HELIX Environmental Planning

College Area Community Plan Update

DRAFT
Cultural Resources Constraints and Sensitivity Analyses

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Prepared for:

City of San Diego
City Planning Department
202 C Street, FL. 5
San Diego, CA 92101

Prepared by:

Stacie Wilson
Cultrual Resources Group Manager

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
7578 El Cajon Boulevard
La Mesa, CA 91942

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National Archaeological Database Information

Authors:	Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA, James Turner, M.A., RPA, and Theodore G. Cooley, M.A. RPA
Firm:	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADRP	Archaeological Data Recovery Program
AMSL	above mean sea level
APE	area of potential effect
BP	before present
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
City	City of San Diego
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CPU	Community Plan Update
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
HRB	Historical Resources Board
I-	Interstate
MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
NAGPRA	Native American Graves and Repatriation Act
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
SB	Senate Bill
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SDSU	San Diego State University
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of San Diego (City) contracted HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) to conduct a constraints analysis and resources sensitivity analysis for cultural resources and Tribal Cultural resources for the community of College Area, San Diego County, California, in support of the College Area Community Plan Update (CPU) and the City's Blueprint San Diego (Blueprint SD) Initiative. A cultural resources study including a records search, a Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and a review of existing documentation was completed for the College Area CPU area, or study area.

The records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), on file at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), indicated that 108 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted, and a total of 58 cultural resources have been previously identified within the College Area CPU area. Of the 58 cultural resources documented within the College Area CPU study area, seven are archaeological resources and include four prehistoric archaeological resources (two archaeological sites and two isolates) and three historic archaeological resources (one historic road, one historic archaeological site, and one isolate). The remaining 51 resources are recorded as historic buildings, structures, or objects. Built environment resources within the College Area CPU study area are addressed in the College Area Historic Context Statement, prepared by Page and Turnbull (Page and Turnbull 2023).

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on April 3, 2024, for a search of their Sacred Lands File, which was returned April 23, 2024, with negative results for the study area. The NAHC provided a list of local tribal representatives to whom outreach was conducted on May 9, 2024. On May 31, 2024, the San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians requested Helix to communicate to the City of San Diego a request for government-to-government consultation. Tribal consultation noticing in accordance with Senate Bill (SB) 18 will be conducted by the City of San Diego.

The College Area CPU study area has been categorized into three cultural resource sensitivity levels rated low, moderate, or high based on the results of archival research and the records search, geographical and environmental conditions, and the amount of historic and modern development that has occurred. A low sensitivity rating indicates areas within the study area where there is a high level of disturbance or modern development and where few or no previously recorded resources have been documented. The majority of cultural sensitivity in the study area is assessed as low. A moderate sensitivity rating indicates that previously recorded resources have been identified in that area, and the potential for additional prehistoric or historic archaeological resources to be present would be moderate. Undeveloped areas within or near canyons or larger drainages, as well as those areas that could contain historic resources from the early development of the community, contain a moderate sensitivity for archaeological resources. Although no areas within the College Area Community Planning Area have been identified as high sensitivity rating, those areas would be where significant prehistoric or historic archaeological resources have been documented or would have the potential to be identified.

Before the issuance of any discretionary permit for a future development project within the College Area CPU area, steps should be taken to determine (1) the presence of cultural resources and/or tribal cultural resources and (2) the appropriate mitigation for any significant resources that may be impacted. According to the City's Historical Resources Guidelines (City of San Diego 2001), for the purposes of environmental review (in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act [CEQA]), 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, the participation of the local Native American community is crucial to the effective identification and protection of cultural resources and Tribal Cultural resources in accordance with the City's Historical Resources Regulations and Historical Resources Guidelines. Native American participation is required for all subsurface investigations and disturbances whenever a Traditional Cultural Property or any archaeological site located on City property or within the area of potential effect (APE) of a City project is the subject of destruction.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) completed a constraints analysis and resources sensitivity analysis for potential cultural resources and Tribal Cultural resources within the community of College Area in the City of San Diego (City), California, in support of the College Area Community Plan Update (CPU). This report documents the existing cultural resources located within the College Area Community Plan Area (study area) and identifies the cultural resources sensitivity for the study area.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The College Area CPU study area is located in the central portion of the City, in western San Diego County (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The study area is located within the Ex-Mission Rancho San Diego Land Grant on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' La Mesa quadrangle (Figure 2, *USGS Topography*). The College Area Community Plan area encompasses approximately 1,950 acres and is bounded by Interstate (I-) 8 on the north, Keeney Street on the east, Fairmount Avenue on the west, and El Cajon Boulevard to the south (Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph*). San Diego State University (SDSU) is located in the north-central portion of the study area, the Navajo Community Plan Area to the north, the Mid-City: Kensington-Talmadge Community Plan Area to the west, the Mid-City: Eastern Community Plan Area to the south, and the City of La Mesa located to the east.

The College Area Community Plan area is developed primarily as a single-family community, with approximately 56 percent of the developed land devoted to that use. The present resident population totaled approximately 21,000 people in 2010, but a large number of nonresidents enter the community daily to attend school or work at SDSU (SANDAG 2021).

The College Area CPU is a comprehensive update to the current community plan, which was adopted in 1989 and most recently amended in June 2019 (City 2019a). The College Area CPU is guided by the land use and policy framework established by the Blueprint SD Initiative, which identifies areas where future increases in development capacity should be focused to further the citywide transportation mode share goals of the Climate Action Plan for walking, bicycling, and transit. The City Planning Department prepared a Program Environmental Impact Report (Program EIR; State Clearinghouse No. 2021070359) for the Blueprint SD Initiative, Hillcrest Focused Plan Amendment to the Uptown Community Plan, and University Community Plan and Local Coastal Program Update (City 2024).

1.2 PROJECT PERSONNEL

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

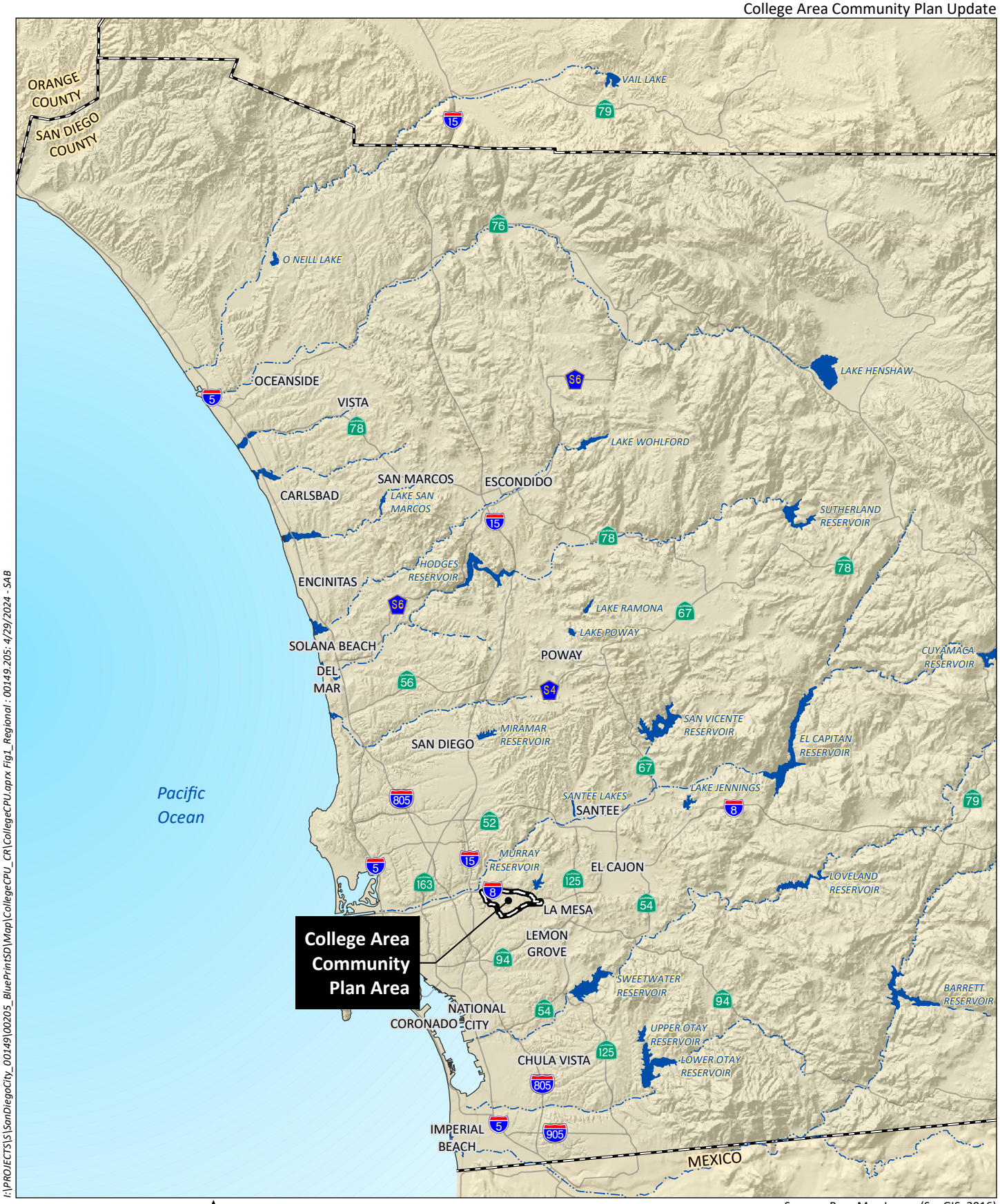
2.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The College Area CPU study area 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 2014). The study area is situated on a mesa, the remnant of the ancient wave-cut Linda Vista marine terrace (McArthur 2014: 19), and within the watershed of the San Diego River. Alvarado Canyon forms the northern and eastern border of the study area, and a prominent drainage system, unnamed on the USGS La Mesa 7.5' Quadrangle but sometimes referred to locally as the Kensington Canyon system, is present along the western boundary. These drainages are both tributaries to the San Diego River, located approximately 1/4 mile west of the College Area Community Plan area (Figure 2). The elevation of the study area ranges from approximately 87 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the northwestern boundary of the study area, to a maximum of approximately 535 feet AMSL on the mesa along the eastern margin of the community.

Geologically, a majority of the surface exposure on the mesa in the study area consists of sedimentary deposits of the early Pleistocene age Lindavista Formation. This formation consists of near-shore marine and nonmarine sediments deposited on the wave-cut Linda Vista terrace platform (Kennedy and Peterson 1975a:50). 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 walls of ravines and along Alvarado Canyon in the north, as well as along the unnamed drainage system along the western edge of the study area, mid- to late-Eocene-age sedimentary formations are exposed, including, most frequently, the Stadium Conglomerate and Mission Valley formations, with lesser exposures of the Pomerado Conglomerate Formation and the Pliocene age, San Diego Formation in a few areas along the two drainage systems (Kennedy and Peterson 1975b). Also, along the northern margin of the study area, near where College Avenue crosses Alvarado Canyon, the Jurassic Age Santiago Peak Volcanics Formation is exposed in a small area along the edge of the canyon. Young (Holocene) alluvial stream deposits are present at the bottom of canyons (Kennedy and Peterson 1975b).

The study area is characterized predominantly by older urban and college campus 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. In addition, areas within and immediately surrounding the study area include transportation infrastructure and residential, commercial, and industrial development. Consequently, while several soil series are present in the study area, three series predominate in the area. The series mapped for the largest area is the Redding-Urban land complex, 2 to 9 percent slopes and 9 to 30 percent slopes, which occurs at elevations of 200 to 500 feet (Bowman 1973:72), followed by the Olivenhain-Urban land complex 2 to 9 percent slopes and 9 to 30 percent slopes which occurs at elevations of 100 to 600 feet (Bowman 1973:68), and the Diablo-Urban land complex 15 to 50 percent slopes, which occurs at elevations of 100 to 600 feet (Bowman 1973:44). These series reflect the largely developed condition of most of the mesa-top areas of the study area. Each of these series is described as "landscape [that] has been altered through cut and fill operations and leveling for building sites" (Bowman 1973:44, 68, 72). In the disturbed areas of these series, the substrata are described as "cobbly hardpan" in the Redding series (Bowman 1973:72), as "cobbly loamy alluvium" in the Olivenhain series (Bowman 1973:68), and as "calcareous, light-colored sandy loam,



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Source: Base Map Layers (SanGIS, 2016)

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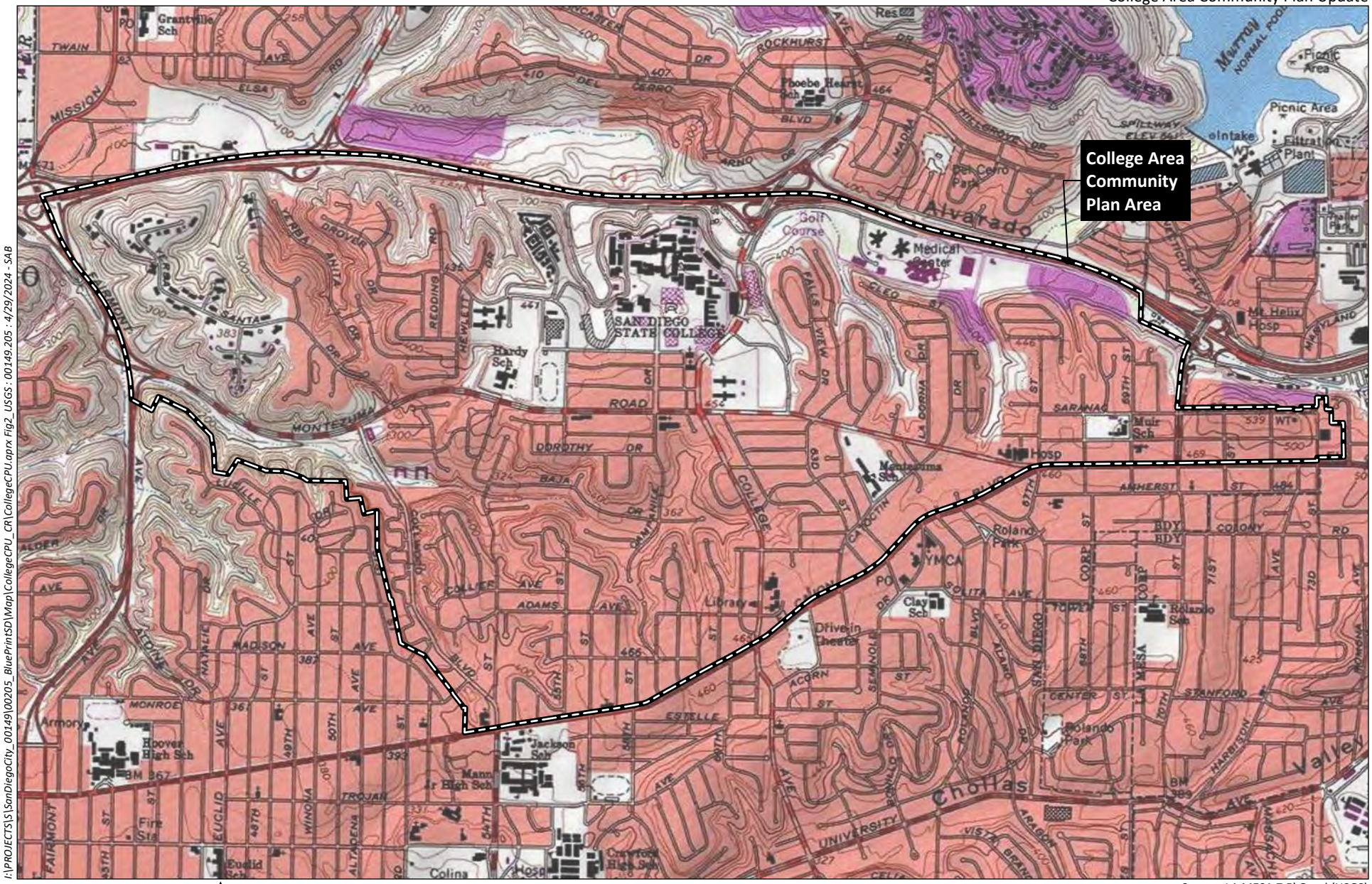
Regional Location

Figure 1



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Source: LA MESA 7.5' Quad (USGS)

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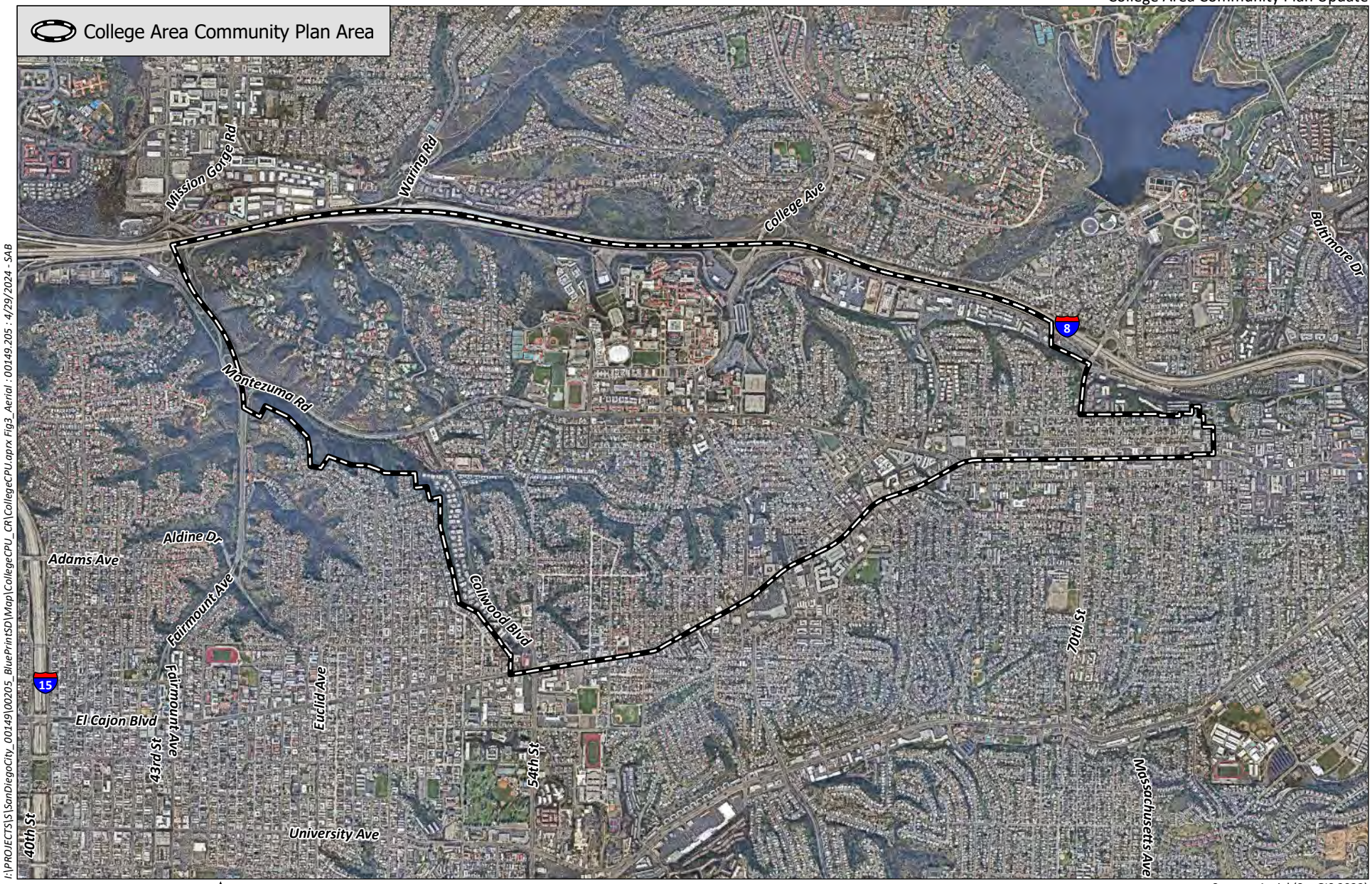
USGS Topography

Figure 2



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Source: Aerial (SanGIS 2023)

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Aerial Photograph

Figure 3

sandstone, and shale" in the Diablo series (Bowman 1973:44). While several other soil series are present within the eroded drainages in the study area, the fourth most commonly occurring is the Terrace Escarpments series, consisting of steep to very steep escarpments and escarpment-like landscapes (Bowman 1973:79).

Before development, as reflected in the developed soil areas described above, the soil series that predominated within the study area were the Redding, Olivenhain, and Terrace escarpments (Bowman 1973). The Redding and Olivenhain series comprised the majority of the original soils found on the mesa top in the study area. If undisturbed, the Redding series is composed of well-drained and undulating to steep, gravelly loams that have a gravelly clay subsoil and hardpan that formed in old mixed cobbly and gravelly alluvium. In a natural state, this soil generally supports vegetation such as chamise, flattop buckwheat, sumac, scrub oak, and annual forbs and grasses (Bowman 1973:71). The Olivenhain series is composed of well-drained, moderately deep to deep cobbly loams that have a very cobbly subsoil. This soil series formed in old gravelly and cobbly alluvium. In a natural state, this soil generally supports vegetation such as chamise, scrub oak, flattop buckwheat, wild oats, sugarbush, soft chess, and cactus (Bowman 1973:67). 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 4 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 1973:79).

Before 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 Alvarado and unnamed canyons as well as the nearby San Diego River (Beauchamp 1986). Plants of the coastal sage scrub community include California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), flat-top buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), broom baccharis (*Baccharis sarothroides*), wild onion (*Allium haematochiton*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), San Diego sunflower *(Bahiopsis laciniata*), golden-yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*), sawtooth goldenbush (*Hazardia squarrosa*), yucca (*Yucca schidigera*, *Hesperoyucca whipplei*), prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia* sp.), and scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*). Native grassland plants include *Stipa* spp*., Elymus* spp., *Poa* spp., and *Muhlenbergia* spp. species. 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 horribilis*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), and various rodents; the most notable of which are the valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus 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; Luomala 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 purposes, and other uses (Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978).

2.2 CULTURAL SETTING

The cultural history in San Diego County presented below is based on documentation from both the archaeological and ethnographic records. 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; ethnohistory refers to the chronological trend of continued Native American lifeways at the cusp of the recorded historic period in America.

2.2.1 Prehistoric Period

The College Area CPU study area is located along the southern San Diego coast, within the Southern Coast Archaeological Region of California (Moratto 1984). The following culture history outlines and briefly describes the known prehistoric cultural traditions in the vicinity of the study area. The approximately 10,000 years of documented prehistory of the San Diego region has often been divided into three periods: Early Prehistoric Period (San Dieguito tradition/complex), Archaic Period (Milling Stone Horizon, Encinitas tradition, and La Jolla and Pauma complexes), and Late Prehistoric Period (Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes).

2.2.1.1 Early Prehistoric Period Traditions/Complexes

The Early Prehistoric Period represents the time period of the first known inhabitants in California. In some areas of California, it is referred to as the Paleo-Indian period and is associated with the big-game-hunting activities of the peoples of the last Ice Age occurring during the Terminal Pleistocene (pre-10,000 years ago) and the Early Holocene, beginning circa 10,000 years ago (Erlandson et al. 2007). In the western United States, most evidence for the Paleo-Indian or Big-Game-Hunting peoples during this time period derives from finds of large fluted spear and projectile points (Fluted-Point Tradition) at sites outside of California in places such as Clovis and Folsom in the Great Basin and the Desert southwest (Moratto 1984:79–88). In California, most of the evidence for the Fluted-Point Tradition derives from less substantial sites in the southeastern areas of the state along the margins of the Great Basin and adjacent Mojave Desert and from isolated fluted point occurrences scattered elsewhere in the state (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007). Some of these isolated finds, however, have occurred along the southern California coast (Erlandson et al. 1987; Fitzgerald and Rondeau 2012), including some finds on the Baja Peninsula (Des Lauriers 2008; Hyland and Gutierrez 1995).

While an isolated fluted point has been found in the eastern mountains of San Diego County, approximately 50 miles northeast of the study area (Kline and Kline 2007), the most well-documented sites in the San Diego area dating to the Early Prehistoric Period belong to the San Dieguito Tradition, now documented to be over 9,000 years old (Warren et al. 2008; Warren and Ore 2011). The San Dieguito Tradition, with an artifact assemblage distinct from that of the Fluted Point Tradition, has been documented mostly in the coastal and near coastal areas in San Diego County (Carrico et al. 1993; Rogers 1966; True and Bouey 1990; Warren 1966; Warren and True 1961), as well as in the southeastern California deserts (Rogers 1939, 1966; Warren 1967), but with some evidence for it proposed in the eastern Mountains of San Diego County (Pigniolo 2005) and in the coastal area north of San Diego County (Sutton and Grenda 2012). The content of the earliest component of the C.W. Harris Site (CA-SDI-149/316/4935B), located along the San Dieguito River, approximately 18 miles north of the study

area, formed the basis upon which Warren and others (Warren 1967; Warren and True 1961; Rogers 1966) identified the "San Dieguito complex," and which Warren later reclassified as the San Dieguito Tradition (1968). This tradition is characterized by an artifact inventory consisting almost entirely of flaked stone biface and scraping tools but lacking the fluted points associated with the Fluted-Point Tradition. Diagnostic artifact types and categories associated with the San Dieguito Tradition include elongated bifacial knives, scraping tools, crescentics, and leaf-shaped projectile points (Knell and Becker 2017; Rogers 1939, 1966; Vaughan 1982; Warren 1966, 1967, 1968).

The subsistence system or emphasis of the San Dieguito Tradition, while not as yet entirely agreed upon, is suggested by Warren as having an orientation toward a hunting rather than gathering economy, based on an artifact assemblage of primarily hunting-associated tools, in contrast to the more gathering-oriented complexes that were to follow in the Archaic Period (Warren 1967, 1968, 1987; Warren et al. 2008). Other researchers have interpreted the San Dieguito subsistence system to be possibly ancestral to, or a developmental stage for, the predominantly gathering-oriented "La Jolla/Pauma complex" of the subsequent Archaic Period (e.g., Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1985, 1987, 1991; Koerper et al. 1991). Based on uncalibrated radiocarbon dates, Warren originally indicated this tradition to have begun some time before 9,000 years before present (BP) and to have ended sometime between 8,500 and 7,500 BP (1967, 1968:4). More recent calibrations, however, have indicated these dates to be significantly earlier, extending to circa 10,000 BP (Warren et al. 2008:39; Warren and Ore 2011).

2.2.1.2 Archaic Period Traditions/Complexes

In the southern coastal region, the Archaic Period dates from circa 8,600 BP to circa 1,300 BP (Warren et al. 2008). A large number of archaeological site assemblages dating to this period have been identified at a range of coastal and inland sites. This appears to indicate that a relatively stable, sedentary hunting and gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, was present in the coastal and immediately inland areas of what is now San Diego County for more than 7,000 years BP. 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." In general, the content of these site assemblages includes manos and metates; shell middens; terrestrial and marine mammal remains; burials; rock features; bone tools; doughnut stones; discoidals; stone balls; plummets; biface points/knives; beads made of stone, bone, or shell; and cobble-based tools at coastal sites and increased hunting equipment and quarry-based tools at inland sites (True 1958, 1980). As originally defined by True (1958), the "Pauma complex" aspect of this culture is associated with sites located in inland areas that lack shellfish remains but are otherwise similar in content to the La Jolla complex. The Pauma complex may, therefore, simply represent a non-coastal expression of the La Jolla complex (True 1980; True and Beemer 1982). Additional radiometric dating in the archaeological record has indicated that an increase in hunting activity and the gathering and processing of acorns may have begun during the latter half of the Archaic Period, with artifacts such as dart points and mortars and pestles becoming increasingly present in site assemblages dating after circa 5,500 BP and being essentially absent during the early Archaic Period. This evidence in the archaeological record is indicative of an increase in hunting activity, and the gathering and processing of acorns for subsistence represents a major shift in the Encinitas/La Jolla/Pauma complex subsistence system in the southern coastal region at this time (Warren et al. 2008; Warren 2012).

While sites dating to the Archaic Period are numerous along the coast, including several in proximity to the study area, evidence in the archaeological record for sites associated with the Archaic Period in upper-elevation inland foothill and mountain areas of San Diego County is less common relative to the

Late Prehistoric complexes that succeed them. McDonald (1995:14) has observed that "most sites in the Laguna Mountains can be expected to date from late prehistoric or ethnohistoric occupation of the region, and Archaic Period remains, while not unknown, are relatively rare." While inland archaeological sites containing Archaic Period assemblages are not unknown in the central area of San Diego County area (e.g., Cooley 1995; Cooley and Barrie 2004; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999; Warren et al. 1961:10), similar to the sites associated with San Dieguito complex during the Early Prehistoric Period, most of the substantiating archaeological evidence for Archaic Period sites in present-day San Diego County is derived from sites located in near-coastal valleys, and around estuaries, and/or embayments that are present along the San Diego coast south of the San Luis Rey River. One such site, dated to the Archaic Period, CA-SDI-11767, is located near the study area along the lower San Diego River. Subsurface investigations and other research previously conducted at the site documented an artifact and feature assemblage typical of the La Jolla complex and produced three uncalibrated radiocarbon dates spanning a period from circa 2,690 BP to 2,310 BP (Cooley and Mitchell 1996). Other well-documented Archaic Period sites in proximity to the study area are sites CA-SDI-48 (Gallegos and Kyle 1998) and CA-SDI-10945 (Pigniolo et al. 1991) on Point Loma and northern San Diego Bay, respectively. Other southern and central San Diego County coastal sites radiocarbon dated to the Archaic Period include the Scripps Estate Site, CA-SDI-525, in La Jolla (Moriarty et al. 1959; Shumway et al. 1961); site CA-SDI-4629 (SDM-W-20) along Peñasquitos Lagoon (Smith and Moriarty 1985); site CA-SDI-10238 on San Dieguito Lagoon, (Cooley et al. 2000; Smith 1986); site CA-SDI-603 (Crabtree et al. 1963) on Batiquitos Lagoon; and sites CA-SDI-210/UCLJ-M-15 (Moriarty 1967), CA-SDI-10965/SDM-W-131 (Gallegos 1991; Gallegos and Carrico 1984), and the Allen O. Kelly Site, CA-SDI-9649 (Koerper et al. 1991) around Agua Hedionda Lagoon.

2.2.1.3 Late Prehistoric Period Traditions/Complexes

The beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period is marked by evidence of a number of new tool technologies and subsistence shifts in the archaeological record. Compared to those shifts noted for the middle and late Archaic Period, those occurring at the onset of the Late Prehistoric Period were rather abrupt changes. The magnitude of these changes and the short period of time within which they took place seem to indicate a significant alteration in subsistence practices in what is now San Diego County circa 1,500 to 1,300 BP. The changes observed in the archaeological record during the Late Prehistoric Period include shifts in settlement patterning indicative of population increases; shifts in subsistence practices such as a reduction, in some areas, of shellfish gathering (possibly due to silting of the coastal lagoons), and an increase in the storage of foodstuffs such as acorns; new technologies such as the production of pottery and the use of the bow and arrow for hunting instead of atlatl and dart; and new traits such as the cremation of the dead instead of burial by inhumation (Gallegos 2002; McDonald and Eighmey 2008).

Movements of people over the last 2,000 years can account for at least some of these changes. Yuman-speaking people had occupied the Gila/Colorado River drainages of what is now western Arizona by 2,000 BP(Moriarty 1968) and then continued to migrate westward. An analysis by Moriarty (1966, 1967) of materials recovered from the Spindrift site in La Jolla indicated a preceramic Yuman phase. Based on this analysis and a limited number of radiocarbon samples, Moriarty concluded that the Yuman speakers, lacking ceramic technology, penetrated into and occupied what is now the San Diego coastline circa 2,000 BP. Subsequently, approximately 1,200 to 1,300 BP, ceramic technology diffused into the coastal area from the eastern deserts. Although these Yuman speakers may have shared cultural traits with the people occupying what is now eastern San Diego County before 2,000 BP, their influence is better documented throughout present-day San Diego County after 1,300 BP, with the introduction of small points, ceramics, Obsidian Butte obsidian, and the practice of cremation of the dead.

Early research by Meighan (1954) and True (1970) defined two distinct archaeological complexes for the Late Prehistoric Period in what is now San Diego County. True (1970) defined a Late Prehistoric Period complex for southern San Diego County, the Cuyamaca complex that was distinct from one defined by Meighan (1954), the San Luis Rey complex in the northern county area. The presence or absence, or differences in the relative occurrence, of certain diagnostic artifacts in the archaeological assemblages at sites provide the principal distinctions between these archaeological complexes. Cuyamaca complex sites, for example, generally contain both Cottonwood Triangular-style points and Desert Side-notched arrow points, while Desert Side-notched points are uncommon in San Luis Rey complex sites (Pigniolo 2004). Other examples include Obsidian Butte obsidian, which is far more common in Cuyamaca complex sites than in San Luis Rey complex sites, and ceramics. While ceramics are present during the Late Prehistoric Period throughout what is now San Diego County, they are more common in the southern or Cuyamaca complex portions of San Diego County, where they occur earlier in time and appear to be somewhat more specialized in form. Both complexes have produced a variety of vessel types, along with rattles, straight and bow-shaped pipes, and effigies. Interment of the dead at Cuyamaca complex sites is almost exclusively by cremation, often in special burial urns for interment, while archaeological evidence from San Luis Rey complex sites indicates both inhumation and cremation. Based on ethnographic data, including the areas defined for the Hokan-based Yuman-speaking peoples (Diegueño/Kumeyaay) and the Takic-speaking peoples (Luiseño) at the time of contact, it is generally accepted that the Cuyamaca complex is associated with the Diegueño/Kumeyaay and the San Luis Rey complex with the Luiseño/Juaneño. Based on archaeological data, the College Area Community Plan area lies within the area defined for the Cuyamaca complex.

Compared to Archaic Period sites, substantial Late Prehistoric Period sites attributable to the San Luis Rey or Cuyamaca complexes, while not absent (see below), are less common in the near-coastal areas of the County. Gallegos (1995:200) stated that “for San Diego County, there is temporal patterning, as the earliest sites are situated in coastal valleys and around coastal lagoons. Late Prehistoric Period sites are also found in coastal settings but are more common along river valleys and interior locations.” It has also been observed at some coastal sites with substantial Archaic Period occupations that evidence for Late Prehistoric occupation, when present, is often minimal in comparison to earlier occupations (e.g., Crabtree et al. 1963: 343; Pigniolo et al. 1991). In contrast, numerous Late Prehistoric Period sites, attributable to the San Luis Rey or Cuyamaca complexes, have been identified for the near-coastal inland foothill areas of the County through diagnostic artifacts and/or radiocarbon dating (e.g., Chace and Hightower 1979; Cooley and Barrie 2004; Dominici and Corum 1985; McCown 1945; Ravens-Jennings and Smith 1999; Willey and Dolan 2004).

Three coastal sites located in proximity to the study area that have produced varying levels of archaeological evidence of Late Prehistoric Period occupation are also thought to be the locations of ethnographic Kumeyaay villages that were inhabited when they were visited by the Spanish during the Portolá expedition in 1769 (Carrico 1977). At the Kumeyaay village of *Cosoy* (Kosoi) [possibly associated with CA-SDI-41 and other nearby archaeological sites], located near the Spanish Presidio, Carrico (2008) indicates that “Little archaeological documentation of this settlement has occurred because of the highway construction, commercial development, and river channeling that took place without benefit of archaeological study” (2008:230). Another archaeologically documented site near the study area with more archaeological evidence of Late Prehistoric Period occupation is site CA-SDI-5017, located at the mouth of the Rose Canyon drainage on Mission Bay (Winterrowd and Cardenas 1987). This site, which has been radiocarbon dated to the Late Prehistoric Period, is also generally recognized as the location of the ethnographic village of La Rinconada de *Jamo* (Rinconada) (Carrico 1977, 2008). Perhaps the most well-documented archaeological site with evidence of substantial Late Prehistoric Period occupation is

site CA-SDI-4513/4609/5443/10438, also known as the ethnohistoric village of *Ystagua* (Soledad), located approximately 10 miles to the northwest of the study area on the Peñasquitos Lagoon (Carrico and Taylor 1983; Gallegos et al. 1989). A total of 38 radiocarbon dates spanning from approximately 5,040 BP to circa 220 BP are associated with the site (Byrd and Reddy 2002). Sites such as CA-SDI-4513/4609/5443/10438 indicate a pattern of settlement connected with the repeated occupation of a location and the surrounding vicinity that extended from the middle Archaic Period through to the Late Prehistoric Period and into ethnohistoric times. Another coastal site near the study area that is dated to the Late Prehistoric Period is CA-SDI-14152, located along the lower San Diego River. This site, which was discovered during construction excavations, was buried beneath more than three meters of river-deposited alluvium and may also be associated with the village of Cosoy (Schaefer 1996).

Based on archaeological as well as ethnographic data, subsistence in the Late Prehistoric Period is thought to have been 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.

2.2.2 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 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 rancherias. Most rancherias were the seat of a clan, although it is thought that, aboriginally, some clans had more than one rancheria and some rancherias contained more than one clan (Carrico 2017; Luomala 1978; Spier 1923). Several sources indicate that large Kumeyaay villages or rancherias were located in river valleys and along the shoreline of coastal estuaries (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925). 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 1925; 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 *Nipaquay,* located along the north side of the San Diego River at the second and final location of the San Diego Mission de Alcalá, approximately

0.5 mile west of the study area (Brodie 2013; Carrico 2008, 2018). Another nearby village indicated by Kroeber (1925) to also be located along the lower San Diego River, was the village of *Sinyeweche* to the east of the village of *Nipaquay*. A third village, *Cosoy* (Kosoi), was 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 five miles west of the study area. A fourth village, the village of *La Rinconada de Jamo* (Rinconada), was located along the west side of Rose Canyon, where the Rose Canyon drainage enters Mission Bay (Carrico 1977, 2008; Cooley et al. 1992; Winterrowd and Cardenas 1987). These latter two 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). Other villages located along the lower San Diego River were the villages of *Micheagua* in the Mission Gorge area (Campbell et al. 2017:188; Carrico personal communication 2021) and the village of *Paulpa* near the mouth of the San Diego River (Carrico 2018:12). The presence of some Kumeyaay villages such as *Cosoy* and *Nipaquay* at or near the locations of early Spanish facilities (missions) was not accidental. The Spaniards chose these locations because there were native villages present in proximity (Carrico 2008). 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 and its other larger tributaries, such as Alvardo Canyon, 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 *Paulpa* 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* (Carrico 2018:12).

2.2.3 Historical Background

2.2.3.1 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 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.

2.2.3.2 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 the 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).

One of the largest ranchos granted in the San Diego area was the Ex-Mission Rancho de San Diego de Alcalá, a 58,875-acre swath of land granted to Santiago Argüello by Governor Pio Pico in 1845 (Pourade 1977). Per the requirements of the deed, Argüello was required to pay the debts of the Mission, support the priests, and maintain religious services. The original extent of the rancho encompassed the modern neighborhoods and cities of College Area, Kensington-Talmadge, City Heights, Normal Heights, La Mesa, Lemon Grove, and Encanto (Page and Turnbull 2023).

2.2.3.3 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 the 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 before 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. The ownership of the Ex-Mission Rancho by the Argüello estate was confirmed through court determination in 1876; this allowed for the easier sale of portions of the rancho (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, become the urban center (AECOM 2015). The San Diego River, however, remained the 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. A direct result of this population growth was a need for more water; in 1886, the San Diego Flume Company was formed to pipe water to the fledgling city from the

Cuyamaca Mountains (Smythe 1908). The Flume Company purchased a swath of land stretching from the eastern edge of the City to the Cuyamaca Mountains and built a 37-mile-long flume. The study area is located within this swath of land; the Flume Company would ultimately subdivide the land and call it the La Mesa Colony (Page and Turnbull 2023). The Colony subdivision was intended to serve an agricultural use, and to follow the example of the town of La Mesa to the east.

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. Between 1979 and 1886, Alonzo Horton, T.L. Rowe, and James McCoy purchased approximately 15,000 acres of the former Ex-Rancho Mission; McCoy would later partition Lot 67, now the current site of SDSU (initially the State Normal School of San Diego, renamed to San Diego State Teacher's College in 1921, then to San Diego State College in 1935, and then California State University, San Diego in 1971), before Bryant Howard would purchase the lot from McCoy (Mallios 2012). The land would pass through numerous hands before ultimately being gifted to the State of California by the Bell-Lloyd Company in 1929 (Mallios 2012).

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. The completion of La Mesa Dam, the predecessor to the current Murray Reservoir, brought additional development to the College Area beginning in 1895.

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 Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, northwest of the study area. 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.

From about 1917 to 1920, 70-year-old retired druggist W.R. Young began to dig a tunnel into the side of the canyon northeast of the intersection of Fairmount Avenue and Montezuma Road (Opincar 1985; SDNews.com 2019; The Daily Times-Advocate 2, April 1968). Young stated that he was doing so for "health reasons," and ultimately would recruit neighborhood boys to assist him in the endeavor. By summer 1920, the tunnel system had grown to more than 250 feet; following its completion, it reportedly became the base of a street gang called the Sons of Satan (Opincar 1985). Young would ultimately pass away in 1941 due to a car accident, and the tunnel would be sealed with "20 feet of concrete" in the 1970s following a flash flood that almost killed three teenagers in 1968 (Opincar 1985; The Daily Times-Advocate 2, April 1968).

In the early 1920s, the City of San Diego adopted the "Greater San Diego" slogan and approach – the City sought to expand its physical boundaries and population by incorporating established communities just outside its boundaries (Page and Turnbull 2023). Following the annexation of East San Diego, several subdivisions were established in the southwest portion of the College Area to take advantage of the growth and interest of East San Diego. As time went on, development moved eastward, and soon, several subdivisions existed in the southern College Area.

This expansion was also spurred by the standardization of the highway system; in 1926, the Automobile Association of State Highway Officials produced a new road classification system. As a result, El Cajon Avenue was reclassified as U.S. Highway 80 (Page and Turnbull 2023). A decade later, the road was officially renamed El Cajon Boulevard and was widened and repaved.

In 1931, the State Teacher's College relocated to the College Area from its original location in Normal Heights. Following the College's departure, Horace Mann Junior High School took over the original campus; the San Diego Unified School District would later build an administration building before the original Normal School Building was demolished in the mid-1950s (Mallios 2012). The location of the College in the area, as well as the eastward expansion of the City along El Cajon Boulevard, resulted in the steady growth of the College Area over the next several decades (City of San Diego 1989). This growth continued north into the Navajo community.

The 1930s and 1940s began the era of subdivisions within the College Area (Page and Turnbull 2023). Between 1931 and 1940, the number of new residential units in the College Area – then consisting of College Heights and the La Mesa Colony – grew by 1,267 (City Planning Commission of San Diego 1940). This initial surge was likely attributed to the College's relocation and expansion. Additionally, the commercial and residential growth along the area's main thoroughfare, El Cajon Boulevard, aided in this growth.

The postwar expansion of the College Area was driven in part by the spike in veteran enrollment at San Diego State College (Mallios 2012; Page and Turnbull 2023). The College purchased numerous parcels adjacent to its campus, nearly tripling its interior academic square footage by 1957. This expansion created a housing shortage; while more tract housing was completed in the 1950s, it was not until the late 1960s that sufficient multi-family housing was completed. The 1950s and 1960s saw the development of the northwest edge and the eastern portion of the College Area.

In 1960, the College became part of the California State College System (which would later become the California State University system). Shortly after this, in 1963, John F. Kennedy addressed the College's 1963 Commencement Ceremony; at the ceremony, Kennedy was awarded an honorary doctorate, which allowed the university to begin granting non-honorary doctoral degrees (Mallios 2012). Following the ceremony, Kennedy, who stopped first at the Marine Recruit Depot and then embarked on an eight-mile-long motorcade down El Cajon Boulevard, "waved to the crowd, bumped his head on the helicopter doorway as he boarded, and exited in a cloud of dust" (Mallios 2012:55).

In 1974, the State University Area Plan was initiated to investigate the ramifications of the newly renamed San Diego State University's immense growth in the surrounding area (Page and Turnbull 2023). This forward-looking plan prioritized the study of multi-family housing in the area and explored how the increasing traffic to SDSU impacted parking and congestion. The plan stressed the development of multi-family housing in areas close to the campus (Page and Turnbull 2023).

3.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

3.1 RECORDS SEARCH

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. The records search included the

identification of previously recorded cultural resources and locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies. In addition, HELIX conducted a review of the state Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directory, California's historical resources, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and the City of San Diego Historical Resources Register (City 2019b). For a detailed discussion of the built environment resources within the College Area CPU study area, please refer to the College Area Historic Context Statement prepared by Page and Turnbull (Page and Turnbull 2023).

3.1.1 Previous Studies

The records search results identified that 108 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the College Area CPU study area (Table 1, *Previous Studies within the College Area CPU Study Area*). The studies include archaeological surveys and assessments, record searches/constraint studies, historic resource nomination forms, cultural resource inventories, construction monitoring programs, and other environmental documents. A majority of the reports are related to infrastructure (utility, transportation, and civic) and telecom improvements. Approximately 49 percent of the study area is covered by previous cultural resource studies; approximately half of these studies appear to include pedestrian surveys. Much of the approximately 51 percent of the College Area CPU study area not covered by a cultural resources study is situated within the canyons or on the mesa areas of the community, which are characterized primarily by residential developments that were constructed before the 1960s, before the implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Much of the Alvarado Canyon system to the north and the Kensington Canyon system to the west have been physically surveyed for cultural resources. Finally, two of the studies appear to have been mis-mapped by the SCIC and are for studies located elsewhere in San Diego County.

Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN THE COLLEGE AREA CPU STUDY AREA

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-00516	A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase 1	Cupples, 1974
SD-00555	An Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Construction Project on 11-SD-8 P.M. 4.9/8.3 11206-152351	Cupples, 1977
SD-00803	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Proposed Additional Project Limits for Westbound Auxiliary Lane on Interstate 8, 11-SD-8 P.M. 5.8/9.7 11222-169660	Caltrans, 1987
SD-00816	First Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for Route 15/8 Interchange 11-SD-15 R5.6/R5.9 11-SD-08 5]1/6.3 11206-048161	Caltrans, 1980
SD-01058	Extension of Interstate 15 Between 8 and 805 Along 40th Street, 11-SD-15, R4.0-6.2 11203-048171	Caltrans, 1984
SD-01706	Phase I Archaeological Survey Report for Lane Additions and Sound Barrier on Interstate 8 11-SD-8 P.M. 8.5-10.4 11203-189821	Caltrans, 1980
SD-02508	Cultural Resources Survey of a Portion of the Alvarado Creek Pipe Line La Mesa	Affinis, 1993
SD-02538	Cultural Resources Survey College Area Redevelopment Project EIR 131.4 Acres	Roth and Associates, 1992
SD-02869	Historic Properties Inventory for the Proposed Deerfield Water Pump Plant Discharge Pipeline Corridor, San Diego, California	Ogden Environmental and Energy Services Co., Inc., 1993

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-02894	Mitigated Negative Declaration Replacement of Water and Sewer Pipes: La Jolla, Uptown, Mission Valley, Midway and Navajo Communities	City of San Diego Planning Department, 1993
SD-02902	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Adobe Falls Sewer Alignment Project	Gallegos and Associates, 1995
SD-02996	Historical/Archaeological Survey and Test Report for the El Capitan Water Pipeline Repair and Fairmount Avenue Widening, City of San Diego, California	Gallegos and Associates, 1995
SD-03402	Results of an Archaeological-Historical Study for the City Heights Redevelopment Plan	Brian F. Smith and Associates, 1991
SD-04450	11-SD-08 P.M.8.5/10.4 11203-189821 Auxiliary Lanes and Sound Barriers	Price, 1980
SD-04923	Draft EIR for Palo Verde Terrace Remediation Project	City SD Land Development Review Division, 1999
SD-05675	Negative Area Survey Report District II County of San Diego	Kelsay, 1987
SD-05770	Historic Property Survey for Route 8/15 Interchange	Goldberg, 1981
SD-06143	Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Fairmount Manor Project	ASM Affiliates, 1997
SD-06221	A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Vesta Telecommunications Inc Fiber Optic Alignment, Riverside County to San Diego County California	Mckenna et al., 2000
SD-06262	Mitigated Negative Declaration for Alvarado Trunk Sewer Realignment	City of San Diego, 1997
SD-06314	Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Fairmount Manor Project-Canyon Fill Only; City of San Diego LDR No. 92-0302	ASM Affiliates, 1997
SD-06424	Draft: San Diego County Water Authority San Diego 18 Flow Control Facility and Connecting Pipeline Project	RBF Associates, 1997
SD-06499	A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase I	SDSU, 1974
SD-06744	Office of Historic Preservation Aztec Bowl	Widell, 1995
SD-07015	Public Notice of Proposed Negative Declaration Student Housing	City of San Diego, 1999
SD-07206	Public Notice of Proposed Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration El Capitan Pipeline-Trestle 12	City of San Diego, 1999
SD-07371	Archaeological Monitoring of the Water Main Replacement Group 477 San Diego, California	Cheever, 1994
SD-07493	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 10076a-05 San Diego County, California	LSA Associates, Inc., 2002
SD-07504	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. SD702-02 San Diego County, California	LSA Associates, Inc., 2002
SD-07771	An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at Sewer and Water Group 658	Brian F. Smith and Associates, 2001
SD-07780	An Archaeological Survey of the Alvarado Trunk Sewer Project, Alvarado Canyon, San Diego, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, 2002
SD-07795	Historical/Archaeological Survey Test Report for the El Capitan Water Pipeline Repair and Fairmount Avenue Widening City of San Diego, California	Gallegos and Associates, 1995
SD-07796	Historical and Architectural Study of the El Capitan (Lakeside) to University Heights Water Pipeline (San Diego) Trestles 11 and 12 LDR No. 94-0076	Brian Mooney Associates, 1996

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-07868	Historical and Architectural Study of the El Capitan (Lakeside) to University Heights Water Pipeline (San Diego) Trestles 11 and 12	Brian F. Mooney Associates, 1996
SD-07892	Historic Property Survey Report I15-SR67	Caltrans, 2001
SD-08167	Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report Otay Second Pipeline Improvement Program	City Of San Diego, 2003
SD-08420	Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the North Chollas Community Park Phase IP; K01069ca; CIP No. 29-6670, Specification No. 8295a, Work Order No. 296670; LDR No. 98-0150	Brian F. Smith and Associates, 2003
SD-09037	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD833-01, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California	Kyle Consulting, 2002
SD-09069	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD701-02 City of San Diego, California	Kyle Consulting, 2002
SD-09070	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD703-01 City of San Diego, California	Kyle Consulting, 2002
SD-09228	An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Paseo at San Diego State University Project	Brian F. Smith and Associates, 2004
SD-09432	The Paseo at San Diego State University, Environmental Impact Report, Volume 1	City of San Diego, 2004
SD-09697	An Archaeological/Historical Study for the SDSU 2005 Campus Master Plan Revision	Brian F. Smith and Associates, 2004
SD-10324	Historical Assessment of the Building Complex Located at 6050 El Cajon Blvd., San Diego, California, 92101	Crawford, 2006
SD-10525	Adobe Falls	Teaze, 1973
SD-10536	Report to the Historical Board for the City of San Diego Water Utilities Department Alvarado Filtration Plant Upgrade and Expansion CIP 73-261	Ogden Environmental and Energy Services Co., Inc., 1993
SD-10545	Talmadge Community	ASM Affiliates, 2007
SD-11129	Cultural Resources Survey for the 60th Street Pipe Replacement/Relocation Project (CIP 46-611.0, Fund 41506, Dept. 773, O.A. 9544, J.O. 178401)	City of San Diego - Development Services, 2002
SD-11185	A Cultural Resources Study for the SDSU 2007 Campus Master Plan Revision	Brian F. Smith and Associates, 2007
SD-11265	San Diego State University, 5300 Campanile Drive, San Diego, California 92182	Unknown, n.d.
SD-11826	Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Stormwater System Maintenance Program, San Diego, California	Affinis, 2008
SD-12076	Historical Nomination of the Baron X. Kouch / Norma Meyer Schuh Spec House #2, 4643 El Cerrito Drive - El Cerrito, San Diego, California	Legacy 106, Inc., 2007
SD-12200	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (MSWSMP)	City of San Diego Development Services Department, 2009
SD-12274	Archaeological Resources Survey, Alvarado Estates, San Diego, California	Affinis, 2000
SD-12296	Historical Assessment of the 5585, 5595, 5605, 5619, and 5633 Lindo Paseo Buildings San Diego, California 92115	Moomjian, 2009
SD-12325	Historical Assessment of the 6229, 6237, and 6245 Montezuma Road Buildings San Diego, California 92115	Moomjian, 2009

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-12421	Final: A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed AT&T / Pf. Net Fiber Optics Conduit Ocotillo to San Diego, California	ASM Affiliates, Inc., 2000
SD-12440	Final Results Report, Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Program, Otay II Pipeline Improvements Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California	LSA Associates, Inc., 2009
SD-12510	Individual Historic Assessment Report for the Alvarado Channel	Affinis, 2009
SD-13006	Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program - Draft Recirculated Program Environmental Impact Report	City of San Diego, 2011
SD-13121	Montezuma Trunk Sewer	City of San Diego, 2011
SD-13143	Archaeological Resource Monitoring Form: Mitigation Monitoring of Sewer Group 766 Project	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., 2010
SD-13145	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of Sewer and Water Group 684a Project	Unknown, 2010
SD-13162*	The 1939 Life House 6025 Waverly House La Jolla, California	Cultural Land Planning and Research, 2010
SD-13163	Historical Resources Board Nomination for the William F. Wahrenberger/ J.A. and Amry B. Smith Residence	IS Architecture, 2010
SD-13166*	7124 Olivetas Avenue, La Jolla, California 92037	Crawford, 2011
SD-13333	Results of Historical Resources Survey of the Alvarado Apartments Project, San Diego, California	Recon Environmental, 2008
SD-13470	Historical Resources Board Nomination for Eason/ Cliff May Residence 4777 Avion Way San Diego, California 92115	IS Architecture, 2011
SD-13823	National Register of Historic Places Nomination San Diego State College Historic District San Diego, California	Heritage Resources, 1997
SD-14013	Verizon- El Cajon and College CA- Trileaf Project #351800	Trileaf, 2011
SD-14085	Historic Resource Inventory and Evaluation for the San Diego State University Plaza Linda Verde Project, San Diego, California	ASM Affiliates, Inc., 2009
SD-14230	Historical Resources Board Nomination for Warren D. Wright/ John N. Mortenson House 4431 Palo Verde Terrace San Diego, California 92115	IS Architecture, 2012
SD-14238	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate Sd34xc524 (SDSU Foundation), 5250 Campanile Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Michael Brandman Associates, 2013
SD-14427	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site Sd0775 Montezuma (Cox Arena) 5505 Montezuma Road San Diego, San Diego County, California 92115	ACE Environmental, Inc., 2012
SD-14661	Campus Center Apartments	City of San Diego, 2013
SD-14689	Parking Lot Construction, 5454 El Cajon Boulevard, San Diego, California	Family Health Centers of San Diego, 2012
SD-14740	Sewer Group Job 743	City of San Diego, 2014
SD-14808	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Montezuma Trunk Sewer Project City of San Diego	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., 2014

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-15058	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Block 3ff Talmadge Utility Undergrounding Project, City of San Diego, California	Laguna Mountain Environmental, 2009
SD-15077	Cultural Resources Records Search Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD06026A (SD026 SDSU Physical Plant) 5300 Campanile Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc., 2014
SD-15078	Direct Ape Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD06026A (SD026 SDSU Physical Plant) 5300 Campanile Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc., 2014
SD-15093	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD06417A (SD417 SDSU Recital Hall) 5500 Campanile Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc., 2014
SD-15102	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD06702A (SD702 Alliance for Africa), 5952 El Cajon Boulevard, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc., 2014
SD-15109	Direct Ape Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD06417A (SD417 SDSU Recital Hall) 5500 Campanile Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc., 2014
SD-15151	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Crown Castle/ Verizon Fiber PUC Project, San Diego, California	BCR Consulting LLC, 2015
SD-15304	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 549 Project (Part of Group 3016) City of San Diego	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., 2015
SD-15880	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate 'Montezuma El Cajon', 6650 Montezuma Road, San Diego, San Diego County, California	First Carbon Solutions, 2014
SD-15893	Direct Ape Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD06702A (SD702 Alliance for Africa), 5952 El Cajon Boulevard, San Diego, San Diego County, California	EAS, 2013
SD-15910	Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Report for the Grantville Focused Plan Amendment	City of San Diego Planning Department, 2014
SD-15928	Nomination for Historic Designation Martin and Enid Gleich/Henry Hester and Ronald K. David House	Unknown, 2014
SD-16009	Cultural/Historical Resource Technical Report: 69th and Mohawk Pump Station, 5017 69th Street / 6910 Mohawk Street, San Diego, California 92115	Dudek, 2015
SD-17143	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Alvarado 27 and 28 Project, 5660 and 5665 Toyon Road, San Diego, California 92115	Brian F. Smith and Associates, 2017
SD-17232	San Diego 55 Fiber Project, San Diego County, California	BCR Consulting LLC, 2017
SD-17234	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Mission Control, Blue Cypress, Lake Murray and Caso Serra Project, San Diego County, California	BCR Consulting LLC, 2017

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-17735	Supplemental Submittal Requirements for 6205 Pembroke Drive, San Diego, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., 2019
SD-17915	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate SD0069 'AWE-SDSU', 5500 Campanile Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Helix Environmental Planning, Inc., 2015
SD-18009	Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment for SD90XS240C, 6263 Montezuma Road, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Helix Environmental Planning, Inc., 2018
SD-18384	Historical Resource Research Report for the 5734-5750 Montezuma Road Building, San Diego, California 92115	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., 2018
SD-18385	Historical Resource Research Report for the 6253-6275 Montezuma Road Buildings, San Diego, California 92115	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., 2018
SD-18386	Historical Resource Technical Report for 6139 and 6147 Montezuma Road, San Diego, California, Project No. 618762	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., 2019
SD-18445	eTS 33099 Streamview Infill Substation Project: Archaeological Survey and Historical Evaluation of the Streamview Substation, San Diego, California	AECOM, 2020
SD-19445	Cultural Resources Technical Report for the SDSU Engineering and Interdisciplinary Sciences Building	Dudek, 2015
SD-19447	SDSU Open Air Theatre Renovation Historical Resources Technical Memorandum	Dudek, 2015
SD-19450	SDSU Tula Pavilion and Tenochca Hall Renewal/Refresh - Historical Resources Technical Memorandum	Dudek, 2017
SD-19584	Letter Report from the SD Small Cells 2 Project	Cogstone, 2019
SD-19761	eTS 45181 - Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Alvarado Trunk Sewer Underground Relocation, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California (MCU 41759520035)	Helix Environmental Planning, 2021
SD-20003	4603 56th Street Historic Resource Research Report	Heritage Architecture and Planning, 2022
SD-13154	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of Sewer and Water Groups 3011 and 3007 (Group Jobs 703a, 806, 807 and 648, 649, 650, and 651, Respectively) San Diego, California	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc., 2010

* Indicates reports that have been mis-mapped.

3.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

A total of 58 historical resources are on file at the SCIC as being within the College Area CPU study area, 51 of which consist of built environment resources (typically, buildings, structures, or objects). The remaining seven resources are archaeological resources and consist of two prehistoric archaeological sites, one historic archaeological site, two prehistoric isolated artifact finds, one isolated historic find, and a historic road. The archaeological resources identified within the study area (Table 2, *Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources within the College Area CPU Study Area*) are described further below and illustrated in Figure 4, *Archaeological Resources within the College Area Community Planning Area* (Confidential Appendix C).

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL AND TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE COLLEGE AREA CPU STUDY AREA

Primary Number (P-37-#)	Trinomial (CA-SDI -#)	Description	Recorder, Date	Testing Status	Collected Status	Development Impact	Eligibility Status	Potential Recommendations
Archaeological Sites (Prehistoric)								
019016	13708	Habitation site with numerous artifacts such as manos, lithic tools, and flakes	Tift and Strudwick, 1994	Yes	Partial	Partially Destroyed	Unknown	Avoidance or Monitoring
037795	22509	Bedrock milling features	Falvey, 2016	No	No	Undeveloped	Unknown	Avoidance or Monitoring
Archaeological Sites (Historic)								
029023	18589	Refuse scatter	Pigniolo, 2007	No	No	Likely Destroyed	Unknown	Monitoring
Archaeological Isolates (Prehistoric)								
009899	---	Isolated portable metate	Kidder, 1984	No	Unknown	Unknown	Ineligible	No Additional Work
015654	---	Isolated flake tool	Kyle and Tift, 1996	No	Yes	N/A (collected)	Ineligible	No Additional Work
Archaeological Isolates (Historic)								
038270	---	Isolated bottle	Courtney, 2017	No	Yes	N/A (collected)	Ineligible	No Additional Work
Historic Structure								
033557	---	Highway 395	Tift, 2013; ASM, 2015; Chasteene, 2017; Foglia and Keckeisen, 2017; Stringer-Bowsher, 2018; ASM, 2021	No	No	N/A (destroyed*)	Eligible	No Additional Work

* Portion of resource within College Area CPU area is likely destroyed due to development of Fairmount Avenue

Of the 51 built environment resources within the study area on file at the SCIC, 43 consist of built environment resources situated outside of SDSU property; of these, the majority are residential buildings. As a whole, the SDSU Campus is listed on the NRHP (Property ID 97000924), with a total of 14 contributing elements (Beall 1997). Ten of the contributing elements are buildings, two are historic objects, one is a historic structure, and one is a historic site. The original 1930s buildings recorded on the National Register nomination form include the Academic Building, Little Theater, Library Building and Campanile, Teacher Training School Building, Science Building, and the Power Plant Building. Post-1930 buildings include Scripps Cottage, the Club, Dual Gymnasium, Aztec Bowl, Music Building, and the Greek Bowl. The site and associated objects include landscape, walkways, Works Progress Administration benches, and the Montezuma Statue (Donal Hord's "Aztec"). The 1960s KPBS Building is a non-contributing building within the campus. Eight of the built environment structures have been formerly recorded and are on file at the SCIC with assigned Primary numbers.

As noted above, a more detailed discussion of the built environment resources within the study area is contained within the Historic Context prepared for the College Area CPU (Page and Turnbull 2023).

3.1.2.1 Prehistoric Archaeological Resources

A total of four prehistoric cultural resources have been documented within the boundaries of the study area. As noted above, two are isolated resources (P-37-009899 and P-37-015654), and two are sites (P-37-019016 [CA-SDI-13708] and P-37-037795 [CA-SDI-22509]).

Prehistoric site P-37-019016 (CA-SDI-13708) is located on a terrace at the low end of a ridge overlooking the intersection of Fairmount Avenue and Montezuma Boulevard in the western portion of the CPU area (Tift and Strudwick 1994). Recorded as a habitation site with a milling component comprised solely of manos and mano fragments, the western edge of the site was noted to have been heavily disturbed by the El Capitan Trunk Sewer Line. Gallegos and Associates conducted a testing program that consisted of fifteen shovel test pits and six excavation units – the effort determined that the resource extended close to a meter below the ground surface (Tift and Strudwick 1994). Following the testing effort, the resulting assemblage was housed at the San Diego Archaeological Center and was given the accession number SDAC 442. No summary of the site for significance or NRHP/California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility is noted within the site record.

P-37-037795 (CA-SDI-22509) is comprised of three bedrock milling features located on the western bank of Alvarado Creek in the northeastern portion of the College Area CPU area (Falvey 2019). The area surrounding the site was noted to have been heavily disturbed during the development of the nearby SDSU parking lots, and modern trash was noted throughout the area. No artifacts were observed at the time of initial recordation (Falvey 2019). No effort to assess the site for significance or NRHP/CRHR eligibility is noted within the site record.

The isolated resources, a portable metate (P-37-009899) and a flake tool (P-37-015654), were recovered or observed within sloped areas adjacent to the canyons within the College Area CPU area. The flake was collected during an archaeological survey, as noted on the site (Kyle and Tift 1996). The metate may still exist where it was initially observed (Kidder and Miller 1984).

3.1.2.2 Historic-Era Resources

The historic-period cultural resources documented within the study area consist of one archaeological resource (P-37-029023 [CA-SDI-18589]), one historic isolate (P-37-038270), one historic road (P-37-033557), and 51 built environment buildings, structures, or objects.

Historic archaeological site P-37-029023 (CA-SDI-18589) was recorded in 2007 as a can and bottle scatter located on the upper slope of an unnamed canyon in the western portion of the College Area CPU area (Pigniolo 2007). Most of the bottles recorded within the boundaries of the site date to the early 1950s, and it was suggested that the resource is likely associated with illegal dumping. No effort to assess the site for significance or NRHP/CRHR eligibility is noted within the site record.

P-37-033557, the original alignments of Highway 395, is recorded along the western boundary of the College Area CPU area. Originally recorded elsewhere in 2013, the resource has been updated in 2015, 2017, 2018, and 2021, with the segment within the College Area CPU area included in the 2018 recordation. P-37-033557 is recommended eligible for listing on the NHRP and CRHR under Criteria A and 1 due to its status as an important inland transportation corridor and for facilitating settlements in towns throughout the county (Stringer-Bowsher 2018).

The isolated resource, P-37-038270, was collected during excavation for a utility undergrounding project near a residence located west of SDSU (Courtney 2017).

As stated previously, built environment resources are discussed in further detail in the Historic Context prepared for the College Area CPU (Page and Turnbull 2023).

3.2 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 1978 (NETR Online 2024) and several historic USGS topographic maps, including the 1903 and 1930 La Jolla (1:62,500), 1942 La Mesa (1:31,680), and the 1947, 1953, 1967, and 1975 La Mesa (1:24,000) topographic maps (USGS Online Historical Topographic Map Explorer 2024). The purpose of this research was to assess the change in land use over time and the potential for archaeological resources to be present within the College Area CPU study area.

On the 1903 La Jolla topographic map, little development is evident within most of the study area; a road is present within Alvarado Canyon to the north, and the road that would first become State Route 80, and later become El Cajon Boulevard, is present to the south. A few structures and roads are present in the eastern half of the area, and the La Mesa Reservoir (now Lake Murray) is located to the northeast. The 1930 map of the area shows the study area as being mostly unchanged; development is present to the south and west, and the Grantville neighborhood is labelled to the northwest. Additionally, the La Mesa Reservoir has been renamed the Murray Reservoir on this map. The subsequent 1942 and 1947 La Mesa topographic maps show development encroaching into the study area from the south and east – State College, now SDSU, is present to the north along with Mission Valley Road, now Montezuma Road. Further development of the region, as well as the newly built I-8 Freeway, is present on this map; at this time, approximately two-thirds of the study area appears to have been developed. Development to the north of the study area is first recorded on the 1967 map – at this point, San Diego State College had

expanded, and a new neighborhood is present to the west. Further development is present within the canyons to the east, as well as to the north of the study area, on the 1975 La Mesa topographic map.

Aerial photographs also show this encroaching development. Photographs of the area from the 1930s and 1940s show much of the development starting along the southernmost edge of the College Area CPU study area. By 1953, residential neighborhoods are present throughout the study area; in the 1953 aerial, I-8 is present to the north, as is the Murray Reservoir. Additionally, residential development likely associated with the expanding San Diego State College campus is visible. A decade later, in the 1964 aerial photograph, much of this development has been completed. Neighborhoods are now present throughout the study area, with only the canyons and areas immediately adjacent to them remaining undeveloped. By the time the 1978 aerial is taken, the only areas of the study area that remain undeveloped are the canyons and steep slopes.

3.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on April 3, 2024, for a Sacred Lands File search and a list of Native American contacts for the study area. The NAHC indicated in a response dated April 23, 2024, that the search of the Sacred Lands File was completed with negative results. Letters were sent on May 9, 2024, to the Native American representatives identified by the NAHC (Table 3, *Native American Contact Program Responses*). On May 31, 2024, one response was received from the San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians requesting government-to-government consultation with the City of San Diego; responses, when received, were forwarded to the City. Native American correspondence is included as Appendix B (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

Table 3
NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSES

Affiliation	Name/Title	Date	Outreach/Response
Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)	--	4/03/2024 4/23/2024	Sacred Lands File search request sent via email. Received results of Sacred Lands search (negative) and Native American contact list via email
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande	Art Bunce, Attorney	5/09/2024	Letter sent via email
Campo Kumeyaay Nation	Marcus Cuero, Chairperson	5/09/2024	Letter sent
Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Robert Pinto, Chairperson	5/09/2024	Letter sent
Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson	5/09/2024	Letter sent
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources	5/09/2024	Letter sent
Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians	Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson	5/09/2024	Letter sent
Jamul Indian Village	Erica Pinto, Chairperson	5/09/2024	Letter sent
Jamul Indian Village	Lisa Cumper, THPO	5/09/2024	Letter sent
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians	Carmen Lucas	5/09/2024	Letter sent

Affiliation	Name/Title	Date	Outreach/Response
La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians	Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson	5/09/2024	Letter sent
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation	Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson	5/09/2024	Letter sent
Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians	Theresa Hernandez, Chairperson	5/09/2024	Letter sent
San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians	John Flores, Environmental Coordinator	5/09/2024	Letter sent. Communication received on May 31, 2024 (see Appendix B). The tribe requested government-to-government consultation with the City of San Diego.
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson	5/09/2024	Letter sent
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	Bernice Paipa, Cultural Resource Specialist	5/09/2024	Letter sent
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Ray Teran, Cultural Resource Management Director	5/09/2024	Letter sent
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic office	5/09/2024	Letter sent

THPO= Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Tribal consultation in accordance with Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) will be conducted by the City of San Diego. This report will be provided to consulting Tribes, when requested, to assist with their review to determine if the College Area CPU area contains any Tribal Cultural Resources or areas of tribal importance that would require further evaluation or special consideration in the College Area CPU. A summary of the consultation will be included in the Addendum to the Program EIR for the College Area CPU.

4.0 CULTURAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The College Area Community Plan 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, the records search, regional environmental factors, and the amount of modern development that has occurred (Figure 5, *Cultural Resources Sensitivity*).

In addition, the College Area CPU study area is situated with the Complete Communities: Housing Solutions and Mobility Choices San Diego Program EIR area, a locally approved planning document (City of San Diego 2020). As such, the existing cultural resources sensitivity analysis contained within the Complete Communities Program EIR, as well as the cultural resources sensitivity analysis prepared for the Blueprint SD Initiative (City of San Diego 2024; Turner et al. 2023), have been incorporated into the cultural sensitivity analysis for the College Area Community Plan area.

Low Cultural Resources Sensitivity

A low sensitivity rating indicates areas where there is a high level of disturbance or development and where no previously recorded resources have been documented, and the area is not characterized by

certain environmental factors, such as the presence of young (Holocene) alluvial soils which typically contain a higher likelihood of containing buried resources.

The majority of the College Area Community Plan area is characterized by urban development built primarily after 1940, with some older structures having been demolished for newer construction (City of San Diego 2024; Page and Turnbull 2023). Much of this construction occurred along the mesa tops of the study area and included mass grading, with the soils on the mesa having been altered to create level building sites and streets. These areas, as well as the areas within the study area that have been excavated by mass or rough grading within the last approximately 40 years since the implementation and application of CEQA, are generally considered to have a low potential for archaeological resources, as the soil that would have contained archaeological resources, if they were present, was generally removed during these processes. Large portions of these areas are underlain by artificial fill as a result of residential buildings and infrastructure development, and the potential for archaeological resources to be identified is low; if existing, any archaeological resources are unlikely to be substantial in artifact assemblage frequency and/or deposition, as evidenced by existing archival data from the records search. As such, the cultural sensitivity of these developed areas within the College Area CPU area would be considered low.

The steep slopes of natural drainages and canyons, as well as artificial slopes and cuts produced during mass grading for the development of the area, are unlikely to contain archaeological resources. The cultural sensitivity of these areas is considered low.

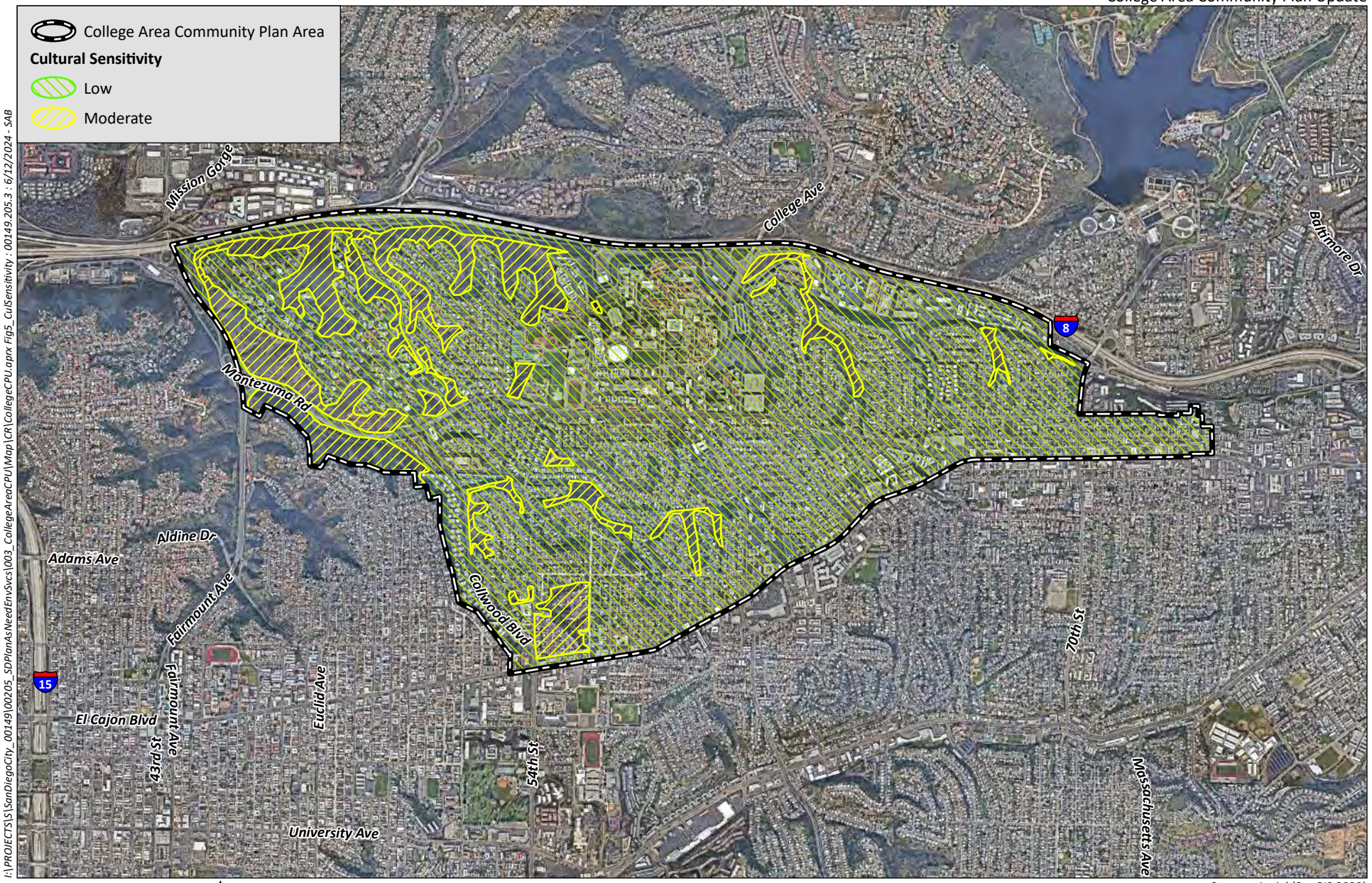
Finally, while many of the buildings within the SDSU campus are historic in age and the campus, as a whole, is listed on the National Register, the SDSU campus and vicinity contain a low archaeological resource sensitivity. This is due to the initial construction of the campus, located on the mesa top, as well as the regular maintenance and numerous campus upgrades that have occurred over the decades.

Moderate Cultural Resources Sensitivity

A moderate sensitivity rating indicates that previously recorded resources have been identified in that area, and the potential for additional prehistoric or historic archaeological resources to be present would be moderate. Typically, the archaeological resources that have been recorded within moderate sensitivity areas are complex resources consisting of more substantial sites or deposits with a diversity or density of feature and artifact types. The potential to encounter additional resources with similar complexity in such areas would be expected. In addition, undeveloped areas, primarily within or near canyons and areas consisting of young (Holocene) alluvial soils, which contain a higher likelihood of buried resources, generally contain a moderate cultural sensitivity for archaeological resources.

A moderate sensitivity rating is generally applied to the undeveloped areas of the College Area CPU study area within canyons or larger drainages. These areas may have provided reliable water sources or a high concentration of subsistence resources, and the bottoms of the canyons and drainages are typically where young (Holocene) alluvial floodplain deposits are present.

Additionally, a moderate sensitivity rating is also applied in developed areas in areas where, based on a review of aerial photographs, there appears to have been limited grading and deposit of fill, or where there may be a likelihood of buried historic archaeological resources to be present that are related to the historic development of the area, such as portions the College Area that were developed early in the area's history. Because the southernmost extent of the area was subdivided and developed during the



Source: Aerial (SanGIS 2023)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Cultural Resources Sensitivity

Figure 5

1920s and 1930s, it is possible for subsurface historic resources, likely isolated historic artifacts or refuse deposits, to be present. These resources would likely be present in the surrounding structures that have been largely unchanged since their construction or within areas where the construction methods favored the deposition of historic refuse (e.g., trenching and backfilling). However, a review of historic topographic maps, aerial photographs, and Sanborn Insurance maps did not indicate any specific historic features.

High Cultural Resources Sensitivity

Areas identified as high sensitivity are those where significant prehistoric or historic archaeological resources have been documented or would have the potential to be identified. These resources may range from moderately complex to highly complex and substantial, with more defined habitation areas and a large breadth of features and artifact assemblages. In some cases, the resources in high sensitivity areas may have been determined to be significant under local, State, or Federal guidelines. Generally, within areas of high sensitivity, the potential for encountering additional complex, intact, and potentially significant cultural resources would be high.

No areas within the College Area CPU study area are assessed as having a high archaeological resources sensitivity. While the SDSU campus is listed in the NRHP, with a total of 14 contributing elements, the campus and vicinity contain a low archaeological resource sensitivity for the reasons noted above.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

While there is very little undeveloped land or previously undisturbed soils within the College Area Community Plan study area, future site-specific development, and related construction activities could result in the alteration or destruction of prehistoric or historic archaeological resources, objects, or sites and could impact religious or sacred uses, or disturb human remains, particularly within areas that have been categorized as moderate sensitivity and in proximity to areas where there are known, recorded archaeological resources.

The recommendations for the cultural resources listed above are made based on the available data for each of the resources; however, the final determination on resource management will depend on the site-specific project and its impact to the potential cultural resources on-site.

Future site-specific permit applications or City operations should be reviewed by an archaeologist meeting the City's qualifications for Archaeological Principal Investigator following the mitigation framework detailed below to determine the potential for the presence or absence of buried, archaeological resources. Should the archaeological assessment identify potentially significant archaeological resources, mitigation measures would be required to avoid or minimize adverse impacts to the resource consistent with the City's Historical Resources Regulations and Historical Resources Guidelines. If it is determined that a resource is a historical resource, through a significance evaluation, it should be referred to the City's Historical Resources Board for possible designation.

In the event site-specific surveys are required as part of the discretionary review process, adherence to the Historical Resources Regulations and Guidelines would ensure that appropriate measures are applied to the protection of historical resources consistent with City requirements. Such requirements may include archaeological and Native American monitoring, avoidance and preservation of resources,

data recovery, and repatriation or curation of artifacts, among other requirements detailed in the Historical Resources Guidelines.

5.1 MITIGATION FRAMEWORK

The following mitigation framework from the Blueprint SD Initiative Program EIR provides a program-level framework for reducing significant impacts related to cultural resources and tribal cultural resources within the College Area CPU area. This mitigation framework has been incorporated into the Final Addendum to the Blueprint SD Initiative Program Environmental Impact Report for the College Area CPU.

HIST-2 – Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources

HIST-2: Before the issuance of any discretionary permit for a future development project that could directly and/or indirectly affect a cultural resource (i.e., archaeological and Tribal Cultural resources), the City shall require the following steps be taken to determine (1) the potential presence and/or absence of cultural resources, and (2) the appropriate mitigation for any significant resources that may be impacted. For the purposes of CEQA review, a cultural resource is defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Tribal Cultural resources are defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074.

Initial Determination

The City's Environmental Designee shall determine the potential presence and/or absence of cultural resources at the project site by reviewing site photographs and existing historic information (e.g., Archaeological Sensitivity Maps, the Archaeological Map Book, the California Historical Resources Inventory System, and the City's "Historical Inventory of Important Architects, Structures, and People in San Diego") and may conduct a site visit. A review of the cultural resources sensitivity map shall be done at the initial planning stage of a project to ensure that cultural resources are avoided and/or impacts are minimized to the extent feasible in accordance with the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. The sensitivity levels described below shall guide the appropriate steps necessary to address the potential resources. Sensitivity ratings may be adjusted based on the amount of disturbance that has occurred, which may have previously impacted cultural resources, as well as new data available to the City.

> **High Sensitivity**: Indicates locations where significant cultural resources have been documented or would have the potential to be identified. High sensitivity resources include village and habitation sites and areas near fresh water sources. These resources may range from moderately complex to highly complex, with more defined living areas or specialized work space areas, and a large breadth of features and artifact assemblages. The potential for identification of additional resources in such areas would be high.
>
> **Moderate Sensitivity**: Indicates that some cultural resources have been recorded within the area or the area was developed before 1984 when CEQA review may not have been applied. Moderate sensitivity resources consist of diversity or density of feature and artifact types (e.g., a moderately dense lithic scatter).

Low Sensitivity: Indicates areas where there is a high level of disturbance or development, and few or no previously recorded cultural resources are present based on records search results and due to the timing of development of the project site occurring after 1984 when CEQA would have been applied. Within these areas, the potential for additional resources to be identified would be low.

Phase I

Based on the results of the initial determination, if there is any evidence that the project area contains archaeological and/or tribal cultural resources, a site-specific records search and/or survey may be required and shall be determined on a case-by-case basis by the City's Environmental Designee. If a cultural resources study is required, it shall be prepared consistent with the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. All individuals conducting any phase of the cultural resources program shall meet the professional qualifications in accordance with the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. The cultural resources study shall include the background research conducted as part of the initial determination. This includes a record search at the SCIC at San Diego State University. A review of the Sacred Lands File maintained by the NAHC shall also be conducted at this time. The cultural resources study shall include a field survey and/or an evaluation of significance, as applicable if cultural resources are identified, based on the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. Native American participation shall be required for all fieldwork.

Phase II

Once a cultural resource, as defined in the Public Resources Code, has been identified, a significance determination shall be made. If a project were to impact areas identified as low sensitivity, it is assumed that any significant cultural resources no longer hold integrity or are not present. If a project impacts these areas, no additional mitigation measures shall be required.

If a project were to impact areas identified as moderate sensitivity, a site-specific records search and/or survey may be required on a case-by-case basis. If cultural resources are identified in the records search and/or survey, a significance evaluation for the identified cultural resources shall be required. If no significant resources are found and site conditions are such that there is no potential for further discoveries, then no further action shall be required. Resources found to be non-significant as a result of a survey and/or assessment shall require no further work beyond documentation of the resources on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation site forms and inclusion of the results in the survey and/or assessment report. If no significant resources are found, but results of the initial evaluation indicate there is still a potential for resources to be present in portions of the property, then mitigation monitoring shall be required. If the resource has not been evaluated for significance, a testing plan shall be required. If the resource is determined to be significant, a testing plan, data recovery plan, and mitigation monitoring shall be required.

If a project were to impact areas identified as high sensitivity, a survey and testing program may be required by the qualified archaeologist to further define resource boundaries subsurface presence or absence and determine the level of significance. A thorough discussion of testing methodologies, including surface and subsurface investigations, can be found in the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. The results from the testing program shall be evaluated against the Significance Thresholds found in the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. If significant cultural resources are identified within the area of potential effects, the site may be eligible for local designation.

Preferred mitigation for direct and/or indirect impacts to cultural 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. Mitigation measures such as, but not limited to, a Research Design and Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP), construction monitoring, site designation, capping, granting of deeds, designation of open space, and avoidance and/or preservation shall be required and shall be determined by the City's Environmental Designee on a case-by-case basis.

Phase III

Archaeological Data Recovery Program

If a cultural resource is found to be significant and preservation is not an option, a Research Design and ADRP shall be required, which includes a Collections Management Plan for review and approval by the City's Environmental Designee. The ADRP shall be based on a written research design and is subject to the provisions, as outlined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2. The ADRP shall be reviewed and approved by the City's Environmental Designee before the distribution of a draft CEQA document.

Local Designation of Resources

The final cultural resource evaluation report shall be submitted to the Historical Resources Board (HRB) staff for designation. The final cultural resource evaluation 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.

Monitoring and Archaeological Resource Reports

Archaeological monitoring may be required during building demolition and/or construction grading when significant cultural resources are known or suspected to be present on a site but cannot be recovered before grading due to obstructions such as, but not limited to, existing development, dense vegetation, or if a data recovery did not reduce the impact to the resource. Monitoring shall be documented in a consultant site visit record.

Native American participation shall be required for all subsurface investigations, including geotechnical testing and other ground-disturbing activities whenever there is a tribal cultural resource or any archaeological site. In the event that human remains are encountered during data recovery and/or a monitoring program, the provisions of 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 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) and included in a subsequent project-specific environmental document. The Most Likely Descendent shall be consulted during the preparation of the written report, at which time they may express concerns about the treatment of sensitive resources.

Archaeological Resource Reports shall be prepared by qualified professionals as determined by the criteria set forth in Appendix B of the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. In the event that a cultural resource deposit is encountered during construction monitoring, a Collections Management Plan shall be required in accordance with the project's 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 [Coto] and California Native American Graves and Repatriation Act [Cal NAGPRA] 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, as identified by the NAHC.

Arrangements for long-term curation must be established between the applicant/property owner and the consultant before 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, Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part. Additional information regarding curation is provided in Section II of the Historical Resources Guidelines.

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Weber, David
1992 *The Spanish Frontier in North America*. Yale University Press.

Willey, Loraine M., and Christy Dolan
2004 *Above and Below the Valley: Report on Data Recovery at San Vicente Reservoir, San Diego County, California.* EDAW, San Diego. Prepared for the San Diego County Water Authority. Report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Winterrowd, Cathy L., and D. Seán Cárdenas
1987 *An Archaeological Indexing of a Portion of the Village of La Rinconada de Jamo SDI-5017 (SDM-W-150)*. RBR and Associates, Inc., San Diego. Submitted to the City of San Diego, Planning Department. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Appendix A

Resumes

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

Registered Professional Archaeologist No. 16436

County of Riverside, Approved Cultural Resources Consultant

County of San Diego, Approved CEQA Consultant for Archaeological Resources

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California Archaeology

STACIE WILSON, RPA

Senior Cultural Resources Project Manager II

Ms. Wilson has been professionally involved in cultural resources management for 20 years and has extensive experience in both archaeology and Geographic Information Systems (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 on private, municipal, federal, utility, and renewable energy projects. Her years of experience also encompass an understanding of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance regulations. She is proficient at creating, organizing, and analyzing GIS data, using ArcGIS 10.4, and serving as a spatial and geostatistical analyst. Ms. Wilson is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications for prehistoric and historic archaeology.

Kearny Mesa and Clairemont Community Plan Updates. Principal Investigator for an update to the Kearny Mesa Community Plan Updates and their Programmatic Environmental Impact Reports. Managed an archaeological sensitivity and constraints analysis, including completion of a records search, Sacred Lands File search, Native American outreach, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and review of existing documentation. Work performed for the City of San Diego Planning Department.

Alvarado 2nd Pipeline Extension. Principal Investigator overseeing the completion of cultural resource management services for this approximately 7-mile pipeline project that proposes the extension of the existing Alvarado 2nd Pipeline along Friars Road between Interstate 805 and West Mission Bay Drive in the City of San Diego. Duties included conducting a record search and a Sacred Lands File search; reviewing environmental, geological, and existing cultural resources information for the project alignment; coordinating a field visit; and preparing a cultural resources technical report. Additional responsibilities included overseeing an archaeological and Native American monitoring program for geotechnical investigations and the preparation of an Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment to supplement the Environmental Package component of the Financial Assistance Application for the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Clean/Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF). Work performed as a subconsultant with the City of San Diego as the lead agency.

Pure Water San Diego Conveyance Project Senior Archaeologist/Principal Investigator providing support for environmental compliance under the Construction Management contract for Phase 1 (also referred to as the North City Project) of the San Diego Pure Water Program. Responsibilities include the preparation of a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan and a Site Protection and Stabilization Plan for a stone

wall associated with a 1920s residence and providing environmental compliance monitoring oversight and reporting during construction. Work performed as a subconsultant with the City of San Diego as the lead agency.

City of San Diego Long-term Mitigation Strategy Development. 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.

City of San Diego El Cuervo Del Sur Phase II Mitigation Support. Principal Investigator for a cultural resources study for the El Cuervo Del Sur restoration site. Conducted as part of an as-needed contract with the City of San Diego, Transportation & Storm Water Department, the project proposed the creation of approximately 1.42 acres of wetland habitat. Duties included conducting background research, reviewing previous cultural resource surveys, Native American outreach, and report preparation. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Water Group Job 939. 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 (1.31 miles) of water main replacement and installation. Duties included conducting background research, reviewing previous cultural resource surveys, and coordination of Native American and archaeological monitors. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Sewer Group 806. 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. The project proposed 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. Work performed as part of an as-needed contract with the City of San Diego, Public Works Department, Project Implementation Division.

Southwest Neighborhood Park Services. Project Manager/Principal Investigator for cultural resources survey for the proposed Southwest Neighborhood Park located within the Otay Mesa-Nestor Community Plan area of the City of San Diego. Oversaw archival research and conducted a survey of the 11.5-acre park site. Prepared an Archaeological Resources Report Form, consistent with the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines. Work performed for the City of San Diego Public Works Department (PWD), Project Implementation Division.

City of San Diego Balboa & I-15 Canyon Long Term Access Project. Cultural Resources Task Lead and Principal Investigator for the Canyon Sewer Cleaning Program and Long-Term Sewer Maintenance Program, which provided for the access, cleaning, and repair of sewer infrastructure located in an environmentally sensitive area of Kearny Mesa, San Diego County. Oversaw archaeological and Native American monitoring, attended an on-site pre-construction meeting, and prepared monitoring report. Work performed for the City of San Diego Public Utilities Department.

City of San Diego Transportation & Storm Water Department As-Needed Environmental Services for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program Principal Archaeologist for several task orders under this as-needed environmental services contract. Oversaw cultural field evaluations and authored IHAs for the Auburn Creek, Siempre Viva & Bristow Drainage, and South Chollas Creek Channel Maintenance as part of the Storm Water MMP. Work performed under this contract was in collaboration with T&SWD to ensure compliance with the MMRP, permit conditions, and MMP requirements.

EDUCATION

Master of Arts, Anthropology, San Diego State University, 2018

Bachelor of Arts, Biology and Anthropology, San Diego State University, 2015

REGISTRATIONS/ CERTIFICATIONS

Registered Professional Archaeologist No. 17338

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for Historical Archaeology

Society for California Archaeology

JAMES TURNER

Staff Archaeologist

Mr. Turner is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with a Master's degree in Anthropology and field and college-level teaching experience in archaeology. He has five years of experience in Section 106, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), and writing detailed reports. Mr. Turner has archaeological research and fieldwork expertise throughout southern California. He has also received training in identifying and analyzing animal remains in archaeological contexts, historic artifact identification, and technical writing. Mr. Tuner's experience meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology.

One Alexandria Square Environmental Consulting. Archaeologist for an approximately 22-acre redevelopment project within the City of San Diego. The project entailed demolishing existing structures and parking lots within cultural resource P-37-012581, a historical resource under CEQA. Participated in extensive data recovery program and assisted with resulting lab work. Work performed for Alexandria Real Estate Equities, Inc, with the City of San Diego as Lead Agency.

Casa de las Campanas Project. Archaeologist for a 10.1-acre expansion of the Casa de las Campanas Continuing Care Facility in San Diego, California. Conducted a field survey of the proposed project areas, as well as assisted with the production of the Archaeological Resources Report Form. Work completed for Casa de las Campanas, With the City of San Diego as Lead Agency.

Ocean Beach Dog Beach Accessibility Improvements. Archaeologist for the implementation of Americans with Disabilities Act upgrades to an existing pathway at the Ocean Beach Dog Beach, located in the City of San Diego. Created Monitoring Work Plan. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Bounty & Waring Navajo Canyon Long Term Access Project. Archaeologist for the repair of erosion on a long-term access path for the sewer infrastructure in Navajo Canyon. Performed an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area and produced Archaeological Report Form. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Stowe Trail Cultural Resources Assessment. Archaeologist for a proposed trail alignment in the Mission Trails Regional Park. Performed background research and assisted with preparing final Cultural Resources Survey Report. Work performed for the City of San Diego Parks and Recreation Department.

Clairemont Community Plan Update EIR Phase. Archaeologist for the Clairemont Community Plan Update. Performed background research and assisted with preparing the Community Plan Update cultural resources section. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

Peutz Valley Preserve Cultural Surveys and Report. Archaeologist for the proposed construction of an ecological preserve located in the community of Alpine. Conducted

historical and archival research regarding the area surrounding the proposed preserve, and conducted intensive pedestrian survey of area. Work conducted for the County of San Diego.

Lakeside Equestrian Facility Monitoring. Archaeologist for the construction of a 13.91-acre equestrian facility in Lakeside, California. Created cultural resources monitoring plan and prepared final Cultural Resources Monitoring Report. Work performed for the County of San Diego.

Greg Cox Bike Skills Park Construction Monitoring. Archaeologist for the construction of a 3.2-acre bike park facility in the Otay Valley Regional Park, San Diego, California. Created cultural resources monitoring plan and prepared final Cultural Resources Monitoring Report. Work performed for the County of San Diego.

Painted Hills. Archaeologist for a proposed bridge repair program in the Temescal Valley area in Riverside County. Prepared the Phase IV cultural resources monitoring report. Work performed for KB Home.

Temescal Canyon - TR 37153. Archaeologist for a due diligence constraints assessment related to cultural resources for an approximately 14.8-acre property located in an unincorporated area of Riverside County, California. Performed constraints assessment and produced a due diligence report. Work performed for KB Home.

Wasson Canyon Project. Archaeologist for a due diligence constraints assessment related to cultural resources for an approximately 74.6-acre property located in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Performed constraints assessment and produced a due diligence report. Work performed for KB Home.

Rosetta Hills Project. Archaeologist for a due diligence constraints assessment related to cultural resources for an approximately 49.6-acre property located in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Performed constraints assessment and produced a due diligence report. Work performed for KB Home.

Lake Morena's Oak Shores Eastside Pipeline Looping Project. Archaeologist for the Lake Morena's Oak Shores Mutual Water Company Eastside Pipeline Looping and Pipeline Abandonment Project. The project consisted of improvements to the existing water distribution system. Conducted archaeological monitoring and wrote a letter report summarizing the methods and results of the monitoring program. Work performed for Lake Morena's Oak Shores Mutual Water Company.

Broadway Channel Improvements - Phase A. Archaeologist for an earthen channel improvement project in the city of El Cajon. Performed background research and prepared cultural resource survey report. Work performed for City of El Cajon.

Seawater Controls Project (2020 - 2020). Archaeologist for a proposed tank installation near the Scripps Institute of Oceanography in La Jolla. Performed monitoring of geotech borings, and conducted a site survey. Work performed for University of California, San Diego.

Carmel Mountain Road Life Sciences Project. Archaeologist for a proposed commercial development project in the Torrey Hills Community Plan area. Responsibilities included performing background and archival research and producing an archaeological resources report. Work performed for Allen Matkins Leck Gabme Mallory & Natsis, LLP.

EDUCATION

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

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

REGISTRATIONS/ CERTIFICATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologists No. 10621

City of San Diego, Certified Principal Investigator for Monitoring Projects

County of San Diego, Approved Consultant for Archaeological Resources

County or Riverside, Certified Cultural Resources Consultant Principal Investigator

County of Orange, Certified Cultural Resources Consultant Principal Investigator

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

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California Archaeology

Society for American Archaeology

THEODORE COOLEY, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

Mr. Cooley has 46 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.

Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Public Access Plan IS/MND. 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. 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.

R.M. Levy Water Treatment Plant Sewer Replacement. 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.

San Elijo Joint Powers Authority Roadway and Trail Addendum and Permitting. 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.

Cubic Redevelopment Environmental Consulting. 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.

The Enclave at Delpy's Corner Project. 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.

Sycamore & Watson Project. 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.

French Valley 303 Project. 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.

Brown Field and Montgomery-Gibbs Executive Airport Master Plans. 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.

Newage Carlsbad Luxury Resort Technical Studies. 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.

Salt Bay Design District Specific Plan EIR. 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. Gabaee, with the City of San Diego as lead agency.

Riverside Views and Briggs Road Development Project. 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.

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

Appendix B

Native American Correspondence
(Confidential, bound separately)

Appendix C

Confidential Figures
(Confidential, bound separately)