recently amended in March 2020 (City 2020a). The purpose of the CPU is to continue to guide the future growth and development of Clairemont. The proposed CPU provides community-specific policies that further implement the General Plan with respect to the distribution and arrangement of land uses and the local street and transit network; urban design guidelines; recommendations to preserve and enhance natural open space and historic and cultural resources; strategies to plan for the recreational needs of the community; and the prioritization and provision of public facilities within the Clairemont community. The overall vision of the proposed CPU is to guide the development of active, pedestrian-oriented nodes, corridors, districts, and unique villages that contribute to a strong sense of place and community identity, connected through a balanced transportation network that not only emphasizes

walking, biking, and transit use, but acknowledges the natural network of canyons and open spaces as an integral part of intra-community connectivity.

1.2 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Stacie Wilson, M.S. served as principal investigator and is a co-author of this technical report. Theodore Cooley, M.A. is also report co-author. Both Ms. Wilson and Mr. Cooley are listed in the Register of Professional Archaeologists and meet the City's qualifications for Archaeological Principal Investigator. Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A, provided senior technical review. Resumes for key project personnel are presented in Appendix A.

2.0 METHODS

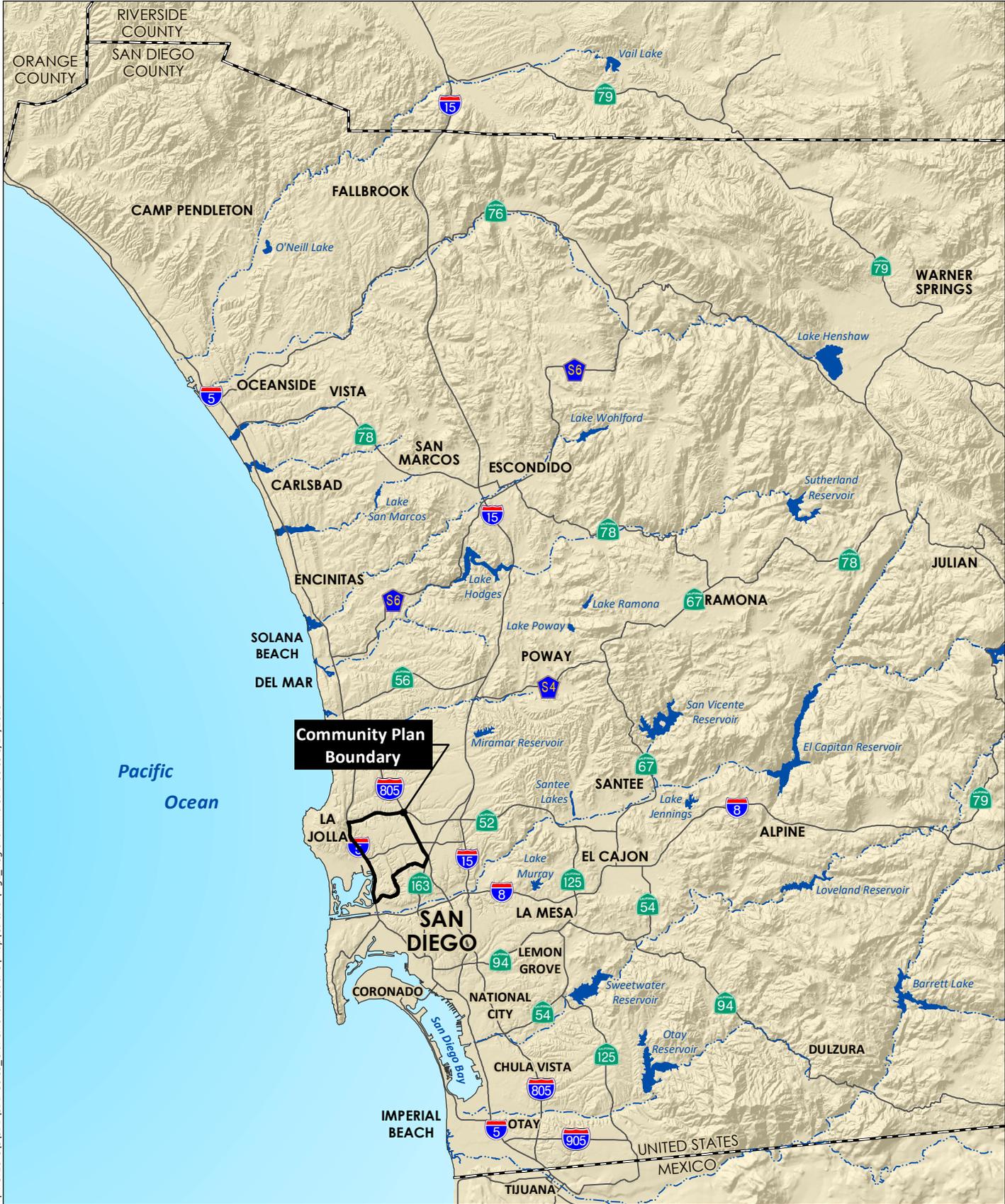
A records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) was conducted by the City in support of the CPU. The CHRIS records for San Diego County are on file at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and provided to the City under contract. HELIX conducted a supplemental literature review at the SCIC, located at San Diego State University. The records search included locations and records for archaeological and historical resources, locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies, and a review of the state Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directory. Historic maps and aerial photographs were reviewed to assess the potential for historic archaeological resources to be present. The records search results are included as Confidential Appendix B to this report.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on March 30, 2020 for a Sacred Lands File search and list of Native American contacts, which were received on April 6,, 2020. Letters were sent to the tribal representatives identified by the City and the NAHC on April 14, 2020 informing them of the project and asking them of any knowledge or information about cultural resources they may have about the study area. Native American correspondence is included as Confidential Appendix C to this report.

3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

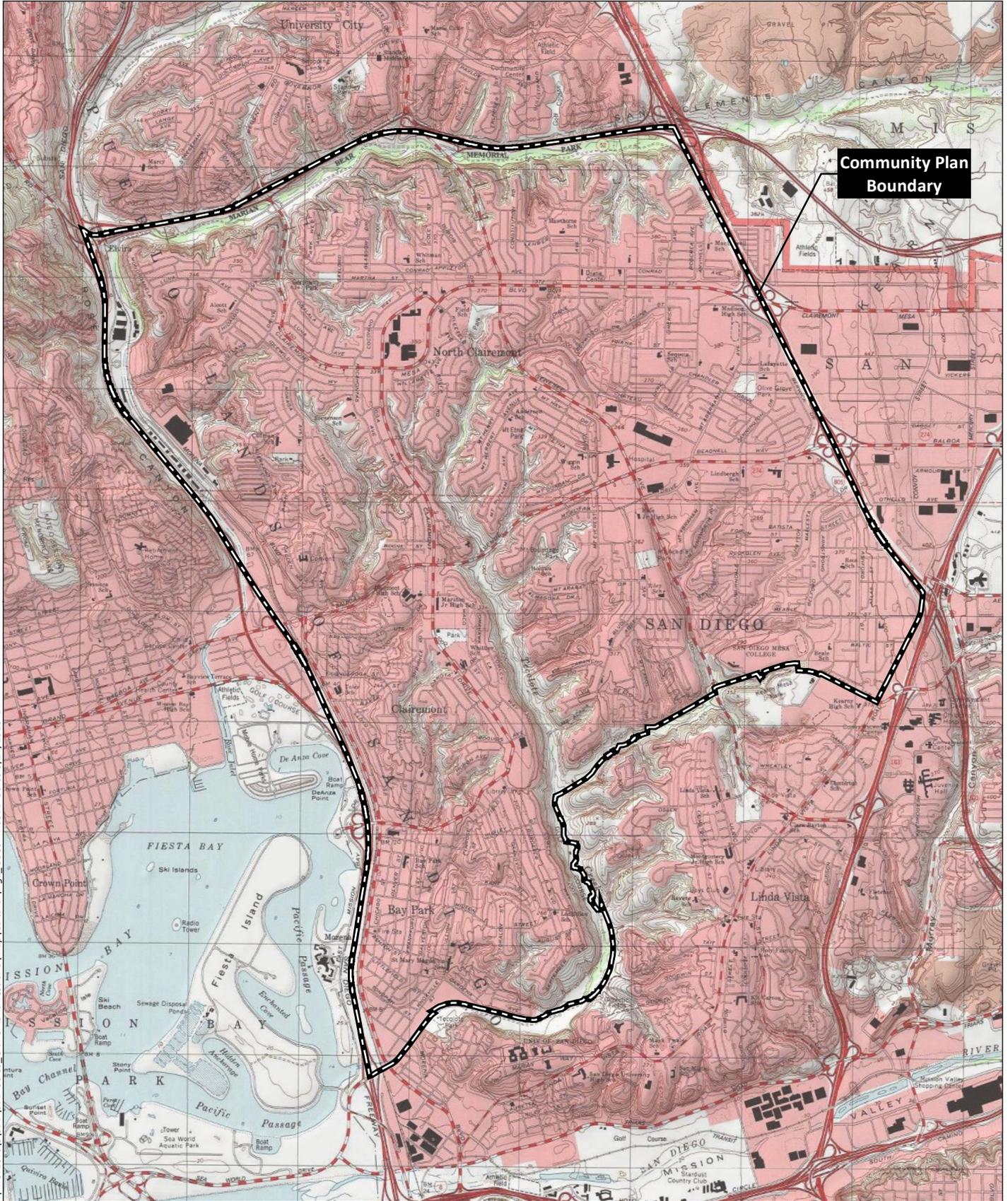
3.1 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The community of Clairemont is situated within the coastal plain of western San Diego County, where the climate is characterized as semi-arid steppe, with warm, dry summers and cool, moist winters (Hall 2007; Pryde 2004). The study area is situated on a mesa, the remnant of an ancient wave-cut marine terrace, with San Clemente Canyon forming the northern border of the study area, Rose Canyon the western boundary, and the southern portion of the Tecolote Canyon drainage system forming the southern boundary (Figure 2). The Tecolote Canyon drainage system extends from near the northern community boundary, south, through the central area of the community, before angling to the west and entering Mission Bay. A majority of this drainage, and its watershed, therefore, lies within the CPU boundary. The San Diego River is located approximately a half mile to the south, at its closest point. The elevation of the study area ranges from approximately 15 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the southwestern boundary of the CPU area, east of Mission Bay, to a maximum of approximately 425 feet AMSL on the mesa along the east-central margin of the community.



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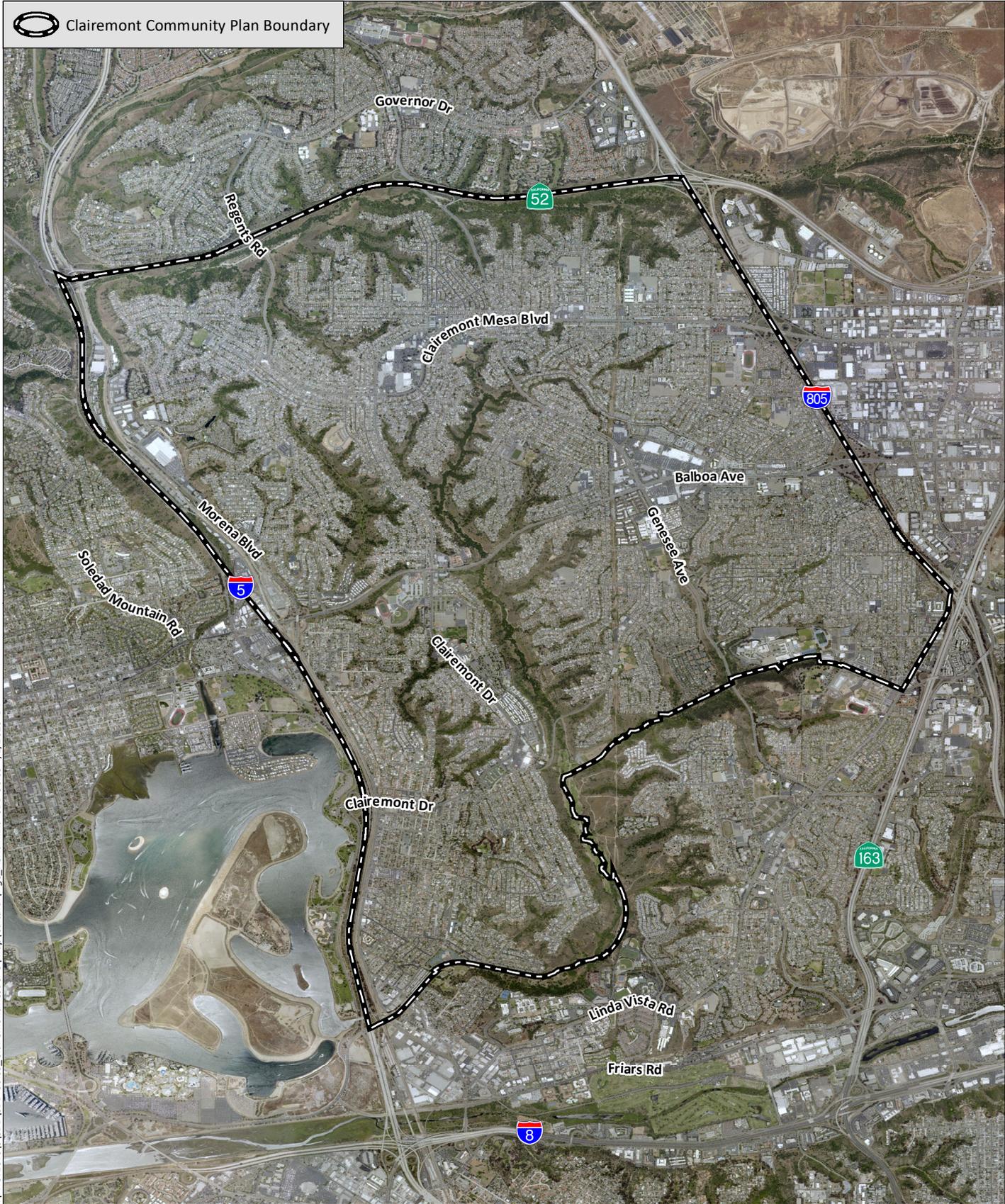
Source: Base Map Layers (SanGIS, 2016)



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Source: La Jolla 7.5' Quad (USGS)

 Clairemont Community Plan Boundary



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Source: Aerial (SanGIS, 2017)

Geologically, a majority of the study area is underlain by sedimentary deposits of early Pleistocene age (Lindavista Formation). This formation consists of near-shore marine and nonmarine sediments deposited on the 10-kilometer-wide wave-cut Linda Vista terrace platform (Kennedy 1975a:29). These sediments are formed of reddish brown “interfingered strandline, beach, estuarine and colluvial deposits composed of siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate” (Kennedy and Tan 2008:8). In the eroded drainage walls and ravines along San Clemente canyon in the north, as well as along the Tecolote Canyon drainage system through the center of the study area, mid- to late-Eocene-age sedimentary formations are exposed, including, most frequently, the Friars and Scripps formations, with lesser exposures of the Stadium Conglomerate Formation in a few areas along the two drainages (Kennedy 1975b). Along the western margin of the study area, the mid-Eocene-age Ardith Shale Formation and the mid-Pleistocene-age Bay Point Formation are exposed along Rose Canyon at the western edge of the mesa (Kennedy 1975b). Young alluvial deposits are present at the bottom of canyons (The Bodhi Group 2020).

The study area is characterized predominantly by urban development. In addition to the geologic units discussed above, large portions of the community are underlain by artificial fill as a result of buildings and infrastructure development, and the soils on the mesa have been altered to create level building sites or streets (The Bodhi Group 2020). In addition, areas within and immediately surrounding the study area include transportation infrastructure and residential, aviation, commercial, and industrial development. Consequently, while a number of soil series are present in the study area, the series mapped for the largest areas are the Chesterton urban land complex (9 to 15 percent slopes), the Carlsbad urban land complex (9 to 30 percent slopes), and the Huerhuero urban land complex (2 to 9 percent slopes). These series reflect the largely developed condition of most of the mesa-top areas of the study area. Each of these series are described as “landscape [that] has been altered through cut and fill operations and leveling for building sites” (Bowman 1973:36-37; 55). In the disturbed areas of these series, the substrata are described as “ferruginous sandstone” with “a weakly cemented sandy hardpan” in the Carlsbad series, or an as “iron hardpan” in the Chesterton series, or as “unconsolidated sandy marine sediments” in Huerhuero series (Bowman 1973:36-37; 55). While numerous soil series are present within the eroded drainages in the study area, the most commonly occurring are the Gaviota series of fine sandy loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes (Bowman 1973:50) and the Terrace escarpments series, consisting of steep to very steep escarpments and escarpment-like landscapes (Bowman 1973:79).

Prior to development, as reflected in the developed soil areas described above, the soil series that predominated within the study area were the Carlsbad, Chesterton, Huerhuero, Gaviota, and Terrace escarpments (Bowman 1973). The Carlsbad, Chesterton, and Huerhuero series comprised the majority of the soils found on the mesa top in the study area. If undisturbed, the Carlsbad series is composed of moderately well-drained, and well drained gravelly loamy sands that are moderately deep over hardpan formed in place on ferruginous sandstone; in a natural state, this soil, generally chiefly supports vegetation such as chamise, black sage, sumac, and annual forbs and grasses. The Chesterton series is composed of moderately well-drained fine sandy loams that formed from soft sandstone that weathered in place; in a natural state, this soil generally supports vegetation such as chamise, flatter buckwheat, sumac, black sage, and annual forbs and grasses. The Huerhuero series is found on the mesa top areas located mostly in the southwestern portion of the study area and consists of moderately well-drained loams that have a clay subsoil, developed on sandy marine sediments. Uncultivated, these soils support vegetation of mainly tarweed, wild oats, star-thistle, red brome, Russian-thistle, and annual grasses and forbs. The Gaviota series occurs within drainage areas and is composed of well-drained, shallow fine sandy loams that formed from marine sandstone; this soil mainly supports chamise, cactus,

scrub oak, sumac, flattop buckwheat, and annual forbs and grasses. Terrace escarpment lands occur in the highly eroded areas along the ravines and canyon walls of the drainages in the study area. In most areas they consist of 8 to 10 inches of loamy or gravelly sediments over soft sandstone, shale, or gravelly sediments. Natural vegetation in these areas ranges from a sparse cover of brush and annual forbs and grasses on south-facing slopes, to a fairly dense cover on north-facing slopes (Bowman 1973).

Prior to historic and modern activities, the study area vicinity would have consisted of grassland communities and coastal sage scrub on the mesa, with stands of riparian vegetation within major drainages such as along the San Clemente, Rose, and Tecolote canyons (Beauchamp 1986). The riparian community would have consisted of plants such as sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and willow (*Salix* sp.) (Beauchamp 1986; Munz 1974). Major wildlife species found in this environment prehistorically were coyote (*Canis latrans*); mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*); grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*); mountain lion (*Felis concolor*); rabbit (*Sylvilagus auduboni*); jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*); and various rodents, the most notable of which are the valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), California ground squirrel (*Ostospermophilus beecheyi*), and dusky footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*) (Head 1972). Acorns and grass seeds were staple food resources in the Late Prehistoric Period in Southern California (Bean and Shipek 1978). Rabbits, jackrabbits, and rodents were very important to the prehistoric diet as well; deer were somewhat less significant for food but were an important source of leather, bone, and antler. In addition, many of the plant species naturally occurring in the project area and vicinity are known to have been used by native populations for medicine, tools, ceremonial, and other uses (Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978).

3.2 CULTURAL SETTING

The cultural history in San Diego County presented below is based on documentation from both the archaeological and ethnographic records and represents a continuous human occupation in the region spanning the last 10,000 years. While this information comes from the scientific reconstructions of the past, it does not necessarily represent how the Kumeyaay see themselves. While the material culture of the Kumeyaay is contained in the archaeological record, their history, beliefs and legends have persevered and are retained in the songs and stories passed down through the generations. It is important to note that Native American aboriginal lifeways did not cease at European contact. Protohistoric refers to the chronological trend of continued Native American aboriginal lifeways at the cusp of the recorded historic period in the Americas.

3.2.1 Ethnohistory

The Ethnohistoric Period, sometimes referred to as the ethnographic present, commenced with the earliest European arrival in what is now San Diego and continued through the Spanish and Mexican periods and into the American period. The founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769 brought about profound changes in the lives of the Kumeyaay. The coastal Kumeyaay died from introduced diseases or were brought into the mission system. Earliest accounts of Native American life in what is now San Diego were recorded as a means to salvage scientific knowledge of native lifeways. These accounts were often based on limited interviews or biased data collection techniques. Later researchers and local Native Americans began to uncover and make public significant contributions in the understanding of native culture and language. These studies have continued to the present day, and involve archaeologists and ethnographers working in conjunction with Native Americans to address the

continued cultural significance of sites and landscapes across San Diego County. The Kumeyaay are the Most Likely Descendants for all Native American human remains found in the City of San Diego.

The study area is located within the traditional territory of the Kumeyaay, also known as Ipai, Tipai, or Diegueño (named for Mission San Diego de Alcalá). At the time of Spanish contact, Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay bands occupied southern San Diego and southwestern Imperial counties and northern Baja California. The Kumeyaay are a group of exogamous, patrilineal territorial bands who lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherías. Most rancherías were the seat of a clan, although it is thought that, aboriginally, some clans had more than one ranchería and some rancherías contained more than one clan (Bean and Shipek 1978; Luomala 1978). Several sources indicate that large Kumeyaay villages or rancherías were located in river valleys and along the shoreline of coastal estuaries (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). They subsisted on a hunting and foraging economy, exploiting San Diego's diverse ecology throughout the year; coastal bands exploited marine resources while inland bands might move from the desert, ripe with agave and small game, to the acorn and pine nut rich mountains in the fall (Cline 1984; Kroeber 1976; Luomala 1978).

At the time of Spanish colonization in the late 1700s, several major Kumeyaay villages were located in proximity to the study area. The closest was the village of *Jamo* (Rinconada) located immediately adjacent to the study area along west side of Rose Canyon, where the Rose Canyon drainage enters into Mission Bay (Carrico 1977, 1998; Cooley et al. 1992; Winterrowd and Cardenas 1987). Another nearby village was the village of *Cosoy*, located along the south side of the San Diego River near the location of the San Diego Presidio and the first location of the Mission de Alcalá, approximately a mile to the south of the study area. Both of these village locations were documented as inhabited at the inception of Spanish colonization when they were visited by the Spanish during the Portolá expedition in 1769 (Carrico 1977). A third nearby village, located upriver along the north side of the San Diego River, was the village of *Nipaguay* at the second and final location of the San Diego Mission de Alcalá, approximately three miles southeast of the study area (Brodie 2013; Carrico 1998). A fourth nearby village, indicated by Kroeber (1976) to also be located along the lower San Diego River, was the village of *Sinyeweche* to the east of the village of *Nipaguay*. The presence of these Kumeyaay villages at or near the locations of these early Spanish facilities was not accidental. The Spaniards chose these locations because there were native villages present in proximity (Carrico 1998). Some native speakers referred to river valleys as *oon-ya*, meaning trail or road, describing one of the main routes linking the interior of San Diego with the coast. For example, the floodplain from the San Diego Mission de Alcalá to the ocean was *hajir* or *qajir* (Harrington 1925). It is likely that the Kumeyaay people used the San Diego River valley, as well as Rose Canyon and its tributaries, as travel corridors from interior coastal plain areas, to and from villages located along, and at the mouth of, the river, such as *Cosoy*, *Jamo*, *Nipaguay*, and *Sinyeweche* as well as other villages along the coast to the north of the river and the study area, including *Ystagua*, *Peñasquitos*, and *Pawai/Pawaii/Paguay* (Trafzer and Carrico 1992:53).

3.2.2 Archaeological Record

The earliest well-documented sites in the San Diego area belong to the San Dieguito Tradition, dating to over 9,000 years ago (Warren 1967, 1968; Warren et al. 1998; Warren and Ore 2011). The San Dieguito Tradition is thought by most researchers to have a subsistence system with an emphasis on hunting (Warren 1967, 1968). Diagnostic artifact types and categories associated with the San Dieguito Tradition, in coastal contexts, include elongated bifaces, scraping tools, crescentics, and leaf-shaped projectile points (Rogers 1929, 1938, 1966; Warren 1966, 1967, 1968).

In the southern coastal region, the traditional view of San Diego prehistory has the San Dieguito Tradition followed by complexes and traditions during the Archaic Period, dating from circa 8600 Before Present (BP) to circa 1300 BP (Warren et al. 1998). Many archaeological site assemblages dating to this period have been identified at a range of coastal and inland sites. These assemblages, designated as the La Jolla/Pauma complexes, are considered part of Warren's (1968) "Encinitas Tradition" and Wallace's (1955) "Early Milling Stone Horizon." The Encinitas tradition is generally "recognized by millstone assemblages in shell middens, often near sloughs and lagoons" (Moratto 1984:147; Warren 1968) and brought a shift toward a more generalized economy and an increased emphasis on seed resources, small game, and shellfish. The local cultural manifestations of the Archaic period are called the La Jolla complex along the coast and the Pauma complex inland. Pauma complex sites lack the evidence of marine food resources such as shellfish that dominates many La Jolla complex site assemblages. Sites dating to the Archaic Period are most numerous along the coast, near-coastal valleys, and around estuaries. In the inland foothill areas of San Diego County, sites associated with, and radiocarbon dated to the Archaic Period, while not absent (e.g., Cooley 1995; Cooley and Barrie 2004; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999), are less common relative to the Late Prehistoric complexes that follow them (McDonald 1995:14). The La Jolla/Pauma complex tool assemblage is dominated by manos and metates, rough cobble tools, especially choppers, scraper planes, and scrapers, but also includes flexed burials, doughnut stones, discoids, stone balls, plummets, biface points, beads, bone tools, and terrestrial and marine mammal remains (Moriarty 1966; True 1958, 1980; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 1998).

While there has been considerable debate about whether San Dieguito and La Jollan patterns might represent the same people using different environments and subsistence techniques, or whether they are separate cultural patterns (e.g., Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1987; Warren et al. 1998), abrupt shifts in subsistence and new tool technologies are seen to occur in the archeological record defining the onset of the Late Prehistoric Period (1500 BP to AD 1769). The Late Prehistoric period is characterized by higher population densities and intensification of social, political, and technological systems. The Late Prehistoric period is represented by the San Luis Rey complex in the northern portion of San Diego County and the Cuyamaca complex in the southern portion of the county. Late Prehistoric artifactual material is characterized by Tizon Brownware pottery, various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, and hammerstones), arrow shaft straighteners, pendants, manos and metates, and mortars and pestles (McDonald and Eighmey 1998). The arrow point assemblage is dominated by the Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, but the Dos Cabezas Serrated type also occurs (McDonald and Eighmey 1998). Ethnographic data suggest that subsistence during at least the latter part of the Late Prehistoric Period was focused on the utilization of acorns and grass seeds, with small game serving as a primary protein resource and big game as a secondary resource. Fish and shellfish were also secondary resources, except immediately adjacent to the coast, where they assumed primary importance (Bean and Shipek 1978; Sparkman 1908; Luomala 1978). The settlement system is characterized by seasonal villages where people used a central-based collecting subsistence strategy.

Based on ethnographic data, including the areas defined for the Hokan-based Yuman-speaking peoples (Kumeyaay) and the Takic-speaking peoples (Luiseño) at the time of contact, it is generally accepted that the Cuyamaca complex is associated with the Kumeyaay and the San Luis Rey complex with the Luiseño (Meighan 1954; True 1970). Agua Hedionda Creek is often described as the division between the territories of the Luiseño and the Kumeyaay people (Bean and Shipek 1978; Luomala 1978), although various archaeologists and ethnographers use slightly different boundaries.

3.2.3 Historical Background

3.2.3.1 Spanish Period

While Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo visited San Diego briefly in 1542, the beginning of the historic period in the San Diego area is generally given as 1769. In the mid-eighteenth century, Spain had escalated its involvement in California from exploration to colonization (Weber 1992) and in that year, a Spanish expedition headed by Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra established the Royal Presidio of San Diego. Portolá then traveled north from San Diego seeking suitable locations to establish military presidios and religious missions in order to extend the Spanish Empire into Alta California.

Initially, both a mission and a military presidio were located on Presidio Hill overlooking the San Diego River. A small pueblo, now known as Old Town San Diego, developed below the presidio. The Mission San Diego de Alcalá was constructed in its current location five years later. The missions and presidios stood, literally and figuratively, as symbols of Spanish colonialism, importing new systems of labor, demographics, settlement, and economies to the area. Cattle ranching, animal husbandry, and agriculture were the main pursuits of the missions.

3.2.3.2 Mexican Period

Although Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, Spanish patterns of culture and influence remained for a time. The missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained in the 1820s. Following secularization of the missions in 1834, large ranchos were granted to prominent and well-connected individuals, ushering in the Rancho Era, with the society making a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. With the numerous new ranchos in private hands, cattle ranching expanded and prevailed over agricultural activities. These ranches put new pressures on California's native populations, as grants were made for inland areas still occupied by the Kumeyaay, forcing them to acculturate or relocate farther into the backcountry. In rare instances, former mission neophytes were able to organize pueblos and attempt to live within the new confines of Mexican governance and culture. The most successful of these was the Pueblo of San Pasqual, located inland along the San Dieguito River Valley, founded by Kumeyaay who were no longer able to live at the Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Carrico 2008; Farris 1994).

Land was also granted to pueblos with locally elected town councils. In 1833, San Diego submitted a petition to Governor Figueroa asking for formal recognition as a pueblo, and in 1834, was granted permission to establish a municipal government. However, partially due to the establishment of the ranchos in the back-county areas and the subsequent population shift to the ranchos, San Diego's population shrunk from nearly 500 people in 1834 to 150 in 1841 (Crane 1991). Consequently, the town council was replaced by a justice of the peace in 1838. A few years later, in 1845, the town was allowed a governor-appointed sub-prefect, Santiago Arguello, who commissioned a survey of the pueblo lands; the resulting map was signed by Governor Pio Pico in 1846, establishing the pueblo as over 48,000 acres of land.

3.2.3.3 American Period

American governance began in 1848, when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ceding California to the United States at the conclusion of the Mexican-American War. A great influx of settlers to California and the San Diego region occurred during the American Period, resulting from several

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

While the American system required that the newly acquired land be surveyed prior to settlement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo bound the United States to honor the land claims of Mexican citizens who were granted ownership of ranchos by the Mexican government. The Land Act of 1851 established a board of commissioners to review land grant claims, and land patents for the land grants were issued throughout the following years. Twenty-three years later, in 1874, San Diego received a land patent for 47,323 acres, which was slightly less than the size of the original pueblo lands, due to 1,233 acres within Point Loma being assigned as a military reservation (Crane 1991).

In the early years of the American Period, Old Town remained the center of civic life in the area; however, the San Diego River was prone to major floods, and in the 1870s, downtown San Diego, then known as Horton’s Addition, became the urban center (AECOM 2015). The San Diego River, however, remained a main source of water for the growing town (Papageorge 1971). While the first attempt to build a dike to route the San Diego River into what was then known as “False Bay” (now known as Mission Bay) occurred in the 1850s, it was not until the 1870s that a more permanent channel was constructed (Brodie 2013).

In the late 1860s, Alonzo Horton began the development of New San Diego and began the shift of commerce and government centers from Old Town (San Diego pueblo) to New Town (downtown). Development from downtown San Diego initially began to spread eastward, in part, by following natural transportation corridors. The following decades saw “boom and bust” cycles that brought thousands of people to the area of San Diego County. In the Clairemont area, a short-lived real estate boom occurred in the late 1880s: the boom started slowly in 1885 and peaked in 1887. In May of 1888, the Morena Company, a syndicate led by Oliver J. Stough, surveyed and mapped what would later become the Morena tract (City 2020a). This 1,200-acre plot of land was located just east of the newly established community of Pacific Beach (Urbana Preservation & Planning 2019).

By the end of the 1880s, many of the newcomers to San Diego had left, although some remained to form the foundations of small communities based on dry farming, orchards, dairies, and livestock ranching. In the 1890s, the City entered a time of steady growth, and subdivisions surrounding downtown were developed. As the City continued to grow in the early twentieth century, the downtown's residential character changed. Streetcars and the introduction of the automobile allowed people to live farther from their downtown jobs, and new suburbs were developed. Due of accusations of fraud that surfaced in 1896, as well as the non-payment of taxes, the Clairemont-based Morena Group ultimately dissolved in 1890 (Urbana Preservation & Planning 2019). Despite this, the area continued to slowly grow as a suburban district.

The influence of military development, beginning in 1916 and 1917 during World War I, resulted in substantial development in infrastructure and industry to support the military and accommodate soldiers, sailors, and defense industry workers. In 1917, the U.S. Army established Camp Kearny on the site of what is now MCAS Miramar. Camp Kearny was named after Brigadier General Stephen W. Kearny, who was instrumental in the Mexican–American War. In 1943, Camp Kearny was commissioned

as the Naval Auxiliary Air Station Camp Kearny; it continued to operate until 1946, when it was transferred to the Marines.

A pause in development occurred in the Clairemont area during the early 1900s as a direct result of this shift towards military-focused infrastructure, with the community area remaining largely undeveloped throughout the 1920s. During the early part of that decade, oil speculators drilled several wells and installed oil derricks within the CPU area – these included areas just east of Morena, near today’s Mesa College and Northern Clairemont (City 2020; Urbana Preservation & Planning 2019). In 1926, developers graded a road through Morena to what would become the site of a planned Country Club called El Panorama. This project likely failed – there is little to no information regarding the El Panorama Country Club after 1926 (Urbana Preservation & Planning 2019).

In the 1940s, military housing was developed in Linda Vista (City 2001). As part of the housing development, the federal government extended water and sewer pipelines to the Linda Vista area and improved public facilities. From Linda Vista, urban development spread north to the Kearny Mesa area, then to the Clairemont area (City 2001). However, whereas Kearny Mesa saw widespread industrial development in the 1950s, primarily centered around Montgomery Field (now known as Montgomery-Gibbs Executive Airport), the development in Clairemont was primarily residential-based. In the early 1950s, over 36,500 homes were constructed within the boundaries of San Diego (Urbana Preservation & Planning 2019). Clairemont, dubbed “The City Within A City,” was the largest contributor, with close to 80 subdivisions platted within the area between 1950 and 1956. These, along with nearly three dozen commercial and residential tracts, were developed by Louis Cowley Burgener and Carlos Tavares; Clairemont was named for Tavares’ wife, Claire, who was rumored to have brought the two together (Eddy 1995; Urbana Preservation & Planning 2019). Burgener and Tavares did not want to impose the traditional system of uniform blocks and streets; instead, they hired engineers to create streets that wound through the hills with the idea to take full advantage of the bluffs and canyons of the area (Eddy 1995). Due to its distance from downtown San Diego, the Clairemont plan included commercial business and retail shopping, schools, libraries, and other amenities (City 2020a; Eddy 1995).

By 1954, approximately 18,000 residents occupied over 6,000 dwellings in Clairemont; by 1955, this was increased to over 7,000 units, with an estimated population of close to 25,000. A population this large needed somewhere to discard their refuse – the City of San Diego looked to Tecolote Canyon to fill this need (City 2020a; Urbana Preservation & Planning 2019). Although the origin of Tecolote Canyon’s name is unknown, ‘tecolote’ is derived from the Nahuatl word ‘tecolil,’ which means owl (Robbins-Wade 2004; Tecolote Canyon Citizens Advisory Committee 1982). The canyon first appeared as a cartographic feature on a map in the early 1800s. Later, in 1872, the canyon was farmed by Judge Hyde, with cattle continuing to graze in the canyon until the 1950s, when the City acquired the land to use it as a landfill (Tecolote Canyon Citizens Advisory Committee 1982; URS Corporation 2007). Due to the efforts of Marian Bear and Eloise Battle, the City abandoned the plan for the Tecolote Landfill; the City dedicated the canyon as the Tecolote Canyon Natural Park on April 1, 1978 (Robbins-Wade 2004; Tecolote Canyon Citizens Advisory Committee 1982).

In 1948, the Cabrillo Parkway, now SR 163, was constructed as U.S. Highway 395. Plans to expand construction eastward within the CPU area began in early 1956 – Tavares and Burgener sought to connect Clairemont to Highway 395. East Clairemont, surrounded by Tecolote Canyon to the west, Burford Street/Tamres Drive/Mesa College to the south, I-805 to the east, and SR 52 to the north, provided direct access to the growing aerospace industries in Kearny Mesa (Urbana Preservation & Planning 2019). Both Clairemont and East Clairemont provided housing for the military personnel

stationed at MCAS Miramar and the aerospace industry to the east; development in both areas peaked between 1958 and 1975. By the 1960s, Clairemont was home to approximately 18,700 employed individuals (Urbana Preservation & Planning 2019). The majority of all Clairemont residents during this time worked in industries related to the defense industry, which demonstrated the close association of the Clairemont communities with post- World War II defense (Urbana Preservation & Planning 2019).

4.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

4.1 RECORDS SEARCH

A record search of the CHRIS, on file at the SCIC and provided to the City under contract, was conducted by the City; a supplemental search of reports on file at the SCIC was conducted by HELIX staff on February 19, 2020. The records search included identification of archaeological and built environment resources, locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies, and a review of the state OHP historic properties directory.

4.1.1 Previous Studies

The records search results identified that 101 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the study area (Table 1, *Previous Studies within the Study Area*). The studies include archaeological surveys and assessments, record searches/constraint studies, reconnaissance surveys, construction monitoring programs, and other environmental documents. A majority of the reports are related to infrastructure (utility, transportation, and civic) and telecom improvements. Approximately 44 percent of the study area is covered by previous cultural resource studies; however, much of this coverage can be contributed to overview studies, such as the Cultural Resource Overview of Rose Canyon and San Clemente Canyon (SD-09754/11142), and does not reflect cultural resources investigations that included a pedestrian survey or other fieldwork such as monitoring. Much of the approximately 56 percent of the CPU area not covered by a cultural resources study is situated on the mesa areas of the community, which are characterized primarily by residential developments that were constructed in the 1950s and 1960s, prior to the implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). As such, it is likely that less than 30 percent of the study area was previously surveyed for cultural resources prior to being developed.

**Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA**

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-00042	Archaeological Survey of the Sunflow Property (6254), San Diego County	Adams, 1978
SD-00546	An Archaeological Survey of the San Diego River Valley	Cupples, 1975
SD-00977	An Archaeological Impact Statement for De Anza View Medical Dental Center, Inc.	Gross, 1973
SD-01175	Tecolote Canyon Archaeological Survey	Hector, 1986
SD-01754	Site Eighteen: An Archaeological Reconnaissance	Polan, 1981
SD-01851	Cultural Resources Survey of the San Diego Commuter Rail Project	Hector, 1989
SD-01931	Archaeological Site Survey in San Clemente Canyon	Maidhof, 1968

**Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA**

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-02468	Appendices, Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer - Volume II Appendix F	Smith and Buysse, 1992
SD-02699	Phase 1 Historic Properties Inventory of the Mid-Coast Corridor Transportation Alternatives, San Diego, California	Carrico et al., 1992
SD-03107	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the University of San Diego Master Plan	City of San Diego, 1996
SD-03461	Cultural Resource Constraint Study for the North Bay Redevelopment Project City of San Diego, California	Kyle and Phillips, 1998
SD-05251	Environmental Data Statement San Onofre to Encina 230 KV Transmission Line Addendum No. 3	Westec Services, 1979
SD-05947	Historical Resources for Dakota Canyon Sewer Replacement/Relocation Project	Ni Ghabhlain, 2003
SD-07562	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. SD-786-01 San Diego County, California	Duke, 2002
SD-07620	Archaeological Survey and Record Search for IT-San Diego Project	Holson, 2001
SD-07807	AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 10085	Duke, 2002
SD-07970	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 10085B San Diego County, California	Duke, 2002
SD-08650	A Cultural Resources Study for the Rose Canyon Trunk Server Project City of San Diego, San Diego, California	Smith et al., 1992
SD-08774	Cultural Resources Record Search & Field Survey Report for a Verizon Telecommunications Facility: Tecolote in the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California	Mason and Chandler, 2003
SD-08825	Cultural Resource Survey for the Clairemont Regents, Cudahy Creek and Tecolote Creek Project, San Diego, California	Guerrero and Gallegos, 2003
SD-08852	Historic Properties Inventory for North City Water Reclamation Facilities Clean Water Program for Greater San Diego, San Diego, California	Wade, Van Wormer, and Cheever, 1990
SD-09039	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD-839-01, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California	Kyle, 2002
SD-09296	Cultural Resource Survey for the University City North/South Transportation Corridor Study, San Diego, California	Guerrero and Gallegos, 2003
SD-09298	Environmental Impact Report for the University City North/South Transportation Corridor Study	Project Design Consultants, 2004
SD-09491	Historical Assessment of the Commercial Building, the Sunset Bowl, Located at 3093 Clairemont Drive, San Diego, California	Crawford, 2005
SD-09581	Cultural Resource Survey for the Mount Ariane - Mount Ashmun Project San Diego, California	Guerrero and Gallegos, 2003
SD-09583	Cultural Resource Survey for the Clairemont Regents, Cudahy Creek, and Tecolote Creek Project San Diego, California	Guerrero and Gallegos, 2003
SD-09636	Cultural Resource Assessment/Evaluation for Cingular Wireless Site SD-439-01, San Diego, California	Kyle, 2001
SD-09754	Cultural Resource Overview of Rose Canyon and San Clemente Canyon, City of San Diego, California	Hector, 2005

**Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA**

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-09945	Historic Architecture Assessments (California Register and City of San Diego Historical Resource Register) of Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SD-532-01 (Christian Church of Clairemont) 4330 Moraga Avenue, SD County, California	Aislin-Kay and Taniguchi, 2004
SD-11142	Update - Cultural Resource Overview of Rose Canyon and San Clemente Canyon, City of San Diego, California	Hector, 2007
SD-11296	Stough - Beckett Cottage, 2203 Denver Street, San Diego, California	Various, n.d.
SD-11592	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Sprint Nextel Candidate CA-7909a (Clairemont Village), 3090 Clairemont Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2008
SD-11597	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Facility Candidate CA-7909a (Clairemont Village), 3091 Clairemont Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner, Aislin-Kay, and Crawford, 2008
SD-11764	Final Archaeological Monitoring Report Starbucks Construction Project, 3895 Clairemont Drive, San Diego, California	Geyer, 2008
SD-11766	Mt. Ashmun Erosion Control Pipe Protection Project Cultural Resources Survey	Robbins-Wade, 2008
SD-11803	Historic Property Survey Report for Interstate 805 North Corridor Project	Dominici, 2008
SD-11823	Cultural Resources Technical Report for the San Diego Vegetation Management Project	Kick, 2007
SD-11826	Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Stormwater System Maintenance Program, San Diego, California	Robbins-Wade, 2008
SD-11851	Addendum to the Cultural Resources Study for the Proposed Tecolote Canyon Long-Term Maintenance and Access Project and the Proposed Tecolote Canyon Wetland Mitigation Project	Garcia-Herbst, 2008
SD-11887	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T- Mobile Candidate SD-06628a (Mt. Herbert R.O.W.) at the Southeast Intersection of Mount Herbert Avenue and Genesee Avenue, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Williams, 2008
SD-11898	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T- Mobile USA Telecommunications Candidate SD-07001b (Luna Avenue), Northwest Corner of Luna Avenue at Gallatin Way, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Williams, 2008
SD-11899	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T- Mobile Candidate SD-07002 (Brillo Row), Adjacent to 5080 Baxter Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Williams, 2008
SD-11913	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Facility Candidate SS-082-01 (Limberg Residence), 5514-3/4 Lodi Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Aislin-Kay, 2008
SD-11949	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for AT&T Mobility, LLC Facility Candidate SS-082-01 (Limberg Residence), 5513-3/4 Lodi Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2008
SD-12119	Cultural Resources Study for the Proposed Tecolote Canyon Long- Term Maintenance and Access Project and the Proposed Tecolote Canyon Wetlands Mitigation Project	Cook, 2006
SD-12167	Bridge Maintenance Activities on 22 Structures on Routes 5, 125, 163, and 274 in San Diego County Historic Property Survey Report	Rosen, 2009

**Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA**

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-12200	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (MSWSMP)	No author given, 2009
SD-12422	A Cultural Resources Inventory for the Route Realignment of the Proposed Pf. Net / AT&T Fiber Optics Conduit Oceanside to San Diego, California	Ni Ghabhlain and Pallette, 2001
SD-12551	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate 'Morago', 4330 Moraga Avenue, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Williams, 2009
SD-12642	Archaeological Survey and Extended Phase I Investigations for the Caltrans I-805 North Corridor Project, San Diego County, California	Laylander and Akyuz, 2008
SD-12657	Cultural Resource Survey of 4210 Dakota Drive, City of San Diego, California	Pignuolo and Brodie, 2009
SD-12818	Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Miramar Pipeline Repair Project, Naval Base Point Loma to Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego County, California	Bowden-Renna, 2010
SD-13006	Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program - Draft Recirculated Program Environmental Impact Report	No name given, N.D.
SD-13273	Balboa Terrace Trunk Sewer	City of San Diego, 2012
SD-13283	Operations & Maintenance Potholing and Phase I & 2 Pipeline Integrity/ Retrofit Activities	Ruston, 2011
SD-13427	Water and Sewer Group 930	City of San Diego, 2012
SD-13491	Section 106 Consultation for the Mid Coast Corridor Transit Project, San Diego County, California	U.S. Department of Transportation, 2011
SD-13744	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 754 Project	Kraft, and Smith, 2012
SD-13962	Archaeological Resources Report, Tecolote Canyon Natural Park, San Diego, California	Robbins-Wade, 2004
SD-14407	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate SD-0283 (Morena Design Center), 4330 Morena Boulevard, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Williams, 2013
SD-14499	Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory Verizon Wireless Services Mount Acadia Facility City of San Diego San Diego County, California	Fulton and Marvin, 2013
SD-14740	Sewer Group Job 743	City of San Diego, 2014
SD-14812	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Activcare at Mission Bay Project, San Diego, California	Kraft and Smith, 2014
SD-15064	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Archaeological Resources Extended Phase I Investigation Results and Effects Assessment	Elder and Yates, 2013
SD-15065	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Archaeological Survey Report, San Diego, California	Denardo, Greenlee, and Harper, 2012
SD-15066	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Historic Property Effects Report	SANDAG, 2013
SD-15085	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD-06190a (SD-190 Garfield Building) 3949 Clairemont Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2014

**Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA**

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-15112	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD-06532a (Christian Church of Clairemont) 4330 Moraga Avenue, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2014
SD-15114	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD-06687a (SD-687 Ashford Center) 7440 Beagle Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2014
SD-15119	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD-06839a (SD-389 Ranch Catering) 3560 Mount Acadia Boulevard, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2014
SD-15582	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for T Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD-06839a (SD-389 Ranch Catering) 3560 Mount Acadia Boulevard, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2013
SD-15619	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T- Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD-06687a (SD-687 Ashford Center) 7440 Beagle Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2013
SD-15622	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD-06532a (Christian Church of Clairemont) 4330 Moraga Avenue, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2013
SD-15623	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD-06532a (Christian Church of Clairemont) 4330 Moraga Avenue, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2014
SD-15729	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate 'East Clairemont', 7045 Forum Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Wills and Williams, 2015
SD-15806	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD-06190a (SD-190 Garfield Building) 3949 Clairemont Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2013
SD-15877	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate SD-0201 (Tecolote Park), 3981 Tecolote Road, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Wills, Williams, and Crawford, 2014
SD-16046	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site SD-0082 Balboa Building 5252 Balboa Avenue San Diego, San Diego County, California	Loftus, 2014
SD-16047	Historic Architectural Resource- Inventory and Assessment AT&T Site SD-0082 Balboa Building 5252 Balboa Avenue San Diego, San Diego County, California	Loftus, 2014
SD-16122	NCTD Positive Train Control Project - NCTD Base Radio Site Name: CP Morena, (Latitude 32.806472, Longitude -117.214722) San Diego, San Diego County, California	No name given, 2014
SD-16170	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration Ticonderoga Homes	Szymanski, 2016
SD-16191	Cultural Resources Survey: 3315 Ticonderoga Street San Diego, California	Robbins-Wade and Falvey, 2015
SD-16256	Elvira to Morena Double Track Project Cultural and Historical Resources Technical Report	Castells, Krintz, and Ni Ghabhlain, 2016
SD-16269	Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory Verizon Wireless Services Luna Facility City of San Diego, County of San Diego, California	Fulton, Bechtel, and Tibbet, 2014

**Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA**

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-16404	North County Transit District (NCTD) Elvira to Morena Double Track Positive Train Control Antenna at Mile Post 259.3 Project, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Gunderman Castells, 2015
SD-16601	San Diego River Bridge Double Track Project (CP Tecolote to CP Friar) Cultural Resources Technical Report	Cogstone Resource Management, Inc., 2015
SD-16864	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T- Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD-06839a (Mt. Acadia) 3560 Mt. Acadia Boulevard, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Wills and Williams, 2016
SD-16876	Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment Mt. Ada SD / Ensite 28900, 6426 Mount Ada Road San Diego, San Diego County, California	Perez, 2016
SD-17054	Historical Resource Research Report for the Clairemont Lutheran Church Fellowship Hall, 4271 Clairemont Mesa Boulevard, San Diego, California	Smith and Stropes, 2017
SD-17102	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Proposed San Diego Gas & Electric T1676 Mission to Mesa Reconductor Project, San Diego County, California	Foglia, Cooley, and Mello, 2017
SD-17124	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Tecolote Canyon 8- Inch Sewer Main Replacement Project, City of San Diego	Garrison and Smith, 2017
SD-17227	Cultural Resources Assessment of the De Anza Cove Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California	Brunzell, 2016
SD-17231	Cultural Resource Assessment of the MTSA San Diego Fiber Trench Project, San Diego, California	Brunzell, 2017
SD-17232	San Diego 55 Fiber Project, San Diego County, California	Brunzell, 2017
SD-17235	T-Mobile PUC Project 365239, San Diego County, California	Brunzell, 2017
SD-17249	A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer Joint Repair Project, City of San Diego, California	Kraft and Smith, 2015
SD-17346	Ticonderoga Homes Tm-Project No. 409275.3315 Ticonderoga Street San Diego, California Cultural Resources Monitoring Report	Robbins-Wade and Diaz de Leon, 2017
SD-17391	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Southern California Yeshiva High School Project, City of San Diego, County of San Diego, California	Garcia-Herbst, 2016
SD-17392	Archaeology 100% Design Constraints Analysis for the Tecolote Canyon Trunk Sewer Improvement Project, City of San Diego, County of San Diego, California	Garcia-Herbst, 2017
SD-17737	Archaeological Monitoring for MHPUUP - Morena Village, San Diego, San Diego County	Willhite, 2019

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

A total of 155 cultural resources are on file at the SCIC as being within the study area. Of these, 141 consist of built environment resources, with the remaining resources consisting of eight prehistoric archaeological sites, one historic archaeological site, two multi-component archaeological sites (prehistoric and historic), and two prehistoric isolated artifact finds. One additional resource, P-37-034101 is drawn at the SCIC as located in the study area; however, according to the sketch map provided with the site record form, the resource was recorded in the Tijuana River area of the County. As such, P-37-034101 is not included in the results here. The archaeological resources identified within the study area (Table 2, *Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources within the Study Area*) are

described further below and are illustrated in Figure 4, *Archaeological Resources within the Clairemont Community Planning Area* (Confidential Appendix D).

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Primary Number (P-37-#)	Trinomial (CA-SDI -#)	Description	Recorder(s), Date
Archaeological Sites (Prehistoric)			
P-37-011021	11021	Originally recorded as a scatter of marine shell with no artifacts noted. Site was revisited in 2012, and again, only a sparse scatter of marine shell was observed.	Wade, 1986; Cordova, Stout, and Manchen 2012
P-37-012558	12558	Originally recorded as a marine shell and bone scatter, with no artifacts observed. Site was revisited in 2005, 2011 and 2013 and no cultural materials were observed. Smith tested the site in 1992 and observed that considerable subsurface disturbance was evident. The subsequent updates also noted considerable disturbance in the recorded site area.	Smith, 1992; Iversen 2005; Greenlee and Letter 2011; Castells 2013
P-37-025845	17199	Site recorded as a sparse marine shell and lithic artifact scatter.	Hale, 2004
P-37-030187	19237	Site recorded as a lithic artifact scatter, metavolcanic material.	Mock and Thomson, 2007
P-37-032900	20785	Site recorded as a sparse quartz lithic artifact scatter. Possibly a secondary deposit.	Cordova, Hennessey, Manchen, Taylor, and Stout, 2012
P-37-037708	-	Site recorded as a scatter of marine shell with no artifacts observed.	Garcia-Herbst, 2017
P-37-037709	-	Site recorded as a sparse scatter of marine shell with one artifact (debitage) observed.	Garcia-Herbst, 2017
P-37-037710	-	Site recorded as a scatter of marine shell with no artifacts observed.	Garcia-Herbst, 2017
Archaeological Sites (Multicomponent)			
P-37-012453	12453/H	Originally recorded as a scatter of marine shell and prehistoric lithic artifacts with a few pieces of historic glass in a disturbed context along railroad tracks. Site was revisited in 2011, and no cultural materials were observed.	Huey and Bass, 1991; Greenlee and Letter, 2011
P-37-032901	20786	Originally recorded as a scatter of marine shell and one prehistoric scraper tool. Site was revisited in 2017, and a historic component was identified consisting of a scatter of domestic refuse items including fragments of glass, dishware, and butchered animal bone. The historic materials were speculated to have possibly eroded into the area during recent rains.	Cordova, Hennessey, Manchen, Taylor, and Stout, 2012; Spindrift 2017

**Table 2 (cont.)
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA**

Primary Number (P-37-#)	Trinomial (CA-SDI -#)	Description	Recorder(s), Date
Archaeological Sites (Historic)			
P-37-030188	--	Site consists of a nearly square concrete foundation, 5 by 5 meters in dimension. Rubble from a possible additional foundation nearby. No artifacts observed. A structure is present at this location on a 1930 historic topographic map but is not present on a 1903 map.	Mock and Thomson, 2007
Archaeological Isolates (Prehistoric)			
P-37-025846	-	Isolate recorded as one rhyolite flake and one metavolcanic flake.	Hale, 2004
P-37-025847	-	Isolate recorded as one metavolcanic flake.	Hale, 2004

The 141 built environment resources recorded within the study area consist of residences, commercial and industrial buildings, educational and religious facilities, and bridges (Table 3, *Previously Recorded Built Environment Resources within the Study Area*). The resources identified within the study area are described further below and are illustrated in Figure 5, *Built Environment Resources within the Clairemont Community Planning Area* (Confidential Appendix D).

**Table 3
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA**

Primary Number	Structure Type	Description	Recorder(s), Date
P-37-028906	Building	Residence. Stough-Beckett Cottage. Constructed in the Eastlake style in 1888. Owned by the Morena Company and utilized as a “hotel” for board, guest or workman use. Is a prominent architectural landmark and is architecturally significant as an example of an early “pattern” style.	No name given, n.d.
P-37-029478	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Modern style ca. 1957.	Crawford, 2008
P-37-033349	Building	Religious complex. First Assembly of God Church of Clairemont, Korean Methodist Church. Constructed in the Modern A-Frame style in 1960.	Marvin, 2013
P-37-034329	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Minimal Traditional style ca 1952.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034330	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Minimal Traditional style in 1955.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034331	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Minimal Traditional/Ranch style ca. 1953.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034332	Structure	Bridge. Railroad Bridge #2; Property No.31. Mainline track between San Diego and Los Angeles, in San Diego. Concrete tie supported steel tracks constructed ca. 1963.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034333	Structure	Bridge. Continuous concrete slab bridge constructed in 1957.	Schultz et al., 2011

**Table 3 (cont.)
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA**

Primary Number	Structure Type	Description	Recorder(s), Date
P-37-034334	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Modern style in 1961.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034335	Building	Industrial. Constructed in the Utilitarian style in 1963.	Schultz and Harper, 2013
P-37-034336	Building	Industrial. Constructed in the Utilitarian style in 1961.	Schultz and Harper, 2013
P-37-034337	Building	Mixed use. Constructed in the Vernacular Modern-style with several sheds to the rear in 1958.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034338	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Modern style in 1956.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034339	Building	Residences (2). Constructed in the Vernacular style ca. 1947.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034340	Building	Residences (4). Constructed in the Minimal Traditional style between 1944 and 1958.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034341	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Modern style in 1962.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034342	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Modern style in 1961.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034343	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Minimal Traditional style in 1937.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034344	Building	Mixed use. Constructed in the Modern style in 1954.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034345	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Vernacular style in 1959.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034346	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Modern style in 1965.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034347	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Minimal Traditional style ca. 1950.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034348	Building	Mixed use. Constructed in the Vernacular style in 1953.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034349	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Neo-eclectic style in 1965.	Schultz and Harper, 2013
P-37-034350	Building	Multi-family residences. Constructed in the Modern style in 1955.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034351	Building	Multi-family residences. Constructed in the Vernacular Modern style in 1955.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034352	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Vernacular style in 1952.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034353	Building	Commercial. Constructed in 1960; echoes the Art Modern style buildings from the 1930s..	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034354	Building	Multi-family residence. Constructed in the Vernacular Modern style in 1958.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034355	Building	Multi-family residence. Constructed in the Minimal Traditional style in 1948.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034356	Building	Multi-family residence. Constructed in the Minimal Traditional style in 1952.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034357	Building	Multi-family residence. Constructed in the Minimal Traditional style in 1951.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034358	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Vernacular style with Minimal Traditional elements in 1961.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034359	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Modern style in 1966.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034360	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Streamline Modern style in 1954.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034361	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Modern style in 1965.	Schultz et al., 2011

Table 3 (cont.)
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Primary Number	Structure Type	Description	Recorder(s), Date
P-37-034362	Building	Multi-family residence. Constructed in the Minimal Traditional style in 1954.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034363	Building	Multi-family residence. Constructed in the Minimal Traditional style in 1953.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034364	Building	Multi-family residence. Constructed in the Minimal Traditional style in 1950s.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034365	Building	Commercial. Old Trieste Restaurant. Constructed in the Vernacular Modern style in 1952.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034366	Building	Mixed-use. Constructed in the Ranch and Minimal Traditional style in 1957.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034367	Building	Multi-family. Constructed in the Minimal Traditional style in 1948.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034368	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Vernacular style ca. 1950.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034369	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Minimal Traditional style ca. 1950.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034370	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Utilitarian style in 1955.	Schultz and Harper, 2013
P-37-034371	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Modern style in 1961.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034372	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Modern style in 1958.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034373	Building	Multi-family. Constructed in the Ranch style ca. 1961.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034374	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Swiss Chalet style ca. 1966.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034375	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular style in 1966.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034376	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular style ca. 1966.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034377	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular style in 1965.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034378	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular style in 1965.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034379	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular Modern style in 1951.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034380	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular Modern style in 1952.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034381	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular Modern style in 1951.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034382	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Minimal Traditional style in 1951.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034383	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1951.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034384	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1951.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034385	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1951.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034386	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1951.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034387	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular Modern style in 1951.	Schultz, Harper, and Brown, 2011
P-37-034388	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular style in 1951.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034389	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1951.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034390	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular style in 1951.	Schultz et al., 2011

Table 3 (cont.)
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Primary Number	Structure Type	Description	Recorder(s), Date
P-37-034391	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular Modern style in 1951.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034392	Building	Educational complex. Toler Elementary School. Constructed in the Modern style in 1960.	Schultz, Harper, and Letter, 2011
P-37-034393	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Transitional Craftsman style in 1904.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034394	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1952.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034395	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034396	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1943.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034397	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1950.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034398	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1956.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034399	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034400	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1960.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034401	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1958.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034402	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1957.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034403	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1957.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034404	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style ca. 1950.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034405	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1961.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034406	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1954.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034407	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1955.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034408	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1957.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034409	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034410	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular Modern style in 1959.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034411	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Modern style in 1955.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034412	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1954.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034413	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1954.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034414	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1954.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034415	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular Modern style in 1958.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034416	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular Modern style in 1959.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034417	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular style in 1960.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034418	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular Modern style in 1958.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034419	Structure	Bridge. Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Railway's mainline track between San Diego and Los Angeles, in San Diego. Single-track, steel stringer, multi-beam railroad bridge constructed in 1956 by American Bridge Co. and U.S. Steel.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034420	Building	Industrial. Constructed in the Utilitarian style ca. 1950.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034421	Building	Industrial. Constructed in the Utilitarian style in 1954.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034422	Building	Public utility complex. Constructed in the Utilitarian style between 1953 and 1964.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034423	Building	Public utility complex. Constructed in the Utilitarian style between 1953 and 1964.	Schultz et al., 2011

Table 3 (cont.)
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Primary Number	Structure Type	Description	Recorder(s), Date
P-37-034424	Building	Industrial. Constructed in the Utilitarian style in 1955.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034425	Building	Commercial. Dog kennel. Constructed in the Modern style in 1959.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034426	Structure	Bridge. Continuous concrete bridge with multiple box beams. Constructed in 1966.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034427	Structure	Bridge. BNSF Railway's mainline track between San Diego and Los Angeles, in San Diego. Constructed ca. 1950s.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034428	Structure	Bridge. BNSF Railway's mainline track between San Diego and Los Angeles, in San Diego. Constructed ca. 1950s.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034429	Structure	Bridge. BNSF Railway's mainline track between San Diego and Los Angeles, in San Diego. Constructed ca. 1950s.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034437	Building	Residences (27). Constructed all along McGraw Street in various styles (Ranch, Contemporary, Vernacular) between 1957 and 1959.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-035166	Building	Commercial. Greentree-Warehouse. Constructed in the modern style ca. 1959.	Crawford, 2013
P-37-035176	Building	Commercial. Ashford Center. Constructed in the Modern style ca. 1965.	Crawford, 2013
P-37-035178	Building	Religious. Clairemont Church. Constructed in the Modern style ca. 1957.	Crawford, 2013
P-37-035446	Building	Commercial. Garfield building. Constructed in the Modern style ca. 1961.	Crawford, 2013
P-37-035568	Building	Commercial. Balboa building. Constructed in the Modern style between 1964 and 1967.	Loftus, 2014
P-37-035689	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1958.	Schultz, Harper, and Greenlee, 2011
P-37-035690	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1958.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035691	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1958.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035692	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1958.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035693	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1958.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035694	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Contemporary style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035695	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Contemporary style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035696	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035697	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Contemporary style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035698	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035699	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035700	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035701	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035702	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1958.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035703	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011

**Table 3 (cont.)
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA**

Primary Number	Structure Type	Description	Recorder(s), Date
P-37-035704	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035705	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035706	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035707	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035708	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-035709	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-035710	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-035711	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1958.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-035712	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-035713	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-035714	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1957.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-035920	Building	Religious. First Baptist Church of Clairemont, Kehilat Ariel Messianic Synagogue. Divided into three sections constructed in the modern, vernacular, and Google-style in 1954.	Bechtel, 2014
P-37-037112	Building	Religious. Clairemont Lutheran Church Fellowship Hall. Constructed in the Modern Contemporary style in 1954 with additions ranging from 1961 to 1989 and an unknown date.	Smith and Stropes, 2017
P-37-037558	Building	Educational. Hawthorne Elementary School. Constructed in the Mid-Century Modern style in 1958.	Yates, 2016
P-37-037559	Building	Educational. MacDowell Elementary School now Innovation Middle School. Constructed in the Mid-Century Modern style in 1962.	Yates, 2015
P-37-037562	Building	Educational. Whitman Elementary School. Constructed in the Mid-Century Modern style in 1958.	Yates, 2014

4.1.2.1 Prehistoric Archaeological Resources

Including the prehistoric components of the multi-component sites, a total of 12 prehistoric cultural resources have been documented within the boundaries of the study area. The prehistoric resources consist of four marine shell scatters (P-37-011021 [CA-SDI-11021], P-37-12558 [CA-SDI-12558], P-37-037708, P-37-037710), four marine shell and lithic artifact scatters (P-37-012453 [CA-SDI-12453/H), P-37-025845 [CA-SDI-17199], P-37-032901 [CA-SDI-20786], P-37-037709), two lithic artifact scatters (P-37-030187 [CA-SDI-19237], P-37-032900 [CA-SDI-20785]), and a total of three isolated flakes (recorded as two resources (P-37-025846, P-37-0025847)).

The prehistoric archaeological resources are primary located along the periphery of the study area, within canyons (Figure 4). Six of the prehistoric archaeological sites (P-37-011021, P-37-030187, P-37-032901, P-37-037708, P-37-037709, and P-37-037710) are located along the lower portion of the Tecolote Canyon drainage and one (P-37-032900) is located on the mesa along a small tributary drainage to lower Tecolote Canyon. These sites include three that consist only of marine shell, two that consist only of lithic artifacts, and two that have both marine shell and lithic artifacts present.

Two resources are located along the Rose Canyon drainage: a marine shell scatter, P-37-12558, is at the northwestern corner of the CPU area, and P-37-012453 is located at the southwestern corner. Site P-37-012453 was originally recorded in 1991 as a scatter of marine shell and prehistoric lithic artifacts with a few pieces of historic glass in a disturbed context along the railroad tracks in Rose Canyon (Huey and Bass 1991). The site was revisited in 2011, and no cultural materials were observed (Greenlee and Letter 2011).

The remaining prehistoric archaeological site, P-37-025845, is marine shell and lithic artifact scatter located along the San Clemente Canyon drainage. The two lithic artifact isolates (P-37-025846, P-37-025847) are both also located along the San Clemente Canyon drainage.

In addition to the prehistoric sites officially recorded in the study area, a prehistoric site that is not currently documented as present in the study area, but which is a possible 'resource' for the area, was recorded by Malcom Rogers in the 1920s (San Diego Museum of Man number SDM-W-155). The resource was described by Rogers as encompassing the entirety of the Kearny Mesa, including the Linda Vista, Clairemont, University City, Kearny Mesa, and Miramar community areas and was described as dispersed highland winter camps with scattered artifacts and cobble hearths. In 1980, Ken Hedges, curator of the Museum of Man, indicated the boundaries of the site as "Mission Valley on the south, Mission Bay and Rose Canyon on the west and north, Carroll Canyon on the north, and the Poway Hills and Murphy Canyon on the east" (Hedges 1980). According to Hedges, the locations of the loci associated with the resource were provided on a map compiled by Rogers in approximately 1930; based on the map and Roger's notes, Hedges identified 13 specific loci for SDM-W-155, primarily indicated as hearths; however, as he notes, "the boundaries for these loci consist of contours defining the high points of the mesa-top terrain; these indicate areas within which we have no specific locational data for individual features or artifact finds. This area may contain site loci not represented on this list" (Hedges 1980).

In 1995, one of the loci recorded by Rogers and mapped by Hedges was attributed by Brian F. Smith & Associates to a resource, P-37-014216 (CA-SDI-14048), located in the community of Linda Vista (Pierson 1995). Consequently, SDM-W-155 has been documented at the SCIC as being associated with only that resource number. While some of the individual loci have possibly been documented as separate sites, no other trinomial or primary numbers have been assigned to SDM-W-155 by the SCIC. As such, no information delineating the extent and the locations of the 13 loci attributed to SDM-W-155 is currently available in order to address what elements may have existed within the current study area.

Another prehistoric site of note that is relevant to, but not located within the study area, is P-37-005017 (CA-SDI-5017), which is associated with the ethnohistoric village of *Jamo* or Rinconada. This important site is located immediately adjacent to the western edge of the study area along the west side of Rose Canyon, at the northern edge of Mission Bay.

4.1.2.2 Historic-Era Resources

The historic-period cultural resources documented within the study area consist of three archaeological resources and 141 built environment buildings or structures. Historic archaeological site P-37-030188 was recorded in 2007 as a nearly square concrete foundation, 5 meters by 5 meters in dimension, located along the north side of the lower Tecolote drainage (Figure 4). Rubble from a possible additional foundation was also observed to be present nearby, but no possibly associated artifacts were observed

in the site area. The recorders noted that a structure was present at this location on a 1930 historic topographic map but was not present on an earlier 1903 map.

The two other archaeological sites are multi-component. As noted above, site P-37-012453 was recorded in 1991 as a prehistoric shell and lithic scatter with a few pieces of historic glass in a disturbed context along the railroad tracks in Rose Canyon (Huey and Bass 1991). The site was revisited in 2011 and no cultural materials were observed (Greenlee and Letter 2011). The second multi-component archaeological site, P-37-032901, was originally recorded in 2012 (Cordova et al. 2012) as a prehistoric site consisting of a scatter of marine shell and one prehistoric scraper tool. The site was revisited, however, in 2017, and a historic component was identified consisting of a scatter of domestic refuse items, including fragments of glass, dishware, and butchered animal bone. The historic materials were speculated to have possibly eroded into the area during recent rains (Spindrift 2017).

The 141 built environment resources that have been documented within the study area consist of 79 residences (with three of the site forms, P-37-034339, P-37-034340, and P-37-034437, documenting several residences, resulting in an actual total of 109 residential buildings), 11 multi-family residences, four mixed-use buildings, 25 commercial buildings, five industrial buildings, two public utility complexes, four schools, four religious buildings or complexes, and seven bridges. Most of the residential buildings are located along the western edge of the Clairemont Mesa and adjacent to the east side of Rose Canyon (Figure 5). The majority of the built environment resources were constructed between 1933 and 1967, with one building, the Stough-Beckett Cottage (P-37-028906), constructed in 1888.

4.2 OTHER ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Various additional archival sources were consulted, including historic topographic maps and aerial imagery. These include historic aerials from 1953, 1964, 1966, and 1972 (NETR Online 2020) and several historic USGS topographic maps, including the 1903 and 1930 La Jolla (1:62,500), 1943 La Jolla (1:31,680), and the 1967 and 1975 La Jolla (1:24,000) topographic maps (USGS Online Historical Topographic Map Explorer 2020). The purpose of this research was to identify historic land use in the study area.

On the 1903 La Jolla topographic map, little development is evident within most of the study area, but a few roads that generally travel north-south are shown, including one that runs along Rose Canyon, one that runs through the center of the CPU area west of Tecolote Canyon, and another that roughly follows the current route of Linda Vista Road. A fourth road that connects with the road west of Tecolote Canyon, runs along the bottom of lower Tecolote Canyon. Four buildings, possibly representing residences, are shown at different places on the map along this road. An east-west road also runs along San Clemente Canyon. Most prominent on the map is the railroad that runs along Rose Canyon, labeled on the map as the “Southern California Surf Line.” Three locations are labeled on the map in the study area along the east side of the rail line and east of Rose Canyon: Ladrillo, just south of San Clemente Canyon; Atwood, east of the community of Pacific Beach, and Morena, just north of the mouth of the Tecolote drainage. While these locations may reflect rail stops, only Morena is also shown as a community indicated by a several streets and buildings. On the 1930 La Jolla topographic map, little change is visible from the 1903 topographic map, but increased settlement is evident in the Morena area, and to the south between the mouth of Tecolote Canyon and the San Diego River. A small development is also now present in the Linda Vista area in the southeast portion of the study area. The Atwood location is no longer named on this 1930 topographic map. On the 1943 topographic map, while no dramatic new development is evident, two new communities are depicted on each side of the mouth

of Tecolote Canyon. Within the study area, on the northwestern side, is the community of Ladrillo, with the community of Morena being located at the southwestern end, and to the south just outside of the study area, is Bayside Village. Also, on the 1943 topographic map, a landing field, labeled the Rosedale Landing Field, is shown in the east-central area of the study area.

On the 1953 topographic map and 1953 aerial photograph, a considerable amount of new development is evident. On the 1953 topographic map, the communities in the study area, previously labeled as Morena and Bayside Village, are labeled as Bay Park, and the development in the Linda Vista area has expanded, both within and to south of the study area. New on this topographic map is the community of Clairemont on the mesa top along the west side of Tecolote Canyon and extending in one area to the rail line at the mouth of Rose Canyon. The landing field, labeled the Rosedale Landing Field, is no longer shown on this map, the SR 163 freeway (old Highway 395) is being completed along the southeastern boundary of the study area. On the 1964 aerial photograph and the 1967 topographic map, the expanse of residential development within the study area is dramatic, with nearly all areas of the mesa top developed by 1964 and 1967. Notable on the 1972 aerial photograph and the 1975 La Jolla topographic map is the presence of the I-805 freeway along the eastern margin of the study area, and SR 52 along San Clemente Canyon and the northern margin of the study area.

4.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

The NAHC was contacted on March 30, 2020 for a Sacred Lands File search and list of Native American contacts for the study area. The NAHC indicated in a response dated April 6, 2020 that the search of the Sacred Lands File was completed with positive results. Letters were sent on April 14, 2020 to the Native American representatives and interested parties identified by the NAHC and the City. To date, two responses, from the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians (San Pasqual) and Jamul Indian Village (Jamul) have been received (Table 4, *Native American Contact Program Responses*). Native American correspondence is included as Appendix C (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

**Table 4
NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSES**

Affiliation	Name/Title	Date	Outreach/Response
Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)	--	3/30/2020	Sacred Lands File search request sent via email.
		4/6/2020	Received results of Sacred Lands search (negative) and Native American contact list via email
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande	Edwin Romero, Chairperson	4/14/2020	Letter sent
Campo Kumeyaay Nation	Ralph Goff, Chairperson	4/14/2020	Letter sent
Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Robert Pinto, Chairperson	4/14/2020	Letter sent
Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson	4/14/2020	Letter sent
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Virgil Perez, Chairperson	4/14/2020	Letter sent

**Table 4 (cont.)
NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSES**

Affiliation	Name/Title	Date	Outreach/Response
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources	4/14/2020	Letter sent
Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians	Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson	4/14/2020	Letter sent
Jamul Indian Village	Erica Pinto, Chairperson	4/14/2020 6/1/2020	Letter sent Response received; the study area is within the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA) and contains Tribal Cultural Resources. They request to be kept in the information loop as the project progresses and would appreciate being maintained on the receiving list for project updates, reports of investigations, and/or any documentation that might be generated regarding previously reported or newly discovered sites. Further, they wish to inform the City that there are cultural sites within the plan boundary. If the project boundaries are modified to extend beyond the currently proposed limits, they request updated information and the opportunity to respond to the changes.
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians	Carmen Lucas	4/14/2020	Letter sent
La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians	Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson	4/14/2020	Letter sent
La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians	Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator	4/14/2020	Letter sent
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation	Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson	4/14/2020	Letter sent
Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians	Michael Linton, Chairperson	4/14/2020	Letter sent

**Table 4 (cont.)
NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSES**

Affiliation	Name/Title	Date	Outreach/Response
San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians	John Flores, Environmental Coordinator	4/14/2020	Letter sent
		4/25/2020	Response received; the study area is within the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its TUA. Because the project references an update and not a development project, the tribe does not request consultation at this time; however, if the project is modified to include any sort of construction of other ground-disturbing activity, they wish to be notified and will reassess the need for consultation.
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson	4/14/2020]	Letter sent
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	Kristie Orosco, Kumeyaay Resource Specialist	4/14/2020	Letter sent
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	John Christman, Chairperson	4/14/2020	Letter sent
Viejas Band of of Kumeyaay Indians	Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic Office	4/14/2020	Letter sent

Tribal consultation notice in accordance with Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) for the CPU was initiated by the City of San Diego on May 22, 2020. Tribal consultation in accordance with Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) will be initiated by the City with representatives from the Lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel and the Jamul Indian Village. This report, as well as confidential data, will be provided to both representatives to assist with their review determine if the CPU area contains any Tribal Cultural Resources or areas of tribal importance which would require further evaluation or special consideration during the environmental review process. The results of the consultation will be included in the final report.

5.0 CULTURAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Within the boundaries of the CPU area are three locally approved planning documents: Balboa Avenue Station Area Specific Plan (City 2019a), Morena Corridor Specific Plan (City 2019b), and the Complete Communities: Housing Solutions and Mobility Choices San Diego. The sensitivity analyses provided within the Environmental Impact Reports for these areas have been incorporated into the cultural sensitivity analysis for the CPU area (City 2018, 2019c, 2020b). The remainder of the study area has been categorized into three cultural resource sensitivity levels rated low, moderate, or high based on the results of the archival research, the NAHC Sacred Lands File check, regional environmental factors, and the amount of modern development that has occurred.

A low sensitivity rating indicates areas where there is a high level of disturbance or development and few or no previously recorded resources have been documented. Within these areas, the potential for additional resources to be identified is low. A moderate sensitivity indicates that some previously recorded resources have been identified, and/or the potential for resources to be present would be

moderate. Areas identified as high sensitivity indicate areas where significant resources have been documented or would have the potential to be identified.

The majority of the study area is characterized by urban development, and large portions of the community are underlain by artificial fill as a result of buildings and infrastructure development (The Bodhi Group 2020). As such, the cultural sensitivity of the developed areas within the CPU area would be considered low.

Undeveloped areas, primarily within or near the canyons where the majority of the archaeological sites have been documented in the study area, and along the western boundary of the study area near the ethnohistoric village of *Jamo* or Rinconada, generally contain a moderate cultural sensitivity for archaeological resources. However, the steep slopes of these areas would be considered low sensitivity for archaeological resources.

No significant archaeological resources have been documented within the study area; however, as noted above, the Sacred Land File search was returned with positive results, indicating that sacred lands or Native American cultural resources may be present within the study area. Additionally, the major canyon bottoms (primarily Tecolote and San Clemente canyons), where young alluvial flood-plain deposits are present, may contain the potential for buried cultural material. As such, these areas contain a high sensitivity for archaeological resources or Tribal Cultural Resources to be present. Figure 6, *Clairemont Cultural Sensitivity Areas: Archaeological Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources*, illustrates the archaeological sensitivity of the study area.

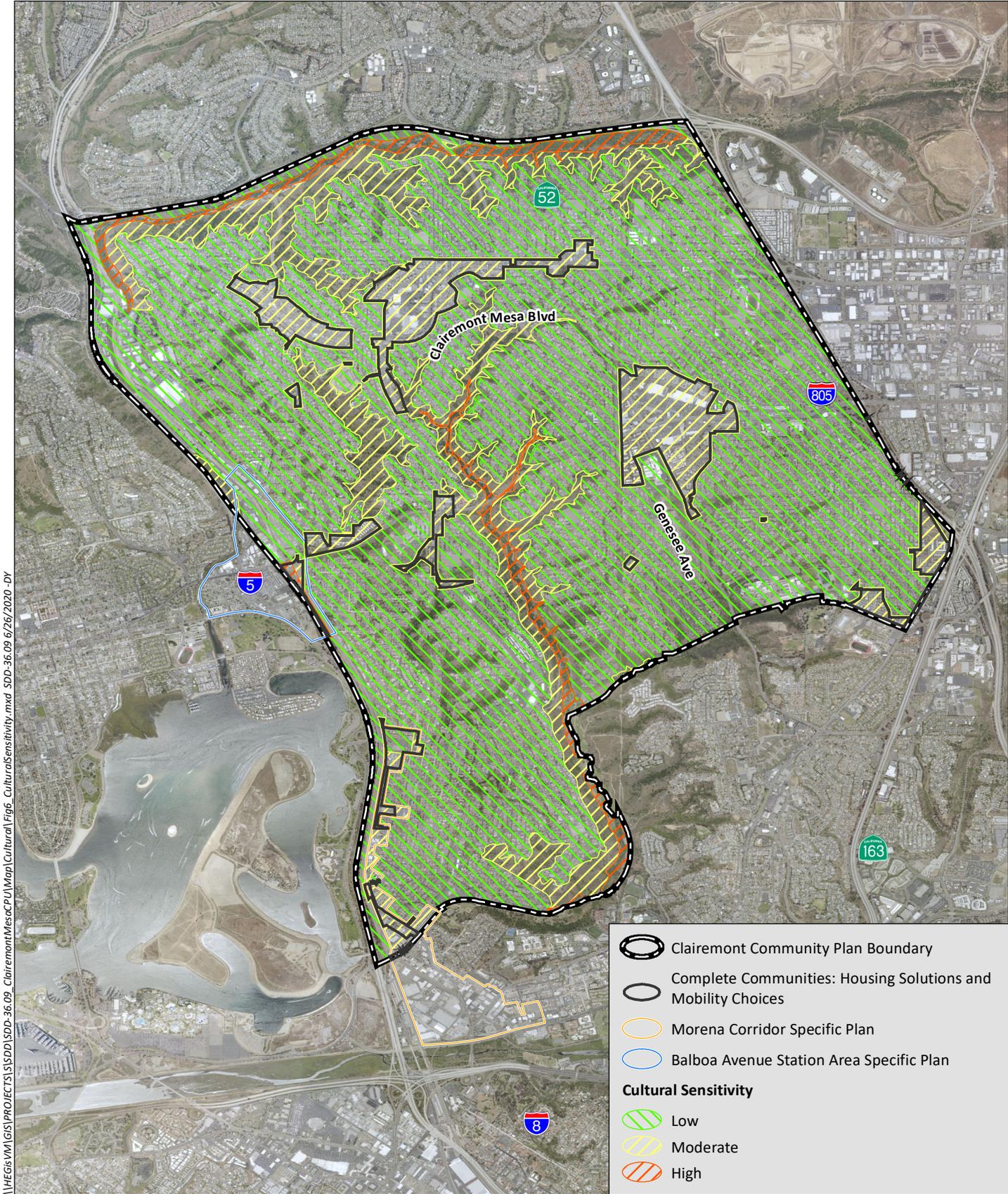
6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Future discretionary projects or City operations located in the areas identified with a moderate or high sensitivity should be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist following the mitigation framework detailed below to determine the potential for the presence or absence of buried, archaeological resources. If it is determined that a resource is a historical resource, it should be referred to the City's Historical Resources Board for possible designation. Mitigation measures should be initiated for all significant sites, either through avoidance or data recovery.

6.1 MITIGATION FRAMEWORK

Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, and/or scientific importance (Office of Historic Preservation 1995). Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the region in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. Archaeological resources include prehistoric and historic locations or sites where human actions have resulted in detectable changes to the area. This can include changes in the soil, as well as the presence of physical cultural remains. Archaeological resources can have a surface component, a subsurface component, or both. Historic archaeological resources are those originating after European contact. These resources may include subsurface features such as wells, cisterns, or privies. Other historic archaeological remains include artifact concentrations, building foundations, or remnants of structures.

Historical resources are defined as archaeological sites and built environment resources determined significant under CEQA. Several criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically,



\\HEGIS\VM\GIS\PROJECTS\SSDD\SSDD-36.09_ClairemontMesaCPLU\Map\Cultural\Fig6_CulturalSensitivity.mxd SDD-36.09 6/26/2020 -DY

0 4,500 Feet

Source: Aerial (SanGIS, 2017)

Clairemont Cultural Sensitivity: Archaeological Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources

criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination. Historical resources are physical features, both natural and constructed, that reflect past human existence and are of historical, archaeological, scientific, educational, cultural, architectural, aesthetic, or traditional significance. Historical resources in the San Diego region span a timeframe of at least the last 12,000 years and include both the prehistoric and historic periods.

Tribal Cultural Resources are addressed in Public Resources Code Section 21074. A Tribal Cultural Resource is defined as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and may be considered significant if it is (1) listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources; or (2) a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1.

The City's Historical Resources Regulations are contained in the Land Development Code (Chapter 14, Division 3, Article 2) and provide the regulatory framework for the protection, preservation, and restoration of cultural resources, and apply to all development within the City of when cultural resources are present regardless of the need for a development permit. The Historical Resources Guidelines provide property owners, the development community, consultants and the general public with explicit guidelines for the management of historical resources located within the jurisdiction of the City. These guidelines are designed to implement the City's Historical Resources Regulations in compliance with applicable local, state, and federal policies and mandates, including, but not limited to, the City's General Plan, CEQA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The intent of the guidelines is to ensure consistency in the management of the City's historical resources, including identification, evaluation, preservation/mitigation and development.

The following mitigation framework is from the City's Historical Resources Guidelines (City 2001) and adapted for the CPU.

HIST-1 Prior to issuance of any permit for a future development project implemented in accordance with the Community Plan Update that could directly affect an archaeological resource, the City shall require the following steps be taken to determine (1) the presence of archaeological resources and (2) the appropriate mitigation for any significant resources that may be impacted by a development activity. Sites may include residential and commercial properties, privies, trash pits, building foundations, and industrial features representing the contributions of people from diverse socioeconomic and ethnic backgrounds. Sites may also include resources associated with prehistoric Native American activities.

Initial Determination

The environmental analyst will determine the likelihood for the project site to contain historical resources by reviewing site photographs and existing historic information (e.g., archaeological sensitivity maps, the Archaeological Map Book, and the City's Historical Inventory of Important Architects, Structures, and People in San Diego) and may conduct a site visit. A cultural resources sensitivity map was created from the record search data as a management tool to aid in the review of future projects within the CPU area which depicts three levels of sensitivity (Figure 6). Review of this map shall be done at the initial planning stage of a specific project to ensure that cultural resources are avoided and/or

impacts are minimized in accordance with the Historical Resources Guidelines. These levels, which are described below, are not part of any federal or State law.

- **High Sensitivity:** These areas contain known significant cultural resources and have a potential to yield information to address a number of research questions. These areas may have buried deposits, good stratigraphic integrity, and preserved surface and subsurface features. If a project were to impact these areas, a survey and testing program is required to further define resource boundaries and subsurface presence or absence, and determine level of significance. Mitigation measures such as a Research Design and Archaeological Data Recovery Plan and construction monitoring shall also be required.
- **Medium Sensitivity:** These areas contain recorded cultural resources or have a potential for resources consisting of more site structure, diversity of feature types, and diversity of artifact types, or have a potential for resources to be encountered. The significance of cultural resources within these areas may be unknown. If a project impacts these areas, a site-specific records search, survey and significance evaluation is required if cultural resources were identified during the survey. Mitigation measures may also be required.
- **Low Sensitivity:** These are described as areas where there is a high level of disturbance due to existing development, with few or no previously recorded resources documented within the area or considered during tribal consultation. Resources at this level would not be expected to be complex, with little to no site structure or artifact diversity. If a project impacts these areas, a records search may be required. Areas with steep hillsides generally do not leave an archaeological signature and would not require further evaluation.

If there is any evidence that the project area contains archaeological or tribal cultural resources, then an archaeological evaluation consistent with the City's Guidelines shall be required. All individuals conducting any phase of the archaeological evaluation program shall meet professional qualifications in accordance with the City's Historical Resources Guidelines.

Step 1

Based on the results of the Initial Determination, if there is evidence that the site contains potential historical resources, preparation of a historic evaluation is required. The evaluation report would generally include background research, field survey, archaeological testing, and analysis. Before actual field reconnaissance would occur, background research is required that includes a records search at the SCIC at San Diego State University. A review of the Sacred Lands File maintained by the NAHC must also be conducted at this time. Information about existing archaeological collections should also be obtained from the San Diego Archaeological Center and any tribal repositories or museums.

In addition to the records searches mentioned above, background information may include, but is not limited to, examining primary sources of historical information (e.g., deeds and wills), secondary sources (e.g., local histories and genealogies), Sanborn Fire Maps, and historic cartographic and aerial photograph sources; reviewing previous archaeological research in similar areas, models that predict site distribution, and archaeological, architectural, and historical site inventory files; and conducting informant interviews, including consultation with descendant communities. The results of the background information would be included in the evaluation report.

Once the background research is complete, a field reconnaissance shall be conducted by individuals whose qualifications meet the standards outlined in the Historical Resources Guidelines. Consultants shall employ innovative survey techniques when conducting enhanced reconnaissance, including remote sensing, ground penetrating radar, human remains detection canines, LiDAR, and other soil resistivity techniques as determined on a case-by-case basis by the tribal representative during the project-specific AB 52 consultation process. Native American participation is required for field surveys when there is likelihood that the project site contains prehistoric archaeological resources or tribal cultural resources. If, through background research and field surveys, resources are identified, then an evaluation of significance based on the City's Guidelines must be performed by a qualified archaeologist.

Step 2

Where a recorded archaeological site or tribal cultural resource (as defined in the PRC) is identified, the City shall initiate consultation with identified California Indian tribes pursuant to the provisions in PRC sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2, in accordance with AB 52. It should be noted that during the consultation process, tribal representative(s) will be involved in making recommendations regarding the significance of a tribal cultural resource which also could be a prehistoric archaeological site. A testing program may be recommended which requires reevaluation of the proposed project in consultation with the Native American representative, which could result in a combination of project redesign to avoid and/or preserve significant resources, as well as mitigation in the form of data recovery and monitoring (as recommended by the qualified archaeologist and Native American representative). The archaeological testing program, if required, shall include evaluating the horizontal and vertical dimensions of a site, the chronological placement, site function, artifact/ecofact density and variability, presence/absence of subsurface features, and research potential. A thorough discussion of testing methodologies, including surface and subsurface investigations, can be found in the City of San Diego's Historical Resources Guidelines. Results of the consultation process will determine the nature and extent of any additional archaeological evaluation or changes to the proposed project. Results of the consultation process will determine the nature and extent of any additional archaeological evaluation or changes to the proposed project.

The results from the testing program shall be evaluated against the Significance Thresholds found in the Historical Resources Guidelines. If significant historical resources are identified within the area of potential effects, the site may be eligible for local designation. However, this process will not proceed until such time that the tribal consultation has been concluded and an agreement is reached (or not reached) regarding significance of the resource and appropriate mitigation measures are identified. The final testing report shall be submitted to Historical Resources Board (HRB) staff for designation. The final testing report and supporting documentation will be used by HRB staff in consultation with qualified City staff to ensure that adequate information is available to demonstrate eligibility for designation under the applicable criteria. This process shall be completed prior to distribution of any draft environmental document.

An agreement with each consulting tribe on the appropriate form of mitigation is required prior to distribution of a draft environmental document. If no significant resources are found, and site conditions are such that there is no potential for further discoveries, then no further action is required. Resources found to be non-significant as a result of a survey and/or assessment will require no further work beyond documentation of the resources on the appropriate State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site forms and inclusion of results in the survey and/or assessment report. If no significant resources are found, but results of the initial evaluation and testing phase indicate there is

still a potential for resources to be present in portions of the property that could not be tested, then mitigation monitoring is required.

Step 3

Preferred mitigation for archaeological resources is to avoid the resource through project redesign. If the resource cannot be entirely avoided, all prudent and feasible measures to minimize harm shall be taken. For archaeological resources where preservation is not an option, a Research Design and Archaeological Data Recovery Program is required, which includes a Collections Management Plan for review and approval. When tribal cultural resources are present and also cannot be avoided, appropriate and feasible mitigation will be determined through the tribal consultation process and incorporated into the overall data recovery program, where applicable, or project-specific mitigation measures incorporated into the project. The data recovery program shall be based on a written research design and is subject to the provisions as outlined in CEQA Section 21083.2. The data recovery program shall be reviewed and approved by the City's Environmental Analyst prior to distribution of any draft environmental document and shall include the results of the tribal consultation process. Archaeological monitoring may be required during building demolition and/or construction grading when significant resources are known or suspected to be present on a site, but cannot be recovered prior to grading due to obstructions such as existing development or dense vegetation.

A Native American observer must be retained for all subsurface investigations on public or private property, including geotechnical testing and other ground-disturbing activities, whenever a Native American Traditional Cultural Property or any archaeological site would be impacted. In the event that human remains are encountered during data recovery and/or a monitoring program, the provisions of California Public Resources Code Section 5097 shall be followed. In the event that human remains are discovered during project grading, work shall halt in that area, and the procedures set forth in the California Public Resources Code (Section 5097.98) and State Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5), and in the federal, State, and local regulations described above shall be undertaken. These provisions shall be outlined in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) included in the subsequent project-specific environmental document. The Native American monitor shall be consulted during the preparation of the written report, at which time he/she may express concerns about the treatment of sensitive resources. If the Native American community requests participation of an observer for subsurface investigations on private property, the request shall be honored.

Step 4

Archaeological Resource Management reports shall be prepared by qualified professionals as determined by the criteria set forth in Appendix B of the Historical Resources Guidelines. The discipline shall be tailored to the resource under evaluation. In cases involving complex resources, such as traditional cultural properties, rural landscape districts, sites involving a combination of prehistoric and historic archaeology, or historic districts, a team of experts will be necessary for a complete evaluation.

Specific types of historical resource reports are required to document the methods (see Section III of the Historical Resources Guidelines) used to determine the presence or absence of historical resources; to identify the potential impacts from proposed development and evaluate the significance of any identified historical resources; to document the appropriate curation of archaeological collections (e.g., collected materials and the associated records); in the case of potentially significant impacts to historical resources, to recommend appropriate mitigation measures that would reduce the impacts to

below a level of significance; and to document the results of mitigation and monitoring programs, if required.

Archaeological Resource Management reports shall be prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format (see Appendix C of the Historical Resources Guidelines), which will be used by Environmental staff in the review of archaeological resource reports. Consultants must ensure that archaeological resource reports are prepared consistent with this checklist. A confidential appendix must be submitted (under separate cover), along with historical resources reports for archaeological sites and tribal cultural resources containing the confidential resource maps and records search information gathered during the background study. In addition, a Collections Management Plan shall be prepared for projects that result in a substantial collection of artifacts and must address the management and research goals of the project and the types of materials to be collected and curated based on a sampling strategy that is acceptable to the City. Appendix D (Historical Resources Report Form) may be used when no archaeological resources were identified within the project boundaries.

Step 5

For Archaeological Resources: All cultural materials, including original maps, field notes, non-burial related artifacts, catalog information, and final reports recovered during public and/or private development projects, must be permanently curated with an appropriate institution, one that has the proper facilities and staffing for ensuring research access to the collections consistent with State and federal standards, unless otherwise determined during the tribal consultation process. In the event that a prehistoric and/or historic deposit is encountered during construction monitoring, a Collections Management Plan shall be required in accordance with the project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program. The disposition of human remains and burial-related artifacts that cannot be avoided or are inadvertently discovered is governed by State (i.e., Assembly Bill 2641 [Coto] and California Native American Graves Protection [NAGPRA] and Repatriation Act of 2001 [Health and Safety Code 8010-8011]) and federal (i.e., federal NAGPRA [USC 3001-3013]) law, and must be treated in a dignified and culturally appropriate manner with respect for the deceased individual(s) and their descendants. Any human bones and associated grave goods of Native American origin shall be turned over to the appropriate Native American group for repatriation.

Arrangements for long-term curation of all recovered artifacts must be established between the applicant/property owner and the consultant prior to the initiation of the field reconnaissance. When tribal cultural resources are present, or non-burial-related artifacts associated with tribal cultural resources are suspected to be recovered, the treatment and disposition of such resources will be determined during the tribal consultation process. This information must then be included in the archaeological survey, testing, and/or data recovery report submitted to the City for review and approval. Curation must be accomplished in accordance with the California State Historic Resources Commission's Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collection (dated May 7, 1993) and, if federal funding is involved, Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 79. Additional information regarding curation is provided in Section II of the Historical Resources Guidelines.

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Appendix A

Resumes

Summary of Qualifications

Ms. Wilson has been professionally involved in cultural resources management for 15 years and has more than 17 years of unique experience in both archaeology and GIS. She has served as principal investigator on numerous cultural resources management projects, and regularly coordinates with local, state, and federal agencies and Native American tribal representatives. She is skilled in project management, archaeological inventories and excavation, and report documentation and has broad experience with utility, municipal, federal, renewable energy, and private development projects. Her years of experience also encompass an understanding of CEQA and NEPA compliance regulations. She is proficient at creating, organizing, and analyzing GIS data; technical skills include ArcGIS 10.4, Spatial Analyst, Geostatistical Analyst, and working with datasets in Microsoft Word and Excel. Ms. Wilson is detail-oriented and has strong organizational and coordination capabilities.

Selected Project Experience

Eastern Municipal Water District As-Needed Environmental Services (2015 - 2019). Serving as Senior Archaeologist on several individual task orders for HELIX's as-needed environmental services agreement with EMWD, including Well 59 Wellhead Treatment Facilities (2018), Cactus II Feeder Transmission Pipeline (2017 – 2018), and Fox Tank Replacement (2017). Responsible for coordinating cultural resources studies including records searches, Sacred Lands File searches, Native American outreach, reviews of historic aerial photographs and maps, and pedestrian surveys. Authored cultural resources technical reports.

Crescent Drive Sewer Improvements Project (2018). Cultural Task Lead for a sewer improvements project in the City of Vista. The project proposes to conduct improvements to the sewer main and connecting sewer laterals within Crescent Drive. Duties included conducting a record search and a Sacred Lands File search; reviewing existing cultural resources information for the project site and immediate vicinity; coordinating a field visit; and preparing a constraints report. Work performed for KEH and Associates, Inc. with the City of Vista as the lead agency.

Padre Dam Municipal Water District East County Advanced Water Purification Program (2018). Senior Archaeologist for cultural resources inventory and assessment of approximately 10 miles of pipeline. The East County Advanced Water Purification project proposes to increase the region's supply of potable water. Duties included preparation of a cultural resources study, assisting with community outreach with regard to the historic resources, and working with the agencies and interested parties to develop appropriate measures to avoid or minimize impacts. Work performed for Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, Inc., with Padre Dam Municipal Water District as the lead agency and Helix Water District, the County of San Diego, and the City of El Cajon as participating agencies.

Education

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

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

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

Registrations/ Certifications

The Register of
Professional
Archaeologists
#16436, 2008

Riverside County
Approved Cultural
Resources
Consultant, 2017

Professional Affiliations

Society for California
Archaeology

Stacie Wilson, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

City of San Diego Water Group Job 939 (2018). Principal Investigator for the Water Group Job 939, located in the Sorrento Valley area of the City of San Diego. Conducted as part of an as-needed contract with the City of San Diego, Public Works Department, Project Implementation Division, the project proposes approximately 6,846 linear feet of water main replacement and installation. Duties included conducting background research, reviewing previous cultural resource surveys, and coordination of Native American and archaeological monitors.

Alvarado 2nd Pipeline Extension (2018 - 2019). Principal Investigator overseeing completion of cultural resource management services for the geotechnical investigations related to this approximately 8.5-mile pipeline project, which will include the extension of the existing Alvarado 2nd Pipeline along Friars Road between Interstate 805 and West Mission Bay Drive. Responsibilities included overseeing a record search and submitting a request for a Sacred Lands File search; reviewing environmental, geological, and existing cultural resources information for the project alignment; coordinating a field visit; and preparing a report that provided monitoring recommendations. Oversaw subsequent archaeological and Native American monitoring program. Work performed for Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, Inc., with the City of San Diego as the lead agency.

City of San Diego Sewer Group 806 (2017 - 2018). Principal Investigator for the Sewer Group Job 806, located in the College Area and Mid City Kensington-Talmadge community planning areas in the City of San Diego. Conducted as part of an as-needed contract with the City of San Diego, Public Works Department, Project Implementation Division, the project proposes both the replacement and rehabilitation of existing sewer mains, including replacing-in-place approximately 2,158 linear feet of existing vitrified clay pipe sewer mains. Duties included conducting background research, reviewing previous cultural resource surveys, conducting a field survey with a Native American monitor, and the preparation of a cultural resources technical report.

Quince Street Senior Housing Project (2017). Principal Investigator for the demolition of an existing warehouse complex within a developed property in order to construct affordable housing for seniors. Managed reconnaissance survey of the project area, which included photography of the built environment within the project site and documentation/evaluation of structures over 50 years of age. Assisted with cultural resources technical report preparation. Work performed for San Diego InterFaith Housing Foundation, with the City of Escondido as the lead agency.

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

Summary of Qualifications

Mr. Cooley has over 45 years of experience in archaeological resource management. He has directed test and data recovery investigations, monitoring programs, and archaeological site surveys of large and small tracts, and has prepared reports for various cultural resource management projects. He is well-versed in National Historic Preservation Act, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations and processes. Mr. Cooley's experience also includes Native American consultation for monitoring of archaeological field projects, including some with human remains and reburial-related compliance issues.

Selected Project Experience

8016 Broadway Self Storage Project (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory program of the Lemon Grove Self-Storage project located in the City of Lemon Grove, San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for the Summit Environmental Group, Inc.

Briggs Road Walton Development Project (Assessor's Parcel Number 461-170-001) (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory program of the Briggs Road Residential project located in Riverside County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for the Walton International Group, LLC.

Brown Field and Montgomery Field Airport Master Plans (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for Phase I cultural resource inventory and pedestrian survey programs at the Brown Field Municipal Airport and the Montgomery-Gibbs Executive Airport, in the City of San Diego, in support of updating of the Airport Master Plan and its Programmatic Environmental Impact Report. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey programs and co-authorship of the technical reports. Work performed as a subconsultant to C&S Companies, with the City of San Diego as the lead agency.

Cubic Redevelopment Environmental Consulting (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory and assessment program in support of a 20-acre redevelopment project, located in the community of Kearny Mesa, City of San Diego. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and preparation of the technical report. Work performed for Cubic Redevelopment Environmental Consulting, with the City of San Diego as lead agency.

Education

Master of Arts,
Anthropology,
California State
University, Los
Angeles, 1982

Bachelor of Arts,
Anthropology,
California State
College, Long Beach,
1970

Registrations/ Certifications

Register of Professional
Archaeologists #10621,
2019

City of San Diego,
Certified Principal
Investigator for
Monitoring Projects

County of Riverside,
Certified Cultural
Resources Consultant
Principal Investigator

County of Orange,
Certified Cultural
Resources Consultant
Principal Investigator

County of San Diego,
Approved Consultant
for Archaeological
Resources

Los Angeles, Ventura,
San Luis Obispo, and
Santa Barbara
Approved Consultant

Theodore G. Cooley, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

French Valley 303 Project (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for an archaeological construction monitoring program for the French Valley 303 Site residential development project, located in the French Valley area of unincorporated Riverside County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the monitoring program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for Pulte Home Co., LLC.

Hiser Property Project (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a due diligence study prepared to summarize potential cultural resources constraints to the 9.2-acre Hiser Property development project, located in the Mission Gorge area of the City of Santee, San Diego County. The study consisted of background research including a record search and limited archival study, a field survey, and a review of the Sacred Lands File from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results and preparation of a summary letter report of the potential cultural resources-related constraints to the planned development. Work performed for KB Home.

Ponto Hotel Technical Studies (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a cultural resources assessment study for the Ponto Hotel development project in the City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the assessment program and preparation of the technical report. Work performed for Kam Sang Company, with the City of Carlsbad as the lead agency.

R.M. Levy Water Treatment Plant Sewer Replacement (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory and assessment program in support of a water treatment plant, sewer pipeline, replacement project, located in the community of Lakeside, San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and preparation of the technical report. Work performed for HELIX Water District.

Salt Bay District Specific Plan EIR (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory program in support of the 46.6-acre Salt Bay Design District Specific Plan mixed-use wholesale/retail shopping and light industrial development project, in the cities of San Diego and Chula Vista. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for M. & A. Gabae, with the City of San Diego as lead agency.

San Jacinto Property Project (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory program of the 214 residential project located in Riverside County. Involvement included participation in the analysis

Theodore G. Cooley, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for the Walton International Group, LLC.

San Elijo Joint Powers Authority Roadway and Trail Addendum and Permitting (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for Phase I cultural resource inventory, pedestrian survey, and resource testing at the San Elijo Water Reclamation Facility adjacent to San Elijo lagoon, in San Diego County, in support of the preparation by the San Elijo Joint Powers Authority of a Roadway and Trail Addendum for upgrades to the facility requiring verification of Nationwide Permit authorization from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey and testing program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed as a subconsultant to Kimley-Horn & Associates, with the San Elijo Joint Powers Authority as lead agency.

Sycamore & Watson Project (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for an archaeological construction monitoring program for the Sycamore & Watson residential development project, located in City of Vista, San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the monitoring program and preparation of the technical report. Work performed for Meritage Homes.

Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Public Access Plan IS/MND (2019 - 2019). Senior Archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory in support of the preparation by the County of San Diego County Parks Department of a Public Access Plan for the Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve located in coastal foothills of unincorporated west-central San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for the County of San Diego.

Sycuan/Sloane Canyon Trail IS/MND (2019). Senior Archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory in support of the preparation by the County of San Diego County Department of a Parks and Recreation for the Sycuan/Sloane Canyon Trail project located in the coastal foothills of unincorporated southwestern San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the results from the survey program and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for the County of San Diego.

The Enclave at Delpy's Corner Project (2019 - Present). Senior Archaeologist for a cultural resources monitoring and data recovery program in support of a proposed 124-unit townhome development project, in the City of Vista, San Diego County. Involvement included participation in the analysis of the prehistoric lithic artifacts and preparation of technical report sections containing the results of these analyses. Work performed for CalAtlantic Homes.

Theodore G. Cooley, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

Previous Project Experience

NextEra Energy Genesis Solar Project (2012 - 2014). Archaeologist for a 2,000-acre solar project west of the City of Blythe, Riverside County. The work involved identification, evaluation, and treatment of unanticipated discoveries encountered during survey and construction monitoring, for compliance with Section 106 regulations through the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and CEQA through the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). Performed analyses of 1,238 prehistoric flaked lithic and ground stone artifacts produced from survey and monitoring conducted as part of compliance for construction. Wrote technical report results sections from analyses. Work performed for NextEra Energy.

Sacramento Municipal Utility District Upper American River Project (2015 - 2016). Archaeologist performing analyses of 1,143 prehistoric flaked lithic artifacts produced from investigations conducted at 16 archaeological sites, located in the Sierra Nevada Mountains in the Eldorado National Forest, Eldorado County. Work was conducted as part of treatment program of archaeological sites in the Eldorado National Forest in compliance with Section 106 regulations through a Programmatic Agreement with the Federal Regulatory Commission (FERC) and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Wrote technical report results sections from analyses. Work performed for Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD).

Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve, Cielo and Wu Additions (2016). Supervisory Archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory of 139 acres of proposed parcel additions to the existing Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch natural park preserve located in coastal foothills of unincorporated west-central San Diego County. Participated in the field survey for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within the parcel additions and was senior co-author of the technical report of results from the survey program. Work performed for County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation.

Moosa Canyon Pipeline Protection (2014 - 2015). Supervisory Archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resources inventory of a 7.2-acre area for proposed protective measures for three parallel underground pipelines at their crossing of the Moosa Canyon drainage, in the coastal foothills of north-central San Diego County. Conducted preparation of the field survey for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within the survey area and co-authored of the technical report of results from the survey program. Work performed for San Diego County Water Authority.

University Heights Parcel Additions to the Escondido Creek Preserve (2015) Supervisory Archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory 262 acres of proposed parcel additions to the existing of the Escondido Creek Open Space Preserve located in coastal foothills in unincorporated west-central San Diego County. Participated in the field survey for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and was senior co-author of the technical report of results

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Senior Archaeologist

from the survey program. Work performed for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation.

Mesa Trail Restoration and Dairy Mart Pond Overlook Projects (2014).

Supervisory Archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resources inventory of 281 acres of proposed restoration and trail construction within the Tijuana River Valley Regional Park located in coastal area of southwestern San Diego County. Participant in the field survey for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within the survey area. Co-author of the technical report of results from the survey program. Work performed for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation.

NAVFAC Southwest Construction and Operation of Solar Photovoltaic Systems at Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach (2014 - 2015).

Field Director for archaeological survey of an approximately 86-acre area of Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach in Orange County proposed for the construction of a solar project. Duties included direction of the field crew and participation in the analysis and report preparation. Work performed for U.S. Navy.

NAVFAC Southwest Conversion of Building H-100 for Administrative Reuse (MILCON P-1131)(2015).

Field Director for archaeological survey for the proposed renovation of Building H-100 and associated facilities, and of locations proposed for the demolition of 37 buildings and structures in various areas on Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton in San Diego County. Duties included direction of the field crew, and participation in the analysis and report preparation. Work performed for U.S. Navy.

RE Barren Ridge/Cinco Solar Project Cultural Resources (2014).

Supervisory Archaeologist directing the field survey and site documentation for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within 800 acres including a 600-acre plant facility site and three proposed Gen-Tie power electrical line corridor alternatives for a solar plant facility, located along the eastern base of the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains near Mojave, Kern County. Co-authored the technical reports of results from the survey program. The program was conducted under both Section 106 regulations due to the Gen-Tie lines on BLM land and CEQA for the solar facility site on private land. Work performed for Recurrent Energy.

Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency Natomas Levee Improvement Program Landslide Improvements Project (2012 - 2014).

Archaeologist performing analyses of 4,085 prehistoric flaked lithic artifacts produced from investigations conducted at archaeological sites CA-SAC-1142, CA-SAC-15, and CA-SAC-16, located along the Sacramento River as part of a treatment program of archaeological sites in compliance with Section 106 regulations administered by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for levee improvements along the Sacramento River.

Theodore G. Cooley, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

Wrote technical report results sections of the analyses. Work performed for Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency (SAFCA).

MCB Camp Pendleton Section 110 Resource Delineation and Evaluation Study (2011 - 2013). Archaeologist participating in the investigations conducted for resource delineation and evaluation of National Register of Historic Places-eligible prehistoric archaeological site CA-SDI-1313/14791 on MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County. Involved conducting archaeological excavations for the delineation of the site to allow the base to successfully plan, under Section 110, for the protection of this significant resource from potential future adverse affects. Involvement included artifact analysis of 1,280 flaked lithic artifacts, preparation of results sections of the lithic analysis, and co-authorship of technical report. Work performed for U.S. Navy.

Archaeological Data Recovery for the Topanga Library (2011 - 2013).

Archaeologist participating in the data recovery investigations conducted at prehistoric archaeological site CA-LAN-8 in the community of Topanga in the Santa Monica Mountains, Los Angeles County. Work involved conducting archaeological excavations for data recovery within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for pipeline construction associated with construction of a new public library. Responsibilities included field work participation, lithic artifact analyst, and co-authorship of technical report. Work performed for Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

MCB Camp Pendleton Geomorphological Investigations (2009 - 2013). Field Supervisory Archaeologist on a project to conduct geomorphological investigations along three drainages within MCB Camp Pendleton in San Diego County to assess the potential for the presence of deeply buried prehistoric archaeological deposits. Duties included the design, coordination, and execution of the field geomorphological investigations; participation in the analysis of the results; and co-authorship of the technical report. Work performed for U.S. Navy.

California High-Speed Rail Authority, High Speed Rail Project (2011 - 2013).

Field Director for a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory of three alternative high-speed train alignment corridors, extending from Merced to Fresno in the San Joaquin Valley. Duties included direction of the field crew, participation in the analysis of results, and report preparation. Work performed for the State of California.

NAVFAC Southwest San Nicolas Island Archaeological Evaluations (2010 - 2012). Field Director for archaeological test investigations for the delineation and evaluation of prehistoric site CA-SNI-41 on San Nicolas Island in the Channel Islands of the California Bight, Ventura County. The project involved testing for depth and horizontal extent, as well as significance evaluation of this Middle and Late Holocene site. Duties included direction of the field crew, participation in the analysis, and report preparation. Work performed for U.S. Navy.

Theodore G. Cooley, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

MCB Camp Pendleton Compliance Documentation Support Services for Environmental Security Section (2010 - 2012). Archaeologist providing compliance documentation support services to the MCB Camp Pendleton Cultural Resources Branch Head in San Diego County for several large construction projects. Duties included the preparation of documentation and correspondence for agency submittal for federal NEPA and Section 106 compliance requirements, principally to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Advisory Council for Historic Preservation. Work performed for U.S. Navy.

Solar Millennium Ridgecrest Solar Project Cultural Resources Inventory Program (2009 - 2011). Co-Field Director of field survey for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within a proposed 1,757-acre solar facility in the Mojave Desert, Kern County. Participated in the preparation of the Department of Parks and Recreation site forms and contributing author of the technical report of results from the survey program. Work performed for Solar Millennium.

NAVFAC Southwest Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station Archaeological Evaluations (2010 - 2011). Field Director for archaeological test investigations for the delineation and evaluation of prehistoric site P-30-1503 within the Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station along the margin of the Anaheim Creek drainage wetlands system in Orange County. The project involved testing for the depth and horizontal extent, as well as a significance evaluation of this Late Holocene site. Duties included direction of the field crew, participation in the analysis, and report preparation. Work performed for U.S. Navy.

NAVFAC Southwest San Nicolas Island Archaeological Evaluations (2009 - 2011). Field Archaeologist for archaeological evaluation of prehistoric sites CA-SNI-316, CA-SNI-361, and CA-SNI-550 on San Nicolas Island in the Channel Islands of the California Bight, Ventura County. The project involved significance testing and evaluation of these Middle and Late Holocene sites, and the analysis and synthesis of results with existing island-wide archaeological data. Duties included field crew member, participation in the analysis, and report preparation. Work performed for U.S. Navy.

Olivenhain Municipal Water District Raw Water Pipeline (2009 - 2010). Archaeologist and Principal Investigator for a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory of two alternative pipeline alignment corridors in San Diego County totaling approximately 9 miles in length. Author of the technical report of results from the survey and inventory program. Work performed for Olivenhain Municipal Water District.

Sage Hill Open Space Preserve Cultural Resources Inventory (2009 - 2010). Supervisory Archaeologist for Phase I pedestrian survey and cultural resource inventory of the Sage Hill Open Space Preserve in unincorporated west-central San Diego County. Directed the field survey for prehistoric and historic archaeological

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Senior Archaeologist

resources within the proposed 234-acre natural park preserve located in coastal foothills. Co-authored the technical report of results from the survey program. Work performed for County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation.

RRG Weldon Solar Project (2009 - 2010). Supervisory Archaeologist directing the field survey and site documentation for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within a proposed 425-acre solar facility near Lake Isabella in the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains, Kern County. Co-author of the technical report of results from the survey program. The program was conducted under CEQA and local guidelines of the County of Kern for the implementation of CEQA. Work performed for RRG Weldon.

Abengoa Mojave Solar Project (2009 - 2010) Supervisory Archaeologist overseeing the survey of a proposed 1,765-acre solar facility in the Mojave Desert, San Bernardino County. Supervised the archaeological documentation and Phase II testing efforts and co-authored the technical reports of results from the survey and testing programs. Work performed for Abengoa.