

Clairemont Community Plan Update

Cultural Resources Constraints and Sensitivity Analyses

October 2025 | 00149.00205.005

Prepared for:

City of San Diego
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Firm:	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
Client/Project:	City of San Diego / Clairemont Community Plan Update
Report Date:	October 2025
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Constraints and Sensitivity Analyses for the Clairemont Community Plan Update, City of San Diego, California
Submitted To:	City of San Diego, City Planning Department
Type of Study:	Constraints and Resources Sensitivity Analyses
New Sites:	N/A
Updated Sites:	N/A
USGS Quadrangle:	<i>La Jolla 7.5'</i> Quadrangle
Acreage:	Approximately 7,675.07 acres
Key Words:	San Diego County; Pueblo Lands of San Diego Land Grant; City of San Diego; Clairemont; Community Plan Update; Constraints and Sensitivity Analyses

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
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
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
HRB	Historical Resources Board
I-	Interstate
MCAS Miramar	Marine Corps Air Station Miramar
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
RPA	Register of Professional Archaeologists
SB	Senate Bill
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SR	State Route
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
USC	United States Code
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 Clairemont in the City of San Diego, California, in support of the Clairemont Community Plan Update (CPU). 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 Clairemont 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 129 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted, and a total of 190 cultural resources have been previously identified, within the Clairemont CPU area. The 190 cultural resources consist of 43 archaeological resources and include eight prehistoric archaeological resources (six archaeological sites and two isolates); 33 historic archaeological resources (three historic archaeological sites, one historic structure, and 29 historic isolates); and two multi-component archaeological sites (both of which are lithic and shell scatters that also contain historic refuse). One-hundred-forty-seven built environment resources have been previously recorded within the Clairemont CPU study area and have been assigned primary numbers. The 147 built environment resources consist of six historic structures (bridges), three historic districts, and the remaining 138 resources are historic period buildings. An additional prehistoric resource not on file at the SCIC, yet assigned a San Diego Museum of Man (now San Diego Museum of Us) number, SDM-W-155, has been recorded within the current project area. However, no specific locational data for the individual features or artifacts associated with this resource are available.

Built environment resources within the Clairemont CPU study area are addressed in the Clairemont Mesa Community Planning Area Historic Context Statement, prepared by Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC (Urbana Preservation & Planning 2019).

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on November 11, 2024, for a search of their Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on December 3, 2024, that the search of the Sacred Lands File was positive and to contact the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians for additional information. The NAHC also included a list of 19 local tribal representatives who may have additional information. Outreach letters were sent to the 19 local tribal representatives, including the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, on December 6, 2024. To date, no responses have been received.

A 90-day notice in accordance with Senate Bill (SB) 18 was delivered by the City of San Diego on May 22, 2020, for the Clairemont CPU. A follow-up 90-day notice was delivered on August 19, 2025 to an updated list of Tribal contacts. One response was received on September 15, 2025 from the Jamul Indian Village requesting consultation and access to the cultural resources report. On September 17, 2025, City staff responded to the Jamul Indian Village representative with supplemental information to the previously distributed report, along with proposed dates for a potential meeting to further discuss the project. No further responses were received. Additional 45-day and 10-day notices will be delivered to Tribal contacts prior to the City Council hearing in accordance with SB 18.

The Clairemont 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 intact 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. A high sensitivity rating indicates those areas where significant prehistoric or historic archaeological resources have been documented or would have the potential to be identified.

No significant archaeological resources have been documented within the study area; however, the Sacred Lands File search was returned with positive results, indicating that sacred sites or cultural resources may be present within the study area. Additionally, the major canyon bottoms (primarily Tecolote and San Clemente canyons), where young alluvial flood-plain deposits are present, may contain the potential for buried cultural material. As such, these areas contain a high sensitivity for archaeological resources or Tribal Cultural resources to be present.

Before the issuance of any discretionary permit for a future development project within the Clairemont 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 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 Clairemont in the City of San Diego (City), California, in support of the Clairemont Community Plan Update (CPU). This report documents the existing cultural resources located within the Clairemont Community Plan Area (study area) and identifies the cultural resources sensitivity for the study area.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND SETTING

The Clairemont CPU study area is located in the north central portion of the City, in western San Diego County (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The study area is located within the unsectioned Pueblo Lands of San Diego Land Grant on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute *La Jolla, California* quadrangle within Townships 15 and 16 South, Range 3 West (Figure 2, *USGS Topography*). The Clairemont CPU area encompasses approximately 7,675.07 acres and is bounded by State Route (SR) 52 on the north, Interstate (I-) 805 on the east, and I-5 on the west (Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph*). Surrounding communities include University to the north; Kearny Mesa to the east; Linda Vista to the south; and La Jolla, Pacific Beach, and Mission Beach to the west.

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

Clairemont is predominantly comprised of single-family residential neighborhoods. Several community and neighborhood-serving commercial centers are located at the intersections of major transportation corridors, such as Clairemont Drive and Clairemont Mesa Boulevard, as well as Balboa Avenue and Genesee Avenue. Smaller pockets of commercial development are interspersed throughout the community and within corridors along Morena Boulevard and Clairemont Mesa Boulevard. Transit service currently consists of a number of local and express bus lines as well as the Mid-Coast Trolley, which connects the Clairemont community to the University community in the north and the border of Mexico in the south.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Clairemont 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 Clairemont 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 City's Climate Action Plan for walking, bicycling, and transit. The City Planning Department prepared a Program Environmental Impact Report (Program EIR; State Clearinghouse [SCH] 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).

1.3 PROJECT PERSONNEL

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

2.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

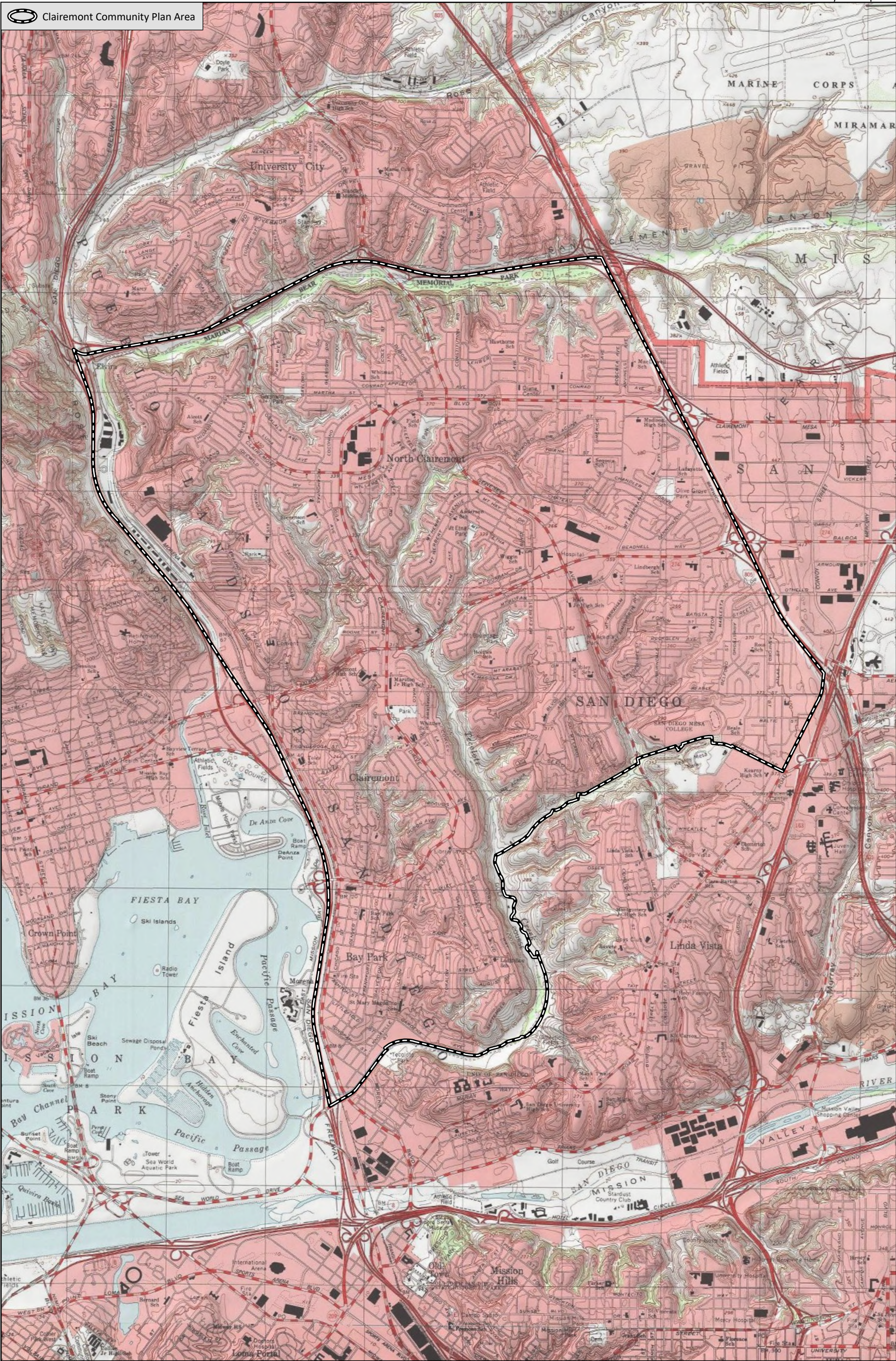
2.1 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

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

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

The study area is characterized predominantly by urban development. In addition to the geologic units discussed above, large portions of the community are underlain by artificial fill as a result of buildings and infrastructure development, and the soils on the mesa have been altered to create level building sites or streets (The Bodhi Group, Inc. 2020). In addition, areas within and immediately surrounding the study area include transportation infrastructure and residential, aviation, commercial, and industrial development. Consequently, while a number of soil series are present in the study area, the series mapped for the largest areas are the Chesterton urban land complex (9 to 15 percent slopes), the Carlsbad urban land complex (9 to 30 percent slopes), and the Huerhuero urban land complex (2 to

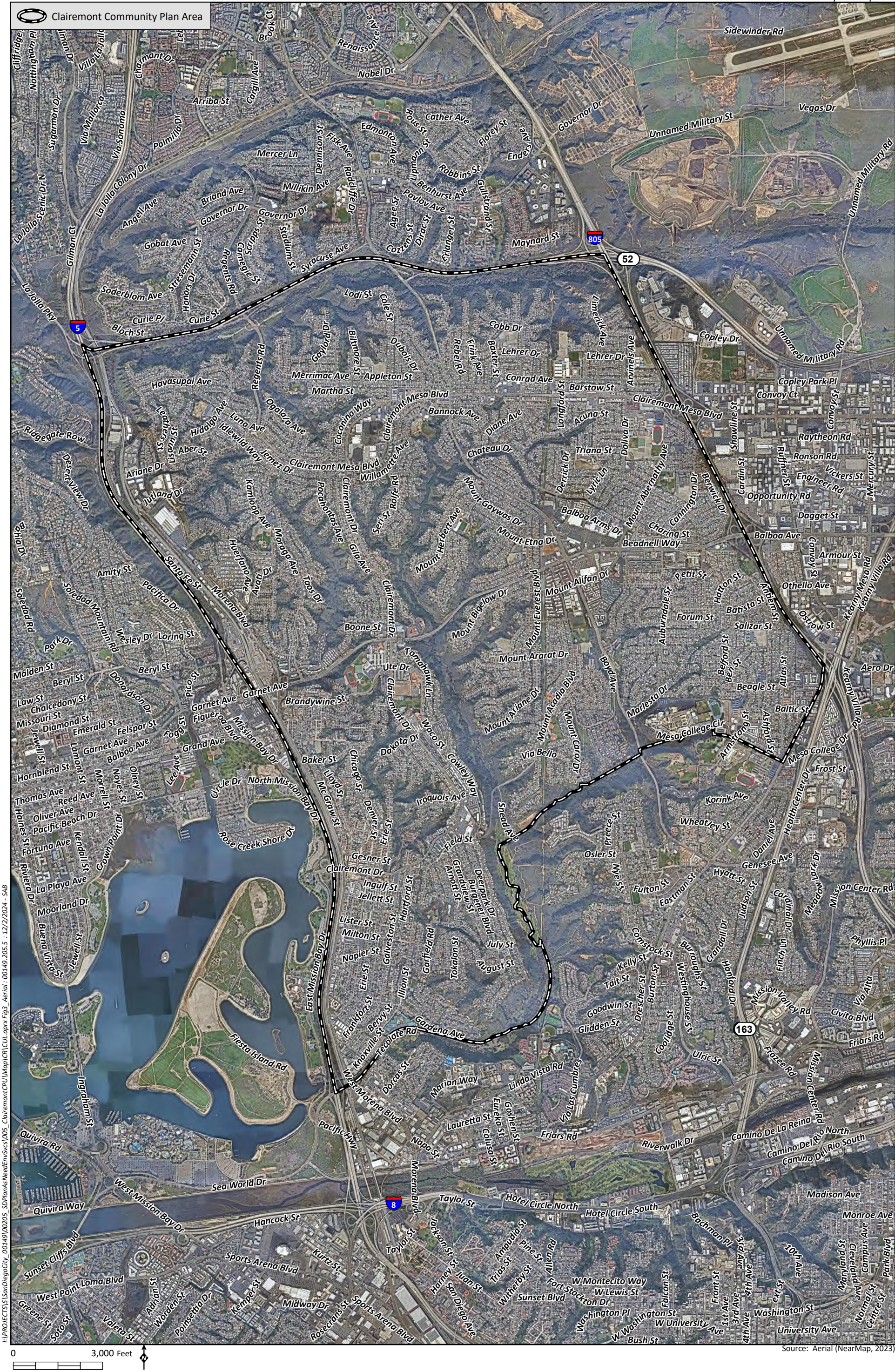
 Clairemont Community Plan Area



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Source: LA JOLLA 7.5' Quad (USGS)



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9 percent slopes). These series reflect the largely developed condition of most of the mesa-top areas of the study area. Each of these series are described as “landscape [that] has been altered through cut and fill operations and leveling for building sites” (Bowman 1973:36-37, 55). In the disturbed areas of these series, the substrata are described as “ferruginous sandstone” with “a weakly cemented sandy hardpan” in the Carlsbad series, or as “iron hardpan” in the Chesterton series, or as “unconsolidated sandy marine sediments” in Huerhuero series (Bowman 1973:36-37, 55). While numerous soil series are present within the eroded drainages in the study area, the most commonly occurring are the Gaviota series of fine sandy loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes (Bowman 1973:50) and the Terrace escarpments series, consisting of steep to very steep escarpments and escarpment-like landscapes (Bowman 1973:79).

Prior to development, as reflected in the developed soil areas described above, the soil series that predominated within the study area were the Carlsbad, Chesterton, Huerhuero, Gaviota, and Terrace escarpments (Bowman 1973). The Carlsbad, Chesterton, and Huerhuero series comprised the majority of the soils found on the mesa top in the study area. If undisturbed, the Carlsbad series is composed of moderately well-drained and well-drained gravelly loamy sands that are moderately deep over hardpan formed in place on ferruginous sandstone; in a natural state, this soil generally chiefly supports vegetation such as chamise, black sage, sumac, and annual forbs and grasses. The Chesterton series is composed of moderately well-drained fine sandy loams that formed from soft sandstone that weathered in place; in a natural state, this soil generally supports vegetation such as chamise, flattop buckwheat, sumac, black sage, and annual forbs and grasses. The Huerhuero series is found on the mesa top areas located mostly in the southwestern portion of the study area and consists of moderately well-drained loams that have a clay subsoil, developed on sandy marine sediments. Uncultivated, these soils support vegetation of mainly tarweed, wild oats, star-thistle, red brome, Russian-thistle, and annual grasses and forbs. The Gaviota series occurs within drainage areas and is composed of well-drained, shallow fine sandy loams that formed from marine sandstone; this soil mainly supports chamise, cactus, scrub oak, sumac, flattop buckwheat, and annual forbs and grasses. Terrace escarpment lands occur in the highly eroded areas along the ravines and canyon walls of the drainages in the study area. In most areas they consist of eight to 10 inches of loamy or gravelly sediments over soft sandstone, shale, or gravelly sediments. Natural vegetation in these areas ranges from a sparse cover of brush and annual forbs and grasses on south-facing slopes, to a fairly dense cover on north-facing slopes (Bowman 1973).

Prior to historic and modern activities, the study area vicinity would have consisted of grassland communities and coastal sage scrub on the mesa, with stands of riparian vegetation within major drainages such as along the San Clemente, Rose, and Tecolote canyons (Beauchamp 1986). The riparian community would have consisted of plants such as sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and willow (*Salix* spp.) (Beauchamp 1986; Munz 1974). Major wildlife species found in this environment prehistorically were coyote (*Canis latrans*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*), mountain lion (*Puma 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 (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), and dusky footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*) (Head 1972; University of Michigan 2020). Acorns and grass seeds were staple food resources in the Late Prehistoric Period in southern California (Bean and Shipek 1978). Rabbits, jackrabbits, and rodents were very important to the prehistoric diet as well; deer were somewhat less significant for food but were an important source of leather, bone, and antler. In addition, many of the plant species naturally occurring in the study area and vicinity are known to have been used by native populations for medicine, tools, ceremonial, and other uses (Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978).

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. Ethnohistoric refers to the chronological trend of continued Native American aboriginal lifeways at the cusp of the recorded historic period in the Americas.

2.2.1 Prehistoric Period

The Clairemont CPU study area is located along the southern San Diego coast, within the Southern Coast Archaeological Region of California (Moratto 1984). The following cultural 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 (Pignoli 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 nine 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 (Pignuolo 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 (Pignuolo 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 Clairemont 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; Pignuolo 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; Raven-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), immediately adjacent to the western boundary of the study area. 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 three 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 Shippek 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. Many of the coastal Kumeyaay died from introduced diseases or were brought into the mission system; however, some Kumeyaay were displaced inland, to the east, and many remained within the vicinity of the project area (Carrico 1997). 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 (Bean and Shippek 1978; Luomala 1978). Several sources indicate that large Kumeyaay villages or rancherias were located in river valleys and along the shoreline of coastal estuaries (Bean and Shippek 1978; Kroeber 1976). They subsisted on a hunting and foraging economy, exploiting San Diego's diverse ecology throughout the year; coastal bands exploited marine resources while inland bands might move from the desert, ripe with agave and small game, to the acorn and pine nut rich mountains in the fall (Cline 1984; Kroeber 1976; Luomala 1978).

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

2.2.3 Historical Background

A detailed historic background for the Clairemont CPU study area was prepared for the Clairemont Mesa Community Planning Area Historic Context Statement, prepared by Urbana Preservation & Planning, LLC (Urbana Preservation & Planning 2019).

2.2.3.1 Spanish Period

While Juan Rodríguez 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).

Land was also granted to pueblos with locally elected town councils. In 1833, San Diego submitted a petition to Governor Figueroa asking for formal recognition as a pueblo and, in 1834, was granted permission to establish a municipal government. However, partially due to the establishment of the ranchos in the back-county areas and the subsequent population shift to the ranchos, San Diego's population shrunk from nearly 500 people in 1834 to 150 in 1841 (Crane 1991). Consequently, the town council was replaced by a justice of the peace in 1838. A few years later, in 1845, the town was allowed a governor-appointed sub-prefect, Santiago Argüello, who commissioned a survey of the pueblo lands; the resulting map was signed by Governor Pio Pico in 1846, establishing the pueblo as a 58,875-acre swath of land (Pourade 1977). The Clairemont Community Plan Area is situated entirely within the pueblo lands, with the eastern boundary of the community plan area roughly coinciding with the eastern boundary of the pueblo lands.

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. Twenty-three years later, in 1874, San Diego received a land patent for 47,323 acres, which was slightly less than the size of the original pueblo lands, partially due to 1,233 acres within Point Loma being assigned as a military reservation (Crane 1991).

In the early years of the American Period, Old Town remained the center of civic life in the area; however, the San Diego River was prone to major floods and, in the 1870s, downtown San Diego, then known as Horton's Addition, became the urban center (AECOM 2015). The San Diego River, however, remained 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. In the Clairemont area, a short-lived real estate boom occurred in the late 1880s: the boom started slowly in 1885 and peaked in 1887. In May of 1888, the Morena Company, a syndicate led by Oliver J. Stough, surveyed and mapped what would later become the Morena tract (City 2020). This 1,200-acre plot of land was located just east of the newly established community of Pacific Beach. At that time, Morena Boulevard, then known as Morena Avenue, was graded and several houses were built (Urbana Preservation & Planning 2019).

By the end of the 1880s, many of the newcomers to San Diego had left, although some remained to form the foundations of small communities based on dry farming, orchards, dairies, and livestock ranching. In the 1890s, the City entered a time of steady growth and subdivisions surrounding downtown were developed. As the City continued to grow in the early twentieth century, downtown's residential character changed. Streetcars and the introduction of the automobile allowed people to live farther from their downtown jobs and new suburbs were developed. Due to accusations of fraud that surfaced in 1896, as well as the non-payment of taxes, the Clairemont-based Morena Group ultimately dissolved in 1900 (Urbana Preservation & Planning 2019). Nationwide financial downturn between 1888 and 1915 slowed real estate development in the area. The overwhelming majority of the study area on the mesa to the north and northeast of Morena remained undeveloped during this period (Urbana Preservation & Planning 2019).

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 (MCAS) Miramar. Camp Kearny was named after Brigadier General Stephen W. Kearny, who was instrumental in the Mexican-American War. In 1943, Camp Kearny was commissioned as the Naval Auxiliary Air Station Camp Kearny; it continued to operate until 1946, when it was transferred to the Marines.

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

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

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

In 1948, the Cabrillo Parkway, now SR 163, was constructed as U.S. Highway 395. Plans to expand construction eastward within the CPU area began in early 1956 when Tavares and Burgener sought to connect Clairemont to Highway 395. East Clairemont, surrounded by Tecolote Canyon to the west; Burford Street, Tamres Drive, and Mesa College to the south; I-805 to the east; and SR 52 to the north, provided direct access to the growing aerospace industries in Kearny Mesa (Urbana Preservation & Planning 2019). Both Clairemont and East Clairemont provided housing for the military personnel stationed at MCAS Miramar and the aerospace industry to the east; development in both areas peaked between 1958 and 1975. By the 1960s, Clairemont was home to approximately 18,700 employed individuals (Urbana Preservation & Planning 2019). The majority of all Clairemont residents during this time worked in industries related to the defense industry, which demonstrated the close association of the Clairemont communities with post-World War II defense (Urbana Preservation & Planning 2019). As of 2019, the Clairemont CPU area contained more than 22,000 improved properties, 19,133 of which were constructed between 1950 and 1975 (Urbana Preservation & Planning 2019).

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 Clairemont CPU study area, please refer to the Clairemont Mesa Community Planning Area Historic Context Statement prepared by Urbana Preservation & Planning (Urbana Preservation & Planning 2019).

3.1.1 Previous Studies

The records search results identified that 129 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the study area (Table 1, *Previous Studies within the Study Area*). The studies include archaeological surveys and assessments, record searches/constraint studies, reconnaissance surveys, construction monitoring programs, and other environmental documents. A majority of the reports are related to infrastructure (utility, transportation, and civic) and telecom improvements. Approximately 44 percent of the study area has been subject to a previously conducted cultural resource study; however, much of this coverage can be contributed to overview studies, such as the Cultural Resource Overview of Rose Canyon and San Clemente Canyon (SD-09754/11142), and does not reflect cultural resources investigations that included a pedestrian survey or other fieldwork such as monitoring. It is unknown how much of the study area has been subject to an intensive pedestrian archaeological survey. Much of the approximately 56 percent of the CPU area not covered by a cultural resources study is situated on the mesa areas of the community, which are characterized primarily by residential developments that were constructed in the 1950s and 1960s, prior to the implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). As such, less than approximately 44 percent of the study area was subject to an intensive pedestrian archaeological survey prior to being developed.

Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-00042	Archaeological Survey of the Sunglow Property (6254), San Diego County	Adams, 1978
SD-00546	An Archaeological Survey of the San Diego River Valley	Cupples, 1975
SD-00977	An Archaeological Impact Statement for De Anza View Medical Dental Center, Inc.	Gross, 1973
SD-01175	Tecolote Canyon Archaeological Survey	Hector, 1986
SD-01754	Site Eighteen: An Archaeological Reconnaissance	Polan, 1981
SD-01851	Cultural Resources Survey of the San Diego Commuter Rail Project	Hector, 1989
SD-01931	Archaeological Site Survey in San Clemente Canyon	Maidhof, 1968
SD-02188	Draft Environmental Impact Report Miramar Landfill General Development Plan	City of San Diego Development and Environmental Planning, 1991
SD-02468	Appendices, Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer - Volume II Appendix F	Smith and Buysse, 1992
SD-02699	Phase 1 Historic Properties Inventory of the Mid-Coast Corridor Transportation Alternatives, San Diego, California	Carrico et al., 1992
SD-03107	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the University of San Diego Master Plan	City of San Diego, 1996
SD-03461	Cultural Resource Constraint Study for the North Bay Redevelopment Project City of San Diego, California	Kyle and Phillips, 1998
SD-05251	Environmental Data Statement San Onofre to Encina 230Kv Transmission Line Addendum No. 3	Westec Services, 1979
SD-05947	Historical Resources for Dakota Canyon Sewer Replacement/Relocation Project	Ni Ghabhlain, 2003
SD-07562	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. SD-786-01 San Diego County, California	Duke, 2002
SD-07620	Archaeological Survey and Record Search for IT-San Diego Project	Holson, 2001
SD-07807	AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 10085	Duke, 2002
SD-07970	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 10085B San Diego County, California	Duke, 2002
SD-08650	A Cultural Resources Study for the Rose Canyon Trunk Server Project City of San Diego, San Diego, California	Smith et al., 1992
SD-08774	Cultural Resources Record Search & Field Survey Report for a Verizon Telecommunications Facility: Tecolote in the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California	Mason and Chandler, 2003
SD-08825	Cultural Resource Survey for the Clairemont Regents, Cudahy Creek and Tecolote Creek Project, San Diego, California	Guerrero and Gallegos, 2003
SD-08852	Historic Properties Inventory for North City Water Reclamation Facilities Clean Water Program for Greater San Diego, San Diego, California	Wade, Van Wormer, and Cheever, 1990
SD-09039	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD-839-01, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California	Kyle, 2002
SD-09296	Cultural Resource Survey for the University City North/South Transportation Corridor Study, San Diego, California	Guerrero and Gallegos, 2003
SD-09298	Environmental Impact Report for the University City North/South Transportation Corridor Study	Project Design Consultants, 2004

Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-09491	Historical Assessment of the Commercial Building, the Sunset Bowl, Located at 3093 Clairemont Drive, San Diego, California	Crawford, 2005
SD-09581	Cultural Resource Survey for the Mount Ariane - Mount Ashmun Project San Diego, California	Guerrero and Gallegos, 2003
SD-09583	Cultural Resource Survey for the Clairemont Regents, Cudahy Creek, and Tecolote Creek Project San Diego, California	Guerrero and Gallegos, 2003
SD-09636	Cultural Resource Assessment/Evaluation for Cingular Wireless Site SD-439-01, San Diego, California	Kyle, 2001
SD-09754	Cultural Resource Overview of Rose Canyon and San Clemente Canyon, City of San Diego, California	Hector, 2005
SD-09945	Historic Architecture Assessments (California Register and City of San Diego Historical Resource Register) of Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SD-532-01 (Christian Church of Clairemont) 4330 Moraga Avenue, SD County, California	Aislin-Kay and Taniguchi, 2004
SD-10704	NAS Miramar, Initial Cultural Resources Study Archaeology/History/Architecture	Environmental Consultants, 1981
SD-11142	Update - Cultural Resource Overview of Rose Canyon and San Clemente Canyon, City of San Diego, California	Hector, 2007
SD-11296	Stough - Beckett Cottage, 2203 Denver Street, San Diego, California	Various, n.d.
SD-11592	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Sprint Nextel Candidate CA-7909a (Clairemont Village), 3090 Clairemont Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2008
SD-11597	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Facility Candidate CA-7909a (Clairemont Village), 3091 Clairemont Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner, Aislin-Kay, and Crawford, 2008
SD-11764	Final Archaeological Monitoring Report Starbucks Construction Project, 3895 Clairemont Drive, San Diego, California	Geyer, 2008
SD-11766	Mt. Ashmun Erosion Control Pipe Protection Project Cultural Resources Survey	Robbins-Wade, 2008
SD-11803	Historic Property Survey Report for Interstate 805 North Corridor Project	Dominici, 2008
SD-11823	Cultural Resources Technical Report for the San Diego Vegetation Management Project	Kick, 2007
SD-11826	Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Stormwater System Maintenance Program, San Diego, California	Robbins-Wade, 2008
SD-11851	Addendum to the Cultural Resources Study for the Proposed Tecolote Canyon Long-Term Maintenance and Access Project and the Proposed Tecolote Canyon Wetland Mitigation Project	Garcia-Herbst, 2008
SD-11887	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T- Mobile Candidate SD-06628A (Mt. Herbert R.O.W.) at the Southeast Intersection of Mount Herbert Avenue and Genesee Avenue, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Williams, 2008
SD-11898	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T- Mobile USA Telecommunications Candidate SD-07001B (Luna Avenue), Northwest Corner of Luna Avenue at Gallatin Way, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Williams, 2008

Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-11899	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T- Mobile Candidate SD-07002 (Brillo Row), Adjacent to 5080 Baxter Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Williams, 2008
SD-11913	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Facility Candidate SS-082-01 (Limberg Residence), 5514-3/4 Lodi Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Aislin-Kay, 2008
SD-11949	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for AT&T Mobility, LLC Facility Candidate SS-082-01 (Limberg Residence), 5513-3/4 Lodi Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2008
SD-11976	Draft Cultural Resources Inventory Survey Naval Air Station Miramar, California	William Manley Consulting, 1995
SD-12119	Cultural Resources Study for the Proposed Tecolote Canyon Long- Term Maintenance and Access Project and the Proposed Tecolote Canyon Wetlands Mitigation Project	Cook, 2006
SD-12167	Bridge Maintenance Activities on 22 Structures on Routes 5, 125, 163, and 274 in San Diego County Historic Property Survey Report	Rosen, 2009
SD-12200	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program (MSWSMP)	No author given, 2009
SD-12422	A Cultural Resources Inventory for the Route Realignment of the Proposed Pf. Net / AT&T Fiber Optics Conduit Oceanside to San Diego, California	Ni Ghabhlain and Palette, 2001
SD-12551	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate 'Morago', 4330 Moraga Avenue, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Williams, 2009
SD-12642	Archaeological Survey and Extended Phase I Investigations for the Caltrans I-805 North Corridor Project, San Diego County, California	Laylander and Akyuz, 2008
SD-12657	Cultural Resource Survey of 4210 Dakota Drive, City of San Diego, California	Pignuolo and Brodie, 2009
SD-12818	Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Miramar Pipeline Repair Project, Naval Base Point Loma to Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego County, California	Bowden-Renna, 2010
SD-13006	Master Storm Water System Maintenance Program - Draft Recirculated Program Environmental Impact Report	No name given, N.D.
SD-13273	Balboa Terrace Trunk Sewer	City of San Diego, 2012
SD-13283	Operations & Maintenance Potholing and Phase I & 2 Pipeline Integrity/ Retrofit Activities	Ruston, 2011
SD-13427	Water and Sewer Group 930	City of San Diego, 2012
SD-13491	Section 106 Consultation for the Mid Coast Corridor Transit Project, San Diego County, California	U.S. Department of Transportation, 2011
SD-13744	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 754 Project	Kraft, and Smith, 2012
SD-13962	Archaeological Resources Report, Tecolote Canyon Natural Park, San Diego, California	Robbins-Wade, 2004
SD-14095	Final Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update for Marine Corps Air Station Miramar	ASM Affiliates, Inc., 2017

Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-14407	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate SD-0283 (Morena Design Center), 4330 Morena Boulevard, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Williams, 2013
SD-14499	Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory Verizon Wireless Services Mount Acadia Facility City of San Diego San Diego County, California	Fulton and Marvin, 2013
SD-14740	Sewer Group Job 743	City of San Diego, 2014
SD-14878	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site SD0458 Cadman Park 4330 Moraga Avenue San Diego, San Diego County, California 92117	Ace Environmental, LLC, 2013
SD-15064	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Archaeological Resources Extended Phase I Investigation Results and Effects Assessment	Elder and Yates, 2013
SD-15065	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Archaeological Survey Report, San Diego, California	Denardo, Greenlee, and Harper, 2012
SD-15066	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Historic Property Effects Report	SANDAG, 2013
SD-15085	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD-06190A (SD-190 Garfield Building) 3949 Clairemont Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2014
SD-15112	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD-06532A (Christian Church of Clairemont) 4330 Moraga Avenue, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2014
SD-15114	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD-06687A (SD-687 Ashford Center) 7440 Beagle Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2014
SD-15119	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD-06839A (SD-389 Ranch Catering) 3560 Mount Acadia Boulevard, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2014
SD-15582	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for T Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD-06839A (SD-389 Ranch Catering) 3560 Mount Acadia Boulevard, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2013
SD-15619	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T- Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD-06687A (SD-687 Ashford Center) 7440 Beagle Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2013
SD-15622	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD-06532A (Christian Church of Clairemont) 4330 Moraga Avenue, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2013
SD-15623	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD-06532A (Christian Church of Clairemont) 4330 Moraga Avenue, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2014
SD-15729	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate 'East Clairemont', 7045 Forum Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Wills and Williams, 2015
SD-15806	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD-06190A (SD-190 Garfield Building) 3949 Clairemont Drive, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Bonner and Crawford, 2013

Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-15877	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate SD-0201 (Tecolote Park), 3981 Tecolote Road, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Wills, Williams, and Crawford, 2014
SD-16046	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site SD-0082 Balboa Building 5252 Balboa Avenue San Diego, San Diego County, California	Loftus, 2014
SD-16047	Historic Architectural Resource- Inventory and Assessment AT&T Site SD-0082 Balboa Building 5252 Balboa Avenue San Diego, San Diego County, California	Loftus, 2014
SD-16122	NCTD Positive Train Control Project - NCTD Base Radio Site Name: CP Morena, (Latitude 32.806472, Longitude -117.214722) San Diego, San Diego County, California	No name given, 2014
SD-16170	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration Ticonderoga Homes	Szymanski, 2016
SD-16191	Cultural Resources Survey: 3315 Ticonderoga Street San Diego, California	Robbins-Wade and Falvey, 2015
SD-16256	Elvira to Morena Double Track Project Cultural and Historical Resources Technical Report	Castells, Krintz, and Ni Ghabhlain, 2016
SD-16269	Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory Verizon Wireless Services Luna Facility City of San Diego, County of San Diego, California	Fulton, Bechtel, and Tibbet, 2014
SD-16404	North County Transit District (NCTD) Elvira to Morena Double Track Positive Train Control Antenna at Mile Post 259.3 Project, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Gunderman Castells, 2015
SD-16601	San Diego River Bridge Double Track Project (CP Tecolote to CP Friar) Cultural Resources Technical Report	Cogstone Resource Management, Inc., 2015
SD-16864	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T- Mobile West, LLC Candidate SD-06839A (Mt. Acadia) 3560 Mt. Acadia Boulevard, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Wills and Williams, 2016
SD-16876	Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment Mt. Ada SD / Ensite 28900, 6426 Mount Ada Road San Diego, San Diego County, California	Perez, 2016
SD-17054	Historical Resource Research Report for the Clairemont Lutheran Church Fellowship Hall, 4271 Clairemont Mesa Boulevard, San Diego, California	Smith and Stropes, 2017
SD-17102	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Proposed San Diego Gas & Electric T1676 Mission to Mesa Reconductor Project, San Diego County, California	Foglia, Cooley, and Mello, 2017
SD-17124	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Tecolote Canyon 8-Inch Sewer Main Replacement Project, City of San Diego	Garrison and Smith, 2017
SD-17227	Cultural Resources Assessment of the De Anza Cove Project, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California	Brunzell, 2016
SD-17231	Cultural Resource Assessment of the MTSA San Diego Fiber Trench Project, San Diego, California	Brunzell, 2017
SD-17233	San Diego 129 Project, San Diego County, California	Brunzell, 2017
SD-17235	T-Mobile PUC Project 365239, San Diego County, California	Brunzell, 2017
SD-17249	A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer Joint Repair Project, City of San Diego, California	Kraft and Smith, 2015

Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-17346	Ticonderoga Homes TM-Project No. 409275.3315 Ticonderoga Street San Diego, California Cultural Resources Monitoring Report	Robbins-Wade and Diaz de Leon, 2017
SD-17391	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Southern California Yeshiva High School Project, City of San Diego, County of San Diego, California	Garcia-Herbst, 2016
SD-17392	Archaeology 100% Design Constraints Analysis for the Tecolote Canyon Trunk Sewer Improvement Project, City of San Diego, County of San Diego, California	Garcia-Herbst, 2017
SD-17737	Archaeological Monitoring for MHPUUP - Morena Village, San Diego, San Diego County	Willhite, 2019
SD-17776	Historical Resource Technical Report for the 1398 Lieta Street Property, San Diego, California 92110	Moomjian, 2018
SD-17923	Cultural Resources Records Search and Native American Contract Letter Report, Oliver Wendell Holmes Elementary School Athletic Field Joint Use Improvement Project, San Diego Unified School District, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California	Ultrasystems Environmental Inc., 2018
SD-17924	Cultural Resources Evaluation Report Clairemont High School Whole Site Modernization, San Diego, San Diego County, California	ASM Affiliates, 2017
SD-18016	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Celco Partnership and Their Controlled Affiliates Doing Business as Verizon Wireless Candidate 'Longfellow-A', 5050 Milton Street, San Diego, San Diego County, California	Helix Environmental Planning, Inc., 2017
SD-18484	Determination Of Eligibility of Historic Properties for the Mid Coast Corridor Transit Project, San Diego County, CA	U.S. Department of Transportation, 2012
SD-18485	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project Historic Property Survey and Eligibility Determination Report	SANDAG, 2012
SD-18533	Archaeological and Native American Monitoring for the Geologic Reconnaissance at 3417 Idlewild Way, Clairemont, City of San Diego, California	Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc., 2020
SD-18565	Cultural Constraints for the Rose Creek Bicycle Facility Project, San Diego County, California	Cogstone Resource Management Inc., 2013
SD-18566	Archaeological Survey Report for the Rose Creek Bicycle Facility Project, San Diego County, California	Cogstone Resource Management Inc., 2015
SD-18570	Historic Property Survey Report for Rose Creek Bicycle Facility	Cogstone Resource Management Inc., 2015
SD-18838	Archaeological Monitoring for TCM Access Roads, Annual Report 2020, San Diego County, California	ASM Affiliates, 2021
SD-18839	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Archaeological Resources Supplemental Research Report	LSA Associates, Inc., 2012
SD-18840	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Historic Property Effects Report	SANDAG, 2014
SD-18841	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Cultural Resources Discovery Plan	ICF International, 2017
SD-18842	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Historic Property Survey and Eligibility Determination Report	SANDAG, 2013
SD-18843	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Supplemental Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report	ICF International, 2016
SD-18844	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Cultural Resources Construction Monitoring Report: Geotechnical Borings	ICF International, 2014

Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Report Number	Report Title	Author/Company, Report Year
SD-18845	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Cultural Resources Monitoring of Soil Sampling at the Rose Canyon City Operations Yard, Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project, San Diego, California	ICF, 2017
SD-18846	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Cultural Resources Monitoring of Soil Sampling at the Rose Canyon City Operations Yard, Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project, San Diego, California	ICF, 2018
SD-18847	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Supplemental Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report	ICF, 2019
SD-18848	Mid-Coast Corridor Transit Project: Archaeological Resources Survey Report	Garcia and Associates, 2012
SD-18908	Historical Resources Survey for the East Tecolote Canyon Long-Term Access Phases 1 and 2, San Diego, California	RECON Environmental, Inc., 2017
SD-19962	ETS 47749: Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Corridor Tree Replenish Project	Pangis, 2020
SD-20040	Cultural Resources Assessment of the SDSAN00130B Project, San Diego, San Diego County, California	BCR Consulting LLC, 2022

3.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

A total of 190 cultural resources are on file at the SCIC as being within the study area. These include 43 archaeological resources which consist of eight prehistoric archaeological resources (six archaeological sites and two isolates), 33 historic archaeological resources (three historic archaeological sites, one historic structure, and 29 historic isolates), and two multi-component archaeological sites (both of which are lithic and shell scatters that also contain historic refuse). One-hundred-forty-seven built environment resources have been previously recorded within the Clairemont CPU study area and have been assigned primary numbers. These resources consist of six historic structures (bridges), three historic districts, and the remaining 138 resources are historic period buildings. The archaeological resources identified within the study area are summarized in Table 2, *Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources within the Study Area*, are described in further detail below, and are illustrated in Figure 4A-H, *Archaeological Resources within the Clairemont Community Planning Area* (Confidential Appendix C).

Table 2 also provides potential recommendations for the archaeological resources identified within the study area based on the site information provided in the site records and the resources' potential eligibility based on previous evaluations and the City's Significance Determination Thresholds (City 2022). For all unevaluated resources, avoidance is the preferred recommendation. However, if it has been documented that the resource has been destroyed or the resource is considered a non-significant resource type, per the City's thresholds, then no additional work is recommended. For resources that were identified during previous monitoring efforts and documented as destroyed or collected, or for non-significant resource types, if there is a potential for future projects to impact inadvertent cultural resources during ground disturbance in the vicinity of the site, archaeological monitoring is recommended. For resources for which the eligibility status is unknown, have not been destroyed, or are not non-significant resource types per the City's thresholds, then an evaluation of eligibility is recommended if avoidance is not feasible.

Per the City's thresholds, isolates consisting of less than three artifacts within a 40 square meter area, sparse lithic scatters, isolated bedrock milling stations, and shellfish processing sites with minimal lithics and no subsurface deposits are considered non-significant resource types and no further work is required.

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Primary Number	Trinomial (CA-SDI-#)	Site Description	Recorder, Date	Testing Status	Collected Status	Development Impact	Eligibility Status	Potential Recommendations
Archaeological Sites (Prehistoric)								
P-37-011021	11021	Originally recorded as a scatter of marine shell with no shell counts recorded, with no artifacts noted. Site was revisited in 2012 and, again, only a sparse scatter of marine shell was observed.	Wade, 1986; Cordova, Stout, and Manchen 2012; Spindrift 2017	No	No	Undeveloped	Unknown	Avoidance or eligibility evaluation*; monitoring
P-37-012558	12558	Originally recorded as a marine shell and bone scatter (no counts provided), with no artifacts observed. Site was revisited in 2005, 2011, and 2013 and no cultural materials were observed. Smith tested the site in 1992 and observed that considerable subsurface disturbance was evident and recommended the site not eligible to the NRHP or the CRHR. The subsequent updates also noted considerable disturbance in the recorded site area.	Smith, 1992; Iversen, 2005; Greenlee and Letter, 2011; Castells, 2013	Yes	No	Likely destroyed	Recommended not eligible to the NRHP and the CRHR (Smith 1992)	No additional work
P-37-025845	17199	Site recorded as a sparse marine shell and lithic artifact scatter, containing five pieces of shell and five debitage.	Hale, 2004	No	No	Undeveloped	Unknown	Avoidance or eligibility evaluation*; monitoring
P-37-030187	19237	Site recorded as a lithic artifact scatter, six metavolcanic debitage and one core.	Mock and Thomson, 2007	No	No	Partially destroyed	Unknown	Avoidance or eligibility evaluation*; monitoring

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Primary Number	Trinomial (CA-SDI-#)	Site Description	Recorder, Date	Testing Status	Collected Status	Development Impact	Eligibility Status	Potential Recommendations
P-37-032900	20785	Site recorded as a sparse 400+ quartz lithic artifact scatter with two Chione shells. Possibly a secondary deposit.	Cordova, Hennessey, Manchen, Taylor, and Stout, 2012	No	No	Partially destroyed	Unknown	Avoidance or eligibility evaluation*; monitoring
P-37-038965	22908	Site recorded as a shell and lithic scatter with six tools, 14 debitage; noted to likely be associated with the village of La Rinconada de Jamo (Rinconada).	Davidson and Hoke, 2020; Meling, 2020	No	Yes	Likely destroyed	Unknown	Monitoring
Archaeological Sites (Multi-component)								
P-37-012453	12453/H	Originally recorded as a scatter of marine shell and prehistoric lithic artifacts with a few flakes, one core, and several pieces of historic glass in a disturbed context along railroad tracks. Site was revisited in 2011, and no cultural materials were observed and the resource was identified as likely destroyed.	Huey and Bass, 1991; Greenlee and Letter, 2011	No	No	Likely destroyed	Unknown	Monitoring

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Primary Number	Trinomial (CA-SDI-#)	Site Description	Recorder, Date	Testing Status	Collected Status	Development Impact	Eligibility Status	Potential Recommendations
P-37-032901	20786	Originally recorded as a scatter of five marine shell and one prehistoric scraper tool. Site was revisited in 2017, and a historic component was identified consisting of a scatter of domestic refuse items including fragments of glass, dishware, and butchered animal bone. The historic materials were speculated to have possibly eroded into the area during recent rains.	Cordova, Hennessey, Manchen, Taylor, and Stout, 2012; Spindrift, 2017	No	No	Partially developed	Unknown	Avoidance or eligibility evaluation*; monitoring
Archaeological Sites (Historic)								
P-37-030188	-	Site consists of a nearly square concrete foundation, 5 x 5 meters in dimension. Rubble from a possible additional foundation nearby. No artifacts observed. A structure is present at this location on a 1930 historic topographic map but is not present on a 1903 map.	Mock and Thomson, 2007	No	No	Undeveloped	Unknown	Avoidance or eligibility evaluation*; monitoring

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Primary Number	Trinomial (CA-SDI-#)	Site Description	Recorder, Date	Testing Status	Collected Status	Development Impact	Eligibility Status	Potential Recommendations
P-37-033557	-	Historic Highway 395.	Tift, 2013; ASM, 2015; Chasteene, 2017; Foglia and Keckeisen, 2017; Stringer-Bowsher, 2018; ASM, 2021	Evaluated	No	Partially destroyed	Eligible under Criterion A/1 for segments that contain character-defining features: road segments that follow the alignments from 1935-1968; two-lane, undivided highway; 24- to 30-foot roadbeds; where extant, original paving materials (such as concrete or gravel pavement or asphalt); and historic viewshed of natural and cultural topography.	No additional work for segments of the highway that do not have the character-defining features. No segments of the highway with the character-defining features have been identified within the study area.
P-37-038964	22907	Site consists of a light scatter of historic refuse, eight glass bottle fragments, and two ceramic fragments dating from the 1930s to the 1960s.	Booth and Hoke, 2019	No	Yes	Reported destroyed	Unknown	Monitoring
P-37-040394	23484	Site consists of scatter of historic refuse consisting of 46 food and beverage consumer goods, kitchen items, rusted metal, and brick.	Colston, 2017	No	Yes	Reported destroyed	Unknown	Monitoring
Archaeological Isolates (Prehistoric)								
P-37-025846	-	Isolate recorded as one rhyolite flake and one metavolcanic flake.	Hale, 2004	No	No	Undeveloped	Ineligible	No additional work

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Primary Number	Trinomial (CA-SDI-#)	Site Description	Recorder, Date	Testing Status	Collected Status	Development Impact	Eligibility Status	Potential Recommendations
P-37-025847	-	Isolate recorded as one metavolcanic flake.	Hale, 2004	No	No	Undeveloped	Ineligible	No additional work
Archaeological Isolates (Historic)								
P-37-034101	-	Isolate one flow blue ceramic fragment.	Hennessey and Bigney, 2013	No	No	Undeveloped	Ineligible	No additional work
P-37-040335	-	Isolate half-pink whiskey bottle, c. 1970.	Murillo, 2017	No	No	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work
P-37-040336	-	Isolate four porcelain plate fragments, refit.	Colston, 2018	No	No	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work
P-37-040337	-	Isolate aqua glass insulator fragment, c. 1870-1877.	Colston, 2017	No	Yes	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work
P-37-040338	-	Isolate three utility post holes.	Colston, 2017	No	No	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work
P-37-040339	-	Isolate three glass beverage bottles, c. 1933.	Colston, 2018	No	Yes	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work
P-37-040340	-	Isolate glass medicine vial, post 1947.	Colston and Mengers, 2018	No	Yes	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work
P-37-040341	-	Isolate bottle base, c. 1936.	Mengers, 2017	No	No	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work
P-37-040342	-	Isolate aqua glass insulator fragment, c. 1924-1933.	Colston, 2017	No	Yes	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work
P-37-040343	-	Isolate ruby glass kerosene lamp fragment, c. 1953.	Mengers, 2017	No	No	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work
P-37-040345	-	Isolate aqua glass insulator fragment, c. 1924-1933.	Mengers, 2017	No	Yes	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work
P-37-040346	-	Isolate brown glass beer bottle, c. 1958.	Keckeisen, 2017	No	Yes	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work
P-37-040347	-	Isolate clear glass bottle, c. 1940-1952.	Chasteene and Collins, 2018	No	Yes	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Primary Number	Trinomial (CA-SDI-#)	Site Description	Recorder, Date	Testing Status	Collected Status	Development Impact	Eligibility Status	Potential Recommendations
P-37-040348	-	Isolate blue glass medicinal bottle, c. 1890-1930s.	Chasteene and Collins, 2018	No	Yes	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work
P-37-040349	-	Isolate clear glass whiskey bottle, c. 1930s.	Willhite and Collings, 2018	No	Yes	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work
P-37-040350	-	Isolate glass Coca Cola Bottle, c. 1928-1938.	Willhite and Collings, 2018	No	Yes	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work
P-37-040351	-	Isolate one amber bitters bottle, c. 1920s and one amber bottle base, c. 1930s.	Keckeisen and Collings, 2018	No	Yes	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work
P-37-040352	-	Isolate green glass 7-Up soda bottle, c. 1930-1957.	Keckeisen and Collings, 2018	No	Yes	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work
P-37-040353	-	Isolate clear glass ketchup bottle, c. 1934-1968 and one clear glass wine bottle, c. 1923-1964.	Keckeisen and Collings, 2018	No	Yes	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work
P-37-040354	-	Isolate clear glass whiskey bottle, c. 1935-1964.	Keckeisen and Collings, 2018	No	Yes	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work
P-37-040355	-	Isolate brown glass bottle base, c. 1934-1968.	Chasteene, 2018	No	Yes	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work
P-37-040356	-	Isolate two clear glass insulators, c. 1930-1960s.	Keckeisen and Collings, 2018	No	Yes	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work
P-37-040357	-	Isolate aqua glass insulator fragment, c. 1921-1960s.	Keckeisen and Collings, 2018	No	Yes	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work
P-37-040358	-	Isolate clear glass Pepsi Cola bottle base, c. 1930s.	Chasteene, 2018	No	Yes	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work
P-37-040359	-	Isolate clear glass pint liquor bottle, c. 1914-1951.	Keckeisen, 2018	No	Yes	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Primary Number	Trinomial (CA-SDI-#)	Site Description	Recorder, Date	Testing Status	Collected Status	Development Impact	Eligibility Status	Potential Recommendations
P-37-040360	-	Isolate green glass bottle base, c. 1952.	Colston, 2018	No	Yes	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work
P-37-040361	-	Isolate 14 glass bottles, not <i>in situ</i> .	Silberberger, 2018	No	No	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work
P-37-040362	-	Isolate green glass 7-Up soda bottle, c. 1950.	Silberberger, 2018	No	Yes	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work
P-37-040363	-	Isolate green glass rum bottle, c. 1929-1954.	Collins, 2018	No	Yes	Developed	Ineligible	No additional work

*Minimal subsurface testing or an extended Phase I testing program may be required to confirm that the resource is a non-significance resource type per the City's thresholds.

3.1.2.1 Prehistoric Archaeological Resources

Including the prehistoric components of the multi-component sites, a total of 10 prehistoric cultural resources have been documented within the boundaries of the study area. The prehistoric resources consist of two marine shell scatters (P-37-011021 [CA-SDI-11021], P-37-12558 [CA-SDI-12558]), four marine shell and lithic artifact scatters (P-37-012453 [CA-SDI-12453/H], P-37-025845 [CA-SDI-17199], P-37-032901 [CA-SDI-20786], and P-37-038965 [CA-SDI-22908]), two lithic artifact scatters (P-37-030187 [CA-SDI-19237], P-37-032900 [CA-SDI-20785]), and two isolate resources (P-37-025846, P-37-0025847)). An additional prehistoric resource not on file at the SCIC, yet assigned a San Diego Museum of Man (now San Diego Museum of Us) number, SDM-W-155, has been recorded to potentially encompass the entirety of the Kearny Mesa, and thus the current project area. However, no specific locational data for the individual features or artifacts associated with this resource are available.

The prehistoric archaeological resources are primarily located along the periphery of the study area, within canyons (Figure 4A-H). Four of the prehistoric archaeological sites (P-37-011021, P-37-030187, P-37-032901, and P-37-038965) are located along the lower portion of the Tecolote Canyon drainage and one (P-37-032900) is located on the mesa along a small tributary drainage to lower Tecolote Canyon. These sites include one that consists only of marine shell, two that consist only of lithic artifacts, and two that have both marine shell and lithic artifacts present. P-37-030187 is mapped as a 50-meter diameter lithic scatter to the west of a developed area. However, the site form for the resource lists the location, recorded in UTM coordinates and in the text, to the south of the development. In addition, it lists the site as a 10-meter diameter site with six pieces of debitage. Therefore, it is likely that the site is incorrectly mapped, is located 50 meters to the southwest of the mapped location, and is a 10-meter diameter site. The site form for P-37-038965, documented on eastern side of Mission Bay, notes that, based on a review of historic maps and the proximity to the *Rinconada de Jamo* (Rinconada) village site documented to the north where the Rose Canyon drainage enters into Mission Bay, “this site is associated and/or a satellite site of Rinconada de Jamo and very likely extended in all direction” (Meling 2020).

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

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

In addition to the prehistoric sites officially recorded in the study area, a prehistoric site that is not currently documented as present in the study area, but which is a possible ‘resource’ for the area, was recorded by Malcom Rogers in the 1920s (San Diego Museum of Man [now San Diego Museum of Us] number SDM-W-155). The resource was described by Rogers as encompassing the entirety of the Kearny Mesa, including the Linda Vista, Clairemont, University, and Miramar communities and was described as dispersed highland winter camps with scattered artifacts and cobble hearths. In 1980, Ken Hedges, curator of the Museum of Man, indicated the boundaries of the site as “Mission Valley on the south, Mission Bay and Rose Canyon on the west and north, Carroll Canyon on the north, and the Poway Hills

and Murphy Canyon on the east” (Hedges 1980). According to Hedges, the locations of the loci associated with the resource were provided on a map compiled by Rogers in approximately 1930; based on the map and Rogers’s notes, Hedges identified 13 specific loci for SDM-W-155, primarily indicated as hearths; however, as he notes, “the boundaries for these loci consist of contours defining the high points of the mesa-top terrain; these indicate areas within which we have no specific locational data for individual features or artifact finds. This area may contain site loci not represented on this list” (Hedges 1980).

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

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

3.1.2.2 Historic-Era Resources

The historic-period cultural resources documented within the study area consist of five archaeological resources (three historic period and two multi-component sites), 29 historic isolates, one historic highway segment, and 147 built environment buildings or structures.

The four historic period archaeological resources include P-37-030188, P-37-033557, P-37-038964, and P-37-040394. Historic archaeological site P-37-030188 was recorded in 2007 as a nearly square concrete foundation, five meters (15 feet) by five meters (15 feet) in dimension, located along the north side of the lower Tecolote drainage (Figure 4A-H). Rubble from a possible additional foundation was also observed to be present nearby, but no associated artifacts were observed in the site area. The recorders noted that a structure was present at this location on a 1930 historic topographic map but was not present on an earlier 1903 map. P-37-033557 is the historic Highway 395. P-37-033557 has been evaluated for the NRHP and the CRHR and was recommended eligible under Criterion A/1 for segments of the highway that contain character-defining features: road segments that follow the alignments from 1935-1968; two-lane, undivided highway; 24- to 30-foot roadbeds; where extant, original paving materials (such as concrete or gravel pavement or asphalt); and historic viewshed of natural and cultural topography (Stringer-Bowsher 2018). None of the segments of P-37-033557 that contain character-defining features are present within the study area. P-37-038964 and P-37-040394 are both historic refuse scatters.

The two other archaeological sites, P-37-012453 and P-37-032901, are multi-component. As noted above, site P-37-012453 was recorded in 1991 as a prehistoric shell and lithic scatter with a few pieces of historic glass in a disturbed context along the railroad tracks in Rose Canyon (Huey and Bass 1991). The site was revisited in 2011, and no cultural materials were observed (Greenlee and Letter 2011). The second multi-component archaeological site, P-37-032901, was originally recorded in 2012 (Cordova et al. 2012) as a prehistoric site consisting of a scatter of marine shell and one prehistoric scraper tool. The

site was revisited, however, in 2017, and a historic component was identified consisting of a scatter of domestic refuse items including fragments of glass, dishware, and butchered animal bone. The historic materials were speculated to have possibly eroded into the area during recent rains (Spindrift 2017).

The 29 historic isolates, the majority of which were identified during monitoring along the railroad right-of-way on the western side of the study area, consist of historic period glass and ceramic vessels, other household items such as lamp parts, and glass insulators from utility lines.

The 147 built environment resources recorded within the study area consist of residences, commercial and industrial buildings, educational and religious facilities, bridges, and historic districts (Appendix D, Previously Recorded Built Environment Resources within the Study Area). Of the 147 built environment resources, six are historic bridge structures (P-37-034332, P-37-034333, P-37-034419, P-37-034426, P-37-034427, P-37-034428) and three are historic districts (P-37-34436, P-37-034438, and P-37-038773). P-37-034436 has been recorded as Vista Bahia No. 1 and consists of 59-unit residential tract constructed between 1957 and 1959. Due to loss of integrity of the houses, this district is ineligible for listing under the NRHP or the CRHR. P-37-034438 has been recorded as the Morena Boulevard Postwar Commercial District, consisting of a mix of light industrial, commercial, office, and multi-family residential properties constructed between 1937 and 2009. Of 61 properties, 27 appear to contribute to the district with a period of significance between 1945 and 1965. P-37-038773 has been recorded as the Clairemont High School potential historic district, consisting of 13 buildings constructed in the Mid-Century Modern style in 1958. It has been recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR (Kung 2017).

The remaining 138 resources are historic period buildings which consist of 73 residences (with three of the site forms, P-37-034339, P-37-034340, and P-37-034437, documenting several residences, resulting in an actual total of 110 residential buildings), 14 multi-family residences, four mixed-use buildings, 25 commercial buildings, five industrial buildings, two public utility complexes, 11 school/education buildings, and four religious buildings or complexes. Seven of the school/education buildings are individual contributors to P-37-038773, the Clairemont High School potential historic district. Most of the residential buildings are located along the western edge of the Clairemont CPU area and adjacent to the east side of Rose Canyon. The majority of the built environment resources were constructed between 1933 and 1967. One of these buildings, 1398 Lieta Street, was recorded as P-37-034343, the Aizo and Komume Sogo Farm, constructed in 1937 as a one-story Modern Minimal Traditional-style single-family residence. The property site, but not the residence, was found eligible under Criterion A and was designated as Historical Resources Board (HRB) No. 1305. It has subsequently been removed. One building, the Stough-Beckett Cottage (P-37-028906), was constructed in 1888. The Stough-Beckett Cottage was designated as HRB No. 146. The majority of the built environment resources were constructed during the mid-twentieth century, decades after municipal sewer and trash services were in use. Therefore, these resources have a low sensitivity for intact historic archaeological deposits. Two additional historic resources are listed in the record search data but have been incorrectly mapped and are not within the Clairemont CPU area. They are the Mount Soledad Park & Memorial Cross, locally designated in 1991 as HRB No. 295, and a historic address on 5050 Milton Street, which was identified as a Spanish Eclectic-style single-family residence constructed in 1929; however, no signs of this structure is present at the address provided.

A more detailed discussion of the built environment within the study area is contained within the Clairemont Mesa Community Planning Area Historic Context Statement prepared by Urbana Preservation & Planning (Urbana Preservation & Planning 2019).

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 1972 (NETR Online 2024) and several historic USGS topographic maps, including the 1903 and 1930 *La Jolla* (1:62,500), 1943 *La Jolla* (1:31,680), and the 1967 and 1975 *La Jolla* (1:24,000) topographic maps (USGS Online Historical Topographic Map Explorer 2024). The purpose of this research was to identify historic land use in the study area.

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

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

3.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on November 11, 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 December 3, 2024, that the search of the Sacred Lands File was completed with positive results and to contact the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians for additional information. Letters were sent on December 6, 2024, to the 19 Native American representatives identified by the NAHC, including the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians (Table 3, *Native American Contact Program Responses*). To date, no responses have been received. As responses are received, they will be 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)	--	11/11/2024	Sacred Lands File search request sent via email.
		12/3/2024	Received results of Sacred Lands search (positive) and Native American contact list via email.
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande	Art Bunce, Attorney	12/6/2024	Letter sent via email.
Campo Kumeyaay Nation	Ben Dyche, Chairperson	12/6/2024	Letter sent.
Campo Kumeyaay Nation	Marcus Cuero, Chairperson	12/6/2024	Letter sent.
Campo Kumeyaay Nation	Daniel Tsosie, THPO	12/6/2024	Letter sent.
Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Robert Pinto, Chairperson	12/6/2024	Letter sent.
Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson	12/6/2024	Letter sent.
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources	12/6/2024	Letter sent.
Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians	Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson	12/6/2024	Letter sent.
Jamul Indian Village	Erica Pinto, Chairperson	12/6/2024	Letter sent.
Jamul Indian Village	Lisa Cumper, THPO	12/6/2024	Letter sent.
La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians	Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson	12/6/2024	Letter sent.
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation	Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson	12/6/2024	Letter sent.
Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians	Michael Linton, Chairperson	12/6/2024	Letter sent.
San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians	John Flores, Environmental Coordinator	12/6/2024	Letter sent.
San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians	Allen Lawson, Chairperson	12/6/2024	Letter sent.
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson	12/6/2024	Letter sent.
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	Bernice Paipa, Cultural Resource Specialist	12/6/2024	Letter sent.
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Ray Teran, Cultural Resource Management Director	12/6/2024	Letter sent.

Table 3
NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSES

Affiliation	Name/Title	Date	Outreach/Response
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic office	12/6/2024	Letter sent.

THPO = Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

A 90-day notice in accordance with Senate Bill (SB) 18 was delivered by the City of San Diego on May 22, 2020, for the Clairemont CPU area. A follow-up 90-day notice was delivered on August 19, 2025 to an updated list of Tribal contacts. One response was received on September 15, 2025 from the Jamul Indian Village requesting consultation and access to the cultural resources report. On September 17, 2025, City staff responded to the Jamul Indian Village representative with supplemental information to the previously distributed report, along with proposed dates for a potential meeting to further discuss the project. No further responses were received. Additional 45-day and 10-day notices will be delivered to Tribal contacts prior to the City Council Hearing in accordance with SB 18. This report will be provided to consulting Tribes, when requested, to assist with their review to determine if the Clairemont CPU area contains any Tribal Cultural Resources or areas of tribal importance that would require further evaluation or special consideration in the Clairemont CPU. A summary of the consultation will be included in the Addendum to the Program EIR for the Clairemont CPU.

4.0 CULTURAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The Clairemont 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 search, the records search, regional environmental factors, and the amount of modern development that has occurred (Figure 5, *Cultural Resources Sensitivity*). The sensitivity analyses provided within the Program Environmental Impact Reports for the Balboa Avenue Station Area Specific Plan (City 2019c), Morena Corridor Specific Plan (City 2019d), and Complete Communities: Housing Solutions and Mobility Choices have been incorporated into the cultural sensitivity analysis for the CPU area (City 2018, 2019e, 2020).

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 that typically contain a higher likelihood of containing buried resources.

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

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 also considered low.

In total, approximately 75 percent (5,753.78 acres) of the Clairemont CPU study area has been identified as having a low cultural resources sensitivity level.

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.

Undeveloped areas, primarily within or near the canyons where the majority of the archaeological sites have been documented in the study area, and along the western boundary of the study area near the ethnohistoric village of *Jamo* or Rinconada, generally contain a moderate cultural sensitivity for archaeological resources. 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. However, the steep slopes of these areas would be considered low sensitivity for archaeological resources. While the mapped location of P-37-030187 is partially within both the low and moderate sensitivity areas, it is believed that the resource has been incorrectly mapped, and the correct location, 50 meters to the southwest, is entirely within the moderate sensitivity area.

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 period development of the area, such as portions of Clairemont that were developed early in the City's history. However, a review of historic topographic maps, aerial photographs, and other archival research did not indicate any specific historic features.

In total, approximately 22 percent (1,701.35 acres) of the Clairemont CPU study area has been identified as having a moderate cultural resources sensitivity level.

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 significant archaeological resources have been documented within the study area; however, as noted above, the Sacred Lands File search was returned with positive results, indicating that sacred lands or Native American cultural resources may be present within the study area. Additionally, the major canyon bottoms (primarily Tecolote and San Clemente canyons), where young (Holocene) alluvial flood-plain deposits are present, may contain the potential for buried cultural material. As such, these areas contain a high sensitivity for archaeological resources or Tribal Cultural Resources to be present.

In total, approximately three percent (219.95 acres) of the Clairemont CPU study area has been identified as having a high cultural resources sensitivity level.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

While there is very little undeveloped land or previously undisturbed soils within the Clairemont CPU 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 to high 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.

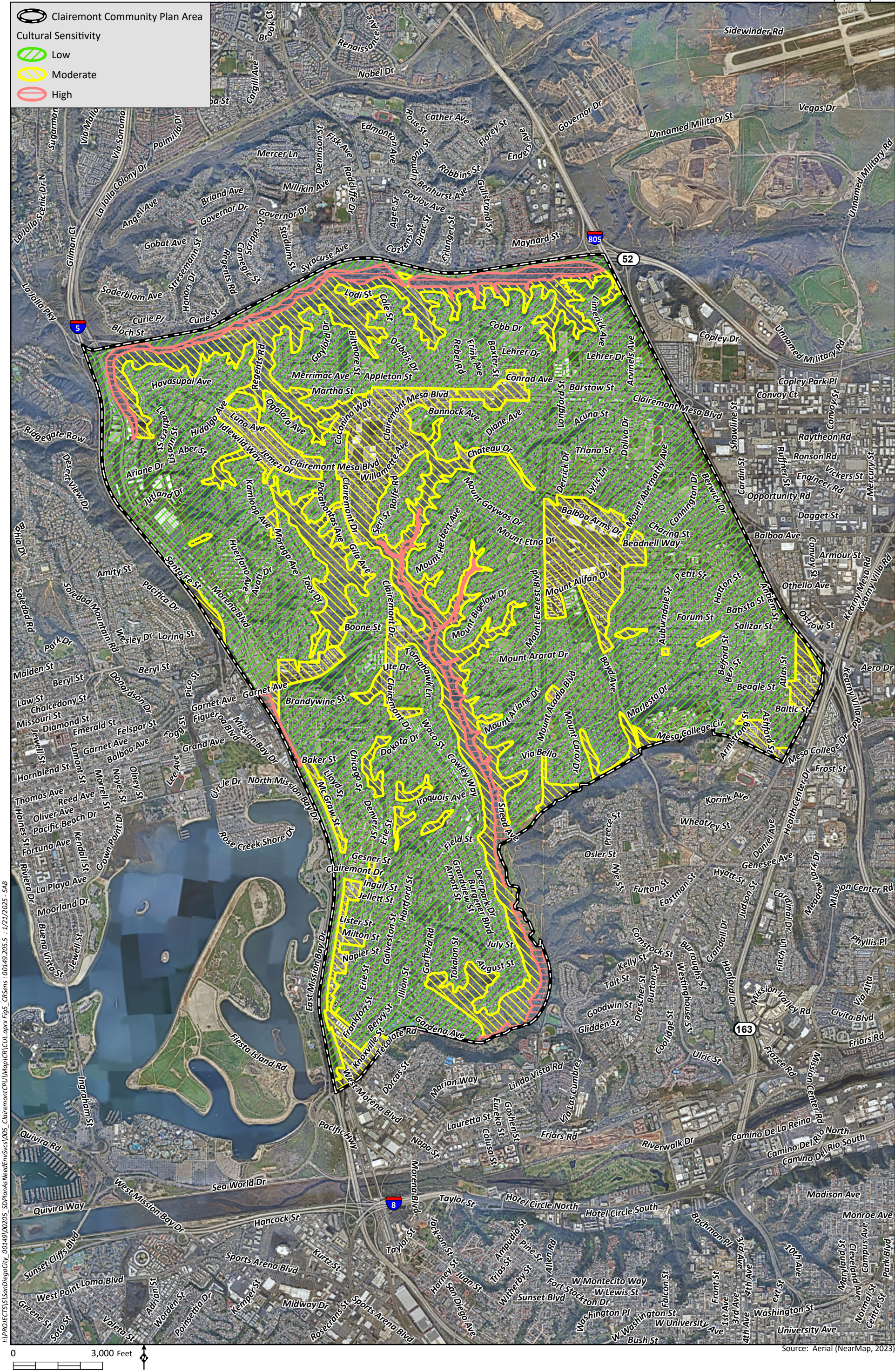
Future site-specific permit applications or City operations should be reviewed by an archaeologist meeting the City's qualifications for Archaeological Principal Investigator following the mitigation framework detailed below to determine the potential for the presence or absence of buried, archaeological 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 could 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 Clairemont CPU area. This mitigation framework has been incorporated into the Final Addendum to the Blueprint SD Initiative Program EIR for the Clairemont CPU.

HIST-2 – Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources



Clairemont Mesa Cultural Sensitivity: Archaeological Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources

Figure 5

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 City's 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 (DPR) 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 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 a tribal cultural resource or any archaeological site is present. 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) 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., Assembly Bill [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 [United States Code (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 and/or repatriation, as determined appropriate by the City Environmental Designee, 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 79. Additional information regarding curation is provided in Section II of the Historical Resources Guidelines.

6.0 REFERENCES

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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. Turner'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 of 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. Gabae, 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.

Summary of Qualifications

Ms. Castells has provided cultural resources management services in San Diego County and Southern California for nearly 20 years. She has served as a principal investigator for cultural resources studies for private development, public utilities, energy infrastructure, and federal projects. Ms. Castells has extensive experience providing regulatory compliance for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). She has expertise in bioanthropology/ managing human remains and is also skilled in Phase I, II, and III cultural resources studies, the evaluation of resources and assessments of effects, creation of mitigation measures and management plans, construction compliance management, quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) consultation, and Tribal and government consultations. Ms. Castells is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications for prehistoric and historic archaeology.

Selected Project Experience

San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) Strategic Undergrounding Program Principal Investigator/Project Manager for utility infrastructure program in San Diego, Orange, and Imperial Counties. Managed over 85 task orders for cultural resources services for the utility's Strategic Undergrounding Program (SUG) in compliance with CEQA, NEPA, Section 106 of the NHPA. Conducted desktop reviews and record searches, identifying environmental compliance requirements, conducting archaeological surveys, testing, and data recoveries. Conducted Tribal consultations. Recommended mitigation measures including resource testing and evaluation, avoidance, and construction monitoring. Coordinated and consulted with local, state, and federal agencies, including Caltrans, California State Parks, Vista Irrigation District, City of San Diego, Bureau of Indians Affairs, Cleveland National Forest, and Bureau of Land Management. Work was performed for SDG&E as a subconsultant for AECOM.

SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project Adaptive Weed Control Plan and Management Strategy Cultural Resources Services Principal Investigator/Project Manager managing archaeological inventory across 1,233 acres for the utility weed control program in the County of San Diego. Identified over 75 cultural resources and managed preliminary eligibility assessments for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Prepared a Cultural Resources Management Plan to inform SDG&E of AECOM's weed control methodologies so the plan's goals were met while protecting cultural resources, including preparing and implementing the Long-Term Management Plan. Conducted Tribal consultation for the project. Work performed for San Diego Gas & Electric as a subconsultant to Petra Resources Management.

Education

Master of Arts,
Anthropology, San
Diego State
University, 2010
Bachelor of Arts,
Anthropology,
University of
California San Diego,
2003

Registrations/ Certifications

Registered
Professional
Archaeologist
#3748180

Professional Affiliations

Society for Historical
Archaeology
Society for California
Archaeology

Shelby Castells, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command Southwest (NAVFAC SW) F35 Aircraft Mishap

Principal Investigator/Project Manager for aircraft archaeological survey and monitoring program, located at the Ocotillo Wells State Vehicular Recreation Area in Imperial County. Managed archeological resources in NAVFAC's compliance with Section 106 of the NRHP and NEPA on California State Parks Property, also requiring compliance with California State Parks Department of Parks and Recreation (DRP) permits and reporting. Work performed for NAVFAC Southwest.

Montecito Ranch Conservation Bank Principal Investigator/Project Manager for an archaeological survey of a 955-acre preserve in the City of Ramona, San Diego County. Conducted services for developing the site into a mitigation and conservation bank for Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton. Identified and recorded 48 cultural resources and made preliminary eligibility assessments to the NRHP and the CRHR. Conducted Native American consultation on behalf of Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton. Prepared a Historic Properties Management Plan for the project to avoid impacting cultural resources. Conducted SHPO consultation. Work performed for the Endangered Habitats Conservancy for the United States Marine Corps.

McKee Orchard Center Project Principal Investigator/Project Manager for a private development project in the City of Poway, San Diego County. Conducted a data recovery of a NRHP-eligible ethnographic and prehistoric village site, including a GPR study, surface micro mapping and collection, excavation units, laboratory work, and artifact analysis. Provided Tribal consultation and repatriation assistance, and technical report preparation. Managed archaeological and Native American monitoring. Work performed for Cornerstone Communities.

Jacumba Fire Station Survey Principal Investigator/Project Manager for a cultural resources survey and technical report in support of a CEQA review for a new fire station in Jacumba under the County of San Diego. Managed the identification and recordation of a CRHR and NRHP-eligible archaeological district, identified if the project would result in adverse impacts to the archaeological district, and created mitigation measures. Work performed for Ascent Environmental.

Batiquitos Lagoon Habitat Mitigation Principal Investigator/Project Manager for a habitat mitigation project in San Diego County. Conducted an archaeological survey of the habitat mitigation project area in compliance with CEQA as part of the Carlsbad Hydrologic Unit Invasive Non-native Plant Control and Revegetation Program. Conducted a record search at the SCIC and the NAHC, an archaeological pedestrian survey, the identification of multiple cultural resources, preparation of a technical report with mitigation and avoidance measures. Work performed for Nature Collective with the County of San Diego as the lead agency.

Machado Smith Excavation, Old Town San Diego State of California Historic Park Principal Investigator/ Project Manager/Field Director for an excavation to identify the location of two 19th-century structures, evaluate the archaeological remains for eligibility to the CRHR and significance under CEQA, and assist in the recreation of the buildings in Old Town San Diego State of California Historic Park. Prepared a work plan and California State Parks permit application. Directed excavations including mechanical trenching and hand excavations. Excavated 19th century features. Directed laboratory work associated with the excavations, cataloged the artifacts, performed the artifact analysis, and prepared the artifact collection for curation. Evaluated the cultural resource for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR and

Shelby Castells, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

for significance under CEQA. Prepared a technical report providing the results of the excavation, artifact analysis, and evaluation of the resources to the CRHR, provided mitigation measures, and guidance to the building recreation process. Prepared DPR 523 forms for the cultural resource. Work performed for Old Town Family Hospitality Corporation, with California State Parks as the lead agency.

Star Ranch Cultural and Historical Resources Survey and Evaluation Report Principal

Investigator/Field Director/ Project Manager for a development in San Diego County. Conducted a cultural resources survey and evaluation of over 20 archaeological sites that will be impacted by the development, spread over 2400 acres. Documented, tested and evaluated prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites. Organized consultation between Native American groups, the County of San Diego, and the project proponent. Prepared DPR site forms and a technical report of the project findings. Assisted in the preparation of the EIR and the cumulative impacts analysis. Work performed for RBF with the County of San Diego as the lead agency.

Rancho Del Rio Biological Mitigation Parcel San Diego County, CA Principal Investigator/Project Manager for a development project in the City of San Diego. Conducted a cultural resource survey of the project area and prepared a technical report in compliance with the City of San Diego CEQA Guidelines. Identified a cultural resource within the project area and documented the resource on DPR 523 Forms recommended avoidance measures or evaluation of the resource to the CRHR and City Register. Work performed for Dudek with the City of San Diego as the lead agency.

Mira Mesa Community Plan Update Principal Investigator/Project Manager for the Mira Mesa Community Plan Update. Prepared a cultural resources constraints and sensitivity analysis for the project area, including archaeological record searches at the SCIC, record search of the Sacred Lands File with the NAHC, historical research and literature review and the creation of a technical report and sensitivity maps along with mitigation measures. Work performed for Dudek with the City of San Diego as the lead agency.

Heritage Road Bridge Replacement Principal Investigator/Project Manager for a bridge replacement project in the City of Chula Vista, San Diego County. Conducted a cultural resource study for the project, including delineating and mapping the area of potential effect (APE), conducting a record search and an archaeological survey of the APE, preparing the Historic Property Survey Report and the Archaeology Survey Report, and creating mitigation measures. The City of Chula Vista and Caltrans were the lead agencies.

UCSD Hillcrest Campus Off-Site Traffic Mitigation Principal Investigator/Project Manager for a hospital traffic mitigation project in the Hillcrest area of the City of San Diego. Conducted an archaeological survey of the project area and prepared a technical report. Identified eligible cultural resources which will be adversely affected by the project and recommended avoidance and mitigation measures. Work performed as a subconsultant for Harris & Associates, with UCSD as the lead agency.

Appendix B

Native American Correspondence
(Confidential, bound separately)

Appendix C

Confidential Figures
(Confidential, bound separately)

Appendix D

Previously Recorded Built
Environment Resources within the
Study Area

Appendix D
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Primary Number	Structure Type	Description	Recorder(s), Date
P-37-028906	Building	Residence. Stough-Beckett Cottage. Constructed in the Eastlake style in 1888. Owned by the Morena Company and utilized as a “hotel” for board, guest or workman use. Is a prominent architectural landmark and is architecturally significant as an example of an early “pattern” style.	No name given, n.d.
P-37-029478	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Modern style ca. 1957.	Crawford, 2008
P-37-033349	Building	Religious complex. First Assembly of God Church of Clairemont, Korean Methodist Church. Constructed in the Modern A-Frame style in 1960.	Marvin, 2013
P-37-034332	Structure	Bridge. Railroad Bridge #2; Property No.31. Mainline track between San Diego and Los Angeles, in San Diego. Concrete tie supported steel tracks constructed ca. 1963.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034333	Structure	Bridge. Continuous concrete slab bridge constructed in 1957.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034334	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Modern style in 1961.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034335	Building	Industrial. Constructed in the Utilitarian style in 1963.	Schultz and Harper, 2013
P-37-034336	Building	Industrial. Constructed in the Utilitarian style in 1961.	Schultz and Harper, 2013
P-37-034337	Building	Mixed use. Constructed in the Vernacular Modern-style with several sheds to the rear in 1958.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034338	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Modern style in 1956.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034339	Building	Residences (2). Constructed in the Vernacular style ca. 1947.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034340	Building	Residences (4). Constructed in the Minimal Traditional style between 1944 and 1958.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034341	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Modern style in 1962.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034342	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Modern style in 1961.	Schultz et al., 2011

Appendix D
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Primary Number	Structure Type	Description	Recorder(s), Date
P-37-034343	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Minimal Traditional style in 1937. Designated as HRB No. 13; residence has been removed.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034344	Building	Mixed use. Constructed in the Modern style in 1954.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034345	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Vernacular style in 1959.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034346	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Modern style in 1965.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034347	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Minimal Traditional style ca. 1950.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034348	Building	Mixed use. Constructed in the Vernacular style in 1953.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034349	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Neo-eclectic style in 1965.	Schultz and Harper, 2013
P-37-034350	Building	Multi-family residences. Constructed in the Modern style in 1955.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034351	Building	Multi-family residences. Constructed in the Vernacular Modern style in 1955.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034352	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Vernacular style in 1952.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034353	Building	Commercial. Constructed in 1960; echoes the Art Modern style buildings from the 1930s.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034354	Building	Multi-family residence. Constructed in the Vernacular Modern style in 1958.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034355	Building	Multi-family residence. Constructed in the Minimal Traditional style in 1948.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034356	Building	Multi-family residence. Constructed in the Minimal Traditional style in 1952.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034357	Building	Multi-family residence. Constructed in the Minimal Traditional style in 1951.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034358	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Vernacular style with Minimal Traditional elements in 1961.	Schultz and Harper, 2011

Appendix D
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Primary Number	Structure Type	Description	Recorder(s), Date
P-37-034359	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Modern style in 1966.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034360	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Streamline Modern style in 1954.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034361	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Modern style in 1965.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034362	Building	Multi-family residence. Constructed in the Minimal Traditional style in 1954.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034363	Building	Multi-family residence. Constructed in the Minimal Traditional style in 1953.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034364	Building	Multi-family residence. Constructed in the Minimal Traditional style in 1950s.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034365	Building	Commercial. Old Trieste Restaurant. Constructed in the Vernacular Modern style in 1952.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034366	Building	Mixed-use. Constructed in the Ranch and Minimal Traditional style in 1957.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034367	Building	Multi-family. Constructed in the Minimal Traditional style in 1948.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034368	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Vernacular style ca. 1950.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034369	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Minimal Traditional style ca. 1950.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034370	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Utilitarian style in 1955.	Schultz and Harper, 2013
P-37-034371	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Modern style in 1961.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034372	Building	Commercial. Constructed in the Modern style in 1958.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034373	Building	Multi-family. Constructed in the Ranch style ca. 1961.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034374	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Swiss Chalet style ca. 1966.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034375	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular style in 1966.	Schultz and Harper, 2011

Appendix D
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Primary Number	Structure Type	Description	Recorder(s), Date
P-37-034376	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular style ca. 1966.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034377	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular style in 1965.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034378	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular style in 1965.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034379	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular Modern style in 1951.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034380	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular Modern style in 1952.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034381	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular Modern style in 1951.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034382	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Minimal Traditional style in 1951.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034383	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1951.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034384	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1951.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034385	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1951.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034386	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1951.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034387	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular Modern style in 1951.	Schultz, Harper, and Brown, 2011
P-37-034388	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular style in 1951.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034389	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1951.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034390	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular style in 1951.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034391	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular Modern style in 1951.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034392	Building	Educational complex. Toler Elementary School. Constructed in the Modern style in 1960.	Schultz, Harper, and Letter, 2011
P-37-034393	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Transitional Craftsman style in 1904.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034394	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1952.	Schultz et al., 2011

Appendix D
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Primary Number	Structure Type	Description	Recorder(s), Date
P-37-034395	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034396	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1943.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034397	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1950.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034398	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1956.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034399	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034400	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1960.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034401	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1958.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034402	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1957.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034403	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1957.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034404	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style ca. 1950.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034405	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1961.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034406	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1954.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034407	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1955.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034408	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1957.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034409	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034410	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular Modern style in 1959.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034411	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Modern style in 1955.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034412	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1954.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-034413	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1954.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034414	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1954.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034415	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular Modern style in 1958.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034416	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular Modern style in 1959.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034417	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular style in 1960.	Schultz et al., 2011

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Primary Number	Structure Type	Description	Recorder(s), Date
P-37-034418	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular Modern style in 1958.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034419	Structure	Bridge. Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Railway's mainline track between San Diego and Los Angeles, in San Diego. Single-track, steel stringer, multi-beam railroad bridge constructed in 1956 by American Bridge Co. and U.S. Steel.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034420	Building	Industrial. Constructed in the Utilitarian style ca. 1950.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034421	Building	Industrial. Constructed in the Utilitarian style in 1954.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034422	Building	Public utility complex. Constructed in the Utilitarian style between 1953 and 1964.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034423	Building	Public utility complex. Constructed in the Utilitarian style between 1953 and 1964.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034424	Building	Industrial. Constructed in the Utilitarian style in 1955.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034425	Building	Commercial. Dog kennel. Constructed in the Modern style in 1959.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034426	Structure	Bridge. Continuous concrete bridge with multiple box beams. Constructed in 1966.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034427	Structure	Bridge. BNSF Railway's mainline track between San Diego and Los Angeles, in San Diego. Constructed ca. 1950s.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034428	Structure	Bridge. BNSF Railway's mainline track between San Diego and Los Angeles, in San Diego. Constructed ca. 1950s.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034436	Building	Property No. 164 (Vista Bahia Unit No. 1). 59-unit residential tract constructed between 1957 and 1959, due to loss of integrity of the houses this district is ineligible for listing under the NRHP or the CRHR.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-034437	Building	Residences (27). Constructed all along McGraw Street in various styles (Ranch, Contemporary, Vernacular) between 1957 and 1959.	Schultz et al., 2011

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Primary Number	Structure Type	Description	Recorder(s), Date
P-37-034438	District	Morena Boulevard Postwar Commercial District consisting of a mix of light industrial, commercial, office, and multi-family residential properties constructed between 1937 and 2009. Of 61 properties 27 appear to contribute to the district with a period of significance between 1945 and 1965.	Moruzzi, 2013
P-37-035166	Building	Commercial. Greentree-Warehouse. Constructed in the modern style ca. 1959.	Crawford, 2013
P-37-035176	Building	Commercial. Ashford Center. Constructed in the Modern style ca. 1965.	Crawford, 2013
P-37-035178	Building	Religious. Clairemont Church. Constructed in the Modern style ca. 1957.	Crawford, 2013
P-37-035446	Building	Commercial. Garfield building. Constructed in the Modern style ca. 1961.	Crawford, 2013
P-37-035568	Building	Commercial. Balboa building. Constructed in the Modern style between 1964 and 1967.	Loftus, 2014
P-37-035689	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1958.	Schultz, Harper, and Greenlee, 2011
P-37-035690	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1958.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035691	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1958.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035692	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1958.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035693	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1958.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035694	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Contemporary style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035695	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Contemporary style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035696	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035697	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Contemporary style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035698	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011

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Primary Number	Structure Type	Description	Recorder(s), Date
P-37-035699	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035700	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035701	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Vernacular style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035702	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1958.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035703	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035704	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035705	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035706	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035707	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz and Harper, 2011
P-37-035708	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-035709	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-035710	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-035711	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1958.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-035712	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-035713	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1959.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-035714	Building	Residence. Constructed in the Ranch style in 1957.	Schultz et al., 2011
P-37-035920	Building	Religious. First Baptist Church of Clairemont, Kehilat Ariel Messianic Synagogue. Divided into three sections constructed in the modern, vernacular, and Googie-style in 1954.	Bechtel, 2014
P-37-037112	Building	Religious. Clairemont Lutheran Church Fellowship Hall. Constructed in the Modern Contemporary style in 1954 with additions ranging from 1961 to 1989 and an unknown date.	Smith and Stropes, 2017
P-37-037558	Building	Educational. Hawthorne Elementary School. Constructed in the Mid-Century Modern style in 1958.	Yates, 2016

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Primary Number	Structure Type	Description	Recorder(s), Date
P-37-037559	Building	Educational. MacDowell Elementary School now Innovation Middle School. Constructed in the Mid-Century Modern style in 1962.	Yates, 2015
P-37-037562	Building	Educational. Whitman Elementary School. Constructed in the Mid-Century Modern style in 1958.	Yates, 2014
P-37-038773	Historic District	Educational. Clairemont High School potential historic district, consisting of 13 buildings. Constructed in the Mid-Century Modern style in 1958. Recommended not eligible to the CRHR.	Kung, 2017
P-37-038774	Building	Educational. Clairemont High School Administration Building. Constructed in the Mid-Century Modern style in 1958. Recommended not eligible to the CRHR.	Kung, 2017
P-37-038775	Building	Educational. Clairemont High School Building 100. Constructed in the Mid-Century Modern style in 1958. Recommended not eligible to the CRHR.	Kung, 2017
P-37-038776	Building	Educational. Clairemont High School Building 200. Constructed in the Mid-Century Modern style in 1958. Recommended not eligible to the CRHR.	Kung, 2017
P-37-038777	Building	Educational. Clairemont High School Building 300. Constructed in the Mid-Century Modern style in 1958. Recommended not eligible to the CRHR.	Kung, 2017
P-37-038778	Building	Educational. Clairemont High School Building 400. Constructed in the Mid-Century Modern style in 1958. Recommended not eligible to the CRHR.	Kung, 2017
P-37-038779	Building	Educational. Clairemont High School Building 500. Constructed in the Mid-Century Modern style in 1958. Recommended not eligible to the CRHR.	Kung, 2017
P-37-038780	Building	Educational. Clairemont High School Food Services Building. Constructed in the Mid-Century Modern style in 1958. Recommended not eligible to the CRHR.	Kung, 2017