

3.6 HISTORICAL RESOURCES

3.6.1 Existing Conditions

Historical resources (also referred to as cultural resources) are physical features, both natural and constructed, which reflect past human existence and are of historical, archaeological, scientific, educational, cultural, architectural, aesthetic, or traditional significance. These resources may include such physical objects and features as archaeological sites and artifacts, buildings, groups of buildings, structures, districts, street furniture, signs, and landscapes. Also included are distinguishing architectural characteristics and traditional cultural properties. Historical resources in the San Diego region span a timeframe of at least the last 10,000 years and include both the prehistoric and historic periods.

Prehistoric Periods

The prehistory of the region is evidenced through archaeological remains representing up to 10,500 years of Native American occupation. The Creation Story and history that is repeated by the local Native American groups, now and at the time of earlier ethnographic research, indicate both their presence here since the time of creation and, in some cases, migration from other areas. The earliest archaeological remains in San Diego County are believed by some investigators to represent a nomadic hunting culture characterized by the use of a variety of scrapers, choppers, bifacially worked stone tools, large projectile points and crescentics, a scarcity or absence of milling implements, and a preference for fine-grained volcanic rock over metaquartzite materials. A gathering culture which subsisted largely on shellfish and plant foods from the abundant littoral (near shore) resources of the area is seen in the archaeological record dating from about 6000 BC to AD 0. The remains from this time period include stone-on-stone grinding tools (mano and metate), relatively crude cobble-based flaked lithic technology and flexed human burials.

The Late Prehistoric Period (AD 0 to 1769) in the City of San Diego is represented by the people ancestral to the Kumeyaay people of today. Prehistorically, the Kumeyaay were a hunting and gathering culture that adapted to a wide range of ecological zones from the coast to the Peninsular Range. A shift in grinding technology reflected by the addition of the pestle and mortar to the mano and metate, signifying an increased emphasis on acorns as a primary food staple, as well as the introduction of the bow and arrow, pottery, obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source in Imperial County, and human cremation serve to differentiate Late Prehistoric populations from earlier people in the archaeological record.

The ethnohistoric period began locally about 1769 with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The establishment of the mission system brought about profound changes in the lives of the Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay people. The greatest impact was felt by the Native Americans living in the coastal areas where the mission influence was the greatest. As a result ethnohistoric accounts of the coastal Kumeyaay are few and the information pertains largely to the people living in the mountain and desert regions. The ethnohistoric Kumeyaay were generally a hunting and gathering society characterized by nomadism from a central base. Their houses varied greatly according to locality, need, choice and raw materials. Formal homes, built

in winter, were small huts of poles covered with brush or bark. In cold weather, the brush was covered with earth to help conserve heat. In summer, windbreaks were all that were needed. Village-owned structures were ceremonial and were the center of many activities. Sweathouses were built and used by the Kumeyaay men.

Historic Period

San Diego history can be divided into the Spanish Period (1769-1821), Mexican Period (1821-1846) and American Period (1846-Present). In spite of Juan Cabrillo's earlier landfall on Point Loma in 1542, the Spanish colonization of Alta California did not begin until 1769 with the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá by Father Junípero Serra. Concerns over Russian and English interests in California motivated the Spanish government to send an expedition of soldiers, settlers and missionaries to occupy and secure the northwestern borderlands of New Spain through the establishment of a Presidio, Mission, and Pueblo. The Spanish explorers first camped on the shore of the bay in the area that is now downtown San Diego. Lack of water at this location, however, led to moving the camp on May 14, 1769 to a small hill closer to the San Diego River and near the Kumeyaay village of Cosoy. Father Junípero Serra arrived in July of the same year to find the Presidio serving mostly as a hospital. The Spanish built a primitive mission and presidio structure on the hill near the river.

Bad feelings soon developed between the native Kumeyaay and the soldiers, resulting in construction of a stockade which, by 1772, included barracks for the soldiers, a storehouse for supplies, a house for the missionaries and the chapel, which had been improved. The log and brush huts were gradually replaced with buildings made of adobe bricks. Flat earthen roofs were eventually replaced by pitched roofs with rounded roof tiles. Clay floors were eventually lined with fired brick.

In August, 1774 the Spanish missionaries moved the Mission San Diego de Alcalá to its present location six miles up the San Diego River valley (modern Mission Valley) near the Kumeyaay village of Nipaguay. Begun as a thatched chapel and compound built of willow poles, logs and tules, the new Mission was sacked and burned in the Kumeyaay uprising of November 5, 1775. The first adobe chapel was completed in October 1776 and the present church was begun the following year. A succession of building programs through 1813 resulted in the final rectilinear plan that included the church, bell tower, sacristy, courtyard, residential complex, workshops, corrals, gardens and cemetery. Orchards, reservoirs and other agricultural installations were built to the south on the lower San Diego River alluvial terrace and were irrigated by a dam and aqueduct system. The initial Spanish occupation and mission system brought about profound changes in the lives of the Kumeyaay people. Substantial numbers of the coastal Kumeyaay were forcibly brought into the mission or died from introduced diseases.

As early as 1791, presidio commandants in California were given the authority to grant small house lots and garden plots to soldiers and their families and some time after 1800, soldiers and their families began to move down the hill near the San Diego River. Historian William Smythe noted that Don Blas Aguilar, who was born in 1811, remembered at least 15 such grants below Presidio Hill by 1821, of which only five of these grant lands within the boundaries of what would become Old Town had houses in 1821. These included the retired commandant Francisco Ruiz adobe (now known as the Carrillo Adobe), another building later owned by

Henry Fitch on Calhoun Street, the Ybanes and Serrano houses on Juan Street near Washington Street, and a small adobe house on the main plaza owned by Juan Jose Maria Marron.

In 1822 the political situation changed as Mexico won its independence from Spain and San Diego became part of the Mexican Republic. The Mexican Government opened California to foreign trade; began issuing private land grants in the early 1820s, creating the rancho system of large agricultural estates; secularized the Spanish missions in 1833; and oversaw the rise of the civilian pueblo. By 1827, as many as 30 homes existed around the central plaza and in 1835, Mexico granted San Diego official pueblo (town) status. At this time the town had a population of nearly 500 residents, later reaching a peak of roughly 600. By 1835 the presidio, once the center of life in Spanish San Diego, had been abandoned and lay in ruins. Mission San Diego de Alcalá fared little better. The town and the ship landing area at La Playa were now the centers of activity in Mexican San Diego. However, the new Pueblo of San Diego did not prosper as did some other California towns during the Mexican Period.

The secularization in San Diego County triggered increased Native American hostilities against the Californios during the late 1830s. The attacks on outlying ranchos, along with unstable political and economic factors helped San Diego's population decline to around 150 permanent residents by 1840. San Diego's official Pueblo status was removed by 1838 and it was made a subprefecture of the Los Angeles Pueblo. When the Americans took over after 1846, the situation had stabilized somewhat, and the population had increased to roughly 350 non-Native American residents. The Native American population continued to decline, as Mexican occupation brought about continued displacement and acculturation of Native American populations.

The American Period began in 1846 when United States military forces occupied San Diego and this period continues today. When United States military forces occupied San Diego in July 1846, the town's residents split on their course of action. Many of the town's leaders sided with the Americans, while other prominent families opposed the United States invasion. In December 1846, a group of Californios under Andres Pico engaged United States Army forces under General Stephen Kearney at the Battle of San Pasqual and inflicted many casualties. However, the Californio resistance was defeated in two small battles near Los Angeles and effectively ended by January 1847. The Americans assumed formal control with the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in 1848 and introduced Anglo culture and society, American political institutions and especially American entrepreneurial commerce. In 1850, the Americanization of San Diego began to develop rapidly.

On February 18, 1850, the California State Legislature formally organized San Diego County. The first elections were held at San Diego and La Playa on April 1, 1850 for county officers. San Diego grew slowly during the next decade. San Diegans attempted to develop the town's interests through a transcontinental railroad plan and the development of a new town closer to the bay. The failure of these plans, added to a severe drought which crippled ranching and the onset of the Civil War, left San Diego as a remote frontier town. The troubles led to an actual drop in the town's population from 650 in 1850 to 539 in 1860. Not until land speculator and developer Alonzo Horton arrived in 1867 did San Diego begin to develop fully into an active American town.

Alonzo Horton's development of a New San Diego (modern downtown) in 1867 began to swing the community focus away from Old Town and began the urbanization of San Diego. Expansion of trade brought an increase in the availability of building materials. Wood buildings gradually replaced adobe structures. Some of the earliest buildings to be erected in the American Period were "Pre-fab" houses which were built on the east coast of the United States and shipped in sections around Cape Horn and reassembled in San Diego. Development spread from downtown based on a variety of factors, including the availability of potable water and transportation corridors. Factors such as views and access to public facilities affected land values, which in turn affected the character of neighborhoods that developed. During the Victorian Era of the late 1800s and early 1900s, the areas of Golden Hill, Uptown, Banker's Hill and Sherman Heights were developed. Examples of the Victorian Era architectural styles remain in these communities, as well as in Little Italy which developed at the same time. At the time downtown was being built, there began to be summer cottage/retreat development in what are now the Beach communities and La Jolla area. The early structures in these areas were not of substantial construction; they were primarily for temporary vacation housing.

Development also spread to the Greater North Park and Mission Hills areas during the early 1900s. The neighborhoods were built as small lots, a single lot at a time; there was not large tract housing development of those neighborhoods. It provided affordable housing away from the downtown area, and development expanded as transportation improved. Barrio Logan began as a residential area, but because of proximity to rail freight and shipping freight docks, the area became more mixed with conversion to industrial uses. This area was more suitable to industrial uses because land values were not as high; topographically the area is more level, and it is not as interesting in terms of views as are the areas north of downtown. Various ethnic groups settled in the area because of the availability of land ownership.

San Ysidro began to be developed at about the turn of the 20th century. The early settlers were followers of the Littlelanders movement. There, the pattern of development was designed to accommodate small plots of land for each homeowner to farm as part of a farming-residential cooperative community. Nearby Otay Mesa-Nestor began to be developed by farmers of Germanic and Swiss background. Some of the prime citrus groves in California were in the Otay Mesa-Nestor area; in addition, there were grape growers of Italian heritage who settled in the Otay River Valley and tributary canyons and produced wine for commercial purposes.

San Diego State University was established in the 1920s; development of the state college area began then and the development of the Navajo community was outgrowth from the college area and from the west. There was farming and ranching in Mission Valley until the middle portion of the 20th century when the uses were converted to commercial and residential. There were dairy farms and chicken ranches adjacent to the San Diego River where now there are motels, restaurants, office complexes and regional shopping malls. There was little development north of the San Diego River until Linda Vista was developed as military housing in the 1940s. The federal government improved public facilities and extended water and sewer pipelines to the area. From Linda Vista, development spread north of Mission Valley to the Clairemont Mesa and Kearny Mesa areas. Development in these communities was mixed use and residential on moderate size lots.

Tierrasanta, previously owned by the United States Navy was developed in the 1970s. It was one of the first planned unit developments with segregation of uses. Tierrasanta and many of the communities that have developed since, such as Rancho Penasquitos and Rancho Bernardo, represent the typical development pattern in San Diego in the last 25 to 30 years: uses are well segregated with commercial uses located along the main thoroughfares, and the residential uses are located in between. Industrial uses are located in planned industrial parks.

Examples of every major period and style remain. Among the recognized styles in San Diego are Spanish Colonial, Pre-Railroad New England, National Vernacular, Victorian Italianate, Stick, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Shingle, Folk Victorian, Mission, Craftsman, Prairie, French Eclectic, Italian Renaissance, Spanish Eclectic, Egyptian Revival, Tudor Revival, Modernistic and International.

Regulatory Framework

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), enacted in 1966, established the National Register of Historic Places, authorized funding for state programs with participation by local governments, created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and established a review process for protecting cultural resources. NHPA provides the legal framework for most state and local preservation laws. The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. It is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect historic and archeological resources.

The California Register of Historical Resources was established in 1992, through amendments to the Public Resources Code, as an authoritative guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The California Register includes resources that are formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register, State Historical Landmarks numbered 770 or higher, Points of Historical Interest recommended for listing by the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC), resources nominated for listing and determined eligible in accordance with criteria and procedures adopted by the SHRC, and resources and districts designated as city or county landmarks when the designation criteria are consistent with California Register criteria.

With establishment of the California Register and the SHRC, the State Legislature amended the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in 1992 to define historical resources as a resource listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the California Register, a resource included in a local register of historical resources or identified as significant in a historical resource survey that meets certain requirements, and any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be significant. Generally, a resource is considered to be historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing on the California Register. However, a lead agency under CEQA is not precluded from determining a resource is significant that is not listed in or determined eligible for listing in the California Register, not included in a local register, or identified in a historical resources survey as a historical resource, as defined in the Public Resources Code.

CEQA was further amended to clarify that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. While demolition and destruction are fairly obvious significant impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation crosses the threshold of substantial adverse change. The State CEQA Guidelines provide that a project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance, (i.e., its character-defining features), can be considered to materially impair the resource's significance. However, a project that conforms to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* can generally be considered to be a project that will not cause a significant impact.

Several state laws address the importance of Native American involvement in the development review process and provide requirements for treatment of human remains and grave goods and protection of cultural places. Among these laws is the California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 2001, consistent with the federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, which was enacted to ensure that all California Indian human remains and cultural items be treated with dignity and respect. In addition, sections of the California Health and Safety Code address the discovery of human remains outside a dedicated cemetery and provide the requirements for consultation with appropriate Native American individuals for disposition of the remains. The requirements for local agencies to consult with identified California Native American Tribes, as part of the general plan adoption or amendment process and prior to the dedication of open space, are provided in Government Code Sections 65352.3, 65352.4, 65562.5, and others collectively referred to Senate Bill (SB) 18, which was enacted in September 2004.

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

Historical Resources Guidelines, located in the Land Development Manual, provide property owners, the development community, consultants and the general public explicit guidance for the management of historical resources located within the City's jurisdiction. These guidelines are designed to implement the historical resources regulations and guide the development review process from the need for a survey and how impacts are assessed to available mitigation strategies and report requirements and include appropriate methodologies for treating historical resources located in the City.

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

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

The first site designated (in 1967) as a historical resource by the City of San Diego is Balboa Park's El Prado. As of 2006, more than 750 buildings, structures, objects, districts, cultural landscapes, and archaeological sites have been designated by the City's HRB.

3.6.2 Thresholds of Significance

A significant impact could occur if implementation of the General Plan:

- Results in adverse physical, indirect or aesthetic effects to prehistoric, historic, or architecturally significant buildings, structures, objects, or sites; or
- Results in impacts to existing religious or sacred uses within the City or the disturbance of any human remains, including those interred outside formal cemeteries.

3.6.3 Impact Analysis

The analysis below analyzes both Thresholds in the same discussion.

Could implementation of the Draft General Plan result in adverse physical or aesthetic effects to prehistoric, historic, or architecturally significant buildings, structures, objects, or sites?

Could implementation of the Draft General Plan result in impacts to existing religious or sacred uses within the City or the disturbance of any human remains, including those interred outside formal cemeteries?

The demolition or substantial alteration of a resource listed on, or formally determined eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources, including contributors to National Register or California Register Historic Districts; or listed on the San Diego Historical Resources Register, including contributors to San Diego Register Historic Districts; or that meet the CEQA criteria for historical resources would represent a significant direct impact to historical resources. Additionally, grading, excavation and other ground disturbing activities associated with development projects that affect significant archaeological sites or traditional cultural properties would represent a significant direct impact to historical resources. While the Draft General Plan does not specifically propose demolition or substantial alteration of a resource or ground disturbing activities such as grading or excavation, it can be assumed that future development consistent with the goals and policies of the General Plan have the potential to result in significant direct and/or indirect impacts to historical resources.

Impacts to resources associated with the built environment may include substantial alteration, relocation, or demolition of historic buildings, structures, objects, landscapes, and sites. If important archaeological sites occur on property that is proposed for development, construction activities, such as grading and excavation, could result in significant impacts. Archaeological resources may be difficult to detect prior to construction activities, as they are generally located below the ground surface. Most archaeological sites have some surface expression and many have been found within inches of the ground surface. Therefore, the potential to affect important archaeological sites exists if a development activity requires even minimal grading and/or excavation. The likelihood of encountering archaeological resources is greatest on sites that have been minimally excavated in the past (e.g., undeveloped parcels, vacant lots and lots containing surface parking; undeveloped areas around historic buildings; under buildings with post, pier, slab, or shallow wall foundations without basements; etc.). Previously excavated areas are generally considered to have a low potential for archaeological resources, since the soil containing the archaeological resources has been removed. However, under certain circumstances, further evaluation would be required when previously excavated and/or graded project sites are located within areas of known archaeological sensitivity (e.g., recorded sites, designated sites, etc.), or are identified as traditional cultural properties. In addition, building demolition and surface clearance could result in impacts to archaeological resources.

There are many areas within the City of San Diego where prehistoric human remains have been uncovered during both archaeological investigations and grading activities. Therefore, the potential for encountering human remains during construction development activities is possible and impacts to human remains as a result of the Draft General Plan may occur.

The General Plan includes the following policies related to historical resources:

1. Strengthen historic preservation planning.
2. Fully integrate the consideration of historical and cultural resources in the larger land use planning process.
3. Foster government-to-government relationships with the Kumeyaay/Diegueño tribes of San Diego.
4. Actively pursue a program to identify, document and evaluate the historical and cultural

resources in the City of San Diego.

5. Designate and preserve significant historical and cultural resources for current and future generations.
6. Promote the maintenance, restoration and rehabilitation of historical resources through a variety of financial and development incentives. Continue to use existing programs and develop new approaches as needed. Encourage continued private ownership and utilization of historic structures through a variety of incentives.
7. Develop a historic preservation sponsorship program.
8. Foster greater public participation and education in historical and cultural resources.
9. Increase opportunities for cultural heritage tourism.

In addition to the General Plan's policies for historic preservation, historical resource protections are provided by the Land Development Code and CEQA, which require an extensive regulatory process to avoid adverse impacts to designated historical resources to the extent feasible. These provisions have at times resulted in development that incorporates historic elements or entire structures into new projects and sets aside significant archaeological sites in protected open space. Therefore, the enforcement of local, state and federal regulations aids in ensuring the protection and preservation of significant historical resources.

Implementation of the above policies and compliance with the historical resources regulations and guidelines would serve to reduce impacts to a degree, but cannot guarantee that all future project level impacts will be avoided or mitigated to a level less than significant. It should be noted, that recorded archaeological sites which have not been evaluated are considered significant and will require further evaluation prior to project approval. Because the degree of impact and applicability, feasibility, and success of these measures cannot be accurately predicted for each specific project at this time, the program level impact related to historical resources is considered significant and unavoidable.

3.6.4 Mitigation Framework

Goals, policies, and recommendations enacted by the City combined with the federal, state and local regulations described above provide a framework for developing project level historical resources mitigation measures for future discretionary projects. All future project submittals will be subject to site specific review in accordance with the Historical Resources Regulation and Guidelines. The City's process for the evaluation of discretionary projects includes environmental review and documentation pursuant to CEQA as well as an analysis of those projects for consistency with the goals, policies and recommendations of the General Plan. Historical resource evaluations are required when new resources are identified as a result of a survey, when previously recorded resources that have not been previously evaluated are relocated during a survey, and when previously recorded sites are not relocated during the survey and there is a likelihood that the resource still exists. Evaluations will not be required if the resource has been evaluated for CEQA significance or for National Register eligibility within the last five years if there has been no change in the conditions which contributed to the determination of significance or eligibility. A property should be re-evaluated if its condition or setting has either improved or deteriorated, if new information is available, or if the resource is becoming increasingly rare due to the loss of other similar resources. Once it has been

determined that a historical resource is present and could be impacted as a result of project implementation, recommendations for mitigation consistent with the Historical Resources Guidelines must be adopted.

Included here are measures that are currently applied to projects that could result in impacts to historical resources. It should be noted that at the time of this writing, these measures are generally considered to be adequate mitigation. However, in the future, mitigation measures may be periodically updated. Future projects would be subject to site-specific measures in effect at the time the projects are processed.

Prior to issuance of any permit that would directly or indirectly affect a building/structure in excess of 45 years of age, the City shall determine whether the affected building/structure meets any of the following criteria: (1) National Register-Listed or formally determined eligible, (2) California Register-Listed or formally determined eligible, (3) San Diego Register-Listed or formally determined eligible, or (4) meets the CEQA criteria for a historical resource. The evaluation of historic architectural resources would be based on criteria such as: age, location, context, association with an important person or event, uniqueness or structural integrity as indicated in the Historical Resources Guidelines.

Preferred mitigation for historic buildings or structures is to avoid the resource through project redesign. If the resource cannot be entirely avoided, all prudent and feasible measures to minimize harm to the resource shall be taken. Depending upon project impacts, measures can include, but is not limited to:

- a. Preparing a historic resource management plan;
- b. Designing new construction which is compatible in size, scale, materials, color and workmanship to the historic resource (such additions, whether portions of existing buildings or additions to historic districts, shall be clearly distinguishable from historic fabric);
- c. Repairing damage according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation;
- d. Screening incompatible new construction from view through the use of berms, walls and landscaping in keeping with the historic period and character of the resource;
- e. Shielding historic properties from noise generators through the use of sound walls, double glazing and air conditioning; and
- f. Removing industrial pollution at the source of production.

For resources that have been determined eligible or have been designated under federal, state or local criteria, and the potential exists for direct and/or indirect impacts associated with building alteration, demolition, restoration or relocation, the following measures shall be implemented:

I. Prior to Permit Issuance

A Construction Plan Check

1. Prior to Notice to Proceed (NTP) for ANY construction permits, including but not limited to, any demolition permit, the first Grading Permit and Building Permits, but prior to the first preconstruction meeting, whichever is applicable, the Assistant Deputy Director (ADD) Environmental Designee shall verify that the

requirements for historical monitoring during stabilization have been noted on the appropriate construction documents.

- a. Stabilization work can not begin until a Precon Meeting has been held at least one week prior to issuance of appropriate permits.
 - b. Physical description, including the year and type of structure, and extent of stabilization shall be noted on the plans.
- B. Submittal of Treatment Plan for Retained Historic Resources
1. Prior to Notice to Proceed (NTP) for any construction permits, including but not limited to, the first Grading Permit and Building Permits, but prior to the first preconstruction meeting, whichever is applicable, the Applicant shall submit a Treatment Plan to the ADD Environmental Designee for review and approval that includes measures for protecting any historic buildings and/or building components during construction related activities (e.g. removal of non-historic features, demolition of adjacent structures, subsurface structural support, etc.). The Treatment Plan shall be shown as notes on all construction documents (i.e. Grading and/or Building Plans).
- C. Letters of Qualification have been submitted to the ADD
1. The applicant shall submit a letter of verification to the City Mitigation Monitoring Coordination Section (MMC) identifying the Principal Investigator (PI) for the project and the names of all persons involved in the historical monitoring program (i.e., Architectural Historian, Historic Architect and/or Historian), as defined in the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG).
 2. MMC will provide a letter to the applicant confirming the qualifications of the PI and all persons involved in the historical monitoring of the project.
 3. Prior to the start of work, the applicant must obtain approval from the ADD for any personnel changes associated with the monitoring program.
- D. In addition to the following Historical Mitigation Program, the Applicant shall comply with any other conditions for designated historical resources, when applicable that are contained in the Site Development Permit identified under the heading Historical Resources Requirements.

II. Prior to Start of Construction

A. Documentation Program (DP)

1. Prior to the first Precon Meeting and/or issuance of any construction permit, the DP shall be submitted to MMC for review and approval and shall include the following:
 - a. Photo Documentation
 - (1) Documentation shall include professional quality photo documentation of the structure prior to any construction related activities with 35mm black and white photographs, 4x6 standard format, taken of all four elevations and close-ups of select architectural elements, such as, but not limited to, roof/wall junctions, window treatments, decorative hardware. Photographs shall be of archival quality and easily reproducible.
 - (2) Xerox and/or digital copies (CD/DVD) of the photographs shall be submitted for archival storage with the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board and the City of San Diego Project file and Historical Resources Library. One set of original photographs and negatives shall be submitted for archival storage with the California Room of the City of San

- Diego Public Library, the San Diego Historical Society and/or other relative historical society or group(s).
- b. Required drawings
 - (1) Measured drawings of the building's exterior elevations depicting existing conditions or other relevant features shall be produced from recorded, accurate measurements. If portions of the building are not accessible for measurement, or cannot be reproduced from historic sources, they should not be drawn, but clearly labeled as not accessible. Drawings produced in ink on translucent material or archivally stable material (blue-line drawings are acceptable). Standard drawing sizes are 19" x 24" or 24" x 36", standard scale is 1/4" = 1 foot.
 - (2) One set of measured drawings shall be submitted for archival storage with the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board, the City of San Diego Project file and Historical Resources Library, the South Coastal Information Center, the California Room of the City of San Diego Public Library, the San Diego Historical Society and/or other historical society or group(s).
 2. Prior to the first Precon Meeting, MMC shall verify that the DP has been approved.
- B. PI Shall Attend Precon Meetings
1. Prior to beginning any work that requires monitoring, the Applicant shall arrange a Precon Meeting that shall include the PI, Construction Manager (CM) and/or Grading Contractor, Resident Engineer (RE), Building Inspector (BI), if appropriate, and MMC. The qualified Historian and/or Architectural Historian shall attend any grading/excavation related Precon Meetings to make comments and/or suggestions concerning the Historical Monitoring program with the Construction Manager and/or Grading Contractor.
 - a. If the PI is unable to attend the Precon Meeting, the Applicant shall schedule a focused Precon Meeting with MMC, the PI, RE, CM or BI, if appropriate, prior to the start of any work that requires monitoring.
 2. Historical Monitoring Plan (HMP)
 - a. Prior to the start of any work that requires monitoring; the PI shall submit a Historical Monitoring Program which describes how the monitoring would be accomplished for approval by the MMC. The HMP shall include a Historical Monitoring Exhibit (HME) based on the appropriate construction documents (reduced to 11x17) to MMC identifying the areas to be monitored including the delineation of grading/excavation limits.
 - b. The HME shall be based on the results of a site-specific records search as well as information regarding existing known soil conditions (native or formation).
 - c. Prior to the start of any work, the PI shall also submit a construction schedule to MMC through the RE indicating when and where monitoring will occur.
 - d. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC prior to the start of work or during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program. This request shall be based on relevant information such as review of final construction documents which indicate site conditions such as depth of excavation and/or site

- graded to bedrock, etc., which may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.
3. Prior to beginning any work that requires monitoring, the Applicant shall submit a preliminary research plan to indicate how the significant historical resources will be handled should they be encountered during the monitoring. The preliminary research plan must be approved by the MMC before work begins.
- C. Implementation of Approved Treatment Plan for Historic Resources
1. Implementation of the approved Treatment Plan for the protection of Historic Resources within the project site may not begin prior to the completion of the Documentation Program as defined above.
 2. The Historian and/or Architectural Historian shall attend weekly jobsite meetings and be on-site daily during the stabilization phase for any retained or adjacent historic resource to photo document the Treatment Plan process.
 3. The Historian and/or Architectural Historian shall document activity via the Consultant Site Visit Record (CSV). The CSV's shall be faxed by the CM to the RE the first day and last day (Notification of Monitoring Completion) of the Treatment Plan process and in the case of ANY unanticipated incidents. The RE shall forward copies to MMC.
 4. Prior to the start of any construction related activities, the applicant shall provide verification to MMC that all historic resources on-site have been adequately stabilized in accordance with the approved Treatment Plan. This may include a site visit with MMC, the CM, RE or BI, but may also be accomplished through submittal of the draft Treatment Plan photo documentation report.
 5. MMC will provide written verification to the RE or BI after the site visit or upon approval of draft Treatment Plan report indicating that construction related activities can proceed.
- D. Verification of approval of a Historical Commemorative Program (HCP), if applicable
1. The applicant shall submit documentation to MMC for concurrent review and approval by HRB for a site-specific HCP, if mitigation for impacts to a designated resource is based on association with an important person, event or community history and the building would not be retained on-site.
 2. MMC in consultation with HRB staff shall provide a letter to the applicant approving or denying the proposal prior to the first preconstruction meeting and/or issuance of any construction permit. However, should conditional approval of the proposal be granted, construction may be allowed to proceed, but the Certificate of Occupancy may not be issued until the historical commemorative program is approved.
 3. Prior to the issuance of any Certificate of Occupancy, the applicant shall provide verification to MMC that the HCP has been implemented in accordance with the approved program. This may include a site visit with MMC, HRB, the ADD Environmental Designee, the CM, RE or BI, but may also be accomplished through submittal of photo documentation or appropriate reporting program.
 4. MMC will provide written verification to the RE or BI after the site visit indicating that the Certificate of Occupancy can issued.

III. During Construction**A. Monitor Shall be Present During Grading/Excavation/Trenching**

1. The monitor shall be present full-time during grading/excavation/trenching activities which could result in impacts to historical resources as identified on the HME. The Construction Manager is responsible for notifying the RE, PI, and MMC of changes to any construction activities.
2. The monitor shall document field activity via the Consultant Site Visit Record (CSV). The CSV's shall be faxed by the CM to the RE the first day of monitoring, the last day of monitoring, monthly (Notification of Monitoring Completion), and in the case of ANY incidents involving the historical resource. The RE shall forward copies to MMC.
3. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program when a field condition arises which could effect the historical resource being retained on-site or adjacent to the construction site.

B. Notification Process

1. In the event of damage to a historical resource retained on-site or adjacent to the project site, the Historical Monitor shall direct the contractor to temporarily divert construction activities in the area of historical resource and immediately notify the RE or BI, as appropriate, and the PI (unless Monitor is the PI).
2. The PI shall immediately notify MMC by phone of the incident, and shall also submit written documentation to MMC within 24 hours by fax or email with photos of the resource in context, if possible.

C. Determination/Evaluation of Impacts to a Historical Resource

1. The PI shall evaluate the incident relative to the historical resource.
 - a. The PI shall immediately notify MMC by phone to discuss the incident and shall also submit a letter to MMC indicating whether additional mitigation is required.
 - b. If impacts to the historical resource are significant, the PI shall submit a proposal for mitigation and obtain written approval from MMC in consultation with HRB and the ADD Environmental Designee. Direct and/or indirect impacts to historical resources from construction activities must be mitigated before work will be allowed to resume.
 - c. If impacts to the historical resource are not considered significant, the PI shall submit a letter to MMC indicating that the incident will be documented in the Final Monitoring Report. The letter shall also indicate that that no further work is required.

IV. Night and/or Weekend Work**A. If night and/or weekend work is included in the contract**

1. When night and/or weekend work is included in the contract package, the extent and timing shall be presented and discussed at the precon meeting.
2. The following procedures shall be followed.
 - a. No Impacts/Incidents

In the event that no historical resources were impacted during night work, the PI shall record the information on the CSVR and submit to MMC via fax by 9am of the next business day.

b. Potentially Significant Impacts

If the PI determines that a potentially significant impact has occurred to a historical resource, the procedures detailed under Section III - During Construction shall be followed.

c. The PI shall immediately contact MMC, or by 8AM the following morning to report and discuss the findings as indicated in Section III-B, unless other specific arrangements have been made.

- B. If night and/or weekend work becomes necessary during the course of construction
1. The Construction Manager shall notify the RE, or BI, as appropriate, a minimum of 24 hours before the work is to begin.
 2. The RE, or BI, as appropriate, shall notify MMC immediately.
- C. All other procedures described above shall apply, as appropriate.

V. Post Construction

A. Submittal of Draft Monitoring Report

1. The PI shall submit two copies of the Draft Monitoring Report (even if negative) which describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Historical Monitoring Program (with appropriate graphics) to MMC for review and approval within 90 days following the completion of monitoring,
 - a. The preconstruction Treatment Plan and Documentation Plan (photos and measured drawings) and Historical Commemorative Program, if applicable, shall be included and/or incorporated into the Draft Monitoring Report.
 - b. The PI shall be responsible for updating (on the appropriate State of California Department of Park and Recreation forms-DPR 523 A/B) any existing site forms to document the partial and/or complete demolition of the resource. Updated forms shall be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center with the Final Monitoring Report.
2. MMC shall return the Draft Monitoring Report to the PI for revision or, for preparation of the Final Report.
3. The PI shall submit revised Draft Monitoring Report to MMC for approval.
4. MMC shall provide written verification to the PI of the approved report.
5. MMC shall notify the RE or BI, as appropriate, of receipt of all Draft Monitoring Report submittals and approvals.

B. Final Monitoring Report(s)

1. The PI shall submit one copy of the approved Final Monitoring Report to the RE or BI as appropriate, and one copy to MMC (even if negative), within 90 days after notification from MMC that the draft report has been approved.
2. The RE shall, in no case, issue the Notice of Completion until receiving a copy of the approved Final Monitoring Report from MMC.

Prior to issuance of any permit 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 which may be impacted by a

development activity. Sites may include but are not limited to, residential and commercial properties, privies, trash pits, building foundations, and industrial features representing the contributions of people from diverse socio-economic and ethnic backgrounds. Sites may also include resources associated with pre-historic 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 of San Diego's "Historical Inventory of Important Architects, Structures, and People in San Diego") and conducting a site visit. If there is any evidence that the site contains archaeological resources, then a historic evaluation consistent with the City of San Diego's Historical Resources Guidelines would be required. All individuals conducting any phase of the archaeological evaluation program must 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 historical resources, preparation of a historic evaluation is required. The evaluation report would generally include background research, field survey, archeological testing and analysis. Before actual field reconnaissance would occur, background research is required which includes a record search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man. A review of the Sacred Lands File maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) must also be conducted at this time. Information about existing archaeological collections should also be obtained from the San Diego Archaeology Center and any tribal repositories or museums.

In addition to the record 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 archeological research in similar areas, models that predict site distribution, and archeological, architectural, and historical site inventory files; and conducting informant interviews. The results of the background information would be included in the evaluation report.

Once the background research is complete a field reconnaissance must be conducted by individuals whose qualifications meet the standards outlined in the City of San Diego's Historical Resources Guidelines. Consultants are encouraged to employ innovative survey techniques when conducting enhanced reconnaissance including but not limited to, remote sensing, ground penetrating radar and other soil resistivity techniques as determined on a case by case basis. Native American participation is required for field surveys when there is likelihood that the project site contains prehistoric archaeological resources or traditional cultural properties. If through background research and field surveys historic resources are identified,

then an evaluation of significance must be performed by a qualified archaeologist or historian, as applicable.

STEP 2:

Once a historic resource has been identified, a significance determination must be made. It should be noted, that tribal representatives and/or Native American monitors will be involved in making recommendations regarding the significance of prehistoric archaeological sites during this phase of the process. The testing program may require 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). An archaeological testing program will be required which includes 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.

The results from the testing program will be evaluated against the Significance Thresholds found in the Historical Resources Guidelines. If significant historical resources are identified within the Area of Potential Effect, the site may be eligible for local designation. At this time, the final testing report must be submitted to Historical Resources Board staff for eligibility determination and possible designation. An agreement 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 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 indicates 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 historic 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 Data Recovery Program (RDDR) is required which includes a Collections Management Plan for review and approval. 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 must be reviewed and approved by the City's Environmental Analyst prior to draft CEQA document distribution. 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 but not limited to, existing development or dense vegetation.

A Native American observer must be retained for all subsurface investigations, including geotechnical testing and other ground disturbing activities whenever a Native American Traditional Cultural Property or any archaeological site located on City property or within the APE of a City project would be impacted. In the event that human remains are encountered during data recovery and/or monitoring program, the provisions of Public Resources Code Section 5097 must be followed. These provisions are outlined in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program included in the environmental document. The Native American monitor shall be consulted during the preparation of the written report, at which time they 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:

Historic resource 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, or 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 (OHP) "Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format" (see Appendix C of the Historical Resources Guidelines), which will be used by Environmental Analysis Section staff in the review of archaeological resource reports. Consultants must ensure that archaeological resource reports are prepared consistent with this checklist. This requirement will standardize the content and format of all archaeological technical reports submitted to the City. A confidential appendix must be submitted (under separate cover), along with historical resources reports for archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties, 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 which result in a substantial collection of artifacts and must address the management and research goals of the project, the types of materials to be collected and curated based on a sampling strategy that is acceptable to the City of San Diego. 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 which has the proper facilities and staffing for insuring research access to the collections consistent with state and federal standards. In the event that a prehistoric and/or historical deposit is encountered during construction monitoring, a Collections Management Plan would be required in accordance with the project Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP). The disposition of human remains and burial related artifacts that cannot be avoided or are inadvertently discovered is governed by state (i.e., AB 2641 and California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (CALNAGPRA) of 2001 and federal (i.e., Federal NAGPRA) 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 must be established between the applicant/property owner and the consultant prior to the initiation of the field reconnaissance, and must 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, 36CFR79 of the Federal Register. Additional information regarding curation is provided in Section II of the Historical Resources Guidelines.

I. Prior to Permit Issuance**A. Land Development Review (LDR) Plan Check.**

1. Prior to Notice to Proceed (NTP) for any construction permits, including but not limited to, the first Grading Permit, Demolition Plans/Permits and Building Plans/Permits, but prior to the first preconstruction meeting, whichever is applicable, the Assistant Deputy Director (ADD) Environmental designee shall verify that the requirements for Archaeological Monitoring and Native American monitoring have been noted on the appropriate construction documents.

B. Letters of Qualification have been submitted to ADD.

1. The applicant shall submit a letter of verification to Mitigation Monitoring Coordination (MMC) identifying the Principal Investigator (PI) for the project and the names of all persons involved in the archaeological monitoring program, as defined in the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG). If applicable, individuals involved in the archaeological monitoring program must have completed the 40-hour HAZWOPER training with certification documentation.
2. MMC will provide a letter to the applicant confirming the qualifications of the PI and all persons involved in the archaeological monitoring of the project.
3. Prior to the start of work, the applicant must obtain approval from MMC for any personnel changes associated with the monitoring program.

II. Prior to Start of Construction

A. Verification of Records Search.

1. The PI shall provide verification to MMC that a site specific records search (1/4 mile radius) has been completed. Verification includes, but is not limited to a copy of a confirmation letter from South Coast Information Center, or, if the search was in-house, a letter of verification from the PI stating that the search was completed.
2. The letter shall introduce any pertinent information concerning expectations and probabilities of discovery during trenching and/or grading activities.
3. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC requesting a reduction to the ¼ mile radius.

B. PI Shall Attend Precon Meetings

1. Prior to beginning any work that requires monitoring, the Applicant shall arrange a Precon Meeting that shall include the PI, Construction Manager (CM) and/or Grading Contractor, Resident Engineer (RE), Building Inspector (BI), if appropriate, and MMC. The qualified Archaeologist and Native American monitor shall attend any grading/excavation related Precon Meetings to make comments and/or suggestions concerning the Archaeological Monitoring program with the Construction Manager and/or Grading Contractor.
 - a. If the PI is unable to attend the Precon Meeting, the Applicant shall schedule a focused Precon Meeting with MMC, the PI, RE, CM or BI, if appropriate, prior to the start of any work that requires monitoring.
2. Identify Areas to be Monitored
Prior to the start of any work that requires monitoring, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Monitoring Exhibit (AME) based on the appropriate construction documents (reduced to 11x17) to MMC identifying the areas to be monitored including the delineation of grading/excavation limits. The AME shall be based on the results of a site specific records search as well as information regarding existing known soil conditions (native or formation).
3. When Monitoring Will Occur
 - a. Prior to the start of any work, the PI shall also submit a construction schedule to MMC through the RE indicating when and where monitoring will occur.
 - b. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC prior to the start of work or during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program. This request shall be based on relevant information such as review of final construction documents which indicate site conditions such as depth of excavation and/or site graded to bedrock, etc., which may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.

III. During Construction

A. Monitor(s) Shall be Present During Grading/Excavation/Trenching.

1. The Archaeological monitor shall be present full-time during grading/excavation/trenching activities which could result in impacts to archaeological resources as identified on the AME. The Native American monitor shall determine the extent of their presence during construction related activities based on the AME and provide that information to the PI and MMC. **The Construction Manager is responsible for notifying the RE, PI, and MMC of changes to any construction activities.**
2. The monitor shall document field activity via the Consultant Site Visit Record (CSVSR). The CSVSR's shall be faxed by the CM to the RE the first day of monitoring, the last day of monitoring, monthly (**Notification of Monitoring Completion**), and in the case of ANY discoveries. The RE shall forward copies to MMC.
3. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program when a field condition such as modern disturbance post-dating the previous grading/trenching activities, presence of fossil formations, or when native soils are encountered may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.

B. Discovery Notification Process

1. In the event of a discovery, the Archaeological Monitor shall direct the contractor to temporarily divert trenching activities in the area of discovery and immediately notify the RE or BI, as appropriate.
2. The Monitor shall immediately notify the PI (unless Monitor is the PI) of the discovery.
3. The PI shall immediately notify MMC by phone of the discovery, and shall also submit written documentation to MMC within 24 hours by fax or email with photos of the resource in context, if possible.

C. Determination of Significance

1. The PI and Native American representative, shall evaluate the significance of the resource. If Human Remains are involved, follow protocol in Section IV below:
 - a. The PI shall immediately notify MMC by phone to discuss significance determination and shall also submit a letter to MMC indicating whether additional mitigation is required.
 - b. If the resource is significant, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP) and obtain written approval from MMC. Impacts to significant resources must be mitigated before ground disturbing activities in the area of discovery will be allowed to resume.
 - c. If resource is not significant, the PI shall submit a letter to MMC indicating that

artifacts will be collected, curated, and documented in the Final Monitoring Report. The letter shall also indicate that that no further work is required.

IV. Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area and the following procedures as set forth in the California Public Resources Code (Sec. 5097.98) and State Health and Safety Code (Sec. 7050.5) shall be undertaken:

A. Notification

1. Archaeological Monitor shall notify the RE or BI as appropriate, MMC, and the PI, if the Monitor is not qualified as a PI. MMC will notify the appropriate Senior Planner in the Environmental Analysis Section (EAS).
2. The PI shall notify the Medical Examiner after consultation with the RE, either in person or via telephone.

B. Isolate discovery site

1. Work shall be directed away from the location of the discovery and any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent human remains until a determination can be made by the Medical Examiner in consultation with the PI concerning the provenience of the remains.
2. The Medical Examiner, in consultation with the PI, will determine the need for a field examination to determine the provenience.
3. If a field examination is not warranted, the Medical Examiner will determine with input from the PI, if the remains are or are most likely to be of Native American origin.

C. If Human Remains **ARE determined to be Native American**

1. The Medical Examiner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. By law, **ONLY** the Medical Examiner can make this call.
2. The NAHC will contact the PI within 24 hours or sooner, after Medical Examiner has completed coordination.
3. NAHC will immediately identify the person or persons determined to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) and provide contact information.
4. The PI shall coordinate with the MLD for additional consultation.
5. The MLD will have 48 hours to make recommendations to the property owner or representative, for the treatment or disposition with proper dignity, of the human remains and associated grave goods.
6. Disposition of Native American Human Remains shall be determined between the MLD and the PI, IF:

- a. The NAHC is unable to identify the MLD, OR the MLD failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the Commission; OR;
- b. The landowner or authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and mediation in accordance with PRC 5097.94 (k) by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.
- c. In order to protect these sites, the Landowner shall do one or more of the following:
 - (1) Record the site with the NAHC;
 - (2) Record an open space or conservation easement on the site;
 - (3) Record a document with the County.
- d. Upon the discovery of multiple Native American human remains during a ground disturbing land development activity, the landowner may agree that additional conferral with descendants is necessary to consider culturally appropriate treatment of multiple Native American human remains. Culturally appropriate treatment of such a discovery may be ascertained from review of the site utilizing cultural and archaeological standards. Where the parties are unable to agree on the appropriate treatment measures the human remains and buried with Native American human remains shall be reinterred with appropriate dignity, pursuant to Section 6.c., above.

D. If Human Remains are NOT Native American

1. The PI shall contact the Medical Examiner and notify them of the historic era context of the burial.
2. The Medical Examiner will determine the appropriate course of action with the PI and City staff (PRC 5097.98).
3. If the remains are of historic origin, they shall be appropriately removed and conveyed to the Museum of Man for analysis. The decision for internment of the human remains shall be made in consultation with MMC, EAS, the applicant/landowner and the Museum of Man.

V. Night and/or Weekend Work

A. If night and/or weekend work is included in the contract

1. When night and/or weekend work is included in the contract package, the extent and timing shall be presented and discussed at the precon meeting.
2. The following procedures shall be followed.
 - a. No Discoveries
In the event that no discoveries were encountered during night and/or weekend work, The PI shall record the information on the CSV and submit to MMC via fax by 9am the following morning of the next business day.
 - b. Discoveries
All discoveries shall be processed and documented using the existing procedures

detailed in Sections III - During Construction, and IV – Discovery of Human Remains.

- c. Potentially Significant Discoveries
If the PI determines that a potentially significant discovery has been made, the procedures detailed under Section III - During Construction shall be followed.
 - d. The PI shall immediately contact MMC, or by 8AM the following morning to report and discuss the findings as indicated in Section III-B, unless other specific arrangements have been made.
- B.** If night and/or weekend work becomes necessary during the course of construction
- 1. The Construction Manager shall notify the RE, or BI, as appropriate, a minimum of 24 hours before the work is to begin.
 - 2. The RE, or BI, as appropriate, shall notify MMC immediately.
- C.** All other procedures described above shall apply, as appropriate.

VI. Post Construction

A. Submittal of Draft Monitoring Report

- 1. The PI shall submit two copies of the Draft Monitoring Report (even if negative) which describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program (with appropriate graphics) to MMC for review and approval within 90 days following the completion of monitoring,
 - a. For significant archaeological resources encountered during monitoring, the Archaeological Data Recovery Program shall be included in the Draft Monitoring Report.
 - b. Recording Sites with State of California Department of Parks and Recreation
The PI shall be responsible for recording (on the appropriate State of California Department of Park and Recreation forms-DPR 523 A/B) any significant or potentially significant resources encountered during the Archaeological Monitoring Program in accordance with the City's Historical Resources Guidelines, and submittal of such forms to the South Coastal Information Center with the Final Monitoring Report.
- 2. MMC shall return the Draft Monitoring Report to the PI for revision or, for preparation of the Final Report.
- 3. The PI shall submit revised Draft Monitoring Report to MMC for approval.
- 4. MMC shall provide written verification to the PI of the approved report.
- 5. MMC shall notify the RE or BI, as appropriate, of receipt of all Draft Monitoring Report submittals and approvals.

B. Handling of Artifacts

1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all cultural remains collected are cleaned and catalogued.
2. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts are analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area; that faunal material is identified as to species; and that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate.
3. The cost for curation is the responsibility of the property owner.

C. Curation of artifacts: Accession Agreement and Acceptance Verification

1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts associated with the survey, testing and/or data recovery for this project are permanently curated with an appropriate institution. This shall be completed in consultation with MMC and the Native American representative, as applicable.
2. The PI shall include the Acceptance Verification from the curation institution in the Final Monitoring Report submitted to the RE or BI and MMC.

D. Final Monitoring Report(s)

1. The PI shall submit one copy of the approved Final Monitoring Report to the RE or BI as appropriate, and one copy to MMC (even if negative), within 90 days after notification from MMC that the draft report has been approved.
2. The RE shall, in no case, issue the Notice of Completion and/or release of the Performance Bond for grading until receiving a copy of the approved Final Monitoring Report from MMC which includes the Acceptance Verification from the curation institution.

3.6.5 Significance of Impact with Mitigation Framework

Although significant impacts to historical resources may be mitigated through review of discretionary projects, specific mitigation at the program EIR level is not available since specific development projects are not known. Therefore, the impact to historical resources is considered significant and unavoidable.

Notes and References

San Diego, City of

2000 *San Diego Municipal Code, Land Development Code, Historical Resources Regulation*

20041 *Historical Resources Guidelines of the Land Development Manual of the Land Development Code*

20067 *Significance Determination Thresholds. Development Services Department.*
January 2007.

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- 2007 *CEQA: California Environmental Quality Act Statutes and Guidelines.* Office of Planning and Research, Sacramento,
- 1989 *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format. Preservation Planning Bulletin No. 4(a).* Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
- 1991 *Guidelines for Archaeological Research Design. Preservation Planning Bulletin No. 5.* Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
- 1995 *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources.* Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service

- 1995 "Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation."
- 1998 "Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties."